

would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this Scheme, into their own hands.

6.—All prizes, above a quarter Ticket, according from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery Tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at Company's Rates 110 for each Ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished.

7.—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. purpose keeping the 100 Reserved First Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, in their possession or depositing the same in one of the Banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty-five days after Government shall have finished their drawings; [See 6 and 8 conditions.]

8.—Should any of the above 100 Reserved Tickets, be entitled to Prize Tickets for the last Lottery, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half Ticket, will pay the extra Co.'s Rs. 50 for each Ticket, demandable by Government, out of their own pocket.

9.—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of ELEVEN per cent, on all Government prizes.

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

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

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. Bombay Castle, 10th Nov. 1842. No. 687. Captain C. W. Grant, Superintendent Engineer Northern Provinces, is allowed leave of absence from the 5th to the 11th ultimo.

1. The undermentioned Warrant Officer has obtained leave of absence. Medical Dept.—Acting Assistant Apothecary W. Billamore from 12th Nov. to 12th Feb. 1843, to proceed to the Coast for the benefit of his health.

No. 688. The following order is confirmed. An order by Lieut. Col. Hicks, dated Patana, the 24th Oct. 1842, directing Lieut. Schneider to resume charge of the Quarter Master's office from Lieut. Moyle, and also appointing him to act as Interpreter in Hindostanee to the 2nd Grenadier Regt. N. I. until further orders.

No. 689. Brevet Captain W. B. Salmon, Sub Assis. Commissary General in charge of Bazaars at Deesa, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st of Dec. to the 1st of Nov. 1842, for the benefit of his health.

No. 690. Lieut. Col. W. Miller, of the 26th Regt. N. I. is directed to proceed to the Coast for three years, agreeably to the provisions of the 10th clause of the 1st Act of 1817.

CALENDAR.—Nov. 30 Days 1842. Table with columns for Week, Month, Remarkable Days, High Water, and Phases of the Moon.

Shipping Schedule Table with columns: Ship Name, Destination, Agent, and Date.

At Delhi, on the 19th October, John Taylor, esq., assistant to the secretary N. W. F., to Tristram, youngest daughter of Heat. Col. Spence, H. M. 15th Light Infantry.

At Meerut, early on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th October, Louis, Anne, youngest daughter of Captain King, royal North British Fusiliers, aged 15 months and 11 days.

At Calcutta, on the 27th October, Alexander Salvati, esq., aged 27 years, 3 months and 14 days.

At Calcutta, on the 1st November, James Finlay Gibson, esq., aged 23 years, 2 months and 16 days.

At Calcutta, on the 31st November, Charles Henry Cracroft, esq., aged 25 years.

At Ootacamund, on the 23rd ultimo, the lady of Major Holland, of a son.

At Waltham, on the 24th October, the lady of Hugh Cheape, Esq., of a son.

On Friday the 4th November, 1842, at the Scotch Church, by the Rev. M. Bowie, A. M., Samuel Sexton, Esq., Quarter Master of H. M. 4th, (or the Kin's own) Regt. of Foot, to Miss Harriet Miller.

At Madras, on the 3d instant, Elizabeth, wife of Major John Howison, (formerly 6th M. N. I.) and eldest daughter of F. C. Lewis, Esq., London, aged 26 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. The letter of E. is declined we do not agree with the writer, that it is at all expedient to send up one Corps, for the rectification of faults and abuses in others.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1842.

The H. C. Steamer Cleopatra arrived from Aden yesterday evening about 5 o'clock.—The following is a list of Passengers—We hoped to have received our Overland Mail and other Newspapers from the Post Office in time to enable us to make some Extracts, but have been disappointed—and are compelled to postpone Home Intelligence until the publication of our Extra, which we hope to have ready for circulation in the course of the afternoon.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert reached Windsor from Scotland, on the 17th September.

Passengers.—Mr. Heber, Mr. Habington, Captain Lucas, captain and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Pitts, a child and European servant Mr. and Mrs. Croft and a native servant, Miss Anderson, Miss Smart, Mrs. Elliott & Co.

At Calcutta, on the 19th October, John Taylor, esq., assistant to the secretary N. W. F., to Tristram, youngest daughter of Heat. Col. Spence, H. M. 15th Light Infantry.

Bombay Light Cavalry met with such severe losses, in Officers and men. The silence of the General in his dispatch on the conduct of this gallant corps, combined with the heavy casualty list which accompanied it gave rise to surmises and reports of the most opposite character equally injurious to the fair fame of the regiment and that of the General Commanding as impugning his impartiality.

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which landed their marines, when the enemy fled. The fleet anchored at this point, and the batteries and guns destroyed. Fortunately the wind came from the east, and the morning, which together with the strength of the current, and the difficulty presented by a sudden bend of the river, prevented the ships from proceeding on the 15th.

On the 17th, some of the fast sailing Ships of War were enabled to pass the bend, and proceeded up the river. The British fleet, consisting of the 18th and 20th Regiments, and a formidable change of wind enabled the whole fleet to reach Chikang-foo on the 20th.

This city, with its walls in excellent repair, stands within little more than half a mile from the river—the northern and eastern face upon a range of steep hills—the west and southern face on low ground with the Imperial Canal, which passes through the city, and the sea-burbs of the city, and without meeting the slightest opposition, hundreds of the inhabitants crowding the shore to gaze on the ships as they passed. This, as well as the fact, led me to believe that little, if any, resistance would be made.

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OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Extracts from Despatches from His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief, Madras, Commanding Expeditionary Land Force, China.

To the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough, Governor General of India, &c. &c. &c.

Dated Head Quarters, Chik-Keang-foo, 25th July 1842.

MY LORD.—I have great gratification in forwarding to your Lordship a duplicate original of my despatch of this day's date to your Lordship to know that this important position fell within a few hours after our landing, and that the whole of the city and works were fully in our possession before the close of the first day.

vision of the 49th dashing down the rampart on their left, while the 18th pushed forward to turn their right, they were soon dispersed although some of them fought with great desperation. I saw the 18th in a most spirited manner in which Major-General Bartley performed this duty, with a small force of exhausted men. The Admiral, who was with the 18th, was very much surprised to find along the line of wall which had been cleared by the 55th, bearing the heavy firing, with his usual anxiety to afford assistance attempted to move across the city, and was strongly opposed at several points of the streets where the Tartars had collected.

16. The sun now became so overpowering that it was impossible to see the height and smaller hills, which command the northern angle of the city walls, in which I have directed extensive trenches to be made, and the whole line of parapet will be demolished; another Regiment will occupy the hill, above the main of the canal, and opposite to the island of Kin-shan, Sir William Parker leaving a proportionate number of ships—with the remainder of the force we shall advance on Nankin.

17. I propose to leave Major General Schoedde with his Brigade here. Two Regiments and a detachment of Artillery will occupy the hill above the canal, and the whole line of parapet will be demolished; another Regiment will occupy the hill, above the main of the canal, and opposite to the island of Kin-shan, Sir William Parker leaving a proportionate number of ships—with the remainder of the force we shall advance on Nankin.

18. The Mandarin who has so frequently visited us, has again brought a joint despatch from Key-ling, maternal uncle to the Emperor, and Elopoo, which together with his own will be the most important of the whole. I have already approved of the conduct of the Troops of all arms, as well Native as European—all were animated with one common feeling of devotion, and every anxiety to do what his wishes has been most cheering. Major General Lord Saltoun and Bartley, and Lieut. Col. Montgomerie, report most favourably of the active measures taken by the British and the commanding Officers under them, and from their respective Brigades staff.

To the Officers commanding Brigades and corps, as to all the General and Staff, I have already expressed my satisfaction, and it affords me great satisfaction to add that Lieut. Colonel Montgomerie, the Deputy Adjutant General, was sufficiently recovered from the severe wounds he received at Chupoo, to take his share in the operations of the day. I regret to say that our loss has been considerable, but not more than was to be expected from the desperation with which the Tartars fought. I have ordered a Return of the Killed and Wounded, with a sketch of the Town and environs to be taken.

(Signed) H. GOUGH, Lt. Genl.,
Commander in Chief, Madras,
Commanding Exped. Land Force.

P. S.—I am sorry to report that since the foregoing despatch was written, the 49th, which was ordered to be sent to the 49th regiment, has died, in consequence, I fear, of the great fatigue and exposure to the sun which he underwent on the 21st instant.

(Signed) H. GOUGH, Lieut. Genl.

Extract of a letter from his excellency Lieutenant General Sir H. Gough, Commander in Chief, Madras, dated 11th October, 1842.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 10th inst., and to be glad to hear that the 49th regiment, which was ordered to be sent to the 49th regiment, has died, in consequence, I fear, of the great fatigue and exposure to the sun which he underwent on the 21st instant.

2. I will not enter into much detail of our movements since my last despatch of the 25th ultimo.

3. On the 25th inst. the force intended to act against Nankin, leaving Major General Schoedde with H. M. 55th and one company of the 90th, the 24 and 6th Regiments Madras N. I., and a proportionate Artillery and Sappers to occupy Chin-keang-foo, and the heights commanding it, and the mouth of the Imperial canal.

4. From the prevalence of contrary winds, the Fleet could not stem the current of the Yang-tse-king, but on the morning of the 4th instant, when the transports with Lord Saltoun's Brigade were enabled to proceed. The Honorable Company's Steam Frigate Queen, having Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary on board, towed us up to the anchorage, and on the 5th we anchored off Nankin, the Cornwallia having effected the passage on the preceding day.

5. Previous to our leaving Chin-keang-foo, to avert the calamities consequent upon an assault, the Admiral and myself had for some time been endeavoring to get the Tartars (General, who fell there, a summons to New-Kien, Vice Roy of the two Keang Provinces, a translation of which I beg to enclose, No. 1.

Your Lordship will perceive that we only undertook to spare the city, giving it clearly to be understood that active operations against the Government could alone be suspended upon acceptance of the terms so repeatedly announced by H. M.'s Plenipotentiary, and that the force intended to act against Nankin, leaving Major General Schoedde with H. M. 55th and one company of the 90th, the 24 and 6th Regiments Madras N. I., and a proportionate Artillery and Sappers to occupy Chin-keang-foo, and the heights commanding it, and the mouth of the Imperial canal.

6. Finding it unlikely that we should gain our object, unless some strong demonstration were made, and having carefully reconnoitred the river line of defences in one of my Steamers, the Admiral and I made our arrangements accordingly for such demonstration and for the assault, should neither our terms be accepted, nor the negotiation compromised, which we had no reason to expect from the announcement of the approach of Imperial commissioners. I shall here beg leave to give some particulars of this demonstration, as I conceive that the mode to which it gave rise, hastened the event that we most desired.

7. It would not be easy to give your Lordship a clear description of the vast city, rather of the vast space encompassed within its walls. I shall therefore only observe that the northern angle of the wall, and the whole of the base of the wall, and that the western face runs for some miles along the base of wooded heights, rising immediately behind it, and is then continued for some miles to the south, where it is bounded by a deep canal, which also extends along the southern face, serving as a wet ditch to both. There is a very large suburb on the low ground in front of the west and south faces, and the southern angle of the wall, and the whole of the base of the wall, and that the western face runs for some miles along the base of wooded heights, rising immediately behind it, and is then continued for some miles to the south, where it is bounded by a deep canal, which also extends along the southern face, serving as a wet ditch to both.

8. The reports as to the amount of Troops in the city, which is acknowledged to contain a million of inhabitants, have varied exceedingly. I am informed however, that the Tartar Garrison to amount to 6000, including the adults of that nation resident in the city, who are all trained to arms, and that the Tartar Garrison to amount to 6000, including the adults of that nation resident in the city, who are all trained to arms, and that the Tartar Garrison to amount to 6000, including the adults of that nation resident in the city, who are all trained to arms.

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of Thursday the 3d instant in the Bheestee Wada, of Lines of the Camp Followers, attached to the 1st Bombay European Regiment. In the resistance offered by some of the Camp Followers six of them were severely wounded, and one killed. Situated as the Bheestee Wadah is, in the vicinity of two European Guards of the Regiment, we are astonished to hear, that no measures whatever were taken by either of the guards for the apprehension of the robbers! What is still more surprising that, neither the Superintendent of the Police, nor his subordinate functionaries, were aware of the circumstances until 7 o'clock the next morning 1—1bid.

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, Nov. 2.

The Governor General has, we hear changed his intention of leaving Simla so early as formerly specified. The 20th is now fixed for his departure from that place.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Secret Department, Simla, 20th October, 1842. The following extracts from despatches received from Major General Pollock, C. B., are published for general information.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India.

T. H. MADDOCK, Secy. to Govt. of India, Extract from a letter to Major General Lumley, Adjutant General of the Army, from Major General Pollock, C. B. Commanding in Afghanistan, dated—Camp Khoord Kabul, 18th October, 1842.

I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Com-in-Chief, my arrival at Khoord Kabul, in progress to Hindostan. I left Kabul yesterday morning with the 1st and 2d Divisions, and the troops under Major General Nott, as per margin, for Bookdak, having detached Major General Sir R. Sale, with the 1st and 2d Brigades, the Mountain Train 1st Light Cavalry, 3d Irregular Cavalry, 3d Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, 12th and 13th Light Infantry, 26th Native Infantry, 35th Light Infantry, 5th company sappers and miners, Broadford's sappers, Jazalchees.

2d DIVISION.
2 guns 3d troop 1st brigade H. artillery.
1st. Blood's battery of 9-pounders.
2 squadrons 1st light cavalry.
H. M.'s 31st foot.
12th and 13th native infantry.
16th ditto ditto.
Wing 33d native infantry.
Ditto 60th ditto.

GENERAL NOTT'S FORCE.
1 troop Bombay horse artillery.
1 ditto (late) Shah Shoojah's force.
Detachment of artillery.
3d Regiment Bombay light cavalry.
Detachment 1st irregular cavalry.
Christie's horse.
Detachment sappers and miners.
Ditto Madras ditto.
H. M.'s 31st foot.
16th native infantry.
38th ditto.
3d (late) Shah Shoojah's force.
H. M.'s 41st foot.
2d native infantry.
43d ditto.

It is very gratifying to me to state that we have met with no opposition since we left Kabul, except what must always be expected where the whole population is armed, and we have consequently had small parties of thieves occasionally firing on the rear guards. During each night that we have encamped, not a shot has been fired, and on the line of march not a man is to be seen on the hills.

(True extracts.)
T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor General.

The following letter from our usual Correspondent will be read with interest.

"The force marched to this place to-day, and we hope to be at Gundamuck on the morning of the 18th. I fancy yourself and readers will be a good deal taken by surprise to find us so far on our way towards the East. If Pollock will only march in the way he ought to do, we shall be at Kurnalul by Christmas day. There has been no delay in marching at present, and for a very good and best of all reasons—we are short of provisions, and necessity compelled the old boy to push on. I am quite glad of it, and I am sure all our friends at Gundamuck, Jellalabad, Dacca, and in the Provinces will be glad of it too. As we hear there are four days provisions for all the force now at Gundamuck, it is possible we may hal at that place for a day or two, and then push on a few miles in the neighbourhood belonging to determined Chiefs, our enemies. The injury and mischief at Kabul did not come up to what I had anticipated, and I fancy Pollock's determination gave way; had Nott commanded I doubt not he would have put a finishing stroke to the Bala Hisar and not left one stone upon another. He is the man to deal with Afghan knaves and treacherous villains. We have not a friend in the country, and its infidelity, foemeny and foolishness to talk of Kuzibashes or any living soul besides in Afghanistan being our friend. Political inconsistency has no bounds, for there are some boys who still assert that there are many friends of ours belonging to the tribes in Afghanistan. Bah! It is the height of folly and weakness to give utterance to such nonsense."

Another letter of the 20th from Jellalabad says:—"Pollock with the 1st Division is to be here on the 22d, McCaskill and second Division on the 23d and Nott with the 3d Division on the 24th. We halt here for three or four days and then proceed on to Peshawur. Pollock's army has burnt and pulled down the principal Bazar, the Gardens of all the obnoxious chiefs, and even set fire to some of the streets. A mosque had also been completely destroyed which the sinners had built on commemoration of our late disasters there. The part of the town belonging to the Kuzibashes has been spared as also the Bala Hisar. There are hundreds of Afghans returning with our Ladies, some of them pretty and genteel."

We are much obliged to the correspondent who has favoured us with the following description of the battle of Istaleef and its consequences. We are really heartily glad that war has been brought to a close for repetition of the scenes described might we fear destroy the good character of our soldiers:—

Kabul, 7th October, 1842. I shall certainly not the most dashing affair done this campaign, and there is every reason to believe has put the finishing touch to the war. I do not see the policy of the war, its merits or demerits, and mean to confine myself to a description of the battle as it was, but a mere spectator of the skirmish conceive I have right to say so) it was not and not the most dashing affair of this year. The place itself, enclosed by a wall of mud and earth, covering an extent of nearly three miles, rising in terraces one over the other, the town built up the side of a hill, each street completely commanding the one under it, its natural strength in this respect is determined by the opinions of the Kohistanes as to its being impregnable, and defended by not less than fourteen thousand men, under a single chief.

of surprise and congratulation as to how it was ever taken with so small a force and so little loss, comparatively speaking. The force moved down on the morning of the 20th in two columns. The 1st column, consisting of the 1st and 2d Divisions, followed by the 3d Division, and the 4th Division, followed by the 5th Division, and the 6th Division, followed by the 7th Division, and the 8th Division, followed by the 9th Division, and the 10th Division, followed by the 11th Division, and the 12th Division, followed by the 13th Division, and the 14th Division, followed by the 15th Division, and the 16th Division, followed by the 17th Division, and the 18th Division, followed by the 19th Division, and the 20th Division, followed by the 21st Division, and the 22nd Division, followed by the 23rd Division, and the 24th Division, followed by the 25th Division, and the 26th Division, followed by the 27th Division, and the 28th Division, followed by the 29th Division, and the 30th Division, followed by the 31st Division, and the 32nd Division, followed by the 33rd Division, and the 34th Division, followed by the 35th Division, and the 36th Division, followed by the 37th Division, and 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