

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER will be received by the undernamed Agents.

OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will be Eight Annas per Copy.

FOR SALE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 44, corrected to the 1st February 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from Hart's Army List.

FOR SALE.

AND TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE. A PAMPHLET CONTAINING the Proceedings of a Court Martial held at Deesa on Lieut. PILLFOLD of the 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship Robert Benn, A. RITCHIE, Commander, having only a few hundred Bales disengaged, will have quick despatch.

FOR PASSAGE TO CHINA.—The fine New Ship Grecian, A. I. to sail about the 23d instant—has splendid accommodations. Apply to W. & A. GRAHAM AND CO.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The A. I. Ship Albion, Capt. CLARK, will be despatched on Tuesday the 21st instant.

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of Proprietors will be held in the Bank's office in the Fort on Thursday the 23d Instant at 12 o'clock at noon for the purpose of electing a Director in the room of E. C. Morgan Esq. resigned.

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JUST landed ex Ship "St. Vincent" Two Buggies of an entirely new fashion and most highly finished; one painted Blue and White and one Green and White.

A most elegant Cab-Phaeton of the highest finish. All built by Messrs. Walter and Whitehurst of Oxford Street, London, and may be seen at the office of Messrs. BOADEN and Co. opposite the Dock Yard.

ON Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, of choice quality, received ex "Malabar," and "Bombay."

APALATIGUI AND CO. OF XERES. Superior Pale Golden Sherry in Batts. @ Rs 650 Hds. 350 Quarter Casks. 170 Quart Bottles. 18 to 24 doz.

CEYLON, GOVERNMENT BILLS. FOR SALE.—Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Ceylon, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days' sight, in sets of £300, £200, £100, and £50 each.

ON SALE, at Messrs. FRITH AND CO.'S Godowns, "Allsopp" and "Bass" Ale, of the last October's brew. Price Rupees 75 per Hhd.

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.

VOL. LI. TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1842. No. 8643

STOLEN A GOLD WATCH, double case, No 1578, by Just and Laud of London, any person giving information leading to the discovery of the same, will receive a suitable reward on application to Messrs. FRITH AND CO.

MOST IMPORTANT. The Public of Bombay have now an opportunity of participating in the great advantages to be derived from the use of SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID, MAGNESIA ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES OF THE DAY.

MESSRS. W. ELSAM AND CO. Merchants, the Consignees of this invaluable Medicine, have appointed Messrs. TREACHER AND CO. the sole agents from whom it may at all times be obtained in a state of the greatest purity.

Price for Fluid Magnesia Rs. 2 and for the Acidulated Syrup Rs. 1 1/2 per bottle and must be had of the above parties, by application. Military Square, 21st June 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOMORROW Wednesday the 22d June 1842, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at his Rooms, an Invoice of Town made Saddles by "Wilson" consisting of very best Elastic Spring Gentlemen's Saddles with Mountings complete, Double and Single Portia Bridles, best Saddle Bridles, worsted and linen apricings, &c.

ON Wednesday at the Rooms of Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO., at 11 A. M. precisely two BOATS of the Ship Cornucopia as they lie at Bora Bunder, also some Spars thrown upon Butcher's Island with a top mast and other Spars at Bundera, and two Spars and a lower cap in the Dock Basin belonging to the Van-sickart.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO will shortly sell by Public Auction the following choice assortment of Seeds and Roots ordered out by a Gentleman received per last overland mail.

- Double Dahlia... seeds. Cypress... " Fine Auricula... " Palgaustus... " Pelargonium... " (Flanagan's) Variegated ditto... " Mixed... " Yellow Carnations... " Mixed ditto... " Heartsease... " Superior... " (Lockhart's from Hearlun Holland.)

CAPE GARDEN SEEDS. MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have just received for Sale, a small assortment of the above, quite fresh, comprising Knoll Koll, Cabbage, &c. &c.

MARDER'S CELEBRATED JET. SO much in request during the rainy season, may still be had of Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

FOR SALE.—A Cabinet Piano, just imported of Superior tone and by a first rate London Master may be heard of by application to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

SALE BY AUCTION. THIS DAY Tuesday, the 21st Instant, FRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE will sell by Public Auction at his Rooms No. 11, Forbes' Street. One Percussion Double Barrel Gun with case, spare Springs &c. a genuine Joe Manton.

THE Deed of Copartnership of the Colaba Cotton Press Company being now ready for signature, the Shareholders are requested to pay into the Bank of Bombay their second instalment of Rs. 500 per share. After which they will please execute the Deed at the Office of A. C. MACLEAN, Chairman.

TENNANT'S INDIA ALE. A SMALL Supply of the above of very Superior quality, is now landed from the Albion, and may be had at 60 Rs. per Hhd. at the Godowns of W. M. & ALEX. GRAHAM AND CO. Nesbit Lane, 21st June, 1842.

BOMBAY WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND. IN compliance with the wishes of a large Majority of the Subscribers to this Fund, Notice is hereby given that from and after the 1st Proximo, the Designation of the Institution will be altered to that of the "Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund;" and from that date the Institution will be restricted to the Servants of Government.

By order of the Directors, JAMES HURST, Secretary. Bom'by, 20th June 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS. BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. Bombay Castle, 17th June 1842. No. 432. In conformity with G. G. O. of the 4th ultimo, Captain Threshie, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, received charge of the Commissariat Department at Poona, from Lieutenant T. Fanning on the 28th instant.

ON the 7th instant, the following orders are confirmed. An order by Major General R. England, K. H. dated the 4th April last, appointing Lieut. Benkins of the 6th Reg. N. I., to act as Sub Asst. Commissary General and in charge of Bazar and Police during the absence of Bt. Capt. Ramsay, on Medical Certificate or until further orders.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF. Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 17th June 1842. 1. Asst. Surgeon J. Post, lately arrived from England, is attached to do duty in the European General Hospital, until further orders.

Head Quarters, Poona, 17th June 1842. 1. The officer commanding the Corps of Sappers and Miners, has permission to detach a recruiting party of 3 Privates, to the Southern Concan. 2. The following order is confirmed. An order by Brevet Captain F. Crisall, dated Shikarpore the 27th May 1842, appointing Jemadar Wullie Khan, to act as Native Adjutant to the 8th Regiment N. I., during the absence of Jemadar Mahomed Yusoff on detachment duty, or until further orders.

BOMBAY Price Current and Mercantile Register. Saturday, June 18th 1842. Commercial Remarks. COUNTRY PRODUCE. COTTON.—Is again more firm, and purchases are daily being made for the China Market of Branch and Sarat at Rs 104 at 105 and of Dhokra at Rs. 93 at 97 per Candy.

Mangrove... 80 at 85 " " Tinnivelly... 105 " " OPIUM.—Is firm, and our former quotations are fully supported in consequence of the high prices obtained for Patna and Benares at the last Calcutta Sale.

ENGLISH BARIRON.—Has declined, and cannot be quoted above 22 at 22 1/2 Rupees per Candy. HOOP IRON, 5 Rs. per Cwt. SHEET... 5 1/2 Rs. per Cwt. NAIL ROD, (Square)... 26 at 27 1/2 Rs. per Candy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. 5 Per Cent. Loan 1825... 4 1/2 Per Cent. Premium. 5 Per Cent. Loan 1829... 30... 4 1/2 Per Cent. Premium.

MEMORANDA OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER. Current value of Government Securities. Buy Sell. Five per cent Loan of 1825-26... 104 104-8

DELHI. At Peshawar, on the 22d of March last the Lady of Capt. C. H. Bart, 64th Regt N. I. of a son. DEATH. At No. 31, Free School street, Chowringhee, of typhus fever, Emma Louisa Georgiana, youngest daughter of Mrs. C. Heritage, aged 8 years, 9 months and 4 days.

MADRAS. BIRTHS. At Bangalore, on the 4th instant, the lady of Captain Beaumont, 23rd Light Infantry, of a Daughter. At Madras, on Tuesday, the 7th instant, Mrs. F. Pope, of a Son.

DELHI. BIRTH. At Peshawar, on the 22d of March last the Lady of Capt. C. H. Bart, 64th Regt N. I. of a son. DEATH. At Nusserabad on the 28th May, Edmund Meredith son of Captain C. J. Lewis 60th Regt. aged 1 year and 5 days.

CALENDAR, -JUNE 30 DAYS 1842. Week. Month. REMARKABLE DAYS. High Water. PHASES OF THE MOON.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES. Arrivals. June 19th Capt. J. W. Renny, 12th Regt N. I. from Kandahar. De do. Lieut. H. Scott, Artillery to Amudoodah.

Shipping Intelligence. Arrivals. None. Departures. June 17th Barque Hope, John Kerr, Madras, to Calcutta. De do. Ship Reliance, Thos. C. Hill, Master, to Liverpool.

Passengers.—Lieut. Dean Mr. Jackson. The 10th H. M. S. Company's Steamer Cleopatra, Miss A. C. Deighton, Consul, to Aden.

Table with columns: VESSELS, AGENTS, FROM, SAILED. Lists various ships and their destinations, including A Steamer, Cleopatra, and others.

Table with columns: VESSELS, AGENTS, FROM, SAILED. Lists ships like Malacca, Middlesex, and others.

Table with columns: VESSELS, AGENTS, FROM, SAILED. Lists ships like Kingdon, Victory, and others.

Table with columns: VESSELS, AGENTS, FROM, SAILED. Lists ships like Hugh Wallace, Emma, and others.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE. June 6th—English Brig Algernon, C. Buckton, from China 14th April and Singapore 21st May.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS. Per Algernon from Calcutta—major Johnstone, H. M. 26th Regt., with government dispatches, and James Smith, engineer from Hong-Kong.

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two officers and ten hands arrived off Calcutta in the Assam steamer at 1-30 p. m. this day.  
Six to the crew of the brig Siametry including chief mate, two pilots, five including the captain, his wife and Mr. Lloyd, the pilot, not heard of from the time of the vessel going to pieces.  
**MADRAS.**  
DEPARTURE.  
June 16, Brig Charlotte, N. Potts, to Cochin and Calcutta.

**THE COURIER.**

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1842.

Our latest receipts are of the following dates: Englishman, Harkara, and Agya Ukhbar to the 9th Del. Gazette 8th and Ceylon Herald 3rd instant. Extracts will be found below.

We find in a late Gazette, that Captain McMahon Military Secretary to the Commander in China, and Lieutenant Wedderburn, A. D. C. of the latter of whom is with his Regiment in China, have exchanged into the 9th Dragoons, now on their way to India.

The Times of Saturday last has inadvertently fallen into an error in scribbling the address, lately presented to Sir Jamesjee Jejeebhoy, to the Parents and Hindoo. Our cotemporary will find, upon inquiry, that the Parents alone, addressed Sir Jamesjee—and moreover it will be apparent that such was the intention, from the language of the Address itself, describing their gratification at the honor being conferred upon one of the principal members of their own community. The names therefore of Juggannath Sunkerrett, and other respectable Hindoos, were not, and ought not to be subscribed to the Address—although we are satisfied those gentlemen fully concurred in the objects of the Meeting.

In another place the Times has attributed to the Subscribers of the Address a solicitude in etiquette by inserting their names at foot, with the addition of Esquire—now, though naturally proud of a style and title, next to the honor of Knighthood, still they did not, on the occasion referred to, sign their names with the addition of Esquire. We were requested to draw our cotemporary's attention to these two trifling oversight.

THE SHIP KATE.—On Saturday last the Times announced, that about 3 o'clock on the preceding day, the Ship Kate, laden with coals for Aden, then at the Middle Ground, ready to sail, was announced to be on fire, and that by the prompt assistance obtained from the Master Attendant's office, and the active operations of the Engineers, the mischief was got under "before any serious damage ensued." We had prepared to extract the above announcement for general edification, when we received an assurance from the Laureurs of the freight, that the bonny Kate never took fire at all! It appears that a report to the above effect having reached them, the Insurers immediately despatched their Surveyors, Captain Tonks and another gentleman, to do what was needful, when they discovered after turning over the coal, and drawing water from the well, which was not in the least degree heated, that the whole was a mistake, and that no apprehension of fire had been entertained on board. So that the "prompt assistance obtained from the Master Attendant's Office, and the active operations of the Engineers," were not in fact made available on this occasion—merely because they were not required—no doubt they would have been obtained, and speedily too, if there were occasion, and then we should have followed with alacrity in taxing our vocabulary for terms of eulogy, where with to add our feeble testimony, to the commendations of our cotemporary; but as we are at present advised, there has been nothing but smoke in this instance, and no fire.

Some observations of the Bombay Gazette of last Thursday, upon the Governor's first Levee, having attracted our notice, was marked for the purpose of being in part commented on in our next issue, but by some inadvertence, the whole was reprinted by us on Tuesday, without note or comment. It is not by any means our intention, to impute any unworthy motives to our cotemporary for having inserted a statement respecting the absence from the Levee of the gentlemen of the legal profession, but as the Gazette, asserted, from information, that the desire of the gentlemen of the Bar, to attend the Levee at the Town Hall, was made known to and refused to be complied with, by Sir Erskine Perry, we take this early opportunity of contradicting the truth of the statement, in the most unqualified terms. No such desire was at any time expressed to the Judge by the Profession or any branch of it—the injustice therefore of imputing to the Judge a refusal, where no application was made, will be manifest to every one of common sense. In this, as well as in all matters, connected with the Supreme Court, we venture not to express any impressions but our own—we have perhaps, peculiar facilities in obtaining tolerably correct knowledge of what transpires in the legal department, but when we speculate or draw inferences, they are solely our own. As Journalists we will not be the echo of either the Bench or the Bar—and if necessity should arise, we will be found fearlessly to assert our entire independence of both—at all times and upon all occasions—but we do not think that the true spirit of high minded independence, requires to be constantly asserted by unfounded aspersions upon character, and the attribution of motives, which bear upon the face of them the impress of folly and senselessness. What motive for refusing permission to attend the Levee of the new Governor, by adjoining the sitting of the Court for that purpose, could Sir Erskine Perry be actuated by? None has been even surmised or hinted at; and we feel assured that none existed, except in the fertile brain of our cotemporary's informant. After the unremitting labors of both the Bench and the Bar, from the commencement of Term, there is little doubt, that a visit to the Town Hall, to pay their respects to Sir George Arthur, would have been a most agreeable relaxation—the Public, to seek to postpone the fulfilment of those duties, to the indulgence of their indignations—and they consequently, attended at the Court House as usual, desiring for a more legitimate occasion, their visit of respect and ceremony, to the representative of Royalty. We have no doubt, that the Profession generally, entertained a strong desire, to be amongst the foremost in testifying their respect for His Excellency, but it was well known that it would be contrary to established custom, and the fitness of things, to absent themselves during Term from their several avocations. Sir George Arthur is too conversant with public affairs, and the relative duties of those he has been appointed to govern, to feel the slightest approach toward sus-

picion, that any disrespect could have been intended; and we venture to surmise, if he have made any remark at all upon the subject, (which seems to us unlikely), it has been commendatory. We have been led into these lengthy observations, solely for the purpose of disclaiming, all intention of adopting the article in the Gazette, by transcribing it into our columns.

SESSIONS REPORT.—We observe in the Bombay Gazette of yesterday's date, remarks, under the above head, upon the want of accommodation in the Supreme Court. Those remarks are fully justified by the reiterated complaints made upon the subject, for, we may say years—and though plans and specifications have been talked of, and even particularized, still nothing has been yet done to remedy the general inconvenience. We neither know nor care much to inquire, indeed we prefer not knowing, to whom the neglect is to be attributed, but so long as the Court remains in statu quo, so long will it continue to be deservedly pronounced in many respects unsuited for the purposes of its erection. The Bench is so situated, as to impress the worst type in Acoustics, with the conviction, that the judges are placed in the most disadvantageous position for hearing either Counsel or witnesses. There is a canopy of elaborately carved wood frowning heavily over the heads of their Lordships, which aided by the oscillations of the Pankab, entombs the living voice. Instead of those appliances universally adopted in British Courts of Justice, for the assistance of the voice of the speaker's voice, here we have an open space behind the Bench, extending to the outer walls of the building, and only permitting the voices of the Counsel, the Witnesses, Interpreters and other officials of the Court, to be caught en passant.

Now this malformation of the Supreme Court, has in our experience, been productive of many well-grounded complaints from the Bench, that their Lordships could not hear, what was addressed to them by the Bar, and particularly, that the interpreters were inaudible, and they were consequently on very many occasions obliged to repeat to the Court what had been previously said, either as argument or as interpretation. To one sitting below, among the Counsel, the voice of the interpreter appears to be capable of extending itself to any reasonable distance, and we have no doubt in a Court of proper construction it would be found so to do, but we know from daily experience that the contrary is the fact here, and that much delay and inconvenience are caused thereby. Again, the accommodation for the Profession is altogether inadequate—there is only room, and barely room, for the numerous Bar now practising in the Court. But when the chairs are all occupied by the Bar, where are the Solicitors to sit, instructing, and suggesting to, their Counsel? They must either, most inconveniently, squeeze chairs behind the two middle seats of Counsel, or remain at Telegraphic distance; state facts by signal; and instruct their Counsel either by the language of the fingers, or in solemn pantomime.

There is another point to which attention cannot be too often directed, namely, the pressure from the crowd without, upon the semicircle appropriated to the Lawyers. In a country like this, where every breeze is a blessing, and where the air we breathe cannot be kept too pure for respiration, the devoted Practitioners are hemmed in from the sitting to the rising of the Court, by a wedge of native Spectators, few of whom have any business in the Court, and most of whom do not understand one word of the proceedings, and yet there they linger, dispensing around odors, so "sweet as the breath of Maia on violets diffused."

Then again, Juries have complained of sitting all day in the glare of the sun shining full upon them through the windows opposite to the Jury box, whilst, such gentlemen as are waiting to serve on other Juries, have no seats, and when tired of perambulating the passages and corridors of the Court, must either begin again and take a few more rounds for health and amusement, or intrude themselves upon the charity of some of the officers of the Court, for the repose of an arm chair, in some of the outer offices.

The very essence of a British Court of Judicature is, that it be open to the Public: every facility is always accorded to the gentlemen of the Press, and we have not a doubt, that under new arrangements, the Editor of the Gazette and all his brethren, will have suitable accommodation.

FRENCH THEATRICAL SOCIETY.—We perceive in the Ceylon Herald of 3d June, an advertisement by the French Artists, who lately visited Bombay. They intended on the 10th Instant to have performed, under the Patronage of His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, "Le Chalet and the Dinner of Madelon." We fear from their announcement of reduced prices, that Messrs. Achilli and Leon, are not succeeding as they deserve—and as all true lovers of the Drama would wish them to do. They have had too little support in this Presidency, to induce them to return, but when the Theatre is completed, we must try and stir up our apathetic friends, to re-peruse their Shakespeares, and support the Stage under proper restrictions. If any objectionable pieces should be introduced upon the Boards, the fault will rest upon the Committee, for they have abundant material to select from of an unquestionable character.

STRAITS MESSENGER.—We received two numbers of a new weekly paper entitled, "The Straits Messenger," on Saturday. On the cover of the first was a request for an exchange of papers, with which we gladly comply. It is published at Singapore, and promises to be a very desirable addition to the Press. If we can judge of its future merits, from the tone and style of the introductory leader, we should pronounce "The Straits Messenger," eminently deserving of patronage and support. The Editor promises to make the paper, a Straits Journal and "not to devote it exclusively to the advocacy of the interests of the settlement in which it is printed." We wish our Cotemporary every success.

**SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.**

From the Overland Bombay Courier, June 18.  
AFGHANISTAN.—Our last Overland of the 23rd May, contains intelligence from Jellalabad to the 29th April. Captain Mackenzie had returned on the preceding day by Lughman. The body of General Elphinstone had not then arrived. It was reported in the Camp, that Ukhbar Khan, had demanded 10,000 Rupees for the body, and 4 Lacs as ransom for the prisoners.  
The Delhi Gazette of May 14th, mentioned the interment of General Elphinstone's remains. General Sale's victory over Ukhbar Khan, and the news of Pollock's arrival, struck such terror into the minds of the people, that it was supposed, our troops might have then moved upon the capital without encountering any resistance, had the force not been deficient in every requisite for so large an Army. There were no supplies, no carriage, no siege guns. Captain Colin Mackenzie brought letters and documents into Jellalabad,

wherefrom it appears that the death of the Envoy took its origin from an attempt at a bit of diplomacy on his side, in which it would appear that Sir William was inclined to make terms with Ukhbar Khan, on condition of the surrender of certain influential Sirrars, among them the Amee-noollah Khan, chief of the confederation of Ukhbar Khan had up to the 7th December taken no active part against us, although recognized as the person who should carry on negotiations with us. In this it appears Ukhbar was too cunning for the Envoy, having had, it was said, an intention of giving up any of the Sirrars, but proposed giving up Amee-noollah Khan as a mode of testing the intentions of the Envoy, as to our retirement from the country, under the terms of the convention. The Envoy fell into the snare; and went to the meeting on the 23d December expecting that Amee-noollah would be given up to him. It was added that two Regiments were ready to dash out and make the capture complete. At the conference, Ukhbar upbraided him for his intended breach of faith, seized him, and ordered him, as well as the officers present, to mount on horse-back; not being instantly obeyed, Ukhbar gave his victim a rude push, which was resented in the same manner by Sir William throwing him away from him. Ukhbar Khan, not master of his rage, drew his pistol and shot him in the breast, and two scoundrels rushed up, and completed the murder. Two of the sons of the late Envoy, and the two others were saved by Mahommed Shah Khan, who threw his arms round Mackenzie to save him, receiving a cut in the shoulder while so exerting himself. The treatment of the captives appears to have been throughout most kind. The terms proposed by Ukhbar Khan are said to be, that we should send back Dost Mahommed, and the rest of the entry, consisting of 5000 men at Cabool; that if we are determined to subjugate the country, we give Dost Mahommed in exchange for the captives in their hands, and then fight out our quarrel. A statement of all that occurred between the 10th October 1841 and 13th January 1842, was signed by General Elphinstone before his death. Captain William Anderson of the Shah's cavalry killed Ukhbar Khan, in one day, in single combat. The remains of General Elphinstone were floated down the Cabool river, on a raft, accompanied by two Afghans. The burial service was read by Captain Havelock of the 13th Queens, and the body was buried on the evening of the 30th April within the walls of Jellalabad.

The Agya Ukhbar of May 21st, mentioned the probable withdrawal of the troops from Afghanistan, which was merely conjectured as up to the present moment, no intelligence of a definitive charger has reached us. A letter of the 9th May announced the return of Captain Mackenzie to Jellalabad: all agree upon one point, namely, the amount of suffering entailed upon both Officers and Soldiers, who are almost destitute of every thing that might render their situation bearable.

The Agya Ukhbar of the 26th May retraced its premature announcement of General Pollock's instructions to withdraw from Afghanistan, and communicated that Mackenzie had come in again, with terms for the release of the prisoners, which were stated to be 8 Lacs of Rupees to be paid down, 2 Lacs per annum, and the throne of Cabul. Sergeant Major Lisman (27th N. I.) narrative of the retreat from Cabul, is most interesting and complete. Letters from Jellalabad to the 14th May published in the Delhi Gazette make no mention of the withdrawal of the troops. Captain Mackenzie had paid Jellalabad another visit, with the particulars of which no one appeared to have been acquainted.

Many rumours are afloat, not entitled to much consideration. On the 24th May, Mr. Arratton the merchant, had arrived from Peshawar, through the Khyber Pass, with goods which were most reasonable supply. The inaction of the troops was productive of general dissatisfaction. The gallantry of Major General Sale and his small force, are highly commended by Government, and cannot be sufficiently extolled. The despatches from General Pollock and Sale are scarce to be seen.

The Delhi Gazette of June 4th mentions having received letters from Jellalabad to the 21st ultimo, that do not contain any items of news whatever. Lord Ellenborough is said to be highly indignant at the interpretation put upon his orders by the public press, respecting the withdrawal of the troops from Afghanistan. The Khyber pass being re-occupied by the Afghans, a sufficient quantity of produce in the neighbourhood of the whole line, and defended by all the obstructions the enemy can oppose to us: our artillery is stated to be without carriage, the clothing of the troops insufficient to protect them against the rigours of the climate, and the difficulty of procuring food daily experienced. It is said that the gallant Sale has declared that, with one Brigade, he could maintain the position against the whole force. Such is the meagre selection we have been enabled to make of Jellalabad news for our home readers, but we trust, next month to be able to communicate matters of deeper interest, the result of what we have no doubt, will be found to be, the well matured plans of the Governor General: for, the present inaction of the troops must not be attributed to his Lordship's supineness, as it is admitted, that his energy and activity cannot be too highly commended, and not contented with his own personal exertions, and feeling their inadequacy to effectuate the grand objects confided to him without the active co-operation of those in office, he has required, and is enforcing from all his subordinates, the utmost exertions and strictest attention to the details of their respective departments.

**MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.**

From 24th May to 17th June 1842.

PROMOTIONS.  
Ensign H. Daly, 1st Eur. Regt. to be Acting Adjutant of the Gueerat Provincial Battalion.  
Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) T. Mayor 6th N. I. to be Capt. Ensign C. Hodgkinson, 6th N. I. to be Lieut.  
2d Lieut. J. R. Hawkins, Artillery, to be 1st Lieut.  
Lieut. W. H. Godfrey, 7th N. I. to be Capt. and Ensign J. P. Young, 24th N. I. to be Lieut.  
Ensign J. H. Chapman, 24th N. I. to be Lieut.  
Cornet J. M. Jones, 2d Lt. Cav. to be Lieut.

APPOINTMENTS.  
Brevet Capt. J. W. Renny, 19th N. I., to act as Interpreter to the Marine Battalion.  
Capt. H. Hobson assumed charge of the Stud Establishment.  
Lieut. Surg. L. Cameron is appointed to the Medical charge of the 2d Troop Horse Brigade.  
Captain C. Denton, 2d Eur. L. I. to act as Brigade Major at Poona.  
Assist. Surg. D. Clark, is attached to do duty with the 1st Battalion Artillery at Ahmednuggur.  
Brevet Major H. Lyons, took charge of the Pay Office at Poona.

Capt. E. Wichelo, Assist. Comy. Genl. received charge of the Deputy Comy. General's Office.  
H. E. The Commander in Chief, with suit, left the Presidency on a tour of inspection and to proceed to Deccan.  
Lieut. H. Boyle, 22d N. I. was appointed an Assistant in the Deccan Subj. under Lieut. Nott.  
Capt. G. S. Brown, 16th N. I. is appointed Commissariat Agent at Bhulna.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir George Arthur, Baronet, K. C. B. hath been appointed by the Hon'ble Court of Directors to the Office of Governor of Bombay and its Dependencies.  
Capt. Frederick Leopold Arthur, H. M. 4th or King's own Regt. to be Military Secretary.  
Capt. The Hon'ble Charles West, 21st Fusiliers and Lieut. C. C. Denville, H. M. 86th L. I. to be Aide-de-camp.  
Lieut. George D'Arcy, H. M. 94th Regt. to be Acting Aid-de-camp.  
Assist. Surg. L. Young is attached to do duty with the 2d Batt. Artillery.

Assist. Surg. H. Glass, Vaccinator in the Deccan.  
Assist. Surgeon Johnson, M. D. Civil Surgeon at Deroach.  
Lieut. E. B. Eastwick, has been placed at the dis-

posal of H. E. the Commr. in Chief Military Duty. Ensign G. O'M. O'Neill at present doing duty with the 19th N. I. is removed to do duty with 23d N. L. I.

**RANKED AND POSTED.**  
James Richard Stanton, rank as Ensign and appointed to the 3d N. I.  
John Deen Simson, rank as Ensign and appointed to the 6th N. I.  
Lieut. R. Douglas, is posted to the 2d Troop Horse Brigade.  
Anthony Charles Romer, rank as 2d Lieut. and appointed to the Regt. of Artillery.  
Murray Haig, rank as Ensign, and appointed to the 24th N. I.  
David Irving, rank as Ensign and appointed to the 17th N. I.  
Michael George Head, rank as Ensign and appointed to the 24th N. I.  
Robert Palmer Warden, rank as Ensign and appointed to the 16th N. I.  
John Cruckshank, rank as Ensign and appointed to the 2d Eur. L. I.

**ATTACHED.**  
Asst. Surg. W. Campbell, M. D. is attached to the 2d Batt. Art. in Fort George Barracks.  
Assist. Surg. J. Behan, is attached to the left Wing of the 2d Eur. L. I.  
Cadet C. T. Palin, is attached to 2d Gr. N. I.  
" G. O'M. O'Neill, Do. to 19th N. I.  
" W. M. S. Bolton, Do. to 2d Gr. N. I.  
" M. Soppitt, Do. to 1st Eur. Regt.

**RESIGNATION.**  
Capt. H. Hart, 6th N. I.  
Capt. R. Farquhar, Do.  
Lieut. C. D. B. Deane, Do.  
Lieut. E. H. Combe, 5th L. C.  
**CASUALTIES.**  
Lieut. H. P. H. HOOKALL, 6th N. I. died.  
Lieut. G. Skottowe, 3d N. I. Do.  
Lieut. T. G. McDonnell, Artillery, Do. on 9th May.  
Capt. Knipe, 17th N. I. Do. on Do.  
Lieut. Stone, 24th N. I. Do. on 23d Do.  
Bt. Capt. Dallas, 3d L. C. Do. on 18th Do.  
Ensign Raikes, 16th N. I. Do. on 21st Do.  
" Madden, 2d Eur. L. I. Do. on 30th Do.  
Lieut. W. Baird, H. M. 17th Do. on 29th Do.  
**FURLOUGH.**  
Ensign F. Levien, 16th N. I. for 3 years to London.  
Assist. Surg. W. W. Pigou, for 1 year to proceed to Sea.

**BOMBAY TIMES.**

A paragraph in the Gazette of Tuesday, in reference to the absence of the members of the Supreme Court from the Governor's levee, states "that it was the desire of the Gentlemen of the Bar to pay their respect to the Governor at his levee, but that their wishes were not attended to" by Sir Erskine Perry, who is blamed for not adjourning the Court to permit their attendance at the Town Hall on the present occasion whatever the gentlemen of the long robe might have been on the occasion referred to, we know not, and in our ignorance are bound to assume that they were every thing that is excellent and proper, and have no doubt becoming their characters and profession; in fact we have no doubt whatever that they invariably are so, why should we? But on the present occasion whatever might be the nature of their aspirations, they failed to find words to express them;—natural bashfulness held them mute, and but for the notice of the Gazette, the Bench would to this moment have remained in ignorance that the Bar wished to be removed from where it was. It might have been very wrong in the Bar to have maintained this amount of taciturnity, but while they choose to maintain themselves in the position of mute in glorious Milton, Sir Erskine Perry surely cannot be blamed that he failed to penetrate the sentiments of their hearts, when they themselves were unable to find words to express them.

**SHIPPING PROSPECTS AT BOMBAY.**—We regret to state that since the departure of the last ship, the shipping prospects at Bombay have materially altered for the worse. The harbour continues crowded with shipping, and is every day receiving from some quarter or other an accession to its tonnage. Freight of Liverpool has been engaged at FOURTEEN SHILLINGS per ton—while to China and other Eastern ports cargo can be procured scarcely on any terms. There is not a sufficient quantity of produce in the place to fill more than about one half the ships in harbour; and as the monsoon has set in, no further supplies can be received for some months. The consequence is, that many ships must either lay up here—proceed home in ballast—or to Calcutta or some of the other Eastern ports in quest of employment; but the extreme difficulty experienced there by North American ships, in obtaining freight, in consequence of the underwriter's offering insurances on them,—may probably deter those of that build from proceeding thither. Numerous vessels, too, are expected from England during the next two months—and altogether prospects are as bad as possible.—June 18.

**North Western Intelligence.**

DELHI GAZETTE, JUNE 8.

Our letters from Jellalabad extend to the 27th ultimo and present any thing but a cheerful view of the army, and if the signs which are manifesting themselves are to be taken in good faith, the coming events we strongly incline to the belief that a retrograde movement has been finally determined upon, especially as our advices from Simlah state positively that the march towards the Provinces was to commence on the 4th Inst., a pretty convincing proof, notwithstanding all that has been hinted at in certain high quarters, that the Commander in Chief, with no object other than that of allowing the determination of withdrawing the army, to become more public than was intended. We really commend the endeavours which seem, though ineffectually, to have been made to keep this Resolution a secret until it should actually be carried into execution, as the evacuation of the country, however compulsory in the disheartening position into which the Army has been reduced, will have a decided bad effect on the portion of our subjects and allies who are at all times more or less inclined to be disaffected. Our limited space prevents our dilating on this subject as much as we would wish, and we shall proceed to lay before our readers extracts from several letters we have received to avoid the many repetitions which would otherwise of necessity occur by giving the whole, leaving our usual correspondent alone to speak for himself below at full length. The first open symptom of the intention to leave Jellalabad for the provinces, seems to have manifested itself in the recall of the party which had been ordered towards Peshawar to bring up the baggage left there; the next the construction of rafts fitted for the conveyance of heavy baggage down the River, and perhaps the most unequivocal of the very great pains taken by General Pollock to counteract the effects the rumour might produce the moment he became aware it had got afloat in the Camp. We are informed by one friend (writing on the 26th) "that General Pollock having heard that Colonel Lawd and the Commander in Chief, were quoted as authorities for the Army being about to return to the provinces, immediately took measures to contradict the report. The Brigadier of Cavalry and General of Infantry were directed to do all they could to remove the idea which had got abroad. At the same time he issued an order for the Asst. Qr. Mr. General to proceed to Charbagh, 6 miles westward, and mark out ground for the camp." Charbagh is, as our readers may know, a low piece of cultivated ground, situated close to an extensive swamp, and at this season the ground is usually flooded. "The death of the Troops will," says another friend, "be improved by this movement, should it take place."

and Cabul Chiefs will be dreadfully alarmed when they learn that General Pollock has actually achieved one stage of 6 miles in the course of 42 days! Again, "It is all fudge I suspect, and no one believes that more than a Brigade will move, the ground will be taken up to-morrow, (27th) for a march of 12 miles. If the Afghans have common sense they must see that General Pollock has not the means of moving against Cabul, and the General if he ever really meditated such a march, can have little benefited by his studies of Hough and others, who have detailed Sir John Keane's successful campaign, when not an enemy was to be seen beyond some 3,000 men at Ghuznee. The Bengal columns of the army of the India appears by Hough, to have consisted of less than 10,000 men, and its loss in the article of Camels was 20,000. General Pollock, with an army of 14,000 men, has I believe rather less than 3,000 Camels! The Indents on account of camp equipage, ammunition and baggage, (which as we have seen amount to 6,000 Camels) will be cannot well make a march on Cabul with less than 7,000 Camel loads of Food." "The Politics" says another correspondent, "talk of obtaining mules and bullocks, but I see very few of the latter and none of the former. The bullock men would willingly enough take service to go to Peshawar, but the very name of Cabul is to them as a curse, and in their minds is the Char-Bagh, it is said." "The only probable effect of General Pollock's ruse, if successful, will be the desertion of half our camp followers. The army will not deceive. The Politics have another sage plan of going to Cabul by the aid of Gool Mahomed, the Ghilzie, whom we deprived of power, and who stands conspicuous amongst the embassadors of the Ghilzie at the Cabul army. This man and his Ghilzie followers, whose hands are red with the blood of our countrymen, are to be received as our friends, and to collect stocks of bhooas at the different stages, without which collection on that sterile road we could not move had we cattle in abundance; will the General trust to such a set of scoundrels? They have only to furnish the supplies for the march, to lead us into the arms of the Kurur Sung and then we shall be at their mercy. But supposing that they do keep faith what honor will be gained by attaining Cabul by such means? In this valley (Jellalabad) we could not have remained one week had the people not come forward to supply us with food. Again—"General Pollock was on the very eve of starting for Peshawar, in consequence of so about the 21st or 22d had not supplies come in more plentifully in the mean time; could not this satisfy him that we were without the power of avenging the fate of our comrades? We are fools, wherever we go, to shake hands with these destroyers in order to obtain food for ourselves. People talk of retrieving our character by such means. In my opinion we shall complete our measures of our disgrace, unless we accept any favour from the villains. If we cannot punish them as they deserve let us at least avoid the degradation of calling them our friends!" At Cabul it appears that Akbar Khan has failed in his attacks on the Bala Hissar, is in great want of money and is abandoned by the Kohistanies and others. Amee-noollah Khan has sent for Logar and Ghilzie, and is about to depart. A report prevailed in camp on the 29th, that Akbar Khan, hearing the General projected a *chappo* on Tazeen, had taken his prisoners up to Kabul, but we are truly happy to say that the rumour turned out to be unfounded. Akbar Khan's party is evidently broken up and we hear on good authority that he has been carrying off his family, an asylum at Kohooloom, while negotiations are being carried on at Kohooloom we have yet to learn, to prevent his carrying his prisoners with him across the Hindoo Koh. The Kabul news seems to be communicated chiefly by Moolah Lall. With reference to the state of the weather we are told by an old and staunch campaigner that it is warm, but not so hot as in India at the same season. The nights are very pleasant, the day being of great temperature against the heat, and average temperature of 74. In houses without fannies the thermometer stands between 90 and 94.

We now present our readers with the communications of our untiring friend which will afford some amusement and a great deal of instruction:

Camp, Jellalabad, 24th May, 1842.  
So little has been reported during the past few days, that were it not for rumours, which are wont on the wing by the imaginative and weak genius of an unguarded and unthinking few, we should probably be troubled with that new fangled complaint "Ennui." A letter in the Agya Ukhbar of the 7th instant, has excited a stir in the Camp, particularly in what is termed the black Brigade, i. e. the Brigade composed entirely of native troops, and nearly all the Officers belonging to it exceedingly indignant, and vow to visit the author of the letter with the direst vengeance, if they can only find him; Ah! there is the rub, find him! There is the difficulty; of course suspicion must fall upon an Officer who is not in the immediate vicinity of the Camp. Poor fellow, I pity him, for his return will be hailed with— "with which locks, bitter reproaches, tamed words, and an ungracious and unbecoming rebuff. As I do not belong to the party assailed, and as it would be diving into and troubling myself with matters that do not immediately concern me, I shall allow it to pass with merely a remark or two on the impropriety of an Officer penning a letter for the press, full of crying abuse. I shall commence by observing, that it is indiscreet in your mind to endeavor to excite jealousy, enmities and secret detraction, to raise up a party at the expense of another; it is unworthy the character of a correct mind to publish scandal for the purpose of bringing derision upon the head of the unoffending; it is indelicate to assail, when necessity does not point out a justification for it; it is running away from the principle of common courtesy to bring before the world the acts of our officers, when such acts do not interfere with public duty, and where the interests of the nation are not infringed; it is a violation of the rules of propriety to traduce by calumny the character of any part of our army, and that too, in the face of an open and opposite declaration, (vide General Pollock's dispatch), and it is folly and a breach of faith to open a battery of slander upon the gentlemen, whereby broils and dissensions are created, and where the interests of the nation are in the injury, if not extermination of the assailant. Let Mr. Triglyph put these wholesome truths into his knowledge box, and his treasury of common sense will receive an addition to its present stock. To eke out the letter (and perhaps for some other purpose not yet developed) a Mr. Mantalini (as he is called) is brought forth to view and portrayed with imaginative individualities. The same Mr. Mantalini, I hope, will be called upon by the Officer to whom they are intended to apply, for he is most upright and diligent, and if anxiety, exertion, and a perfect knowledge of the language are amongst the requisites for the appointment he holds, I know of no one more able and fit than the Officer alluded to. What in the name of goodness, have we to do with his peculiarities of dress, his neatness of attire? What has the world to do with his private habits, his toilet, or his taste for dandyism? I answer, nothing at all, and it would be as well, yes, far better, if others were more particular in their outward man, for, be it known that on the return of the Officers of this force from the interment of the remains of the late General Elphinstone, I saw one of these C—t worthies, dressed in the garb of a "man out of place"—he wore a flannel jacket and the double cotton trousers, a pretty sight, and singular to look upon at such a time, particularly as the other Officer was in full military uniform. But I will leave this subject, understanding that it has already been handled by an able writer,—one of your correspondents, who has already addressed a long letter to you on the subject, in disapproval of all that appeared in the Ukhbar."

feers of this force, to be in readiness to march, instant, when ordered; so something is in anticipation, and it looks more like a projected move towards Cabul than any thing else. I hope it is the case, for we are heartily sick of this place; it never was supposed, that the army would be kept in tents at Jellalabad during the hot weather...

Camp, Jellalabad, Thursday, 26th May, 1842.

For two or three days, a report, which gained credence, was circulating throughout camp that an order had arrived for the troops to retrograde, and that preparations were making for the same. On the 15th, a man named to an officer in the neighbourhood of Headquarters, he went direct to the Chief, and gave him to understand, that an anticipated backward movement was talked about from one end of the camp to the other.

Our letters from Jullalabad supply little or no intelligence, indeed the present inactive position of the British troops, and the following letter, which we received, dated the 16th of May, contains all that was then stirring in Camp, besides giving some interesting items from Cabool. It is gratifying to know that General Pollock has determined upon making a move, though without any particular object in view.

AGRA.—The Boondee Raja arrived on Tuesday and paid his first visit to the Lieutenant-Governor yesterday morning. Gwalior.—(From a Correspondent.)—The state of affairs in the Gwalior Lushkur bears a threatening aspect. The Sikandars and Ekhs, who were 24 months arrears have confined their Commanders. The Infantry are almost ready to break out. The Sepoys are now 13 months in arrears and starvation staring them in the face.

Camp, Friday, 27th May.

Further accounts have been received to-day from Cabool, stating that the British troops, who had retreated from the City, have again come forward with great expectations to inspire his antagonists with fear; but this was not the case, Futeh Jung sallied out, beat off Ukhlar Khan, and killed 160 of his followers. Report gives

out that Lady Sale has written urging the necessity of our moving forwards as the only means of saving the lives of the prisoners, and if this is not done, she fears the worst consequences will ensue. The Quarter Masters of Corps attended the Assistant Quarter Master General this morning to mark out the ground of encampment for the British troops, five miles from our present site, but up to 4 P. M. no order has been issued for our march thither; it is generally thought we are to move on Monday next. In tea, coffee and sugar we have enough in hand for about six weeks, but as there is abundance of these kinds of stores at Peshawur, (as also rum) our Commissariat may be considered to have a supply in hand for all the troops for nine months; the grain will be carried at Cabul next month.

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near the Fort, was quite a failure, partly owing to mischief done by the heavy rain which fell on the 2nd or 3rd, but not a little also to the want of variety and arrangement.

It is rumoured, that the Governor General will leave Allahabad for a time, after the arrival of the next Overland despatches which will be sent by Express from Bombay.

JUNE 11. A dak from Candahar, of the 17th of May, has brought us some intelligence from that quarter. General Nott with a Force consisting of two Brigades, under Colonel Stuart, and Major-General Pollock, was marching on the 19th for Khatel-i-Gilze, which was invested by the enemy with a body of 5,000 Horse. Almost all the Cavalry, (amounting to nearly 1,500,) together with Captains Leslie's and Farmer's Troops of Horse Artillery and Blood's Battery, were to accompany the General. The Force were to march in two divisions—the second under Colonel Stacy, to follow the first at two days interval.

The Troops, Europeans and Sepoys, are described as in the highest spirits; but it is feared their operations will be embarrassed by want of carriage, a serious drawback against such an enemy as a body of mounted Afghans. A Qaid had arrived from Cabool on the 17th, whose only intelligence was that the two Brigades, (Abdur Rahman and the British) were still fighting away, with in the walls of the Bala Hissar between them.

The late Shah's Troops and Major-General England's Force remain in Candahar.

The following is an extract from a letter from Humeepore, dated the 30th ultimo. The British troops, who are now all over this station. The Troops are all ordered to hold themselves in readiness to face about 3 or 400 Boondelas, who are expected every hour to come to the place to plunder the Treasury and Bazar, and to set fire to the Bungalows. The authorities have taken proper measures, however, to prevent their crossing the Betwa, by having the Ghoree bridge, which is about 18 paces from this, called Raut, was plundered and set fire to by the Insurgents. One of Captain Bayle's American Cotton-planters, Mr. Mercer, who was located there, had his Bungalow burnt down and his property destroyed a few days ago.

Affairs in Bundelcund are described by another Correspondent as assuming a serious aspect. A large town near Keitha was attacked, during day, by 2,000 ruffians and burnt to the ground. A great portion of the Humeepore district is in possession of the Insurgents. The British troops, who are now all over this station. The Troops are all ordered to hold themselves in readiness to face about 3 or 400 Boondelas, who are expected every hour to come to the place to plunder the Treasury and Bazar, and to set fire to the Bungalows.

An Officer of Artillery en route from Saugor to Fatehpur was plundered and lost every thing.

AGRA.—The Lieutenant Governor returned the Boondee Raja's visit on Thursday. His Highness leaves to-morrow.

The Sipree Contingent, having left out a large detachment, is on its return to Cantonnments. Rain has fallen at Sipree, which is more than we can say of this sultry station.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA. THE STORM.

We are grieved to find from the various reports that have reached us, that the destruction of life and property, through the storm on Friday and Friday night, have been fearfully extensive. On shore, scarcely a building has been left unruined—scarcely a garden has escaped being levelled with the ground. In every direction, branches of trees lie scattered over the ground, and in many of the streets in Chowringhee, and along the Garden Reach road, entire trunks have been prostrated, carrying with them the walls and railings which formed the enclosures. The most exposed places have of course suffered the most.

In the house lately occupied by Dr. Strong, a window, sill, sashes, and jill-mills, has been forced out. A Prince Albert clock, which stood on a table in the westerly room, was blown down, and the westerly room was filled with water. The westerly room was filled with water, and the westerly room was filled with water. The westerly room was filled with water, and the westerly room was filled with water.

We mentioned on Saturday, on the authority of two reporters, the state of matters on the river in the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta. Since then we have learnt that the losses and injuries far exceed our worst anticipations. A reporter—whose statement appears in the Weekly Englishman—says:—Of two or three ships which have sustained material injury, we are enabled to speak with accuracy. The Senator and Potomac were closely locked. The Senator has lost her foretop mast, bowsprit, jibboom, mizen channels and cutwater, and she was then grounded. The Potomac's losses are more severe. She has lost her mizen mast, foremast, bowsprit, mainmast and cutwater, and she was then grounded.

The damage at the Botanical Garden is frightful—this once beautiful spot presents a wide field of destruction. The ruin, if not complete, is represented as follows:—1st Brigade. Brizadier Wymer. 2nd Brigade. Brigadier Scott. 3rd Brigade. Major Dizon. 4th Brigade. Major Dizon. 5th Brigade. Major Dizon. 6th Brigade. Major Dizon. 7th Brigade. Major Dizon. 8th Brigade. Major Dizon. 9th Brigade. Major Dizon. 10th Brigade. Major Dizon. 11th Brigade. Major Dizon. 12th Brigade. Major Dizon. 13th Brigade. Major Dizon. 14th Brigade. Major Dizon. 15th Brigade. Major Dizon. 16th Brigade. Major Dizon. 17th Brigade. Major Dizon. 18th Brigade. Major Dizon. 19th Brigade. Major Dizon. 20th Brigade. Major Dizon. 21st Brigade. Major Dizon. 22nd Brigade. Major Dizon. 23rd Brigade. Major Dizon. 24th Brigade. Major Dizon. 25th Brigade. Major Dizon. 26th Brigade. Major Dizon. 27th Brigade. Major Dizon. 28th Brigade. Major Dizon. 29th Brigade. Major Dizon. 30th Brigade. Major Dizon. 31st Brigade. Major Dizon. 32nd Brigade. Major Dizon. 33rd Brigade. Major Dizon. 34th Brigade. Major Dizon. 35th Brigade. Major Dizon. 36th Brigade. Major Dizon. 37th Brigade. Major Dizon. 38th Brigade. Major Dizon. 39th Brigade. Major Dizon. 40th Brigade. Major Dizon. 41st Brigade. Major Dizon. 42nd Brigade. Major Dizon. 43rd Brigade. Major Dizon. 44th Brigade. Major Dizon. 45th Brigade. Major Dizon. 46th Brigade. Major Dizon. 47th Brigade. Major Dizon. 48th Brigade. Major Dizon. 49th Brigade. Major Dizon. 50th Brigade. Major Dizon. 51st Brigade. Major Dizon. 52nd Brigade. Major Dizon. 53rd Brigade. Major Dizon. 54th Brigade. Major Dizon. 55th Brigade. Major Dizon. 56th Brigade. Major Dizon. 57th Brigade. Major Dizon. 58th Brigade. Major Dizon. 59th Brigade. Major Dizon. 60th Brigade. Major Dizon. 61st Brigade. Major Dizon. 62nd Brigade. Major Dizon. 63rd Brigade. Major Dizon. 64th Brigade. Major Dizon. 65th Brigade. Major Dizon. 66th Brigade. Major Dizon. 67th Brigade. Major Dizon. 68th Brigade. Major Dizon. 69th Brigade. Major Dizon. 70th Brigade. Major Dizon. 71st Brigade. Major Dizon. 72nd Brigade. Major Dizon. 73rd Brigade. Major Dizon. 74th Brigade. Major Dizon. 75th Brigade. Major Dizon. 76th Brigade. Major Dizon. 77th Brigade. Major Dizon. 78th Brigade. Major Dizon. 79th Brigade. Major Dizon. 80th Brigade. Major Dizon. 81st Brigade. Major Dizon. 82nd Brigade. Major Dizon. 83rd Brigade. Major Dizon. 84th Brigade. Major Dizon. 85th Brigade. Major Dizon. 86th Brigade. Major Dizon. 87th Brigade. Major Dizon. 88th Brigade. Major Dizon. 89th Brigade. Major Dizon. 90th Brigade. Major Dizon. 91st Brigade. Major Dizon. 92nd Brigade. Major Dizon. 93rd Brigade. Major Dizon. 94th Brigade. Major Dizon. 95th Brigade. Major Dizon. 96th Brigade. Major Dizon. 97th Brigade. Major Dizon. 98th Brigade. Major Dizon. 99th Brigade. Major Dizon. 100th Brigade. Major Dizon.

embracing the whole range of the gardens. At Cossipore, the premises of Messrs. Haworth and Hardman have experienced great injury. One large pukka Gollah store with rice was blown down, and they have also lost boats laden with sugar, and others which were lying close to the shore, have been either broken up or sunk. We understand that the cries of those on board the vessels which drove to and beyond Cossipore, were distinctly audible at about three o'clock A. M., the time when they were getting abreast of that spot.

News arrived in town on Saturday evening of the Lord Western having gone ashore off Mud Point with a detachment of Troops on board which were returning from Arracan.

The Government with their usual zeal manned the ship Amherst with European seamen, and sent her down yesterday, (we believe in tow of a steamer) to bring up the men who had been landed and exposed to the pitiless pelting of the storm ever since their getting aground.

The Cavendish Bentinck on shore on the sand below Cossipore—lost her mizen mast—tide flowing ever her. The American Ship Senator with 1100 tons of cargo on board is ashore off Cossipore. The Cavendish Bentinck may possibly be saved, but there is no hope of the Senator; for she is already haggled.

It is with deep concern that we find the Semaphore announces the loss of the 'Globe' and 'Symmetry,' both of which vessels we are informed went down off Kedgerree, and with the exception of five persons, all perished on the wrecks. From another quarter we have also been told, that an Up-country Budget was swamped a little above Cossipore, when it was found at low water to contain the corpses of four or five individuals, amongst whom were two ladies. The above we have reason to fear is but a shadow of the lamentable loss of life, which, when a communication can be had with the vessels and boats between Sand Head and Burdwan, will be made known. However we hope for the best, and trust the joyful intelligence will be brought, that the storm raged more violently at our own doors, than at any distance from town.

We understand that during the whole night of the 3d, great apprehension and anxiety were felt by the architect of the Metcalfe Hall for the stability of the pillars, which have now reached to 36 feet high, with broad capitals; but over which no architecture and cabulature have yet been placed to connect and strengthen them:—We did not think that such tall isolated pillars with their capitals, however well built, could resist such a hurricane coming as it did upon them from the river, to which they were quite open and exposed. Some pleasure was therefore great when, on inquiring of Burn and Co. the contractors, in the morning, we learnt that 'not a brick or tile had started at the Metcalfe Hall.'—It was more than we expected, and speaks volumes for the workmanship of the building.

The following vessels are numbered amongst the unfortunate or all:—The Ewing, severely injured. Lord Althorp, mizen mast gone and otherwise damaged. Agnes Ewing, severely injured. Resolution, mizen (much damaged). Naval, much damaged. Persia, bulwarks stove in, and otherwise damaged. Meg Melton, ashore lying over, and severely damaged.—Englishman, June 7.

THE LATE GALE.

The following is as correct a list of the Shipping destroyed and injured in the late gale, as our means for the present allow us to furnish:

Table listing shipping vessels and their status: Bengal Packet (Ashore, Much injured), Bonanje Hormajee (Do, Do), Brothers (Do, Do), Buccanin (Do, Do), Canopus (Ashore, Do), Cavendish Bentinck (Do, Do), Chilo (Ashore, Much injured), Colonel Newall (Do, Much injured), Coringa Packet (Do, Much injured), Currency (Do, Do), Ewing (Do, Do), Eleanor Lancaster (Do, Do), Elmouthe (Do, Do), Fattle Curran (Do, Do), Globe (Do, Do), Guischan (Do, Much injured), John Adam (Do, Do), Julia (Do, Do), Lady Clifford (Ashore, Do), Lord Althorp (Do, Much injured), Lord Western (Ashore, Do), Mary Anne (Do, Much injured), Mary Ann (Do, Do), Meg of Melton (Ashore, Do), Newall (Do, Much injured), Old England (Do, Do), Patriot King (Do, Do), Persian (Do, Do), Potomac (Do, Do), Prince Albert (Do, Do), Rensselaer (Do, Do), Regina (Do, Do), Resolution (Do, Do), Santon (Do, Do), Selma (Do, Do), Senator (Do, Do), Symmetry (Do, Do), Tigris (Do, Do), Unicorn (Do, Do), Warrior (Do, Do).

Our reporter was in error in stating that the Colonel Neval had sunk. She certainly sustained some damage, but is, we hear, all safe near Goosery.—Ibid June 8.

The Old England, which was placed in the list of vessels 'much injured' by the storm, does not appear to have been injured at all. On the gale coming on, the Captain shipped his chains, because he saw that the Company's moorings were not to be trusted, and so escaped damage.—Ibid, June 9.

We were sorry to hear that two of the Diamond Harbour Buoy, Nos. 1 and 2, have sunk. We are also informed, that the Barque Maria took shelter in the creek, during the late gale.—Ibid.

THE LOSS OF THE BARQUE GLOBE.

We have just received an accurate account of the loss of the Barque Globe, Capt. Steward, from one of the sufferers—which is as follows:—On the 3d instant, the Pilot anchored her at Cowelly a little below the Lighthouse, where they remained till 4 P. M. on the 3rd instant, when she drove about two and a half miles to the north, and brought up about a cable's length to the eastward of the eastern bank in the Auckland Channel.—At about eleven o'clock, a night she struck and unshipped her rudder and immediately afterwards found four feet water in the hold. At three in the morning the sea making a complete breach over her, they were compelled to take to the boats, which were accordingly lowered. The first boat was the Cutter which was wrecked stern and bow, fast by the Captain, and immediately afterwards the Captain and five of the crew stole quietly into her, slipped the painter and made the best of their way on shore. They then got out a skiff, fourteen feet long (and in doing so, knocked a hole in her bow) Captain, Pilot, two officers and ten of the crew embarked, and after a most perilous voyage arrived at Calcutte, and the crew being unable to proceed from thence, the Captain and Pilot determined to walk to Diamond Harbour, and arrived there completely knocked up having walked ten miles without shoes through mud and water up to their knees the whole way. Upon their arrival, they requested Capt. Childs, the Harbour Master to send a boat to the assistance of the crew at Calcutte; he said that he would do so, and for some time prepared a boat from a pilot, proceeded to Calcutte, and brought the crew up almost dead from cold and fatigue. The carpenter showed the greatest coolness, and having also to stop the hole in the boat, adopted the novel expedient of filling it up with two or three pieces of beef, which eventually proved of service as they were so hungry that pieces were cut off and devoured—raw. All parties

expressed themselves highly obliged and thankful to Captain Hockley of the Assam Steamer who rendered them every assistance in his power.—Ibid.

We published, yesterday, a report, sent to us by our reporter, of the loss of the Water Witch. We are happy to say, that the report is false, and the vessel is quite safe, having ridden out the gale off Calcutte, without sustaining any damage. The injuries sustained by the Satellite steamer, were also much exaggerated. She has merely lost a small portion of her cut-water, and had a few planks knocked off her starboard paddle-wheel. Her bottom is uninjured, and she has never been ashore.—Harkara, June 8.

The following is an extract from a Jullalabad letter of the 17th ultimo, received by us yesterday. It is more interesting, in various ways, than any we have received for some time past, and we dare say information is in the main correct. There is certainly nothing improbable in the story of how Akbar Khan succeeded at Cabool. We are glad to infer, from the non-mention of it by our own correspondent, that there is no truth in the report of the absurd proposal said to have been made by General Sale, to go to Cabool with a force of British troops, to take Jullalabad force. We shall probably make some remarks to-morrow upon portions of the letter:—

Nothing very particular has occurred since last writing but notwithstanding the despatch received from Nott it is much doubted whether he will be strong enough to advance on Cabool, and even a sufficient force to attack the Candahar. There is no doubt of Lord Ellenborough having informed General Pollock, that he can give no final instructions until he hears from home, and refuses to take any responsibility on the British name, until he receives specific orders. Pleasant state to be in; there 102 in single pointed tents, and 118 in pairs and smothered with dust and sand, with every prospect of getting worse. Should General Nott not have troops enough to do so, he should have met here to join him until it is too late for a campaign this year, and thus through the excellent management of some, a campaign that has been intended to conclude in 3 months, might be protracted for two years—verily, verily, 'there is something rotten in the state of Denmark!' This cheese paring system, must be given up, and troops either poured into the country or else withdrawn, and sent home, or sent to some other place to be cut up in detail, would do any longer.

A report has just this moment arrived, of Akbar Khan's having gotten possession of the Bala Hissar, and has held out for some time. Futeh Jung, the Shah's youngest son, who had possession of it, was to have delivered over possession by us. Our anxiety, on the report, was not great, as it is generally believed to be so, it alters the affair. A battering train is said to be on its way from Delhi; when it will arrive 'Khoda Jun!'—there was a letter from Lady Sale yesterday, mentioning the fact of a battering train being placed there is located as it is cold that water freezes there every night, even now.

The trick by which Akbar Khan is said to have got possession of the Bala Hissar, is rather knowing one. It went to Cabool, taking major Pottinger with him, and gave out that General Pollock had agreed to place him on the throne of Cabool, and that he had a large force of British troops with him, and that he had almost all the influential men except Zeman Shah deserted poor Futeh Jung, and joined that most particular rascal and assassin Akbar—(talking of assassins you see, our anxiety, on the report, was not great, as it is generally believed to be so, it alters the affair. A battering train is said to be on its way from Delhi; when it will arrive 'Khoda Jun!'—there was a letter from Lady Sale yesterday, mentioning the fact of a battering train being placed there is located as it is cold that water freezes there every night, even now.)

Letters of the 18th ultimo, from Jullalabad, mention that a spy had come in from Cabool, and reported that Akbar Khan had been engaged with the regal party, and suffered a severe defeat. Futeh Jung, who is still holding the Bala Hissar, is said to have written to General Pollock, asking him to press on to Cabool.—Harkara, June 9.

We have received letters from the brigade at Dalka, up to the 21st ultimo. They afford very little intelligence, beyond a pretty positive indication, that General Pollock had received his instructions for the withdrawal of the troops from Peshawur. An officer (Capt. Douglas) has been sent to Cabool, to take possession of that place, for the purpose of taking charge of all the disposable carriage and escorting it up to Jullalabad. This order had been countermanded of rather Captain Burt had commenced his march, and been directed to return. Our correspondent seems to be altogether ignorant of the real cause of this recession, and alludes to a native rumour, which had reached him, to the effect, that the Akbar Khan had been caught, and brought in chains to Jullalabad, and that therefore the force was to retrograde! We merely allude to these facts in proof, that the retrogressive mandate; from below had reached General Pollock, though of course, they afford no information regarding the present intentions of Government. It is, however, but too plain that the false alarm, if it is now to be so regarded, has done more mischief than it has done good, and have retarded the preparations once on foot for the advance. There is a fatality attached to all our movements beyond the Indus.—Ibid.

MADRAS.

The deplorable stagnation of business which has for some time been felt by the shipping of this Port, we regret to learn still continues without change or alleviation; and looking to the same unpropitious state of things now prevailing both at Calcutta and Bombay, we see little prospect of relief till some change for the better takes place in Europe, and the home market again exhibits the signs of activity and improvement. The depression of the home market, in itself injurious enough, is much aggravated in its results to the shipping interest, by the protracted issue of our unhappy quarrel with China, which seriously interferes with the most important branch of our Eastern trade. A few months ago when Transports were in demand, the shipping interest was much benefited, and the temporary stimulus given by the war expenditure has ceased, the stagnation of business is more severely felt than ever. Should not some speedy improvement take place, it is feared many vessels will be under the necessity of proceeding to Calcutta, discharging their crews, and waiting unemployed for better times. Such in fact, we are informed, was the intention of some of the vessels now in the Roads, should not the forthcoming Overland accounts promise an amendment of prospects.—Spectator, June 11.

We hear that the Ticket No. 1445, to which fell the high price of 60,000, drawn on Monday last, was purchased from the Town Major's Office by the firm of Messrs. Binny and Co., for Major-General W. Morrison, C. B. now in England.—Herald, June 11.

A Special Court was held before the Chief Justice and Sir J. D. Norton, on Tuesday last, the 7th Instant, in order to consider the propriety of issuing a process of arrest against Captain Alexander Douglas of the 40th Regiment Native Infantry, for carrying on an extensive system of bribery. It appears that under the direction of the Madras Government the Advocate-General filed no less than twenty one Ex-Officio Informations, each containing a specific charge against Captain Douglas for having received certain sums as *Et cetera*, amounting to a very large sum, and the consequence of his misdeeds by flying from the country. These very serious charges appear to have arisen from Captain Douglas's mis-conduct while Resident at Tanjore and they have long been under investigation before Mr. N. W. Kindersley, the Principal Collector of Tanjore, one of the most able, independent and upright Public

We hope this is not true. He is but a small Statesman who fears to meet responsibility, and so such men were fit to govern. Lord Ellenborough is a man who is not fit to govern in the political class, and shall not estimate him at all; unless he leave us no choice.—Ed.

