

BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5 1842.

We hasten to lay before our readers, the gratifying intelligence received, of the Defeat of Shumshoodeen Khan and the Fall of Ghuznee, from the *Delhi Gazette Extra* of Sept. 24th, which we subjoin.

We cannot hesitate, with the authentic intelligence of the DEFEAT OF SHUMSOODDEEN KHAN AND THE FALL OF GHUZNEE before us, to redeem our promise to communicate, without the smallest delay, the contents of our budget to our readers; and though scarcely three hours have elapsed since the despatch of our regular issue, we hasten to lay before them the following letter, with details of the victory gained by General Nott; it appears also that General Pollock met with opposition at Jugdulluck, of which indeed, as also of the death of Captain Nugent we heard on Friday, but in so doubtful a manner that we preferred passing over all allusion to the circumstance. As we may hourly look forward to the receipt of the official despatches, we shall, we presume, be only anticipating the wishes of our friends by promising to communicate them as soon as they are received, whatever labour they may entail upon our establishment.

Camp, Jellalabad. 13th Sept., 1842.

"Authentic intelligence has just been received of the doings of the forces under Generals Nott and Pollock. The former achieved a most splendid victory over the Affghan force under Shumshoodeen Khan, Governor of Ghuzni, on the 30th of August, killing Shumshoodeen, taking his guns, two in number, routing his army, and burning the camp. Ghuzni is now a heap of ruins, and it is supposed, that General Nott would leave that place for Kabul on or before the 5th instant, if so he will be there two full days previous to Pollock, as the latter could not be there before the 14th or 15th instant. Shumshoodeen's followers fled in every direction, and may now be considered scattered and in no force. The Cav. must have had something to do, for two Bombay Cavy. Officers were killed and 2 wounded on the 30th ult. Nott and his army are in the highest spirits, and they do not expect to meet with any resistance at Cabul. After the skirmishing at Jugdulluck on the 8th instant, in which Captain Nugent Deputy Asst. Comy.-General was killed by a ball in the head, General Sale struck by a spent ball, and about 30 Soldiers wounded, it appears, that Mahomed Shah Khan having seen enough and being satisfied of the superior proofs of our arms and strength, wended his way to his fort at Lugman, for what purpose no one knows, from this, one is led to suppose, that the Chiefs finding the game is up with them, are retiring to their abodes in the hills and far removed from our army.

It is to be hoped, however, that we shall pay Lugman a visit, oust the wily old villain who so long had possession of the prisoners, and raze this fort, with all the other forts, to the ground. Five sons of blind Shah Zeman left Kabul with Futeh Jung, but being hard pressed, they separated; and, after remaining in the mountains near Lugman for some days, they heard that

a part of our force was at Gundamuck; thither they hastened, and reached three days after General Pollock had advanced with Futeh Jung. They passed the night at Gundamuck and started early next morning to endeavour to overtake the army.

Two thousand maunds of attah and grain were left at Futehabad, in charge of some Affghans (friends no doubt,) and altho' it was placed in the fort, these rascals allowed a part to be plundered. At Gundamuck the 1st Division left 2400 maunds of attah and grain on the ground, because they could not carry it forwards, and the day after (the 8th) the 2nd Division left several hundred more; so that the detachment at Gundamuck will be well off for supplies. As Monsieur Peyschier, the French merchant, was proceeding hence to Peshawur with a Sikh guard, he was met by a party of Affghan freebooters opposite Alee Baghan. After a short scuffle the Sikhs ran off, leaving poor Peyschier to protect his little boy about 8 years old. It is said the villains killed the child, and the poor father had to carry the corpse before him on horse back to Dhakka where it was interred. Our weather is sultry during the day, but the troops in the fort are pretty healthy.

4 P. M.

Since writing the above a letter has arrived which states that General Nott had informed General Pollock, that he should remain at Ghuznee until the 10th instant, and then proceed to Kabul, so that Pollock will after all be in good time. A letter from Peshawur says that Cornet Vibart of the 5th L. C. left that place on sick certificate) for the Provinces on the 7th instant."

From another correspondent at Gundamuck corroborating the above we learn that 40,000 round of British ammunition were found on the field on which Shumshoodeen had ventured to encounter General Nott, and that it was on the 3d of September that the General took possession of Ghuznee.

The action at Jugdulluck is represented as more severe than stated in the above letter, 64 men being killed and wounded; it is with feelings of horror we hear that some Affghan fiends burnt a man of H. M. 44th, whom they had possession of, in presence of the column as it was advancing on the height, and that fearing the flames might not prove fatal before our men reached him, they cut his throat as they fled.

The rumours afloat are as usual numerous; amongst them, we find the following which we give as it may, if founded on fact, have a material influence on the fate of the prisoners:—It is, that an Oosbeg Chief had come into the Head Quarters camp, and reported that the King of Bokhara had attacked and totally defeated the Wullee of Kooloom. The prisoners themselves are said to be at Bameean.

Further intelligence of a more authentic nature communicates the unpleasant fact that some Momund bandits had succeeded in interrupting the daks between Jellalabad and Dhakka. Three daks had to wait at Char Deh for an escort. The communication from Jellalabad to the west was also very precarious.

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