

sian manifesto calling them to obedience the following wise and noble sentiments are found:—"The British Government is aware of the strength of our position, of the bravery of our warriors, and knows that we do not stand in need of foreign assistance to enable us to prevent you from conquering our country. *It is but natural it should take a lively interest in our success against Russia, aware as it is, that our country is the keystone of the arch of power in Asia, and that as long as we continue unsubdued, Persia, Turkey, and India, have little to apprehend from Russia.* The whole world has become acquainted with the duplicity and insolence of Russia, and has therefore turned its face from you in disgust. The day of retribution, Inshallah! (God willing) is not distant. We have, though in our mountains, had ample means to judge of the spirit of justice and humanity which characterises Russian government. Enough have we learned on the subject, on seeing tears of blood trickling down the cheeks of Russian deserters when relating to us the tales of their misery. They escape from your camp daily, and implore us to employ them as *slaves* rather than send them back to their homes. God be thanked, *we do not fear you!* It will be better not to send us any more letters or agents; for the letters we shall tear to pieces without reading them, and your agents we will put to death." On the ground of humanity they have a right to the protection of a Christian nation, apart from the consideration of the political importance of their position to Great Britain. Thousands and thousands of lives will yet be sacrificed in the protection of India; whereas the upholding of this power in the Caucasus would at once arrest the progress of war in the East, and give peace to countries which for years have never enjoyed this blessing.—*Scottish Guardian.*

Persia—the only country lying between the Russian provinces and our Eastern possessions—has lately passed or rather is passing through a revolution—of which Russian artifice attempted to avail itself. It appears that there are two princes contending for the crown of Persia, and two for that of Afghanistan; that Russia for the sake of making a strong party for herself has taken up the cause of one of these princes in each territory, whilst England and the East India company, have adopted the other. The British party has succeeded; the Russian has been foiled. The prince, who is in possession of Herat—a fortified provincial city of great wealth and extensive commerce, containing 100,000 inhabitants—lately occupied the throne of Persia, and was driven out by his nephew the present Shah or Sultan. He made his escape to Herat where the governor and garrison received him, and adopted his cause. The reigning Sultan pursued him and laid siege to Herat. The English Government interposed and sent their envoy, Mr. McNeill, to negotiate with the successful Sultan and induce him to leave his uncle in quiet possession of this last fortress and province of his late dominions. On the other hand the Russians, who had all along taken part with the successful Sultan, urged him to finish the business, and possess himself of this last remnant of his adversary's force. Our envoy succeeded in persuading the Shah to abandon the siege and return to Moorsheid. "With Herat in the hands of a person friendly to England, and a British army of 50,000 men in Cabul, the Russians will cause but little disturbance to the Anglo-Indian empire." This demonstration of diplomacy and power has perhaps disposed the autocrat of all the Russias to peace.

It is however from the former cause—the ambitious intriguing of the great Northern power—that the immediate evil is threatened. In the East the machinations of Russia against the British empire of Indostan

had for many years been carried on in silence and by stealth. The British Government seemed not to dream of their existence. For a subsequent period they were prosecuted audaciously and without disguise; but the British Government, well aware of them, affected that ignorance which was no longer real. It is but within a few short months that the local authorities of England east and west of the Punjab have used the language, or commenced the operations, which became a mighty power—a power more dreaded by Russia than any other on the face of the globe; and the consequence is, what every man acquainted with the relative resources of the two states, and with the *conscious* weakness of the Muscovite Emperor, when he compared his means with those of England—that, in the naval phrase, he has already "struck." Persia, his instrument, and destined victim, has withdrawn from an enterprise forced upon her by the representations of his minister, which, under the semblance of besieging an Afghanistan city, was plainly meant for a stab at the vitals of our Indian empire; and the vicarious war which Russia has in that quarter instigated for our destruction has ended, for the present, in her signal disappointment and defeat. So, in that depraved and cruel series of outrages which Russia has long been perpetrating upon the free warriors of Circassia, she has managed to combine with her offences against that brave people a succession of insults to the British flag, and to aggravate and envenom both by a career of hateful tyranny over Turkey, and of domineering insolence towards all the powers interested in the free navigation of the Euxine, which would at any time, since the signature of the treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi, so overwhelming to the Sultan, and to Great Britain so humiliating, have justified the states of southern and western Europe in declaring open war against the Russians. . . The attempt of Nicholas to seize upon the Danube, and to deprive Austria and England, as well as Turkey, of the transit of merchandize by that noble stream, would in itself have been cause abundant to legalize a joint war against the common aggressor. . . The systematic and well-known malpractices of Russia, in stirring up the encroaching spirit of Mehemet Ali to measures the most harassing and insulting towards the Porte, have alone been a sufficient indication of the *animus* which directed the first-named power in what concerned the public peace and the well-being of the Turkish provinces of Asia Minor. . . From the frontiers of Hungary to the heart of Burmah and Nepal, from the eastward of the Ganges to the Nile and Danube, the Russian fiend has been haunting and troubling the human race, and diligently pointing his malignant frauds and perfidies to the vexation and disturbance of this industrious and essentially pacific empire. . . England—slow, languid, and long-suffering—after an exercise of patience which, by surrounding states, and by her own subjects, was deemed pusillanimous and ignoble, has at length apparently shaken off her death-like sleep. She detected, seasonably, the treacherous conspiracy, framed and