

requested the Count to examine the contents. He did so, and found "all right." With gratitude the Count offered him £50, which the honest and honourable young fellow declined to accept. "Excuse me, Sir, I do not feel entitled to a reward for doing my duty," was the reply. The grateful Count earnestly requested the young man to accompany him, and he would get him a commission in the Austrian service; but the young man remembered his widowed mother, who since his father's death has, by honest industry and great prudence, supported and educated him and her other children—he would not desert her! Even that promotion, so flattering to the son of a soldier, could not tempt him to swerve from the path of duty. This high-minded and truly honourable youth is the son of George McDonald of Caithness, formerly colour-serjeant in the 42d, whose manly form and soldier-like bearing induced the late amiable Lady Combermere to have his likeness taken at full length, as a perfect model of "a brave Highland soldier." It is due to such superior merit, that this rare example in a young man, struggling with difficulties, as thus shown by young George McDonald (Craig's Hotel, Ballinasloe), should not be unknown. His widowed mother (Celia McDonald) Anglin, celebrated for the battle fought there on the 12th July, 1691.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

GLASGOW, November 5.

We revert to-day to the success of the army of the Indus, announced in our last, by publishing the despatch of Sir John Keane, containing the details of this brilliant achievement. We invite attention to this important document. The conquest of the capital of Afghanistan, the deposition of our enemy Dost Mahomed, and the restoration of Schah Shoojah—who, although of doubtful reputation generally, and no favourite with his own people, by whom he was formerly expelled from his throne, can only maintain his sway by an entire subjection to British power—will not merely add prodigiously to our influence in India, but tend to establish peace throughout our immense territorial possessions there. The extension and consolidation of our Indian dependencies will besides put a check upon the intrigues of Russia in Asia, and change the active hostility of her Persian ally at least into a prudent neutrality. A still more important view of the subject we have noticed in a subsequent article.

Russian Military Preparations.—We learn from letters from St Petersburg, under date of the 17th ult. that military preparations are urged on to the utmost; the 14th corps, commanded by General Rudigro, has been moved into Bessarabia; and the 6th under General Kaisaroff, has received orders to proceed by forced marches to Kien, to reinforce the reserve of the southern army! General Kaisaroff himself, and Major-General Annenkoff, the chief of his staff, are called to St. Petersburg to receive instructions from the Emperor himself. The Minister of War has this morning ordered the 2d brigade of the 2d division of dragoons to hold itself in readiness to go to Sebastopol. It is remarked that the Government is sending the greatest part of the dragoons to the army of the south, because, as they fight both as horse and foot soldiers, they may in case of need act with the infantry, a force of which the Orientals in general have greater dread than of all the cavalry in the world.—The Emperor has called to St. Petersburg Prince Bigraton of Imerethia, a Georgian by birth, and son of the general of that name who was killed in 1812. It is said that he is to be entrusted with a confidential mission to the Shah of Persia, whom the Emperor persists in preserving as an ally in case of a war in the East. The Prince is expected to set out for Teheran in the course of this month. An aide-de-camp of General Federoff has brought us the news of the arrival of Prince Frederick at Smyrna, to take the command of the Austrian squadron now under Admiral Banderia. The Emperor immediately declared that if this intelligence were confirmed, he would appoint his second son, the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolaievitch, who is Grand Admiral of Russia, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet in the Black Sea. The official journals of St. Petersburg express the greatest satisfaction at the re-establishment of a good understanding between the Russian Government and the Khan of Khiva. This Prince has ransomed eighty Russian prisoners from the Turcomans, and sent them to Orenburg, without demanding restitution of the money paid, an action regarded among the people of Asia as one of the strongest proofs of sincere friendship.—*Paris Correspondent of Standard.*

THE RUSSIAN WAR IN CIRCASSIA.

The *Commerce* contains the following letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 12th of August, with the detail of the taking of the Circassian fortress of Akulko:

"We have this day received letters from Tiflis, which give the details of a great check experienced by the Russians in the war with the Circassians. General Grabbe (the same to whom an order has been sent to negotiate a treaty of peace or an armistice with these mountaineers), having besieged for three months the fortress of Akulko, which held out obstinately, and wishing to obtain immediate possession of this place, which he considered to be of great importance, had sent for a portion of the army of the Black Sea, consisting of the 20th and 21st divisions of infantry, a large body of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery, and commenced the assault on the morning of Sept. 1. After the Russians had been four times repulsed with loss, the 20th division, which was commanded by Gen. Galafley, succeeded in penetrating into the fortress by a breach, and then began a sanguinary combat, which lasted until half-past eleven at night, at which time the Circassian garrison, yielding to superior numbers, fled under cover of the darkness, leaving 562 dead and 121 wounded, of whom the greater number were recognised to be deserters from the army of the Black Sea. The Russians lost in this affair 5850 men killed and wounded. At the moment when the Russian troops entered the fortress of Akulko, Schunadi, chief of the Circassian tribe of the Tchertchenzes, came up with his cavalry, but arriving too late to relieve the place, he threw himself upon the Russian cavalry, which he defeated entirely, and took possession of twelve pieces of artillery, which they abandoned after having spiked them. The total loss of the Russians may be estimated at 13,000 men. The Government proclaim the taking of Akulko as a great victory, whereas this operation has placed General Grabbe under an impossibility of continuing the war in Circassia until he shall have received reinforcements, particularly in cavalry.

BOMBAY, SEPT. 18.

OPIMUM TRADE.—Our news from China is to the 27th of June. The trade may be considered as for the present entirely stopped, without any prospect of change, until Captain Elliot receives replies to his despatches from home. The whole of the British merchants had left Canton, and gone down to Macao, and the Chinese authorities were proceeding with all despatch destroying the opium delivered up, estimated as worth 20,000,000 dollars. It is a dreadful sacrifice, without parallel, I believe, in the history of the world, and yet a necessary sacrifice, to prove the Chinese sincere in their late proceedings.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas M Mahon, Bart, and K. C. B. the new commander-in-chief of the company's forces on the Bombay establishment, was appointed second member of the council at that presidency.

The Duke of Leinster, it is understood, is to have the Garter vacant by the death of the Duke of Bedford Distress had reached the highest pitch in the Ottoman capital, and apprehensions of a scarcity were seriously entertained. Upwards of 400 women congregated round the young Sultan in one of his promenades through the city and represented to him their misery. The prince was moved by their doleful complaints, and on his return to the palace he sent for the secretary of the Minister of Commerce, upbraided him in bitter terms for his neglect, and dismissed him from office. Large orders for corn were subsequently forwarded to Alexandria.

Alarming rumours have just reached Newport that large numbers of the Chartists are assembling secretly round Merthyr. Col. Considine has been despatched by express for the purpose of making arrangements for the safety of the neighbourhood fearing that a general outbreak will take place. These rumours have excited much apprehension, whether well or ill founded. I am hourly in expectation of receiving fresh information, and should any thing occur will communicate it by extraordinary express. I understand that a letter has been received from the Home Office thanking the magistrates for their attention, and requesting copies of the depositions, in order to enable ministers to decide as to the expediency of appointing a special commission to try the rioters.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—"We have just had more new discoveries of the plots of the Republican or Bonapartist agitators; more seizures have been made—more powder and shot and bombs have been seized—and more individuals arrested and sent to prison. It is very probable that these preparations were making against the opening of the Chambers; and as his Majesty has been for some time past less guarded in his movements and sorties, another attempt was then to be made upon his life. I know not that this has been discovered to be the intention of the agitators, but I think it very probable.

The *Moniteur* of the 2nd instant was to contain an ordinance, creating 10 or 12 new peers, designed to occupy the places of such of the old members of the

Chambers as have lately dropped off, and who may be termed the Conservatives of 1830.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2.

Liverpool has within the last week experienced one of the longest and severest easterly gales remembered by the oldest inhabitant at this season of the year, which will be sufficiently evident from the fact that at this time last year westerly winds prevailed to such an extent that the shortest passages were then made by the American sailing packets, several under fourteen days, whilst this week there has not been an arrival of any description in the port.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 7.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

We are indebted to the obliging attention of Captain Thayer, of the steamer Rhode Island, for a Liverpool paper of Nov. 16th, brought by the steam ship Liverpool, which arrived at New York on Thursday. The Liverpool, had not reached the City at 4 o'clock, and the Rhode Island waited an hour and a half to bring on her news.

It will be perceived from the extracts which we give, that notwithstanding the news of the suspension of payment by the Philadelphia and other Banks, the condition of the London money market was decidedly improved and there was also an improvement in the Liverpool Cotton market.

The new postage law was to go into effect throughout the United Kingdom, on the 5th of December.

Among the most interesting of this intelligence, is that relating to the alarming insurrectionary movements of the Chartists of Wales. They have pushed their violence to greater extremities, than in any other part of the United Kingdom. More important, however, in a comprehensive view, is the intelligence from the East, showing that France was disposed to take sides with Egypt against Turkey, while England, Austria and Prussia were determined to espouse the cause of Turkey. The declaration of Lord Ponsonby, the English Minister, if true, is of great importance, as displaying a determination to sustain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

The Queen has ordered three shawls of the Berlin wool to be manufactured for her by the girls of the Edinburgh Asylum for the blind.

Her Majesty's ship *Imogene*, so long expected from the South Pacific Ocean, arrived at London Nov. 15th, with her valuable freight of silver, estimated at two million seven hundred thousand dollars.

The *Leipsic Gazette* says that the King of Prussia by way of reprisals against the Pope, is about modifying the laws on mixed marriages in every part of the monarchy, so that all children from henceforth born in those marriages shall be educated protestants. The arrest of the Archbishop of Posen has given great scandal, in the country, and the Roman Catholic Clergy have ceased to ring the church bells, for the purpose of showing how deeply they felt that indignity.

Accounts from Russia state that conspiracies are rife in every part of the empire, and that in many of them the civil authorities are deeply implicated.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.—It is now positively avowed that France has at length declared her policy. She has transmitted an *ultimatum* to all the Courts, and to the Porte, declaring that she has decided to support Mehemet Ali in all his pretensions, provided he requires only the kingdom of Egypt, Syria and Arabia, and the temporary Government of Candia & Adana. After this important declaration, she informs Mehemet Ali of her intentions, and requests him to assist her views by making some unimportant concessions.

Lord Ponsonby has reiterated in another note the determination of England, Russia and Austria to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman empire, and reduce Mehemet Ali to obedience. France, which favours the latter looking as she does to grasping at the north coast of Africa, seems to be left out of this note. The English and French fleet had again applied and been refused admission through the Dardanelles except the *Belle Poule* frigate commanded by the Prince de Joinville, which had been towed up by the French steamer. The trade by the caravans, between Trebisond and Persia was being actively resumed.

The British government have come to the resolution not to recognize the claim of the Opium dealers in Canton to remuneration, under Capt. Elliot's arrangement. It would seem however, if the subjoined paragraph be correct, that they have resolved on making the attempt to coerce the Chinese government to make remuneration. This we think questionable.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.—It is confidently reported, in well informed circles, that orders have been sent to India for the ships of war on that station to proceed at once to China. The *Druid*, and some other frigates, are it is said, ordered also to join the squadron, and blockade the Chinese coasts, seize upon their junks, and harass them in every possible way, until