

veral members of the Dublin Corporation were present; and the Church of course was crowned. In that state was offered "pontifical high mass," with "a solemn Te Deum, in thanksgiving to Almighty God for the deliverance of the beloved Liberator of his country, and of his fellow-martyrs, from their unjust captivity." A sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Miley; whose discourse was full of allusions to Repeal politics and to Divine interposition in favour of O'Connell, at the instigation of the Virgin Mary. After the service O'Connell was followed on his return home by a crowd, hurraing.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE—TAHITI—DE JOINVILLE.

After long denying the fact, the Paris papers admit that the Tahiti question between the French and English Governments is settled. The *Courier Francais* states that 25,000 francs will be the amount of the compensation offered to Mr Pritchard for the outrage inflicted upon him by M. D'Aubigny. Captain Buart has succeeded to the rank of Capitaine de Vaisseau of the first class.

The Municipal Council of Toulon have made great preparations to receive the Prince de Joinville in triumph on his expected return to France; having voted 20,000 francs for the purpose, beside 500 francs to be given to the widow of each sailor killed at Tangier or Mogador. The Prince is looked for in Paris about the 15th instant. There is a talk that he will be made Lord High Admiral of France; a post filled, in 1270, Florent de Varennes, and last borne by Duc D'Angouleme.

The *Constitutional* contradicts the rumour that Abd-el-Kader had been taken prisoner by the army of Morocco.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

The Prince de Joinville on the 23rd renewed his attack on Mogadore, in order to silence some guns which had renewed their fire upon his ships. The object was soon accomplished without loss; and the town according to the Prince's report, was found entirely deserted, and devastated. Official news has been received of the conclusion of peace between France and Morocco.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

According to the *Globe*, the visit of the King of the French to our gracious Queen will take place in the second week of October. The *Globe* says the King is to be accompanied by M. Guizot and the Minister of Marine.

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

Spain, according to some accounts, is threatened with another revolution. In one of the most important towns of Spain there is a regiment of 1800 men; and in the province of which that town is the capital, there are two battalions ready for Espartero's use; and agents are at work in the towns of Navarre and the Basque Provinces. The directors of a movement intended for the 15th of the last month postponed it, because they feared that their plans were discovered by Government; but they have resembled in Madrid and are as busy as ever. Zurbaro, the popular military chief, who resided near Negrono, has lately disappeared. Something, says the writer whom we quote, may be looked for in the north of Spain, or in Madrid, in October.

Elections of Deputies and Senators are in progress throughout Spain, and proceed favourably to the Government, the Progressistas abstaining from all interference.

PARTIES IN PORTUGAL.

We have letters from Lisbon to the 10th August. The Cortes met on the 30th ultimo. The war of parties seems to be at its height, and the continuance of Senor Cabral in power to have brought that country into a state of extreme peril. A rumour was in circulation of an application being made to the Portuguese Government by the Russian Minister, on the part of his Sovereign, to permit a Russian fleet to winter in the Tagus the ensuing season.

INSURRECTION IN ITALY.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* says that a new attempt at insurrection in Calabria is about to be made under the guidance of certain members of Young Italy, who have for some time past resided at Malta.

Letters from Vienna of the 4th say, that Admiral Bandoira has been called on by the Austrian Government to disprove,

before a military commission, all participation with his unfortunate sons, in their late attempt at revolution in Calabria.

DIFFICULTIES IN GREECE.

Our Athens correspondent writes, under the date 26th ult. that the Coletti Ministry would find it impossible to weather the impending storm, and that the protecting Powers would again be obliged to interfere, in order to save the country from anarchy.

ENGLAND, EGYPT, AND SYRIA.

We are assured that a treaty, the origin of which may be referred to 1840, is on the eve of being concluded, by which England will obtain possession of the port of Suez, free passage from Alexandria to that port, and other advantages of importance in Egypt and Syria. This treaty, to which France is said to be no party, is guaranteed by Russia, Prussia, Austria.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The Emperor has acquiesced in all the demands of Spain. The concessions made are:

1. The severe punishment of the Arab who caused the consular agent to be assassinated.
2. The government will receive indemnities for all the acts of piracy which have been committed on Spanish vessels.
3. Two leagues of territory to be granted to Spain beyond the lines of Ceuta.
4. The Spanish flag shall be saluted by the Morocco cannon.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

The war between France and Morocco is at an end. The Sultan has given way, and dreading the power he has provoked, sues for terms. The telegraphic dispatches transmitted by the Prince de Joinville from Tangier on the 10th inst, states that—

"The Moorish government has demanded peace. The fleet arrived at Tangier this day. The Governor of the town came on board to renew his demand. Our conditions have been signified and accepted, and the treaty signed. During the day the Consulate General has been re-established, and its flag saluted by the town. Orders to cease all hostility, and to leave the island of Mogador, will be dispatched this afternoon." This intelligence, which has been most favourably received in France, has been also gratefully received in England, as it will prevent any possible chance of a collision between the two countries.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

It is gratifying to announce that all apprehension of a collision between us and our neighbours is at an end. The Tahiti question has been settled after a fashion; the wounded feelings of the Missionary Consul, Mr. Pritchard, is to be healed by a present of francs, and the French officers who maltreated him is censured, but hardly disgraced. This mode of settling the quarrel is not palatable to many fiery persons on either side of the straits of Dover; but sensible men of both countries will regard it as a practical mode of getting rid of a trumpety quarrel. Louis Philippe, it is now definitively fixed, is to pay a visit to his Royal Sister of England in the beginning of the ensuing month, in company with Guizot, and it is even said, Marshal Bugeaud.

OUTBREAK IN INDIA.—BRITISH TROOPS CUT TO PIECES!!!

Letters and papers of the 31st of July have reached us from Bombay. The intelligence is of much interest, although the rainy season is not generally the period of exciting events in India.

The 64th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, which was notorious for insubordination when ordered to march for Seinde some months back, has again signalled itself by an open mutiny on the 20th and 21st of June, at Shikapore, and to march to Sukkur, which it reached on the 23rd of June. Thirty nine of the ringleaders have been arrested. The 69th Bengal Native Regiment took the station at Shikapore on the 24th. The mutineers have been ordered to march to Delhi, where it is expected they will be punished and disbanded. The conduct of the officers in command has been much canvassed, and Colonel Mosley has been suspended.

Another mishap has befallen our troops, near Shirapore, where a party of grass cutters, with their escort, were surrounded by Belases, and 80 of them cut to pieces. A lesser escort, conveying the bullocks to Sukkur, was attacked and escaped, with four men severely wounded.

Seinde was tranquil. There was still some fever, and it was said that Sir C. Napier had suffered from some attacks of it.

Rumour spoke of the conquest of Herat by the Persians, but nothing certain was known on the subject.

The Hindostan, having Sir Henry Hardinge on board, left Aden at noon, on the 6th of July and touched at Madras on her way to Calcutta on the 20th of July. His Excellency did not land there, but received a letter from Lord Ellenborough, who announced his intention of not leaving Calcutta until after his arrival, which would be about the 24th of July.

The removal of Lord Ellenborough from the government had produced a modified declaration in his favour in some quarters, but generally it was regarded with indifference.

The monsoon was exceedingly favourable.

The ship *Cameo*, from Liverpool to Calcutta, with a cargo valued at £60,000, was lost off Kedgerree. The *Candahar*, from China, was totally wrecked near Bombay.

CHINA.—SICKNESS; RIOTS; TRADE.

The news from China is to the 21st of June. The new governor of Hong Kong, Mr. Davies, had entered on the duties of his important office. The *Hong Kong Gazette* says "The colony continues to progress satisfactorily. There is a very decided addition to the amount of business transactions in the colony, chiefly confined to opium and rice, with assorted cargoes of goods for the north.

"We are sorry we cannot report more favourably of the climate. There is a considerable degree of sickness. The deaths have been chiefly among the soldiers, though every means are used to protect them from the malign influences of the atmosphere, now poisoned with malaria. Of her Majesty's 98th Regiment there are 90 in the hospital, and about an equal number of the 4th Madras Native Infantry.

"The imperial Commissioner Keyzing had arrived from the north, empowered to treat with the American and French ministers.—Keyzing visited Mr. Davis on board the *Castor*, when he was received with a salute and manned yards. It is said the negotiation with the American and French missions will be at Macao, where his Excellency Mr. Cushing has been residing for a few months. The plenipotentiary has not yet reached China, but he is almost daily expected. The precise object of these missions, and whether they will proceed to the north, is quite unknown. It is surmised that the French plenipotentiary will insist upon a personal audience with the Emperor of Peking.

On the coast the troops are healthy. Piracy prevailed on the Chinese coasts, especially of small boats.

Sir Henry Pottinger left Hong Kong on the 21st of June in her Majesty's steamer *Driver*, touching at Singapore, Trincomalee, and Galle, when the *Driver* sailed for Bombay on the 23d of July, and Sir Henry Pottinger intended to leave Bombay for Suez by the September mail, in the *Alkabar*.

A letter from China says:—At Canton the populace continued very unruly, manifesting on every occasion which presented itself a spirit of extreme discontent at the presence of foreigners. An arrow, as a wind-vane, had been placed on the top of the United States flag-staff, and great umbrage had been taken at this by the Chinese: on what ground explained. On the 6th of May the American consul, Mr. Forster, had caused the obnoxious weathercock to be taken down. While a party of sailors were engaged in this a riot commenced among the rabble, some of whom pushed themselves into the square and threatened mischief.

A placard was shortly after issued by the gentry, strongly recommending the maintenance of good feeling. Intelligence of the 17th from Canton is contained in private letters from Hong Kong on the 15th, more recent than any we can discover in the papers of the last named date. The mob had broken the square of the American factory on the afternoon of the 17th and endeavoured to pull down the United States' flags. They were resisted, and a Chinaman, who turned out to be an innocent and unconcerned shopkeeper, was shot. At 10 p. m. the Chinese soldiers made their appearance and cleared the square. The populace continued in a state of great excitement, and Canton was placarded with threatening notices that the factories would be attached and burnt. The Chinese authorities appear to have no power whatever over the mob, and it seems to be thought that, unless some strong and decided measures are taken by us, there will be no safety for either life or property at Canton.

It is said that the Belgian ministers

have succeeded in inducing Prussia and the German states united in the Zollverein, to admit their iron at a duty of fifty per cent. less than that of other foreign nations.

On the 6th instant, Havre was visited by an awful thunder storm.

The Belgian Government has advertised the British Queen ship for sale.

A coinage of half-farthings is at present in progress at the Mint. Ten tons have already been made.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount on three months' bills from 4 to 2½ per cent.

Sir Robert Peel has sent a cheque of £1,000 to the committee for promoting public walks in Manchester.

The settlements of Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle have been appointed British colonies.

The Hull and Gateshead papers give encouraging accounts of the prosperity of the shipping interest.

A fellow in London, has been defrauding druggists by ordering pills, and paying for them in counterfeit crowns.

The driver of an omnibus, Kensington, was last week sentenced to a month on the treadmill for racing.

In the month of August, 25,676 passengers were conveyed by the passage boats on the Forth and Clyde canal.

Mr. Pritchard is not to be sent back to Tahiti, but is to be, or has been, appointed consul to the Navigators' Islands, a group considerably to the westward.

The Mayor of Liverpool has invited Sir Robert Sale, the hero of Jellalabad, to a banquet, on his return from Londonderry to London. A public dinner to this brave man has been suggested.

A war steamer, constructed of mahogany, and intended to be the largest in the world, is on the stocks, and will probably be launched in April next. She is to be called the *Terrible*.

HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL IN SCOTLAND.

Her Majesty arrived at Dundee on the 10th of September, on a visit to the Duke of Athol. Her Majesty was received at the castle by a body of Lord Glenlyon's clansmen, attired in the Highland dress. Her Majesty was well.

NEW ZEALAND.

Accounts from New Zealand state that on the 12th February an interview took place between Governor Fitzroy and the New Zealand chief concerned in the massacre at Wairau. After a request to hear from them their own account of the affair, which was complied with by Rangahara, his Excellency having deliberated for some time, addressed the natives to the effect that, as the English had in the first instance been in the wrong, and the New Zealanders had been betrayed into unlawful acts both by their ignorance of the English law, and by the great provocation they had received, no punishment should follow their offences. He concluded by assuring them that he would punish all attempts on the part of the English to wrong the natives; and exhorted the chiefs in their turn, to exercise their influence to prevent the natives from any similar infringement of their mutual rights.

O'CONNELL'S SPEECH.

AT THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The Honorable and learned gentleman commenced by referring to the progress of the trial, and contended that it was an unfair one. He said the triumph was the triumph of the honest and the best of causes; and asserted that the present Government meditated treason to the throne when they attempted by means of this trial to suppress public opinion. The proceedings, however, had only hastened Repeal. Mr O'Connell said—

"What chance, I ask, would the Repeal cause have if these proceedings had been affirmed? (cheers) It would, to be sure, have some chance from the progress of public opinion; but now, in our peaceful majesty and tranquil night, united, but determined to violate no law, we remain, without a particle of intimidation, as in our monster meetings, but with a continued and thorough conviction, that Repeal is absolutely necessary for Ireland. (Hurrah, and loud cheers, which continued for several minutes.) There is no impediment now in the way of the peaceful and triumphant termination of the repeal movement. The constitutional right is free—the guarantee of trial by jury is secured, and will protect us, and, standing on one and on the other, I here announce that the universal feeling of the Irish people, from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear, and from Connemara to the Hill of Howth, is in favour of the great national cause of repeal, and must to any man of common sense and common honesty appear too strong to render any amount of resistance to it permanently successful. (cheers.)

Mr O'Connell asserted that the decision in his favor came from God.—"I repeat it is not the work of man. It is a blessing bestow-