

jaub, and all was likely to remain quite until next cold season. The war in the Mahraja country seemed to have exhausted itself. The Khalsa army, 40,000 strong, had assembled within a short distance of Goolab Singh's position, and as its numbers were double those of his troops, might probably muster courage to attack them. Of this, however, there appeared to be no immediate probability. The Khalsa troops hold, it is clear, the fate of the Jumboo Rajah in their hands, and will either depose or allow him a share in the government, as circumstances might dictate. Meanwhile, beyond the quiet concentration of all its available forces on the northwest frontier, the government had exhibited no disposition to interfere; but whether this movement was intended as an aggressive or a pecuniary measure remains to be seen.

Sir H. Hardinge was still at Calcutta, and his interest on the education question seemed to be undiminished.

Sir Charles Napier's expedition into Scinde, against "the Pindarees of the Indus," was thought to be virtually at an end, he having so straightened and dispersed the robber tribes, that Beejar Khan, the leader, had offered to come in with his followers, and lay down their arms, provided his life was spared, and he was allowed some land. To this proposal Sir Charles is said to have replied, "Let him and his followers all come in, and do so. I may then spare his life, and grant him, perhaps, some land on the other side of the Indus; but if I hear of any more shooting and murder, I'll hang every one of them." The Khan has, it is said, accepted the terms, and was to be in the camp in two days after. The campaign, though short, had been rather harassing to the troops. The Europeans got a few shots at their game in the hills, but have had no opportunity of a fair fight with the Pindarees, who are described as "a very compact, smart body of men, marching at a devil of a pace."

In the Kolapore and Sawunt Warree districts the insurrection was pretty well at an end, and such of the insurgents as had escaped the vigilance of the authorities had taken refuge in Goa. The principal leader, Phond Sawunt, was still at large, but was likely, ere long, to fall into their hands. The clamour against Major General Napier's conquest of Scinde, among our Indian contemporaries, appears to be on the increase.

The Sikhs have taken possession of all the boats on the Sutledge. A most diligent watch is kept day and night on all the ghauts near the Sutledge, in order that our troops may be prepared in the event of any incursions by the enemy into the British territories.

At Calcutta, a large and respectably attended meeting took place on the 1st, for the purpose of agreeing to a vote of thanks to her Majesty, for her gracious present to that city, at the suggestion of Dwarkanauth Tajore, of her own portrait and that of Prince Albert. Dwarkanauth Tajore was about to revisit Europe. Four Hindu students of the Medical College, for two of whom the Baboo has handsomely undertaken to provide, (the expense of the other two being defrayed by the government,) are on their way to England to complete their education in the London hospitals. The bishop of Calcutta, who had been suffering from severe illness, was expected to leave India for England, with a view to the restoration of his health, in May.

China.—The latest news from China was to the 14th of January.

Fow-chow-foc and Ningpo are to be given up as trading ports, and Chusan retained in their stead. The Chinese were building extensively on that island. Another instalment of the Chinese indemnity money, amounting to £3,000,000, had been received at Wampoa on board the Vesta.

From Shanghai we learn that on the night between the 2d and 3d December a few pretty smart shocks of an earthquake had been felt, commencing at about 11 p. m., and followed during the night by tremulous motions. A friend writes us that on the nights of the 10th and 11th he was again sensible of a tremour in the house at intervals. The natives say they never experienced anything of the sort before, but spoke of it with very little apparent concern. We do not hear of its being felt anywhere else.

At Shanghai trade was carried on almost wholly by barter for raw silk and teas, principally green. It was believed that during the last year transactions to the amount of nearly one million sterling including exports, had taken place. The correct amount will only be known when the consular accounts are published; but in the mean time, if this estimate is at all a fair approximation, it shows a very favourable progress for the first year that his port has been opened.

All the foreigners who had brought land were busy clearing it preparatory to building. On the 18th Mr. Empson had the foundation laid of the house building by Messrs. Fox, Rawson, and Co., the first European house actually commenced there. Several had experienced very considerable difficulty in removing the former occupants from their lots. They say they have not as yet received any compensation from the mandarins, and should they leave the ground will have but poor chance of ever doing so. On the other hand, the purchaser considers it a great hardship that he should be kept out of possession of his property for which the money has been paid.

France.—The Paris papers are mostly occupied with the late debates on Maynooth in the British Parliament, and everything else at present seems to have a secondary interest. The French journals express their warm admiration of the example presented by Parliament in refusing to yield to popular feelings, and they regard Sir R. Peel's measure as an act of justice to Ireland, extorted from the Ministry by the apprehension of an approaching rupture with America.

The Paris *Moniteur*, of Monday, publishes an ordinance, entrusting to Count Duchatel, during the temporary retirement of M. Guizot, for the benefit of his health, the direction of the department of Foreign Affairs.

The Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies, appointed to examine the Colonial Bill, passed by the Peers in favour of the slaves, had approved of the principles of the bill by a majority of eight to one.

Great preparations are being made for the celebration of the King's fete day, upon the 1st of May.

Spain.—The *Heraldo* (Madrid) contains a letter from Rome of the 5th ult., stating that M. Castillo y Aenza, after presenting his credentials to Cardinal Lampruschini, had been admitted to a private audience by the Pope, and treated with all the honours due to his official character. His Holiness expressed several times to the Spanish envoy his satisfaction at seeing the difficulties which had hitherto prevented the reconciliation of the Holy See with Spain on the point of being adjusted. The same letter adds, that in the beginning of May the Pope would announce the conclusion of the concordat, and the recognition of Queen Isabella by the Holy See.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* states, on the authority of a letter from Rome, that Count Trepani has declined to become a suitor for the hand of Queen Isabella II. of Spain.

A violent shock of an earthquake had been felt at Alicant, on the 15th ult.

The *Clamor Publico* is vehement in its complaints of the enormous smuggling trade carried on by France in tobacco, wool, cotton, and silk.

General Prim has been authorised by the Government to return to Madrid.

Algeria.—Marshal Bugeaud has postponed his plans for carrying fire and sword into those districts of Algeria which are inhabited by the Kabyles, the descendants of the ancient Numidians, in consequence of the reappearance of the unconquerable Abd el-Kader, on the south-west frontier of the province of Oran. That formidable chief has got together a considerable force, principally composed of Arabs of the desert tribes, and is again threatening the advanced posts of the French.

Switzerland.—By our advices from Switzerland, we learn that Lucerne had sent some of the auxiliary troops, and was disbanding a portion of its own; while the Diet had ordered the discharge of a considerable portion of the Federal troops.

The Zurich correspondent of the *Constitutionnel* writes, that the prisoners confined in Lucerne, in two small churches, were in the most deplorable condition; and that, notwithstanding the efforts making to prevent capital executions, it would be extremely difficult to save Dr. Steiger from the vengeance of the conquerors.

A great number of persons had been condemned by the council of war to five years' imprisonment, for not having answered the call to arms, and for having joined the free corps; for which latter offence, moreover, they are to be tried by the civil tribunal. The commissioners of Lucerne, and those of Berne, Soleure, Bale Campagne, and Argovia, have concluded a treaty for the liberation of prisoners on condition of an indemnity fixed at 350,000*fr.*

Russia and Circassia.—According to a letter from Constantinople, Russia is making great exertions to increase the Circassian army to the amount of 180,000 men. A hundred transports are to be collected in the Black Sea, for the transport of troops and stores, and the com-

mand of the whole force is to be given to Count Woronzoff, the Governor of the Crimea. This army is, it is said, to be concentrated at Sebastopol and Stavropol, to operate by sea and by land.

An Iron House for Nova Scotia.—An iron house has been constructed in the short space of six weeks by Mr. William Laycock, of Liverpool, for Mrs. Brown of Nova Scotia. The length of the house is 38 feet, and its depth is 34 feet. It consists of four spacious apartments, besides the entrance hall. The apartments, are fitted-up with wrought iron gates and chimneys, in such a manner as that they can be taken down at any time, and put up again. The outside "walls" are double sheeted, and the roof, which is impenetrable to wet, is single sheeted. There are six windows of wrought iron.

## IRELAND

Repeal Agitation.—Mr. O'Connell having been invited to a triumphal entry and a public banquet, at Cork, on the 1st and 2nd of June, has returned an answer accepting the invitation. He exhorts his correspondents to perseverance in the cause of Repeal. He says that the Maynooth endowment is "a good measure in itself, and entitled to gratitude, but immeasurably short of the substantial justice due from England, and which can never be obtained save by the restoration of our domestic Legislature." "Every concession," he adds, "made by England is a fresh proof of her former injustice. It increases the strength of the Repealers, and diminishes the power and number of those who are opposed to Repeal. In the meantime we are guilty of no deception or delusion. No particular concession can lessen our determination to procure Repeal. We know full well that complete justice to Ireland cannot be otherwise attained; nor any permanent protection from wrong and oppression secured, save under the auspices of an Irish Parliament."

The first dinner of the '62 Club took place last week at the Rotunda. All the members, amounting to upwards of 100, wore their uniform of green and gold. Mr. O'Connell presided, and was supported by Lord Ffrench, the following members of Parliament, Messrs. Roche, O'Brien, Grattan, J. O'Connell, Kelly, Browne, and Fitzgerald; by the Mayors of Waterford, Limerick, Kilkenny, Clonmel, Cork, &c. The first toast given was that of "Her Majesty," which was followed by the "Independence of Ireland," "The Club of '62," "The Memory of Flood and Grattan," and other toasts descriptive of the progress of agriculture, science, and literature in Ireland.

The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday, the 21st. Mr. E. B. Roache, M. P., presided. He called for three cheers for the Minister and the majority who introduced and supported the Maynooth endowment bill, which was responded to. He warned their opponents not to misinterpret that cheer. The people of Ireland received it *per se* as a good measure, and they tendered their humble thanks for it, as far as it went. They would, at the same time, show the people of England that they still kept their eyes on the main question, and were not to be diverted from it by sweet words. He told the British Minister that the people of Ireland were not to be "talked over," and that they would be satisfied with nothing less than unbounded justice to their country. What they wanted were substantial acts and deeds, and if they remained firm they should obtain them.

## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

The great debate on the Maynooth Bill, which continued for six nights with unabated interest, was brought to a close on the morning of the 19th ult., shortly before three o'clock, when the second reading was carried by 323 to 176, giving Ministers a majority of 147.

No other business of interest was entered upon until Wednesday the 23rd, when Mr. Ward brought forward his amendment, providing for the grant out of the revenues of the Established Church in Ireland. This amendment led to a long and animated debate on the whole question of the Irish Church, and elicited from Mr. Macaulay, Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, and other members of the late government, a distinct declaration that the Established Church in Ireland must be reduced, and made suitable to the number of Protestants in that country, and that its surplus revenues must be applied to the support of a new Roman Catholic establishment. This declaration did not meet with much resistance from ministers, and the impression produced by the tone of the debate is generally that some measure will ere long be proposed for the re-organization of the Irish Church. In the course of the debate, the leaders of both parties expressed the strongest determination to resist Repeal, and Mr. Macaulay declared that his party would not consent to it until all had been staked and lost, and the

whole world had been convulsed by the struggles of the English people to prevent it. Sir R. Peel also took occasion to repeat, that the Maynooth Bill was no concession to agitation, or to fear of war. It had not been proposed, he said, until agitation had been put down by law, and as to a war with the United States, the measure was actually in print before the President's message had reached this country. The debate lasted until Thursday night, when the House divided and negatived Mr. Ward's amendment by a majority of 174.

On Friday the 26th, Sir Robert Peel gave his promised explanation of the measure which the Government proposed to bring forward on the subject of Scotch and Irish banking. It is intended to apply there also (but with some modifications) the same general principle adopted last session for England. The exclusive privileges of the Bank of Ireland are, with the full concurrence of its Directors, to be withdrawn, except that the government business is to be continued to it, and that the present rate of interest on the debt of £2,630,000 due by Government to it, shall be paid for ten years certain. The operations of the other seven joint stock banks in Ireland will thus be materially facilitated, as under the present law no joint stock bank or bank of issue can be set up in Dublin, or within sixty four miles of it, the National Bank possessing the exclusive right to issue and pay notes (except at large amounts and long dates) within that circle. The distinctions in the oaths taken by Protestant and Roman Catholic directors and proprietors respectively, are also to be abolished; and a weekly return is to be made by the Bank, like that now made by the Bank of England. In Scotland there is no such national banking establishment, but there are nineteen banks, all of which are on an equal footing as respects privileges. At present, both the Scotch and Irish banks can issue notes under £5, and it is not proposed to interfere with this power, or to restrict the proportion which notes of £1, or £2, shall bear to notes of higher value. But the future issues of the banks are to be limited to the average issue of thirteen lunar months from the 27th of April 1844, so far as securities are concerned; and any excess of paper circulation above that average must be based—not on Bank of England notes—but on gold or silver bullion exclusively. After entering into some minor details, the right hon. Bart. stated that, to avoid the evils of precipitancy, the scheme would not be brought into operation before the 1st of January next; and he concluded by deprecating discussion on the measure at the present stage. A brief conversation, however, ensued, in which some Scotch and Irish members took part. The prevailing feeling seemed to be decidedly in favour of the Government plan, and leave was given to bring in the Bills.

In the Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. Sharn Crawford gave notice of an amendment, the first resolution to be moved by Lord John Russell, that after the word "opportunity" there should be inserted "give immediate attention to the claims so repeatedly urged for extending the parliamentary suffrage."—Mr. Duncombe gave notice, that in the event of the Maynooth Bill being read a third time, he would move that its operation be limited to three years. After a conversation, in which Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, and Sir Robert Inglis took part, it was arranged that the third reading of the Maynooth Grant Bill should take place on Monday, the 19th, and that Lord J. Russell should move his resolutions on the 26th of May.—Sir R. Peel stated, in answer to Mr. Ewart, that a day would be fixed for the discussion of the Supplementary Tariff at an early day after Lord J. Russell's motion was disposed of.—The second reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill was postponed to the 28th May.

In the Commons, on Thursday, Mr. Rutherford moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the admission to the lay or secular chairs of the universities of Scotland. He did not propose to touch the chairs of divinity and church history, or anything strictly belonging to theological education; but under existing circumstances arising out of the division caused by the Free Church, he thought that those lay professors belonging to the departments of general literature and science should be relieved from the necessity of making or signing the declarations now required by the statutes. Sir J. Graham did not think it safe for the government to commit itself to the abrogation of tests, which had now existed for upwards of a century and a half, but at the same time he would not oppose the bringing in of the bill, hoping that the hon. gentleman would not press the second reading until the opinion of the people of Scotland upon the subject could be ascertained. Leave was granted to bring in the bill. The Earl of Lincoln obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the enclosure of commons and waste lands in England and Wales; also leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the drainage of lands in England and Wales. Sir G. Clerk obtained leave to bring a bill to amend the Merchant's Seamen's Fund Act.

In the Commons, on Friday, the Maynooth bill was further discussed on an amendment by Mr. Hindley, that it be committed that day six months. The bill, however, went into committee, and on several divisions the result was in favour of Ministers by large majorities.

## 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.