

and is then continued for a great distance upon low ground having before it a deep canal, which also extends along the southern face, serving as a wet ditch to both. There is a very large suburb on the low ground in front of the west and south faces, and at the south-east angle is the Tartar city, which is a separate fortress, divided from the Chinese town by high walls. The eastern face extends in an irregular line for many miles, running towards the south over a spur of Chungshang, a precipitous mountain, overlooking the whole country, the base of which commands the rampart. In this face are three gates; the most northerly (the Teshing) is approached by a paved road, running between wooded hills to within 500 paces of the walls, whence it is carried along a cultivated flat; the next (the Taiping) is within a few hundred yards of the base of Chungshang, and that to the south (the Chanyang) enters the Tartar city. There is a long line of unbroken wall between the Teshing gate and the river, hardly approachable from swamps and low paddy land, and the space between the Teshing and Taiping gates is occupied by rather an extensive lake. The neighbourhood of these last-mentioned gates was very closely and judiciously reconnoitred by Lieut.-Colonel Montgomerie and Captain Pears.

The reports as to the amount of troops in the city, which is acknowledged to contain 1,000,000 of inhabitants, have varied exceedingly. I am informed, however, that the fugitives from Chin-keang-foo have reached this place, increasing the Tartar garrison to about 6,000, including the adults of that nation resident in the city, who are all trained to arms, and perhaps the most formidable opponents, as they fight for their families and their homes. The Chinese regulars amount, I have reason to believe, to about 9,000, besides the militia. From the great extent of the walls, said to be 20 miles in circumference, although generally too high to be scaled, (from about 70 to 28 feet in the lowest part,) and from the canals, suburbs, swamps, and lake, in most places difficult to approach, it was evident I could take the city whenever I pleased, by threatening it at such distant points, as to prevent the concentration of a large opposing force, the very difficulties of approach affording the means of detaching small parties with impunity to create diversions; but I was well aware that the stand would be made in the Tartar city. My force consisted of 4,500 effective fighting men; most of the Europeans had been with me since the commencement of operations in China, and would, I was well assured, at once place their colours unaided on the walls whenever I gave the order, while all the new corps eagerly looked for a second opportunity of emulating their brother soldiers; but it was a great object to avoid a repetition of the horrors of Chapoo and Chin-keang-foo, and Sir William Parker and myself were therefore anxious to try the effect of a demonstration.

Had active measures been called for, the north angle was the only point against which the ships could act, and I determined to approach or threaten the east face in its whole extent, and the south-east angle. The Cornwallis, Blonde, and heavy steamers, were accordingly placed in position, the first within 1,000 paces of the Lung gate, with her broadside bearing upon a sort of demibastion, which it was proposed to breach; the Blonde, so as to take the defences of that gate and bastion in flank; and the steamers, so as to destroy the parapet of the wall on either side the point to be breached. I instructed Major-General Bartley to enter the city at this point with his brigade, consisting of her Majesty's 18th and 49th, and the 14th Madras Native Infantry, amounting to 1,800 men, supported by 300 royal marines.

On the 11th and following days, the remainder of the force, consisting of Lord Saltoun's brigade, the flank companies of the corps at Chin-keang-foo, and the rifle company, 36th Madras Native Infantry, together with one troop of horse, and three companies of foot artillery, with the whole of the light field train and Sappers, were landed at a village about five miles down a creek, from whence a good paved road leads to the Taiping and Teshing gates. I established the force in and about a large village, equidistant from these two gates, and decided upon my line of proceeding, in case we should be driven to active operations; this was to threaten the two flank gates, making the real attack to the right of the Taiping gate, covered by the concentrated fire of the guns from the commanding slope of the Chungshang hills. This point forced, the Tartar city would virtually be taken, as my guns introduced by the Taiping gate, could immediately be placed upon an eminence perfectly commanding the inner wall and town, at a distance of a few hundred yards, whilst the bulk of my force, by a rapid advance on the Drum Tower in the centre of the Chinese city, might cut off the troops defending the north and east faces from the Tartar garrison.

I have been thus circumstantial, my lord, in regard to my dispositions, in order to show what I could really have done, ably supported as I am, had not my country's interests, and I trust my country's honour, been equally maintained by a mere demonstration. On the 17th, I received the accompanying letter for the suspension of hostilities, from her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, who will no doubt fully report upon the various circumstances and communications that preceded the final happy result. I understand that full powers were sent to the Commissioners, upon the Emperor's hearing of the fall of Chin-keang-foo; and from their anxiety to pay the first instalment, there can be little apprehension of the Emperor's refusing to ratify a peace, which is called for by the general voice of the country. In the meantime, until the whole of the first instalment shall be paid, nothing shall be relaxed in our state of preparation and precaution.

To his excellency Sir Henry Pottinger I am much indebted for his friendly readiness to aid me with every information in his power, and for his uniform forbearance from all interference in the slightest degree with military operations and movements. But it is not for me to enlarge upon the able public services of this high functionary. I have, &c., H. GOUEN, Lieutenant-General.

P. S., Aug. 29.—I have the satisfaction to add, that I have this day witnessed the signature of the treaty by Sir H. Pottinger, on the part of her Majesty, and by the Commissioners Keying, Elepon, and Newkeing, on that of the Emperor; and that the ratification of peace is no longer doubtful, the Emperor's assent to the terms having been previously received, as will be seen by the accompanying copy of a letter from her Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the address of Sir Wm. Parker and myself, with its inclosure.

PRIVATE DETAILS OF THE ATTACK ON CHIN-KEANG-FOO.—Now the real struggle began, and a sanguinary one it proved. The ladders were planted with magic rapidity, and the grenadier company of the 55th (who were, properly speaking, the forlorn hope) commenced their dangerous ascent under cover of a close fire from the Rifles, who were stretched on their fronts on the face of the hill, picking off every man who showed himself at the embrasures. The Tartar troops for a short time kept up a heavy fire. They behaved with great spirit, and disputed every inch of the ramparts, availing themselves with great tact of their knowledge of the localities to gall our troops and screen their own. Many men on both sides fell dead or wounded; but the advance of our force was too rapid, well-sustained, and vigorous, to be long resisted. The first man who reached the top of the wall was Lieutenant Cuddy, of the grenadier company of the 55th. He behaved with matchless gallantry. Slowly but firmly he climbed the ladder. On reaching the top, he waved his sword, and then deliberately seated himself on the wall and assisted his men over. "At this moment," writes a spectator, "the anxiety and interest which was felt by every one for his safety who witnessed his daring conduct was intense. I could scarcely breathe! It was more than miraculous that he was not shot dead or hurled from the wall. It was like a man jumping into his own coffin. He was severely wounded in the foot by a jingal ball while on the wall, which disabled him for the rest of the day." His gallant example was instantly followed. Officers and men swarmed up the wall like bees, fresh men instantly replacing those who were struck down, and a continued movement being made in advance in the midst of the work of destruction, which raged fiercely around. In about a quarter of an hour, the ensign of England and the colours of the 55th were shown from the wall, which was responded to by three hearty cheers from the fleet. But though the colours were

shown, the place was by no means taken; on the contrary, our men had the greatest difficulty in driving the enemy from the walls. The Tartars fought with great bravery, made repeated charges with their long spears, and disputed every inch of ground. The British bayonet, however, at length prevailed. The enemy returned to the town and took shelter in the houses, from which they kept up a most deadly and harassing fire. Our troops were aimed at from all quarters, without being able to see from whence the balls came; and it was not until they made a general charge, and closed in upon the houses, that they were able to return the fire with any effect. This destructive firing was protracted for five or six hours, till darkness favoured the enemy's escape from the walls or gates.

FRAUGHTFUL SCENES OF DESTRUCTION.—When resistance was entirely conquered, the city presented a dreadful spectacle. An officer present writes:—"I walked through a part of the town next day with an escort. It was almost entirely deserted, at least no further resistance was offered by its now terror-stricken inhabitants. I need not say that the most disgusting sights met the eye at every step. The dead and wounded of the enemy (although most of them had been carried away) were lying about in all directions, no attention whatever being paid to the latter. Already had the houses and shops been broken open, and the most valuable property (as teas, bales of silk, furs, &c.) was scattered about like rubbish. All the houses which were supposed to have any connection with Government or Government officers were either burnt or being burnt. As at other places we have taken from the Chinese, suicides were committed to a fearful extent—men, women, and children were found strangled, or taken out of the wells by dozens." Another letter adds still more distressing particulars:—"I never saw so much loss of life and property as took place here: we lost officers and men enough, but it is impossible even to compute the loss of the Chinese, for, when they found they could stand no longer against us, they cut the throats of their wives and children, or drove them into wells or ponds, and then destroyed themselves; in many houses there were from eight to twelve dead bodies, and I myself saw a dozen women and children drowning themselves in a small pond the day after the fight. The whole of the city and suburbs are a mass of ruins; whole streets have been burned down, and the place has been completely gutted by Chinese plunderers."

Annexed is the circular published by the British Plenipotentiary announcing the treaty of peace.

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

"Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., in China, has extreme gratification in announcing to Her Majesty's subjects in China, that he has this day concluded and signed, with the Chinese High Commissioners, deputed to negotiate with him, a treaty, of which the following are the most important provisions:—

- 1. Lasting peace and friendship between the two empires.
2. China to pay 21,000,000 dollars in the course of the present and three succeeding years.
3. The ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, to be thrown open to British merchants; consular officers to be appointed to reside at them; and regular and just tariffs of import and export (as well as inland transit) duties to be established and published.
4. The island of Hong-Kong to be ceded in perpetuity to Her Britannic Majesty, her heirs and successors.
5. All subjects of her Britannic Majesty (whether natives of Europe or India) who may be confined in any part of the Chinese empire to be unconditionally released.
6. An act of full and entire amnesty to be published by the Emperor, under his Imperial Sign Manual and Seal, to all Chinese subjects, on account of their having held service or intercourse with, or resided under, the British Government or its officers.
7. Correspondence to be conducted on terms of perfect equality amongst the officers of both Governments.
8. On the Emperor's assent being received to this treaty, and the payment of the first instalment, 6,000,000 dollars, her Britannic Majesty's forces to retire from Nanking and the Grand Canal, and the military posts at Chinhai to be also withdrawn, but the islands of Chusan and Kolangsoo are to be held until the money payments and the arrangements for opening the ports be completed.
9. In promulgating this highly satisfactory intelligence, her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., purposely refrains from any detailed expressions of his own sentiments as to the surpassing skill, energy, devotion, and valour which have distinguished the various grades, from the highest to the lowest, of all arms of her Majesty's combined forces, during the contest that has led to these momentous results. The claims which have been thus established will be, doubtless, acknowledged by the highest authorities. In the meantime her Majesty's Plenipotentiary congratulates her Majesty's subjects in China on the occasion of the peace, which he trusts and believes will, in due time, be equally beneficial to the subjects and interests of both England and China.
"God save the Queen."
"DATED on board the steam-ship Queen, in the Yang-tse-kiang river, off Nanking, this 26th day of August, 1842.
"HENRY POTTINGER,
"Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.
"G. A. Malcolm, Secretary of Legation."

AFGHANISTAN. DETAILS OF THE FIGHT AT TEZEEN. (From Major-Gen. Pollock's Dispatch.)

I marched from Se Baba on the 11th inst., and arrived at Tezeen the same day, where I was joined by Major-General McCaskill, with the second division. On the 12th, I halted, in consequence of the cattle of the 2d division having suffered from the effects of fatigue, caused by their forced march; this halt the enemy imagined to be the result of hesitation, and in the afternoon attacked the pickets on the left flank, and became so daring that I considered it necessary to send Lieut.-Colonel Taylor, with 250 men of Her Majesty's 9th foot, to drive them back. Some sharp fighting took place, and the enemy were driven up the neighbouring hills, from the crests of which they kept up a heavy fire. Lieut.-Colonel Taylor, however, with a small party, crept up one end of the hill unperceived by the enemy, who were hotly engaged in their front, and lay concealed until joined by a few more of his men, when, rushing upon the flank of the astounded Afghans, he inflicted a severe lesson, pouring in a destructive fire upon them as they fled down the hill. A chieftain was found among the slain, who it is supposed was the brother of Khoodabux Khan. The enemy remained offensive on our left flank, in consequence of this very well planned and gallant affair of Lieut.-Colonel Taylor's, and withdrew to the right, where they commenced a furious attack upon a picket, consisting of 80 men of the 60th regiment of native infantry, commanded by Lieut. Montgomery, who sustained the assault with great resolution until reinforcements reached him, when the enemy were beaten off; in this attack the picket had four killed, Lieut. Montgomery and 17 men wounded; the enemy came so close, that frequent recourse was had to the bayonet. Their attempts on the pickets continued throughout the night, but were invariably unsuccessful.

The valley of Tezeen, where we were encamped, is completely encircled by lofty hills, and on the morning of the 13th, it was perceived that the Afghans had occupied in great force every height not already crowned by our troops. I commenced my march towards the mouth of the Tezeen Pass, where I left two guns, two squadrons of her Majesty's 3d dragoons, a party of the 1st light cavalry, and 3d irregular cavalry. The enemy's horse appeared in the valley, with the intention of falling upon the baggage, but it gives me very great pleasure to state, that the dragoons and native cavalry (regular and irregular) made a most brilliant charge, and with such effect that the whole body of the enemy's force was completely routed, and a number of them cut up.

The pass of Tezeen affords great advantages to an enemy occupying the heights, and on the present occasion Mahomed Akbar neglected nothing, to render its natural difficulties as formidable as numbers could make it. Our troops mounted the heights, and the Afghans, contrary to their usual custom, advanced to meet them, and a desperate struggle ensued; indeed, their defence was so obstinate, that the British bayonet in many instances alone decided the contest. The light company of her Majesty's 9th foot, led by Capt. Lushington, (who, I regret to say, was wounded in the head,) ascending the hills on the left of the pass under a heavy cross-fire, charged and overthrew their opponents, leaving several

horses and their riders, supposed to be chiefs, dead on the hill; the slaughter was considerable, and the fight continued during the greater part of the day, the enemy appearing resolved that we should not ascend the Huft Kotul; one spirit seemed to pervade all, and a determination to conquer overcame the obstinate resistance of the enemy, who were at last forced from their numerous and strong positions, and our troops mounted the Huft Kotul, giving three cheers when they reached the summit. Here Lieut. Cunningham, with a party of sappers, pressed the enemy so hard that they left in their precipitation a 24-pounder howitzer and limber, carrying off the draught bullocks. Having heard that another gun had been seen, and concluding that it could not have gone very far, I detached a squadron of dragoons under Major De-Capt. Tritton, and two horse artillery guns under Major De-lafosse, in pursuit. The gun, (a 12-pounder howitzer,) with bullocks sufficient for the two guns, was soon captured. The dragoons again got among the enemy, and succeeded in cutting up many of them. Captain Broadfoot, with the sappers, advanced, and with the dragoons, happened to fall in with another party of the enemy, of whom upwards of 20 were killed. I have ascertained there were about 16,000 men in the field opposed to me, a considerable portion of whom were cavalry. Mahomed Akbar Khan, Mahomed Schah Khan, Ameen Oollah, and many other chiefs, with their followers, were present, all of whom I have reason to believe have taken to flight.

We have gained a complete victory, and our enemies have suffered severely, having several hundreds killed, losing their guns and three standards, one of which was taken from the enemy's horse by the 1st light cavalry. Although many attempts were made at the baggage, none were successful, chiefly owing to the judicious and admirable arrangement of Lieut.-Colonel Richmond, commanding the rear-guard, and for which he deserves the greatest credit.

Major Skinner, her Majesty's 31st foot, had been detached with a strong party on the night of the 12th, for the purpose of dislodging a body of the enemy on the heights in front of the camp; this duty was performed with great gallantry the next morning, and his operations contributed much to frustrate the attempts of the enemy on our right flank.

The enemy being completely dispersed, we pursued our march, and encamped at Khoord Cabool without further opposition. The troops on this, as on all former occasions where they had been engaged with the enemy, showed the most determined valour, and I feel that I cannot too highly praise their conduct—each regiment seemed to vie with the others in their endeavours to dislodge the enemy, which they most effectually accomplished.

A private letter, dated "Boodkhak, September 14th," which appears to be written by General Pollock, goes again over the ground of the Tezeen valley fight; but in its freer style it brings out several characteristic points, which the formal despatch could not do. We subjoin a few extracts. Speaking of the strength and behaviour of the enemy, the writer says—

"I was with the advance. Every place appeared covered with the enemy; in front, they had also a number of horse, and they fought really well—actually coming up to the Europeans' bayonets. I then suspected Akbar Khan must be present; and so it turned out. He had with him Mahomed Schah Khan and Aumunoola, with many other chiefs. The amount of his whole force was 16,000 men, (he said 20,000;) and among them were his best Jezailchees. We hunted them from post to post, as we did in the Khyber, and retained possession of the heights. * * * Altogether, the enemy must have lost several hundreds. They stood well, as if they knew it was Akbar's last stake; although it was performed by my army, it was a very brilliant thing."

"16th—Yesterday ordered a company from each Infantry Regiment, the Dragoons, a troop of the first Cavalry, to accompany me to the Bala Hissar. I took all the staff. We had a flag-staff and the Thirteenth colours, and we set out at six, a. m. The Prince Futteh Jung requested he might go with the escort. You may therefore suppose it was a showy cavalcade. We planted the colours on the spot most visible from the city! On raising them, the band struck up 'God save the Queen,' the troops gave three cheers, and the Horse Artillery fired a salute of twenty-one guns. I have left the colours flying, and the infantry will remain."

RESTORATION OF LADY SALE, AND THE OTHER BRITISH PRISONERS.

Extract from a letter to the Governor-General from Major General Pollock, C. B., dated camp, Cabool, 21st September, 1842:—"My lord,—It gives me great gratification to be enabled to state, that the whole of the European prisoners are now quite free from the hands of Mahomed Akbar, except Capt. Bygrave. I will make my official report on this subject whenever they reach my camp, which will, no doubt, be tomorrow. I sent a lightly equipped force under Sir R. Sale, to meet them, and the whole of the party is with him, with the following exceptions, who have already reached my camp. Arrived this morning—Major Pottinger and Capt. Johnson, Mrs. Trevor and eight children, Capt. and Mrs. Anderson and three children. Capt. Troup and Dr. Campbell, one European woman and four privates."

EVAUATION OF AFFGHANISTAN.

PROCLAMATION OF LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

Secret Department, Simla, Oct. 1, 1842. The Government of India directed its army to pass the Indus in order to expel from Afghanistan a Chief believed to be hostile to British interests, and to replace upon his throne a Sovereign represented to be friendly to those interests, and popular with his former subjects.

The Chief believed to be hostile became a prisoner, and the Sovereign represented to be popular was replaced upon his throne; but, after events which brought into question his fidelity to the Government by which he was restored, he lost by the hands of an assassin the throne he had only held amidst insurrections, and his death was preceded and followed by still existing anarchy.

Disasters unparalleled in their extent, unless by the errors in which they originated, and by the treachery by which they were completed, have in one short campaign been avenged upon every scene; and repeated victories in the field, and the capture of the cities and citadels of Ghuznee and Cabul, have again attached the opinion of invincibility to the British arms.

The British army in possession of Afghanistan will now be withdrawn to the Sutlej.

The Governor-General will leave it to the Afghans themselves to create a Government amidst the anarchy which is the consequence of their crimes.

To force a Sovereign upon a reluctant people would be as inconsistent with the policy as it is with the principles of the British Government, tending to place the arms and resources of that people at the disposal of the first invader, and to impose the burden of supporting a Sovereign without the prospect of benefit from his alliance.

The Governor-General will willingly recognise any Government approved by the Afghans themselves, which shall appear desirous and capable of maintaining friendly relations with neighbouring States.

Content with the limits nature appears to have assigned to its empire, the Government of India will devote all its efforts to the establishment and maintenance of general peace, to the protection of the Sovereigns and Chiefs its allies, and to the prosperity and happiness of its own faithful subjects.

The rivers of the Punjab and the Indus, and the mountainous passes and the barbarous tribes of Afghanistan, will be placed between the British army and an enemy approaching from the West, if indeed such an enemy there can be, and no longer between the army and its supplies.

The enormous expenditure required for the support of a large force, in a false military position, at a distance from its own frontier and its resources, will no longer arrest every measure for the improvement of the country and of the people.

The combined army of England and of India, superior in equipment, in discipline, in valour, and in the officers by whom it is commanded, to any force which can be opposed to it in Asia, will stand in unassailable strength upon its own

soil, and for ever, under the blessing of Providence, preserve the glorious empire it has won, in security and honour.

The Governor-General cannot fear the misconception of his motives in thus frankly announcing to surrounding States the pacific and conservative policy of his Government.

Afghanistan and China have seen at once the forces at his disposal, and the effect with which they can be applied. Sincerely attached to peace, for the sake of the benefits it confers upon the people, the Governor-General is resolved that peace shall be observed, and will put forth the whole power of the British Government to coerce the State by which it shall be infringed.

By order of the Right Hon., the Governor-General of India,

T. H. MADDOCK, Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

REMAINS OF THE 44TH REGIMENT.—The following extract from a Jellalabad letter will be perused with melancholy interest:—"On Sunday last, seven officers and about twelve artillerymen, with some of Thomas's Khyloors, went as far as the hill, three miles on the other side of Gaudamul, where it is said our soldiers of the 44th, and some of the Artillery and 5th Cavalry, made their last stand, for the purpose of burying the bodies exposed to public gaze. They buried (within a square made of stone) 162 bodies, and covered them over with stones. On Sunday morning, another party was sent out, who found and buried 70 men, so that 232 skeletons have at length been lodged in their earthly tenement."

SPAIN.

There have recently been some serious insurrectionary movements in Barcelona, and the latest accounts inform us that the disturbances in the provincial city had assumed a very serious complexion; though it does not appear to be true that the insurrection has spread beyond the walls. During the principal affray, the people, and even the women threw out of windows and from house-tops, on the troops, tiles, bricks, furniture, and boiling water. Uribano had a horse killed under him by a chest of drawers, which fell upon it. Zurbaro was with the troops when they retreated to the citadel; but on the night of the 17th, they were allowed to evacuate it, and to withdraw to Montjuic, and hostilities were suspended; Van Halen was stationed at San Felin, two hours' march from Barcelona. The Junta issued a proclamation announcing that they were about to deliberate on the condition of the work-people; and on the 18th, they published what the French telegraph calls the following "programme:—

- 1. Down with Espartero and his Government.
2. Constitutional Cortes.
3. In case of a Regency, but one Regent.
4. In case of a marriage of Isabella II., a Spaniard.
5. Justice and protection for national industry."

It is added, that a "Consultive Junta" was forming, chosen, without distinction of party, from the most respectable citizens. On the 20th, General Rodil announced to the Cortes the events in Barcelona up to the 16th, and stated that Espartero meant to leave Madrid on the next day for Catalonia, with his escort and three battalions, which he did. The Congress immediately voted an address to the Regent, promising him its support against the Revolutionists. Madrid itself was tranquil.

Subsequent accounts state that the Cortes had been pro-rogued by Espartero during his absence in the provinces. Barcelona was threatened with a bombardment from Montjuic; but hostilities were still suspended, pending the surrender of some prisoners held by the insurgents.

PERFIGNAN, Nov. 28.—The Captain-General has signified that the bombardment of Barcelona will commence on the morning of the 28th; and the insurgents were disposed to yield. Brigadier Durando and the popular Junta will probably embark.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ODDS AND ENDS.—It was stated in Exeter, on Friday last, that the contracts for provisions generally throughout the country have been taken at from 25 to 30 per cent., under the terms of last year.—The following announcement appears in a grocer's window in Paisley:—"You may get one stone of meal, one stone potatoes, one quarter loaf, half pound of ham, and one pound of herring, all for 2s.7d.—The population of Liverpool is stated at 250,000; and of this number the working classes are said to comprise about 175,000. Of these Dr. Duncan calculates that no fewer than 7000 are annually afflicted with fever, giving an average of one in twenty-five of the working population annually affected with fever, a higher ratio, I believe, than is afforded by any other town in England.—On Saturday, the first section of the new system of wood paving was laid down at the entrance to Lombard Street. It is called by the inventor the "stereoprism" system, and is about the sixth now in trial in the metropolis.—It is stated that the thoroughfare for foot passengers through the Thames Tunnel will be opened early in January next.—Porter, bishop of Clogher, left upwards of £200,000 behind him, and the celebrated Lord Normanton, Archbishop of Dublin, known in Ireland by the soubriquet of "Agar the Naggar," scraped together £400,000 by penury and exactions.—When the great Dr. Doyle died, fourpence half-penny was found in his pocket, this being the whole of his worldly wealth.—It was announced on Friday week, at Smithfield, that one of the first butchers in Newgate Market had failed for several thousand pounds by over speculation in foreign cattle. This is the first failure in cattle speculation.—On Monday last, 207,000 letters passed through the General Post Office—nearly a quarter of a million of letters in a day through one office.—It is rumoured that should the weather continue favourable, the Court will remain at Walmer for a month or six weeks.—When Parliament meets, it is understood that a grant or provision for the Princess Augusta will be brought forward by the Government; hitherto, no Parliamentary provision whatever has been settled upon the Princess.—The sum of £640 has been lately given for the pulp of a new tulip, called the "Citadel of Antwerp."—Among the 178,000,000 individuals who inhabit Europe, there are said to be 17,900,000 beggars, or persons who subsist at the expense of the community without contributing to its resources. In Denmark, the proportion is 5 per cent.; in England, 10 per cent.; in Holland, 14 per cent.—On the 14th ultimo, all business was suspended at New York, for the purpose of celebrating the introduction of the Croton water into the city, which, for the last forty years, has felt the want of an ample supply of pure water. The Croton river, distant forty miles, at an expense to the city of about 12,000,000 dollars, has been brought into it. This magnificent enterprise was effected in less than seven years.—The Journal of Honfleur of Sunday has the following postscript:—"The Télémaque is completely raised from her bed; she is decked with flags, and the guns are being fired in honour of an event."

The heartless scandal about Prince George of Cambridge and the daughter of the duke of Beaufort has at length been silenced, by an efficient and authoritative despatch from the Prince's solicitor. The only surprise is, how it was suffered to go uncontradicted so long, and spread through the length and breadth of the land, forming matter of comment in every journal.

The obituary of the last fortnight includes the following deaths.—The Lord Bishop of Cashel, Lord Gort (better known as Colonel Vereker), Sir John Cross, Sir George Walker, Lieutenant Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and Mr. William Hone, the author of the well known "Every Day Book," and other popular works.

AN AERIAL STEAM CARRIAGE.—This is the name which has been given to a new machine, for which a company has taken out a patent, and which is to convey passengers, goods, and despatches through the air, performing the journey from London to India in four days; and to travel at the rate of from 75 to 100 miles per hour. Absurd and chimerical as this scheme appears, we understand that a company has been really formed to carry it into operation, and that the patent was formally sealed on the 29th of September last. The believers in the practicability of the undertaking, as reasons why to the invention of gas and railway travelling, as reasons why