



Mr. Charles E. ... midshipman, from the "Hastings" to join the "Euphrates" of which vessel he is appointed Gunnery Officer of the 2d class, from the 20th June 1842.

Mr. J. C. ... Accountant and storekeeper, to perform the duties of the "Hastings" from 20th June 1842, until further orders.

Mr. Betham, acting clerk of the check, to perform the duty of clerk of survey from 28th June 1842, until further orders.

Mr. George Warner, a Apothecary, attached to Her Majesty's 22d Regiment, to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Comet" at the Warrant Officer's Table, from Tattah, to Sukkur, from 15th to 23rd April last, both days inclusive.

Mr. James McDermid, acting 2d class 2nd master, assumed charge of the Hon'ble Company's steam vessel "Satellite" on the 27th April to 11th May, vice Mr. acting master Miller, proceeded to Karwar, on the 28th ult.

Mr. T. Haywood, acting 2nd class 2nd master, to be accommodated with a passage to Sukkur on board the "Satellite" at the commander's table, from the date of sailing of that vessel.

Mr. acting master R. Miller, returned to duty and resumed charge of the Hon'ble Company's steam vessel "Satellite" on the 11th May.

Mr. Knight, acting master, proceeding to the Presidency, to be discharged from the service, to be accommodated with a passage to Tattah, on the Hon'ble Company's table, of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Vessel "Planet" from the date of sailing of that vessel.

By the Senior Indian Naval Officer at Aden. Mr. Charles Kili, to the temporary command of the Hon'ble Company's Block Ship "Charcer," from 1st March to 6th April 1842, both days inclusive.

No. 76. First hospital assistant Charles Brunley, is transferred from the military department to the Hon'ble Company's service, to be accommodated with a passage to Tattah, on the Hon'ble Company's table, of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Vessel "Planet" from the date of sailing of that vessel.

No. 77. Mr. Francis Grigg, a Volunteer for the Indian Navy, arrived in Bombay on the 30th ultimo, by the Ship "Ingis." By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

P. M. McNeill, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c. MARINE DEPARTMENT. Bombay Castle, 10th August 1842.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following appointments: Katcho Sidaseo, Deshat Brahmam, as Karkoon in the Honourable establishment of the collector of Ahmednuggur, to be Member of the Peshwagaon, in the Ahmednuggur collectorate, from the 30th ultimo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council. L. R. REID, Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT. Bombay Castle, 10th August 1842. First grade apprentice Gungajee Bhansay, now in the native general hospital, is transferred to the military department.

In the Harbour.

Table with columns: VESSEL, AGENTS, DESTINATION, TO SAIL. Lists various ships and their destinations.

Expected.

Table with columns: VESSEL, AGENTS, FROM, SAILED. Lists expected arrivals.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGERIE.

July 28th—English Ship Samarang, D. Robertson, from London 20th April and English Ship 514, English Ship Urania, S. Martin, from Liverpool 9th April; English Ship Williams, J. Hamilton, from Bombay 7th July.

Do. 29th—English Barque Brooke, W. Carpenter, from London 19th April and Madras 5th May; English Barque Levee, G. Smith, from Madras 20th July, and English Barque Carrolleira, Nacora, from Muscat 29th June.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS. Per Elizabeth, from Coventry—captain J. Eaton and Wey, Lieutenants Coventry and Henry, and Dr. Young, H. M. 29th Regiment; Mr. Humphreys, merchant; 8 sergeants, 7 corporals, 1 drummer, and 13 privates 29th Regt. 18 Women, 18 children, 4 children born on board.

Per Samarang, from London—Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Campbell, Captain Ezerton and Warner, Bengal artillery; messrs. Campbell and Lake, engineers; Dr. Harrison, assistant surgeon; messrs. Dick, Fountain, Cookworthy, Kempton and Broadart, artillery, Mr. Sandham, cavalry; messrs. Blackburn and Ross, infantry. From Madras—Mrs. Campbell.

The Elizabeth on the 11th May, in lat. 3° 20' N. long 22° 50' E. spoke the barque Guana, Hill, from Moulmein bound for Cork, on 11th days, all went on the 15th May, in lat. 1° 50' N. long 20° 30' E. on the brig Express, from Calcutta bound to London, on 11th days, all well.

VESSLS EXPECTED TO SAIL. 29—Old England, Hodson, for Liverpool, in a day or two, and Franjeo Cowasjee, Edwards, for Singapore and China, in 3 or 4 days.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS. Per Mount Stuart Elphinstone, for London—Major Pothergill, H. M. 50th Regiment, For the Cape—Dr. Wallich and Samuel Palmer, esq. civil service.

MADRAS. ARRIVALS. July 29th, Barque Charles, from Coimbatore, T. Buckley, from Coringa 31st June and Vizagapatam 13th July.

Passengers—Mrs and Miss Grant, Mrs. Humphries and 2 children, and 2 Natives. Do. 30, Barque Tenasserim, D. Tapley, from Moulmein 11th June.

Passengers—captain H. Marshall, Lieut. W. F. Bond, Assistant Surgeon E. Young, Mr. Livingston, master W. Douglas, one European, Private 63d Regt., one woman and 2 children, and 156 Native Details of the commissariat.

Do. 30, Barque Lutredip, R. H. D. Towle, from Vizagapatam 24th July. Passengers—Mrs. Towle, major Eames, 78 European Veteran Artillery Company, 90 children, 7 followers, 3 Servants, 1 Assistant Apothecary, 1 Female Servant.

the Church at that place, aged 54 years, deeply regretted by his relatives and friends.

On the evening of the 7th Inst. of Fever, Captain Mac Millan, late Commander of the ship "Shah-un-Shah" aged 63 years.

CALCUTTA. MARRIAGES. At Calcutta, on Monday, the 28th July, by special license, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. H. Fisher, presidency chaplain, William James Gray, esq. register of the late board of trade, to Jane Lydia Vallante, relict of the late J. B. Vallante, esq. of Calcutta.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 27th July, at the Roman Catholic and St. John's Cathedral, John Brightman Vandenberg, esq. to Susan Frederica, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. general Sir Gabriel Martindell, K. C. B. of the 21st Bengal N. I.

DEATHS. At Corostan lane, Calcutta, on the morning of the 28th July, Margaret, infant daughter of Mr and Mrs. H. M. Smith, aged 1 month and 18 days.

At Calcutta, on the 27th July, master Richard Daniel Grueber, son of the late brevet major R. Grueber, col. Skinner's corps, 3d local horse, and grandson to the late col. R. Grueber, of the Bengal establishment, aged 17 years and 7 months, of cholera.

At Dacca, on the morning of the 21st July, the infant daughter of Bransky K. Cooper, esq. civil service, aged 4 months.

At Ferozepore, on the 17th July, deeply regretted by his friends and brother officers, brevet captain Frederick Baker, 9th light cavalry, aged 32 years.

MADRAS. MARRIAGES. At Secunderabad, St. John's church, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. G. H. Evans, A. M., Lieut. C. Ross, 16th Regiment N. I. to Mary Barry, adopted daughter of captain and Mrs. Middlecomb, Artillery.

BIRTHS. At Bellary, on Sunday morning the 24th July, the wife of Mrs. J. Shrivastav, Assistant Missionary L. M. S. of St. John's, at Calcutta, on Sunday, the 26th July, the wife of Mr. C. F. Moss, of a Son.

CALENDAR, - AUG. 31 DAYS 1842. Table with columns: Week, Month, Remarkable Days, High Water, Phases of the Moon.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. "An Antiquary's" letter is received, and his desire complied with respecting a former communication.

THE COURIER. FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1842.

We have received papers to the following dates: Calcutta 30th Ultimo, Madras 3rd Instant, Agra and Delhi 30th and Ceylon 25th Ultimo.

We have been favored with the perusal of a portion of a letter, written by an influential gentleman in London, to a friend in Bombay, referring to the reported retirement of our Chief Justice.

The writer of that letter may be considered one of the highest authorities upon the subject of his communication. He states that a report prevailed in London previously to the arrival of the Overland Mail which left Bombay in May last, that Sir H. Roper meditated to retire from the Bench, in which event, it was expected in the legal circles, that Mr. David Pollock, a brother of the English Attorney General, would be promoted to fill the vacancy.

Since the arrival, however, of the May Mail in England, nothing had been mentioned upon the subject, indicative of such expectations being still entertained by any party at home; on the contrary, it appears to have been taken for granted, that our Chief Justice felt perfectly resigned to the task of presiding over the Supreme Court at Bombay, for several years to come.

The on dit then was, that Mr. David Pollock was not to be disappointed in his judicial aspirations, but that he would be sent out as third Judge to this Presidency. The appointment of a third Judge in Bombay has been so frequently spoken of, as a desirable measure, for some years past, that the correspondent on whose authority we rely, thought it not improvable, an instituted inquiries in the best informed quarters respecting the intention of Government on that head; when he satisfied himself, that no intention existed, at present, to increase the number of Judges, and consequently, matters remain in statu quo.

We refer to the matter, because we find in the London Mail just received, a repetition of the statement, that Sir Henry Roper was expected to resign. If this statement should be continued, it will be apparent, that its sole object is to carry out a system of petty annoyance, alike discreditible to those who originated it, as to those who give it circulation, on no better authority than the London Mail affords.

The Bombay Gazette of yesterday, refers to our notice of a report that a Parsee had been stabbed by a soldier of the 78th Highlanders, and confirms it with a difference however, namely, that the Parsee had been guilty of "unpardonable insolence," and that the "blackguard got what he deserved." Our cotemporary also states that the wound was a slight one, and exposes our ignorance of the fact that Lord Hill, years ago, put an end to the system of wearing bayonets off duty, and that to his Lordship, and not to the officers of the Regiment, we are indebted for this precautionary measure. We sit corrected. The Gazette also mentions that four Soldiers of the Highland Regiment were drowned, in the Moat, on Tuesday last. They appear to have been intoxicated.

A short period only, has elapsed since we were entrusted with the Editorship of this paper, but limited as the time has been, our readers must have perceived before now, that whatever our other faults may be, making extracts solely from party papers, advocating one-sided views of great political measures, is not one of our besetting sins. We have been reproached by some of our own supporters, for having too liberally drawn upon the columns of journals, advocating a system of policy hostile to our own, but we have disregarded those reproaches, from a conviction that by laying before our readers the sentiments of concurring journalists, without contrasting them with the views of those from whom we dissent, a fair opportunity of judging for themselves would be withheld from our constituents, who, according to our notion, ought to be furnished with both sides of a question, to enable them to decide the relative value of conflicting opinions.

Our cotemporary of the Times, was adduced as an instance of the success attainable by the adoption of a contrary course of procedure; his system being, to extract largely from such papers only, as he can make ancillary to the support of his own peculiar doctrines, whilst he dismisses from consideration, in terms of the most unqualified contempt, the lucubrations of antagonist journals. A striking instance of the truth of this remark, will be found in our cotemporary's last issue, in which he will be found to have extracted from the Standard, the Indian news, the Morning Herald and the Times, alone; his extract from the latter is short, and says little either way, but all his other extracts convey the expression of views and sentiments perfectly coincident with his own. Over those extracts, ex parte tho' they be, our cotemporary chuckles with great delight, and once more recurs to that happy strain of irony, for which we lately conceded to him great praise. After postponing the consideration of the debates in Parliament and the India House, on Affgham affairs, as "being too important to be hurried over cursorily," the Times proceeds:—"Meantime it may be stated, in a general way, that throughout the Empire, the most lamentable want of true British spirit appears to prevail, and very alarming symptoms of plain English honesty and common sense, which like to know the why and the wherefore, before they sanction any proceedings so momentous as a new war, every where make their appearance. We have the usual amount of ignorance, and hardy and baseless assertions, on the side of Lord Auckland's defenders, which here, as well as at home, take the place of argument and fact." The leader concludes in the words following—"The doctrine which till of late found such general favor amongst our cotemporaries, that a speedy and fearful retribution should be sought at Cabool, and which is not yet wholly without supporters, will speedily be viewed with universal execration throughout the British Empire."

It will be seen that the comments of the Times throughout the article referred to, are but repetitions of the old story; a summary, as it were, of the "Thousand and one Days Entertainments," of which his readers have partaken, usque ad nauseam, since the question became first agitated. To reply to them, is not our object, we find no novelty in a thrice told tale. We design, at present, merely to draw attention to the system of partial extracts from one sided journals, for the purpose of insidiously bolstering up a doctrine, which from the whole Press of India, has found but two converts. Having premised so much we are desirous of recording, as our deliberate conviction, that if the united Press of Great Britain and of India coincided in advocating the expediency, policy, or necessity of withdrawing our troops, and evacuating Afghanistan, and that the Government acted upon their views, and gave the signal for retreat without our recovery of every man, woman and child, detained as prisoners in the hands of the enemy, the national disgrace will be complete; the Glory of bygone days obliterated; an indelible stain affixed to England for its base desertion of those principles of heroism, of valor, of gallantry, of patriotism and of humanity, which have, hitherto been the characteristics of the greatest nation on earth. Will posterity, (for whom we hold the honor and the destinies of the nation in trust,) will posterity we repeat, believe that the British mode of rewarding the illustrious Sale for his gallantry and devotion in his country's cause, has been the desertion of his no less illustrious Lady, helpless and hopeless in the hands of a vindictive and barbarous enemy? Will it be believed that the British nation, enriched by the possession of the most valuable colony ever attached to the crown of any country, suffered the sons of the soil, faithful, loyal and true, to pass the miserable remnant of an unhappy existence, in hopeless slavery, to masters who have already shown an earnest of future intentions, by compulsory conversion of numbers even females to Islamism? Nature revolts at the contemplation of such inhuman dereliction of the sacred duties, demanded at our hands, by the millions trusting to us for protection. We do not believe, and we will not believe, that a retreat was ever contemplated by British ministers, leaving such paramount objects unperformed—People are mystified by reference to Lord Auckland's policy; it produces a diversion in favor of the enemy, by enlisting political partisanship into the consideration of the subject—but the question is not now, the Policy of Lord Auckland and, but the position of Great Britain; not what the Melbourne Ministry has done, but what the Peel Ministry is to do.

We have in another part of our paper, given an account of the meeting of the Bombay Branch Royal Geographical Society, from the Times of the 10th Instant. The meeting tho' small was very select. We are happy to find the Society progresses so satisfactorily. It pains us to quarrel with any of their transactions, but there is one act of theirs perpetrated in the presence, and with the concurrence we presume, of the Editor of the Times, for which we arraign him at the Printer's bar, and accuse him of high crimes and misdemeanors. We allude to the resolution "placing 700 Rs. at the disposal of the Secretary, for the purpose of having the transactions of the Society printed at home, with as little delay as possible." This resolution was based upon the report of the Secretary that "such was the state of the Bombay Printing Offices at present, that the cheapest and most expeditious mode of getting the papers through the Press, appeared to be by sending the manuscripts home; and having the completed books returned." Now when it is considered that the Editor of the Times was present, and that he is in the undisturbed enjoyment of peculiar facilities for undertaking the printing of the transactions himself; that for such purpose, he is provided, according to a former statement of his own, with two machines, an old machine, and a new machine; and we are lost in astonishment at so disinterested a display of self sacrifice and insensibility to profits. If, as our cotemporary boasts, his new machine works so much better than his old machine, as to have entirely superseded it, why not employ the veteran, who must still have some work left in him, in publishing to the world the transactions aforesaid? It is one of the most glaring instances of Editorial ingratitude to be met with in the annals of printing houses, to break off the connexion between the printer and the press, suddenly, at one fell swoop, without even a note of preparation! In another point of view the Editor's conduct is much to be reprehended; if he distrusts the capabilities of his old machine, why did he not with a becoming spirit of liberality, try the printing performances of the Courier; as our celebrity in that line well known to him to be the theme of universal admiration. We confess, we feel this slight, as a personal insult to ourselves, for, if there be one thing more than another on which we pride ourselves, it is upon the appearance we make in print, and the cleanliness of our sheets! Then, again for the sake of humanity, he ought to have undertaken the work; for, when the promised inundation of Scotch Compositors arriv-

es, what will become of those now contributing to the public amusement under his auspices? We fear they may be induced to purchase our Cotemporary's Old Machine, and set up a paper of their own—when, working at under prices, and advertising at reduced rates, they will send our papers to the trunkmaker and ourselves to the Insolvent Court.

The Englishman of July 30th contains three letters upon the subject of the Union Bank. The first letter comments upon what the writer calls "Calcutta Jobbing." It appears that the Directors shewed a strong anxiety to increase the salaries of the Bank Establishment, the salary of the Secretary to 2,500 Rupees, and Assistant Secretary 1,000 Rupees. The former Secretary Colonel Young received 1,000 Rupees, when the Bank was more prosperous than it now appears to be. The second correspondent, after objecting to the mode in which the accounts were kept, expresses his pleasure at finding that the Proprietors have at length begun to look a little into their own affairs; and hopes that an explicit statement of the 97 to 98 lacs laid out on Indigo factories &c. &c. would be produced as called for, and that before the proprietors consented to increase the salaries they would see that their fair dividends had not been negligently frittered away. He says there are too many Directors for any good purpose, and that the proprietors should, if wise, always retain the reins in their own hands. The third correspondent asks the Directors to explain why the shares of the Bank of Bengal are at a premium of 60 per cent, and the shares of the Agra Bank at a premium of 40 per cent, whilst the shares of the Union Bank are at a premium of only 13 per cent. He also charges the Directors with partiality in their advances, thereby depriving many persons of their fair share of Bank accommodation.

We would take this opportunity of cautioning those who are embarking capital and incurring personal responsibility in the new Bank here, to be warned by the errors and mismanagement of their brother bankers above referred to. Without going into details, we content ourselves with the simple expression of a hope that the establishment of a second Bank in Bombay, will conduce to the general interests of the community. The great dangers we apprehend are, that the exigencies of the place do not require or demand a second Banking establishment, that "the unallotted thirst for gain" will instigate the Directors of the rival Banks to competition leading to extraordinary risks, and hazardous speculations, calculated to injure both. This would primarily affect the shareholders alone, but as regards the community at large, it is to be feared that such facilities will be afforded for undertaking desperate adventures, that small merchants will be induced to considerably enlarge the scope of their transactions, and trade will be forced to an unhealthy extent, prejudicial alike to the Banks and their customers.

A third Calcutta Bank entitled the "East India Bank," has issued a prospectus, which the Englishman describes as fully entitling it to great patronage and support. The Sans Socié Theatre appears to be well supported. The Englishman's account (no penny-a-liner by the way) of the performance of the "Heir at Law" stirs up our longings to commence operations on the Bombay Boards. We are glad to perceive that the building of the Bombay Theatre is being proceeded with, good solid foundations having been laid. If we cannot perform a part among the heroes of the basin, we will endeavour to sustain the establishment against all attacks from without; and do battle against all comers in support of the morality of the stage, under proper restrictions; and we promise frequently to appear in the character of "The Critic." A farewell entertainment is to be given on a grand scale to H. M. 62nd Regt. about to leave Calcutta.

Mr. and Mrs. Montrou arrived at Calcutta on the 19th ultimo, in the Barque Lord Goderich.

The Agents of the Hon'ble Company's Sabbath day, thereby precluding "gain to godliness." In the case of Augustus Clarke v. Benjamin Lacey (the Libel Case) the Advocate General moved for a rule to shew cause why a new trial should not be granted in this case, on the ground of the inadequacy of the damages. The Chief Justice Sir Edward Gamble, and Sir John Norton concurred that the circumstance of inadequate damages forms no ground for granting a new trial. Rule refused. The Madras U. S. Gazette announces the decease of Surgeon R. Maginnis of the 40th N. I. and gives the particulars of the murder at Sholapore on the 22d ultimo of Trumpet Major Tibble by Trumpet Major Shields of the 1st Cavalry by shooting him through the neck. The Ice Committee are busily engaged in the enlargement of the Icehouse.

We are unable to find any thing further of sufficient interest, to induce us to transfer it to our columns—our Cotemporaries, in Calcutta and Madras, refer almost daily to the scanty supply we send them; whilst we, in turn, assure our Readers, that there is no news to be found in their columns—Quid pro quo.

BOMBAY TIMES.

MEETING OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary Quarterly meeting of this Society took place in the Library room on Tuesday last—Lieut. Colonel Daymond V. R. in the chair. Present—Dr. Glen, Dr. Burnes K. H. Dr. Morehead, Dr. Brown, Lieut. Shurt, and Mr. Boist. The minutes of last meeting having been read and approved of, Dr. Morehead, on the part of the special committee for providing a Memorial to the late Dr. Heddie, reported that the sum subscribed, and which was now paid up and deposited in the hands of the treasurers, Messrs. Remington and Co., amounted to Rs. 2,735. Drawings had been obtained from London for the guidance of the Society; but though the funds at the disposal of the committee appeared amply sufficient for the objects in view, there were none of the plans before them which quite met their approval. In a former return of the amount subscribed by the members of the Royal Geographical Society, together with those of the Agra Horticultural Society of West-n India, a private subscription had been inadvertently included. This amounted to Rs. 210, and was set down by gentlemen not entitled to subscribe to the principal fund. The explanation was necessary to account for a discrepancy in the returns. Further arrangements were left with the special committee. The following donations and letters were then laid before the meeting.

Paper.—Narrative of a journey from Kilat to Sonmeance via Nal, the Baran Lak and Oul, by Lieut. G. H. Robertson, 25th Regt. Bombay N. I. (Presented by the Author.)

Books.—Annual Report of the Transactions of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, for the official year 1840-41; with a letter dated 9th May 1842. (Presented by the C. of Commerce.) Jackson's J. R. What to observe.—and the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, vol. 11th, part 1st, of 1841, with a letter dated London, 11th January 1842. (Presented by J. R. Jackson Esq., Secretary to the Royal Geog. Society of London.) Annual Report of the official year ending 30th April 1841.





"UNPOPULARITY OF THE EVACUATION OF AFGHANISTAN."—A long article under the above heading appeared in the Times of last Saturday.—In noticing some few portions of it, we are desirous of doing justice to our Bombay cotemporary by giving him credit where we think credit is due—thereby avoiding that spirit of wholesale and factious opposition to every thing emanating from a rival publication, which is too much resorted to by the Press both at home and abroad.—We think it a far nobler system of rivalry, to allow your competitor such good qualities as you know him to possess—than to be always on the look out for a "hole in his doublet," perpetually caviling at his sentiments and their expression—stute to discover blemishes—blind to every beauty. Were we to attribute to the Editor of the Times every crime with which he has been charged, in the conduct of his Journal by rival Editors, we should, as gentlemen and men of honor, feel obliged to decline to notice him or his paper—but a short insight into Editorial tactics, soon discovers the object contemplated by such attacks, and the animus by which they are directed. We must not be understood, in making these observations, as pretending to hold a shield protection over the head of our cotemporary; those who read his paper, know as well as we do, that he requires no such aid—he is fully adequate to the rough task of fighting his own battles—our object is merely to explain our principles of opposition to his theories where we deem them unsound—and to show that we will not lend ourselves of a senseless series of unrelenting attacks upon his or any other Journal. Where we think him wrong, we will continue, as we have begun, to tell him so, in terms as strong, as the courtesies of society will permit—He committed a very violent assault upon us last week in a leading article, which was as remarkable for its length, as for its sparkling wit and brilliancy—we were ridiculed; "the world's loud laugh" which scarce the firm Philosopher can scorn," raised at our expense—we paid the penalty of our temerity in venturing to dissent from the Times upon the Camel question,—but what of that? We laughed at, and enjoyed his happy hits upon ourselves, with as much gusto, as his Proprietors or "fidus Achates" himself, could have done.—We felt no irritation, no malice, because the whole article was confined, by good taste and feeling, within legitimate bounds, unassailed by any unworthy or personal allusion, or the application of any offensive epithet. An adherence to such a system of fair and legitimate discussion, must tend to elevate the language and the sentiment of public writers. We replied to his cartel of defiance, to the best of our ability; we took up his glove, and did battle in our following issue; and we have no objection to many such tilting matches, as occasions present themselves. In the article now before us, the Editor complains of having been "treated with nicknames, and cant phrases by the bushel," whilst he "in vain sought for one single grain of reasoning." This obviously has reference to the Calcutta Englishman and with him we leave it—conscious that it has no application to us. The contest between the Englishman and the Times is more immediately upon the subject of, what is the general feeling of the community regarding the evacuation of Afghanistan. The Times repudiates the opinions of correspondents as a test—and we think justly, because correspondents will for the most part write according to the impressions or politics of the paper with which they connect themselves. He inclines to think "the circulation of a newspaper, if not an infallible test, the closest approximation that can be obtained of the influence it possesses, and the extent in which its views are sympathized in. No man will long patronize a Journal which is strong in its opinions—loud, strenuous and unintermitting in its advocacy—if the opinions thus supported are such as he cannot sympathize with; unless there be some separate attraction, much stronger than any on which we can ground our claims to public favor, to countervail the repugnance entertained to our views." With the latter portion of this passage, we entirely concur—with the former we dissent to celo. Our reasons we will give hereafter, in their proper place. In the mean time, we draw attention to the table of circulation of the Englishman and the Times—Total circulation of the Times, 81 over that of the Englishman. The deduction drawn by our Bombay cotemporary from the above table of circulation—is, that inasmuch as, the Times, advocating the evacuation of Afghanistan, has a circulation of 825 in India at large—and the Englishman advocating an advance upon Cabul has a circulation of only 319—therefore—there are odds in favor of the sentiments of the Times ecersus Englishman in the proportion of 825 to 319 or more than 2½ to 1. If the conclusion to be drawn from the the calculations and statements of the Times, confined to the fact of his having a more extensive circulation than the Englishman, we should not have felt it incumbent on us to disturb his positions—they bear all impress of truth and we are proud to see a Bombay paper take the lead in India, even thought that paper a successful rival of our own: but we are bound to protest strenuously against the very illogical and inconclusive deduction drawn therefrom by the Times in favor of "evacuation" opinions and sentiments. We do not think he reasons ingenuously, when he attributes to his Afghan politics, the great circulation of his paper. We know it to be otherwise—and here are our proofs. In May 1840, before the present Editor delivered himself of the expression of any sentiments at all upon any subject in India—the Times is admitted by him to have had a circulation of considerably above 800; "since then this has increased by 382. Now, if you find the Editor taking charge of a paper in May 1840, of a circulation of upwards of 800; supported, and effectively assisted by a Proprietory of Merchants amounting to above a dozen—if you find all those Merchants patronizing their own paper by the daily insertion of advertisements, (the life and soul of a Newspaper) procuring information and establishing a correspondence for the benefit of that paper, on a most liberal scale of expenditure. If you find such a paper, so established, so supported, presided over as it confessedly is, by a gentleman of acknowledged ability; of unexampled industry; and with all necessary appliances freely at his command; you will, unless very dull, or hopelessly bigoted see ample grounds for the large circulation of the Times, without being driven to attribute it to the peaceful tendency of its latter locubrations. Then, again, news from Seinde of a latter date can be sent home from Bombay—the other Presidencies have not fair chances with refernce to Afghan affairs.

After what we consider fair and candid treatment of the portion of the subject, we selected for remark, we, in the same spirit of fairness, give our opinion to the Editor of the Times—that his Afghan politics have been the one blot in his Editorial escenthon—that if he had nothing else to recommend him, he would have had to complain of the ingratitude of mankind in a general desertion from his standard—and that his continued enjoyment of extensive patronage, is the result of his own general merit, and advantages, and by no means attributable to the Afghan monomania under which he has been too long suffering.

POONAH.—A letter received yesterday from Poonah states, that the Governor, with his Private Secretary and a single A. D. C., proceed on Monday next (8th) to Ahmednuggur: they are to inspect the Stud at Allypattam. Lord Alington and Captain Arthur make an excursion to Ellora; and Captain Darcy remains behind at Dapoorce with the ladies. A grand ball is to be given at Government house Dapoorce, on the 17th inst. The rains have been heavy and incessant, and the weather disagreeable for the past three weeks.

SUTTEE.—A letter from Oudeypore states, that His Highness the Maharajah died there on the 13th ult., and his body was burned the following day. One of his wives performed Suttee on the occasion, having burned herself on the same pile on which her dead husband was exposed.

AMONGST our Bombay extracts will be found an article transferred to our columns from the Courier of yesterday in reference to the observations which appeared in our last, on the assumed unpopularity of our retirement from Afghanistan. We should be worse than unmannerly were we to omit acknowledging the generous tone in which the observations of our cotemporary expressions which are employed towards ourselves individually. We candidly confess that there were few things which surprised us more on our entering on our editorial duties, than the manner in which in 1840, and on through part of 1841, the Journals in Bombay demeaned themselves towards each other, contrasting as it did so sadly from the usages of this class of discussion as conducted at home; and so miserably from that which we were taught to look for in India. On this point we hold exactly the same opinions expressed by the Courier, that a nobler system of rivalry ought to prevail, a system which allows your competitor such good qualities as you know him to possess, rather than to be always on the outlook for a "hole in his doublet": perpetually cavilling at his sentiments and their expression, astute to discover blemishes, "blind to every beauty." We say that to this as an article of creed, we implicitly subscribe: and if our works have at any time fallen short in this respect of our faith, we have to lament our shortcomings: and while we claim for them no pardon or excuse, must hope that they will be charitably claud amongst that order of human delinquencies where practice and principle so often so widely differ. In having thus far expressed our concurrence with the Courier, we need hardly add, that with his other views we entirely disagree. We hold to the opinions already maintained, and have strong reasons for believing that the view taken by the Company's servants, of the policy of Lord Ellenborough, has been most grievously misunderstood: reasons most satisfactory to ourselves, more so even than that of increased circulation, but which we are unable to place before our readers: and not entitled were it otherwise to ask them to attach to them the value at which we estimate them. On no point are we more at variance with our cotemporary than on that where the success of the Times is ascribed by him to the individual merits of the present Editor rather than to the principles he advocates.

THE Englishmen of the 16th ult. states, that in the observations on "New Overland Summaries" contained in our issue of the 2nd July, the statement that his month's issue was filled with local slang about "Mango Lawe" our "Hare-street cotemporary" "Our Grand-Other" "Phil-Affghan Journals" &c., is entirely incorrect. We have referred to the article in question, and carefully looked over our file of Calcutta Summaries: in an imperfect one; but as we find no such expression as those quoted, in the papers we possess, we include the Englishman is right, and we in error, that this portion of our criticism is entirely groundless. How we should have fallen into such an error as this, we cannot make out. Our impression was so strong that the local allusions with which our cotemporary so plentifully decorates his ordinary issues, were transferred to the paper prepared by him for overland despatch, that we most unwisely omitted our customary precaution of referring to his file, a neglect we admit inexcusable on four part because of the uniformity of our practise of never writing without the documents under discussion before us, and rarely omitting to give the words commented on as well as a well as a reference to their position and date. In offering the fullest reparation on this head that can be made for a mistake which the Englishman states he "hoped and believes occurred through accident" and in so doing, does us no more than justice, we must add that the present explanation would have appeared in our former issue had it not been that we hoped to have been able, in examining our Calcutta files, to discover the source of the mistake into which we had fallen: we have been unable to do this, and must rest content with admitting our inability to explain the matter all. We desire to offer this explanation the more especially that it may not be supposed we have by the slightest hairsbreadth departed from the rule on which we have uniformly acted, of acknowledging and correcting our errors at the earliest moment we could do so with effect, so soon as it become known to us that we had erred. While stating this, we may at the same time offer an explanation of an allusion in a foot note in our issue of the 16th ult., which has been construed injuriously to memory of the late Captain Crockett. We were under the impression, and so we believe has the larger proportion of the community of Bombay hitherto been, that this gentleman was in April or May (we forget the month) 1841, appointed Interpreter to the Supreme Court partly in consequence of the singular line of advocacy (for he stood nearly alone amongst his newspaper brethren) adopted by the Bombay Gazette, then under his management, in reference to the source of the great Conspiracy case. We have within these few days been assured, on the best authority, that this idea was erroneous: that Mr. Crockett did not ask for the appointment at all: that the Chief Justice having been applied to on his behalf by Mr. Murphy, himself at the time interpreter, Sir Henry Roper declined compliance with the application in consequence of the line of advocacy the Gazette had pursued and under the impression that his motives might be misunderstood. The matter was afterwards settled by the interposition of Sir Eskine Perry. When it is recollected that the abstract portion of the proposition we put forth (Times, 3rd March 1841) amounted to no more than this—"that a Judge on the bench should conduct himself like a gentleman," and that the Gazette appeared desirous of maintaining the opposite of this (i. e. that a Judge ought not so to comfort himself—for to this alone the refusal to admit our position tended, however it might be expressed); it will not be considered extraordinary that the Bombay public should have been under the impression that a man who held a commission in the army, and date to avow such sentiments, must have been influenced by other motives than mere obliquity of perception. I was otherwise, however, as it now appears and though we do not see that the position of Mr. Crockett is improved, Sir Henry Roper certainly stands acquitted altogether of the charge pretty generally brought against him.