













ject of Afghanistan, and the increased circulation of the journal, as a consequence of the measures advocated with relation thereto. We read the production on its arrival in due course of (appal), and the impression left on the mind was, that our *Times* broder did not require a trumpeter. If it be true that real merit and modesty are united, we think our contemporary has displayed in that effusion so little of the latter as much to endanger his reputation for the former. But what we look upon as among the things most extraordinary, is, that he should entertain a belief of the *Times* having become so popular, on account of the popularity of its views on our Afghan policy. It is quite impossible, after reading the letters addressed by Correspondents to different Indian Journals, in connection with the expressed sentiments of their respective conductors on the same subject, to come to any other conclusion, than that general opinion is against the doctrine of the *Times*. It is therefore a gross fallacy to ascribe the increase of its circulation to this cause, and if it were practicable to get at the real truth, it would, we have no doubt, appear, that not a few had discontinued taking it, solely on the ground of their want of sympathy in the un-English, anti-national spirit and tendency of our contemporary's Afghanistan hurangues. The *Bombay Courier*, the *United Service Gazette*, the *Gazette*, &c. are not the *Times*.

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(From the Commercial Advertiser, June 11.)

Extract from a letter from Port Natal, dated 16th May, 1842.

"We arrived here on the 4th inst., after a most laborious march, the roads being so bad that we were obliged to employ fatigue parties every day, to clear the way for the waggon. The weather too was unfavorable, and for 2 or 3 days we had to march under the heaviest rain I ever remember to have seen. We were detained four days on the Banks of the Inkomas, and we are plentifully supplied with water from two wells we sunk on our first arrival.

"The Boers have not as yet offered any actual resistance, but they still persist in asserting their independence, under the protection of Holland; and report says they are collecting in great numbers at Congella. Capt. Smith has headed down the Dutch colors, and listed the English in their place; he also tore down their proclamation, and substituted one of his own.

"A few days ago we marched with 100 men, a gun, and a detachment of sappers, carrying picks, &c., to destroy a camp which the Boers had formed within a mile of our present position; but on arriving before it, we were met by Pretorius and some conversation between the chiefs, the troops marched back again. The particulars of the interview have not ascertained, but it is reported that the Boer commandant was agreed upon. The *Pilot* arrived here on the 12th with provisions for the troops and two 18-pounders, with carriages, &c., complete, which are now being mounted on the bluff."

(From the Spectator of the Cape Town Mail, June 11.)

We have to say to you before the public heart, rending intelligence just received by Express of Natal. Rumors of this most distressing event abroad yesterday, but as no confirmation of an authentic nature could be obtained, we forbear making any allusion to them.

On the accuracy of the following account, we believe reliance may be placed:

"The detachment under the command of Captain Smith, as stated in our first 'Extra,' arrived at Port Natal on the 4th May, and took up a position about 24 miles from that formerly occupied by Captain Jarvis.

"The troops remained in peaceable possession of their post until the 17th, when the Officer in Command received a letter signed A. Pretorius, desiring him to evacuate the country forthwith. This order having been followed up by the plunder of the cattle belonging to her Majesty's forces, and other annoyances, the Officer in Command deemed it expedient to make a forward movement, taking with him two guns, during the night of the 22d; and in the midst of the bush, a destructive fire was opened upon her Majesty's forces by the Emigrant Farmers. The oxen fastened to the guns became unmanageable, and the troops retreated to their first position, after having sustained some loss, and leaving behind them their two guns.

"The Emigrant Farmers then moved forward, and attacked the troops in their original position, but were repulsed. The loss on their part is supposed to be considerable.

"Lieut. Wyatt, R. A. killed.

"Capt. Lonsdale and Lieut. Tunnard, 27th, wounded.

"Rank and file, 15 killed, and 30 wounded.

"On the following day, the Emigrant Farmers sent in, with a flag of truce, the wounded who had been left behind, as also the bodies of the dead, which were interred by their comrades with military honours.

"Reinforcement of four companies of the 25th Regt., and of the command of our Colonel Cloete, are ordered to proceed immediately to Natal, in H. M. S. Southampton, which is expected to sail on Monday or Tuesday at farthest.

"May God speed them!"

ment, I was sure to be an accidental spectator on the occasion. If a serpent charmer arrived, I was certain to be the person to whom he first applied for employment. My dogs were bitten, my monkey killed by the sting of a scorpion. I lived a life of continual terror. I only once dared to go to bed, by counter-stratagem, almost always successful in war, permitted the detachment to pass unchallenged into some broken and bushy ground near their quarters, when from all sides they opened upon them a destructive fire, which in a few minutes or seconds stretched nearly half the attacking force on the ground, fourteen men and an officer being killed on the spot, and about double that number wounded.

The survivors, finding themselves completely overpowered, retreated to the camp, leaving their guns and their wounded in the hands of the rebels, who, following up their success, advanced to the entrenchments, from which they only withdrew about day-break.

This account, the reader must distinctly understand, rests on no official or even written authority. We have selected the particulars of which it is composed from the numerous statements, rumours, and conjectures, that naturally spring up on such occasions in the absence of Bulletins. We have reason to believe, however, that it will be found to be substantially correct.

There is unfortunately, no doubt on the main point; namely, resistance to the Queen's troops, and a deplorable loss of life.

On the receipt of this intelligence the Governor and Commander-in-Chief instantly organized, from the forces in Cape Town, an Expedition, which we have afterwards seen to have proceeded to Natal. The Admiral on the station has lent H. M. S. Frigate Southampton to convey troops and artillery to Natal, and if necessary, to cover the landing of the men, guns, and stores, by brave Blue Jackets and Marines. The *Maid of Mona* has also been engaged as a transport.

It was expected that the Expedition would be ready for sea, Simon's Bay, yesterday afternoon.

The hour of misfortune is not the hour for censure otherwise we would have asked by whose advice and upon what information it was judged sufficient to send such a force as that under Captain Smith, to deal with such antagonists as the Boers? But we prefer to guard against the imputation of rashness, and our Rulers have been too blind, what has now happened must have enlightened them both as to their duty and their danger. British supremacy must be re-established;—this Revolt must be suppressed;—and Port Natal secured—but it will require five times the amount of force that was placed at the disposal of Captain Smith to effect these objects.

It may be said that the Governor has no such force to spare for such service.—We think he has;—but if he thinks otherwise, don't attempt it. Let him bring off Captain Smith and his detachment, if still in existence, and wait till the British Government, under whose instructions he is acting upon Natal, send him reinforcements, which, when they hear of what has happened, they will not slow to do, unless the rebels are actually driven upon them by some force.

We purposely omit what is reported, more or less accurately, respecting the force now on its way, and the other measures adopted or contemplated by Government, for bringing this unhappy affair to an end. Half the truth would mislead. The whole truth the General, if he is a wise man, keep to himself.

Retainers of the Governor, and particularly, to the length of time required, under the most favorable circumstances for conveying intelligence from Natal to the Cape, Capt. Smith was cast into a situation of the most imminent peril on the 23d of May. By strenuous exertions and good fortune, intelligence reached the Governor on the 10th of June. If the Southampton sailed yesterday, the 14th of June, with a favorable breeze all the way, it will reach Natal by the 23d. But it may be otherwise. Foul winds may detain her for many days. But even a month in such circumstances.

Now, if the British Government, when it sent instructions respecting the occupation of Natal, had at same time placed a steamer at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, intelligence of the state of affairs might have been conveyed to head quarters in six days—if head quarters remained at Cape Town.—and instructions or assistance sent in six more. By this means an attack with inadequate force might have been prevented, or the horrible consequences in some degree softened.

We mention this, not for the sake of reproaching any one for want of foresight, but because we think it still necessary. A steam vessel at the disposal of Government is essential to the safe occupation of Natal.

As Government has not yet published any account of this mischance, we are unable to give the names of all the unfortunate men who had fallen.

Lieut. Wyatt of the Artillery was killed; Captain Lonsdale and Lieut. Tunnard of the 27th Regt. were wounded.

The force destined to Natal from the Cape Town, consists of 400 of the 25th Regiment, with suitable equipments for such a service. It has been placed under the command of Lieut. Col. Cloete.

From the Eastern Province it is said, a co-operating force of cavalry will proceed overland.—South African Com. Adv., June 15.

Guide. Wonderful man! The hands of Briarens, the heads of Hydra, and the eyes of Argus, combined with the vigor of Hercules, and the watchfulness of Chimera, unite in him to form a human panteuchion.—Yet, still rugged methods we bear these say non omne qui cithararum sonat cithararum—which we translate for the benefit of the ladies, all are not Musards who give concerts.—Alligator.

CURIOUS AND ROMANTIC CASE.—On Friday evening Mrs. M'Brude, wife of the manager of the nursery mill, observed on the banks of the Clyde, near the work, a gentleman, looking youth entering in a desponding attitude, and apparently in great distress. Fearing from the disturbed and lonely appearance of the youth that he meditated suicide, she followed him a little distance, and on attracting his attention inquired into his circumstances. After considerable hesitation and embarrassment he acknowledged that he meditated suicide, and that he was a desponding man, and that he was altogether destitute. Pitying his forlorn state and unaffected story, Mrs. M'Brude, who was now joined by her husband, took him along with her to her own house, supplied him with tea, and ordered a bed for his reception. On being further questioned, the assumed lad, who wore a black surtout, blue trousers, and a cap, and had a desponding countenance, stated that his name was Douglas, and that his family were respectable, that he had been brought up in Linlithgow, from which he had been sent to a school in Irvine, kept by a person called M'Donald, who gave him such severe tasks that he left it in disgust. He said he had seen a notice in the Glasgow papers, of a young man named Douglas, who had been sent to a school in Irvine, kept by a person called M'Donald, who gave him such severe tasks that he left it in disgust. He said he had seen a notice in the Glasgow papers, of a young man named Douglas, who had been sent to a school in Irvine, kept by a person called M'Donald, who gave him such severe tasks that he left it in disgust.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—Pursuant to a requisition from the Supreme Government, a Field Detachment from the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, consisting of Half a Troop of European Horse Artillery, the 6th Cavalry and a Detachment of Native Infantry, are to proceed to join the Force about to assemble at Bundicund, as soon as the season will admit of their taking the field. It is supposed that these troops will be out for some time, from the circumstance of the 6th Cavalry, and 23rd Light Infantry from Bellary and Bangalore respectively, having been ordered up forthwith to Kamptee to relieve the above regiments. We have no doubt that the Nagpore Field Detachment will be delighted with the duty thus set out for them, it being in fact nothing more than a pleasant cold weather excursion through a capital country for sporting, with a chance of just enough *loo e play* with the *Boondelas* to give a zest to the expedition, which might otherwise pall upon the taste as a mere parade movement!

Since last we went to press, further detachment of H. M. S. 84th Foot has arrived from England in the *Princess Royal*. The men of this Corps have it seems not been landed, as the Regiment's destination is for the relief of the 63d at Maulmain; and they will be dispatched the moment that tonnage can be procured for their conveyance, tenders for which are out and several vessels in progress of survey.

A letter from the Commodore mentions the arrival via Moolgy Pass of the A and C Companies of the 30th Regiment, under command of Lieutenants Nicke and Smith, from Sedashagur and Honore.

Captain Smith 1st N. V. Battalion assumed charge of the Pension and Family payment department at Vellore on the 7th instant.

A detachment of H. M. 84th Regiment arrived from England yesterday morning on board the *Dauntless*, under the Command of Captain Reid of that Corps.—United Service Gazette, Aug. 12.

MAURITIUS COOLIES.—The following extraordinary fact is mentioned by the *Spectator* of Wednesday:

"We are informed that the *Lord Ephington* from the Mauritius, has brought 70 Coolies, who have returned after a period of five years service in the Island, bringing with them the amount of their savings in the shape of gold and silver, and in some instances, we are told, in the shape of land. We feel quite assured that in any climate which did not preclude exiles, thousands of English labourers would be willing to emigrate on similarly favourable terms."—Ibid.

Extract from New Works.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

BY H. R. ADDISON.

(Bentley's Miscellany for June)

When first I arrived in India, I heard of nothing but snakes and venomous reptiles. I was told not to have a drop of milk in the room in which I slept, for fear of attracting a cobra apella or a cobra manilla. My pockets were stuffed with garlic to keep them off, as they have a peculiar dislike to this herb. A bottle of *eau de luce* was always about my person, as it is well known that, if the part bitten be instantly cut out or burnt, and rubbed with this celebrated medicament, the draught of the m. taken, diluted with water, inwardly, will be saved, even though the manilla, the worst of all the serpent tribe, may have inflicted the wound. In the second class of horrors, I found scorpions and centipedes, not quite so fatal, but almost as disagreeable in their attacks. From the bite of the flying fox (a large species of bat), as to the stinging of the mosquito, everything seemed very slight of these sides. No wonder, then, that a feeling of dread continually haunted me, respecting these reptiles, a feeling which embittered many of my otherwise happy hours.

Like every one else who indulges in antipathies or fears the objects of my dread, I hourly presented them to myself before me, not only in imagination, but in *pria persona*. If a snake was found in the canton-

MISCELLANEA.

AN EDITOR!—The crying evil of the press, is, that its conductors know too much. An editor never forgets or is ignorant of anything. He possesses a knowledge of all things—not only of what is doing in the great metropolis, but in every city, town, and hamlet in Europe;—nay, of cabals in cabinet, intrigues in theatres, and intrigues in market-places, he has full cognizance! But, best man, this is a title of his pretensions. He lays the whole world under contribution, and leaves his readers no single fact to glean. His intellect is as gigantic as his labour is Herculean. Like Alexander, according to the Seythian ambassador, (vide Quintus Curtius), his right and left hand know all that is doing in the world at the same time. His mind has been compared to the proboscis of the elephant, which seizes with equal facility the largest object in nature, or the minutest work of art—in short, can stoop to a tiger or a tenpenny nail. He comes before the public with an alphabet after his name, significant of his knowledge of every thing in the world, and something else. He affects state secrets—pretends to information derived from his backstair influence—gossips, insinuates he has a key himself! His correspondence is very extensive—he receives letters from the Khan of Tartary, and pink notes from Abyssinia, silk billet doux from China, and telegraphic intelligence from Timbuctoo. When he speaks, he is Sir Oracle, and let a grey hair have appeared in the left eyebrow of the last favorite Sultan, and hints, it may endanger the peace of Europe! He possesses exclusive particulars of the last new tale of scandal at the west end, and can tell what Israelite at the east protects the fairest Christian in the west. Nothing escapes him—he knows how to bait hooks, and wagers his reports show incontinently that he knew which horse at the last New-market would come in first—after the race; and which jockey might have "creeped up"—after he had been told. In short he is quite a marvel—the calculating boy done up in a top of matrimony.

It is a curious circumstance, that on the age of three years the youngest Baron of the Exchequer—he knows the days on which they were born, their family names and even the arms which they bear and the mottoes which distinguish them—by the aid of the Court-

CEYLON.

The Anne Metcalf sailed from Galle, on Sunday morning last for Calcutta, she takes five young men as students for the Medical College.

Her Majesty's Ship *Albatross* arrived at Trincomalee on the 20th inst. from Bombay, and was to have sailed for Singapore and China yesterday. —Horn d, August 5.

PORT NATAL.—Some expressions in the letter announcing the arrival of the detachment of troops under Captain Smith at Port Natal, given in last Saturday's paper, excited a suspicion that the Boers had not yet laid aside their enterprise of founding an independent state, or at least an African Commonwealth, in some kind of connection with the Kingdom of Holland. The public were, therefore, prepared to hear of difficulties and delays in fully establishing British authority in that quarter, and in putting an end to foreign intermeddling, as well as to rebellions and treasonable movements in the neighbourhood of this Colony; but few could have anticipated the distressing intelligence which has since been received.

This intelligence was conveyed overland a distance of about twelve hundred miles in fifteen days; and this, considering the nature of the country traversed, is wonderful both for the diligence of the runners and riders, and for their good fortune, inasmuch as the numerous accidents to which travellers in the first six hundred miles of the route, might have detained the messenger for days or weeks, or prevented him from reaching Head Quarters at all. This distance in point of time, is an important element in the case, as the reader will feel when he learns the nature of the intelligence thus received.

It appears that Captain Smith arrived at his destination, with a force considerably reduced by detachments left at one or more points of the route from the Colony, and further weakened by sickness caused by exposure to heavy rains, by toilsome marching, and by the use of impure water. He had himself suffered severely from dysentery.

The numerical amount of this force we do not know; but we have heard that it did not much exceed two hundred and fifty men, if it did exceed or reach that number.

The force of the Boers is spoken of as large, probably not under eight hundred men well armed, mounted, and possessing one or more field pieces. These are the survivors of a large body who left the Colony five or six years ago, and who have been ever since in the field, either fighting or pioneering through mountains and deserts, the most savage men or wild beasts. Such a course of discipline has necessarily added to their original skill and resolution in guerilla warfare. They use large guns, which throw lead far beyond the range of the ordinary musket. This weapon they handle with equal dexterity on horseback and on foot. Into war they carry the hunter's practice of singling out a victim. Since they left the Colony they have destroyed the most powerful Chiefs in South Africa, at Port Natal and Dingaan.

On his arrival at Port Natal on the 4th of May last, Captain Smith took up a position, with his small force, on the north side of a sort of estuary or bay four or five miles in breadth, which is the only harbour known within a range of some hundreds of miles on that coast. His camp was close to the usual landing place, and gave him a command of the entrance from the sea, but his force was obstructed by a bar on which the depth of water seldom exceeds sixteen or eighteen feet even at spring tides.

To the south or south-west of this position, at a very short distance, the Boers formed an encampment; and having received reinforcements from their comrades in the interior, they began to annoy and annoy the British force, and to obstruct the terms of accommodation conveyed to them by Captain Smith, asserting their Sovereignty as a state, and setting him at defiance.

It now became his painful duty to attempt to dislodge them by force; and on the night of the 23d of May, a detachment of a hundred men with two field pieces advanced upon their position. The intention seems to

GLASGOW.—A LEAP FOR LIPS.—One day during the last week a party of gentlemen went on a nesting excursion to the Heughs, near Glasgow, and approaching a "Daubery" as a favourite resort for sea fowl, one of the boldest of the party, enamoured of its rich treasures, ventured to ascend its rugged and almost perpendicular crags, amid the *velvety* cries of its reclaiming occupants, which "hovered about the enemy," seemingly disposed to enter their dissent, in the shape of *sundry* pounces on his face and hands; but heedless of all the daring intruder clambered up, and heeling his feet, which lasted for several minutes, actually laying hold of a piece of loose rock, which gave way with him, he lost his balance, but had the presence of mind to make a sudden leap from the face of the rock, much to the satisfaction of his winged neighbours, who rejoiced at his exit. He fell into the water, and to the great joy and surprise of his friends, escaped unhurt.

PLYMOUTH.—One day last week a labouring man was employed rickling hay in his master's field, near Ivybridge, when a circumstance took place of a most awful nature. The atmosphere, which had been sunny, became clouded, and a heavy shower of rain fell. The man, however, continued his work, throwing the hay from the ground to the fork high in the air, a moment of passion he raised the fork high in the air and swore that God Almighty might come and rick the hay, for he would not. At that instant a flash of lightning, attracted by the iron prongs of the fork, struck him to the earth, and on being raised the unhappy man was dead.

"A BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK."—On Thursday last, a fellow, named John Jones—better known by his alias of "Treacle Jack"—was apprehended near Ellesmere, in the act of begging, and committed to Salop goal, for two months as a vagrant. The peculiarity in his case was, that the most singularly trained and puffed-up horseback! He had a petition, with a variety of names thereto attached, all in the same handwriting. He admitted to the Hon. Thomas Kenyon that he had been "working" on this petition for the last six years, in different counties, and that he now had £300 in the Bank? This is begging to some purpose.

Printed at the Courier Press, by Sorabjee Dorabjee.



# POSTSCRIPT.

COURIER OFFICE, AUGUST 23.

*Killa Abdoolla, 2nd August 1842.*

Letters from Candahar mention that preparation are being made for moving the whole Force *somewher* but where, is kept a profound secret and the Politicals are beginning to look very wise and mysterious. Guns are being blown up, Ammunition and small arms destroyed, in short, there is no doubt but Candahar is to be abandoned. Some say that General Nott with H. M. 40th Foot Captain Leslie's Troop of H. Artillery, Captain Blood's Battery, 3d Bombay Light Cavalry and all the Bengal Regt's. of N. I. proceed to Ghuznee and return to India via Dheera Ismael Khan, while the Ducks under General England are left to waddle back the best way they can via the Kojuck and Bolan Passes, and a waddle it will be no doubt as General Nott takes with his Force the whole of the available Camels. All the Camels at Quetta and Killa Abdoolla have been ordered on to Candahar to\*\*\* (illegible) in the two 24th lbs. Howitzers under Lieut. Pruen, which left this Fort on the 26th July escorted by four weak companies (about 280 rank and file) of the 12th N. I. under the command of Major Jackson and guns had to be dragged by men over the Kojuck Pass, and as not more than 150 Sepoys were available for this work, the Detch. did not reach Clernum until 5 P. M. altho' they commenced their labors at 4 in the morning and had only about six miles to go. This detachment was closely followed by Mahomed Sadeck, and when it arrived at Kulzie where it was joined by the 5th Regt. late Shah Soojah's Force commanded by Capt. Macdonell intimation was bought that this Chief was at Killa Sungnn. Two koss Off endeavoring to raise the village and collect followers to attack the Feringees Major Jackson immediately detached sixty Irregular horse under Lieut. Wilson to Chupao them, but unfortunately he had heard of the two detachments having joined, and made off an hour or so before the horse reached the Fort. Lieut. Pruen's Howitzers and two hundred camels proceeded on to Candahar with Captain Macdonell's Regt. and the 4 Company's of the 12th returned to Killa Abdoolla which place they reached on the 1st of August.

Quetta was stripped of its Camels on the 28th July they were escorted to Killa Abdoolla by 200 men from the 6th and 20th Regiment N. I. under Captain Carstairs and proceed half way to Candahar with 4 weak companies of the 12th commanded by Captain Fisher; you must not imagine that the country is in a settled state because small Detachments move about. The one, from Quetta was fired at by a few men from some hills near Hyderzye. We have all made up our minds to go below the Bolan Pass before Christmas but would much rather advance and regain our lost position in Affghanistan. Major Outram is still at Quetta, the troops in the Breast works at that place are healthy, whilst those in the Town are suffering as usual from sickness. Captain Elliot the Pol. Agent at Killa Abdoolla has been ordered to give over charge of his office to Major Reid and with Capt. Fisher's Detachment tomorrow morning en route to join General Nott at Candahar; we all regret his departure much.

2d Aug. Letters from Candahar just received mention that the Bombay Troops move out today and will march for Quetta shortly. H. M. 41st Foot will accompany General Nott Nemshur and warm clothing have been issued to the Bengal Regiments which accompany General Nott, who leaves Candahar two days after the Bombay Troops march and it is thought proceeds to Ghuznee. Sufter Jung returns to India, and Temour Shah remains at Candahar. It is said that the 12th Regt. will move into the Kojuck to cover the baggage of the Bombay column as it moves over the Pass, on its return to Quetta. This news you may depend on as correct.

*Sukkur, 7th August 1842.*

The order is issued for the return of Nott's force, he marches on the 10th or 12th Instant for Dera Ismael Khan *direct*, taking all our cavalry and Artillery. The rest of the Bombay Troops retire on this, destroying all the Forts between Candahar and this. The above is *positive*.

We are in receipt of another letter written midway between Quetta and Candahar and dated August 2d which altogether confirms the intelligence contained in our paper issued this morning. For certain reasons we cannot be more precise.—*E. B. C.*

Printed at the Courier Press, by Sorabjee Dorabjee.