



Table listing military appointments and commissions, including names like Ensign H. N. Robertson, Ensign J. A. Faulkner, etc., with their respective ranks and dates.

To the Fourth Class. Henry Harlet Edward Frere, 23rd Sept. 1842. Sum of Rs. 1000. Europe, on sick certificate for a period of two years, on the furlough allowance of Rs. 500 per annum.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. Bombay Castle, 24th September 1842. Lieut. T. R. Mose, assumed charge on the 17th inst. of the office of superintendent of police at Bombay.

NOTICE. A Post Office Packet for the Persian Gulf, per Honorable Company's Steamer Semiramis, will be closed to-morrow at 2 o'clock P. M.

NOTIFICATION. The Half Yearly Examination of Candidates for West and Clara Scholarships will take place at the N. E. Institution in the course of the third week of December next.

Shipping Intelligence. Arrivals. 29th Sept. Barque Ariadne, H. Campbell, master, from Greenock, 16th May. Passengers.—Mrs. Nicoll and Child, Messrs. A. Samerville, W. Hopkirk, J. Kerr, A. Durro, A. Sharp, R. Rausay, J. Murray, senior and J. Murray, junior, proprietors for the Times newspaper; Mr. and Mrs. P. Allerton, and family.

Table with columns: SHIP, AGENTS, PORT OF ORIGIN, DATE OF ARRIVAL. Lists various ships like Steamer Cleopatra, Windsor Castle, Victoria, etc., and their respective agents and origins.

Table with columns: SHIP, AGENTS, PORT OF ORIGIN, DATE OF ARRIVAL. Lists ships like Monarch, London, Madras, etc., and their agents and origins.

Table with columns: SHIP, AGENTS, PORT OF ORIGIN, DATE OF ARRIVAL. Lists ships like Boarded, Gaetano, Casimira, etc., and their agents and origins.

Table with columns: SHIP, AGENTS, PORT OF ORIGIN, DATE OF ARRIVAL. Lists ships like H. C. Steamer, H. C. Steamer, etc., and their agents and origins.

Table with columns: SHIP, AGENTS, PORT OF ORIGIN, DATE OF ARRIVAL. Lists ships like Neptone, Tyrer, John Knox, etc., and their agents and origins.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGERIE. Sept. 14th—English Brig Minerva, P. N. Mills, from Newcastle 1st April, Cape of Good Hope 10th July, and Madras 6th September, and English Ship John McLellan, D. McDonald, from Bombay 29th August.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS. Per Minerva Mrs. E. Mills. Per John McLellan, John Grant, eq. and Lieut. Longden.

Table with columns: SHIP, AGENTS, PORT OF ORIGIN, DATE OF ARRIVAL. Lists ships like Sept. 18th, Barque Sarah, W. F. Walker, from Pondicherry, etc., and their agents and origins.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES. 26th Sept. Assistant Surgeon M. Thompson, 11th N. I. from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES. Sept. 23th J. Pottinger, Artillery, to Ahmednugur.

DEATHS. On the 27th instant, Ellen, the beloved wife of Mr. T. H. Ryan, superintendent of raising Beams attached to the Collector of Continental Customs and Excise Department.

MARRIAGES. At the Cathedral, by the rev. Mr. Fisher, Lieut. John William Spyles, of the 41st Regt., Bengal native infantry, to Alicia W. de Lencastre, of 10 Octavia Street, London.

DEPARTURES. At Chittoor, on the morning of Sunday, the 11th Sept. 1842, the lady of Captain Pace, 30th Regt. N. I. of a son.

EUROPEAN OFFICERS BATTY. No. 5. To the Editor of the Bombay Courier. Mr. Editor.—In the good old times, whilst the judicious regulations established by a Cive and Hastings existed, that is up to 1824, the difference between a Lieutenant's marching and stationary pay, was (75) seventy five rupees.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier. Sir,—Look after your shillings and pence says the old Saw, and the Pounds will take care of themselves. So with the Government if they will only take care of their annas and pice, they will find their Rupees in safe keeping. A very trivial circumstance has brought me to this conclusion.

THE COURIER. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1842. We have received papers from Calcutta to the 17th, Madras to the 20th and Delhi and Agra the 17th Instant. We are compelled to be very brief in our notice of their contents, having been so occupied by preparations for the Overland Summary, and by the business of the Sessions, as to be altogether unable to devote sufficient time to this day's paper.

Considering the numbers of the opposing force and its strength, at the late action near Gandamak, we cannot but confess the list of killed and wounded to be more than we expected; and we have heard several Officers state it as their opinion, that were our soldiers instructed to adopt a more judicious method of fighting among the hills of Afghanistan, the loss in killed and wounded would be much more moderate than it has been in the present instance.

After having fully calculated on the termination of the monsoon, and describing the thunder and lightning of last week, as an expiring effort of our rough periodical visitor, we were most unexpectedly assailed by rain and storm of unusual violence and duration, which reached their height between 11 and 12 o'clock on Wednesday night. The gusts were frequent, and very violent—we have not heard of any accidents among the Shipping in the Harbour, although apprehensions were entertained as to their safety. All day yesterday, the weather continued windy and wet;—if it do not moderate before Saturday, the Steamer will have a boisterous start for Suez.

of candidates for the Agricultural Secretaryship, vacant by the withdrawal of Dr. Mounst—describes himself as only deterred from adding his name to the list, by his modesty—and that he is only to be tempted by a Deputation. His qualifications are perhaps equal to those of some who have less modesty to obstruct their advancement in life—namely:—he keeps a manly, and knows peas from turnips—when they are dressed.

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AGRA UKHBAR, Sept. 17. We learn also, from another source, that Sir Robert Sale's Brigade was to join General Pollock on the 2nd Sept., and Brigadier Montague's on the 4th, and that the whole force would most likely move on Cabool on the 5th or 6th.

Camp Gandamak, 1st September 1842. On the 5th you duly received our letter of a erydy containing an account of the morning's reconnaissance, we have very interesting news to tell you. This morning, at the moment of every one, Feesh, which accompanied by one follower only made his appearance in Camp, having made his escape from the Bala Hisar eleven days ago. He effected his escape by cutting a goodly hole in the wall, and by means of our kind and unobtrusive aid, was enabled to make his escape by the same hole. He was accompanied by five days in their pursuit of the city and its environs.

Sal's Brigade is to start on the 2nd inst. instead of the 1st day, it will probably for the sake of the cattle make two marches, instead of the one, and will be accompanied with an advance of five hundred men, which will be the 3rd or 4000 men of Akbar's horse at Hazarak, a valley a little off the direct road towards Cabool, and which is a very fertile and rich soil, and it is not improbable that we may make a separate affair of it, and not advance on Cabool, or move our Camp from its present position, we have seen the great number of camels, and the dreadful deficiency and miserable condition of carriage, camels, delay the prosecution of our main object, and render our arrival at Cabool not so soon as we would wish it to be. No news has yet been heard of Nott's except reports, since he left Candahar, which he did three days earlier than the time intimated to Pollock. This want of information concerning his movements is a great perplexity to the general, and we must render a receipt to the general, in a very positive report of his being at Gandamak having been heard at Cabool, that Akbar had then sent the greater part of his Cavalry to Chitaur, and to the mountainous districts. Pollock's forerance (they now 4-days tolerance to Akbar's) in stopping the work of destruction, the promises of supplies, except the articles of grain which are dirt cheap and which he has been unable to procure, are very trifling. Grain or Atta has yet been brought in. However a chief a march ahead has promised to supply the whole Army with a month's provisions, regarding him, shall be made known as soon as possible. The farthest promise we can be performed, we shall see and you shall hear on some future day.

(From a Contributor.)—In the exciting posture of our affairs, it is not surprising that the press is very tantalizing, but most probably, while we pen this the Union Jack is floating on the walls of the Bala Hisar. Gratifying as our revisiting that capital—whose very name is now so hateful to all Indian ears—must be to all concerned for our national honor we candidly confess that we look with almost equal interest to the safe of the unfortunate prisoners. There are several reports of a flight of the British Cavalry to sit the truth from such a conflicting chaos; but the detention of General Pollock at Gandamak is ascribed to two motives, one the intimation from General Nott's camp of his advanced state; the other that the Affghans are now willing to secure good terms for themselves, by the release of our prisoners. A correspondent writes, on what he calls good authority, that the Kuzzibey has been possessed of them; but, not knowing the source from which the authority comes, we are compelled, though unwillingly to give it with much reservation. We know Akbar Khan to be baseless and treachery personified, and what so likely that such a report should be countenanced by so consummate a villain. He exhibits in his conduct on the one hand, and a paltry sum of two annas required to cite a party before Magistrates to answer for a misdemeanor, it looks quite ridiculous and betrays a lamentable want of good sense and judgment on the part of those to whom was left the determination of Police charges. This one may well be doubted to the advantage of government without acting to the detriment of those who may be in search of justice.

Considering the numbers of the opposing force and its strength, at the late action near Gandamak, we cannot but confess the list of killed and wounded to be more than we expected; and we have heard several Officers state it as their opinion, that were our soldiers instructed to adopt a more judicious method of fighting among the hills of Afghanistan, the loss in killed and wounded would be much more moderate than it has been in the present instance. Instead of marching straight a head, bolt upright, in strings, like so many camels, one behind another, we think it would be more judicious to teach the soldiers to move in extended order, taking advantage of every rock, bush or other cover offering itself, taking a lesson from an even improved British Militia, the loss in killed and wounded would be much more moderate than it has been in the present instance. When Sir Henry Fane was at the head of the Army, we remember to have seen it ordered, that all the Regular Regiments of the line were to be instructed, (if we recollect rightly after the confusion drilling season had passed, and during the rains,



