

may be said to occur twice a week, that is, on the days of publication—he deals in a wholesale manner, and is not on the treacle with no sparing hand. He is just the man we should pick out of the mass, to write an epitaph, or a funeral oration—but not our own just yet. We have fresh in our memories, the expressions of scorn, with which the correspondents of all the Indian papers, save the *Times* and *Hurkaru*, were assailed—they were stigmatized as unworthy of credit, as visionaries, or worse, whilst the writers for the *Times* were applauded to the echo. The latter well-informed and inflexible gentlemen told the *Times* that they would not, because they could not, advance—that there was no possibility of procuring baggage cattle and other necessary supplies—with a tissue of other rank nonsense to the like effect—this trash was foisted upon the Public for months copiously illustrated by the brilliancy of unrivalled Editorial wit. People who hear the same unvarying tale for a long time, insensibly fall into the belief, that there is something in it more than idle speculation; just as a *fabulist*, is often brought to believe at last, a story, which he has long been in the habit of imposing upon his hearers as truth. The *advance*, however, has been made, and with some success too, and the veracious, far-seeing, Afghan-loving, correspondents of the *Times* after alarming the Public mind with their valorous effusions, and communicating their own terrors to the breasts of all those at home, who read the *Times*, and who had friends or relatives in Afghanistan; must now perceive that they have brought discredit upon their organs, by making it the vehicle for the dissemination of false principles, founded upon unsupported assertions, and illogical and unsound conclusions. They must now perceive that the gift of judgment has not been so lavishly dispensed in their favor, as they once fondly imagined—and that (whatever else may be) political writing is not, their forte—or among their accomplishments.

Our sturdy little band of correspondents never varied from the one "unvarnished tale" they told—under every circumstance, and at all times, they said they were ready, able and right willing, to advance,—they grumbled most loudly it is true, at being kept inactive—and treated the imaginary obstacles and difficulties presented to their view in the letters of the timid and apprehensive, as British Soldiers should do, with contempt—they have had the first instalment of their reward, in their glorious successes—and in the approbation of every well-wisher to his country's honor and renown.

The *Madras Herald* reprints the *First Annual Report* from the Governor of the Madras University—the only portion of that Report to which we have directed our attention, or desire that of our Readers, is the following:—

The Report says "It may seem a strange anomaly, and it is a striking one—that the Natives in their own land, should be barred, by rules of practice or by rules of law, from the free exercise of their own talents, and the free employment of their own attainments in whatever avocations of life they may desire to engage in. In the profession of the Law, this is, nevertheless, (unavoidable from the peculiar current of political events) the case." Now, the profession of the laws contemplated by the Report, is not Native Law, or the profession of Vakeels in the Native Courts—but English Law—that of a Lawyer in the Supreme Courts of India. It is admitted that already a native is admissible, under the discretion of the Judges, to practise as an Attorney although he cannot "attain a qualification to practise as an Advocate in the Supreme Court."

With all respect for the gentleman who have drawn up the Report—we do not see that there is any strange and striking anomaly, that the Natives of India should have hitherto "barred from practising" in the capacities of Attorney and Council in the Supreme Courts.—On the contrary we think that the facilities for the admission of Attorneys to practise in India, have been already unduly extended. Now before entering upon the consideration of this subject even in the cursory manner time or space will admit of our doing, we would premise, that we yield to no other Journalist in India, in an anxious desire to extend the blessings of a liberal education, to all classes of the Natives of this vast country—but we never entertained the Quixotic notion that this can be the work of a year, or of any given time—it must be slowly progressive—if we are to judge from our past experience of the genius of the people and their mental capabilities. Let us look at the requirements expected from those who are admitted to the practise of the Law at home, and we shall find that an Attorney previously to being admitted must pass the ordeal of a severe examination—a competent knowledge of Law in all its branches is required at his hands. Some classical knowledge—and good moral character, are amongst the qualifications. Educated at home, even boys insensibly acquire some knowledge of Law—either from family involvements, or some other accidents—ones cannot read a Newspaper without falling upon some disquisition or report involving legal doctrines or principles—For the most part, a youth intended for the legal profession, obtains a classical and general education—and after his school days are over, if not sent to the University to complete his education, he is employed for five years, in the office of a Master, where he learns by practical experience and collision with brother clerks, and others, what will at a future time be expected from him in his legal capacity.—If the principles of the youth be good—his honor unimpeachable, and his truth unquestioned—Society may find him a useful member, when the affairs of others are entrusted to his care and keeping—but if on the other hand, you reverse the picture, and give him the opportunities of an attorney's office, with unsettled principles—no fixed notions of honor—and the necessity for observing the strictest veracity in all the relations and business of life,—the great probability is, that he will turn out one of the plague spots on Society,—one of the licensed pests that infest the world, and destroy the peace and harmony of all ranks and classes. To guard against the admission of such men, the utmost vigilance and precaution are exercised at home—often unsuccessfully, but fruitlessly there, how hopeless must the attempt be in India, where all private intercourse with the individual and his family is necessarily forbidden, where you only see him in his holiday face—where you cannot make personal investigation as to his private character with any fair chance of success—where education is only in its infancy—where you have not as yet established the European Standard of principle, honor and truth and where it is improbable until the country be Christianized, such a standard can ever be established. We must not be understood as

arguing against the eventual admission of Natives even to "the Bench itself" in the words of the Report, but as strongly contending that it would be now premature, and would, in our estimation work great and irreparable mischief to the true Native interests.

It will be readily granted to us, whether in a spirit of pleasantry, or from sad experience of the past—that Attorneys have great opportunities for working mischief, if they feel so disposed. Is it rational then, to increase those opportunities, by the admission of practitioners who have not the same restraints to fetter them? Let us first educate and prepare the class from which practitioners are to be selected, and then it appears to us, it will be time enough to confide such important and responsible trusts to their keeping. The idea of sufficiently educating one of the *Alumni* of the Madras University, by three years study, for the discharge of the duties of an Attorney in India, appears preposterous. We said before, and we now repeat we think the facilities already too great for the admission of Attorneys to practise—We do not believe, wedded as we are to our old prejudices in favor of the Mother Country, that to a European student three or even five years apprenticeship in India would suffice to teach him his profession—we will go farther and give it as our opinion, that India is not a proper school for teaching the practical working of the Law of England. There are many reasons why we think so—and every regularly educated Practitioner will feel the truth of our views without their embodiment in words—Besides, more is required of a legal practitioner than mere knowledge of his profession—knowledge of life,—of character—are requisite—and where is a Hindoo youth educated in the Madras University to learn those important ingredients of available practical knowledge?

As it is admitted that the Judges may use their discretion and admit Natives to practise as Attorneys, why have none offered themselves as Candidates? We imagine they are deterred from a sense of their unfitness from want of early education, and free intercourse with Europeans whose laws are to be administered—They have the difficulty of learning a foreign law in a foreign language to contend with—and they are fully sensible that until great moral changes shall be effected—they would not stand on a fair or equal footing with the regularly admitted Attorney from Westminster Hall.

With respect to their being admitted *Barriers*, we do not see that the same objections lie—because a brief Barrister is one of the most innocuous of treated beings—he is like a wasp without a sting—he can injure nobody—and if an ungrateful and indiscriminating World should forget his legal existence, or overlook his capabilities, he may after a fair trial shake off the dust of his shoes at the door of the Court House, and betake himself to the cultivation of the Earth or the Muses—and become either a farmer or a poet—or haply, like some of our acquaintance, seek refuge from the ills of Poverty, in the Editorial Chair of some Newspaper!!

"If one class, rather than another has occupied our thoughts, it is that of a class in jurisprudence and local law. But here we pause, under the influence of considerations forced upon us by the political and social condition of the Natives of this country. We are driven to surmise as to the practical objects and practical inducements to Native youths to enter on studies of so high a character. It may seem a strange anomaly and it is a striking one—that the Natives in their own land should be barred, by rules of practice or by rules of law, from the free exercise of their own talents, and the free employment of their own attainments in whatever avocations of life they may desire to engage in. In the profession of the Law, this is, nevertheless, (unavoidable from the peculiar current of political events) the case. We do not speak of the Native Law, or the profession of Vakeels in the Native Courts. The general outlines and principles of such law may deserve to be studied, and it is indeed requisite that they should be so.—But there is no system of law, or of the study of a science—and a studious inquiry into its baseless intricacies and contradictions involves the worst waste of time. The profession of a Vakeel is at best little other than that of a practiser in forms and modes. There is no doubt that sound instruction in the principles of law, as well as a knowledge of the regulations of Government, and of the prevailing general rules of property and of rights among the Natives, would conduce much to raise the standard of efficiency among these practitioners, and eventually improve the quality of Native law itself, and the administration of justice generally. But these distant and speculative benefits can hardly prove sufficient incentives to Native youths to engage in the study of law as a science—and with no other persons than those practising the Native Law in the Mofussil Courts, or of rising to an inferior judicial office in administering it. The ambition of such Students would require to be turned to professional practice of a higher quality. The profession of the law we advert to, and from the practice of which Natives are more or less debarred, is that of the English Law—that of a Lawyer in the Supreme Courts of India which is impossible for a Native to attain a qualification to practise as an Advocate in the Supreme Court. He is admissible, under the discretion of the Judges, as an Attorney—but it remains yet to be proved by an example, whether that discretion will ever be so exercised. It may appear startling to some that the practice of a learned profession—the avocation, an emblem of an elevated and honorable position, and the honors of the Bar—may, even in remote possibility, be the objects of ambition to the Native community. We think it is not premature that even these considerations should be broached; that they should no longer be utterly banished from their contemplation. A beginning has now been made, and may be, only a beginning. But if a Collegiate class in jurisprudence and local law is founded, a beginning is made. In the Supreme Court, Solicitors may be admitted to practise after merely three years service as Clerk to a Solicitor. It cannot be denied that amongst many literally educated and literally bred individuals of that branch of the legal profession, there are also many practising in the Supreme Courts of India who without meaning any disparagement to it will be allowed can boast of no further than the most elementary English Education, and such proficiency in professional practice as could be obtained by a three years Clerkship, and subsequent party experience. The High School can already produce several Scholars, whose measure of educational qualification for the study of the Law, exceeds what has been just alluded to. It can produce one whose attainments (with the exception of classical literature) may fairly stand a comparison with those of the best educated classes of the European community in any department of life. We know of no just or rational grounds of prohibition against Natives of this class engaging in department of his honorable and distinguished profession, save that it is founded on their incapacity. We open the profession of medicine and of civil engineering to the Native aspirant. We exhibit to his reflection the usefulness, the emoluments, the honorable distinction in Society, and in the public service, attainable by eminent qualifications in these pursuits. Should we shut out the students of law from his appropriate sphere of action, and point out to employments beneath his pretensions? We would by no means go out of our way to stir questions of this nature inopportunistly. But we have to consider the expedience—advocated by Lord Auckland, and much weighing on our own minds—of founding a Collegiate class in jurisprudence and local law. And we are constrained to pause, as our reflections as

to the object and utility of such an institution. By it we could only propose to supply those sound and fundamental qualifications, which should enable professional Students to engage in the study of *Professional Law as a science*, and with a view to *eminent and honorable practice*. Should such foundations be thereby laid—and should the means be opened to the subsequent acquisition of professional and practical law—we conclude it must be fit and just that an access should be opened to the employment of such attainments, and of that talent by which they have been acquired. It is upon the assurance of such results that the expediency of organizing this Collegiate class of jurisprudence and local law must altogether rest."

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, OCTOBER 12.

If we have had occasion and good grounds for remarking on the extraordinary silence preserved by the Government regarding the service of General Nott and his brave army, we are convinced the following ample recognition of his and their claims to the gratitude and consideration of the Government will be received by the whole of the Indian Army as a most honourable amende, for the apparent slight hitherto put upon them. The late hour at which the orders reached us, and our anxiety to lose no time in giving the whole to our readers, must exonerate us from saying more than expressing our opinion, that the Governor General has done justice to both General Nott's and General Pollock's force, and that Captain Craigie has received a reward commensurate with, but by no means superior to his merits.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

SIMLA; OCTOBER 4TH, 1842.

The Governor General earnestly desirous of evincing the gratitude of the Government towards the brave officers, officers, and non-commissioned officers and privates engaged in the operations of the present campaign in Afghanistan, and in order to bring into full view the services of the Commander in Chief, to declare the following resolutions:

1. All the general officers, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates engaged in the operations of the present campaign in Afghanistan, and in order to bring into full view the services of the Commander in Chief, to declare the following resolutions:
2. In perpetual commemoration of their distinguished services in the operations of the present campaign in Afghanistan, the 2nd and 3rd regiments of Bengal native Infantry shall be hereafter regiments of light infantry.
3. The 2nd and 3rd regiments of Bengal native Infantry shall be hereafter regiments of light infantry.
4. The 2nd and 3rd regiments of Bengal native Infantry shall be hereafter regiments of light infantry.
5. The 2nd and 3rd regiments of Bengal native Infantry shall be hereafter regiments of light infantry.
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19. The 2nd and 3rd regiments of Bengal native Infantry shall be hereafter regiments of light infantry.
20. The 2nd and 3rd regiments of Bengal native Infantry shall be hereafter regiments of light infantry.

On the reverse of these several medals will be inscribed the words
Victoria,
1842.
9. To every officer, non-commissioned officer and Private, present within Kelat-i-Ghizile, and forming part of the garrison thereof, during the late investment and blockade of that fort, will be presented a silver medal, which will be inscribed with the superscription of "Kelat-i-Ghizile," and on the reverse the word "Victoria."
10. All the medals above mentioned are to be worn suspended to a ribbon similar to that which will be given with the medal, which will be henceforth the military ribbon of India.
11. The regimental colours of the regiment of Kelat-i-Ghizile will be composed of three colours of the military ribbon of India, and the centre thereof will be inscribed the word "Kelat-i-Ghizile."
12. The Governor General will, after communication with an Adjutant-General, in England, the Commander-in-Chief, represent to the authorities in England the high services rendered by the officers of Her Majesty's and of the Indian Army in the operations of the present campaign in Afghanistan, and in order to bring into full view the services of the Commander in Chief, to declare the following resolutions:
13. Medals similar to those presented to the General officers, officers, non-commissioned officers and Privates of the Indian Army will be presented to the officers, officers, non-commissioned officers and Privates of Her Majesty's Army having respectively similar claims to the honor of wearing such medals; but the authority to wear such medals depends upon Her Majesty's most gracious pleasure.

In consequence of this measure it will be necessary to modify the scale of distribution of the infantry portion of the Shah's force, as notified in the Governor General's Order of the 19th of June last, and of the 24th and 25th of August. Officers now in command of the 24th and 25th regiments of the late Shah's force will immediately on the receipt of the order, forward to the Adjutant General of the Army, a present state of their respective corps, and His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to give the necessary orders for drafting the remaining native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, Drummers and Sepoys, into native infantry corps of the line, according to the principles laid down in the Governor General's Order above quoted.

The following is to be considered the establishment of the extra regiment of native infantry:

- A second in command.
 - An Adjutant.
 - 8 Quarter Masters.
 - A Sergeant Major.
 - A Quartermaster Sergeant.
 - 8 Subadars.
 - 8 Suddars.
 - 40 Havildars.
 - 40 Naicks.
 - 16 Drummers.
 - 80 Sepoys.
- (Signed) J. STUART, Lieut. Colonel,
Seey. to the Govt. of India. Milly. dept.

NARRATIVE OF EVENTS AT BAMEEN AND RESCUE OF THE PRISONERS.

Camp Kabul, 22d September, 1842.

I am sure you will be delighted to hear of not only myself but the whole of our unfortunate Prisoners (with the exception of Bygrave) being once more under the protection of the British Flag after a captivity of 84 months.

On the morning of the 25th ultimo (August), we duly received an order from the Mahomed Ukhbar Khan to prepare for our immediate departure towards Toorkistan. We started at 10 P. M. Troup and Bygrave remaining with the Sirdar and Mrs. Troup and family, Anderson, Mrs. A. and Children and Dr. Campbell, in consequence of the illness of the ladies; our escort consisted of 300 Infantry under the Command of Salih Mahomed Khan formerly a Subadar in our friend Hopkins' Corps and who deserted to Dost Mahomed at Bameen in September 1840. We arrived at Bameen on the Toorkistan frontier on the 3d instant. During the march as Salih Mahomed and I had become rather intimate, on the morning of the 29th August I privately proposed to him that if he would forsake Mahomed Ukhbar and carry us off through the mountains in the direction of Nott's force, which we heard was near Ghuznee, and make us over to the General, we would give him a Lakh of Rupees. At that time he appeared to think it very doubtful which party would gain the day and laughingly said such a thing was, if not an impossibility at least a matter of great difficulty. As I had some doubts of the man's inclination to serve us I thought it was advisable to give him a digest of what I had mentioned until a more favorable opportunity offered. The next day Lawrence, to whom I had mentioned my proposition again spoke to our Commandant regarding the Lakh of Rupees. At Bameen our whole party was put into two forts in the most miserable dirty hovels you ever saw. The Officers, Ladies and Children into one and the European Soldiers into the other. Our situation was not very comfortable, but conceivable having nothing but a prospect of slavery and a dungeon as our fate in Toorkistan, Mahomed Ukhbar having declared before we left Kabul that he would distribute us amongst the various Tartar Chiefs in the event of our Troops marching on the Capital.

On the 10th (Sept.) we heard of Ghuznee being destroyed by Nott's Army, and on the 14th we heard of our horrid fate that the order arrived during the night for our immediate departure to Kooloom. Shortly afterwards, I received a message from Salih Mahomed Khan that he wished to see Lawrence, Pottinger and self to a private conference.—I very soon obeyed the summons having an inkling that it had reference to my former offer of a Lakh of Rupees. When we were assembled on the morning of the 14th, the Sirdar came from the Sirdar for our instant march to Kooloom and produced the letter which stated that we were to be made over to the Walee or Chief that all orders regarding us were to be obeyed; he then went on to state that Syud Moortaza Khan, who was formerly employed by me during the siege, had brought him a message from Moonshah Moulana! that on condition of our release and going to give the sum of Rs. 20,000 Rupees, and Rs. 1000 per month and subsequently added 4 months pay to each Sepoy on condition of their taking us into Kabul. We had now fairly committed ourselves, as we knew that in the event of our hereafter falling into the Sirdar's hands through treachery or otherwise, the lives of us who had signed the paper, (I ought also to have mentioned Mackinnon's name as he had attached his signature) would pay the penalty. On the morning of the 12th Salih Mahomed's flag of defiance was hoisted on one of the towers of our fort; he wanted money to pay his troops; some kafilas coming in at the time from Toorkistan, he levied a tax on them. The Governor not bringing himself forward in assisting us he deposited him and put up another. The look merely and the name of Ahmed Khan received an intimation that neither he nor his 100 soldiers were required any longer, and that they were to be seized if they delayed their departure. On the 13th those agents had all taken their departure; on the night of the 13th I went outside of the fort, when every thing was quiet, and brought the water from a cistern that had been left in the ditch, and hourly expected, as we imagined our troops must be somewhere near Kabul the Sirdar would for a certainty bolt in our direction—the river being at some short distance off our water might be cut off. On the 14th all the principal Chiefs came in to make their obeisance to us and tendered every kind of aid. We all subscribed such small sums as we could afford to lay in a little godown of our own, and I undertook this part of the work with about 5000 rupees which I had collected; on the 15th it was thought advisable to send 3 or 4 Officers into the Sirdar's fort, as we had been promised muskets for them, and my mess consisting of Burnett, Alston, Crawford and self, removed our beds and the baggage into the Sirdar's fort, and we dug wells, filled the ditch, repaired the holes and were all busy as bees. When we heard of Mahomed Ukhbar's defeat at Tazeen all our preparations for a siege were stopped and we determined to force our way to Kabul with our small guard and to effect our release solely through our own exertions; on the morning of the 16th, we took our departure and marched about 15 miles off; on the 17th crossed the Kaloo mountains, 13,000 feet high, and halted near Kharzar where we were met by 610 Kuzilbash Horsemen who had come to our aid under command of Sir Richmond Shakespear. On the 19th we were met on the road by General Sale with 1,000 Cavalry, 1,000 Infantry and 2 guns, who had the day before come out to our assistance from Kabul, and thank God that we were more breaded the air of freedom. I was anxious to push on to Kabul, and started again in the evening with 2 of my Kuzilbash friends to Kila Kazeer where Genl. Nott's force was encamped, stopped the night with my friend Dr. Mackinnon, and came on here on morning of the 21st, and took up my quarters with my friend Dr. Mackinnon, when there was a royal salute fired, and here we are all as happy as men and women can be who but a few days ago had scarcely a hope of any other fate than the dragging on unmerciful existence in some dungeon in Toorkistan, Mahomed Ukh-

bar had sent orders to put to death all those who were too weak to proceed to Kooloom.

DELHI.—Our weather still continues fine The salute for the re-capture of Ghuznee and Kabul was fired this morning. Mr. Metcalfe, our Commissioner, left Simlah for Delhi on the 6th instant.

Captain Dyke, D. P. Commissioner of Ordnance arrived on the morning of the 10th instant to take charge of the Magazine.

Our letters say the 2d European Regiment may be expected in Delhi about the 26th. They were at Goomingunge on the 24th, all in good health and spirits but somewhat retarded in their progress by the heavy rain which had fallen. A report here had it that the Regiment was proceeding via Meerut.

A dispatch was received during the week with orders to hasten the departure of the 1st company of sappers to Bundelkhand, who left this morning under command of Lieutenant Cunningham, Engineers.

ARRIVALS.—8th October, Captain Lamb, 51st Regiment proceeding to Simlah, as Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; Lieut. A. Veneay, 33d Regiment, proceeding to join the head-quarters of the Cavalry on the 10th October, Lieutenant Edwards, 10th Regiment, returned with a Company from command to Deyrah.

DEPARTURES.—8th October, Lieutenant Cavenagh, to Feerozpoore to join the head-quarters of the Cavalry.—6th October, Captain Lamb, to Simlah, to join the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief.—13th October, Lieutenant Cunningham and 2nd Lieutenant Maxwell, Sappers and Miners, with 1st Company of Sappers to Simlah to Bundelkhand.

MEERUT.—"H. M.'s 16th Lancers leave this on the 18th for Feerozpoore, viz Delhi. The Amateurs at the Veterinary School have undertaken to furnish a Cavalry representation by particular request. A Company of the 72nd remain to accompany the Buffs, who are under orders to march on the 24th. The Company of that Regiment now with Dost Mahomed at Mussoorie has been directed, when relieved, to proceed to Umballah, and there wait the arrival of the Regiment."

ALLYPORE.—"The Governor-General's Camp left this place on the 8th, having been detained since the 4th by violent rain daily. We are now again threatened with a heavy fall. The people are overjoyed at the fair prospects for the coming season, the ground being just saturated to the extent the cultivators desire for their seed."

AGRA UKHBAR, OCT. 13.

Our letters from campare to the same effect as those given in another column from the Delhi Gazette Extra. There now remains only September 1842 in the hands of the Afghans, and Captain Conolly and Colonel Stoddart in the clutches of the ruler of Bokhara. It is to be hoped that our withdrawal from Cabool will not be the means of consigning these latter to a hopeless captivity. On the release of captain Bygrave, our letters speak with some confidence.

Gandamak, 24th September 1842.

"You will be glad to hear that the whole of the prisoners, with the exception only of Captain Bygrave, have been recovered, through the treachery of Mahomed Shah Khan, who, as was all along expected, has made terms for himself by the delivery of the prisoners for money. As to Captain Bygrave, it seems that Akbar Khan carried him off with him, and he is now said to be in the hands of the Afghans, but that worthy gentleman, and it was hoped that he would either be able to make his escape, or that he would be able to bribe the Kohistanes to give him up."

Another letter dated 25th September, we give below, as also the contents of a *Gazette* just received from Simla, containing lists of the prisoners recovered.

"The latest news from Cabool, received at Gandamak on the 24th and 25th of September, mentions the gratifying intelligence of the prisoners being safe in the British camp on the 21st of September, with the exception of Captain Bygrave who was with Akbar Khan in Kohistan. General Pollock is mainly indebted to the Quzilbashes for the recovery of the prisoners. It is hoped that there has been no work of it at night.

Captain Tritton of the 3d Dragoons, with a Squadron cut up the enemy in grand style and captured four guns, two 24 pounder Howitzers and two small guns. The guns were worked by our own Goolundaz and Panjabees, who were cut up at the guns, no quarter being given.

The enemy attempted to make off with the draught bullocks belonging to the guns after they had thrown them down a hill, but were cut off by Captain Tritton, and the whole of the bullocks captured.

It is said that Captain Lushington 9th Foot and Lieutenant Norton 35th Light Infantry, were both wounded in the action.

Captain Geils and Lieutenant Montgomery of the 60th Native Infantry both wounded, and 160 men killed and wounded at Tezeen. Captain Troup and Dr. Campbell, both made off from Akbar Khan and got safe into camp at Khoori Cabool.

Shakespear went out with 600 Quzilbashes on a "donkey" and recovered prisoners, and received a letter from Akbar Khan, offering to give up Bokhara, to murder all the sick prisoners he could not carry off, and take the remainder to Bokhara and sell them as slaves.

What a providential escape they had from the blood-thirsty monster Akbar Khan.

Mrs. Trevor and her eight children were left at Cabool, and would all have been murdered in cold blood by the rascally Afghans, but for the aid of the Quzilbashes.

It is said that the grand Bazar is the only part of Cabool that is to be destroyed. This is much to be regretted, as all of it and the Bala Hissar should be laid as low as Ghuznee has been.

Nott has brought away the gates of the Taj, carried off by Mahomed Shah, Ghuznee, when he invaded India.

OCTOBER 15.

From our having no Letters from Afghanistan since our last, we have reason to fear that the dinks have not been allowed to go uninterrupted through the Passes. It is true that the extreme cold has retarded the march, but henceforth our letters can only give us particulars of the march from Cabool towards the provinces; unless indeed the capture of Akbar Khan should furnish a topic for further triumph. We have in the absence of Cabool intelligence devoted a large space to the late intelligence from China.

A proposition was made by Khan; we hear from Simla that there is no doubt, if that worthy is taken, and the murder of Sir William Macnaghten brought home to him, Lord Ellenborough will have him hanged; a fate which we firmly believe he richly merits both for thought and deed.

Letters from Simlah speak confidently that the Army of Reserve will not assemble in any great force, and that even those Corps, which shall arrive at the point of rendezvous, will not long remain, but be again dispersed with exception of the shewy part, Lancers and Horse Artillery, which will be kept to grace the meeting that is expected to take place between Lord Ellenborough and the late Governor of the Punjab, which has filled the public mind for so long a period, and on the assembly of which such day-dreams of a foray in the Punjab had been indulged in, turns out after all to have been merely a measure of precaution in regard to our troops in Cabool. What will the Englishman say to this? To us it brings confirmation of our previously expressed opinion, that the late war in Cabool was a mere game, but that the late war was merely brought together in case aid were required to carry on the paramount object—the reduction of Cabool.

We are informed that the situation of Collector of Customs at Agra is about to be nowise altered, and that the duties of the office, being made subordinate to the Delhi Collector, will be carried on by an uncommissioned assistant. The incumbent of this, and other like appointments that may be abolished, thrown out of employ, will be entitled to draw the present salary for two years, should employment of equal emolument not be provided for him in the interim.

