

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

President Tyler does not rest on a bed of roses; and if he actually does not lie on burning coals, it is owing to the impossibility of his character, to the limited extent of his talents, and to the knowledge that he does not possess the secret where treasures are hidden. Notwithstanding these circumstances, Mr. Tyler has been most shamefully abused by his own party, and he continues to be the target at which almost every whig paper aims its venomous shafts. But very few whig papers support his administration: in Georgia not one whig press has enlisted under his banner. He has to manage the affairs of the nation with fearful odds against him. Why is it so? This is a question of some intricacy. Mr. Tyler may have thrown himself upon the general mass of the people for the support of his administration; but the people are divided themselves into two great parties. How then can he calculate on a fair support, when those two parties have their respective leaders, to whom they are attached by principle? Mr. Tyler has attempted an impossibility, to administer the government without the support of a party. He may have relied on the intelligence and good sense of the people; but in critical and difficult times, it requires much energy, splendid talents, and extraordinary skill in the art of government, to change public opinion, and to lead the people to abandon long cherished attachments and deep rooted principles and prejudices. Mr. Tyler is not such a man: he must fail in the attempt to steer the vessel of state safe, between the two parties which present to the pilot nothing but threatening rocks and quicksands on each side of the political channel.

But why has Mr. Tyler been so shamefully abused by the whig papers, and especially by the whig leaders? Is it because the whigs have been so signally defeated in all the state elections since March, 1841? To Mr. Tyler those defeats are not to be ascribed. If Mr. Tyler had sanctioned any one of the bankbills, the result would have been the same. It was out of the question for the different branches of the whig party, to keep united, and sanction the measure which were proposed or adopted at the extra session. Even if Gen. Harrison had lived, the result of the elections in 1841 would have been the same. The political interests of Mr. Webster would have clashed, as they have clashed under the administration of Mr. Tyler. The whig party was formed of discordant elements, kept in union to effect the election of Gen. Harrison; but when that object was accomplished, and those separate elements had to be used for political measures, then it was found that there was no affinity between them, and that not one measure could they be made to unite. On the call of an extra session they could not agree; and whether Gen. Harrison had lived or not, disunion would have prevailed in the ranks of the whig party. And now this disunion is ascribed to Mr. Tyler, and for it he is unmercifully vilified by Mr. Clay and his friends.

On the other hand, the repeated defeats of the whigs are much more to be ascribed to the firm union of the democratic party than to any other cause. Led astray by a momentary excitement the democratic party was defeated. But its union, the noble and patriotic cause in which it is engaged, could not fail to surmount all obstacles, and to triumph over the discordant elements of which the whig party was composed. The democratic party had no special leader for whom the sacrifice of principle and country was to be made. That party had in view the ascendancy of principles, which can only promote the happiness and prosperity of the country, and not the political advancement of aspiring and ambitious citizens. The advancement of political leaders was, with the democratic party, subordinate to the triumphs of democratic principles; hence the overpowering influence which that party could not fail to exert with the people, after the excitement of the Presidential election had subsided.

It does not become us to defend Mr. Tyler from the aspersions of the whigs; but he is entitled to justice, especially when occupying the high station he does at the present time; he shall certainly receive it from us, and nothing more. Every member of the democratic party, will, we hope, respond to this declaration. We are bound to follow this course by an obligation equally binding on every good citizen, considered either in a moral or political point of view. Mr. Tyler may, perhaps, have ulterior views of ambition; but we must, under present circumstances, take the political condition of the country as it is. The leaders of the whig party are pursuing a policy which plainly indicates that their object is the maintenance of their power, in the first instance, and the good of the country, if that policy can lead to it; but political power is all they are aiming at. In the attainment of this object all means are restored to. Mr. Tyler is only supported by a "corporal's guard;" but if he is guided by pure motives, and succeeds in impressing on the minds of the people, that no ulterior views are entertained by him, he may calculate on the kindness and generosity with which his administration will be judged by the American people, though that same people may not be willing to hazard again the prosperity and very existence of the country, by placing him a second time, or any citizen connected with his administration, in the presidential chair.

Mr. Giddings, though he returns to Ohio with the endorsement of Slade Barnard, & Co. meets with a sterner opposition at home than he expected. A large Democratic meeting at Muskegon have denounced him and his traitorous resolutions. He comes from the strong Abolition district of Lake Ashabula, and Trumbull; but the Cleveland Herald and Tory Times take decided ground against him.

Richmond Enquirer.

On looking over the files of English papers at the Merchant's Exchange, it struck us as somewhat singular that none of our contemporaries in the U. States had noticed a fact that threatens the peace of Europe as much as anything that has occurred within the last few years. We allude to the misunderstanding between Russia and Prussia—a misunderstanding that may sever the alliance between the great powers of the Old continent, and end in open hostilities. It appears that while Russia has had recourse to the most arbitrary measures, to put down every thing like nationality in the Duchy of Warsaw, and annihilated every institution that could possibly remind the Poles that they once were independent—Prussia, on the other hand, deals most liberally with her Duchy of Posen—maintains instruction in the Polish language, and does every thing in her power to make the people cease to regret their old rulers.

It is added moreover, that not only the Prussian court, but those of Bavaria and other German States are dissatisfied with the emperor Nicholas and view him in the light of a tyrant whose pride should be humbled. The London Times, noticing the feelings to-

wards Russia that now pervades Northern Germany, profits by the opportunity to rail at the emperor Nicholas in pretty round terms.

Perhaps the King of Prussia's visit to Queen Victoria will lead to something more important than his standing god-father to the young Prince of Wales—who knows but John Bull may have discovered the agency of Russia in his late disasters beyond the Indus, and now seeks to give the Autocrat serious employment on the Vistula. Be that as it may, there are not wanting indications that 1842 will be an important year in modern history.—N. O. Courier.

DISTRIBUTION.

We find in some of the democratic papers much praise bestowed on South Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, and Mississippi, for the stand taken by those States against the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. The praise is justly due; but is not Georgia to participate in it? The citizens of Georgia are not prone to talk much of themselves; it is well known, that on great and critical occasions, they take counsel from nobody, they act, and then they talk, if there is any talking to be done. In the Cherokee controversy, they acted first, and then agreed to talk. In the case of Tassels, they wanted Georgia to talk first. But Tassels was hung, and then Georgia said, "now let us talk about the matter." In the case of the Missionaries, they wanted Georgia to talk first. But those Missionaries were put in the Penitentiary first, and then Georgia said, let us talk about this matter. About this subject of Distribution, Georgia has made no fuss. But has she acted? Yes, she has acted, and she has not acted. At the last session of the legislature, the following resolution was adopted by both branches, and sanctioned by the Governor:

"Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote against the establishment of a United States Bank, in every aspect and in every name that it may be presented; and that they use their exertions to effect a repeal of the Distribution Bill, and so to modify and reduce the Loan Bill and Revenue Bill as to limit the sum raised for the support of Government to an amount only which economy in the public service may require."

Georgia has thus acted in regard to the Distribution bill.

"Maine too is right about Distribution," says the Richmond Enquirer. "The legislature have made no provision for accepting any portion of the proceeds under that act." Did the legislature of Georgia make any provision for accepting any portion of the proceeds under the act? No. Augusta Constitutionalist.

From the Charleston Courier.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Stateburg and its vicinity, held at Stateburg on the 12th April, Mr. Saml. E. Nelson was called to the Chair, and Dr. M. Reynolds appointed Secretary. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting, to report on a mail route from Gadsden, &c., by their Chairman Mr. Brownfield, submitted the following:

To the citizens of Stateburg and its vicinity. The Committee appointed by you, to ascertain to what extent it was practicable to avail ourselves of the Charleston and Columbia rail road, as far as it has been completed, to expedite the great Northern mail to Charleston. REPORT. That in the performance of this duty, they have examined the best maps of the country, and possessed themselves of information from other sources entitled to high consideration, and from all that can be learned in the short time that has been allowed them, (not sufficient to admit of distant correspondence on the subject) it can be done effectually and to the great advantage of the Post Office department and the community, by the adoption of the following route, viz: from Fayetteville, in North-Carolina, via Marlborough, Society Hill, Bishopville, Stateburg and Gadsden on the Rail Road, and so on to Charleston, and Augusta and Columbia. The great superiority of this route to any other in contemplation or in use, is its directness and excellence. That portion of it particularly, which lies within the limits of South-Carolina, is over a level and firm country, and passes Lynchess' creek at Dubose's bridge, a point always safe at any depth of water that has ever occurred there. It moreover passes through a populous country, which in a short time if not now, will afford lucrative situations for post offices, and is likely, from the number of passengers that will probably offer along the line, to induce contracts very favorable to the government.

The towns and villages contiguous, can easily and with little, if any loss of time, connect at suitable points along the line—for instance, Cheraw, at Marlborough; Camden and Sumterville, at Stateburg, and so on. Whereas, if the line was to pursue a devious course for their accommodation, one entire day would be lost before reaching Augusta. Your committee sincerely hope that no objections, merely local, will be urged against a proposition of such general importance, particularly where it is susceptible of proof that no point, now enjoying post office facilities, will receive the slightest injury. Your committee, therefore, invite the co-operation of their fellow citizens in this matter. They ask the aid of the South-Carolina delegation in Congress, more particularly the members from Charleston and Sumter, together with the South-western members generally, whose constituents are equally, with ourselves, interested in the establishment of this great thoroughfare. Nor do they deem it irrelevant, to call the attention of their fellow citizens, to our foreign relations; they are at best, in an unsettled state, and how long the blessings of peace may be continued to us, it is in no man's power to say. Let us therefore, as far as the improvements of the age can effect it, promote speedy and friendly intercourse between the different portions of our widely spread country, and each one do his part towards making this what it ought to be in all matters of national government, a people one and indivisible—to effect which object, be it therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to present a petition to Congress, detailing the advantages of the route indicative in this report, and praying its establishment, which petition shall first receive the signatures of such as are favorably disposed to it.

Resolved, That copies of this petition be distributed along the line, signatures to which are hereby invited.

Resolved, That copies of this petition be furnished to the representatives from Charleston and Sumter, and that they be requested to advocate it and also to invite the co-operation of the So. Ca. Delegation and the Southern and South Western members generally in furtherance of its prayer.

All of which is respectfully submitted for the consideration of this meeting.

R. J. BROWNFIELD, Chairman. Upon the question of the adoption of the above report and resolutions, after some explanatory remarks by Mr. J. Bradley, one of the Committee, it was unanimously adopted. The Chair

then proceeded to appoint the Committee under the first resolution, and named the following gentlemen. Messrs. John Bradley, S. J. Murray, R. J. Brownfield, J. W. Brownfield and John Ballard.

It was then, on motion of Mr. Bradley, ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Charleston Courier.

The meeting then adjourned.

S. E. NELSON, Chairman.

MARCUS REYNOLDS, Secretary.

From the New York Sun.

CAUSES OF THE RIOTS. What led to the disgraceful scenes of violence on the day and night of the election? The question is easily answered. In the first place a riotous spirit had been excited by attempts, encouraged in high places, to break up the public meetings recently held at the Exchange, at National Hall, and at Washington Hall, because it was suspected by some unprincipled partisans that those meetings were friendly to Mr. Tyler. The infernal spirit of brutal violence having been thus unchained, was excited on by inflammatory appeals in certain newspapers. Some guns had been fired in the Park in honor of the Connecticut election; the Commercial Advertiser at once proclaimed them to be the "Thunders of the Vatican," falsely assuming that they were fired by the Catholics in honor of the School bill. Upon these premises it uttered some counter thunders; which were calculated to arouse sectarian animosity, and were very far from being in the spirit of the founder of the Christian Church. Many similar appeals were made in other journals. In our opinion the writers of such articles, and the fomentors of the riotous conduct at the several political meetings to which we have alluded, are chargeable with all the violence which has disgraced the city on this occasion.

MONEY MATTERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The North American of Saturday says:—It is with much pleasure we are enabled to note a very decided improvement in the Stock and Money markets. Almost all kinds of the former, which are supposed to retain any value, close firm at advanced prices. Money is decidedly more abundant. We quote 15 per cent as the rate upon the very best class of business paper. Paper of that kind is rapidly disappearing from the market, and as but very few new negotiations have been made since spring we look for a much heavier decline in the rates shortly. The relief notes, of the broken city banks, have been in much request within the last few days, and every thing indicates a return of confidence.—Our city banks, notwithstanding their liberal discounts, are daily strengthening themselves, and those who feared their inability to maintain specie payments, have, we believe entirely abandoned their opinion. More enquiries are making for goods, especially groceries, and we indulge the hope that our monetary affairs are at last settled on a firm basis, and that the storm which threatened at one time to engulf us, has passed by, carrying with it, it is true a few spars and snails, but leaving the good ship Philadelphia safe and sound in her hull, and ready to take advantage of the first favorable breeze.

From the Morristown Jerseyman.

A writer in the Newark Daily says that the vote of censure of Mr. Giddings is "one of the basest insults ever offered to the American people," and then asks, "Did he violate any of the rules of the House, or any part of the Constitution? Shall it be said that in America the right of opinion is denied in our Legislative Halls?—that in the highest Legislature in the land its members are denied the sacred right of expressing their own opinion?" and then goes on with an appeal in the name of Bunker Hill and Saratoga to create an excitement. In the vote of censure by Congress not a word was said against the opinion of Mr. Giddings, nor was there a charge that he violated any rule of the House or any part of the Constitution, but that the resolution offered by Mr. G. approving of the conduct of the blacks in mutinying, murdering a part of the crew and passengers, and robbing a vessel, was a direct insult to every Member of Congress, and to the people of this Union. The Southerners showed as much courage, fought as severe battles, and achieved as glorious victories during the Revolution as did the Northerners, and why did not the writer also appeal in the same strain to the heroes of New Orleans, of Baltimore, &c. of the late war to assert their rights? Slavery existed in the South when the Revolution broke out—it continued throughout the war,—when the Constitution was framed and adopted, and it has quietly existed until within the last few years, when a few fanatics, either through the hope of gain, or a desire to see our beloved countrymen torn asunder by internal broils, have seen proper to agitate the question at the North and sow dissensions throughout the land.

We regret to see the columns of the Newark Daily occupied with so much matter tending to agitate this question, especially when the South is so sensitive to the subject, and the mechanics of that city so greatly dependant upon that section of country for a market for her manufactures. Throw self entirely aside, and it is ungenerous for us here to interfere with the local affairs of the South so long as the Constitution of the U. States sanctions the laws under which they live. It is an officious intermeddling wholly unauthorized by common usage. We repeat, in offering the resolutions which Mr. Giddings did for the consideration of Congress, he not only offered an insult to the Members of that body in requesting them to approve of a horrid act of piracy and murder, and holding out an inducement to others to commit the same acts, but an outrage upon the feelings of the whole people of the nation. It must be recollected that Mr. Giddings did not present a petition from his constituents, nor the proceedings of a public meeting, but the emanations of his own distempered brain.

Gen. Hamilton concludes a very biting letter to Santa Anna, with the hope "that he may hear the neighing of his war steed, on the banks of the Rio Bravo." If the inference from this is, that the General designs joining the Texian forces, we rejoice to hear it. He is essentially a military man, and in his leading characteristics, activity, promptitude and undaunted courage, resembles, if we have formed a just conception of his character, the immortal Marion, the best partisan officer that has ever lived. Hamilton at the head of the army, or in command of a division, would be a tower of strength to the sacred cause, and a thousand men from Mississippi would follow his banner. We speak of course on supposition that the one starred standard is to be planted on the walls of Mexico. If the war is to be confined to a mere resistance of invasion, it is child's play, and will excite little enthusiasm.—But if the contest is for Empire—for the extension of Saxon liberty, laws, and institutions—for glory—and for the redress of wrongs inflicted on our sons and brothers—then—we speak from

strong assurances—a thousand heavy armed dragoons can be equipped in Mississippi in two months.—Natchez Free Trader.

CAIDENS

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1842.

To Correspondents—"PRÆTEX," shall appear next week. The "WAR SREED," by Edward J. Porter, shall also appear. We hope he will let us hear from him often.

Mr. Maj. J. SMART is appointed and has qualified as Commissioner in Bankruptcy for this District.

The United States and England.—We stated, on Wednesday last (says the Charleston Courier of Saturday), on high authority, that our relations with England were assuming, under the operation of the special mission, a more peaceful aspect. We are happy to be able to confirm that statement, upon other authority equally responsible. There is a cheering prospect that, by the judicious efforts of the highly respectable special minister deputed by England, backed and strengthened in his pacific dispositions by the palpable and growing necessity for peace on the part of his country, that war may be avoided, and our difficulties brought to a fair adjustment.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—This publication is as usual, on our table far in advance of all its cotemporaries, and fully meriting the continued approbation of its patrons, and the public. Its embellishments are rich and various, consisting of two splendid Steel engravings "The Bride" and "Centre Harbour," besides an elegant plate of Fashions for both sexes, surrounded by a beautiful Lace work Border pattern for the ladies. It has also two pages of Music.

Joint resolutions have passed both branches of the Legislature of New York, expressing opinions adverse to the positions assumed by Governor Seward in his correspondence with the Governor of Virginia, in relation to a demand of the latter, for the delivery of certain fugitives from justice. The resolutions assert that the stealing of a slave, within the jurisdiction and against the laws of Virginia, is a "felony or other crime," within the meaning of the constitution of the United States. Gove Seward, it will be remembered, maintained the opposite opinion.

The United States Government has ordered a sloop of war to Galveston, Texas, for the protection of American citizens and property, in case of invasion by Mexico.

STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION.—The Boiler of the Steam Boat Medora exploded at the wharves of Baltimore on the 11th. She had just been built, was about to proceed on a trial excursion, when the accident occurred. The number of persons ascertained to have been on board, was 82—of whom 26 were killed, 41 wounded and 15 uninjured. The boiler is represented as being a first rate one, in good condition. At an inquest held over one of the bodies, and for the purpose of arriving at the causes of the disaster, many witnesses testified their belief that it was caused by some evil disposed person tampering with the boiler.

WATEREE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

At a late meeting of this Society, the President appointed the following standing committees, viz:

- On Cotton—Thomas Lang, William J. Taylor, Thomas Whitaker, Benjamin Haile, jr. Jacob Little, J. Boykin.
- On Small Grain and Corn—A. D. Jones, J. M. DeSaussure, W. A. Anerum, R. Brownfield, R. Cameron, Thomas Gerald.
- On Root and Grass Crops—J. Whitaker, J. Ballard, G. Sanders, L. Boykin, J. B. Goodlad, Hugh Smyrl.
- On Horses—J. W. Cantey, P. McRa, M. Sanders, Thomas E. Shannon, B. F. Hopkins, Dr. McCaa, J. A. Colclough.
- On Mules—J. Brownfield, J. Cantey, Jr. L. L. Whitaker, B. Boykin, D. Lang, J. W. Arthur.
- On Cattle—A. H. Boykin, J. Chesnut, jr. W. Sanders, W. Kennedy, B. Haile, jr. J. A. Colclough.
- On Hogs and Sheep—Thos. J. Anerum, T. Whitaker, B. Boykin, George Brown, J. W. Arthur, G. W. Barnes.

"Well done my faithful servant," as the devil said to the fellow who stole Brother Jonathan out of our desk.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New York, of the packet ship Sheridan advices ten days later from Europe, have been received. The news by this arrival is important and interesting. We give below such extracts as we can find room for.

The state of trade is represented as being in a most unsatisfactory state. There was a slight decline in inferior qualities of cotton; but the prices of the better qualities owing to their scarcity, are maintained.

The Queen and the babies were in good health.

Sir Robert Peel has laid before the House of Commons, his new scheme of finance, and shows a deficiency in the revenue since 1837, of 10,000,000, which he proposes to raise with an additional sum, necessary to carry on two wars, by a tax to be levied upon the property and income of the country.

INDIA.

The intelligence brought by the overland mail is the most disastrous which it has ever since the task of historian or journalist to record since the foundation of our Indian empire. The summary from the Bombay paper, which we subjoin, gives as clear and full account of the transactions at Cabool as the present state of information supplies. The fate of Sir William Hay M'Naghten, will excite in every Englishman, feelings of grief and indignation not to be repressed. The "Times" correspondent thus describes the indignities to which his remains were subjected. "The head of Sir Wm. H. M'Naghten was cut off, and the mouth filled with a portion of the mutilated body—it was decorated

with green spectacles which Sir William used to wear, and in that state paraded through the town by order of the son of Dost Mohamed."

Thus fell, in the discharge of a great public duty, an amiable man, a gentleman, and scholar, whose loss as a public servant is sincerely deplored, and for whose death, by the hands of an assassin and a traitor, the whole British empire must demand as India has already done, the most decided vengeance.

Dost Mohammed himself, it appears, is at present at Saharunpoor. He is strictly watched and guarded, but otherwise under no particular restraint. So far from being detected in correspondence with his former subjects, suspected of exciting them against us, he seems to be severely and deeply annoyed at the conduct of his son.

At Jellalabad Sir R. Sale had succeeded in establishing himself in a strong position, and strong reinforcements were on the way for India. Our allies, the Sikhs, have granted us a way through their country. Col. Wild's brigade was, on the 7th December, at Khybur pass, waiting the arrival of General Pollock, who was to take command of the reinforcements, consisting of Her Majesty's 9th regiment, 26th native regiment, a company of the 60th native infantry, the recruits of Her Majesty's 13 and 44th, the 10th light company, a squadron of irregular cavalry, and a detail of art. Wry, with three nine pounders and a 24 pound howitzer, to reach Jellalabad before the advance of Gen. R. Sale upon Cabool, and thus form a component part of the army destined to avenge the murder of the envoy.

Rumor further asserts, that the whole force (nearly 6,600 men) in the entrenchment camp at Cabool had been destroyed in the endeavor to force a passage through the defiles to Jellalabad. We trust however, that this will not be confirmed. The force comprised her Majesty's 44th regiment, three regiments of the Bengal Native Infantry, 1,100 cavalry besides artillery. It seems incredible that a force like this should be destroyed by the insurgent Ghilzies.

It appears by the accounts from the English papers, that the force at Cabool which has been destroyed, consisted of 6000 men, which, in consequence of supplies having been cut off, were ill off for clothing and pinched for food. In this condition their cantonments were surrounded by from 10,000 to 15,000 of the Ghilzies. On the 22d of December a battle was fought, in which much slaughter took place. Terms were proposed to the British that they should surrender their arms and agree to evacuate the country altogether. The married officers and their wives were to be retained as hostages, and returned to the British only when they had got beyond Peshawur, and Dost Mahomed been restored to them. The envoys answer to this was, that "death was preferable to dishonor, that they trusted to the God of battles, and that in his name they defied them to come on."

On Christmas day the envoy, attended by Captains, Conolly, Lawrence, Trevor, and McKenzie, having gone out, apparently at the request of the insurgent chiefs, to discuss the terms of capitulation, an angry interview ensued; it appears probable that the same insolent terms previously rejected by the envoy had been pressed upon him in a manner more intolerably offensive than those formerly employed. He appears to have treated them with scorn, high words ensued, when Sir William M'Naghten was shot dead on the spot, it is believed by the hand of Ukhar Khan.

The charge of the mission now devolved upon Major Edred Pottinger; the much coveted envoy ship, with a salary superior to the income of the Governors of Madras or Bombay, with an amount of power scarcely exceeded by the Governor General of India, fell to the lot of a lieutenant of the Bombay artillery—major only by brevet—a circumstance telling fearfully of the slaughter of our politicals. Nor did it lapse into unworthy hands. Herat had before been defended successfully by Pottinger single handed, so far as British officers were concerned. He now had a most responsible and much more difficult duty to perform. The first act of his authority was to forward the dispatch announcing that "the comedy, or rather the tragedy of errors was at an end."

The terms partially acceded by Sir Wm. M'Naghten were yet to be accepted, if conceded by an army perishing of hunger. They were to move for Jellalabad through the fearless passes of Khooh Cabool, with the determination of desperate men standing by the consequences. A fresh attack on the cantonments was announced to have commenced before the dispatch was closed; an evil augury of what was to follow. A private letter of the 28th announces that the garrison had not at that time left, but were about to move immediately. This is the latest authentic date we possess. The native rumors, which usually by several days anticipate the arrival of regular intelligence, state that the force has quit, and been in a great measure destroyed.

Other accounts mention that they have obtained fresh supplies and can stand out a month longer. The latter, unfortunately, is improbable. In a month from the 28th of December, it would be possible for the Bengal brigade to reach them were the passes clear of snow.—Their only chance lies in this. How fearful then has been the havoc during these miserable weeks amongst the very flower of the intellectual men of our service. Eight political agents have perished violently amongst those whose affairs they had been appointed to arrange. Young Edward Conolly, brother of the traveller, was shot through the head by the side of Sir Robert Sale, Sept. 29, 1840. Dr. Lord fell at Purwan Durrah, Nov. 2; Rattray, his successor, and Dr. Grant, his assistant and friend were killed in Rohistan on the outbreak of the present insurrection; Sir William M'Naghten, Sir Alexander Barnes, Captain John Conolly, (not the traveller, he is at Khiva,) Captain Broadfoot, and Lieutenant Burns, have become victims at Cabool.

PROTECTION OF LABOR.—There was an occurrence in the Massachusetts Legislature, at its recent sitting, which fully discloses the depth and sincerity of the love for the laborers professed by the prominent advocates of "protection." The circumstances are thus stated by the Boston Post:

"When Mr. Hinckley of Barnstable moved a resolve that there ought not to be an increase of the tariff without a corresponding increase of the wages of labor, what did the Whigs do, who professed so much love for the laborer? Voted it down! Eighty-one Democrats voted for, and one hundred and thirty-two WHIGS voted against a resolve that the wages of the laborer ought to be raised in the same proportion as the duty are raised." Thus it will be seen that while the Whigs would tax the laborers in factories, by an increased tariff, for the benefit of the manufacturer, they would not have wages raised in the same proportion as duties are.