

FOR SALE. THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 46, corrected to the 1st Augt. 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from Hart's Army List. Printed on the best English Paper.—Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 18th Oct. 1842.

MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS. FOR SALE.—A reprint of the 8th or last Edition of MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS entirely revised and corrected, and also a list of the HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS OF WAR with their proper numbers. The flags of Foreign Nations &c. &c. The Work is printed on English Paper, and bound in Cloth. Price Rs. 6. Courier Office, 18th Oct. 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The First Class Ship *Wm. and Ann*, Captain PEARSON. For Freight or Passage, apply to EGLINTON MACLEAN and CO. Bombay, 18th October 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship *Providence*, WILLIAMS, Commander, will have quick despatch. For freight, apply to EGLINTON MACLEAN and CO. Bombay, 18th October 1842.

FOR LIVEPOOL.—The Barque *Ann*, 575 Tons Register, JOHN SALKELD, Commander. For Freight and Passage, apply to W.M. & THOS. EDMOND and CO. Rampart Row, 18th October 1842.

SUPREME COURT. In the Goods of BEEBE AMBER COOVER, late of Bombay Mahomedan deceased. NABRAVI GOVINDJEE, a Creditor of the said deceased. Petitioner. APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that certain letters of administration formerly granted to WILLIAM FENWICK Esq. and his successors being respectively Registrar for the time being on the Ecclesiastical side of the said Court limited ad colligenda bona of the above-named BEEBE AMBER COOVER deceased may be revoked and that in lieu thereof letters of administration limited ad colligenda bona et solvenda debita of the said deceased may be granted to SPENCER COMPTON Esq. as Registrar of the said Court in lieu thereof; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 29th day of Sept. 1842. GEORGE HANCOCK, Petitioner's Proctor.

اشتهار در باب ترک بی بی امیر کوثر مرحومه با شندله منبی نازارین گوند چی قرض خواره مرحومه مسطوره عرضی کنندہ در سپریم کورت منبی عرض نمودہ شد کہ اختیار نامه ترک مرحومه کہ بی بی امیر کوثر مسطورہ سابقا از سپریم کورت بمبستر فنویک رجستر قائم ایشان صاد شدہ بون رد و غیر معمول نموده در میدان آن اختیار نامہ جدید از سپریم کورت بر جیستہ صاحب حال یعنی اسپو توکمان اسکویر صادر شود بنا بران این معنی ہر ہمدہ کسان کہ با ترکہ مرحومہ بی بی امیر کوثر مسطورہ علاقت داشتہ باشند ظاہر ہویدا باد ۲۹ ستمبر ۱۸۴۲ جارج ہنکاک وکیل عرضی کنندہ

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of *Francisco da Silva* late of Bombay Christian Inhabitant deceased, may be granted to *Luiza Angelica da Silva* the widow of the said deceased; all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 17th day of October 1842. A. S. AYRTON, Proctor.

NOTICIA. TENDO-se feita a applicação a Suprema Corte da Judicatura em Bombaim que as Cartas de Administração de tudo e em particular, os bens e moveis, direitos e créditos *Francisco da Silva* Christiao, morador sado de Bombaim, ja falecido sejam concedidas a *Luiza Angelica da Silva*, viúva do ditto de fuito, todas as pessoas interessadas nisto sao por esta informados do mesmo data da oje 17 de Outubro, de 1842. (Signed) A. S. AYRTON, Procurador.

BLACKWELL AND CO'S ESTATE. All persons indebted to the late Firm of *Blackwell and Co.* are requested to pay the amount of their debt to *H. F. Owen Esquire*, the Managing Trustee of the estate before the 24th day of October Instant.

BLACKWELL AND CO'S ESTATE.—SALE BY AUCTION. NOTICE is hereby given that the outstanding debts remaining due to the Estate of the late Firm of *Blackwell and Co.* on the 24th day of October Instant will be sold by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday the 24th day of October aforesaid at the office in Bell Lane of *Cursetjee Cowasjee Esquire* one of the Trustees of the said late Firm and that 4 days previous to such Sale full particulars and the conditions of Sale may be obtained at the office of the said *Cursetjee Cowasjee Esquire*. A deposit of 20 per cent on the purchase money must be paid at the time of Sale into the Bank of Bombay the balance within 10 days after the date of Sale. PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE, Solicitors to the Estate. Bombay, 18th October 1842.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING. PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES.—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES. No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LII. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1842. No. 8676

CIRCULAR Letters of Credit on London-payable in such sums as may suit the convenience of the Holder at Alexandria, Malta and other places in the Mediterranean as well as on the Continent of Europe, may be had on application at the office of REMINGTON AND CO. Bombay, 18th October 1842.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS. FOR SALE.—Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Right Honorable the Governor of Ceylon, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days' sight, in sets of £200, £100, and £50 each. Exchange at 1s. 11d. per Rupee. Apply to FRITH AND CO., Agents Ceylon Govt. Nesbit Row, Oct. 18, 1842.

ON Sale Bills at 30 days Sight in Sets of £ 50, £ 100, £ 150, and £ 250, each drawn by the Bank of Ceylon on the Directors, London; Exchange at 1 1/4 d. per Rupee, apply to WM. & THOS. EDMOND AND CO. DIXON, CARVER AND CO. Agents for the Bank of Ceylon. Rampart Row, 18th October 1842.

SERVICES OF PLATE, adapted to this climate, may be obtained direct from England, to be paid for on arrival, from A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, who have published for circulation in this Country a Pamphlet, containing detailed lists of prices, illustrated with sixty engravings, and now distributed through their Correspondents, free of cost, on application. Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, Bombay; Messrs. PARRY & Co., Merchants, Madras; Messrs. OLVIN, AINSLIE & Co., Merchants, Calcutta; Messrs. FRIGOUSON, BRIDGES & Co., Merchants, Calcutta.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO'S ADVERTISEMENTS. SALE BY AUCTION. MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Sale at their Rooms, tomorrow Wednesday the 19th Instant, the remainder of the property belonging to Captain Short sold at the sale on Saturday commencing at the 10th h Room. Also on the same day, a quantity of Piece Goods viz. Turkey red Cambric, Marino Cloth, Chintz, Cotton handkerchiefs, Gray Jaconets, Wearing Apparel, Invoice of Baxter's Saddling consisting of Shafted and Plain Gentlemen and Ladies Saddles &c

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 20th instant, at his late Residence Byculla, the valuable Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's ware, together with the Household Furniture of the late Dr. McADAM. The same comprises Silver Table Service, Rich Plated Soup Tureens, Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Breakfast, Dinner, and Dessert Sets, Rich Cut Glass Ware, Jackwood Furniture, &c. &c. Likewise a light Phaeton and Shigram, two pairs of Carriage Horses, a Riding Horse, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission the following articles: viz. A first rate Flute by Rudall and Ross. A Marine Barometer by Levitt. Pickwick Abroad. Confessions of Harry Lorriquer. Paul Perriwinkle. Widow Barnaby and several Nos. of the Standard Novels.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, a neat London Built Tandem with Harness complete. A Pair of Light Bay Timor Ponies. Also a small invoice of best China. Lacquered ware comprising Cheroot Boxes, Palanquin Boxes &c. &c.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have all ways on hand fresh imported Britzias, Phaetons, Buggies &c. of the best and most fashionable build.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received two of the above very handsome Scarfs, worked in gold, price moderate.

THE FIRST CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT LOTTERY OF 1843. TICKETS and Share of the above Lottery are for sale at *Withalass Bhowchand and Co.* opposite to the General Post Office at the following prices viz. Whole Ticket at Rupees 112 each. Half Do. " 56 " Quarter Do. " 28 " One eighth Do. " 14 " Terms Cash. The first day's Drawing will take place on the 1st December next.—Bombay, 18th Oct. 1842.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION. On This day the 18th Inst. MESSRS. BENNETT & CO. will submit to Public Auction at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his late residence "Briscoe Lodge," Colaba, the Household Property of the late *George Sutherland, Esq.* N. N., the same consists of neat and Modern Blackwood Furniture, a small quantity of Glass and Queen's Ware, a handsome Circular Blackwood Table, Sofa Tables, Writing Tables, a Pair of Handsome Sofas, with Rich Crimson Silk Damask, Drawing Room Chairs, Handsome Carved Flower Stands, Silk Screens, Argand Hanging Lamps, One Iron Book Safe, One Square Pianoforte by "Broadwood," with Sounding Board and Music Stool, complete, One Brass Skeleton Table Time Piece, with Glass Dome, Bed-room and Dressing-room Furniture, a small Library of Books, amongst which are some Valuable Modern Works a number of Handsome Pictures in Gilt and other Frames, a Shower Bath Cooking Utensils, a few Plants in Tubs and Pots, &c. &c.

AT ONE P. M. One very Neat and Light English Built Cab Phaeton, (nearly new) Two Sets of Double Harness, one Light Office Shigram, and One very Serviceable Powerful Shigram Horse. The Property now on view and no Catalogues to be published. No. 5, Forbes Street, 18th Oct., 1842.

ADVERTISEMENT. NOTICE is hereby given that the Executrix will put up to sell a portion of the Estate of the late *Ignacio Comes* consisting of Batty field and Oart situate at Mahim by Public Auction on Tuesday the 1st November next at 4 p. m. for discharging the debt acquired by her for the purpose of making good the amount of the Award made.—For particulars against the aforesaid Estate.—For particulars apply to Mr. *Phillippe Murzello*, Bombay.

LOTTERY. MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO'S FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND GENERAL BIENNIAL LOTTERY of 1843, of all prizes.

With the capital Prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government Prizes, only amongst those Subscribers, whose Prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO'S FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND BIENNIAL LOTTERY OF 1843.

On Five Hundred and Eighty (580) whole Tickets, of the ensuing First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 Prizes or Chances, at only Co's Rs. Fifty (50) per Chance; and the Drawing to take place before the first January 1843.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO. will provide in every way previously furnished with funds in Bank Notes, or Drafts, Moondees, &c. and either short or long dates.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO. will also always be very happy to undertake Agency business of the most diversified, or miscellaneous nature from the above, on immediate application with equal promptitude and despatch.

GENERAL ORDERS. BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. No. 634. The following orders are confirmed.

By Mr. Walter S. Anes, Date of arrival at Bombay 29th September 1842.

By Mr. Frederick Phillips, do. do. No. 636. The following adjustment of rank is made.

Wiltshire and Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. purpose keeping the 100 Reserved First Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, in their possession or depositing the same in one of the Banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty-five days after Government shall have finished their drawings.

Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of eleven per cent, on all Government prizes.

In the event of Government changing their project of First Lottery 1843, so as to disarrange this, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

With special reference to the 5 conditions, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projector, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole Ticket for Co's Rs. 50 will find it much to their advantage to arrange for halves, quarters &c. by clubbing together among themselves.

All Commissions, or Orders, from the above, for supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits and Commodities; as well as for every other description of English, French, American, Chinese and Country Goods of the greatest variety that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality procurable in Calcutta; at the very lowest Market prices of the day too; are promptly attended to; and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO. United Service and General Mofussil Agents, No. 91, WELLSLEY STREET, CALCUTTA.

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Bombay Castle, 17th October 1842. No. 640. 1st Hospital Assistant Succras Bhowjer of the 18th Regt. N. I. is appointed to the Residency at Bunder, vice De'ruz promoted and transferred to the Indian Navy. No. 641. The field detachment ordered by Lieut. Col. C. Thales, commanding at Kurrachee, dated the 24th February last, detaching Lt. Capt. C. Giberne 10th Regt. N. I. to the Presidency on duty, is confirmed. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF. Head Quarters, Poona, 12th Oct. 1842. I, The General Officer Commanding the Southern Division of the Army, will be pleased to assemble a Native General Court Martial at Solapore for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it; and to nominate an Officer to be Judge Advocate, to whom lists of evidences are to be sent. All parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court. 2. The General Officer Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, will be pleased to assemble a Native General Court Martial at Poona, for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it. Captain P. K. Skinner, Deputy Jod. Advocate General, to conduct the proceedings, to whom lists of evidences are to be sent. All parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court. Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 13th Oct. 1842. An order is hereby issued to the following officers to accompany the Detachment of H. M. 80th Regt., under orders for Belgium, returning forthwith to the Presidency on completion of their duty. Head Quarters, Poona, 13th Oct. 1842. 1. Assistant Surgeon J. D. Miller, M. D. having been reported fit for duty, is directed to return to his station at Kurrachee on the 15th of this month. 2. One Sergeant and four Gunners of the 24th Battalion of Artillery, and two Corporals and twelve Privates of the left wing 2d Regiment of European Light Infantry, proceeding to the Head Quarters of the 1st Battalion of Artillery at Ahmednagar and the latter to the Head Quarters wing of the Regiment to receive their orders of service at those stations respectively. 3. The following order is confirmed. An order by Lieutenant Col. French K. H. dated Kurrachee the 20th Sept. 1842, directing assistant surgeons Style to receive Medical orders, the change of the 11th Regt. former date from assistant surgeon McGrath H. M. 22d Regt. until further orders. 4. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence. 23d Regt. N. I. Lieut. J. E. Forbes from 12h. to 31st Oct. to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate. 24th Regt. N. I. Lieut. M. G. Bowen from 1st Sept. to 31st Oct. to remain at Poona on urgent private affairs. Ensign J. Bromley from 12th to 31st Oct. to proceed to Malaheshwar Hills on Medical certificate. Head Quarters, Poona, 14th Oct. 1842. 1. Corporal John Colding of H. M. 14th Light Dragoons, is attached to do duty with the 23d Regt. N. I. as Sergeant Major, until further orders and subject to leave of absence. Medical Dept. Assistant surgeon Wallace, from 1st to 31st Oct. to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate. By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief. SPENCER COMPTON, Lieut. Col. Adjutant General of the Army.

BOMBAY. Bazaar Current and Mercantile Register. Saturday, October 15th, 1842. COMMERCIAL REMARKS. COUNTRY PRODUCE. COTTON.—Our cotton market has declined further in price. The news from England however being more favourable, may have a tendency to cause an advance. The news from China does not seem to have affected prices as might have been expected. The following are the prices current for our descriptions.

Surat, Bona and Jumbrone	Rs. 85	86	87	88	89	90
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	85	86	87	88	89	90
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	85	86	87	88	89	90
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	85	86	87	88	89	90
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	85	86	87	88	89	90

Wool (Muckran)	Rs. 15 00
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	15 00
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	15 00
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	15 00
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	15 00

Pepper (Malabar)	Rs. 65
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	65
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	65
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	65
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	65

Gums (Malahar)	Rs. 32
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	32
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	32
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	32
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	32

Querciliver	Rs. 93
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	93
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	93
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	93
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	93

Exchange on London	Rs. 10d.
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	10d.
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	10d.
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	10d.
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	10d.

Government Securities	Rs. 100
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	100
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	100
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	100
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	100

Exchange on Bombay	Rs. 10d.
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	10d.
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	10d.
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	10d.
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	10d.

Exchange on Calcutta	Rs. 10d.
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	10d.
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	10d.
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	10d.
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	10d.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1842.

Table with exchange rates for various locations including Canton, Spanish Dollars, and Bombay Bank Shares.

Table with shipping arrivals and departures for various ships and companies.

Shipping Intelligence.

Oct 14th. The East India Company's Patterin Boremas, Moussieje...

In the Harbour.

Table listing ships in the harbour, including names like 'A. Steamer', 'Burrell', and 'Caledonia'.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Oct. 24 - None reported. Oct. 25 - William Flora McDonald, Massawa and Tarry (P. V.)...

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 6. Brig Union, A. Spriger, (ex a Oringa) and Pon dierry 5th October.

Passengers - Mrs. Gillem, and child, captains James, 8th Regt. Dickson, and Mr. Richardson.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

On the 4th September, at Narsing, near Southampton, the Lady of Captain C. S. Stuart, 14th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

CALCUTTA.

At Barrackpore, on the 27th September, the lady of Captain Bracker, 29th regt. B. N. I. of a daughter, who died shortly after her birth.

CONTEMPORANEOUS.

MR. EDITOR. - In former years we had in this country, if I may so use the expression, the under current of public feeling in our favor, now to my apprehension it has turned against us, and is our most serious ground of apprehension.

THE WEATHER.

CANDISH. - Scarcely any rain fell in this Province during the week ending the 28th of last month, and although the crops still looked well, a few more showers were wanted...

SURAT.

There was little or no rain in this Zillah during the two weeks preceding the 26th ultimo; cultivation however, was thriving, though another fall was required to bring it to perfection.

KAHA.

Cultivation amounted to 3,36,115 beegas in this Collectorate on the 23rd of last month; and on the 30th it was reported that the weather was pleasant and cool, with partial showers during the week preceding that date.

TANNAH.

The last report from this quarter is dated the 5th instant, and mentions that the season was most favorable, and that the early crops were ready for the sickle, and the latter in want of no more rain; the harvest was expected to be an abundant one.

PARRELL 15TH OCT. 1842.

The Public Breakfasts of the Hon'ble the Governor on the Mornings of Saturday will be for the present at Malabar Point at 9 o'clock precisely.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS. Oct. 6. Brig Union, A. Spriger, (ex a Oringa) and Pon dierry 5th October.

The following are the Passengers, who will proceed by a Steamer on the 1st November. A. McKenzie Esq.; Elmond Smith Esq. M. C. S.; Mrs. Smith, Mr. Spencer of Madras, His Excellency Sir, Lopez de Lima and Lady, Ex Governor of Goa, J. H. Pelly Esq. Bombay C. S., Major General and Mrs. Willis, Miss Willis, Mrs. South Cland, Lieut. and Mrs. Forbes and child.

We make no apology to our Readers, for the meagreness of our Editorial to day, as "metal more attractive," from the House Papers, demanded all the space we could afford.

CONTEMPORANEOUS.

MR. EDITOR. - In former years we had in this country, if I may so use the expression, the under current of public feeling in our favor, now to my apprehension it has turned against us, and is our most serious ground of apprehension.

At Barrackpore, on the 27th September, the lady of Captain Bracker, 29th regt. B. N. I. of a daughter, who died shortly after her birth.

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MADRAS.

ARRIVALS. Oct. 6. Brig Union, A. Spriger, (ex a Oringa) and Pon dierry 5th October.

"Let those now run, who ran before; And those who often ran, now run the more." A fresh start then took place, all order and decency of progression being lost, and on my Lord Provost's arrival at the entrance to the city Liberties!

We have received papers from Calcutta to the 5th Madras the 8th; Agra the 8th; and Delhi the 5th Instant. Extracts will be found below.

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be very likely to remain there and outstay their welcome - the Russians would eat up all the candles, and gulp down all the oil in Afghanistan in a week. The Afghans are a warlike race, and like all warlike nations, hold the victors in respect, mingled no doubt with a little wholesome terror.

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At Barrackpore, on the 27th September, the lady of Captain Bracker, 29th regt. B. N. I. of a daughter, who died shortly after her birth.

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THE WEATHER.

CANDISH. - Scarcely any rain fell in this Province during the week ending the 28th of last month, and although the crops still looked well, a few more showers were wanted...

SURAT.

There was little or no rain in this Zillah during the two weeks preceding the 26th ultimo; cultivation however, was thriving, though another fall was required to bring it to perfection.

KAHA.

Cultivation amounted to 3,36,115 beegas in this Collectorate on the 23rd of last month; and on the 30th it was reported that the weather was pleasant and cool, with partial showers during the week preceding that date.

TANNAH.

The last report from this quarter is dated the 5th instant, and mentions that the season was most favorable, and that the early crops were ready for the sickle, and the latter in want of no more rain; the harvest was expected to be an abundant one.

PARRELL 15TH OCT. 1842.

The Public Breakfasts of the Hon'ble the Governor on the Mornings of Saturday will be for the present at Malabar Point at 9 o'clock precisely.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS. Oct. 6. Brig Union, A. Spriger, (ex a Oringa) and Pon dierry 5th October.

because it is only consistent with justice that the Army which furnishes the men, should have the benefit of all Staff appointments; and so it has ever been customary, until upon the recommendation of the Government of India, or rather, we believe, of General Cameron, the Court of Directors, were induced to commit a glaring, though doubtless unintentional act of injustice, to wards the Madras Army, in excluding our Officers from all Divisional Staff appointments in the Southern and Malabar countries; though every Station there is occupied by Madras troops, whose Officers thus have to undergo all the drudgery of Regimental work, and are at the same time strictly excluded from participation in the Staff appointments of the Division. This monopoly of Staff appointments by the Bombay Officers, is too, as we are prepared to show, equally injurious to the State, as the advantages thereby usually derived of their fair share of the advantages of the Service. It is a well-known and generally admitted fact that the efficiency of Native Regiments is grievously impaired by the withdrawal of so many Officers, as are commonly required for the ordinary duties of the Staff. But when in addition to these ordinary duties, the Bombay Army have to furnish a double Staff, as at present is the case in the Southern and Malabar countries, such cannot greatly improve the efficiency of those Regiments, which previously even were not as effective as they might have been from the want of a sufficient establishment of European Officers! So palpable too is the inconvenience arising from the abrupt and unjust arrangements to which we refer, that the Government, in the revised proceedings, have found it necessary the other day to prohibit Officers, second in command of Infantry Corps, their not being Regimental Field Officers, from appearing mounted on parade; in order to have available a sufficient number of Officers for the command of Companies; not without the want of a second mounted Officer must be very prejudicial to the efficiency of manoeuvres, especially in the performance of Line or Brigade movements.

The arrangement must moreover have been otherwise injurious to the public interests, as it has happened repeatedly that one and the same Officer has been officiating at Belgaum, the Head Quarters of the Division, in two or three different appointments at the same time. Now this certainly could not have been for the public advantage, but there is no help for it, as one of our Staff-officers, having the Station, it became necessary that another Staff Officer should fill the place of the absentee, in addition to the performance of his own duties!

Whilst this exclusion order operates, as we have above shown with reference to Bombay Corps, let us look to the contrast presented by the Madras Regiments now occupying the very Division in question of the Bombay Presidency. Four out of the five Corps there stationed not having a single Officer in Staff employ: Does not this fact in itself show the impolicy as well as injustice of this order—an order which, we are sure, only requires to be shown up in its proper colours by the Head of the Madras Government, to ensure the support of that true lover of justice, Lord Ellenborough, in procuring its revocation! *His.*

KANPURI, September 27.—Nothing new has occurred since my last to you. The rains have been severe. The Horse Artillery, 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, and 43rd Regiment Native Infantry, are ready, and only waiting for the order to start. Report says that the 43rd Regiment Native Infantry is to march by Companies or Detachments.

The Gunnery of the Artillery who was on duty at the time the chest was lost, was tried yesterday by a District Court Martial, of which Major Litchfield 6th Regiment Light Cavalry is President. I am much afraid it will go hard with him.

Captain Amsinek, Horse Artillery, has arrived and assumed Command of the Artillery of the Nagpore Subdivison. Captain Davies, 11th Regiment Native Infantry, has proceeded to Travancore to take charge of his appointment in connexion with the Nair Brigade. Ensign Grant, 11th Regiment Native Infantry, left this for Bombay an anticipation of leave from Army Head Quarters to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

It is reported that the 4th or King's Own is marching for this Station by detachments. The Station at present is very lone some without any European Regiment.

The weather is pleasant and cool. Fever prevails to a slight extent, which has been occasional by the change of weather. Grain of every description is plentiful and moderate in price.

The rains ceased yesterday morning for Brigadier Exercise under the Command of Major Grantham 43rd Regiment Native Infantry.—Atheneum Oct. 8.

CEYLON.

The appointment of J. S. Rodney, Esq., to be Governor. Agent for the Eastern Province, in the room of J. W. Huskisson, Esq., appears in Saturday's Gazette.

The India, Captain Mackellar, took her departure from Galle for Suez in the 22. Her passengers are:—
Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Norton and Servant, Mrs. Col. Barroughs, Mr. and Mrs. Mullen, Lieut. Lane, P. H. Gibb, Esq., Capt. Gahan, Messrs. Plowden, Holmes, Lockerston, Casell, Carey, Struty, Bleach, Patrick, Fraser, Gahan, Moor, Hayden, Brown and Curtis.—Herald, Sept. 17.

MAURITIUS.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.
Assist. Surgeon Melbourne Broke Galloway of the Royal Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges, viz:—
1st Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having written, with the malicious intent to traduce the honor and character of Assist. Sur. Gordon, Doctor of Physic of Her Majesty's 35th Regt. of Foot, an official letter dated 24 June 1842 to Lieut. Col. Crawford Commanding the Detachment of Royal Artillery in this Island, therein asserting that Assist. Surgeon Gordon had been denounced in his, the said Assist. Surgeon Galloway's presence and in the presence of other persons, as a Liar and a Perjuror, and further asserting, contrary to the truth and the fact, that although this denunciation had been brought to the notice of Assist. Surgeon Gordon, yet that he had not satisfactorily rebutted the charge.

2nd Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer in attempting to disturb that harmony and good understanding which ought always to subsist among the officers of the Garrison, by bringing on or about the 2d or 3d June 1842 to the notice of the Hon. the Officer commanding the troops a private quarrel, between Assist. Surgeon Galloway and a gentleman of the name of Saunders, not in Her Majesty's service, which quarrel had been satisfactorily adjusted and altogether terminated more than two months before.

3rd Charge.—Not guilty of the whole of the first charge, with the exception writing the letter—but without malicious intent, and to which theretore the Court attach its acquittal.

2nd Charge.—Acquitted.

Remarks by the Court. The Court, after the most unwearied attention to the mass of the conflicting evidence, which accompanied these proceedings, cannot however, close their labours, without respectfully submitting their opinion, that Dr. Gordon could not but rest satisfied with his friend Captain Hutchinson's arrangement and settlement of this very unpleasant affair with Mr. Saunders, approved as it had been by Major Tannant and the Officer of the 35th Regiment generally. Yet, at this same time, they cannot but regret that the friends of justice, and of truth, they must fully appreciate, however erroneous these may have been, it had not been considered necessary to acquaint those who were present at Mr. Sandler's table, when the injurious expressions towards Dr. Gordon were made use of, that the stain so thrown on his character had been fully and honorably removed by the arrangement we mention in this manner. The Court are much to be relied on, that had Mr. Galloway been so informed, the unpleasant affair never would have been brought to the notice of the Hon. the Officer commanding the Troops. (Signed) J. JONES, Lieut. Col. 12th Regt. EDWARD ALLEN WILLIAMS, President, Deputy Judge Advocate. [Le. Mauricien, August 8.

The 20th, 30th, 47th and 51st Madras Native Infantry

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.
CHATHAM, SEPT. 3.
COURT-MARTIAL ON ENSIGN ARCHIBALD ARMSTRONG.
The sentence of the general court-martial, held on the above officer in July last, for a breach of gentlemanly conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer, in the public hall court, Chatham barracks, towards an officer named Lee, was read yesterday, and publicly pronounced, and is as follows:—
The Court being fully apprised and duly considered that the proceedings, do not now permit and annul its former finding, and that the court is of opinion that the accused is guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer, in going behind and striking off the hat of Ensign Lee in a public hall court; and the court is further of opinion that he is guilty of omitting to report to his commanding officer that Ensign Lee had thereupon kicked him, or to take any other steps to defend himself, as required by the regulations; and that the charge as before stated, and which being in breach of the articles of war does, in virtue thereof, sentence him, the said Ensign Archibald Armstrong, of the 41st Regiment, to be admonished.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Her Majesty was pleased to prove and confirm the revised finding and sentence of the court.
(Signed) J. M'DONALD, Adjutant-General.
CLERKENWELL.
EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE AGAINST A CLERGYMAN OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—The court was occupied the greater portion of Monday and Tuesday in hearing a case in which the Rev. Thomas Boddington, late chaplain of Giltspur street Compter, No. 1, Work street, City road, and Miss Tippet, formerly his wife, (now residing at Frederick Penn Tippet, commercial traveller, complainant.—On Monday Mrs. Matilda Tippet was charged (with the Rev. Thomas Boddington, clerk, not then in custody) with having violently assaulted Frederick Penn Tippet, at No. 3, Spencer place, Goswell road. The female defendant is aged three and twenty, of very prepossessing appearance, but of much levity of manners, and seeming recklessness of disposition; the complainant is a very mild, genteel looking young man, of respectable connections.—The complainant deposed that he had been married to Mrs. Tippet since May last; her maiden name was Miller. He was then a draper's assistant. About two years ago he became acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Boddington. In July he obtained a licence at Putney, having his wife at lodging in White Conduit grove. He met Miss Miller for the first time at the Rev. Mr. Boddington's. First met Mr. Boddington at the Crown Coffee house, S. John street, Smithfield. The clergyman asked him to his house; inquired after his prospects, and having learned that he was about to follow the service of the law, he proposed to him to marry Miss Miller, and his proposal was accepted. In a few days they were married. Mr. Boddington, having given away the bride. Mr. Combe: Why did the reverend gentleman take such an interest in the matter? Witness answered that he was invited to the evening of his bridal day at the Rev. Mr. Boddington's house. A room and a bed were allotted for them, but while the evening's amusement was proceeding with, the reverend gentleman slipped into the adjacent bed, from which he was forcibly ejected by the husband's friends. A fortnight after the marriage they took lodgings for themselves in the Conduit grove; but the husband returned from the nature of his service, and could only come home once a week. He heard the reverend gentleman in the constant habit of holding private intercourse and walking out with his wife, at which he felt at first surprised and afterwards enraged. Mrs. Bland, the landlady, communicated her suspicion of the improper nature of the Rev. Mr. Boddington's relations with her. Witness then saw Mr. Boddington and Mrs. Tippet come out of her bedroom, the hair and dress of the latter being very much disordered. Witness got a situation in the country about this time. On his return thence, he learned that his wife had left White Conduit grove, and he could get no tidings of her for five weeks. At length, by keeping his eye upon the motions of Mr. Boddington, he learned that he was about to follow the service of the law, he resolved to have an interview with her. His wife opened the door; he went towards her apartment, but she resisted and appeared cross. He patted her fondly on the head, when she seized the bellows, and struck him a violent blow with it saying, "he will be here very soon, and he will settle you." Mr. Boddington instantly named Mrs. Tippet, who exclaimed, "Here is that wretch!" Mr. Boddington laid down his stick, and began to pummel witness with his clenched fist. Mrs. Tippet seized him by the hair, and attacked him like a fury. Mrs. Tippet shouted "murder." He (witness) then struck both right and left. Mr. Boddington seized the poker, and he believed could have murdered him, had not the party interposed. Mr. Combe: Why have you not said so in your charge, ma'am? Mrs. Tippet (with an indignant toss of the head): Oh, nothing, until my friend, Mr. Boddington, comes to-morrow. Mr. Combe: Why, you know more about Mr. Boddington's movement than his wife, who told the police officer she did not know when he would return from the country. Do you prefer going to prison to get your friends out? Mrs. Tippet: Oh, in that case well, let me see that monster (pointing to her husband) has treated me most cruelly. Mrs. Tippet then told a long story about her husband's neglect and indifference; that Mr. Boddington went to his employer, who said he was a lazy fellow, not worth doing more for (laughter). Mr. Combe: Who took any lodgings for you and your friends, Mrs. Tippet? Mrs. Tippet: What means of living had you? Mrs. Tippet: I was left a beggar. Mr. Combe: By whom? Mrs. Tippet: What is that to anybody? Mr. Combe: A great deal, as you shall see by and by. Give us your version of the assault. Mrs. Tippet then detailed the occurrence, in substance, the same as her husband. Mr. Combe: Who struck first, your husband or Mr. Boddington? Mrs. Tippet: That monster—he is not my husband—the wretch. Mr. Combe: No, well, wretch let him be—you promised him a licking from Mr. Boddington. Come, now ma'am, how did you get your living in his absence? Mrs. Tippet: I don't choose to tell that—that fellow (her husband) promised to employ my friends to murder Mr. Boddington. Mr. Combe: Where was a lodger at No. 3, Spenser place, deposed to the assault having been committed by the prisoner. Mr. Boddington took the lodgings for the prisoner, whom he represented to be a single young woman. She was visited constantly by him, sometimes four times a day. He took all his meals there. Heard Mr. Boddington fell in love with

the lady while confined in Giltspur street Compter for robbing furnished lodgings. The prisoner and Mr. Boddington lived amply in Spencer street, whilst he was informed, Mr. Boddington's wife and two little children were starving at home on bread and water. Mr. Combe: So, you were in the Compter, ma'am? Mrs. Tippet: I was there under the protection of the constable, but I was obliged to go on Monday. A warrant was issued for the apprehension of the Rev. Mr. Boddington. Police constable Bingham, 80 G. was intrusted with the warrant; he dressed in coloured clothes, and arrested the reverend gentleman at his house in York street, at half past eleven on Monday night. On Tuesday, at three o'clock, the prisoner was taken to the jail. The reverend gentleman was dressed in clerical costume; he had a black eye and a patch on his forehead; he is about fifty, and of unpleasant aspect. The complainant then deposed to the same facts as on the previous day. Mr. Combe: Do you believe Mr. Boddington really seduced your wife? Complainant: I do I am sure of it. Mr. Stoddart, who appeared for the complainant, said there was not a shadow of doubt about it. He straddled his client first to marry this young woman by promising him a situation, and raised him after, not by his conduct towards Mrs. Tippet, but by inducing him to leave the lucrative situation he then filled, by his brilliant promises. A more disgraceful case before a court of justice, he witnesses, never was cross examined in public. Mr. Combe: Nothing was said of it, Mr. Boddington (to complainant): Your wife is a virtuous woman. She was so before you married her, as I could prove. A witness then proved that the prisoner left their lodgings on Saturday night and did not return till the following Monday. Mr. Boddington: Oh, I was in the country. Mr. Combe then read the following: "The Compter, this 15th of October, 1838, to the 12th of the same month. Committed by Alderman Magray for vagrancy." Mr. Boddington: A word or two. Mr. Combe: By and bye. Mr. Boddington: Oh, I shall forget it. The following note was then handed in, which was found in the female prisoner's possession:—"My dear Matilda—I leave you with the deepest regret. No one knows how to value you but me. You will find this, and regret it when too late."
[No date.] "G. BODDINGTON."
Three other notes were then read "from same to same"; but they regarded business matters.—Mr. Boddington said he had been in the Compter since his wife was committed. He handed in a printed circular of a public dinner, in aid of the funds of the Hospital Accident Relief Society, at which the prisoner was Vice President, and made several speeches in praise of the Duke of Wellington and the Queen Dowager.—Mr. Combe said the public ought to be very cautious how they subscribed to such things.—Mrs. M.A. Case deposed that the prisoner had been in her lodgings for which they were sent to the Compter. Mr. Boddington asked her to treat Mrs. Tippet with lenity, and at his intercession she did so.—Mr. Boddington, in defence, said that some short time back he advertised in one of the papers the reverend interest of a church living for £300. With this he meant to get into the money business, and to take his complaint into the wife's hands. He admitted the assault, but the complainant struck him first. Another witness was about being produced, who would deposed to some most disgusting conduct of the Rev. Mr. Boddington; but Mr. Combe, on learning its nature, said he thought the infamous system was now at an end, and there was no use in shocking persons with the recital of the facts of the case. He asked the witness (addressing both prisoners) said: More disgraceful conduct I never heard of. I will send the case to a jury, and commit you both for trial. A fine of £5 would be but slender punishment for such wickedness. It is the most I could impose; besides, I give this young man an opportunity of exposing the guilt of the prisoners, which will be a satisfaction to his own family. If you (complainant) buy up or compound this matter, you are the meanest man that ever lived.—An involuntary cheer burst from those who thronged the lobby of the court.—Mr. Combe: You are both committed for trial. I will take bail—two sureties in £40 each, and yourselves in £30.—The conduct of the female prisoner was marked by the most indecent levity throughout.

EXTRACTS FROM NEW YORK.

HOURS IN HINDOSTAN.
BY J. R. ADDISON.
THE TANK.
It is not an unusual practice in Bengal to bring up, the children of your servants under your own roof and training them to servitude from their earliest age. make them, as soon as they are old enough, parts of your establishment. Natives thus brought up are not only found to be in general the best servants, but also the most attached. The wife of Tom Saunders, a good-hearted fellow, who lived in Writers' Buildings, had reared from extreme childhood the daughter of an old ayah (a native) who died in her service. The girl thus brought up was about fourteen years of age when I first visited the family, and certainly, if ever I saw a beautiful native, she was the person I should have pointed out as that being. Her manner was mild and modest, her form perfect. Her love for her mistress was a something bordering on adoration; no wonder, then, that Mrs. Saunders prized her almost as her own child.

Some of my readers may not be aware that the Writers' Buildings of Calcutta stand in a part of the town called Tank Square, from the circumstance of the centre being occupied, like St. James's Square, in London, by a noble reservoir. As we have no pump in the metropolis of Bengal, and few wells, the water used formerly to be taken from the tank, and carried in gong-skips by the boatmen (water-bearers) to the different houses of their masters. When, however, Calcutta began to increase in size, this was found a terrible inconvenience, some parts of the city being nearly a mile from the tank; so, in course of time, they formed the present tank, about a quarter of a mile from the river, which supplies more than half the town with water.

One day, when I called on Saunders, I was rather astonished to hear that many natives, some few animals, together with several inanimate objects had lately and unaccountably disappeared from the neighbourhood, and that on the preceding day the body of a black man had been discovered in the square dreadfully mangled, evidently destroyed by some ferocious beast of prey. The marks of the wound did not correspond with those which could have been inflicted by a jackal's tooth; nor was it possible, even in its most dreadful state of starvation, that such an animal would dare to attack a human being. A tiger could scarcely be in the vicinity unknown. What animal, then, could thus have fallen upon and destroyed an unfortunate man? It was a question which every one asked, but no one could solve. Considerably mystified, I left the house, promising to call on the following morning.

In compliance with my pledge, my palanquin jolted up to Writers' Buildings next day. The family were in a state of agony and terror beyond my power to describe. "Juma (the girl's name) has just mysteriously spoken) had disappeared." She had left the house at five in the morning to draw so me water for her mistress; since that hour (it was now three o'clock in the afternoon) she had not been seen or heard of. To suppose she had willfully deserted from the service of her shelved so well, to fancy she had been persuaded to elope, was beyond belief. Her fate was wrapped in mystery. She had been so long in the house, that she might have committed suicide; not that she had any cause to urge her to such an act; but as this dreadful crime more often arises from sudden madness than any premeditated scheme, could not help thinking that the poor girl might have destroyed herself during an attack of temporary insanity.

Saunders instantly sent puce (messengers) off in all directions to ascertain what had become of her. Never could I have fancied that so small an animal would have

ing evening the tank in the middle of the square should be dragged. I agreed to superintend the operation, and accordingly repaired to the spot at the time appointed.

At least a hundred men were in attendance with drag nets not of small meshes like ours, but strong and large ones, made of very thick cord. The signal was given, and the sweeping commenced. For a time nothing opposed their exertions. At length a jerk, a sudden plunge almost tore the nets from their hands. The natives stood aghast, as they were fully aware that there could be no larger fish in this reservoir; but, by dint of scolding, and the offer of an extra sum I persuaded them to drop in still stronger tackle, and continue to drag the pond. It was soon evident that they had something extraordinary in their power, which, if allowed to remain longer in its proper element, might manage to get away. I therefore desired them instantly to haul the capture, they did make no objection. This they did after some difficulty. No words could describe the alarm of the poor Indians, or my astonishment on finding that they had entangled within their nets an alligator some fourteen feet long!

How this animal could have got into the tank was, indeed, a puzzle to every one. That it should have been generated in the water, is highly improbable, as it should have existed for a long time; it was at least six or seven years old, unlikewise, was almost impossible. Yet the only other position was equally astounding, namely, that it had crawled through half the town, and travelled unseen from the river to the reservoir. On these heads there was a general difference of opinion, as to the party which was right, but no man Suffice it to me that the monster was soon despatched, and taken out of the nets. He was cut up before us all. With sickening horror I looked on; but when I saw a human arm dragged from its inside, when I beheld, and actually recognised the bangles of poor Juma still encircling it, I could bear no more. I had not even courage to communicate the fact to Saunders, it was judged that he would be shocked, and off to the fort, sick, and disgusted in body and mind.

THE SNAKE-CHARMER.
I confess, when I heard that the snake-charmer had arrived in the cantonment, I was quite delighted. Darius beyond all other professions, of his profession, I repaired early to the Comandant's, where I had agreed to breakfast, and afterwards became one of the spectators of his attempts to entrap, by fascination, some of these reptiles. It had long been suspected that Colonel E's garden was infested by more than one of these dreaded monsters; we therefore repaired to the spot, where we found the juggler awaiting us. The man had nothing extraordinary in his appearance—nothing attractive in his eye or manner. He was as common a looking native as I had ever seen. To what caste these people belong I know not; I rather suspect a very low caste.

When we entered the enclosure, we at once desired him to show us his tricks, which he did thus:—He placed himself immediately in front of the hole in which one of the serpents was supposed to lurk, placing at the same time a kedjeree-pot (an earthen jar) near him, and desiring his assistant to cover the reptile with it on a certain signal being given. He then took from his kumberan (ash) a small pipe, which he instantly began to play on, in a style which, I confess, seemed to me an absurd, but likely to charm. Its noise was that of the smallest and shrillest-sized file, only differing from that instrument in being played upon at the end, in the same manner as a flutelet. The tune he performed was monotonous and disagreeable.

For about ten minutes the piping of our juggler, which he accompanied with some contortions, had no effect, and we were once or twice on the point of turning away, when he entreated us by his looks to remain, and watch the result. At the end of that time we could see, by the flicking of the man's eye, that he saw his victim approaching; in another instant his head of a large cobra capella peered from the hole. We naturally called upon the juggler, who, however, seemed rather delighted than dismayed as the monster emerged from its earthy home. Presently its whole length appeared. A more magnificent snake I had never seen; and I must admit that it seemed fascinated by the juggler, who now slowly retreated a few paces, to show his power. As he moved the serpent followed him, and as he stopped he did the same. The eye of the snake seemed magnetically riveted on that of the charmer, depending on, and watching his every movement. The man assured me afterwards that had he ceased to play for a single instant the cobra capella would have sprang on him, and destroyed him. I certainly never saw anything more curious; and I must confess that the very close proximity of this death-dealing monster was by no means pleasing to my feelings.

When the man (followed at about five yards' distance by the snake,) arrived at a smooth spot in the middle of the garden, he suddenly squatted down, and began to play louder, and more energetically than before. The animal paused for a moment, then raising itself, stood upright, ready to obey, in a style which was such that it often assumes previous to making the fatal spring. Imagining this to be the case, a trembling shudder went round that portion of the party who had never before witnessed a similar exhibition. The old hands, the regular *Qui His* (a nickname given to Bengalees) stood perfectly unmoved. They were aware of what was about to follow, and consequently, being properly poised, began a sort of bounding up and down keeping its eyes steadily fixed on the musician, almost in time to the tune he was playing. Europeans, who have never visited British India, may doubt the fact; but those who have been in the East will bear me out in the truth of the following assertion. The cobra capella actually danced for several minutes on its tail, apparently in time to the music, and then, in a style most round, and on a certain signal given by its master, suddenly dropped the kedjeree-pot on the snake. A strong waxed cloth was passed under it, drawn up, and tied. The fatigued musician got up, saluted to the company, and carried his captive into the house, where he had several others similarly imprisoned. In about half an hour the same man was taken to the jail, precisely similar effect. Out of the four snakes said to lurk in the garden one only escaped his fascination; and this one failure he ascribed to the presence of an evil eye amongst our followers. Even in these remote parts the same superstition respecting the "Evil Eye" exists, that tinges the minds of half the students in the German Universities.

The next exhibition of his powers was given in the hall, when certainly he performed tricks and wonders, which I shall not, however, set down. Had I not seen them I should not have believed them; I cannot, therefore, expect that my readers should do so, and will not risk my reputation for veracity by relating them.

Being desirous of seeing a combat between a snake and its inveterate enemy, the mongoose, I requested the charmer to exhibit a fight of the kind. He instantly consented (as every one of these men carry not only snake, but mangoes with them), and led us out into the compound—the field attached to almost every house in cantonments. Having expressed our fears lest any of the party might be injured by the reptile, he proposed that the exhibition should take place under an enormous pheasant-coop of worked wire, which was lying unused to the courtyard. This arrangement was acceded to, and, at our suggestion, the snake first taken in the morning was selected for the encounter. The mouth of the vessel in which he was enclosed was placed under the edge of the coop, and the covering suddenly withdrawn. In a moment after the cobra capella darted out. The kedjeree-pot was then taken away, and the edges of the pheasanty let down. During two or three minutes the monster poked his nose all round the enclosure, evidently wishing to escape; but, finding this impossible, he quietly coiled himself up, freeing, however, his magnificent head from the folds, and remained in a sort of listening attitude.

Presently the man produced the mongoose, and let him in to his adversary. Never was I more surprised. This was the first time I had seen one. I had expected to see a much larger specimen. The mongoose never could I have fancied that so small an animal would have

aged to cope with serpents of the largest and deadliest kind; such, however, was the case. The little creature, which now sniffed round the edge of the coop, was about half as large again as an English rat, of a mottled colour, with small red eyes, and would have been a very ugly animal had it not been for its tail, which was long, and bushy in circumference near the centre, almost as large as the little body to which it was attached. For a time the mongoose ran about without going directly up to the snake, which, however, having perceived its tormentor on its first entrance, had prepared to give him battle. Suddenly the tiny creature, which seemed to the little more than a single mouthful to its adversary, saw the snake, and without hesitation ran at it. Its apparently unequal contest I never beheld. The cobra capella had reared itself, and spread out its hood, a sort of fleshy cape it inflates when irritated, and which has given rise to its designation. The marks which its eyes resembled a pair of spectacles. Its carapace-stained seem almost as alive, it raised its ears, some three feet high to meet the attack of the little savage, whose fiery eyes seemed suddenly to glow like red-hot cinders as it rushed towards its mighty enemy, and bit it. The snake darted at it, squeezed it, inflicted its dreadful wound, and then drew itself back. The mongoose was evidently in a agony of pain, and almost dying, it retreated. Many of us fancied the battle over, and regretted the untimely end of the courageous little beast. After limping about for some minutes, and eventually lying down with exhaustion, the mongoose began to poke its nose on the grass. What it swallowed none have ever been able to trace, though large rewards were offered for its recovery. I could not help wondering in which this little animal partake of, none can tell, but certainly its effects are marvellous; for no sooner did the creature imbibe the sought-for antidote, than it suddenly recovered its pristine strength, and again attacked the serpent. This scene was re-acted more than seven times; each time the cobra appearing weaker and weaker, till actually tired out. The mongoose also, as long as it was watching the cobra, and not in its throat, and destroying it, to the surprise and admiration of all present.

To those who have not seen the manner in which goats are trained to play almost every trick by these men, it is extraordinary to witness the docility and intelligence they exhibit, performing some of the most curious and difficult gymnastics I ever saw attempted.

The final triumph of the juggler consisted in his attempt (which was crowned with success) to discover a thief who had hitherto eluded detection. Well might it be said:

"Fines coronat opus."
In this case certainly it was well borne out. He left us so strangely impressed with his ability and powers, having extorted from an unsuspected robber a full and voluntary confession. His mode was most simple. He called for some dry rice, over which he performed sundry rites, and uttered several prayers. He then threw over his shoulder a handful of rice, which he placed in a row, and giving each a handful of rice, desired them to chew it, informing them, in the most cool manner, that Vishnu would instantly point out the culprit by withholding from him the power of grinding the rice between his teeth. If he attempted to do so, the of the many arms would instantly punish him, and he would be cast into the air, and fall to try his powers of crawling, promising that a thief should thereby be convicted, and the innocence of the others be made manifest. We naturally smiled at the simplicity of the test, little expecting that the result would prove satisfactory. How surprised were we, then, on seeing the snake-charmer walk straight up to one of the hearers, and instantly challenge him to spit out into a plate the rice he had been vainly trying to chew. The man hesitated; his muscles seemed suddenly to collapse, and his sable countenance turned pale. In less than five minutes the unhappy wretch was on his knees, confessing his various deceptions and embezzlements. The rice was untouched by his teeth, and he was ordered to spit out the rice. In the supposition, we could not help admiring the schemes which had thus extorted from the culprit a confession of his guilt.

I have since seen the same experiment tried to discover a thief, and, strange to relate, never knew it fail.

A MAD LOVER.—At Bow-street, on Friday, an odd looking little man, whose large moustache and general expression of countenance gave him the appearance of a Pole, and who stated his name to be Richard Balfour, was placed at the bar, charged with annoying Miss Maria Leggett. Miss Leggett, a young lady of considerable personal attractions, stated that she first saw him in the Strand, where he called on her, and when he accosted her in Fleetstreet, as if she were a lady of title; he followed her a considerable distance into Regent street, and said that he was betrothed to her, and was determined to prosecute his suit. She got rid of him that time without having recourse to a Magistrate. In the month of May, 1839, he again followed her as she was passing down Regent street. To avoid him she entered a shop; he remained outside, and collected a considerable crowd round the door by his extravagant conduct: he called her "The Lady Elizabeth." The shopkeeper gave him into custody, and he was taken to Marlborough street. Witness did not know what became of him then. The next she saw of him was in September of last year, when she met him in the street in Cambridge street. She went into a shop to avoid him, and he remained outside waiting for her a considerable time, but at length went away. On Friday morning, again he met her in the Strand, and took hold of her by the arm, called her his betrothed, &c., and otherwise very much annoyed her. She then gave him into custody. Mr. Twyford questioned the prisoner at some length, when it appeared that he was an Englishman, and that he was a married man. The Magistrate ordered him to find bail, two sureties in £30 each, and himself in £30.

THE DUKE WHO THINKS ALOUD.—A Royal Duke is no more distinguished for the graceful urbanity with which he presides at any public dinner, given for any purpose, at any hour, and at any place, than for a constant habit of thinking aloud. You are in the pit of Covent Garden, and the Duke is sitting in the boxes, the overture begins, you hear a voice above your head, thus communing with itself. "Whenever I come to the theatre, I make it a point to dine at five o'clock!" The Royal Duke having addressed this information to his play-bill, takes his seat, and, throughout the play, keeps up a running accompaniment of ascent or descent to the scenes entrusted to the actors. At the Chapel Royal, however, his highness is equally audible, and equally faithful to his habit of communing upon all he hears. A few Sundays ago, the Minister and the Duke proceeded as follows:—Minister.—From all evil and mischief; from sin, from the crafts of the devil—(Duke.—To be sure; very proper—very proper. Minister.—From all sedition, conspiracy, and rebellion—(Duke.—Certain; very proper—very proper. Minister.—And Duke proceeded together almost to the end. However, the worthy clergyman had to offer a prayer for the sick. Proceeding in this pious task, he thus commenced:—Minister.—The prayers of this congregation are earnestly desired for—(Duke.—No objection—no objection!)

SONG OF THE SEDDY.

THE TIP-TOP SORT OF THING.
You bid me unobscure; ah, do you then doubt?—
Believe ye not all that I say?
Alas! you still must continue to pour,
I cannot unobscure to-day.
My heart, I indeed, would lay willingly bare,
Nor fear that it might cold impart.
To those or others, I trust, I wear
No covering over my heart!
You do not believe me, but coldly require
My perfect unobscure still—
Well, Susan, you say that it is your desire,
To see me on my tip-top way!
There! there! said I not I so covering were
On my heart?—Ah! if you feel you've been rash,
Then bid me, dear Susan, unobscure no more.
When the one shirt I have's at the wash.

Printed at the Courier Press, by Sarojee Debjee.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th October 1842.

With reference to the Notification issued by Government, on the 12th instant, publishing for general information, copy of the General Orders dated Simla the 30th ultimo, by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, announcing the occupation of Ghuznee, by the Cavalry Division of the Army, under the Command of Major General Nott, and of its entire destruction; and likewise the defeat of Mahomed Akbar Khan at Tezen, by the Forces under the Command of Major General Pollock, &c. &c. and the subsequent occupation of Cabool; &c. &c. the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has the highest gratification in publishing the following despatches, detailing the particulars of the operations on the above occasions.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council. J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

From Major General W. NOTT, Commanding field force, Afghanistan, To T. H. MADDOCK, Esq.

Secy. to the Govt. of India. With the Governor General, Head Quarters;

Dated Camp Ghuznee, 8th September 1842.

Sir, My despatch of the 31st ultimo will have informed you of my having defeated the Afghan army commanded by Shumshoodeen.

On the morning of the 5th instant, I moved on towards the city, full of men, and orange mountains running North East of the Fortress covered by heavy bodies of cavalry and infantry; the gardens and ravines near the town were also occupied. The enemy had received a considerable reinforcement on Cabool, under Sultan Jan.

I directed Major Sanders, of the Bengal engineers, reconnoitre the works, under escort of the 16th Bengal native infantry and a party of irregular cavalry. This brought on some smart skirmishing, in which our Sepoys behaved to admiration. Captain White, of Her Majesty's 40th regiment, commanding eight companies of the army, was pushed forward, accompanied by Anderson's troop of horse artillery, to support the reconnoitring party, and I at once determined on carrying the enemy's mountain positions before encamping my force. The troops ascended the heights in gallant style, driving the enemy before them until every point was gained.

The village of Bullal is situated about 600 yards from the walls of Ghuznee, upon the spur of the mountain to the North East, and observing it to be a desirable spot for preparing a heavy battery to be placed 300 paces in advance, I ordered it to be occupied by two regiments of infantry and some light guns, and retired the columns into camp.

The engineer officers, sappers and miners, and infantry working parties were employed under the directions of Major Sanders, during the night of the 5th, in erecting a battery for four 18-pounders; these guns were moved from camp before day-light on the morning of the 6th, before they had reached the position assigned them, it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated the Fortress.

I directed the City of Ghuznee, with its Citadel and whole of its works, to be destroyed. I forward Engineer's report.

In these operations our loss has been much less than might have been expected from the numbers and position of the enemy, and the fact of the troops being necessitated to move under range of the guns of the Fortress.

I enclose a list of killed and wounded. The exertions of Major Sanders, of the engineers, as usual most zealous, and my thanks are due him and the department under his charge.

I beg to notice the following officers: Brigadier General; Major Hibbert, commanding Her Majesty's 16th regiment native infantry; Captain White, Her Majesty's 40th regiment, commanding the light companies of the force; Major Sotheby and officers of the artillery.

I have every reason to be satisfied with my Staff, Captain Polwhele, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; Captain Waterfield, Aid-de-Camp; Captain Ripley, and Lieutenant Kay, Deputy Judge Advocate General. I continue to receive the greatest assistance from Major Leech.

I have, &c. (Signed) W. NOTT, Major General, Commanding field force, Afghanistan.

P. S. I have recovered about 327 of the Sepoys of the 27th Regiment Bengal native infantry, who had been sold into slavery and dispersed in villages 30 and 40 miles round Ghuznee.

(Signed) W. NOTT, Camp Rozeh near Ghuznee, 9th September 1842 MEMORANDUM.

On the morning of the 5th September 1842, General Nott moved his camp to take up a position before Ghuznee. An advanced party was ordered to protect a reconnoissance of the works undertaken by the Engineer department. On the approach of this party to the hills North of the city, it was opposed in force, but was immediately supported by the General, and thus reinforced cleared the hills of the enemy, and took possession of the village of the Bullal, within 400 yards of the city.

The General immediately directed this important point with the heights near the village to be maintained, and they were occupied by two regiments of native infantry, and two 9-pounder guns.

While these operations were going on, the Camp was established at Rozeh, 2 1/2 miles from the city. The guards required for the protection and general duties of the Camp absorbed so many men that but few were available for the duties of a siege. The General therefore determined not to invest the place in person, and directed the Engineer to concentrate the resources at his disposal in the spot, where protection might be most conveniently afforded to the siege operations.

With adherence to these instructions, the Engineer proposed to establish a battery on the ridge of the hill North of the town, in advance of the village of Bullal, and distant about 350 yards from the nearest point of the walls. From this battery it was expected that the four 18-pounder guns would lay open the thin flank-wall connecting the Citadel on the West with the town wall in a few hours. The defences of the Citadel could be swept from the same point by the light artillery, and the lines of loop-holed wall which would bear on the advance of the storming party were all viewed in enfilade from the site selected for the battery. The advance of the party to the assault could have been greatly facilitated by the existence of a thick dam of earth across the ditch, immediately opposite the point marked out for the breach. It was further proposed that the principal assault should be supported by two other attacks; one an attempt to blow in the water gate (both the others having been strongly built up, and the causeways in front thereof cut through) another to escalate a weak point at the Cabool gate, which could have been greatly aided by the fire of artillery from the hill.

This project met the General's approval, and at dusk on the 5th September, a working party composed of the sappers and of 100 men from the regiments occupying

the hill commenced work on the battery. By 4 A. M. on the 6th September cover for the party had been secured across the ridge of the hill, and so much progress made in the execution of the work as to lead to reasonable expectations that the four 18-pounder guns and two 24-pounder howitzers would be established in position, and ready to open their fire during the day.

Early on the evening of the 5th a brisk matchlock fire was kept up from the Citadel on the hill, but this gradually slackened, and at 10 P. M. had entirely ceased. The enemy's infantry had been observed at dusk crossing the river near the water gate, with the intention, it was supposed, of attacking the working party during the night; but towards the morning of the 6th, there were grounds for believing the Fort was evacuated. At day light this was ascertained to be the case by Lieut. North, of the engineers, who took possession at that hour of the water gate without opposition, leaving Ensign Newton and 20 Sepoys of the 16th native infantry in charge of the gate-way, and returning to the battery for further assistance. The whole of the working party was immediately moved into the town, of which and of the Citadel of Ghuznee they were in possession before sunrise.

(Signed) EDWARD SANDERS, Major, Engineers.

From Major E. SANDERS, Engineers.

To Major GENERAL W. NOTT, Commanding field force, Ghuznee.

Dated Camp Rozeh, near Ghuznee, 9th Sept. 1842.

SIR, On the occupation of the Fortress of Ghuznee by the troops under your command, I received orders from you to take measures for the destruction of the Citadel, to as great an extent as the means at command and the time afforded by a halt of two days would permit.

2. I have now the honor to report, that the engineering department attached to your force has been employed during the 7th and 8th instant, on the work of demolition, and to state the progress effected.

3. Fourteen mines have been sprung in the walls of the Citadel, all with good effect. The upper Fort has been completely destroyed; the second line of works extensively breached in two places; and the outer and lower walls have their revetments blown down and greatly injured in three places.

4. In several spots remote from the mines, the walls, though they have not fallen, are so seriously shaken by the explosion that unless immediate and energetic measures are adopted, on the departure of your force, for their repair and security they must crumble down during the ensuing winter.

5. The gateway of the town and Citadel, and the roofs of the principal building have been fired and are still burning.

I have, &c. (Signed) E. SANDERS, Major, Engineers.

Return of Ordnance Ammunition captured in the Fortress of Ghuznee, by the force under Command of Major General Nott, on the 6th of September 1842.

Table with columns: Description, Number, Remarks. Lists various types of ammunition like Bag. cartridge, Blue lights, Boxes, ammunition, musket, etc.

Return of the killed, wounded and missing of the field force under the command of Major General William Nott, in the engagement with the enemy before Ghuznee on the 5th September 1842.

Table with columns: Killed, Wounded, Missing. Lists various units like 2d troop Bengal irregular horse artillery, 1st troop Bombay horse artillery, etc.

(Signed) F. S. SOTHEY, Major, Commanding Artillery. (THOMAS COPY) (Signed) THOMAS POLWHELE, Captain, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

(COPIES.)

No. 237 of 1842.

From MAJOR GENERAL POLLOCK, C. B. Commanding in Afghanistan. To T. H. MADDOCK, Esq. Secy. to Govt. Pol. Dept.

Dated Camp near Cabool, 16th September 1842. SIR, I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor General, copy of my despatch to the address of Major General Lumley, Adjutant General of the Army.

I have, &c. (Signed) GEORGE POLLOCK, Major General, Commanding in Afghanistan.

From MAJOR GENERAL G. POLLOCK, C. B. Commanding in Afghanistan. To MAJOR GENERAL J. R. LUMLEY, Adjutant General of the Army.

Dated Camp Cabool, 16th September 1842. SIR, I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that on the 14th instant, we marched from Khoord Cabool to Bookhak. I took the precaution of sending parties to crown the heights of the Khoord Cabool pass, but we met with no opposition. On the 15th I moved on to Cabool and encamped on the race course. This morning I proceeded to the Bala Hissar, with the following troops; a troop of horse artillery under Major Delafosse; a company from each regiment of infantry under Lieutenant Colonel Taylor; the 3rd dragons under Major Lockwood; a troop of the 1st regiment light cavalry; a detachment of the 3rd irregular cavalry, with the whole of the General and Division Staff. The object was to plant the British Colours in the Bala Hissar on the spot most conspicuous from the city. The Prince Futeh Jung, who joined my Camp at Guadamuck, expressed a wish to go with the party, to which I assented. On our arrival at the spot selected, the Colours were hoisted, the Band of Her Majesty's 9th foot immediately struck up the national Anthem of "God save the Queen," and a Royal Salute was fired from the guns of the horse artillery, the whole of the troops present giving three cheers.

I have left the Colours in the Bala Hissar, to be hoisted daily as long as we remain. The infantry also remain under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, but they will be relieved on the arrival of Major General Nott, by a native regiment from his force. I expect General Nott will reach Cabool to-morrow or the next day. Since our arrival here we have not been able to obtain any certain information of Mahomed Akbar. It appears however that Ameen Oollah has separated from him.

Neither of them have ventured to return in the direction of Cabool. The following prisoners have come into Camp: Mrs. Trevor, with 8 Children; Captain and Mrs. Anderson, with 3 Children; Captain Troup and Dr. Campbell. Unless some very unforeseen circumstances occur, I expect to obtain possession of the remainder of the prisoners in the course of 8 or 10 days, with the exception of Captain Bygrave, who I regret to find, has been taken by Mahomed Akbar, and was with him during the action of the 13th instant.

I have, &c. (Signed) GEORGE POLLOCK, Major General, Commanding in Afghanistan.

No. 238 of 1842.

From MAJOR GENERAL G. POLLOCK, C. B. Commanding in Afghanistan. To T. H. MADDOCK, Esq. Secy. to Govt. Pol. Dept.

Dated Camp near Cabool, 17th September 1842. SIR, I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor General, copy of my despatch of date the 14th instant, to the address of Major General Lumley, Adjutant General of the Army.

I have, &c. (Signed) G. POLLOCK, Major General, Commanding in Afghanistan.

From MAJOR GENERAL GORGE POLLOCK, C. B. Commanding in Afghanistan. To MAJOR GENERAL J. R. LUMLEY, Adjutant General of the Army.

Dated Camp, Bookhak, 14th September 1842. SIR, I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that I marched from Seh Baba on the 11th instant, and arrived at Tezen the same day, when I was joined by Major General McCaskill, with the 2nd division. On the 12th I halted, in consequence of the cattle of the 2d division having suffered from effects of fatigue caused by their forced march; this halt the enemy imagined to be the result of hesitation, and in the afternoon attacked the picquets on the left flank, and became so daring, that I considered it necessary to send Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, with 250 men of Her Majesty's 9th foot, to drive them back; some sharp fighting took place, and the enemy were driven up the neighbouring hills, from the crests of which they kept up a heavy fire. Lieut. Colonel Taylor, however, with a small party crept up one end of the hill unperceived by the enemy, who were hotly engaged in their front, and lay concealed until joined by a few more of his men, when rushing up on the flank of the astounded Afghans, he inflicted a severe lesson, pouring in a destructive fire upon them as they fled down the hill. A Chieftain was found among the slain, who it is supposed was the brother of Khoodabux Khan. The Enemy remained inoffensive of our left flank, in consequence of this very well planned and gallant affair of Lieutenant Colonel Taylor's and withdrew to the right where they commenced a furious attack upon a picquet consisting of 80 men of the 60th regiment of native infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Montgomery, who sustained the assault with great resolution until reinforcements reached him, when the enemy were beaten off; in this attack the picquet had 4 killed, Lieutenant Montgomery and 17 men wounded; the enemy came so close that frequent recourse was had to the bayonet. Their attempts on the picquets continued throughout the night, but were invariably unsuccessful.

The valley of Tezen, where we were encamped, is completely encircled by lofty hills, and on the morning of the 13th it was perceived that the Afghans had occupied in great force every height not already crowned by our troops; I commenced my march towards the mouth of the Tezen pass, where I left two guns, 2 squadrons of Her Majesty's 3d dragons, a party of the 1st light cavalry and 3d irregular cavalry. The enemy's horse appeared in the valley, with the intention of falling upon the baggage, but it gives me very great pleasure to state, that the dragons and native cavalry (regular and irregular) made a most brilliant charge, and with such effect, that the whole body of the enemy's force was completely routed and number of them cut up.

The pass of Tezen affords great advantages to an enemy occupying the heights, and on the present occasion Mahomed Akbar neglected nothing to render its natural difficulties as formidable as numbers could make it. Our troops mounted the heights, and the Afghans, contrary to their general custom, advanced to meet them, and a desperate struggle ensued; indeed their defence was so obstinate that the British bayonet in many instances alone decided the contest. The light company of Her Majesty's 9th foot, led by Captain Lushington, who I regret to say was wounded in the head, ascending the hills on the left of the

valley, where we were encamped, is completely encircled by lofty hills, and on the morning of the 13th it was perceived that the Afghans had occupied in great force every height not already crowned by our troops; I commenced my march towards the mouth of the Tezen pass, where I left two guns, 2 squadrons of Her Majesty's 3d dragons, a party of the 1st light cavalry and 3d irregular cavalry. The enemy's horse appeared in the valley, with the intention of falling upon the baggage, but it gives me very great pleasure to state, that the dragons and native cavalry (regular and irregular) made a most brilliant charge, and with such effect, that the whole body of the enemy's force was completely routed and number of them cut up.

pass under a heavy cross fire, charged and overthrew their opponents, leaving several horses and their riders supposed to be killed, dead on the hill; the slaughter was considerable and the fight continued during the greater part of the day, the enemy appearing resolved that we should not ascend the Hutt Kotul; one spirit seemed to pervade all, and determination to conquer overcame the obstinate resistance of the enemy, who were at length forced from their numerous and strong positions, and our troops mounted the Hutt Kotul, giving three cheers when they reached the summit. Here Lieutenant Cunningham, with a party of sappers, pressed the enemy so hard, that they left in their precipitation a 24-pounder howitzer and limber, carrying off the trail on wheels. Having heard that another gun had been seen, and concluding that it could not have gone very far, I detached a squadron of dragoons under Captain Tritton, and two horse artillery guns under Major Delafosse in pursuit; the gun (a 12-pounder howitzer) with bullocks sufficient for the two guns were soon captured. The dragoons again got among the enemy and succeeded in cutting up many of them. Captain Broadfoot with the sappers advanced, and with the dragoons happened to fall in with another party of the enemy, of whom upwards of twenty were killed. I have ascertained, there were about 16,000 men in the field opposed to me, a considerable portion of whom was cavalry. Mahomed Akbar Khan, Mahomed Shah Khan, Ameen Oobah, and many other Chiefs with their followers were present, all of whom I have reason to believe have taken to flight. We have gained a complete victory and our enemies have suffered severely, having several hundreds killed, losing their guns and three standards, one of which was taken from the enemy's horse by the 1st light cavalry. Although many attempts were made at the baggage, none were successful, chiefly owing to the judicious and admirable arrangements of Lieutenant Colonel Richmond, commanding the rear guard, and for which he deserves the greatest credit.

The Lahore contingent, under the able direction of Captain Lawrence, has invariably given the most cheerful assistance, dragging the guns, occupying the heights, and covering the rear guard. White ascending Hutt Kotul and at Tezeen their long jezails told effectively in keeping the ground.

Major Skinner, Her Majesty's 31st foot, had been detached with a strong party on the night of the 12th, for the purpose of dislodging a body of the enemy on the heights in front of camp; this duty was performed with great gallantry the next morning, and his operations contributed much to frustrate the attempts of the enemy, on our right flank. As the Major's movements were for some time separate from those of the main column, I deem it expedient to annex his report.

The enemy being completely dispersed, we pursued our march and encamped at Khoord Cabool with our further opposition. The troops on this, as on all former occasions where they have been engaged with the enemy, showed the most determined valor, and I feel that I cannot too highly praise their conduct: each regiment seemed to vie with the others in their endeavours to dislodge the enemy, which they most effectually accomplished. I have received from Major General McCaskill, K. H., who on this occasion commanded the main column, every assistance, and from Major General Sir R. Sale, G. C. B., commanding the advance guard, the most zealous cooperation. The following officers have also given me every reason to be satisfied with their exertions: Brigadier Monteath, C. B., commanding the 4th brigade; Brigadier Tulloch commanding the 2nd brigade, and Brigadier White commanding cavalry brigade; Lieutenant Colonel Bolton, commanding Her Majesty's 31st foot; Lieutenant Colonel Richmond, commanding 33d native infantry; and Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, K. H., commanding Her Majesty's 9th foot; Major Skinner, Her Majesty's 31st foot; Major Huish, commanding 26th native infantry; Major Delafosse, commanding artillery; Major Cromwellin, commanding 1st light cavalry; Major Lockwood, commanding Her Majesty's 3rd light dragoons; Captain Napleton, commanding 60th native infantry; Captain Seaton, commanding 35th regiment light infantry; Captain Ferris, commanding Jezailchies; Captain Wilkinson, commanding Her Majesty's 13th light infantry; Captain Broadfoot, commanding sappers; Captain Tait, commanding 3d irregular cavalry, and Captain Lawrence, commanding the seikh contingent; Captain Abbott, Chief Engineer; Captain Abbott, commanding light field battery; Captain Alexander, commanding 3rd troop 2nd brigade horse artillery; Captain Backhouse, commanding mountain train, and Lieutenant Becher, commanding the sappers and miners. The services of Mr. Mackesson, commanding the bildars, have always been conspicuous. Superintending Surgeon Steven's care in providing for the conveyance and comfort of the wounded has met with my approbation. From Major Thompson, at the head of the commissariat department I have received every assistance; likewise from Captain Lane, Commissary of Ordnance, whose exertions have been unremitting throughout. From the following officers of my Personal and the General Staff I have on this as on every other occasion received the most effectual aid: Captain Macgregor and Lieutenant Pollock Aids-de-Camp; Lieutenant Sir R. Shakespear, Military Secretary; Captain Ponsonby, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain Codrington, Assistant Quarter Master General, Captain Riddell, Pay Master; Captain Macadam, Deputy Judge Advocate General; Lieutenant Mayne, officiating Deputy Asst. Quarter Master General. The following officers of division and brigade Staff have also effectively performed their respective duties; Captain Havelock, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; Brigade Majors Havelock, Smith, Wade, Lizard, and Brevet Captain Fitzgerald, artillery division Staff. I must not omit the expression of my regret for the fate of Hyder Ally, the native Commandant of the Jezailchies, a most gallant and enterprising soldier, who was killed while attempting to seize one of the enemy's standards.

I have the honor to forward reports from Lieutenant Colonels Richmond and Taylor, and Major Skinner, with returns of killed and wounded, and of Ordnance Ammunition and Stores captured. I have &c.

(Signed) G. POLLOCK, Major General.
Return of killed and wounded of the troops under the command of Major General Pollock, C. B. in the Tezeen valley and on the Hutt Kotul, on the 12th and 13th September 1842.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Horses	Mules and Yabos
	Native officers, Sergeants and Drummers, Rank and File.	European officers, Sergeants and Drummers, Rank and File.	Native officers, Sergeants and Drummers, Rank and File.	European officers, Sergeants and Drummers, Rank and File.		
3d-troop 1st Brigade horse arty.			1			
3d ditto 2d ditto ditto.			1			
2d compy. 6 battn. arty.						1
Mountain train			1			1
H. M.'s 3d light drag.			1			11
1st regt. light cavy.			5			5
3d irregular cavy.			4			7
H. M.'s 9th foot.	2	1	125			
H. M.'s 13th light Inf.						
Infantry.	1		5			
H. M.'s 31st Foot.	2		7			
26th regt. of N. I.	3		11			
33d regt. (right wing)	3	1	7			
35th light Infantry	3	1	8			
60th regt. N. I. (right wing)	5	2	122			
Capt. Ferris's jezailchies	1		2			
Captain Broadfoot's sappers	3	1	2	9		
Total	12	4	511	14	21	11
Total of killed and wounded	32		130		35	3
Total casualties			162		38	

(Signed) G. PONSONBY, Captain, Assistant Adjutant General.

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED,
Killed.
Commandant, Jezailchie regiment.
Wounded.
Captain Lushington, Her Majesty's 9th foot, severely.
Captain Geils, native infantry, slightly.
Lieutenant Norton, native infantry, severely.
Lieutenant Montgomery, native infantry, slightly.
(True copy.)
(Signed) G. PONSONBY, Captain, Assistant Adjutant General.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition and Stores captured on the line of march between Tezeen and Khoord Cabool, by the force under the command of Major General Pollock, B. commanding in Affghan.

Camp Khoord Cabool, 13th September 1842.

Description of Stores.	No.
Howitzers, brass, 12 pr. No. 30, weight 6 cwt. 2 qr. 6 lbs. cast 1836, Hutcheson, horse artillery piece	1
Ditto, ditto, 24 " " 35 " " 8 " " 22 " " cast 1828, T. T. Abuso, foot artillery piece	1
Sponges, 12 pr. howitzer	1
Ditto, 24 pr. ditto	1
Portfires, filled	55
Washers, common	4
" with hooks	4
Liech, 1 lb.	8
Box s, ammunition, 9 pr. or 24 pr. howitzer	4
Ditto, store	2
Fuses fill 4 5/8 inch	51
Ditto, ditto, 2 1/2 inch sizes, spherical case	99
Ditto, markers	1
Washers, 1/2 size driving, spherical case	1
Hand-pike, iron	1
Shaw catch	3
Setters, iron	1
Sockets, portfire	10
Shells, common, 24 pr. howitzer filled and set	1
" spherical case, 12 pr	9
Canister, 24 pr. howitzer	6
Ditto 12 "	6
Springs 9 pounder	1
Ditto 24 pr. howitzers	1
lip bands pole yoke	2
Swivel yoke	2
Hand-pikes, common	1
Chains, locking	1
Chains, traces	6
Ditto, pole or ditto	2
Wires, iron	1
Yokes, bullock	5
Ditto, ditto	7
Fuze holder	1
" tools	1
Carpenter's rule, (2 feet)	1
Adzes	1
Gimbets, of sorts	2
N. B. No tangent scales or elevating screws to either of the above pieces of ordnance.	

(Signed) H. DELAFOSSE, Major, Commanding artillery.
True copy.

(Signed) G. PONSONBY, Captain, Assistant Adjutant General.
Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, commanding Her Majesty's 9th regiment of foot, to Captain Ponsonby, Assistant Adjutant General.
Dated Camp Khoord Cabool, 13th September 1842.

Sir, I have to report for the information of Major General Pollock, C. B., commanding the troops in Affghanistan, that agreeably to his orders, I proceeded at 4 past 5 o'clock yesterday evening with 250 men of Her Majesty's 9th, to the support of the guards in charge of the public cattle feeding on the left of the Camp in the Tezeen valley, which were much pressed by the enemy. On clearing the left picquet, I was joined by Major Huish with a small party of the 26th native infantry. I threw forward a strong body of skirmishers, who quickly drove back those of the enemy on the plain, pursuing them to a range of low hills, where they made a stand till dislodged by our advance; further on I found the enemy in force, from 5 to 600, had taken post along the crest and on the top of a range of steep hills running near a mile from the Northward into the Tezeen valley; those towards the North were assailed by Captain Lushington, Her Majesty's 9th foot, with the left support and skirmishers, whilst I directed the attack against their front and left flank, which being turned, I ascended the heights between two ridges which concealed my approach till close to the summit and within 20 yards of their main body consisting of over 300 men. Collecting 30 to 40 men with Lieutenants Elmherst, Lister and Vigors, I ordered bayonets to be fixed, and the enemy to be charged, which was done with such resolution and effect, that the whole mass taken by surprise was pushed headlong down the hills, nor did they rally till out of musket shot. Their loss must have been very severe, as I observed numbers lagging behind to carry off their killed and wounded. As it was getting dark, I deemed it imprudent to pursue the enemy further, ordered the halt to be sounded, and after remaining in possession of the position for half an hour, retired with out molestation. It affords me great gratification to bear testimony to the spirit and gallantry displayed by officers and men on this occasion, especially Major Huish 26th regiment native infantry, Captain Lushington, and those concerned in the charge on the enemy. I beg to transmit a return of the killed and wounded.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. B. TAYLOR, Lieut. Col. 9th foot.
(True copy.)
(Signed) G. PONSONBY, Captain, Assistant Adjutant General.

Copy of a letter from Major Skinner, H. M. 31st foot, to Captain Ponsonby, Assistant Adjutant General.
Dated Bootkhak, 14th September 1842.

Sir, I have the honor to report, for the information of the Major General commanding the army in Affghanistan, that I ascended the heights above the Tezeen valley, in front of our Camp, with the detachment in the margin, on the afternoon of the 12th instant, and occupied the ridge till day-light next morning. From a communication with Major General Sir R. Sale, G. C. B., I learnt that I was to take the high peaks to the right of my position, and having driven the enemy from them, continue to operate among the lower hills to the head of the Hutt Kotul, on the right flank of the advance guard of the army. These peaks were occupied in some force by the enemy, who was however easily driven from them and cleared away to the higher hills on my right. I ascended the first peak which although the way was steep was not very difficult, in two small columns. The 1st, the company of Her Majesty's 9th and 26th native infantry under Captain Borton, of the 9th foot; the second under Lieutenant Sayers, of the 31st, composed of the 2 companies of Her Majesty's 31st foot and 33d native infantry, covered by the sappers and Jezailchies under Lieutenant Orr. I detached Lieutenant Sinclair, of the 13th light infantry, with the company of his regiment and one of the 35th native infantry, to the higher peak on the right hand, and supported him by Lieutenant Orr and the sappers, (after I had possession of the 1st peak) who ascended by steep ridges that connected them. Lieutenant Sinclair attained the summit of the hill without loss, driving the enemy away, and held it until the main column of advance came in sight, when he led his column on my right over the hills to the base of the higher mountains. The height I gained descended to the high road by a succession of small peaks, each connected by a narrow ridge; the enemy occupied with small parties each of these peaks, and was

driven in succession from them. Captain Borton, at the head of a party of the 9th foot, made a gallant charge upon a strongly posted party of the enemy, and drove them away; he showed a great deal of boldness however and made repeated attempts to recover his ground, taking advantage of the necessarily slow advance of the supporting parties from the steep and difficult nature of the hills. After I gained all the peaks, and the enemy had fallen back, I continued parallel to the main column over the hills to some distance beyond the top of the Hutt Kotul; considering the great number that at one time opposed me until the appearance of the main column drew them off, my loss was not great, while the enemy suffered considerably. I beg leave to bring to the notice of the Major General the very good conduct of the officers and men who were under my command.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. SKINNER, Major, H. M. 31st Regiment.
(True copy.)
(Signed) G. PONSONBY, Captain, Assistant Adjutant General.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Richmond, commanding 33d native infantry, to Captain Ponsonby, Assistant Adjutant General.
Dated Camp Bootkhak, 14th September 1842.

Sir, Major General Pollock, C. B., commanding the troops, having entrusted me especially with the command of the rear guard of the army from Tezeen through the Hutt Kotul pass, on the 13th instant, and having placed at my disposal the troops detailed in the margin, I have now the honor to report the operations of the day, for the Major General's information. Having made the necessary disposition of my force to protect the baggage in the valley of Tezeen, and to secure the gorge of the pass, the different picquets were gradually withdrawn to strengthen the latter. Soon after I observed a large body of the enemy collecting near the Fort of Tezeen, South

East of my position, and directed Lieutenant Douglas, whose guns had been previously posted on a commanding point, to open on them, but the distance proving too great for shells, the fire was discontinued. The enemy I suppose, encouraged by this, turned his cavalry in the valley to the number of about 600 men, with the evident intention of moving towards my post. I instantly decided on anticipating him, and as Captain Alexander's (horse artillery) three guns were still on the ground, I availed myself of his services, by sending forward his guns within range of the enemy, supported by the front squadron of Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons and a Captain Unett, one squadron of 1st light cavalry under Brevet Major Scott, and the detachment of 3d irregular cavalry under Captain Fair, with orders to charge the enemy if the ground proved favourable and an opportunity offered. This soon occurred, the guns having made good impression and the instant I observed the cavalry advance, the other squadron of dragoons was hurried forward under Major Lockwood, as a support, thus ensuring the success achieved by the spirited and gallant charge of their comrades in front, which completely dispersed the enemy, who left about fifty men on the field, and a standard, the latter taken by the 1st light cavalry, the bearer of which was cut down by Brevet Captain Good.

Having accomplished all I wished, the troops returned to their original position in excellent order, covered by the very effective fire of the guns directed by Captain Alexander and by a company of the 35th regiment light infantry, the latter ordered forward for the purpose. As the enemy showed no disposition to molest us further, and the whole of the baggage having entered the pass, the horse artillery and dragoons were permitted to commence their march, but before the latter had filed off, the enemy brought two guns to bear upon our position, which obliged me to place the remainder of the cavalry under cover of the high ground in the vicinity; these guns fortunately did no harm, and were soon after either withdrawn by the enemy, or silenced by a fire of round shot from Lieutenant Douglas' 9-pounder, ably directed by that officer and by Captain Lawrence, Political Agent, commanding the Seikh contingent, who handsomely volunteered his services on the occasion.

After allowing the main column and baggage to get well forward in the pass, I directed the remainder of the cavalry to enter, and followed with the infantry, the different parties of which gradually retired on the posts I had previously occupied, the enemy's infantry closing in and opening a heavy fire, which continued till we reached the top of the pass, a distance of 3 miles; and although I was compelled to hold my ground near the top of the pass for a long time, to admit of the guns and baggage passing over, I am happy to say that the enemy, though he pressed our several posts very warmly, did not then or at any other time obtain the slightest advantage, and at length desisted from molesting us, which enabled me to reform the troops and continue my march towards Camp, where I arrived about 8 o'clock P. M. with all the stores and baggage except a few loads of grain, also some camels and bullocks unable to proceed, which were destroyed on the road, agreeably to order.

My best thanks are due to the officers and men engaged, both European and native, for their cheerful endurance of fatigue under an intensely hot sun, and for their gallant bearing when in contact with the enemy; the whole seemed animated with one and the same spirit, which enabled them to overcome difficulties of no ordinary nature highly creditable to British soldiers and especially so to the Bengal Sepoys I feel it also just to notice the useful assistance afforded by the men of the Seikh contingent under Captain Lawrence, who took their full share of duty in the valley of Tezeen and in defending the different posts in the pass.

Accompanying I have the honor to forward a return of the killed and wounded which I rejoice to observe is not so heavy as might have been expected from the nature of the operations.
I have, &c.
(Signed) A. F. RICHMOND, Lieut. Col., 33d Regiment N. I. Commanding the rear guard.

P. S. On reaching the top of the Hutt Kotul pass, it was reported to Captain Lawrence, commanding the Seikh contingent, that Sirdar Akbar Khan was present in the Tezeen valley when the troops charged his cavalry.
(Signed) A. F. RICHMOND, Lieut. Col.
(True Copy.)

(Signed) G. PONSONBY, Captain, Assistant Adjutant General.
(True copies)
(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK, Secretary to the Govt. of India.

With the Governor General.
(True Copies.)
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Sec. to Govt.

Printed at the Courier Press, by Sorabjee Dorabjee.

POSTSCRIPT.

BOMBAY COURIER OFFICE, TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1842.

We lay before our readers the following important intelligence from the *Delhi Gazette* of the 8th October.

The news we have to present to our readers in this number, if not of very great length, is of great importance, for we have reason to believe that the report mentioned in our last issue of the release of all the prisoners with the exception of Captain Bygrave is true, but of equal importance, at least to the people of India generally, is the proclamation from the Governor General and to which we concede precedence over our correspondence announcing, as it does, that our troops are at once to be withdrawn within our own confines. The consummation so devoutly wished for is at last to take place and the worthless country, to support a war in which "our own fair provinces" have been impoverished and so much blood has been spilt, is, as it ought, to be left to take care of itself. So far so good, but before we proceed to further remarks we give the proclamation:—

PROCLAMATION.

SECRET DEPARTMENT;

SIMLA, THE 1ST OCTOBER 1842.

The Government of India directed its army to pass the Indus in order to expel from Afghanistan a Chief believed to be hostile to British interests, and to replace upon his throne a Sovereign represented to be friendly to those interests, and popular with his former subjects.

The Chief believed to be hostile became a prisoner, and the Sovereign represented to be popular was replaced upon his throne: but, after events which brought into question his fidelity to the Government by which he was restored, he lost by the hands of an assassin the throne he had only held amidst insurrections, and his death was preceded and followed by still existing anarchy.

Disasters unparalleled in their extent, unless by the errors in which they originated, and by the treachery by which they were completed, have, in one short campaign, been avenged upon every scene of past misfortune; and repeated victories in the field, and the capture of the cities and citadels of Ghuznee and Cabool, have again attached the opinion of invincibility to the British arms.

The British army in possession of Afghanistan will now be withdrawn to the Sutlej.

The Governor General will leave it to the Afghans themselves to create a Government amidst the anarchy which is the consequence of their crimes.

To force a Sovereign upon a reluctant people would be as inconsistent with the policy as it is with the principles of the British Government, tending to place the arms and resources of that people at the disposal of the first invader, and to impose the burthen of supporting a Sovereign without the prospect of benefit from his alliance.

The Governor General will willingly recognize any Government approved by the Afghans themselves, which shall appear desirous and capable of maintaining friendly relations with neighbouring States.

Content with the limits nature appears to have assigned to its empire, the Government of India will devote all its efforts to the establishment and maintenance of general peace, to the protection of the Sovereigns and Chiefs its allies, and to the prosperity and happiness of its own faithful subjects.

The rivers of the Punjab and Indus, and the mountainous passes and the barbarous tribes of Afghanistan, will be placed between the British army and an enemy approaching from the West, if indeed such enemy there can be, and no longer between the army and its supplies.

The enormous expenditure required for the support of a large force, in a false military position, at a distance from its own frontier and its resources, will no longer arrest every measure for the improvement of the country and of the people.

The combined army of England and of India, superior in equipment, in discipline, in valour, and in the Officers by whom it is commanded, to any force which can be opposed to it in Asia, will stand in unassailable strength upon its own soil, and for ever, under the blessing of Providence, preserve the glorious empire it has won, in security and in honor.

The Gov. General cannot fear the misconstruction of his motives in thus frankly announcing to surrounding States the pacific and conservative policy of his Government.

Afghanistan and China have seen at once the forces at his disposal, and the effect with which they can be applied.

Sincerely attached to peace for the sake of the benefits it confers upon the people, the Governor General is resolved that peace shall be observed, and will put forth the whole power of the British Government to coerce the State by which it shall be infringed.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India.

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
With the Governor General.

There is a vein throughout the above, which (without for a moment disagreeing with its general tenour) we feel inclined to quarrel with, for though it was decidedly bad policy in Lord Auckland to commence the war and still worse to attempt to carry through so enormous an undertaking in the paltry manner he did, good sense at least might have taught the present incumbent that no good could accrue by throwing all the blame upon him who has in this country no one to defend him and the implied censure of whose policy can do nothing but degrade the caste to which he belongs. It is scarcely fair for one Governor General to sit in judgment upon the acts of another and the doing so, under the peculiar circumstances of the two parties being opposed in politics, savours a little of that spirit which is fast ruining England. This proclamation will be read at all the native courts we suppose and its purport be understood to censure the acts of the late Governor General, by one who is an equal and will we fear carry with it the inference that one Governor has the power of openly proclaiming the incapacity of his predecessor; true it is that this policy does deserve censure but it is not for Lord Ellenborough to give it, whilst he lays himself open to the same from his successor; such acts we think tend to detract from the respect the natives should be encouraged to feel for the Government that rules them.

As regards the puppet "represented to be popular," has one proof been given to the public, upon which we can rely, of his treachery to our Government? are there not many who at this moment could bring evidence that he warned our authorities of their false position? and is not the general impression abroad, (and it is in regard to the public impression that we notice the proclamation) that Shah Soojah was used as a tool for our purposes and cast aside on the first pretence, his death, even, never having been officially announced. Entirely do we agree with Lord Ellenborough that "disasters unparalleled in extent were brought about by the errors in which they originated followed up by treachery" but glad as we are, (as we have always advocated,) to see them avenged it is rather a little ungenerous to talk of the "anarchy which is the consequence of their crime;" and it will be asked as it often has been, who drove them to that anarchy? no advocate have we ever been for mild measures when we had no alternative but to assert, however bloodily, our supremacy, and it is ourselves we fear, in the first instance unjustly, but latterly necessarily who were the originators of the anarchy and of much of the crime whose subsequent effects will be felt for many more years, than any trouble Dost Mahomed could have given us had we not interfered with him as unfortunately we did. It is indeed gratifying to see that a new system with regard to our tributaries and conquered powers is to be adopted and that a lesson has been taught us, for lesson it has been, that it is inconsistent with the principles and policy of the British Government to force a sovereign upon a people they do not wish for, if this principle and those contained in the latter paragraphs of the proclamation be acted upon, we may indeed hope to see the state gradually assume the importance it has lost, and the country and its people improve. We have not hazarded the above remarks, written at the moment of going to press from any desire to depreciate the importance of a document so satisfactory in many particulars to all lovers of order and peace, but only thought it honest, —advocates as we have all along been for the extreme measures too tardily brought into practice—even where life and property has been concerned—to remark upon those parts of a proclamation which would throw all the misfortunes of what was in the first instance a most unjust war upon the Afghans themselves, we have indeed left a fearful but necessary mark of our power through the country, but it is dreadful to think that all this has been brought about (even by his Lordship's own account) by errors which we suppose are yet to be enquired into.

We anxiously look forward now to the announcement of the destination of the Army of Reserve and in spite of many prophecies to the contrary still incline to think that it is to be used in the Punjab for the protection of Shere Sing against the swarm of hornets we have raised and leave on his frontier.

We return to our correspondence the release of the prisoners is mentioned in many letters besides those we give, and the fact of General Nott having detached on the 18th instant, a strong Brigade with the Kuzulbashas renders it altogether a matter upon which we may congratulate ourselves. Other letters mention positively that an express had passed through Jellalabad with the information that the prisoners with the one exception, are in General Pollock's camp. "Guns, Hindoostanees and every one recovered." We merely await the Governor General's notification, of the glorious event to spread it far and wide; the following is all we have received from the North West:—

Camp, Gundamuck, 22d September, 1842.

"A cossid or messenger arrived in our camp this afternoon. He had been entrusted with dispatches from General Pollock's head-quarters at Cabul, but came in

without them—having been maltreated and robbed by a party of Afghans, who still continue faithful to Ukhbar Khan, and, if not his followers, are enemies to the British; he, after getting out of the hands of these scoundrels, who took every bit of paper from him which they could find about his person, made the best of his way to Gundamuck. From the account he gives, it would appear that the Chiefs still remain with Ukhbar Khan, they went off in the direction of the Kohistan, and it is supposed are residing there near to the hills, into the niches and fortresses of which they can escape, if pursued, without the least fear of being taken. It is, therefore, to be feared that we shall not obtain possession of the wily scoundrel, except we can manage it by stratagem, and as we are not considered puppets, or even well versed in these matters, I much fear that General Pollock will have to return without the company of friend Ukhbar, who moves from place to place, and will not allow the salt to be placed upon his tail, nor will he hop upon the bird-limed twig: he is too old a bird to be caught with chaff, and if Pollock's instructions contain a distinct order to bring Ukhbar to India, the old General had better refer his master to the cook's recipe for dressing a hare—first, catch your hare; however there is no knowing what money may effect. A liberal offer of Company's R. may possibly cause a Judas to turn up amongst his followers, who, if he has the power to betray his master and deliver him over to us, will but receive a price for the forfeiture of his own life. The messenger brings with him the most pleasing, and perhaps the most satisfactory news that could be desired, for he states, that all the prisoners had been secured by the Kuzzilbashas and our party, and were on their way to Kabul. The man most distinctly affirms this to be the truth, and from his not having equivocated in the frequent relation of the circumstance, every one here is fully convinced of its authenticity. No doubt the despatches contained this very pleasing intelligence, and the loss is much to be regretted, because duplicates are seldom or ever sent, besides some intimation relative to our movement might have been enclosed, which would have given the greatest delight in our camp. We shall now be on the look out for an order to march towards Hindoostan, and I can assure you, that we shall hail such an injunction with the most lively joy. The Sikhs still constitute a part of our detachment at this place; every thing is peaceful and quiet around us at present. A party of one company from the 33rd Native Infantry, and forty troopers from the 10th Cavalry, have been ordered off towards Futtiabad, to escort stores and grain, &c. to this place.

Gundamuck, 22nd September, 1842.

"A cossid came in this morning from Cabul, but had been robbed of his packet of letters. He says, however, and has sworn every oath that we can think binding, that the Kuzzilbashas have got the prisoners. They surrounded the fort of Syghan, and on a promise being made of safety and a lakh of rupees they were given up without a shot being fired. He had not seen them himself for they had not arrived, but were on their road. Futteh Jung was King, Gholam Khan his Wuzer, Khan Sherreen Khan his Commander-in-Chief, Pollock's army on this side Cabul, and Nott's on the other. The brigade despatched by the latter had reached Argunleb. Ukhbar Khan and his party are in the Kohistan.

Camp, Jellalabad, 24th September, 1842.

About three hundred of the Sikhs belonging to the Native Infantry Regiment have left us for Peshawur via the Khyber Pass, and rafts are ready and preparing to take away the remainder, and to make a clearance, so that when the order arrives for moving towards India, we shall not be pestered with any charge which will prevent our making full and regular marches daily. This is a step which leads me to suppose that an early move is contemplated. I only hope it will turn out to be the case, for we have had quite enough of this penn'd up life, with not a single sweet to mix the bitters. One of the wounded in the late affair at Mamoo Khail, belonging to H. M's 9th Regiment of Foot, had his leg amputated on the 20th instant, but died shortly after the operation. Our Commandant only allows one gate of this immense fort to be open and the Afghans are not allowed to come inside, so a market for the sale of their commodities is kept outside the Peshawur gate. Report says that the prisoners at Cabul have been released; if this is true, we may look out for the order to move back to the provinces at once."

MERUT.—"We have sent no less than 24 lakhs of Treasure hence to Kurnaul. The escort left this morning under command of Captain Maitland, 72d N.I."

FEROZPORE.—"The 9th Cavalry marched towards Sukkur on the 1st instant, and it is supposed will only go as far as Bhawalpore, where they are desired to halt for orders. It is very probable that they will return."

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