(From the Glasgow Commonwealth.)

ADDRESS BY JOHN MACGREGOR, ESQ., M. P., TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

On Wednesday evening the electors and non-electors of Glasgow met in the Merchant's Hall, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Macgregor, one of the members for the City of Glasgow, deliver an account of his stewardship during the past session of parliament.

Mr. Macgregor, who, on rising, was received with great applause. He said—I am here in the conscientious discharge of what I consider my duty to my constituents. I am of strong belief that the meeting of a member of Parliament with his constituents ought to be attended with beneficial results. The object was, in the first place, in order to give them an account of what had been done since he last had the pleasure of addressing them, and in order to afford the constituents an opportunity of asking him such questions, as they wished to be informed on, whether with respect to the representation, the condition of the country, or the management of the war. I consider, under these circumstances, that meetings of this kind ought to be followed by beneficial results, and not be mere pantomimes. (Applause.) Since I had the honor of last addressing you, momentous events have occurred, the results of which may prove, as they are wisely or foolishly taken advantage of, whether just or unjust in their nature, of the utmost importance to the civilization of the world or the degradation of mankind. With your permission, gentlemen, I shall venture to confine myself to the objects which at the present moment press most hardly on the attention of mankind, and which involve your interests, and those of every living citizen in the empire. I am aware I will have to crave your patience and good sense while going over the momentous events which have taken place since I last had the honor of addressing you, and which affect so much the prosperity and happiness of the community. With respect to the last session of Parliament, I regret to have to declare to you that not only were there no measures of importance carried into law, but some which might have proved beneficial were either altered so as to be of little or no avail whatever in accomplishing their avowed object, or rejected altogether. The time of the House was taken up by many long and useless debates, and in bringing forward measures most of which were afterwards abandoned. Were it not for the review of the conduct of the statesmen at the head of the affairs of the country and the war—were it not for the personal and individual questions that were brought forward, we might have terminated the session in two months, instead of eight. A bill was brought forward, that might have been of great importance to Scotland. I was one of those who supported it at first, but I found it had undergone so many changes that at the last it did not bear the slightest resemblance to its original bantling. I therefore moved that it be read that day six months, in order that it might not be gone on with; and two days afterwards the Lord Advocate withdrew it. It was of so sectarian a character that it would have thrown all the religious world into a perfect ferment. I trust that when an educational bill so important for the people of Scotland is again brought forward, it will be devoid of all these objections which characterized that of the Lord Advocate during the past session. (Cheers.) With respect to other legislation I have very little to say, except that we were induced to raise money by the means of loans and income-tax for the purpose of carrying on the war in which France and Britain are engaged with the greatest tyrant that has ever appeared or afflicted the earth. If we had not gone to war there would have been a most astonishing combination of the military forces of Russia, Austria, and Prussia to prevent anything like an expression on the part of the people in regard to civil and religious liberty. Any attempt in the Italian States would be put down in the same way as the Hungarians, who struggled so nobly for their independence, were crushed by Austria. If any attempt were made in Poland, the Russian and the Prussian armies would immediately join and put down the revolutionists. I have seen such documentary proof of all this, that I believe if any war ever was just, it is the war in which we are now in so momentous a manner engaged. (Cheers.) With regard to the Empire of Russia, it is a remarkable historical fact, that they have never yet been faithful to a single treaty into which they have entered, and that the breach of faith with Turkey has been at all times marked by a degree of perversity unequalled in the annals of the inquisition, or the barbarity of the middle ages. (Cheers.) In the last war, Catharine instructed her generals, that when they conquered or took any place, and wished to be rid of any difficulty, they should carry out the principle of extermination. Now it is important to remark, that when the Crimea was taken by force, the whole men, woman, and children were put after their surrender to the sword. In order to put down the early attempts at revolt in Italy, neither man, woman, nor child was spared. At the last unsuccessful attempt at revolution in Poland, the whole inhabitatants of the Prague, which bears the same relation to Warsaw at the south side of Glasgow to the north, were slaughtered. There was not a single soul spared—not one. The great policy since that time of those three Powers has been to repress every attempt at liberty in Europe. That has been the great policy. In order to do this, they consider that they must bring all the country bordering on the Danube under the subjection of Austria, or Russia. And Austria, notwithstanding her pretensions agreed to Russia entering the principalities. Austria now occupies the Principalities on a distinct understanding with Russia, that there shall be no war betwixt them. Under these circumstances we found that the liberties of Europe were invaded. All the petty princes of Germany were Russian in heart and in policy, and relied upon Russia and Prussia to put down every attempt at their subjects regaining the freedom they had lost, or acquiring the liberty they never had enjoyed. (Great applause) We declared war—did we carry on that war with good faith and sincerity? Did we manage it as we ought to have managed such a war? I say that we did not. Without a hesitation, and in possession of full and complete proof, I say that the Government of Lord Aberdeen was never sincere in carrying on that war. (Hear, hear.) They have mismanaged everything connected with the war. From their mismanagement, they allowed a great number of brave soldiers, and those who were necessarily accompanying them, to perish from want of shelter, from want of proper clothing, and from want of food, and from consequent diseases—near Varna—in the Crimea— near the cemeteries of Scutari, and elsewhere.—From their criminal mismanagement, carelessness, and want of energy in carrying on the war, before the end of last winter twenty-eight thousand more of our brave fellow countrymen fell. (Great sensation.) I am sorry, there should have been influences at work that might have been exceedingly dangerous to our civil and religious liberties even in this country. From some weakness, Lord John Russel at the Vienna Conference was made ready to accept the terms of Russia. (Hear.) I regret and feel humiliated at having to express anything of the kind, but it was nevertheless the case.—The House of Commons, as indeed all the country, were struck by the narration of the miseries and privations endured by the British army in the Crimea. (Hear.) Then crme Mr. Roebuck's motion, and the ministry were condemned by the largest majority that was ever known in the British House of Commons, and of course retired. Lord Derby was sent for to form an administration, but he abandoned the task as hopeless. Lord John Russell was then sent for, he also failed in forming an Administration. Lord Palmerston was then sent for, and notwithstanding all the difficulties thrown in his way, succeeded in doing that which Lord Derby and Lord John Russell had failed to accomplish. Lord Palmerston was told at the time, that if he took any of the Aberdeen Cabinet into his Administration they would very soon abandon him and show their Russian countenances in some other part of the House. So it has proved. In a very short time when the Aberdeenites, who had still retained a good deal of influence in certain quarters, found they could make no impression on Lord Palmerston, they retired and took their seats upon the benches with men whom, with one exception, I do not esteem very much, with those in fact, who were for peace-at-any-price, regardless of what the consequence might be to the dignity of the people of this country. They no sooner did so but they turned round on Lord Palmerston, and Lord John Russell shortly afterwards stated that he was following the same policy. Lord Palmerston however, was firm and said, that he would make no peace with Russia till he conld do so on terms that would maintain the honour, dignity, and honesty of this country. Lord Palmerston spoke of many of his confidential friends, and he and Lord Clarendon declared that they would carry on the war with the utmost vigor, and with a perfect understanding with the Emperor of the French never to accept of a peace till they had humbled the pride of Russia, and secured a sufficient and material guarantee for the peace of Europe—until we bring about a peace that will insist upon material securities from Russia against any future aggression, and that we will continue the war in such a way that our alliance with France may be maintained in all its integrity, so that all the commercial restrictions still existing in these two great nations may vanish with all our traditional hatred, and the powers of the West thus advance in the civilization necessary for the present age, and secure the future happiness and prosperity of mankind.

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MILES OF CLOTHES.—Mr. Ewbank, in one of his mechanical essays, thus speaks of the miles of clothes we wear. He says: "In winter at lady is enwrapped in a hundred miles of thread, she throws over her shoulders from thirty to fifty in a shawl. A gentleman winds between three and four miles around his neck, and uses four more in a pocket handkerchief. At night he throws off his clothing, and buries himself like a larva in four or five hundred miles of convolved filaments.

THE WAR.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The cavalry action near Eupatoria was fought by twelve French squadrons (fourth hussars, sixth and seventh dragoons). According to Gen. d'Allonville's report, which is plain and intelligible, the French and Turks made an extensive reconnoissance toward the interior on three different roads—one to the south and two to the north of Lake Sasik. The two latter columns met at a village called Dolshak, where they discovered the approach of the Russian cavalry. Here the reports begin to disagree. Gen. d'Alonville maintains that eighteen squadrons of Russians—while the French were dismounted, baiting their horses—tried to turn them by the south and cut off their retreat to Eupatoria; that he then ordered his men to mount, fell upon the flank of the Russians, routed and pursued them for two leagues. Gortchakoff says that the Russians were only one regiment (eighteenth lancers) or eight squadrons; that they were surprised by the French after having dismounted in order to unlimber a battery of artillery, and that under these circumstances, they had to run for their lives. He makes Gen. Korff responsible for this mistake. Now what business a whole regiment of lancers had to dismount and assist in unlimbering a battery of eight guns, and how it was that the gunners, whose business it was to do this work, were not at hand, we are left to guess for ourselves. The whole report of Gorchakoff is so confused, so unmilitary, so impregnated with the desire to palliate this first cavalry disaster, that it is impossible to treat it as a serious statement of facts. At the same time we see Gen. Korff made responsible for this defeat, as Sylar was made responslble for Silistria, Soimonoff for Inkerman, Read for the Chernaya. Gortschakoff, though defeated in every action, is stlll invincible. It is not he who is beaten, far from it; it is some unlucky subaltern who upsets the general's wise plans by some clumsy mistake, and who generally gets killed in action in punishment for this crime. In this instance, however, the blunderer is unfortunate enough to preserve his life. Perhaps he may, hereafter, have something to say to Gortschakoff's dispatch. In the mean time he has the satisfaction, that his opponent represents him in a far better light than his infallible commander-in-chief does. Since then, the British light cavalry division has been sent to Eupatoria to reinforce the French.

Two other expeditions have been undertaken on the extreme flanks of the Crimean theatre of war. One of these was from Kertcha and Yenikale to the opposite side of the straits. The small fortresses of Taman and Phanagoria have been destroyed, and about one hundred guns captured; and thus the entrance to the sea of Azoff has been completely secured by the Allies. This operation was merely one of precaution; its immediate results are of no great consequence.

The second expedition is of greater importance. The allied fleets, with about ten thousand troops, first made a demonstration off Odessa—where, however, not a shot was fired —and then sailed to Kinburn. This place is situated near the extremity of a tongue of land which on the south encloses the estuary of the Dnieper and Bug. At this point, the estuary is about three miles wide, according to the best charts a bar with fifteen feet of water closes its entrance. On the north side of this entrance is situated Otshakoff, on the south side, Kinburn, Both these places first came into notoriety during the Russo-Turkish campaign of 1787, when the Bug formed the frontier of the two empires, and consequently Oczakoff belonged to the Turks and Kinburn to the Russians. At that time Suvaroff commanded the left wing of the Russian army (under Potemkin) and was stationed at Kinburn. The Turks, then masters of the Black sea, crossed over from Otshakoff. They first made a diversion by landing behind the town of Kinburn, to the south-east; but when they saw that Suvaroff was not to be led astray by this false manœuvre, they landed with their main body at the north-western extremity of the spit, exactly opposite Otshakoff. Here they entrenched themselves, and attacked the fortress; but Suvaroff sallied forth with a far inferior number of men, engaged them, and, with the help of reinforcements drove them into the sea. Their loss was enormous. Suvaroff himself, however, was wounded during this action, which was followed up in the following year, 1788, by the storming of Otshakoff.

This time the Allies landed, not below, but about four miles above the town of Kinburn, so as to intercept its communications by land with Kherson and the interior of Russia. Their gun-boats intercept the communications by water also. The spit of Kinburn, for six miles above the town, is extremely narrow, like that of Arabat, and so low and sandy that on digging a few feet below the surface water is found. Thus, strong fortifications with deep ditches cannot be constructed there in a hurry; and the works thrown up by the Turks in 1787 were either stockades or sand-bag batteries. The fortifications of Kinburn themselves cannot, for the same reason, be very formidable—no good foundation for masonry scarps being possible, though since that time broad wet ditches have no doubt been constructed. Kinburn did not long hold out against the Allies. It opens to them a perspective of important operations in the direction of Kherson and Nikolaieff—that is, the direction of the base of operations of the Russian army in the Crimea.

The defeat of the Russians before Kars will very probably prove to be the crowning event of the campaign in Armenia. The Turks, badly organized and short of every requisite, had played but a poor part in this portion of the seat of war. Unable to hold the field, they confined themselves to the occupation of Kars, Erzeroum and the country immediately under the command of these fortresses. Gen. Williams who had entered the Turkish service commanded at Kars and superintended the construction of proper defensive works. For the greater part of the summer the whole campaign on either side was confined to skirmishes, forays and foraging expeditions in the hill country; the general and first result of which was that the Russians, gradually gained ground, succeeded in blockadingKars and even in cutting off its communication with Erzeroum. Kars is situated in a lateral valley of the Upper Araxes; Erzeroum at the source of the Euphrates; Batoum on the mouth of the Churuk Su (Bathys), the upper course of which passes near both to Kars and to Erzeroum, so that one of the roads between these two places follows the basin of the Churuk Su as far as Olti, whence it strikes off across the hills toward Kars. Olti, was therefore, the central point for the Turks, as a road from Batoun there joins the one mentioned above; and Batoun was the place from which the nearest and strongest reinforcements were to be expected, Had the Russians succeeded in taking Kars, their first step would have been to establish themselves at Olti, thereby cutting off Erzeroum from its nearest and best communication with the Black sea and Constantinople. The Turks, however, were so dispirited that they retired as far as Erzeroum, merely occupying the mountain pass between the Upper Euphrates and the sources of the Araxes, while Olti was all but completely neglected.

At last, when Kars was more closely hemmed in, they attempted to form a convoy of provisions at Olti, and with a strong escort to force an entrance into Kars. Part of the cavalry from Kars, having been sent away, as it was useless there, actually fought its way through the Russians as far as Olti, and the convoy started shortly afterward; but this time the Russians were better on the alert—the Turks were completely defeated, and the convoy was captnred by the Russians. Kars, in the mean time, began to run short of provisions; Omar Pasha was, indeed, sent to take the command in Asia and to organize at Batoum an army fit to act in the field; but this creation of a new army takes a deal of time, and a march direct to the relief of Kars by Olti would not have been the best course he could take, as Kars might any day be compelled to surrender from want of provisions before relief could arrive.

In this difficult position the Turks stood at the end of September; Kars was considered as good as lost, and the Russians were sure by merely blockading the town, to starve it out. But the Russians themselves appear not to have been willing to wait until the last flour was baked and the last horse cooked in Kars, Whether from the fear of approaching winter, the state of the roads, shortness of provisions, superior orders, or the fear of Omar Pasha's relieving corps, they at once made up their minds to act vigorously. Siege-guns arrived from Alexandropol, a fortress on the frontier but a few leagues from Kars, and after a few days of open trenches and cannonading, Kars was assaulted by the concentrated main body of the Russian army under Muravieff. The combat was desperate, and lasted eight hours. The Bashi-Bazouks and foot irregulars, who had so often run before the Russians in the field, here fought on more congenial ground. Though the attacking forces must have been from four to six times more numerous than the garrison, yet all attempts to get into the place were vain. The Turks had here at last recovered their courage and intelligence. Though the Russians more than once succeeded in entering the Turkish batteries, (very likely lunettes open at the gorge, so as to be commanded by the fire of the second line of defence), they could no where establish themselves. Their loss is said to have been immense; four thousand killed are stated to have been buried by the Turks; but before crediting this, we must have more detailed and precise information.

As to Omar Pasha's operations, he had a double choice: either to march up the Churuk Su, by Olti, to the relief of Kars—where he would run the risk of arriving too late for this object, while he would have led his army over the Armenian plateau, where the Russians are secure from effective front attack by a strong line of fortresses, and where Omar Pasha could have no opportunity to fall on their flanks: or he would have to march up the Riva to Kutais, and thence across the hills into the valley of the Kur toward Tiflis. There he would meet with no fortified ports of any consequence, and would menace at once the centre of Russian power in the South Caucasian country. A more effective means for recalling Muravieff from