tree, and, amidst that gigantic mass of clouds, the volcanic lightning was frequently visible.

"About five o'clock on the morning of the 16th, we perceived that the lava which had broke out from several new mouths on the south side of the mountain, had reached the sea, and was running into it, having overwhelmed and burnt the greatest part of Torre del Greco.

"On Wednesday, June 18th, the wind having for a short time cleared away the thick clouds from the summit of Vesuvius, we discovered that a great part of its crater had fallen in, and the ashes, which before were as fine as Spanish snuff, were now of such density as to appear to have the greatest difficulty in forcing their passage."

By the 30th of June the violence of the eruption had subsided sufficiently to enable Sir William to ascend the mountain and witness the devastation occasioned.

Some enterprising Englishmen have recently proposed to the King of Naples to undertake the stupendous work of turning the sea into the crater of Mount Vesuvius, and thus drowning it. We doubt the practicability of such an enterprise; but supposing it possible that the science of hydraulics should enable men to engulf Vesuvius, it would be a volcano still, and perhaps as destructive under water as upon the land.

THE SUBMARINE TUNNEL.

MOST of our readers will remember the railway mania of 1847, and the scores of speculative schemes which found zealous supporters. The crisis arrived—the bubbles burst—and for awhile even good practical plans were regarded with suspicion. A similar result followed the recent monetary crisis; after so many failures, capitalists would not invest; but the spirit of speculation is reviving, and while the great project of laying a telegraph across the Atlantic is still in abeyance, the proposed canal through the Isthmus of Suez, and the railway through the Andes, are engrossing public attention.

Amongst other schemes which have appeared and disappeared at intervals, now finding confident supporters, and then being condemned as utterly impracticable, is the project of a submarine tunnel between England and France.

So far back as 1802, the engineer of the Matthieu mines proposed to the First Consul (Bonaparte) a plan for a subterranean passage which should unite England to the Continent. The plan was communicated by the First Consul to the then popular minister Charles James Fox, as one of those grand triumphs which were within the power of an Anglo-Gallic alliance. Subsequently MM. Payerna, Franchat, Tessié, Favre, Ernest Mayer, suggested different plans for the accomplishment of the project.

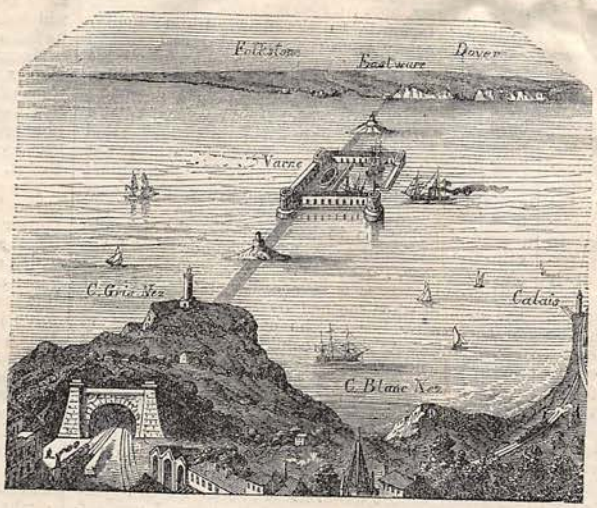
In our own day three different methods of uniting England and France have each occupied some share of public attention, namely:—1st. An iron tubular bridge, resting on piles of masonry divided into arches; 2nd. An artificial isthmus, with a canal opened for ordinary navigation; 3rd. A subterranean passage, or submarine tunnel.

The last suggestion appears the most practicable. M. de Gamond has given it particular attention, and the results of his labours have excited considerable interest on both sides of the Channel.

The British Channel has been sounded throughout its extent. The utmost depth of the Channel does not exceed the height of the tower of Notre Dame, Paris (two hundred and thirty-five feet).

The nature of the soil below the bed of the Channel is said to be such as to admit of the formation of a tunnel.

It is proposed that the tunnel should be circular in form; that it should be constructed of stone, and should inclose two roads adapted to ordinary locomotives. The route would extend from Cape Grinez to a point between Dover and Folkestone, passing the Varne bank, which would form the maritime station of the submarine rail.



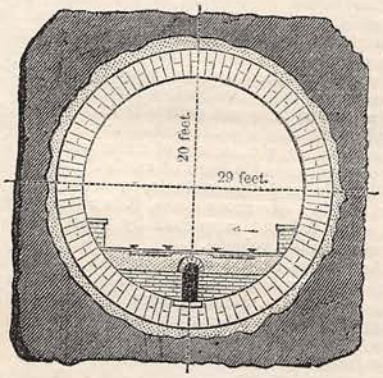
Intermediate Station.

On the French coast the subterraneous descent would be found near the Rouges-Berner mill, at the foot of Bazinghen hill, near Marquise, and gradually decline to Cape Grinez, where the tunnel would commence under a tower open to the sky.

On the English coast the incline would begin near Dover, and the tunnel would commence at Eastware.

An intermediate station would be erected at Varne, in the middle of the Channel.

The cost of the tunnel is calculated at about six millions of money, and the work would probably occupy six years; but its advantages, if practicable, would amply repay the original outlay. The journey from London to Paris would be made in six hours, without the inconvenience of changing carriages, and the still greater inconvenience of crossing the Channel by packet. Twenty-five minutes in the tunnel would suffice to take us from one side of the Channel to the other, without a chance of rough weather or the possibility of sea-sickness.



Transverse Section of the Tunnel.

A large increase of travellers would be certain, and a proportionate profit reward the proprietors of the enterprise, if successful in their speculation.

It is, however, suggested by M. de Gamond that the expense incurred should be borne by the English and French Governments—the tunnel being regarded not as the project of a company, but as a grand public work. Simply regarded as a scientific question, the submarine tunnel is exceedingly interesting. It is no new idea. Engineering skill triumphed over the difficulties of a similar undertaking in the construction of the Thames Tunnel; but the difficulties which would meet the engineer in any effort to bore a tunnel of many miles in extent, below the British channel, are of course very much greater. Whether these difficulties will ever be overcome or not, we cannot venture to say.

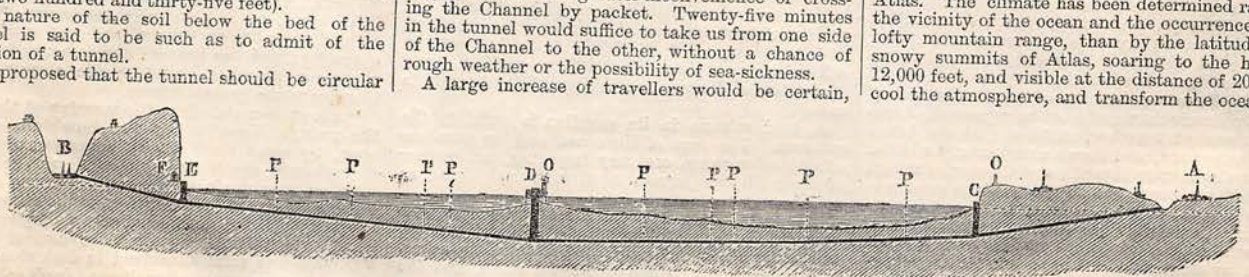
The new commercial treaty will serve to increase the desirability of some rapid and certain means of communication between the two countries. Now that the rumours of war have subsided, and that the probability of a long-continued, cordial peace between England and France revives, we may confidently look for a thoroughly scientific investigation of the plan for the proposed tunnel. If, as its projectors affirm, it is really practicable, there is no doubt that England's capital and engineering skill would be found fully equal to the carrying out of the work.

MOROCCO.

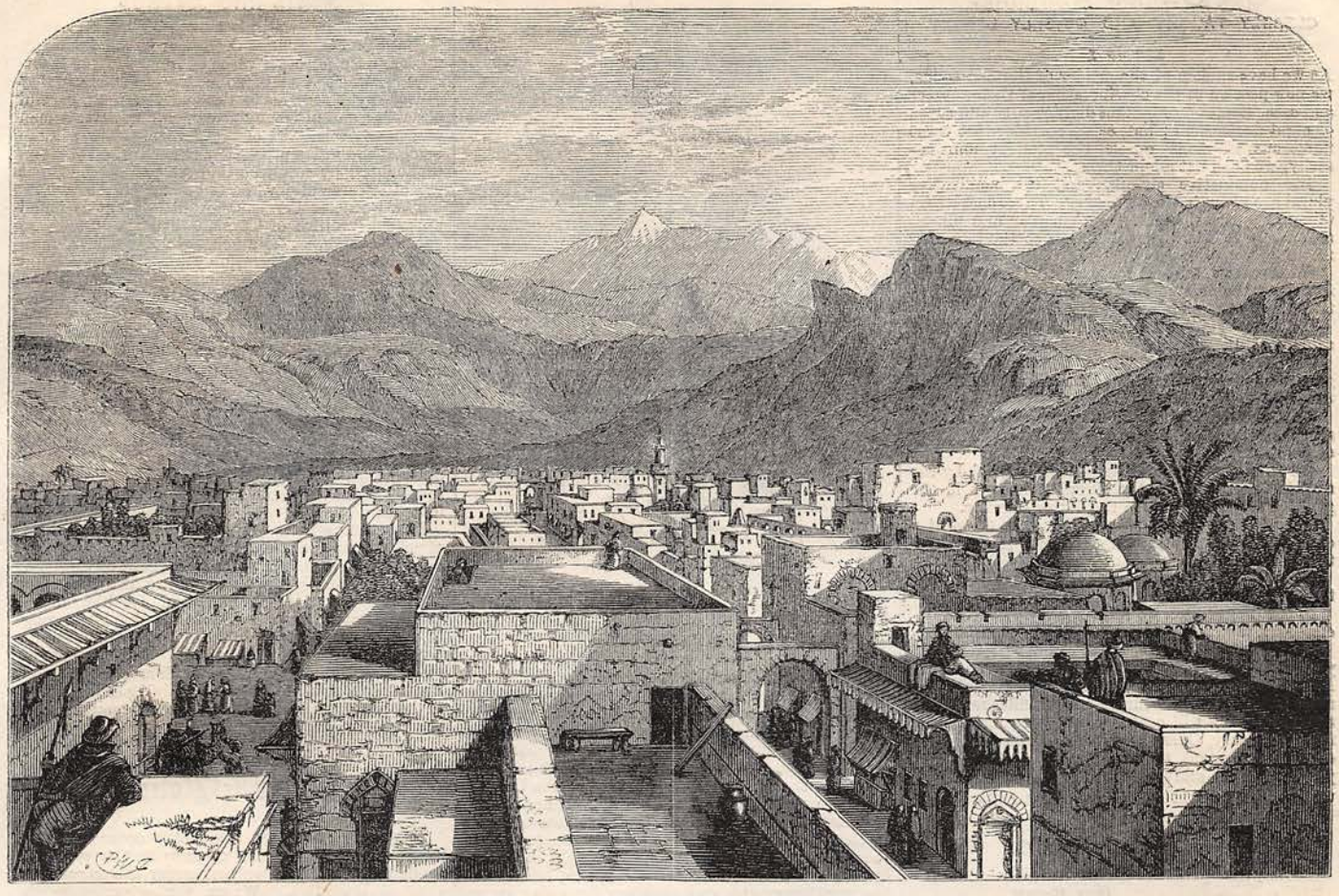
THE present hostilities between Spain and Morocco originate rather in hereditary hatred and the antagonism of races than in any special wrong recently inflicted on either. The desultory and savage warfare in the vicinity of Ceuta, now engaging the attention of Europe, is a feeble echo of the fierce struggle for supremacy between the Crescent and the Cross during the middle ages, but without the generous enthusiasm that ennobled it. No great idea has prompted the present action: these two countries—almost equally barbaric, fanatical, and decrepit—having survived their former glories, are exhausting the scanty energies remaining to them in mutual slaughter, without other definite aim than the gratification of their animosities—as ruthless combatants, whose swords have been shivered in their bloody hands, clutch desperately at each other's throats, with feeble but unrelenting hatred. There is a remarkable analogy between the genius and temperament of the Moor and the Spaniard, who are alike grave while passionate; indolent, yet unforgiving; sensual and devout. Thus, the mountains of the opposed continents, though diverse in features, are yet, from common geological character, similarly dark and lurid, as though glowing with secret volcanic heat; but the chasm intervening between those giant masses is not deeper and more difficult to bridge than that formed between the two nations by their respective faiths and traditions; and therefore peace is to be expected, not from any sensible conciliation of opposed interests, but only from the weariness and exhaustion of the combatants.

As little is popularly known of Morocco but the former piratical exploits of its people, with which the adventures of Robinson Crusoe have familiarised us, and the fact of its yielding to us superior leather, some information regarding it may not be unacceptable.

Morocco occupies the north-west angle of Africa, and is traversed by the great mountain range of Atlas. The climate has been determined rather by the vicinity of the ocean and the occurrence of this lofty mountain range, than by the latitude. The snowy summits of Atlas, soaring to the height of 12,000 feet, and visible at the distance of 200 miles, cool the atmosphere, and transform the ocean mists



Line showing the direction of the Submarine Tunnel between England and France: A, Marquier, capital of the department of the Pas-de-Calais, near the beginning of the tunnel; B, Dover; C, the first station in France, Cape Grinez; D, the intermediate station in the Channel, at Varne; E, Eastware, between Dover and Folkestone, first station in England; F, Tunnel of the Dover Railway; O O, Lighthouses; F F F F, Shafts to facilitate the piercing of the tunnel.



TETUAN.

into refreshing rains; so that a mild temperature like that of southern Europe generally prevails. The mountain region subsides gently into an undulating plain, intersected and fertilised by frequent rivers. The land is very fertile, and rewards generously a very negligent agriculture, producing all the tropical and most of the temperate fruits and grains. The mountains abound in iron mines, which the natives know not how to work. Copper is occasionally found; and the existence of gold and gems is reported. Rome once drew much of the grain needed for the support of her great metropolis from thence, and Spain yet depends for corn on Morocco; on the exportation of which, however, the Government judiciously imposes a heavy duty, as it does on cattle exported to Gibraltar. Such being the encouragement of industry, it is not surprising that agriculture is neglected, and that large tracts of fertile land are lying waste.

This favoured land, the ancient Mauritania, first colonised by the Phœnicians 900 B.C., successively submitted to the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Vandals, who, crossing over from Spain in the fifth century, established themselves in it for some time. In the reign of Justinian it was recovered from them by Belisarius; but after being depopulated and barbarised by a series of intestine wars, was conquered by the Saracens in 647, who annexed it to the Mahomedan Empire. After various vicissitudes, Morocco became independent.

The present dynasty traces its descent from the prophet, and thus joins the sacerdotal and the imperial dignities. The Government is despotic; and the people have groaned under a succession of cruel princes who delighted in slaughter. When the emperor Muley Ishmael—through forgetfulness—inquired after some favourite whom he had slain in a fit of passion, the trembling attendants would reply that his "destiny had been fulfilled." Such was the terror inspired by his military talent, that he died at the age of ninety in the peaceful exercise of his rule. It may be said of Morocco as of Russia, that there are only three classes in the empire—the sultan; those who beat; and those who are beaten. The bastinado is awarded for ordinary offences; but for others the criminals have their limbs dislocated, or are beheaded. As in some other barbaric lands, the umbrella is here the symbol of sovereignty, being always borne over the sultan, as a mark of his dignity. For any private person to use one would be rank treason. The royal treasury is filled at need—by extortion, rather than by any regular means; those in offices being allowed to hold them only for the benefit of the ruler when he may think them sufficiently gorged with plunder of the unhappy people.

Of more immediate interest, from its vicinity to the seat of war, and as least known to Europeans, because most fanatically hostile to them, is the city of Tetuan, a place of great trade, but of no antiquity. It owes its origin to the Moors, who fled from Spain after the conquest of Grenada, in 1492; and this will partially account for the distaste with which Christians are there regarded. Representatives yet exist in Tetuan of families renowned in Spanish history and legend—the Cerrages (Abencerrages), Gazuls, Zegris, Alcazares, and Romanez. Tetuan is situated in a pleasant valley, amid luxuriant gardens, about a league from the sea, on which the valley opens; and its external appearance, with its thirty mosques, numerous slender minarets, and turreted castle, is as picturesque as its position—though a nearer examination dissipates the illusion, as in the case of most eastern cities, by showing the dilapidated state of everything. It is encircled by a battlemented wall, pierced by eight arched gateways, above two of which are mounted some small cannon. The streets are narrow and tortuous, some of them being covered in, so as to form a succession of long, dark galleries, which are used as bazaars. The shutter which secures each shop by night, forms, when let down during the day, a species of counter, whereon the proprietor displays his goods, and, in the intervals of business, while awaiting custom, calmly smokes his pipe, or ostentatiously reads the Koran. Woollen haiks, silks, slippers, saddlery, gunpowder, arms, and porous earthenware of great beauty, are manufactured here, with glazed tiles of brilliant colours for decorative architecture, with which most of the public buildings are tastefully panelled. The commercial dealings of Tetuan with Gibraltar are important. It imports thence cotton and silk fabrics, sugar, spices, iron, and steel, in exchange for cattle, poultry, fruit, wax, gold-dust, and bullion—on the first of which the sultan exacted, in a single year, £20,000. Most of these imports are paid for in hard cash. Commerce is chiefly in the hands of the Jews, the descendants of those expelled from Spain by Philip II., who constitute a third of the population, and inhabit a distinct quarter of the city, separated from the Moslems by a wall and gates rigorously closed at night. They have twelve synagogues, and are governed by elders, elected by themselves. These Jews, though much oppressed, have acquired a certain ascendancy over their Moorish fellow-citizens here as elsewhere, being as active, intelligent, and enterprising, as the Moors are indolent and ignorant. They are, however, treated with great contumely, being forced to bare their feet when passing a mosque, forbidden to ride horses, and compelled to wear a distinctive garb, consisting of a black skull-cap, black tunic over white vest and drawers, and black slippers. They cannot exchange this for the European dress without the sultan's authority, but, on festive occasions, they make amends for this, by having their sombre attire made of costly velvets. Though always engaged in some venture to Gibraltar, they are apparently very poor. No Europeans have been allowed to dwell in Tetuan since 1770, when a Moorish woman was accidentally killed by a foreign merchant. The oranges of Tetuan are the best of the empire; from their blossoms a delicate sweetmeat is made. Apples also are here very good, and the Jews manufacture excellent wine from the grapes grown in the vicinity. The gates of the city are strictly closed on Friday, during public prayers, from a traditionary prophecy, that the city will be captured by the infidels on that day, as Ceuta was formerly taken by the Portuguese on a similar occasion. The population is rated at 40,000.

THE STEREOSCOPE.

IF, while standing perfectly still and steadily looking at an object, we close alternately first the right eye and then the left, we observe that the object appears to shift its position, and that it does not present the same aspect to both eyes. The right eye sees it under one angle, and the left eye sees it under another angle; and, when it is seen by both eyes together, those two different angles are no longer perceptible, and we see it only in one point of view. The fact is plain enough, and the experiment easy enough; the reader may try it without further trouble than the closing first of one eye and then of the other, and thus ascertain the accuracy of the statement. Properly to estimate the difference of the angle as seen by each eye, requires a little care and close observation. Arrange, for instance, a few things on your table, a book, a candlestick, a vase, any two or three objects in such proximity to each other as to form a group. Retire from them some distance, place your head firmly against the wall, close one eye—notice distinctly the exact angle of each of the objects on the table, and their relation to each other; then close the open eye, and open the closed eye, and compare the different angles which each object presents to your gaze. If this is done with care and attention, you will observe that the difference is such as, in fact, to form two distinct pictures.

Another illustration of this fact may be obtained by holding a thin book in such a manner that its back shall be exactly in front of the nose, and at a little distance from it. It will be observed, that by closing first one eye and then the other, the perspective view of the book differs according to the eye with which it is beheld. With the right eye, the right side of the book will be seen very much foreshortened; a corresponding view will be gained of the left side with the left eye, and the lengths of the different lines will be found to vary in the different views. On looking at either of these views singly, the only idea of solidity that can be acquired is that to which the mind is led by the association of such a view with the touch of the object it represents.

These two aspects of the same object admit of a very easy explanation. The right eye of the spectator looks at the object in one point of sight, the left eye looks at it in another point of sight, and the difference of the angle under which the object is seen by each eye answers to the distance which separates the one eye from the other.

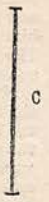
Leonardi da Vinci observed this phenomenon of vision, but did not apply it to any practical purpose. Many persons have noticed the same fact, but have not examined into its philosophy or application. To Professor Wheatstone we are indebted for a really useful, practical result of the observation of this interesting law of vision; he has examined into the principles of the phenomenon; he has traced the difference between the two objects seen by our two eyes; has shown how it is that the two objects are united when looked at by both eyes at the same time; how from the double angle, at which each object is necessarily seen, we derive our idea of solidity; and he has illustrated his theory, and fully established his principles, by one of the most interesting of philosophical instruments—namely, the stereoscope.

The stereoscope gives to a flat picture or photographic impression all the apparent solidity of the natural objects it is designed to represent. It no longer appears as a simple picture, but assumes all the roundness, distance, and effect of the object or objects from which it has been taken. The illusion is perfect. No artistic skill, however great, ever attained anything at all approaching it. There is nothing—if the size and colour of the stereoscopic picture bears out the illusion—by which we can distinguish it from Nature.

This curious effect is produced by a simple application of the laws of vision. We have two photographic pictures, at angles answering precisely to those under which the object or objects are beheld by the right and left eyes of the spectator. Each picture is taken at a different point of sight, but the perspective of both unites when looked at through the stereoscope, and conveys to the eyes—just as it would in nature—the impression, not of two, but of one object.

The principle upon which the stereoscope is constructed may be best understood by the accompanying illustrations.

Fig. 1 supposes the spectator observing a cube—the aspect under which it is seen conveys to his mind the impression of solidity. This arises from the complex aspect under which it is seen, that is, the union of the angles observed by the right and left eyes. Supposing the spectator closes the left eye, and regards the object with the right eye only, the perspective of the cube is that of Fig. 2; on closing the right eye and opening the left, the perspective of the cube changes to that of Fig. 3.



A glance at this double representation of this simple cube convinces us of a very perceptible difference between them. One presents the left face of the cube foreshortened, the right face being more fully exhibited; the other figure is the exact reverse of its neighbour. These two dissimilar images, taken by photography, or accurately copied, are, by the stereoscope, made to assume the appearance of

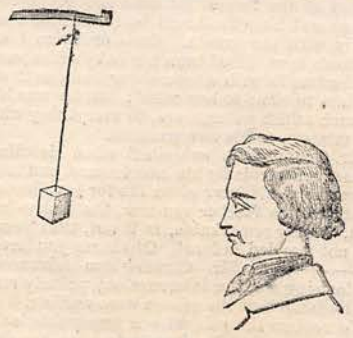


FIG. 1.

the solid cube. The two representations of the cube are so arranged as to fall on the corresponding part of the two eyes, in exactly the same manner as the two images formed by the solid object would have

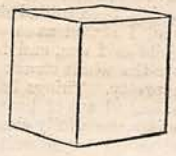


FIG. 2.

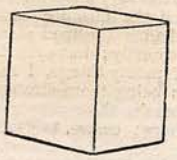


FIG. 3.

done; and hence the mind perceives not a single representation of the object, nor a confused union of the two, but a body projecting in relief, the exact counterpart of that from which the photographs or drawings have been taken.

What is the stereoscope? It is a simple philosophical instrument, essentially composed of two lenses—which increase the size of the object, and render it more distinct than it would be to the naked eye.

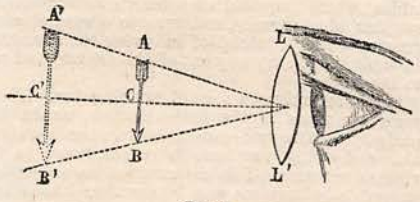
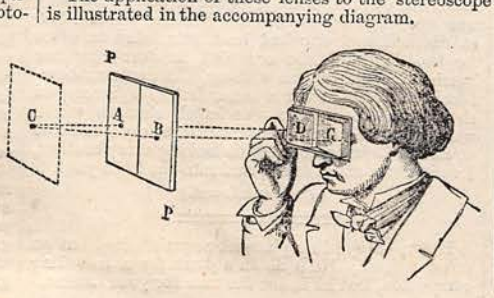
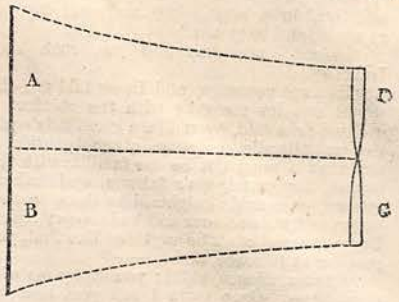


FIG. 4.

L L' is the section of the lens; A B is an object which appears to the eye at A' B'; the points A and B change their apparent position to A' and B', removing further from the axis C C', which is not effected by the lens.

The application of these lenses to the stereoscope is illustrated in the accompanying diagram.





The lenses are represented at C and D. On the framework P P are the two photographs or drawings of the same object at different angles—A and B. A is the impression corresponding to that of the right eye; B is the impression corresponding to that of the left eye; the perspectives of both impressions coincide at C, and form one distinct image, completing the illusion of a solid cube, or object, or objects in full relief.

(To be continued.)

MOROCCO.

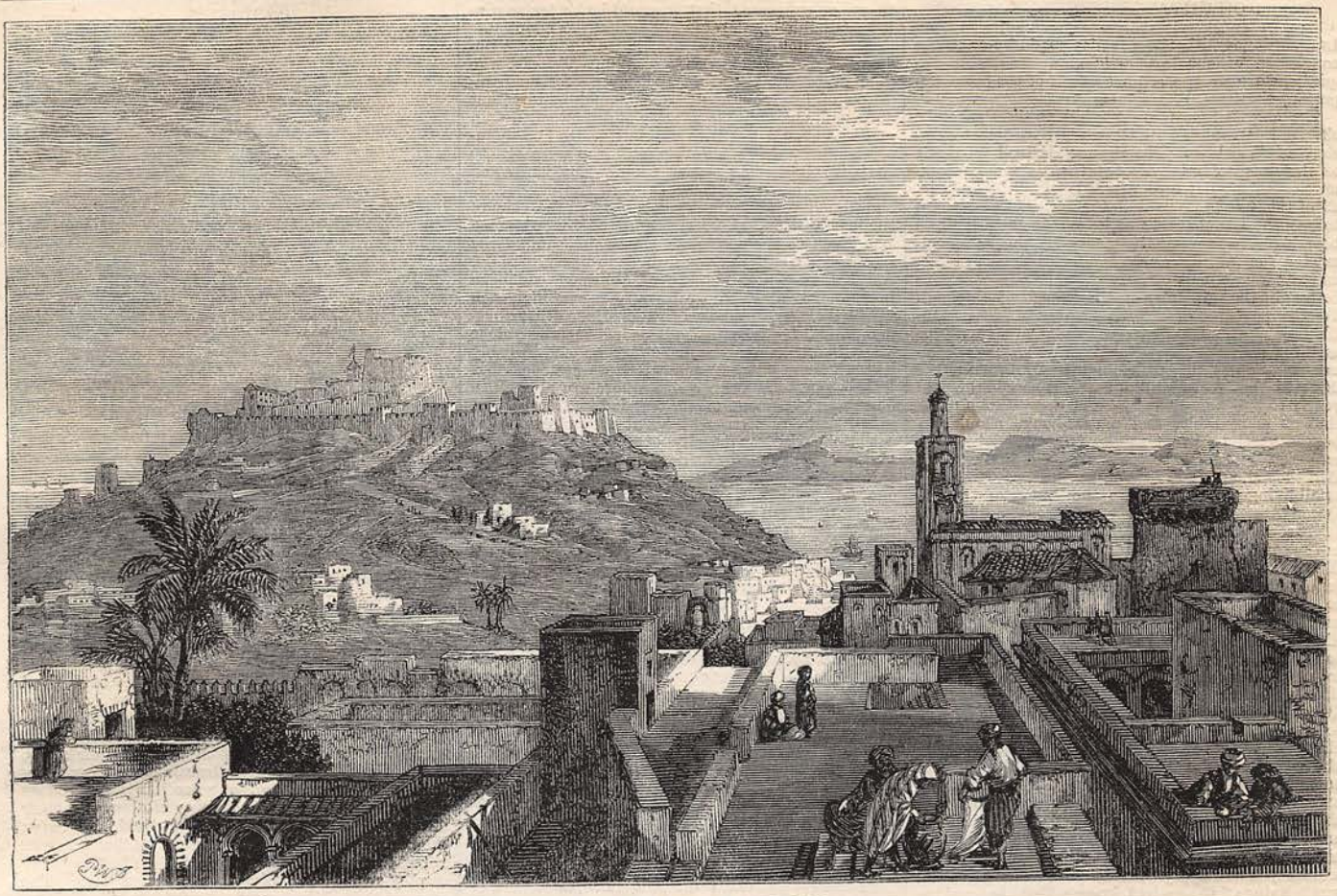
(Concluded from page 221.)

TANGIER, anciently Tingis, the capital of Mauritania, successively occupied by Carthaginian, Roman, Goth, Saracen, and Portuguese, came into the possession of England in 1662, as part of the dowry of the Queen of Charles II., an infanta. The acquisition was highly valued; it was declared a free port, and large sums were thrown away upon it; a magnificent mole, 2,000 feet long, defended by triple batteries, having been built for a commerce that never came. A courtier spoke of it thus enthusiastically in dedicating a "Description of Africa" to the king:—"Your own bright star, none of the smallest magnitude, your metropolis, your royal city of Tangier, which, seated on the skirts of the Atlantic, keeps the keys both of the ocean and inland sea, whose unparalleled situation, temperature of air, and fertility of soil, may well make the story true, that an ancient emperor resolved to fix there his imperial seat, to be his terrestrial paradise, environing with brass a gold and silver city." Nevertheless, the pertinacious hostility of the Moors rendered a residence in this paradise so uneasy, that in 1684 the perplexed possessors destroyed the works and abandoned it.

As the special residence of foreign consular agents, the only official representatives of their respective governments in this barbaric land, Tangier is a busy place, and contains 10,000 inhabitants, of whom a fourth are Jews. The terraced buildings, the numerous mosques with slender white minarets, the stately consular residences, the massive battlements and towers of the citadel beyond, and the amphitheatrical disposition of the town on the margin of the Mediterranean, produce on a stranger an impression of magnificence which a closer intimacy shows to have been erroneous. The principal street, irregularly intersecting the town from east to west, contains the only fine buildings, the residences of the consuls. The remainder of the city is formed of a mass of squalid dwellings of a single storey, with no external openings but their low postern doors. Amid these hovels wind dark, tortuous, and filthy passages, accessible only on foot.

The Alcassaba, or citadel, which looks down upon the city from a hill, is an irregular mass of buildings, of various periods and orders of architecture, much dilapidated, and covering a large area. These are encircled by a lofty wall, the embrasures of which are empty. Faint traces of beauty may be distinguished on the arched gateways, in half-defaced arabesques. Passing through these, and traversing a court and a guard-room, the hall is attained wherein, seated on a mat, and enveloped in a white haik, the pasha administers a rude and speedy justice. The buildings within the citadel are occupied by the pasha and his attendants.

A market is held twice a-week without the city walls. To this resort country Arabs with dusky faces, tattered clothing, armed with knives, which they are too prompt to use; Moorish peasants, with fair, grave countenances, occasionally with the blue eyes and flaxen hair that betray their Germanic or Vandal descent, with flowing white garments, and long guns of rude construction; Moorish women,



TANGIER, ON THE COAST OF MOROCCO.

whose beauty is not hidden by the envious veil, vending flat cakes of bread, and accompanied by their children; obsequious Jews, in long black tunics, peddling spices, tawdry jewelry, and such small wares. Here excellent beef is sold at 3d., and mutton at 4d. per pound; a two-year old sheep for 8s.; fowls 9d. a-piece; coarse bread 1d., and fine bread 1½d. a pound; wheat for from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per *almood* of 22 pounds, and barley for 7d. and 8d. the same measure. Beside these comestibles, all the productions of the country are obtainable at equally moderate prices, though the stranger will find that the Moor, in dealing with a Christian, is as great a rogue as a London Jew, and must resign himself to be cheated to some extent in purchasing slippers, carpets, purses, arms, and knives.

It is remarkable how prevalent elephantiasis is in Tangier, and how indifferent to the disorder people may become. This form of leprosy affects the legs only, swelling them to a monstrous size, enlarging the veins, and making the thick, rough, discoloured skin look like the bark of a tree. This disgusting disease, which is due to poor living, bad water, and damp, does not seem otherwise to affect the constitution; no remedies are resorted to but scarification to promote discharge of the peccant humours.

Allowing for some diversity of size, the Moorish house is of uniform construction. Creeping through the door, the visitor finds himself in a court, with a dark apartment on each side of it, lighted only by the arch opening on the little court, whence also a narrow stair leads to the terrace of the house. When the proprietor is wealthy, a fountain may refresh the air, and the floor may also be paved with coloured tiles in mosaic; but no other furniture is ever seen than the mats and cushions, whereon the members of the family recline by day and slumber by night—when the heat does not drive them to the terrace to sleep *al fresco*, as the panting European would wish to do, did not the jealousy of the Moors, lest their domestic arrangements should be pried into by strangers, render it especially unsafe to appear on the terrace, as will be intimated by a ball whistling by his ear, should he venture the experiment.

The slumber of a stranger in Tangier, besides the annoyances of heat and mosquitoes, is liable to disturbance from the shrill cries of the night-patrol, which recur every five minutes. When towards morn these cease, and hopes of a short nap arise, the *mueddin* calls to prayer from the mosque, keeping up his exhortation to devotion for half an hour, while the faithful perform their ablutions, and resume their apparel, preparatory to their first orisons, which take place at dawn. The police is superior to that of many southern cities in Europe, and does its business in a very punctilious manner. As no respectable Moslem is given to rambling at night, there is an evident reason for the rule that no person should do so without a light, under penalty of the bastinado. Doors are examined carefully, and when one is discovered unlocked, the negligent proprietor is sure of the stick—these blunt casuists holding that he whose carelessness tempts to evil is as guilty as the thief. Justice is administered by the Kaid in the street, in a sharp, decisive way, satisfactory to the upright—there being few legal forms, and execution treading on the heels of sentence. The law in Morocco is generally retaliatory. An English merchant, who had accidentally knocked out an old woman's teeth, had, by command of the Sultan, to lose an equal number of his own. Remonstrances were useless; the penalty was enforced as mildly as might be.

The climate of Tangier is hot, owing to its sheltered position, and to the heat reflected on it from the surrounding hills. The prevailing wind is alternately east and west. The cemeteries, which are beyond the walls, on high ground, overrun by luxuriant thickets, cover as much area as the town. The graves are indicated by a low wall, or border of stones placed edgeways. A white rag on a stick distinguishes the resting-place of a saint. The melancholy impression produced by the wild aspect of the place, is heightened by the wailing of women, who resort thither periodically to lament their relations. The environs have nothing interesting but the gardens of the consuls, the route to which passes through thickets of arbutus, ilex, and gum cistus, which afford an impenetrable refuge to wild boars.

The Moorish mode of eating with the fingers from a common dish, though repugnant to our manners, is not really uncleanly. The hands are always washed before meals. Sitting around a bowl of *cuscussu*, each, after ejaculating "In the name of God!" thrusts his hand into the food. Chairs are unknown. Festivities are marked by great consumption of gunpowder, each Moor firing until his flask is empty, accompanying each discharge by a frantic shout. When the streets are filled with these joyous musketeers, firing insanely in all directions, it is not discreet for a Christian to mingle with the crowd. There are examples of Moors having killed Christians by mistake on such occasions, not being able to restrain their devout hatred of the infidels.

The regular army is chiefly composed of negroes, to the extent of 36,000, the pay of the soldiers being merely nominal. The navy contains 50 vessels of small size, which cannot now, as in former times, be made self-supporting by piracy on the commerce of other nations. The legitimate revenue of the empire, derived from customs and a land-tax, is rated vaguely at £250,000 a-year, but of course this ignores many financial means of profit. With so small a revenue, with such insignificant means of defence against an enemy, Morocco will, in all probability, be worsted in the present conflict; though what practical results Spain may draw from so barren and worthless a success, is an enigma that time alone can solve.

Since our previous number was written, a battle took place on the 4th of February, beneath the walls of Tetuan, which resulted in the utter defeat of the Moors, and the capture of all their *matériel* and equipage. In consequence of a summons from the Spanish commander, Tetuan was surrendered and occupied by a Spanish division without opposition. From the description of this town previously given, it will be apparent, that as the capture of a place of such little military or commercial importance will not materially weaken the state of Morocco, the strength of which is due to its extent, inaccessibility, agricultural wealth, and independence of other nations, so neither can it much benefit or confer honour on those whose superior numbers and discipline have conquered a town defended only by rusty guns and barbarian forces.