



INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

Afghanistan.

Affairs appear to be tolerably quiet in Afghanistan, and with the exception of a talk of expedition against the Kohistanes, are likely to continue so.

The attempts so repeatedly made by the people of the country to way lay and murder our Officers, have not ceased.

The Sikhs and Nepalese.

We lately mentioned that a report had gone forth of the probability that exists of a collision between the Sikhs and Nepalese in Tibet.

Candahar.

The 18 pr. 2 six's, half the Shah's Cavalry the 2d and 3d Regts. are in orders to move at a moment's warning to Darought, about 100 miles off.

Ferozepore.

21st September—Lieutenant Smith of H. M's 44th Regiment arrived here some days ago from Cabul in a very sickly state and died on the 18th instant.

Kurnaul.

Our sickness is not abating. The Buffs had last week between 3 and 400 men in hospital! Many fatal cases have occurred among the Europeans.

Reform the Post Office.

A large batch of overland Papers and among others the Malta Times only arrived in the course of yesterday! Just 22 days after the arrival of the Overland mail at Bombay.

Calcutta.

Shipping Intelligence.

The Semaphore of yesterday announced the arrival of the Waterloo, Cooke, from Coringa 2d Sept.

The Dak—a Hint for the next Occasion.

Our daily contemporaries have commented, in severe terms, on the disgraceful delay which has taken place in forwarding the August overland mail from Bombay.

Not constitutionally grumblers, and not sedulous to discover some error on which to write a descent of complaint, yet must we express our thorough conviction that the dak arrangements instead of improving from year to year as they ought, give monthly proofs that they do not even keep pace with the increased demands upon their exertions as intercourse arguments, but rather become more and more inadequate to perform the requisite duties.

ment is so small that we cannot afford to employ even wax cloth? The complaints of losses, injuries, and delays consequent upon the inadequacy of Dak arrangements are not confined to one spot in India, or to one season of the year.

Indeed, the very evil itself calls aloud upon government for an instant and a much more complete examination than it has hitherto obtained. A personal inspection should be directed to be made by the heads of the department; and not a possible source of inefficiency should be left unexamined or unremedied.

Troubles never come alone.

ROBBERY.—Misfortunes do not come singly, but by battalions; so said our celebrated and immortal Shakespeare. The following exemplification of a case, forcibly confirms what he adduced.

Lahore.

A Persian letter from Lahore dated 8th September, says:— Court arrived at Lahore on the 7th of September. The Maha Rajah received him with the strongest demonstrations of joy, and has promised to afford him some employment of great emolument as soon as possible.

Emman Shah, the commandant of artillery, has been confined, for the last two months, in the fort of Lahore, for insubordination; and Kakar Khan has been appointed in his situation.

Moonshah Dheen Mahummud, who, it is reported, had been sent towards Loodianah, in order to negotiate the transfer of Peshawar and Cashmere to Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk.

The immense sum of twelve crores of Rupees which you have expended on your operations in Cabool, had better been applied to the good of the country which puts you in command of so much Cash and which has made you

Cholera, Dysentery, and Fever.

Cholera, dysentery, and fever have been, we regret to state, very prevalent during the last three weeks, nor are they yet abated.

Church Mission Press abolished.

The press, long known in Calcutta under the designation of the Church Mission Press, and the property of the Church Mission Society has been given up, and the establishment disbanded.—Ibid.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 21st September, 1841.—The General Superintendent of measures for the suppression of Thuggee has brought to the notice of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that several soldiers of the native army have recently fallen victims to the practices of poisoners.

His excellency is desirous that the existence of these depredators should be made generally known, and that, although most of the roads in India are infested with them, they chiefly frequent those lying through the province of Oude.

It is a common practice amongst them to pretend to an intimacy with the friends or relations of the party they may have destined for their victim, and to offer their assistance in ministering to the comforts of the traveller, and in procuring him supplies, soldiers when proceeding on leave must therefore be warned against associating with strangers, or employing people to cook for them of whom they have no previous knowledge.

They are likewise to be encouraged, instead of carrying money on their persons, to provide themselves with bills of exchange, and officers commanding companies are enjoined to follow strictly the rules laid down for obtaining for their men family remittance drafts, and for ensuring their speedy payment, so that no inconvenience may be experienced by the soldiers on their arrival at their homes, in realizing the amount of their savings.—Hurkaru Sept 25.



CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters of a Hindoo.

No. VII.

DEAR SIR,—In my letter No. 5 I have endeavoured to show how wide from justice and inconsistent with the laws of humanity has been the course you have adopted towards China as far as your pretences to make War with that country are concerned.

Before the commencement of the Cabool War your Lord Auckland published a long manifesto in justification of the step he was then going to take. This curious document almost all the worthies of your Indian Press echoed and re-echoed as a most able state paper that ever emanated from the great Indian council chamber, but be it as it may if you ask me, I can give it no other praise than that of being nothing but leather and prunello.

My arrival at Bombay, en route to England in H. C. S. V. "Atlanta" affords me an opportunity, which I gladly embrace of recording my approval of the conduct of Commander Rogers, late Commandant that vessel, and the Officers and Men under him, during a period of 16 months' arduous service in China under no ordinary disadvantages.

so powerful. What point of sufficient importance have you gained to justify you throwing away so enormous a mass of the Indian wealth in the dust? It is India that made you so powerful, it should therefore be your primary object to lighten the calamities of her people, and to strain every nerve to render them as comfortable and easy as possible.

In conclusion, I have only to say that in publishing to the world all your enormities, I have nothing in view, but that you should not thus abuse your power and defile your religion, nor would you set such a vicious example of your knowledge and wisdom.

I remain, my Dear Mr. Editor, Most sincerely yours, A. HINDOO.

Bombay, 7th October 1841.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1841.

- No. 677 of 1841.—It is hereby announced, that the undermentioned Rolls of Remittances to Europe, by Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Service, were sent by the last Overland despatch.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st October 1841.

- No. 122 of 1841.—The Following Volunteers for the Indian Navy arrived from England by the Ship Sarah, on the 26th ultimo.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS. None. DEPARTURES. None.



