

approaching that state of anarchy and confusion in which it will become impere-

The succession to the Nawabship of Bhopal has been settled by the governor general; the infant princess, Shah Jehan Begum, being recognised as the successor to her father. Sir Henry Harding continues at Calcutta. The company's dominions supply no intelligence whatever. Sir George Arthur and Lady proceed to Poona in the latter end of the present month, and will not return to the presidency before September or October.

The letters from Calcutta come down to the 13th of May, from which we learn that on the 6th a destructive fire broke out in the office buildings of Messrs. Macvicar, Smith, and Co., which, with all they contained, were entirely destroyed, books, papers, and all. The fire soon seized the premises of Messrs. Sewers and Co., adjoining, which quickly shared the same fate; here, fortunately, a portion of the books, property &c., was saved. Messrs. Kilby and Co., also were sufferers, but principally in household furniture. How the fire originated was not known. The loss of Macvicar, Smith and Co. is estimated at about 24 lakhs of rupees. The total loss of all, including the buildings, is estimated at about 5 or 6 lakhs. Such a fire, it is believed, has not occurred in Calcutta since it was taken by Surg-oo-dowlah in 1756.

THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP.

The Great Britain iron steam ship made an excursion round the Eddystone, on Friday week. She left Milbay pier, the tide half ebb, at a quarter to nine o'clock, and arrived at the Eddystone at five minutes after ten o'clock. There was about 500 passengers on board. Tickets, 5s. On returning, the ship was several times suddenly stopped, owing to the heated state of some parts of the main bearings of her immense engines. There was no wind, the sea smooth, and the weather warm, the thermometer being 70 in the shade. On the occurrence of these stoppages, the machinery was allowed to cool, and when again put in motion, plentifully supplied with water poured from a hose-pipe. The machinery of all new engines is liable to this casualty. It may be recollected that when her majesty's steamer Penelope made her first trip down channel her paddle boxes became ignited from the same cause. On entering the sound, while under way Captain Hosken had the helm put hard to port, and turned the ship round, and then by reversing the screw had her worked astern, and having stopped her way, turned her round in a circle, the diameter of which scarcely exceeded her own length. Her passengers, and the spectators crowded on the heights ashore, appeared highly gratified by these evolutions, which furnished undeniable evidence of one of the numerous advantages derivable from this method of propulsion. At twelve o'clock she landed her passengers at the pier, and in the afternoon departed for Dublin.

She passed the "Land's End" at nine o'clock, when she hailed the Devonshire steamer, for Dublin, and passed that vessel more than two knots an hour. Shortly after this it was discovered that something was wrong in the machine-room, and on examination it was found that the condensing air-pump was injured having the guard and four two-inch bolts broken. At three o'clock on Saturday morning, she started with one pair of engines, and made five knots an hour against a strong head wind. She stopped at nine o'clock, when the valves were opened and tried, and after this she made up to eight knots an hour. A letter, written to Captain Hosken, and signed by the passengers on board, explained the cause of the delay. Crowds of visitors inspected her at Kingston.

She left Kingston for Liverpool at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and arrived in the Mersey at nine in the evening, having been about 111 hours performing the voyage, about 120 miles. The interest manifested to witness her arrival at this port was very intense, and thousands of persons thronged the piers of the harbour to witness her approach. We think we shall not be going beyond the truth, if we say that the Great Britain is, at the present moment, one of the greatest objects of interest in the United Kingdom. We do not employ the term "greatest" as an idle pen upon her gigantic proportions; we use it in its strict and literal sense. It is not alone her extraordinary size that makes her so remarkable in the eyes of the naval architect and men of science. There are peculiarities in her structure, and more particularly in her powers of propulsion

which are destined to test the value of some important theories in mechanics; the Great Britain is calculated to try the practical utility of principles, the application of which to our ships of war would be of the first national importance.

The Augsburg Gazette states that a treaty of commerce has been concluded between Austria and the republic of Cracow.

It is asserted in the higher circles of society that Sir Thomas Wilde is about to conduct to the hymeneal altar Madle, De E'Este, daughter of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

The United Service Gazette states, that, in consequence of the massacre of the crew of the Wasp, on the coast of Africa, it has been determined to give no quarter to slavers offering the slightest resistance.

The most active preparations are making among the members of the Jewish persuasion for the arrival of the new high priest (the Rev. Dr. N. Adler, at present high priest at Hanover,) in the room of the late Solomon Herschel.

On Saturday week, her Majesty and Prince Albert inspected the ships of the squadron now lying at Spithead, and on Monday the vessels were made to go through the various sailing evolutions in sight of the royal party on the Victoria and Albert yacht. The exhibition is described as having been of the most animating and imposing description.

The Princeton Monster Gun.—The rumour, which was current about a fortnight ago, and revived within the last few days, to the effect that government had issued orders to prevent the great gun, manufactured at Fawcett and Co.'s foundry, from being sent to the American warsteamer Princeton, has been contradicted.

Fire at Quebec.—We are glad to find that the appeal made by the authorities of Quebec on behalf of the sufferers by the late dreadful fire in that city, is likely to be responded to in Liverpool with becoming munificence. On Saturday a subscription paper lay for signature at the Exchange-rooms; and, in the course of a short time, it was headed with the following names and amounts: Duncan Gibb, Esq., £100; Messrs. Rankin, Gilmour, and Co., £100; Edward Oliver, Esq., £100; Thomas Froste, Esq., £25; and Robert P. Ross, Esq., £25. When it shall have become generally known that the initiatory step has been taken in this good work, we are sure that most of our py to follow the example set them by the gentlemen already named. A deep feeling of regret was manifested in London by the intelligence of the conflagration. Several influential merchants, not alone connected with the American trade, are interesting themselves deeply in the cause of the sufferers, and the expediency of an application to government for a temporary grant is under consideration; but on this important point it would be premature, as well as indiscreet, to touch further. The Morning Herald of Wednesday says—"We are gratified to find that measures are at length in progress to carry out the suggestion we made on the receipt of the intelligence of the destructive fire at Quebec, to hold a public meeting at the Mansion-House, for the purpose of setting on foot and giving an impetus to a subscription for the relief of the sufferers. The principal mercantile houses connected with Canada have formed the nucleus of a committee for conducting the subscription, and the Lord Mayor has appointed Friday for holding the meeting in the Egyptian Hall. Most persons consider that the preliminary proceedings have been unnecessarily protracted in a case of such urgency, and that it would have been highly desirable that the meeting had been held in time to have enabled the committee to make a remittance of some magnitude by the steamer which leaves Liverpool on the evening of the 4th instant. We see no reason, however, to prevent this being done in anticipation of the subscription, as there can be no danger in such a melancholy case of the committee being left in the lurch.

Appointments.—Sir F. Thesiger has been appointed Attorney-General. Mr. Serjeant Shee is to receive a patent of precedence. Mr. Montagu Chambers is to be appointed Queen's Counsel—both of the Home Circuit; and Mr. Robert Allen, of the Oxford Circuit, is to be created Serjeant at Law. Nothing whatever is at present settled with respect to the Solicitor-General.

The "Great Western" & "Cambria."—The "Great Western" arrived here on the morning of the 27th ultimo, bringing American papers to the 12th; and the "Cambria" arrived here also in the af-

ternoon of the same day, bringing papers to the 16th, four days later. The voyage of the "Cambria" is the shortest on record—ten days sixteen hours!! including her running into Halifax, to land her mails and passengers.

Three Hundred and seven British vessels entered the Baltic sea through the Sound, in the month of May.

The 18th session of the scientific congress of France will be held at Rheims on the 1st of September.

The number of fires in London during the last half-year is upwards of 400, as compared with former years, their magnitude has increased.

The prorogation of Parliament, it is confidently expected, will take place about the middle of August, after which the Queen and Prince Albert will leave for Germany.

It is said that the Wesleyan Methodists of Great Britain are about to disown any connection with those of the United States who are slaveholders.

The ejection of the poor highlanders has produced in Edinburgh the formation of a society to mitigate their sufferings. It is entitled "The Scottish Association for the Protection of the Poor."

The Money raised in England and Scotland, last year, by thirteen Missionary, Tract, Bible and School societies, amounted to no less a sum than £393,712.

It is stated that the arrival of the King of Holland in this country, on a visit to her Majesty will take place about the middle of next month.

The German booksellers talk of opening establishments in the United States, to protect themselves against what they consider the literary piracy which exist there.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

The debate on the eighteen resolutions brought forward by Mr. C. Buller, comprising the case of the New Zealand Company against the Colonial Office, to which we referred in our last, occupied the House of Commons three nights, and terminated on the 19th ultimo by the adoption of the amendment of Capt. Rous, by 223 to 172. "That the treaty of Waitangi should be inviolably maintained, and that the conduct of the New Zealand Company, in sending out settlers to New Zealand, not only without the sanction, but in direct defiance of the authority of the crown, was highly irregular and improper." It was elicited in the progress of the debate that Capt. Grey, from South Australia, is to be governor of New Zealand. Notwithstanding the decision at which the house arrived, it was very generally admitted that the New Zealand Company have been very puted land, it is, of course, essential that the interests of the natives should be protected; but the absurdity of deciding by rules of law must be manifest, when we consider the sort of claims which are frequently advanced—as an instance, that urged by a chieftain, who maintained that he had the best title to a particular district, because he had eaten the former owner.

On Friday, the 20th ult., the great contest on the broad and narrow railway gauges terminated in favour of the Great Western or broad gauge. A general opinion prevailed throughout the discussion that it would be ungracious to reject the report of the select committee on the bills which led to the discussion, and also that it was unfair to reject the bills themselves on a question which did not affect the merits of the respective lines. The bills accordingly passed by a large majority.

On Monday, the 23d, Sir James Graham stated the amendments which he proposed to introduce in the Irish Colleges Bill. Government adhere strictly to the principle of not administering any religious test either to the students or the professors, and propose to reserve to the crown for three years the appointment of the professors, after which time it will be open to parliament to regulate the mode of their appointment in such manner as may then be considered expedient. Sir J. Graham also stated that an arrangement by which these colleges may be affiliated in one university for the purpose of granting degrees will be a necessary supplement to the present measure. Lord Mahon then moved an amendment providing for the religious instruction of the pupils by appointing three professors of theology to each college, one for the Established Church, another for the Roman Catholics, and a third for the Presbyterians. Mr. Wyse seconded the amendment, and an animated debate ensued, during which Mr. O'Connell introduced an incidental discussion on the history of Galileo, and on the alleged persecutions of science by the Church of Rome. The house at length divided, and negatived the amendment by 159 to 49, and the Bill was committed without further opposition.

In the Commons, Mr. G. W. Hope presented a petition from the Council and Assembly of the United provinces of Canada, praying that means might be taken for securing to vessels navigating the inland waters the privileges possessed by British vessels arriving by sea.

In the Commons, on Thursday, the Solicitor General brought forward his motion that a writ of error be brought upon the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of Howard v. Gossett. This motion, of course, induced a long debate on the privileges of parliament, during which several members insisted

that the time had come when the house should assert its rights by imprisoning the judges and all other persons who may hereafter question or infringe its privileges. The discussion terminated in the adoption of the Solicitor General's motion for bringing a writ of error, by a majority of 82 to 41.

In the Peers, on Friday, the 27th, the Duke of Richmond presented a petition, signed by the bankers, and by a large number of the most influential merchants and traders of Liverpool, praying that the free navigation of the river Plate up to Paraguay should be given to them. Lord Brougham presented a similar petition from the merchants, bankers, and traders of Manchester.

On Monday, the 31st, in the House of Lords, the royal assent was given, by permission, to the Maynooth Endowment Bill, and a large number of private bills. The Charitable Trusts Bill was, after a slight opposition on the part of Lord Cottesham, read a third time and passed. The Scotch Banking Bill was read a third time, by a majority of 47 to 15, and passed.

In the Commons, on the motion for going into Committee on the Irish Colleges Bill, Mr. S. O'Brien made a detailed statement of objections to the measure, which Sir J. Graham thought it would be a waste of time, to take into consideration then, after the full discussion which the outlines of the plan had already received.—Mr. O'Connell informed the house that the amendments introduced by government had not removed the objections of the Roman Catholic prelates to the bill. For himself, he continued to oppose it, as an irreligious measure.—Lord J. Russell thought, that unless the bill were rendered acceptable to the Romish Bishops, it would be better not to send it to Ireland. In committee, the whole question of separation of secular from religious instruction, was again opened up. The most remarkable speech was that of Sir J. Graham, who, in defending himself against the imputation of opposing the appointment of chaplains in the new colleges through servile submission to the prejudices of the people of this country, referred to the fact that he and his colleagues had carried the Maynooth bill against the wishes of the great majority of the Protestant population; and, furthermore, plainly declared his willingness to endow the Romish clergy.

In the Commons, Captain Layard moved an address to her Majesty, praying for enquiry how a reduction of the period of service in the army from the present unlimited term to ten years, would prove beneficial. The motion was negatived without a division.—Mr. M. Milnes then called attention to the evils attendant on public executions, his object being to obtain leave to introduce a bill authorising judges to order the execution of criminals within the walls of prisons. The house was counted out.

IRELAND.

Repeal Association.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday, the 23d ult., in the Firebrick-arch, Dublin. The association to the Repealers of the north of Ireland, dissuading them from any interference with the processions which the Orangemen intend to hold on the 1st and 12th of July. He also read a communication from Mr. Steele, who has gone on "a mission of peace" to Ulster, in which the head pacificator states that, in the districts already visited by him, his exertions in furtherance of the object for which he was sent to the north have been attended with success. He congratulated the association on the good feeling which was springing up between Orangemen and Repealers. It was only necessary they should know one another, to convince the Orangemen that they were working as much for his good as for their own. Once united legally and peaceably together for the repeal, and Ireland could not long remain without her parliament. A sum of £25 10s. was acknowledged from the Roman Catholic Deanery of Ballina and another of £80 from the priesthood of Ossory. Mr. M. O'Connell said that he hailed these contributions with peculiar satisfaction, as they afforded the proof that Peel's attempt to divide the clergy from the laity, in their political pursuits had completely failed.—Mr. Davis (of the young Ireland section) declared his belief that if Sir R. Peel were to endow a college in every county in Ireland he would not be able to corrupt the nationality of the priesthood.

Mr. M. O'Connell reported to the meeting that the Repealers were making the most satisfactory progress at the County Dublin Registry, and were being entered in the roll in the proportion of five to one over their opponents. He then read a letter from Mr. Smith O'Brien, transmitting a subscription, and declaring that all he has seen during his visit to London has tended strongly to confirm his conviction that a Repeal of Union is indispensable, to the welfare of Ireland.—Mr. M. O'Connell then moved it to be referred to a committee to prepare an address to Mr. O'Brien, expressive of their disgust at the late assault made on him by Mr. Roebuck, and of their unabated confidence in his patriotism and virtue.—Mr. Davis and others expressed their cordial sympathy with Mr. O'Brien, and declared that the attack to which he had been subjected in the alien Parliament greatly raised him in their estimation. A report of a committee highly unfavourable to Lord Stanley's Improvements Act was brought up by Mr. Davis, who particularly arraigned its enactment as destructive to the tenant right of Ulster.—Mr. M. O'Connell seconded Mr. Davis in his motion, and addressed the meeting at considerable length against the measure.—Capt. Hawley and Mr. Doheny followed in the same line of argument. The rent of the week was £454 4s