

# The Colonial Herald,

AND

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FROM PAPERS BY THE CALEDONIA.

### AFFGHANISTAN.

#### FORCING THE KHYBER PASS.

The following is the official account of this gallant operation, sent by General Pollock to the Supreme Government. It is dated from

Camp Sullah Chunce, near Ali Musjid, April 6.  
"Sir:—It is with feelings of much gratification I have the honour to report, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, the following detail of operations, undertaken and carried into effect against the Afradees. Yesterday morning, at half-past three, the troops were under arms, the camps struck, and, according to arrangements previously made, the treasure, ammunition, and baggage, placed on the road leading from Jumrood towards the entrance to the Khyber Pass. The enemy had, for some days, appeared in great numbers at the mouth of the pass, which they had fortified with a strong breastwork of stones and bushes. The hills, on both sides, were rocky and precipitous, presenting great natural obstacles to the ascent of troops. To gain the summit of these heights, defended as they were by a numerous body of the enemy, was an undertaking of considerable difficulty. The column destined to accomplish this most important movement moved off simultaneously with the main column intended to assault the entrance, but were compelled to make a considerable detour to the right and left, to enable them to commence the ascent, led by Captain Ferris's regiment of Jezailchees. Both columns, after considerable opposition, which they overcame in the most gallant style, succeeded in routing the enemy, and gaining possession of the crest of the hills on either side. While the flanking companies were in progress on the heights, I ordered Captain Alexander, in command of the artillery, to throw shrapnell among the enemy, which assisted much in their discomfiture. As Lieut.-Colonel Taylor, from the opposition he met with, was some time in reaching the summit of the hill on the right, I detached a party under the command of Brigadier Wild to assault it in front; it was, however, so extremely steep near the top, that, notwithstanding the undaunted gallantry of the officers and men, they were unable to gain a footing on the summit, and I regret to say the enemy were enabled to throw stones with fatal effect upon some of the grenadiers of the 9th. Finding the heights in our possession, I now advanced the main column to the mouth of the pass, and commenced destroying the barrier which the enemy had evacuated on perceiving their position was turned; a portion of the right and left columns being left to keep the heights, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Mosley and Major Anderson respectively, Major Huisb and Lieut.-Col. Taylor continued to advance to crown the hills in front, and on each side, which were covered with the enemy, who appeared determined to contest every inch of ground; but nothing could resist the gallantry of our troops, who carried everything before them. A position of considerable strength above the ridge now remained to be carried, and again the Jezailchees were conspicuous in forcing the enemy to relinquish their strongholds. Crowning parties having taken possession of the heights, all opposition on the part of the enemy may be said to have ceased, and a large body of them has since come in sight. The nature of the arrangements made for the protection of the baggage will be best understood when I state, that not a single baggage animal has fallen into the hands of the enemy. It now remains for me to perform the pleasing duty of stating how much I feel indebted to the officers and men comprising the force under my command, for their zeal, devotion, and unflinching valour, in performance of the very arduous duty which they have so nobly executed.

From Major General M'Casill, K. H., commanding the infantry divisions, and who was on this occasion commanding the rear guard, I have received every assistance, as likewise from Brigadier Wild. To Lieut.-Col. Taylor, K. H., my warmest acknowledgments are due for the spirit, coolness and judgment with which he discharged the duties entrusted to him. When officers and men, European and native, have all gallantly performed their duty, it is difficult to select the names of particular individuals, but I cannot omit the names of those who so admirably led the troops to storm the heights, viz: Lieut.-Col. Mosley, 64th native infantry; Major Huisb, 26th native infantry; Major Anderson, 64th native infantry; and Captain Ferris, commanding the Jezailchees, whose conduct excited the delight and admiration of all who beheld them; indeed, I consider much of the success of the day may be attributed to their gallantry. I have also to express my satisfaction with the manner in which the artillery was served by Capt. Alexander, commanding; the precision with which shrapnell was thrown, caused considerable loss to the enemy. To Capt. Ponsby, my assistant adjutant-general, Capt. Coddington, assistant quartermaster-general, Capt. Macdonald, deputy judge-advocate-general, and to Lieut. Pollock, aide-de-camp, I am much indebted for communicating my orders at different times during the day.

I cannot conclude this despatch, without requesting you will bring to the particular notice of the Governor-General in Council, the very great assistance I have received from Capt. Mackeson and Lawrence. Capt. Mackeson's knowledge of the localities was invaluable to me, by enabling him to point out the heights which required to be crowned. Both these officers came on to the ground which I now occupy. Capt. Lawrence returned to Peshawar yesterday, and Capt. Mackeson proceeds with the force. Capt. Sir Richmond Shakespear volunteered his services to accompany Lieut. Col. Taylor, as his aide-de-camp, and took command of the men lately composing the garrison of Alimusjid; his exertions throughout the day were most conspicuous and unobscured.

I must here observe, from the character of the operations and the very great number of the enemy, estimated at about 10,000, I found the force under my command numerically deficient, and in consequence, the troops suffered severely from excessive fatigue.

There were some of the enemy's horse in the vicinity of Ali Mahjed, but I regret they did not wait for Brigadier White and his brigade, to make an example of them.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) "G. POLLOCK, Major-General,  
Commanding troops west of the Indus."

Another despatch, dated April 7th, states:—"In my last communication I inadvertently omitted to mention the name of Lieut. John Becher, acting field engineer, and have to request you will bring to the notice of the Governor-General in Council, the very essential services rendered by that officer in clearing the pass of the impediments constructed by the enemy."

RETURN OF KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING, IN FORCING THE KHYBER PASS.—Killed—1 European commissioned officer, 1 colour sergeant, and 12 sepoy and privates—14..... Wounded—1 staff, 2 European commissioned officers, 1 five-sepoy and privates—104..... Missing—1 bugler, and 16 sepoy and privates—17. Total—Killed, wounded, and missing—135..... Name of Officer killed—Lieut. Cumming, her Majesty's 9th Foot. Names of Officers wounded—Staff, Brigadier Wild, slightly; Capt. Ogle, her Majesty's 9th foot, ditto; Lieut. Mulcaster, 64th native infantry, ditto.

### ACTION AT JELLALABAD.

The following is the despatch of General Sale, with the official details of his victory over the Affghans. It is addressed to the Assistant-Adjutant General, Captain Ponsby:—

Jellalabad, April 7.  
"Sir:—Information was, on the evening of the 5th inst. brought into this place, in the most positive and circumstantial terms, from spies in the enemy's camp, to the effect that the force under Major General Pollock, C. B., had met with a reverse in the Khyber, and retraced their steps towards Peshawur, and about 10 p. m. on the 6th, a *feu-de-joie* and salute of artillery was fired by Mahomed Akbur, which was said to be in honour of the event. It was on the same day and through similar channels announced to me, that the Affghans were sending reinforcements to aid in defending the frontier passes. Although I could not wholly depend upon these statements, which were improbable in themselves, and accompanied by counter reports of another revolution at Cabool, which was assigned by some as the cause of the rejoicing at the defeat of the Affghans in Khyber, and by one account, of the intended and even actual retreat of the Sirdar to Lughman, I came on a full conviction of the various circumstances and rumours, to the resolution of anticipating the last-mentioned event, by a general attack on the Affghan camp, in the hopes of relieving the place from blockade and facilitating General Pollock's advance. I accordingly gave directions to form three columns of infantry, the centre consisting of the 13th light infantry, 500 rank and file, under Colonel Dennie, C. B.,—the left of the 35th native infantry, 500 rank and file, under Lieut. Colonel Monteith, C. B.,—and the right, of a company of the 13th light infantry, another of the 35th native infantry, and the detachment of sappers and miners, under Lieutenant Orr, the severity of Capt. Broadfoot's wound still rendering him non-effective; the whole, 1,360 strong, commanded by Capt. Havelock, H. M.'s 13th light infantry. These were to be supported by the fire of the guns of No. 6 light field battery, under Captain Abbott, to which Captain Backhouse, S. S. artillery, was also attached, and by the whole of my small cavalry force under Captain Oldfield and Lieutenant Mayne. The troops issued from the Cabool and Peshawur gate at daylight this morning. So far from the Sirdar having made dispositions to avoid the encounter, his whole force, not falling short in all of 6,000 men, were formed in order of battle for the defence of his camp; the right resting on a fort, the left on the Cabool river, and even the ruined works, within 800 yards of the place, were filled with Ghilzee marksmen, recently repaired for stout resistance. The attack was led by the skirmishers and column under Captain Havelock, which drove the enemy in the most satisfactory manner from the extreme left of his advanced line of works, which it pierced at once, and proceeded to advance into the plain, whilst the central column directed its efforts against a square fort, the defence of which was obstinately maintained. With the deepest regret I have to mention that, whilst leading his regiment to the assault, Col. Dennie, C. B., of Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, received a shot through the body which shortly after proved fatal. The rear of this work having been gained by passing to its left, I gave orders for a combined attack on the enemy's camp. It was in every way brilliant and successful. The artillery advanced at the gallop, and directed a heavy fire on the Affghan centre, whilst two of our columns of infantry penetrated his line at the same point, and the third drove his left back from its support on the river, into the stream of which some of his horse and foot were forced. The Affghans made repeated attempts to check our advance by a smart fire of musketry, and throwing forward heavy bodies of horse, which twice closely threatened the troops under Capt. Havelock, and by opening against us three guns from a battery screened by a garden wall, and said to have been served under the superintendence of the sirdar; but in a short time they were dislodged from every point of their position, their cannon taken, and their camp involved in a general conflagration. The battle was over, and the enemy in full retreat in the direction of Lughman, by about 7 a. m. We have made ourselves masters of two cavalry standards, recaptured four guns lost by the Cabool and Gundamuck forces, the restoration of which to our Government is received by the force with much honest exultation, and destroyed the whole of the enemy's tents. In short, the defeat of Mahomed Akbar, by the force which he boasted of blockading, has been in the open field complete and signal. The fall of an officer so distinguished as Colonel Dennie will be felt as a public calamity. Lamenting it in every way, I must share with his country, his regiment, and his friends, in the consolation afforded by the reflection that he was killed most gallantly performing his duties. I have to express my entire satisfaction with the conduct on this occasion of Lieutenant-Colonel Monteith, C. B., commanding one of the infantry columns under my own eye; of Captain Wilkinson, on whom the charge of the other devolved on the death of his Lieutenant Colonel, of Captain Oldfield and Lieutenant Mayne, who led the cavalry, and of Captains Abbott and Backhouse, and Lieutenant Davis, artillery. The able and judicious manner in which Captain Havelock moved the force under his command, which acted on a line so distant as to render the manoeuvres independent of my immediate controul, demands my particular and separate commendation. My acknowledgments are also especially due to Captain Wade, my Brigade-Major, whose exertions on this day were, as they have ever been, most meritorious. To Major Fraser, of the light cavalry, who acted as my Aide-de-camp, and to Captain Mainwaring, commissariat officer with the force, who was present in and active in the field; Captain Macgregor, political agent, handsomely offered his services with No. 6 light field battery, and was most useful in serving the guns.

"Lieutenant and Adjutant Wood, her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, made a dash at one of the enemy, and in cutting him down his charger was so seriously injured as to have been since destroyed. Captain Havelock reports in the most favourable manner the gallant conduct Lieutenant Cox, her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, who was the first to seize the enemy's guns after the party which captured them.

I have the honour to be, &c.,  
(Signed) "R. SALE, Major General."

### FALL OF GHUZZEE.—OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

This important fortress, the capture of which threw such lustre on the British arms, has, we regret to say, fallen again into the hands of the Affghans. Colonel Palmer is safe in the town of Ghuznee; but how long he will continue so is a serious question. If he keeps his arms in his hands, and listens to no secondary treaties, he may, probably, reach Candahar eventually. The following despatch from Lieut.-Col. Palmer was published by order of the Governor-General:—

"Ghuznee, March 1, 1842.

"Sir:—It is with much concern I acquaint you that, from want of water, and by an overpowering force, under cover and within 50 yards of us in the city, I have been compelled to enter into terms to evacuate the citadel and fort within six days. The garrison is to occupy the north-east corner of the town. The garrison is exhausted by fatigue and constant duty, and the men have suffered greatly from cold, the thermometer falling even 14 deg. below zero. The terms are honorable treatment and safety whilst here, and the march to Cabool solemnly sworn to by the chiefs. In capi-

tulating, I have only acted up to the order of Major Pottinger and General Elphinstone, who directed me, in an official letter, to evacuate the city and citadel on the arrival of Rookhilla Khan, the sirdar of Logna. The chief arrived, and promised to escort us in safety to Cabool. Amoor Shamsooder Khan, nephew of Dost Mahomet Khan, has also arrived as governor of Ghuznee and political agent. I received instruction to march immediately on his arrival for Cabool, from the late Sir W. M'Naghten, Bart. Abandoned as this garrison has been, in the very centre of the enemy's country, cut off from all communication with any quarter, and without a sufficiency of water, even at this season, with 200 men detached to hold an outpost which is destitute of water, and must have fallen in 48 hours, nothing but capitulation remained. From the outposts falling into the hands of the enemy, they would command our only well and commanding fort, and a whole garrison would have been destroyed in a few days. The bearer has only received subsistence on the road, and is to receive a handsome reward on delivering this letter. We have upwards of 100 sick and wounded, and 137 casualties. The officers, including Capt. Burnett, 54th, and Lieut. Crawford, S. S. Force, are all well.

(Signed) J. PALMER, Lieut.-Col.  
On this subject the *Bombay Times* contains the following article:—

GHUZZEE.—The insurrection which broke out at Cabool on the 2d November appears almost simultaneously to have manifested itself at Ghuznee, 90 miles to the south, and this much further from the Peshawur frontier. On that day, Capt. Woodburn and 150 men were cut to pieces 40 miles to the north. A few days after this, Lieut. Crawford, in charge of about 100 prisoners, narrowly escaped; his baggage fell into the enemy's hands, and the greater portion of his men were killed. From the 7th of November to the 1st of March nothing definite or intelligible was heard from Ghuznee. By the beginning of December the country around completely snowed up; and though we, from time to time, heard of the town being filled with insurgents, and that Col. Palmer was sorely pressed by the enemy—yet, as his commissariat was believed to be well supplied, hope was entertained that he might hold out till relieved by General Nott from Candahar; or that he might, so soon as the country was open, be able to retreat without assistance. About the end of February, water began to fail him—the enemy appear to have increased in audacity, and on one occasion they were driven back by a gallant charge made on them by the sepoy, who bayoneted them in great numbers. A despatch from him, of the 1st March, dispelled the illusion as to his safety. His original force, which consisted of the 27th Bengal native infantry, with some artillery, was considerably under 1,000 strong—latterly probably not more than 700; of these 137 had fallen in the course of the siege, and about 100 were sick or wounded; 200 men were detached holding an out-post, where water had become so scarce that within 48 hours of the date of the despatch it must have been abandoned. The enemy were under cover in overpowering force within 500 yards of the garrison. The thermometer had for some time been 46 degrees below freezing. The garrison were exhausted by the fatigue of incessant duty, and disheartened by their total isolation; and under these circumstances there appeared to be no choice but capitulation left to the commander. He states that in consequence of this deplorable pass, and having received orders from Sir William M'Naghten to retire, he had agreed to evacuate about the 6th of March; the city was at this time filled with Ghazees, the religious Mussulman fanatics who had worked such woe at Cabool; and these were here, as they are everywhere, and at all times, wholly beyond the control of the chiefs. The ground was thickly covered with snow; and Col. Palmer, at the conclusion of the despatch, expresses fears for the safety of the force. They were to have proceeded immediately in the direction of Cabool on their way to Jellalabad, under safe conduct from the chiefs. Nothing whatever since this period having been heard of them, there remain scarcely any reason to hope but that they have all likewise perished. According to a rumour prevalent in Scinde, three or four of the officers were in the hands of the enemy as prisoners. Thus have the Ghazees avenged the massacre of the prisoners under our authority, when Ghuznee was taken by Sir J. Keane! On the 21st of July, 1839, it was captured by us with a sacrifice of 500 of the enemy; it was surrendered by us about the 6th of March, 1842, with a loss, it is to be feared, of the whole garrison and camp followers—amounting to upwards of 1,000 men!

### LONDON, JUNE 19.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—The intelligence received by the Overland Indian Mail is on the whole satisfactory, although the preponderating good news is in some measure alloyed by information of an opposite description. The most gratifying part of the intelligence is the successful attempt by General Pollock to force the Khyber Pass—an achievement never before accomplished in the face of even a numerically inferior enemy. This exploit possesses immense importance, in whatever light it is regarded. It at once affords relief to Sir R. Sale and his gallant army in Jellalabad, and it liberates the communication between the army in Afghanistan and the resources of India, thus most auspiciously opening the campaign by which we trust this disastrous war is to be ended; but the effect upon opinion must be still more valuable than any temporary advantage. An Anglo-Indian army has now achieved what was never before attempted—what Nadir Shah, at the head of a countless host, 125,000 of it, cavalry, was fain to abandon in despair, buying the permission to transport his multitudes for a vast sum of money. This the gallantry of an Anglo-Indian army has achieved in the face of a greatly superior number of enemies, and they achieved it with comparative ease, through unconquerable gallantry, directed by consummate skill. The effect of this wonderful exploit upon the Affghans must more than extinguish all the confidence created by the chance success of their perfidy in the destruction of General Elphinstone's force; nor are we to leave out of sight the value of such encouragement to our Indian troops and our Indian allies. This reversed Thermopylae will be as long celebrated in Indian history as the glories of Leonidas were in Greece. With our own and our readers' imperfect knowledge of the locality, it would be useless to attempt any further explanation of General Pollock's very clear despatch. The pass itself constitutes a defile 23 miles in length, generally very narrow, and commanded on each side by high and precipitous mountains. General Pollock adopted the bold policy of occupying the contiguous hills on each side of the pass—a policy which has scarcely ever failed where it has been adopted—witness Hannibal and Napoleon—but one to which no general will resort if he has not unbounded confidence in his troops, and which cannot succeed if these troops are less than the hardest and the bravest. The pass was forced between the 4th and 8th of April, and there was every ground to hope that General Pollock would be able to join General Sale in a day or two.—*London Standard*.

### IRELAND.

PRESBYTERIAN MARRIAGES.—On Thursday and Friday the judges of the Queen's Bench, Dublin, were engaged in giving judgment upon the Presbyterian marriage cases. Mr. Justice Perrin and Mr. Justice Crampton were in favour of the crown and the validity of the marriages; the latter upon one part of the case, but the former upon the

whole. Mr. Justice Burton and the Chief Justice on Saturday gave judgment against the crown, and in favour of the prisoners. The court was divided two and two; but Mr. Justice Perrin gave way, *pro forma*, in order that an appeal should go to the House of Lords.

DISTRESS AND RIOTS.—The accounts from Ireland are distressing. In consequence of a scarcity of potatoes, the staple food of the people, all articles of provision had greatly advanced in price, and the population of some large towns in the west,—particularly Belfast, Cork, Limerick, and Ennis—had assembled and attacked the provision markets. At Cork, on Saturday week, three attacks were made by the populace on the potato-market—at ten in the morning, at noon, and at midnight; but the Mayor, who resisted the first attack in person, had the gates closed, and stationed a strong body of police to keep guard. In a letter to the *Freeman's Journal*, the Reverend Richard Henry, parish-priest of Islandeady, says that five hundred families had, on Monday, been subsisting for ten days on green cabbage-leaves, their only food..... The most serious affair was at Ennis. The first disturbance occurred on the night of Sunday week, when the mob attacked a vessel in Clare, but were vigorously opposed by its owners and a strong body of police. On Monday, it was determined to send to Limerick for the military, to call in a great portion of the police from the out-stations, and to use every exertion to preserve the peace of the town. As evening approached, the working classes paraded the streets in great force; and the workmen, as usual, were most violent in their demeanor, encouraging the men in their riotous intention. At ten o'clock, a furious crowd commenced an attack on the gates and windows of Mr. Bannatyne's stores, but the police kept them at bay. They afterwards retired; but when the constables were withdrawn, they returned in greater force, and had just succeeded in breaking down one of the gates, when the police came back. Stones were now hurled at the constables from both front and rear, and one of them had his skull fractured. The police were now ordered to form two fronts, back to back, and to fire on the crowd in sections; about twenty-five shots were fired in this manner, the people believing it to be blank cartridge, until the fall of the wounded and the screams of the women convinced them of the reality. The assailants then dispersed amidst much uproar. Sixteen persons were taken to the infirmary; some of them had received as many as three balls, most of them were in a very dangerous state, and two died next morning of their wounds. During the whole of Tuesday the greatest excitement existed in the town; the populace refused all offers of pacification, declared that nothing would satisfy them but blood, and the universal cry was, "Assemble, until we have blood for blood." No further outbreak, however, took place, a detachment of the 85th Regiment arriving from Limerick. All the magistrates deny having given orders to the police to fire..... The Irish Government deputed Mr. Smith, B. C., to proceed at once to the scene of misery and death, and institute an immediate and strict inquiry into the particulars of the sad occurrence. The evidence of Lawrence C. Smith, Esq., R. M., tends strongly to criminate the police force engaged in this unfortunate affair. In his testimony, this gentleman deposed that he felt quite persuaded, if the police had remained stationary, as he directed, every man in the crowd could have been ultimately removed. In short, from all the evidence adduced, it is apparent that a rash precipitancy on the part of the constabulary led to the miserable results. Heavy and serious charges have been preferred against respectable individuals, arising out of this unfortunate transaction. The coroner took his seat on Thursday, at ten o'clock. After a protracted examination of Mr. Fitzimon, stipendiary justice, and evidence being given by W. Keane, and surgeon Greene, Mr. C. O'Connell addressed the jury for the prosecution, when they retired for nearly an hour, and then returned with the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased, Catherine Sheehan, came to her death in consequence of a gun shot wound, inflicted by one of a party of police on duty in the town of Ennis, on the night of Monday, the 6th of June, or morning of Tuesday, the 7th of June instant, called out to protect the property of Mr. Bannatyne. (Here follows a list of the constabulary concerned, according to the return furnished by the stipendiary justice.) And we, the jurors aforesaid, further find that the party of police did not receive sufficient provocation from the people who were tumultuously assembled to warrant them in at all firing upon the people; and we further find that those belonging to the police force, as previously named, fired alone, without orders from any magistrates or any officers, but in opposition to the positive orders of their officers."

THE BISHOP OF JERUSALEM.—A paragraph in our paper of yesterday, stated to be on the authority of our correspondent at Constantinople, of date the 18th ult., says that the American missionaries have been driven from the country (Syria) by persecution, that the Bishop of Jerusalem is constantly opposed, and walks the streets under a shower of stones, for the inhabitants of Palestine are shocked at the sight of a bishop having a wife under his arm; and it is some days since that it was stated that an Albanian soldier had endeavoured to murder Colonel Rose, the Consul-General at Beyrout, and remained undetected and unpunished. Now, as it appears that every one of these facts is false, it must be conjectured that those stated in our paper of yesterday must have been dressed up with such probabilities as to induce our correspondent to lend credence to them. A letter from Bishop Alexander, of the 1st May, gives a most satisfactory account of his situation, and a letter from Beyrout of the 8th May makes it perfectly clear that the alleged attempt on Colonel Rose's life is an absolute fiction! and the writer, who has the best means of information, speaks of every thing respecting the Bishop as going on satisfactorily, and puts his friends earnestly on their guard against the lies (from the French papers generally) in circulation respecting the bishopric and our nation. It is obvious that this constant and shameless fabrication is of Jesuitical origin. Indeed, the outrage to feelings in Palestine said to be offered by the Bishop's married state, sufficiently proves it. The Greek priests marry, and those of the Maronites themselves are generally married (as Dr. Robinson tells us.) The Jews are scandalized at priests being unmarried, and have expressed their pleasure that the Bishop has a wife. The Turks assuredly are no preachers of celibacy. Even amongst the members of the Greek Church who have joined that of Rome the priests are allowed to marry.—*Morning Herald*.

A further trial of the Atmospheric Railway took place last week, at Wormwood Scrubbs, in the presence of several eminent scientific and professional gentlemen, and a very large number of the first City capitalists. The experiments were highly satisfactory. The speed attained was considerably above 40 miles per hour, and the vacuum varying from 24 to 25 inches of mercury.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—A finer season for all sorts of produce was scarcely ever known than the present, the wheat in particular is looking extremely well where the plant was not destroyed by the heavy rains in the winter. The crops of spring corn, as well as potatoes and turnips, are likely to be abundant. It is stated, on good authority, that in England and in Scotland, should the weather continue favourable, we shall have an average crop of wheat, but that in Ireland the quantity of this kind of grain will fall below an average.—*Leeds Mercury*.