

POLITICS AND NEWS.

FRANCE.

We have received the Paris papers to Tuesday. The duties on foreign linens have become lately a matter of serious discussion between the London and Paris press.

The *Moniteur* of Monday morning contains the ordonnance for dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, dated at Neuilly, on the 12th inst.

All France is now engaged in the general election, so that they have no time to think of emules, infernal machines, or any oddity peculiar to this excitable people. The papers are terribly dull, therefore, to an Englishman.

According to the *Toulonnais* of the 9th inst., a report prevailed on the 5th at Algiers that the whole province of Constantina had revolted against the French. Abd-el-Kader was said to have arrived at Tenez, in order to organise the contingents of troops furnished by the eastern tribes of the regency.

The Paris papers of Wednesday are chiefly occupied with speculations on the approaching elections, which will, it is generally believed, give a considerable majority to the ministers. The *Moniteur* contradicts the report of an insurrection in the province of Constantina, on the ground that the government has received no intimation of it.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.—Some weeks ago there appeared an article in the *Sun*, in which we stated, on excellent authority, that the King of the French was labouring under an incurable disease. This article attracted considerable attention in Paris, but the journals, from prudential considerations, took no notice of it. Unhappily, the King's disorder has so rapidly increased that it can no longer be kept secret. The members of the Royal Family have become so alarmed, that they are afraid to quit the Palace, lest they might never again behold their Royal parent. A Paris correspondent, in a communication to a morning contemporary, says:—"In spite of an appearance of strength, his Majesty the King of the French has for some time past been a great sufferer, and his ailment has been a source of uneasiness to his deeply-attached and devoted consort and his affectionate family. At a recent consultation of physicians, the features of his Majesty's disorder, as well as general health, were narrowly examined. The conclusion arrived at by the distinguished members of the faculty present was, that the disease was dropsy. I make this statement on ample authority. His Majesty's life may not be in any immediate danger, but the complaint has become painful and serious." The peace of Europe—aye of the world,—hangs upon the life of the King of the French. He it is who really maintains the peace of Europe. He it is who compelled France to remain neutral during the war in Syria. Whatever may be his political faults, and they are many and serious, Europe stands indebted to him for the peace which it now enjoys. But shall we have peace when the royal peace-preserver is gone? That, indeed, is a serious question, to the solution of which the attention of the statesmen of Europe cannot be too quickly or too seriously directed. For our part we confess that we apprehend the worst. What abilities the Duke of Orleans may possess we know not; but from all that we have heard, he is but indifferently qualified to steer the vessel of the state in waters in which any helmsman less able than his father would have foundered. Besides, the war-fever rages so madly, that war with him will be a political necessity. He will be compelled to fight or abdicate, unless the French people come to their senses before it pleases God to remove their present Sovereign. With the question, as to whether another revolution will take place, or be attempted, upon the death of Louis Philippe, we have here nothing to do.—*London Sun*.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 27.—We are evidently at the commencement of serious events in Spain, for the whole system of Government is so rotten, or so corruptly administered, that it is dying of an incurable mass of speculation, bribery, idleness, intrigue, treachery, and prostitution of all kinds. It is now brought to a stand-still for the want of money, and the whole hive of empleados (*esta Corte*) is in an uproar. What the result will be, Heaven only knows! Perhaps the working bees will drive the drones out to labour for their subsistence, instead of living at their ease in the palaces of Madrid, where they never gathered. Possibly we shall may do as he pleases in the provinces. The worst of the ing, and the gratification of his venganza in party squabbles, slightest wish to remedy the system, although they are everlastingly exposing them. It seems as if all the efforts of all parties were directed to cherish abuses, and to secure the exclusive mal-administration thereof for their own benefit. It is a great misfortune for Spain that Espartero is not cruel. The very idea would frighten these tricky politicians into honesty, or at least into decency. Now they have no fear and no check to their intrigues, corruption, and treason. Between these habitual tendencies and the monetary "pressure from without" (administered so perseveringly by the Family in Paris), I should not be surprised if Zurbaro felt himself compelled, *ex necessitate*, to become dictator in Spain. He is just the stamp of man to succeed here—an unhesitating butcher, like Mina, Cabrera, or Zumalacarrqui, who thought nothing of human life, and would not waste powder and shot on their victims while bayonets or hatchets were at hand. These people convince their countrymen that they are in earnest, and then they are feared, obeyed, followed, admired, well served—in short, carried on to triumph. The mass of the people—the industrious, honest, suffering people—feel the oppressions exercised through the knavery of the employes so severely, and know so well what a mass of sin there is in authority "unwhipped of justice," that wherever they hear of what we would call cruelty in a chief, they are ready to applaud it, and receive it as so much justice executed "on account." With these propensities and these necessities at work, it strikes me that we shall see some interesting doings shortly.

Barcelona letters of the 8th, state, that the Carlist bands in Catalonia were on the increase. Philip had lately entered the town of Ripoll, seized its garrison, and got off, after levying contributions, without being molested.

Accounts from Madrid of the 11th June have reached Paris, which state that the ministry was not yet formed, but that no doubt was entertained that it would include Count Almadovar and Senors Landero, Ramon Calatrava, Labola da Capaz, and Vadillo; and that General Rodil would be its president. The *Presse* directs attention to the fact that none of these persons were members of the coalition which overthrew the Gonzales government, or took any part in the revolution of September. For these reasons it anticipates that it will be compelled to retire a few days after its appointment.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, June 7.—(From our own correspondent.)—Telegraphic despatches from Oporto and Coimbra, state that the government candidates have carried the primary elections there by a considerable majority. In Lisbon, as far as the returns are known, there appear to have been 34 districts in which the government candidates have got elected, and 24 in which the combined opposition has gained the day. The elections have gone off quietly, as far as the accounts have been received. There was an attempt to make some disturbance at Santa Isabel, where Costa Cabral is candidate, but the firmness of the latter put a stop to it.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

Our private advices from Constantinople of the 27th ult., state that the accounts received by the Porte from Syria continued to be highly satisfactory, and that there was every probability of tranquillity and order being soon re-established in that country.

The news from Persia is satisfactory. The shah has formally abandoned all intentions of encouraging the Afghans by a march of troops towards Herat. The Russians have, as regards us, behaved well in that quarter, and their present diplomacy in Persia appears to be open and fair.

Egypt.—Our correspondent says—"They write from Alexandria, under date the 26th ult., that a few days before,

as the pasha was taking a ride in the neighbourhood, he was surrounded by a body of 1,200 sailors, who clamorously demanded the payment of a portion of the twenty-two months' arrears due to them. Being then near the timber-yard, the pasha told them to eat that, pointing at the wood. The sailors took him at his word, and carried off a quantity of timber. The next day, however, the pasha ordered 300 of them to be flogged, in order to discover the ringleaders, four of whom were delivered up and executed, and ninety more were loaded with irons."

AFGHANISTAN.—THE GARRISON OF GHUZNEE.—We have been permitted to transcribe the following melancholy passage from a private letter, addressed to one of his friends in England, by an officer of the 3d native infantry:—"Ahmedabad, April 22, 1842: Intelligence has just arrived that these poor fellows have been destroyed to a man. There were about 25 officers and 700 men, sick included. The sepoy could not hold their muskets, and the Ghazis referred to in the P. S. perceiving this, closed upon and destroyed them."

GREAT BRITAIN.

DISTRESSED STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the *Morning Chronicle*.)

The accounts which we receive from all parts of the country, from quarters on which we can place the utmost reliance, are, we regret to say, of the most alarming character.

The state of Manchester may be inferred from a printed requisition, to which the names of a number of respectable shopkeepers are attached, which runs thus:

"**BAD TRADE AMONGST SHOPKEEPERS.**—We, the undersigned, impressed with the necessity of calling a meeting of shopkeepers, &c., of the borough, to take into consideration the present depressed state of their trade, and seeing no prospect of escape from the general impending ruin which threatens nearly all classes in this district, respectfully invite you to attend a preliminary meeting, to be held at the Spread Eagle, Hanging Ditch, on Monday evening next, the 13th inst., at seven o'clock precisely, to determine what steps should be taken in order to make known their present alarming and distressed condition.

Manchester, June 8, 1842." This brief document speaks volumes. From the great wealth of Manchester, the immense capitals and established credit of many of the houses engaged in business, it was one of the last places to feel the pressure; but now all is gloom, and the working classes are suffering severely.

One fact will serve to give an idea of the intensity of the distress. There is an establishment for distributing soup, which opens at six o'clock in the morning. Several hundreds of people surround the place by four o'clock, in order, by being first, to have a chance of receiving some, as the soup, though extensively distributed, is quite insufficient for the numbers who crowd to partake of it. Several failures have taken place this week, which, from the respectability and high character of the houses, have thrown much gloom around the place. The *Manchester Guardian*, a remarkably cautious paper, in its state of the market on Wednesday last, observes, "that the condition of the working classes generally, through the districts in which hand-loom weaving has been extensively carried on, is becoming worse daily; and the patience with which these privations have hitherto been supported has of late greatly diminished."

But if matters are in this state in Manchester, in other towns they are much worse. Some idea may be formed of the distress in Bolton, when we state, that though the rateable property is £86,000, there is actually £36,000 which contributes to the rates. The rest of the parties are utterly unable to pay anything. In this place there are 14,000 persons on the books receiving support.

In Stockport the poor-rate on the real rental amounts to eight shillings in the pound, which is at least equal to 16s. on the old conventional rental. In this town twenty-nine concerns have failed, and the works are unoccupied, for however low the rental of the works may be, or the price at which they can be bought, the rate to the poor is so formidable as to deter tenants or purchasers. With the breaking up of every concern, the evil becomes more remediless.

In the township of Marsden, between Burnley and Colne, the poor rate on the real rental is one shilling a month. Every farmer in that township is ruined. Of 5,000 people in the district, 2,000 are without any means of support. When a mill is vacant, no one will venture on it for fear of the poor rate. One business has failed.

In Leeds, at the beginning of the distress, the poor-law guardians had a saving of £10,000 to fall back on, but that has long ago been exhausted. A number of hands are thrown out of employment, and the difficulty of supplying the necessities with food is every day increasing. Some time ago £7,000 was raised by the wealthier classes to meet the exigence, but all attempts to raise more is given up. The paupers actually beset the houses. They go in bands demanding relief in a tone which implies it must be given. The distress of what may be called the better classes, who are ashamed to solicit charity, and conceal their sufferings, is awful. In some of those houses which have been entered the people have been found boiling nettles to make a meal of them. In this, as well as all the other towns in the manufacturing districts, the pawnbrokers have advanced money till they can advance no more—the articles pledged are never redeemed—and the trade of the pawnbrokers cannot be carried on. Both the woollen and flax trade are in the most depressed state.

In Macclesfield one great manufacturer is discharging hands at the rate of about two hundred a week, and he expects soon to have 2,000 persons thrown out of employment. In Scotland, both in the west and east, the distress exceeds description.

The letters received yesterday from several parts of Ireland all concur in representing the state of things to be alarming in the extreme. Potatoes were 10d. a stone, and the price of meal has risen considerably. In the south-west of Ireland there is no employment for the people, and they are without means of making purchases for the supply of their wants.

In all the manufacturing towns of England, there are a number of persons who have what is called a "foreign settlement," and who must be thrown on their parishes; but there is nothing which these poor creatures dread so much as being sent back to the agricultural districts. Such is their horror of this, that they suffer all manner of privations rather than expose themselves to the chance of being sent back to their parishes. In Stockport, for instance, there are at this time above one thousand heads of families who have settlements at a distance, chiefly in agricultural parishes; but there is no catching any of these people in any act of vagrancy which would subject them to removal. When it happens that any of them are sent off, they are sure to find their way back again, so dreadfully afraid are they of the tender mercies of the rural districts. Their language is that they would sooner die than remain in their parishes. In Leeds fifty persons were sent last week to their parishes, and more would be sent, but the overseers cannot succeed in catching the people liable to be sent away. They keep lingering, more like shadows than anything else, about the places where they once were employed.

We understand that in a few days a report will be received from Manchester on the state of the retail trade, containing the most astounding facts. Many shopkeepers of the second grade have not for months taken as much money as would pay for their gas. Charlton union workhouse (Manchester) is filled with the wives and families of men going, or who have gone, to America in quest of employment. The privations of the poor may be conceived from this, that those who receive out-door relief do not receive half so much per head as the cost of a pauper in the work-house. At no time in the memory of man, was there ever in any winter so many persons out of work in Manchester as at this season, a time when employment is usually abundant. Emigration is going on extensively.

But distress cannot long be confined to particular branches of industry. The distress is now extending to agriculture. The demand for farms begin to slacken. In Suffolk, for the first time, there has been rather a want of tenants than of farms. In the country round Saddleworth, where, till lately,

every bit of ground was eagerly taken, there are no tenants to be found. No rents can be obtained from the occupants of farms, especially grass farms, in the neighbourhood of manufacturing towns, and the farmers are greatly distressed. No district has suffered more than Osbaldeston, which is owned principally by Sir R. Peel.

And even in the metropolis, the last place to experience the severity of the times, the general complaint is that there never was so little doing. The shopkeepers in the west end of the town, have in no season taken so little money as in this, from the want of visitors from the country in a condition to make purchases.

We have confined ourselves to bare statements of facts, which indeed are of a nature to speak for themselves.

EMIGRATION.

A meeting of the consulting Council of the British American Association for Emigration and Colonization, was held on the 8th June, at the house of the Association, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars—the President (his Grace the Duke of Argyll) in the chair.

The minutes of the former Council having been read, a report was submitted from the Board of Commissioners, showing that since the last meeting a deputation had proceeded to Scotland, for the purpose of making known the formation and objects of the Association, that at a public meeting held at Edinburgh on the 24th of May—the Right Honorable the Lord Provost in the Chair—a series of resolutions had been read, moved, and unanimously adopted, expressing that, in the opinion of the meeting, the destitution in Scotland, which has been gradually increasing since the peace, has reached an extent which demands the attention of the government, and of all persons interested in the moral and social welfare of the industrious classes; that her Majesty's possessions in British America present an inexhaustible outlet for the redundant population of the United Kingdom, whilst it is a matter of national importance that their resources shall be made available; that the British American Association for emigration and colonization is entitled to public confidence and support, as an institution calculated materially to advance the opulence, prosperity, and peace of the mother country and the colonies, and that contributions to the Benevolent Fund of the Association should be solicited, for the purpose of aiding in the erection of churches, schools, and other such charitable foundations as concern the religious and moral welfare of our British American fellow-subjects.

Further, the report proceeded to show, that at a public meeting held in the Town Hall of the city of Glasgow, the Right Honorable the Lord Provost in the Chair—it was, on the motion of Mr. Sheriff Alison, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Norman McLean, declared that the destitution in Glasgow, the manufacturing districts, the west of Scotland, and the Highlands generally, has reached an appalling character and extent, and cannot in the opinion of the meeting be effectually remedied by any measure short of emigration on a national scale; that the resources of our British American Provinces, if drawn out by an extensive infusion into them of capital and population, will afford an immediate and effectual remedy for the distress prevalent in the United Kingdom from redundant labour; and that the British American Association, which has been formed for these combined objects, is entitled to the support of all persons in the kingdom desirous of advancing the moral and social welfare of the labouring classes.

The report detailed a similar meeting held at Paisley—the Provost in the chair—which was very numerously attended by all classes, including members of the various Emigration Societies in that town, at which, on the motion of the Rev. Robert Burns, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Baird, Resolutions were passed by acclamation, declaring the thanks of the meeting for the gratifying information conveyed by the deputation; of the great satisfaction felt by the meeting at the formation of the Association; and appointing a committee to correspond with Mr. Andrews, one of the deputation, in order that able-bodied men, willing to emigrate, might take advantage of the facilities thus placed within their reach.

The report then proceeded to advert to the various steps adopted since the last meeting of the Council, with a view to carrying into effect the joint objects proposed by the Association. It referred to the financial arrangements by which its operations will be sustained, and concluded by submitting the expediency of combining with the Association a provident institution whereby a fund would be created for the relief of the distressed.

The report having been read, and the Council having deliberated upon the same, and Major-General Sir James Cockburn, Bart., Neil Malcolm, Esq., of Portulloch, the Marquis of Lorn, Dr. Rolph, J. H. Peters, Esq., Solicitor-General for Prince Edward Island, Sir William Ogilvie, and others, having severally expressed their opinions—resolutions were passed, adopting the report; that subscriptions should be immediately opened for shares in the capital stock of the Association, conveying the thanks of the meeting to the Lords Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Provost of Paisley, for presiding at the several meetings; and also to Dr. Alison, Sir William Drysdale, the Honourable Sir John Campbell, Bart., the Very Rev. Principal Macfarlan, the Rev. Dr. Aiton, Isaac Buchanan, Esq., of Canada, the Honourable Sir William Dunbar, Bart., Mr. Sheriff Alison, the Rev. Dr. McLeod, the Honourable Sir John Cunningham Fairlie, Bart., the Honourable Sir William Alexander Maxwell, Bart., the Rev. Dr. Burns, and the Rev. Mr. Baird, who moved or seconded the resolutions adopted on these occasions.

A vote of thanks was also passed to Sir Allan N. Macnab, Sir Richard Brown, Dr. Thomas Rolph, W. Andrews, Esq., the Deputation to Scotland, for the very efficient and satisfactory manner in which they had discharged the objects of their mission.

RIOTS IN GALWAY.—The *Dublin Pilot* of Wednesday night publishes a letter from Galway, stating that riots of a serious character took place in that town on Tuesday, when a mob, consisting of large bodies of fishermen, women, and boys, broke into the huxters' houses and seized potatoes and everything they met with. The military and police, according to the same authority, were unable to quell the riot, as the commanding officer would not allow them to fire upon the people. They went round in the evening, and commenced breaking the windows, to make the owners illuminate their houses, by way of rejoicing at the success. The farmers, &c., are afraid to come in with their produce—no potatoes whatever came in this day.

The report gains currency that Lord De Grey means very speedily to retire from the government of Ireland. The Duke of Buccleuch, it is supposed, will be Earl De Gray's successor.

Captain Basil Hall, with the ladies and children of his family, have completed their tour to Thebes, Syria, the River Jordan, and the Red Sea, and are now proceeding to Greece and Constantinople.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE ROYAL OF HANOVER.—Her Majesty has signified her approbation of this intended alliance, the Royal Marriage Act, we presume, rendering such a step necessary, as the Prince Royal is in the direct line of succession to the throne of Great Britain. The lady to whom his Royal Highness is about to be united is the Princess Alexandra Maria Wilhelmina Catharine Charlotte Therese Henrietta Louisa Paulina Elizabeth Frederica Georgina, of Saxe Altenbourg (formerly Hilbourghausen), who has lately completed her 24th year, having been born on the 14th of April, 1818. Her Serene Highness is the eldest daughter of his Serene Highness Joseph Frederick Ernest George Charles, Duke of Saxe Altenbourg, who was born on the 27th of August, 1789, and succeeded his father, Duke Frederick, on the 29th of September, 1834, having been married on the 24th of April, 1817, to the Princess Amelia Theresa Louisa Wilhelmina Philippina, daughter of Louis, Duke of Wirtemberg, born on the 28th of June, 1799.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The Marquis of Waterford Hon. Miss Stuart, the accomplished daughter of Lord Stuart de Rothsay.

Up to the 31st of May, the amount of contributions for the sufferers at Hamburg was about £1,943,000.

PRESENTS FOR HER MAJESTY.—An Arabian man-of-war, the first that ever appeared in English waters, came up the

river on Sunday in tow of a steamer, and was moored in the afternoon off the victualling-yard, at Deptford. Tuesday she was towed into the St. Katharine-dock. The pennant was flying at her maintopmast head, and she had a red ensign hoisted at her mainmast. This vessel, which excited much curiosity, is from Zanzibar, and has brought over four valuable Arab horses and other presents, from the King of Muscat, to her Majesty Queen Victoria. The vessel presents a similar appearance to that of one of our merchantmen of 500 or 600 tons burden, except that she carries ten guns.

Her Majesty has been pleased to present the piper of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex with a very handsome Scotch moult, for his performance at the bal costume. It is shaped like a powder-horn, and is elegantly mounted in silver; on the top is a splendid cairngorm, set in a double border of the thistle, chased in silver. The end is finished with a silver thistle, having a large amethyst in the centre. On the escutcheon is the following inscription:—"Presented, On the Queen's command, to Donald Mackay, piper of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in commemoration of his having played before her Majesty at the state fancy ball given at Buckingham Palace, 12th May, 1842." The pipers of the Dukes of Buccleuch and Sutherland have been honoured with similar presents.

The whole of Lord Ashburton's homestead, situated at Clapham, a romantic village about two miles distant from Bedford, together with twelve houses in the village, were recently totally destroyed by fire.

SUICIDE OF LORD CONGLETON.—We regret to announce that Lord Congleton (formerly Sir Henry Parnell) put a period to his existence yesterday evening, at his residence, in Cadogan-place, by hanging himself with a handkerchief. The deceased Henry Brooke Parnell, Lord Congleton, who was raised to that dignity by the Melbourne ministry in 1841, was the second son of Sir John Parnell, Bart., by the second daughter and co-heir of the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart. He was born in 1776, and was consequently sixty-six years of age. He married in 1801 the eldest daughter of the first Earl of Portarlington, by whom he has left a son, the Hon. John Parnell (now Lord Congleton) and five other children. His late lordship succeeded his eldest brother to the baronetcy in 1812. He was chairman of the finance committee in 1820. In 1833 he was appointed a member of the excise inquiry commission, and filled the post of Secretary at War in 1831. In April, 1835, he was appointed Paymaster-General of the Forces and Treasurer of the Ordnance and the Navy, which offices he continued to hold until June, 1841. His lordship was author of a well-known work on financial reform, and of a great number of pamphlets on currency and banking; also of a work upon roads and road-making. His lordship was a descendant of Parnell, Archdeacon of Clogher, the author of the admired poem of "The Hermit."—*Morning Chronicle*.

POSTAGE.—The large increase of revenue upon the quarter in the post-office department is ascribed, in *England*, to the quantities of dunning letters addressed by distressed tradesmen to their customers, for a settlement of their accounts; and in *Ireland*, to the enormous multitudes of applications which are showered upon the government, and every individual connected with it, for places and promotions in church and state. Of the extent of this last source of increase, *ab uno disce omnes*. Mr. Emerson Tennent is stated to have received fifteen hundred letters from Belfast, soliciting his interest to obtain for the writers the situation of a deceased gauger in that patriotic town. The fight over the dead body of Patroclus was a trifle to these scrambles.

THE KHYBER PASS.—The following particulars relative to the pass, and the operations by which it has been so triumphantly carried, are collected from the *Indian journals* and other sources:—

This defile, one of the most impenetrable in Asia, as a line of military defence, extends from Jumrood upwards in the direction of Jellalabad, without interval, for the space of 28 miles, throughout 22 of which it has hitherto been reckoned impassable for an army, when the inhabitants had determined to oppose them. From Jumrood, where the pass opens on the Peshawur side, to Ali Musjid, the defile is deep and uninterrupted; and the celebrated fort, just named, which is situated on a mountainous hill, in the middle of the defile, completely commands it. There is so sickly that the troops we have endeavoured to sweep in the fort have from time to time been nearly all swept away. For about seven miles beyond Ali Musjid, the ascent is somewhat uniform till it arrives near Lundee Khana, where for a couple of miles it stretches out to the face of a frightful precipice, like the galleries by which the Simplon is traversed. General Pollock had mustered a force of nearly 8,000 men at Peshawur by the end of March, but was anxious, before moving, that the two brigades under Colonels White and Bolton, then on their way to join him with an additional force of about 4,000 men, consisting of her Majesty's 3d brigade, the 1st light cavalry, her Majesty's 31st foot, the 63d native infantry, with artillery and irregular horse, should arrive. This, however, was impossible, as Jellalabad required immediate succour. The 3d dragoons reached Peshawur on the 30th March; the 1st cavalry, and 6th and 33d native infantry, were left behind; while Colonel Bolton's brigade, consisting of her Majesty's 31st, the 6th native infantry, with the artillery and irregular horse, cannot arrive before the 20th of April. A pecuniary arrangement had been made, by which the Khyburees agreed to secure a quiet passage for us on payment of 5,000l.—2,000l. beforehand, and the balance after we had reached Ali Musjid. The lesser of the two sums was actually paid to them; but they either broke faith, or found themselves unable to control the other tribes, and are said to have returned it. Nadir Shah, a century before, had paid them 100,000l. for the use of the pass; and the Kings of Cabool had allowed them 80,000l. a year for safe passage through their country; the continuance of this latter payment we had sanctioned two years since. On the 5th April, the army moved into the defile, which was obstructed at its entrance by heavy barricades of stone. The principal portion of our troops took possession of the heights, covered by a tremendous fire of grape and shrapnell from ten pieces of artillery. So soon as the hills were occupied and the defile cleared by the guns, the principal column with the baggage moved along the dell and reached Ali Musjid the following evening, with very trifling loss. The enemy were supposed to have mustered not fewer than 10,000 men, but finding their position completely turned, they seemed speedily to have lost all confidence, and fled. The remaining 13 miles, leading on to Lundee Khana, at the head of the pass, was traversed almost without opposition by the evening of the 9th. On the 10th our rear-guard reached Dakka, eight miles further on. It is probable that by this time the Khyburees had learnt of General Sale's victory on the 7th, and become completely disheartened. The casualties incurred in the course of this most perilous advance are singularly insignificant in amount; and the dangers of the ascent are now viewed as almost entirely over. It is probable that Jellalabad will be attained by the 15th April, the distance to be now travelled over being not more than 47 miles. Thus, by the admirable skill of the arrangements, and the patience, valour, and good conduct of the troops, has the Khyber Pass, hitherto believed to be impenetrable in the face of opposition, been forced. The effect of this will at once be felt throughout Central Asia. Candahar, Guznee, and Cabool, had, within the period of modern history, often yielded to the arms of victorious enemies; the Khyber Pass was never forced till now. It is to be hoped that with these splendid triumphs the government of India will rest satisfied. Should we by this fine sock of penetrate to Cabool by the fearful Teezen route of 90 miles still before us, and strewed by the remains of 13,000 unburied dead, to remind us of our past disaster, we may not only undo what has yet been accomplished, and peril what has been won, but throw ourselves further back than we were before our position was restored by Generals Pollock and Sale. We have, from the present brilliant successes, obtained all, in the way of retrieval of our position, which any rational being can desire. In asking for more than this, we must seek the slaughter of a people for the guilt of endeavouring to drive the invaders of their country and enemies of their faith back within their own boundaries; and we may chance to throw away the laurels we have now so gloriously won!