

which we have, through his reckless daring, been enabled to seize. This is not all. In the mud huts of the capital, a treasure, the value of which is estimated to exceed one million sterling in value, has been discovered. Lord Ellenborough has awarded it to the captors. Against this decision an appeal is to be made to the Queen in council. The lustre and glory of the narrative of these exploits—comprising as it does orders to construct from the cannon taken at Hyderabad, a column to commemorate the achievements of its captors—long and loud laudations of the chivalry of the vanquished, and the prowess of the victors—is somewhat dimmed by the obtrusion of sundry facts, rumours, and statements, which it had been fortunate for the Indian correspondents had they been warranted in omitting them.

Some disaffected Ameers have aroused the population of the distant districts to revolt, and the aspect of affairs had induced the Bombay government to strengthen the force under the command of Sir Charles Napier, by such detachments as they could muster for the emergency. In the next place, Sir Charles complains that the Indian army is too scantily officered, and in the affair in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad, this deficiency had, in more than one emergency, all but lost us the battle. Then as to rumours, a steamer arriving at Bombay from Kurrachee on the 28th March, brought the unwelcome intelligence that after a fight between the Ameers and the British (which overt previous intimations seemed to portend) at the end of the third day the Ameers were routed. The English had sustained, it was said, considerable loss. Among the slain the rumour classes Sir Charles Napier himself. The next mail must confirm or deny this unpleasant and unwelcome report.

The Beloches, in order to prevent the navigation of the Indus, have intercepted its passage by a chain. They intend erecting forts along its banks, and contesting with Great Britain the sovereignty of its waters. A ship of war and two steamers have been dispatched to compel them to abandon their project.

For the rest, the compromised Ameers are to be placed for safe keeping in the fortress of Aserghur. All descriptions of reports are rife as to the condition of Cabul. It is certain that Ukbar Khan is no longer popular, and it is uncertain whether he has not been deposed. Dost Mohammed, whom the Sikhs refuse to assist, is about to hazard the chances of a reception at Cabul. Lord Ellenborough is ensconced in a palace at Agra, at which locality he projects an investiture of the Bath.

Major Outram, the gallant and judicious resident at Hyderabad, arrived in England by the overland mail.

PORTUGAL.—The unimportant character of the greater portion of the continental and Peninsular news is relieved by the disastrous accounts we have received from Portugal.

The College of Nollea, founded by the Jesuits some two hundred years since, and which was considered to be one of the finest public buildings of which Lisbon could boast, has been utterly destroyed by fire. This calamity, which the use of a few gallons might have prevented, is entirely attributable to the rascally and miserable inefficiency of the officials whose duty it was to interfere on the emergency.

The resolution of the ministry whose removal from office countless intrigues were plotted to accomplish, to break of the tariff negotiations with Great Britain, paralyzed the efforts and energies of the industrious classes. It was indeed supposed that they would have yielded to the popular clamour, and have adopted an alliance, the necessities of which the exigencies and position of Portugal did most especially recommend. At length the patience of the inhabitants of the Douro districts was completely worn out. As petition and remonstrance were of no avail, they have resorted to outrage. A band of men composed of persons connected with the wine trade, and whom the rejection of the tariff has driven from their respective employments, have leagued themselves together for the purpose of committing the most fearful outrages. In the city of Oporto these starved out desperadoes have dared such acts of spoliation and robbery, that it has been found necessary to proclaim curfew law, and to arrest all persons not well and clearly authenticated who may be seen in the streets after the hour of nine in the evening. In fact, to such a frightful extent have the atrocities of the infuriated mob been carried, that the municipal guard declare themselves unable to quell or control them, unless to their numbers be added a considerable reinforcement. Against the minister, Costa Cabral, who sacrifices the interests of the dealer in the staple commodity of the country to the behests of some half dozen drivelling and insignificant manufacturers, curses, both loud and deep, are hurled from all quarters of the kingdom. A crisis, it is certain, is fast approaching. God grant it may be a bloodless one.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—From this colony the latest date quoted is the 18th of March. The intelligence thus communicated is by no means satisfactory. The retirement of the troops from Colesberg, was a signal to the Boers for a renewal of those disturbances which the military had been despatched to suppress. Upon the causes of the unquiet spirit of the Boers, various speculations are hazarded. By some it is supposed, that their anxiety to attack certain tribes whom they are forbidden to annoy, has incited the rebellion; while others affirm that the tribes are precipitating an outbreak, in order that in the chances of the *melee* they may eject the Boers from the lands already leased to them. So feverish and irritable is the temperament of the belligerent parties, that it is deemed prudent to leave in the locality of them a force sufficient to overawe them.

From Port Natal doubtful accounts of wars and rumours of wars, are said to have been received. They do not seem to have gained much credit. One fact, however, is certainly ascertained—that the misunderstandings which have been for some time engendering between the avaricious Boers and the sturdy tribes, have reached the crisis of an open rupture. The newly-appointed governor, Sir Francis Head, will find himself in his element—turmoil and excitement.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Well! the Servian question is settled; and, as we all along predicted it would be, by the pusillanimity of the Porte. The Russian is rampant and ascendant. On the 12th of April, the British Ambassador was instructed to co-operate with the Austrian representative. Turkey, thus deprived of the assistance on which she had relied, summoned the Divan, who, at the expiration of a debate of five hours' duration, yielded to the behests of the autocrat. All the members of the Servian government, against whose name he has written "noxious," are to be deposed and cited. Recent advices state that Georgewitsch [the Sovereign] refuses to resign.

It is said that the British minister is so grievously annoyed at the conduct of his advisers that he has demanded his recall. This event all parties must deplore. A more efficient representative than Sir Stratford no country ever knew. It is to be hoped the rumour is false.

The difficulties which the Porte opposed to the navigation of the Danube by Austrian steamers has been removed. Their transit will henceforth be unimpeded.

Many of the Servians, who, during the contending dispute had taken refuge in Austria, have determined to remain in that country, unless Milosch, the only man in their opinion capable of restoring peace to Servia, be not elected to its government.

ALGIERS.—The French have achieved another victory in Algiers. After much marching and counter-marching, and the loss of upwards of thirty men, they have succeeded in taking the city of Tenoz. General Bugeaud, after inspecting the ruins of the ancient Roman city, "which," he says, "were of considerable extent," chose the spot on which the new city should be erected. This achievement will doubtless afford the fretful Frenchmen a sufficient amount of good humour to enable them to endure the chances of at least one month's mishaps.

ATHENS.—From Athens advices of the date of the 30th April informs us that the royal sanction had been given to a measure which, by curtailing the salaries of sundry officials, would effect a saving in the public expenditure of 1,200,000 drachmas. The legations in London and Paris [useless enough Heaven knows] it is in contemplation to discontinue. The Rocket Brigade of artillery and a corps of cavalry are to be disbanded. The Greek government, notoriously hampered and insolvent, are compelled merely to reduce duties but to increase imposts. A sliding scale duty on foreign corn is projected, and that of home growth, on which previously a rate of six per cent. was levied, is declared henceforth to pass free.

NEW ZEALAND.—Late advices received from this colony, inform us that the interior districts are distracted by the feuds of rival chiefs, and that cannibalism is as fashionable as ever. In a recent engagement, forty prisoners were roasted and eaten by the victors. As is the case in all new colonies, the first speculators in the purchase of land in New Zealand are doomed to complain that the country, though it may be tolerably prolific, is nevertheless not the El Dorado which the rhetorical descriptions of joint-stock chroniclers had tempted them to believe it would prove.

From Bell's London Weekly Messenger.

CHINA.—The result of the business transacted at the conference held at Whampoa has now been published, and seems on the whole to be satisfactory. Sir H. Pottinger had left, and arrived at Macao; and now it seems probable that all future reference will be conducted in an epistolary manner. The British merchants having complained of their total inability to proceed further with the framing of the new tariff without correct lists being furnished of the imperial standard of rates upon which it is to be framed, which the Chinese authorities seemed rather averse to do, Sir H. Pottinger had issued very peremptory orders for their immediate production. An amendment had been proposed by our merchants in reference to the payment of the 300,000 dollars of Hong debt, to the effect that they be paid in four equal instalments previous to the 1st of July, and not once on the final day of settlement, as formerly proposed, to which Sir H. expressed concurrence, and promised to lay it before the Chinese Commissioners for approval.

The Emperor, through his Commissioners, has promised to our Envoy full satisfaction for the crimes perpetrated on the crews of the *Nerbudda* and *Ann*, and, in accordance with the terms proposed, he has named certain commissioners to make a secret investigation into all the circumstances connected with it. Sir Henry, however, has "taken fire" at an expression made use of by his Majesty, to the effect, "That the Celestial Dynasty has for its principles in governing all foreigners without its pale," &c. and in his reply he concludes with the following remark—"That his Royal Mistress the Queen of England acknowledges no superior or governor but God, and that the dignity, the power, and the universal benevolence of her Majesty, are known to be second to none on earth, and are only equalled by her Majesty's good faith and studied anxiety to fulfil her Royal promises and engagements."

Effectual measures are now being taken for the suppression of those daring piracies which have of late prevailed in the China seas; and in the name of our Government, he has offered, in concert with that of China, to spare no ex-

pense in putting a stop to them, and intends fitting out vessels expressly for that purpose.

An insurrection had broken out at Malate, in Manila, on the 20th of January. A party of the Spanish battalion quartered there, had revolted, having killed six and wounded two of their officers. The rebels, however, were shortly after secured, and about eighty of them have been shot.

The aspect of affairs at Canton is now perfectly tranquil, and no apprehension of further disturbances appears to exist, though symptoms of disaffection are still occasionally apparent. Elepoo has addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants, in which the nature of the present relations between England and China is clearly explained, and the evils of riotous conduct, and the advantages of good order, brought home to the narrowest comprehension. There is more reason, and less bombast in this notification, than in the generality of such documents, but even here Elepoo cannot refrain from a slight perversion of the truth, in order to magnify the merits of his master.

"Whereas," begins the proclamation, "two years have elapsed since the English first took up arms, it has now pleased our august Sovereign, with a liberality large as Heaven's, and with a universal benevolence that knows no exclusion, leniently to treat them, and to grant them a renewal of their former commercial intercourse."

This, from a foe thrashed as soundly as the Chinese have been, is a misrepresentation, of which the impudence is perfectly ludicrous.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REPEAL.—70,000 persons, it is said, attended a Repeal meeting in the town of Kildare, recently.

The King of Hanover was expected to visit London, and to continue for a considerable time in England.

QUEEN'S VISIT.—An official intimation had been received in Dublin, respecting the contemplated visit of the Queen to Ireland, in the course of the summer. Her Majesty is expected to arrive in July, and leave, for Scotland, in August.

The Duke and Duchess of Nemours were expected to leave France on a visit to Queen Victoria.

Lord Fitzgerald, President of the Board of Control, died on May 11th. The deceased nobleman had extensive literary and scientific acquirements. Lord Ripon was expected to succeed to the vacant office.

A memorial to the late Duke of Sussex was projected, a committee for accomplishing the object was appointed.

THAMES TUNNEL.—574,000 persons had passed through the tunnel since its opening. 29 shops for the sale of fancy articles had been opened in the Tunnel. Shops on London Bridge in the olden day, were considered a curious occupation of space,—shops under the bed of the river is a much greater stretch of ingenuity. If both existed together, the Father of British streams would have good cause to complain of being circumscribed and surrounded by the busy tribe among which he moves.

The Colosseum had been sold, at auction, for 23,000 guineas.

Rural Disturbances in Wales had increased. They consisted in destruction of turnpike gates, and plantations.

Ackerman and Co., printers &c. had stopped payment. Liabilities were stated at about 35,000l.

ANTI-DUELLING.—A society for the suppression of duelling has been organized. It contains noblemen, members of Parliament, Barons, Admirals, Generals, Captains, Lieutenants, Barristers, &c. They disavow duelling as sinful and irrational, and pledge themselves to discountenance so improper a practice. This is a good movement. The absurdity of getting satisfaction for a wrong, by standing up as a mark for the wrong-doer's bell practice, may soon be among the exploded customs which made slaves and fools of men.

The Aerial Machine does not seem to rise either literally, or in public estimation. We see nothing of it in late papers. The project has been severely handled in some scientific journals.

Troops for Ireland.—Troops were under orders to proceed from Liverpool to Ireland. The United Service Gazette says, that the movement was occasioned by information of an extent to stop the Mails, which were to leave Dublin on the 29th of May, under a new contract by Mr. Croall of Edinburgh. The Coaches, for the contract, had arrived in Ireland from Glasgow, and were guarded during their progress through Dublin to the place of deposit, by the police.

Dublin.—The Government v Repeal.—Dublin has been kept alive with reports touching the dismissal from the Commission of the Peace, of several gentlemen, who have taken part at the recent Repeal "demonstrations" held throughout the kingdom. One rumour had it that no less than 35 Magistrates had been allowed to retire into private life. There is, however, reason for believing that a step is about being taken by the Executive.

Flight of the City Treasurer.—No slight consternation has been caused by the dismal announcement that Mr. Fion, the City Treasurer, had levanted, taking with him Corporate funds to the tune of £4,000 or £5,000.

The petitions to Parliament for a re-grant of the £100,000 to the Irish tithe owners, are in course of signature throughout the dioceses. The matter will be submitted to Parliament during the present month.

The Agitation.—The first battalion of the 60th Rifles disembarked at the North-wall, on Tuesday, from Liverpool. Six companies march immediately to Newbridge, in the county of Kildare; the remainder of the regiment to be stationed in this garrison.

The Politician.

The British Press.

From the London Sun.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. The next meeting of the General assembly of the Church of Scotland, which takes place in the middle of May, does not involve questions which, properly speaking, ought to excite much interest among English readers, but still it is one of great importance, and requires the serious attention of all Christians who consider a Church Establishment of any use. That Church has, for some two hundred years, produced the most beneficial effects on the morals and religion of the people; it has neither been bigoted nor arrogant; it has looked upon the Dissenting churches with mildness, with more regret that anger, and amidst all the collisions which have taken place, it has never denied that they are Christian churches, that they profess the same faith, and are guided by the same ritual. It is not like the English church, which says no other sect but itself is entitled to Divine authority except the church of Rome; it also regards all the Dissenters as brethren, as men engaged in the same holy cause, and has ever made great allowances for what it considers the failings and the frailties incident to man in this world of trial and suffering. For the last forty years—we will go no further back than our own recollections—the church and the Dissenters lived in the utmost harmony; their great object was to do good, to instruct the people, and to make them good subjects and good Christians. The sober, steady, and trustworthy conduct of Scotsmen in every part of the globe is admitted by all; and no little merit is attributed to the Kirk and the parish school for the greatest reformation every where produced among barbarous races. Well, however, cannot be let alone. This splendid Establishment—not splended for its wealth, for it is the poorest church in Christendom—has thrown into utter confusion by a small band who had entered into its precincts on the principles on which it was established, and then formed a conspiracy to overturn it. A church that has done so much for Scotland is to be destroyed, because some visionaries consider it not perfect. What in this world is perfect? Let us judge by practice and not by theory. On this ground we have ever opposed the Veto Act. We saw from the beginning that it was not only impracticable but illegal; and many of our readers who differed with us on this point, will now admit that nothing else but a conscientious conviction of the fact could have induced us to oppose men who differ with us on no other point. The Courts of Law have given decisions against the Veto Act; many Churchmen who supported it, and some two, who were active in bringing it forward, admit that they were in error; and the Church of Scotland is now like a reed tossed by the wind. For many Presbyteries a double returns have been made; there will be a contest for the Moderatorship, a contest on the double returns, a contest on the right of *quæstionibus* *sacra* ministers to sit in the Assembly; in fact every subject will be contested, and the finest Church Establishment in the world will be torn into tatters and patches. For what purpose? To establish a theory. Let us hope, however, for the best. Let us hope that the hand that has hitherto protected and blessed the Kirk of Scotland will not desert her in this extremity, but bring good out of evil, allay the storms raised by the ignorance or the prejudices of erring men, and restore her to her former usefulness and pre-eminence.

Colonial News.

New-Brunswick.

St. John New Brunswick.—The SMALL POX AT PARTRIDGE ISLAND.—The brig *Mars*, Capt. Beckwith, belonging to Walsby, N. S. arrived from London at the outer wharf, on last Thursday, where she was quarantined ground. Her crew, however, detained by Dr. Harding, the Visiting Physician, in consequence of having small pox on board. The captain and first mate were attacked with the disease soon after leaving London, and they are now nearly or quite recovered. The second mate was attacked later on the voyage, but with him it assumed the most malignant form, and he is now in the most critical stage of the disease. By the advice of the physician, he has been landed at the Hospital on the consequence of communication with which has in consequence been forbidden by the Common Council. The vessel is to be thoroughly cleansed and fumigated, and every precaution has been and will be taken to prevent the introduction of this fatal disease among us.

CITY AFFAIRS!—To-morrow the Common Council will meet at 11 o'clock, it being their usual day; and as we are informed that another curious disclosure will be made relative to City affairs, arising out of accounts recently rendered by the late Chamberlain, we shall have a report in attendance—and we think such of our Citizens as feel an interest in the prosperity of the city, will do well to attend.

The Rev. D. A. Fraser, lately of Nova Scotia, has taken charge of a congregation in Saint John's, Newfoundland. A place of worship, of which Mr. Fraser is pastor, was in course of erection.

SAW MILL.—A resident, from the United States, is about erecting a Steam Saw Mill in the vicinity of St. John.