

his own hands. But when that is done by force and colour of law, which nature tells the people to be wrong, and when that wrong biting affects them, are we to feel surprised that they do not endure their treatment patiently? However we may deplore; however we may condemn; however we may desire to restrain, assuredly we cannot reservedly denounce. Lord G. says that the persecutions are the acts of the "petty landlords." They are not. The "petty landlords" persecute in detail—the noble landlords exterminate in hundreds. If Tipperary be now, as his lordship says, in a worse state than it has been for five and twenty years, it is because the people cannot endure the accumulated persecution of those years from landlords of petty or princely habits of extermination.

But why does Lord Glengall say that the disturbances continue? Because there is agitation! What is the agitation of the present day compared with that which preceded emancipation? What to the Repeal agitation which followed the Reform Bill? And yet we have Lord Glengall's authority for saying that things are worse in Tipperary now than then. Does not this prove that the present violations of peace and order which prevail there are not the consequences of agitation?

Again, the landlords, says Lord Glengall, "are persecuted." Why? Because "there is an impunity for crime." Was there impunity for Doherty and Colgan? Was there impunity for Hughes? Let Lord Glengall think on these cases before he again speaks of "impunity for crime."  
—*Dublin Paper.*

**INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.**

The following is an extract from a letter dated April 21, 1842:—

Half the population of Hyderabad consists of patans. The haughty and indomitable spirit they evince in the torrid plains of India, shows what may be expected from their wilder countrymen in the hardy regions of Kindoo Koosh. I have taken great pains to ascertain the sentiments of our neighbours upon the late events in the land of their ancestors. They are greatly rejoiced, and feel confident that the Affghans will cause a still more ignominious defeat to the English reinforcements, who are for a second time to invade the country. They have heard that these declare that they would prefer that Afghanistan should be entirely depopulated to having one inhabitant remaining who would succumb to the British yoke; but at the same time they have gained so much experience during the last campaign, that they will defeat England by stratagem as well as by force; they will prevent their obtaining food, poison the wells, kill their horses and camels, &c. in the dead of the night, when the British slumber; they will be ever awake to assault them when least expected, and that their favorite boast is, that their land will be covered with the corpses of Englishmen, and the trees ornamented by their hats. To understand the popularity of this idea amongst the Mussulmen in India, I must observe, that they designate our countrymen as *tapey wallahs*, (wearers of hats) which term is

the *ne plus ultra* of contempt in their estimation. I wish it were possible for me to convey all this to you in the manner in which a Mussulman related it to me—in that manner which renders all that they say so impressive. He said there was no doubt of the Affghans doing all they intended, for throughout India they are famous for their courage and perfidy. The Mussulman remarked, "The English conquered many of us, though we are brave men, but the Affghans are like wild beasts." He then remarked that our discipline, so useful on the plains of Indoostan, would be of no avail in the mountain fastnesses near Cabool. I particularly asked the Mussulman to tell me his real opinions and those of the patans. You will see by the few words I have repeated to you, how well they reason, and that, instead of being mere fanatics, as people call them, they blend profound designs with the enthusiasm necessary to stimulate them to vigorous action.

We have just heard of an alarming rebellion at Jubbulpoor, which is in the company's territory, to the north of Nagpore and the south of Denares. Troops have been ordered from both these places, but they are each nearly three hundred miles from Jubbulpoor, so it will take some time for them to reach it; and there has already been great destruction of life and property. The insurrection is attributed entirely to the regiments formerly there having been sent on to Afghanistan, with the exception of a small detachment. Lord Auckland never would believe experienced people, who told him the British rule was not popular; he assured them that it was regarded with the greatest affection by our Indian subjects. He was still more fully convinced of this with regard to Afghanistan.

**THE DUBLIN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.**  
(Machen: Dublin.)

There is no part of our duty as critics so fruitful of pleasure to ourselves as that which brings us into periodical communion with *The Dublin Monthly Magazine*.—Each succeeding number of that excellent and still improving journal affords to us fresh instance of its worth, and claims anew the unrestricted passport of our best approval. The number for the present month begins with the first seven chapters of "Gerald Kirby—a Tale of '93;" and of it we shall only say at present that we look forward anxiously to the continuance of it.

In the next article the two questions are asked—"Who are the Affghans? and why should Irishmen fight with them?" and the first of these is answered, or answered in part, in a very interesting and instructive manner.—The author has evidently taken great pains with his subject, and deserves every credit for zeal, industry and ability. There is something here of the lore of Afghanistan, from which we learn that the fashionable Saxon twaddle about the barbarism and mere brutality of the Affghans is no better than a miserable apology for infamous aggression upon a brave and free spirited people remarkable for the depth and energy of their national character. As the subject of this article is one of great and interesting

interest for us, and is withal so ably treated, we shall make such brief extracts as our limits allow, touching the civil and martial attributes of the awakening Affghan land: Education is universal, there being a schoolmaster in every village. He is usually allowed a house and a farm, and receives a trifling stipend from each family. Every Child begins to learn his letters when four years, four months, and four days old, according to Mohammed's rule: but the after education in the lower classes is confined to the Koran, and translations of some moral poems of Sadi. The wealthier people learn some Arab and Persian literature. Those intended for the church and law are obliged to graduate at a college, where dogmatic theology, law, metaphysics, logic, medicine, and general literature, are taught. This course lasts for many years. \* \* \* \* \* The national dress of the men consists of dark cotton or woolen trowsers, laced buskins, a shirt of chintz reaching a little below the knee, a low and showy cap of velvet, with a gold or crimson band; a cloak of sheepskin or soft felt, with a rich shawl round the waist. The women's dress varies in colours chiefly from the men's.

The arms most in esteem now are sabres and guns. Of guns they use either an enormous matchlock, carrying balls of six to the pound, and fired from a rest, which, when not in use, is carried like a ramrod; or else a firelock of a somewhat smaller bore. The sabre is carried by every one; it is excellent in shape and temper. Cavalry and infantry alike use these weapons.—The cavalry also carry a lance, which, in charging, they put in rest like the knights of the middle ages. They can hit a six inch shield with a matchlock ball, when riding at full speed, and pick a coin from the ground without checking their horse.—This last was one of the feats performed by Runjeet Singh at his interview with Lord Auckland. Pistols and daggers are also much worn, and the Khybers carry a knife of about three feet long. Shields and plate armour, though still to be met with, are going out of use. The most formidable action of the Affghans is by skirmishing with their long guns from the cliffs of defiles. Such a tactic it was that drove Wyld and his sepoy in confusion from the Khyber pass. The charge of the Affghan infantry with the sabre is magnificent.—The men are so muscular, active and fiery, and the weapon so admirable, that when led well and evenly to the charge, and enabled to close, they are an overmatch for any troops armed with musket and bayonet.

Many of our readers know that there was a period when a Catholic clergyman was subjected to the penalty of death, for celebrating a marriage between two persons of the Protestant persuasion, or "between a Protestant and a Papist." That enactment has for years been repealed. But the present bill proposes to deal with that law as if it was still existing, and affecting to abolish the punishment of death, with which "the offence" formerly might be visited, proceeds to substitute for it the penalty of transportation. Now, all

lawyers know that the effect of proposing to substitute a penalty for one which does not exist, is, in reality, to enact that which is proposed to be substituted. Thus, then, should the Bill of Mr. Jackson and Lord Eliot pass in its present form, it will enact a new penal law against the Catholic clergy of this country. Believing that this cannot be the intention of the promoters of this measure, we are content that it is only necessary to call the attention to this matter to have it remedied. In the meantime, however, the matter is well worthy the attention of the Catholic clergy and the Irish members.—*Irish paper.*

**North American Indians.**—The following graphic passage is from Catlin's work on the Indians of the United States:—"The Indians of North America are copper coloured, black hair, black eyes, tall, straight, and elastic forms, and now less than 2,000,000 in number, were originally the undisputed owners of the soil; were once a happy and flourishing people, enjoying all the comforts and luxuries of life which they knew of, and consequently cared for; were 16,000,000 in number, and sent that number of daily prayers to the Almighty, and thanks for his goodness and protection. Their country was entered by white men, but a few hundred years since: and 30,000,000 of these are now scuffling for the goods and luxuries of life, over the bones and ashes of 12,000,000 of red men; 6,000,000 of whom have fallen victims to the small-pox, and the remainder to the sword, the bayonet, and whiskey: all of which means of their death and destruction have been introduced by acquisitive white men; whose fathers were welcomed and embraced in the land where the poor Indian met and fed them with "ears of green corn and with pemican." Of the 2,000,000 remaining alive at this time, about 1,400,000 are already the miserable living victims and dupes of white man's cupidity, degraded, discouraged, and lost in the bewildering maize that is produced by the use of whiskey and its concomitant vices; and the remaining number is yet unroused and unenticed from their wild haunts or their primitive modes, by the dread or love of the white man and his allurements. I have roamed about from time to time during seven or eight years, visiting and associating with some 3 or 400,000 of these people, under an almost infinite variety of circumstances; and from the very many voluntary acts of their hospitality and kindness, I feel bound to pronounce them, by nature, a kind and hospitable people. I have been welcomed generally in their country, and treated to the best that they could give me, without any charges being made for my board; they have often escorted me through their enemies country at some hazard to their lives, and aided me in passing mountains and rivers with my awkward baggage; and under all these circumstances of exposure, no Indian ever betrayed me, struck me a blow, or stole from me a shilling's worth of property, that I am aware of.

**History of the Irish Rebellion**  
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