

the Druses, the Turks were obliged to side with the latter, to preserve them from extermination. This new difficulty caused a meeting of European ambassadors at the residence of Sir Stratford Canning, in Constantinople, on the 17th ultimo, but the Hecla British steamer had been in the meantime dispatched for Beyrout and Malta. The Capudan Pacha had previously left Syria for Constantinople. The latest news from Circassia, received in the Turkish capital, was adverse to the Russians.

A letter from Larisse, Thessaly, of May 12, states that 5000 Clephates had crossed the Turkish frontier, pillaging and ravaging the country, and that the Seraskier has put himself at the head of 8000 or 10,000 men to oppose them.

Cape of Good Hope.—Accounts to March 20, have come to hand from Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope. The colony was going on well, and with the efforts to make the neighbouring Kafirs more industrious, has a prospect of being eventually less disturbed by frontier depredations. An association for promoting agriculture among the Kafirs, with Sir Peregrine Maitland as patron, had been very opportunely formed, and already the Caffers were seen in the fields at the "plough's tail," and performing various acts of field labour, always before held to be derogatory, and left to the care of the women.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Intelligence from Bombay to the 5th of April, Calcutta, the 7th of April; and Madras, the 14th, has been received.

Sir Charles Napier's expedition against the Pindarees has been crowned with complete success. Bejar Khan, their leader, and a considerable part of his followers, have been captured.

The Punjab remains in a very unsettled state. The Khalsa troops have come to an arrangement with Goolah Singh, who is to pay them 36 lacs of rupees.

Phond Savant and his confederates continue to find sanctuary in the Goa territories. The Portuguese Governor still refuses to allow our troops to follow the rebels within his frontier, and is unable, even if he were willing, to drive out the fugitives.

Cholera is prevalent in Calcutta, but is not of a nature to create more than customary alarm.

There is a floating report that Aden has been surprised and captured, but no reliance can be placed on a report which has become proverbial by its frequency.

The Journal des Debats says it has received letters from Macao, which announce the abolition of the rigorous edicts which forbid the Chinese to embrace and practise Christianity. These edicts, after having been revoked under the reign of the Emperor Khan Hi, were again brought into force, about a century ago; and, until these latter times, at least, have been put into execution by the Chinese magistrates with the utmost rigour.

The Steam-Ship Hibernia.—This noble vessel arrived in the Mersey on Saturday last, after a somewhat protracted passage, having been fifteen days from Boston. Between Boston and Halifax she encountered a dense fog, and on the second day from Halifax she fell in with immense fields of floating ice, interspersed with bergs, some of which were nearly 400 feet above the tide level; and thus surrounded she very slowly and cautiously advanced for nearly three days and nights, until at length restored to open waters. In the memory of the most "ancient mariner" no such frozen continents have been met with at such a period of the year, or in such latitudes. The Hibernia afterwards spoke, or communicated with, several outwardbound craft, advising them "to keep well to the southward" of the ice. Amongst these latter was the steam frigate which was conveying Earl Calcraft to his new command in Canada. On entering the Mersey, the passengers voted a letter of hearty thanks to Captain Ryrie and the officers under his control, each of whom, especially Mr. Place, the gentlemanly chief steward, had won golden opinions from all on board.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

But little has transpired in the British House of Commons since our last, at all likely to be of interest in the United States or the American colonies. The Committees have been busily working with Railway business, and have been entered upon than can by any possibility be completed in the present session, especially as it is understood to be Her Majesty's wish that Parliament shall rise early—say about the end of July, in order that she may commence her promised round of visits to the

nobility. The Peers, as usual, have taken it rather easily; a debate of any consequence being a rare occurrence in the Upper House of Parliament. Their lordships have not, however, been entirely inactive, for on Monday the 19th ult., Lord Brougham introduced a series of bills for the amendment of the civil and criminal jurisprudence of the country, including important changes in the law of evidence, the law of marriage, and the law of debtor and creditor. In one of these bills—nine in number—he proposes to secure the independence of Parliament, by preventing bankrupts or insolvents from sitting therein.

In the Peers, on Thursday the 22d, Lord Brougham presented a petition from the General Assembly of Newfoundland, complaining that the mails proceed to Halifax, without touching at that colony, and the consequence of which is, that their letters are conveyed 1000 miles farther than is necessary, and thus causing them to be delivered a week or a fortnight later than they ought to be. They prayed that some remedy might be applied to the evil of which they complained. Lord Stanley said the question was under the consideration of Her Majesty's government, and the interests of Newfoundland would not be lost sight of.

On Friday the 23d, on the motion of the Duke of Wellington, the Maynooth bill was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for Monday the 2nd of June. The Earls of Charleville and of Winchelsea both wished that a later day should be fixed for the second reading, but the Duke was inexorable, and said that the bill should be read on the 2nd of June. On the same day, Lord Brougham laid on the table a bill for securing the payment of small debts, which was read a first time.

In the Commons, Lord John Russell submitted the resolutions on the condition of the labouring classes, of which he had given notice, expounding the principles which he esteemed beneficial to the present state of the country. The first subject to which he called attention was the national debt and currency, which he considered one of the most influential causes of the depression of the labouring classes. His lordship said that, as an abstract position, he would recommend no duty on corn at all; but, if he were called upon to make any other proposal, he would not again suggest a fixed duty of 8s, but one of 6s, or even one as low as 4s, being convinced that the labourers had always been losers by the high price of corn, and gainers by the low price. His lordship then adverted to the New Poor Law, which he praised for having improved wages; but, at the same time, he thought that it should be modified in order to give a right of settlement to an industrious residence of five years, and also to give a temporary settlement to residence for shorter periods. He next came to the proposition that "a systematic plan of colonization would partially relieve those districts of the country where the deficiency of employment has been most injurious to the labourers in husbandry." The cost of systematic colonization would be so large that he much doubted whether any one could ever propose it; but many parishes had already encouraged emigration among themselves, and by so doing had done much good, not only to those labourers who had emigrated from those parishes, but also to those who had been left behind. In any system of emigration to be favored by the country, two things ought to be specially provided for—first, that you did not send out on a party of emigration any person who was not fit for hard labour, and for the privations of a new country; and, secondly, that your emigration should not be an indiscriminate emigration of persons who did not know one another. Individuals should be sent out with every party of forty or fifty emigrants, capable not only of commanding and controlling them, but also of instructing them in the first principles and elements of colonization. In such a transaction both sides would be gainers; for the emigrants would be consumers of your manufactures, and would be producers of corn and other articles of food, which they would send back in exchange for those manufactures. He next came to the subject of education, and showed by statistical returns, that while missionaries are sent out to preach the Gospel in foreign parts, there are districts of England in which the duties, and even the name of christianity, are scarcely understood. He implored the house not to allow religious differences to delay the remedy for this state of moral and spiritual darkness; but at once, and with a liberal hand, to establish schools for all who would apply for them, and to ask Parliament for an increased grant for the purpose. His lordship contended that no measures of education would avail, unless the physical condition of the people were at the same time considered; and, on the other hand, he expressed his firm conviction that no measures of free trade would effectually relieve industry, unless they be accompanied by other measures for securing to the people a moral and religious education.—At the conclusion of Lord John Russell's speech, Mr Sherman Crawford moved, as an amendment, the addition of a paragraph in favor of an extension of the suffrage. The debate which followed presented no feature of particular interest; Ministers contenting themselves with opposing the resolutions, on the general ground that their adoption would lead to no practical result; and that the example of the Maynooth bill proved how much easier it was to propose measures than to carry them. Sir Robert Peel gave his cordial assent to Lord J. Russell's proposition, that protection was, in itself an evil; and said he had endeavored to reduce its amount so far as it could be safely done with a view to the mighty interests it involved. The house, after two night's debate, negatived Mr Crawford's amendment by 253 to 33, and then negatived Lord John Russell's resolutions by 152 to 104.

In the Peers on Monday, the 2nd instant, the Duke of Wellington moved, according to promise, the second reading of the Maynooth bill. The Duke of Newcastle asked if Her Majesty's consent had been given to the introduction of the bill? Lord Brougham warmly denounced the interruption of the noble duke as disorderly. The Duke of Wellington proceeded to state the objects of the bill, giving a short sketch of the history of Maynooth, and supporting the bill by arguments similar to those which had carried it successfully through the House of Commons. The Duke of Cambridge expressed his cordial approbation of the measure. The Earl of Roden reviewed at great length the doctrines of the Church of Rome, as taught at the College of Maynooth, and contended that the Protestants of Ireland were disgusted with the course pursued by the Government, considering themselves as having been betrayed. He moved as an amendment, "That the bill be referred to a select committee for the purpose of inquiring into the nature of the books used as standards of instruction, and the discipline established at Maynooth." After a long discussion the debate was adjourned till the following day.

REPEAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

On Thursday, the 22nd ult., the long announced Repeal demonstration took place on Tara hill, which is about 20 miles distant from Dublin. An immense multitude had assembled, and after mass had been performed on a rude altar on the hill, a procession was formed to Navan, also several speeches were delivered. Mr O'Connell spoke at considerable length on the usual topics, and denounced the religious opposition to the Maynooth Bill as "a yell, a hellish yell, raised from one end of the land to the other." The banquet in the evening was attended by about a thousand persons, amongst whom were Bishop Cantwell, and between two and three hundred Catholic priests. Mr O'Connell again spoke at considerable length, condemning the new education bill, declaring that nothing but repeal would do, and calling upon Ministers to resign, if they felt incompetent to accomplish the work of conciliating Ireland, though a little before he said, "The Whigs are gone, the Radicals are beneath contempt, the Protestant Dissenters of England have disgraced themselves for ever."—Dr. Cantwell also condemned the Education Bill, and pledged himself that, no matter what boon the Catholic bishops and priests might receive, they would never be satisfied till the people had the right to legislate for themselves. The speech of the doctor was loudly and enthusiastically cheered.—Mr O'Connell assured his hearers that he was never, until the present moment, certain that unconditional repeal would be granted. He always knew they would succeed in getting some sort of Parliament, which he might formerly have been inclined to take as an instalment, but at present nothing would satisfy him but complete legislative independence. He saw embarrassments gathering round the English Government, and danger threatening that country, which could only be averted by enlisting the strong arm of Ireland in fighting her battles. He spoke of the necessity of a landlord and tenant bill, before the breaking up of the present session; and, on the whole, gave ministers credit for good intentions towards Ireland; but nothing would do except unfeathered, unconditional repeal. There was not the slightest disturbance or breach of the peace during the day. In the morning a ballad was sold amongst the multitude; and Mr O'Connell found it so objectionable that he sent Mr Steele with it to the police office, to suggest that the person circulating it ought to be taken into custody!

THE O'CONNELL LEVEE.

On Friday last Mr O'Connell held his repeal levee at the Rotunda, in Dublin, accompanied by his fellow defendants in the state trials, last year. The event was celebrated with great pomp. The avenues of Dublin were crowded from an early hour, and all was a bustle, excitement, and display. Representatives from the various trades in all the cities of Ireland were present, and with bands of music paraded the streets. The citizens of Dublin made a complete holiday on the occasion. The liberator sat in state at the Rotunda, on a richly carved chair, covered with green damask. On each side were the other martyrs, and chairs for mayors of towns, heads of corporations, and other dignitaries were ranged around, according to order. Other parts were allotted to deputies and to casual visitors. Crowds of fashionably dressed ladies attended. A large space in front was kept open for the advance of the deputations, the presentation of which the Dublin Post says, "will startle Europe and astonish England." First advanced the Dublin Corporation, and afterwards the Repeal Association. Mr W S O'Brien placed in the hands of the liberator a written pledge, which had been passed that day at a meeting of the corporate deputations. It was to the effect, that those who signed solemnly pledged themselves never to desist seeking a repeal of the union till a Parliament were restored to Ireland. Mr O'Connell signed the pledge, it is said, "with manifest and deep emotion," and was imitated by "the other state prisoners." The '52 Club came next, and afterwards the corporate deputations, who displayed much pomp, and were received with great ceremony. They all presented addresses. Mr O'Connell addressed the assembled delegates, first descending on the state trials and their results, and then on the inequality of England and Ireland in point of representation and government. At the conclusion of the speech a deputation from the trades of Dublin was introduced. Mr O'Connell replied to their address. The levee then broke up and a procession was formed, which escorted Mr O'Connell to his house in Merrion

square. The liberator and his fellow-martyrs were drawn in a car of triumph. Mr O'Connell addressed the assembly briefly from the balcony of his residence. The Dublin Post, of Saturday, says, that Lord Heytesbury trusted entirely to the peaceable disposition of the inhabitants: Not a soldier or mounted policeman was seen in the streets.

Colonial News.

Nova Scotia.

Halifax Times, June 23.

Fire.—On Friday evening last a fire broke out in a carpenter's shop in a yard off Albermarle street, below the Town Clock, which got fairly under way and at one time threatened considerable disaster. The activity and energy of the Fire Companies, aided by the Military and the sailors of the Flag Ship, confined the flames to the building in which the fire commenced, which was consumed. The Houses adjoining were considerably scorched, and a small house on the hill was partially destroyed.

Valuable Property For Sale.

Pursuant to Licence obtained from the Court of Chancery, the Subscribers will Sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the First day of August next, at twelve o'clock, noon, at Nelson's Hotel, in the Parish of Ludlow, The Following

Valuable PROPERTY,

Situate on the South West Branch of the Miramichi River, in the parish of Ludlow, and county of Northumberland, and now in the occupation of Francis Hunter, being part of the Real Estate of the late George P. Bliss, Esquire; viz: the FARM commonly known as the Betts Farm, being the Easterly part of Lot No. 53, granted to Ephraim Betts, containing about 300 acres, with a House and excellent Barn thereon.

Also—Lot No. 52, adjoining the above, containing 150 acres.

The above Property will be sold as above described, or in Lots to suit purchasers.

Terms of Payment made known at the time of sale, or on application to the subscribers; and possession given on the first of May next.

GEORGE J. DIBBLEE,

JAMES TAYLOR,

Surviving Administrators on the Estate of George P. Bliss.

June 25th, 1845.

WOOL CARDED:

JAMES JOHNSON,

Of Chockpish, in the County of Kent, begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that he has fitted up a CARDING MACHINE, in a very superior manner, which is now in full operation. Having engaged a competent person to superintend the same, he hopes to merit a share of public favor.

WOOL, when properly picked, diled, and greased, will be Carded at THREE Pence per pound. His agent at Richibucto is Mr SAMUEL B. HETHERINGTON, with whom the Wool may be left, and it will be returned there once a fortnight free of expence.

Chockpish, near Richibucto, 25th June, 1845.

WANTED—By a single Gentleman, who resides in Chatham,

Two Servants, one as Housekeeper

and a BOY of 16 or 18 years of age, to attend Stables, &c, and do House-work as may be required. Apply at the Gleaner Office, Chatham.

Miramichi, June 21, 1845.

Wanted—A Good Cook.

Apply at the Gleaner Office.

An Apprentice WANTED

To the PAINTING & GLAZING Business. Apply to MILLER & BELL, Chatham, 6th May, 1845.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

By the subscriber, Two Journeyman Tailors, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given. JOHN CRUISE, Bathurst, June 11, 1845.

CAUTION!

The subscriber having obtained a lease of the property situate on the north west side of the upper settlement of Napan, formerly belonging to the late John Stewart, deceased, hereby cautions all persons from committing any trespass, on said lot, will be prosecuted, as the Law directs. JOHN GRAHAM, Napan, April 23, 1845.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE.

The late, last sailing Brig "British Union," 213 Tons Register, Al, coppered, and copper fastened, now in port, will sail from London about the end of July next, for Miramichi, via Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island. Those who are desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity, will please apply to Captain STEPHEN FAULANE on board, or to Messrs. Christopher STAINBANK & Son, London. Miramichi, June 7, 1845.