

a saucepan—when the water boils smartly, put in a small piece of butter, and strew the starch in the water, as you would make a hasty pudding. This will form the starch into little lumps, like Tapioca when softened. Then separate the globules of starch with cold milk—then make a custard and stir into it—add a little salt—spice according to taste, and bake like a Tapioca pudding, about an hour, or little more, and it is ready for the table. By adding more butter and sugar, it can be made sufficiently rich to eat with sauce. A little practice will ensure success. The water must boil smartly, and the starch be stirred in without being previously dissolved, else it will not form into globules, but be like arrow-root.

### News of the Week.

#### EUROPEAN NEWS.

From *British Papers to the 4th December, by the last Steamer.*

From Charles Willmer's *American News Letter, December 4.*

#### INDIA.

##### Capture of Ghuznee and Cabul.

The proceedings of General Nott, of which we had but a meagre account by the mail of the 1st of October, appear to have been highly successful. Shumsooden, the Afghan Governor of Ghuznee, having attempted to annoy the British force on its march, was repulsed on the 23rd of August, and totally routed on the 30th. The loss of the British amounted to 36 killed and 68 wounded. Among the former were Captains Bury and Reeves, of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry. On the 5th of September, Ghuznee was invested, and preparations were made to attack it on the following day, but during the night the enemy evacuated it. General Nott immediately entered it, and having planted the British flag in the fortress, made his arrangements, and within 4 or 5 days the fortifications were destroyed, both of the city and the citadel. A number of the 27th Bengal Native Infantry, who had been prisoners since March last were released.

General Pollock, who had on the 3d of Sept. reached Gundamuck, 26 miles to the westward of Jellalabad, left that place on the 7th, and reached Soorkab, a distance of near 10 miles. On the 13th, on approaching the Tazeen Pass, about 16,000 Affghans attempted to oppose the British from a position of great strength. That position was soon changed, and they were forced to retire. Again they sought to make resistance, but were again unsuccessful. Their loss was considerable; twelve Ghilzie chiefs are said to have fallen, two guns, three standards, and a large quantity of ammunition were taken.

The loss of the British was 32 killed and 130 wounded. Among the former was Hider Allee, the commander of the Jezailchees, and among the latter Captains Lushington and Geils, and Lieutenants Norton and Montgomerie. On the 14th General Pollock advanced to Boodkah; on the 15th he encamped on the race ground of Cabul, and on the 16th the British colours were planted in the Balla Hissar.

The Delhi Gazette of Oct. 3, states that Mrs Trevor, with 8 children, Captain and Mrs Anderson with 3 children, and Capt Troass and Dr Campbell had come into the British camp; that Cabul was quiet and supplies plentiful; that General Pollock had expectations to recover the remainder of the prisoners within 8 or 10 days, with the exception of Captain Bigrave, whom Akbar Khan carried off; and that Sir Richmond Shaks-

peare, with 700 Kuzzilbashes, had proceeded to Bameean in search of other prisoners.

The Governor General issued the subjoined general order on the receipt of the intelligence of the capture of Cabul:

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 12.

The hon. the Governor in Council has unbounded gratification in republishing for the general information the following general orders, dated Simla the 30th of September, published by the right hon. the Governor General of India, announcing the occupation of Ghuznee, by the Candahar Division of the army, under the command of Major General Nott, on the 6th September, and its entire destruction, and likewise the defeat of Mahomet Akbar Khan, at the head of 16,000 men at Tazeen, on the 13th of September, by the forces under the command of Major General Pollock, and the occupation of Cabul on the 12th of the same month.

The hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that these brilliant successes, through which British supremacy has been re-established in Afghanistan, be explained to all the troops at all the stations and garrisons of this Presidency, and that a salute of 21 guns be fired for the capture of Ghuznee, and a similar salute for the capture of Cabul at each station.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY,

Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Simla, Sept. 30, 1842.

The Governor General announces to the army, and to the people of India, the occupation of Ghuznee by Major General Nott, on the 6th of Sept., and its entire destruction by the Candahar division of the army.

Major General Nott had the satisfaction of releasing in the neighbourhood of Ghuznee 327 Sepoys of the 27th Bengal Natives from the slavery to which they had been reduced by the Affghans.

The Governor General announces the complete defeat of Mahomed Akbar Khan at the head of 16,000 men at Tazeen on the 13th Sept., by Major General Pollock, and the occupation of Cabul by the troops under that general on the 16th of September.

The British flag waves in triumph from the highest point of the Balla Hissar.

Thus have all past disasters been retrieved and avenged on every scene on which they were sustained; and repeated victories in the field, and the capture of the cities and citadels of Ghuznee and Cabul, have advanced the glory and established the accustomed superiority of the British arms.

The Governor-General has derived much satisfaction from the report made by Major-General Pollock of the admirable conduct of the troops of his majesty's Maharajah Shere Singh, acting in cooperation with the British army. The Governor-General rejoices in this new proof of the cordial good understanding which prevails between the British Government and that of Lahore.

The report of Major-General Pollock leads the Governor-General to expect, that long before this day all the British prisoners taken by the Affghans will have been brought into the General's camp: those who have been left near Cabul were already at liberty.

The Governor-General, in the name of the government and of the people of India, offers to Major-General Pollock and Major-General Nott, and all the officers and troops under their respective commands, his grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments for the important services they have performed.

The Governor-Gen. directs that the recent successes obtained by the armies in Afghanistan be fully made known to all the troops at all those stations of the army, and that at all those stations a salute of 21 guns be fired for the capture of Ghuznee, and a similar salute for the capture of Cabul.

J. P. WILLOUBY,

Sec. to Government.

The British troops have evacuated Quetta, and retired below the Bolan Pass. In the interior of India, tranquillity and contentment prevails, all dread of scarcity having been removed by the abundant rains of the monsoon. The prospects of an advantageous trade with China had raised the spirits of the growers of produce. The Doab canal was ordered to be resumed, and two lacs have been given over for the purpose. The Governor-General, after having so speedily established peace with China, and having effectually secured the north-western frontier, will have henceforth to dedicate his attention to the consolidation of the empire, and to its internal improvements. There can henceforth be but little opposition to those improvements even from the Mussulmans, for the decided defeat of the Affghans proves that they are not to rule the East. A merchant ship, the Eleanor, was set on fire near Alleppee. The vessel was consumed, and the Lascars are in prison for trial.

In a postscript, dated Sunday, Oct. 16, our correspondent states, that the steamer had been delayed in consequence of the non-arrival of the express despatch of the 5th, by the Gov. General from Simla. We have also received copies of the official despatches from generals Nott and Pollock. General Nott had also made his appearance at Cabul on the 10th Sept., after having completed the destruction of Ghuznee, and performed his extraordinary march through the enemy's country, and having routed an army, and taken and demolished the renowned capital of the Ghilzees. Every hope appears to be entertained of the liberation of the prisoners.

The Aukland steamer, from Nanking, may possibly arrive at Suez before the Zenobia from Bombay, but it will not bring the news of the final defeat of the infamous Akbar Khan, who is, it is asserted, to be hanged, on the murder by him of Sir Wm. McNaghten being fully proved.

#### CHINA.

The last mail brought us down to the sailing of the squadron after the capture of Woosung and Shanghai, in the Yang-tze-kiang.

The best account of what followed is given in the official despatch of her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, Sir Henry Pottinger, which assumes the usual form of a circular to her Majesty's subjects in that country. In this paper Sir Henry details the progress of the expedition from the 24th June, the date of the previous despatch, as follows:

The expedition was detained by bad weather and other circumstances at Woosung until the 6th July, on which day it advanced up the river Yang-tze-kiang, and on the 14th reached a military position, built on a range of hills commanding the stream, where two small recently erected batteries, mounting 13 guns, opened the first fire since leaving Woosung, on the leading ships, but were instantly silenced, and the guns, batteries, and military buildings connected with them destroyed as soon as men could be put on shore.

At this point the main body of the fleet was retarded by adverse winds for nearly a week, during which period

some of the ships of war, assisted by the steamers, got up to Kinshan, or Golden Island, where the whole armament, amounting to 70 sail of vessels, assembled on the 20th inst. and anchored abreast of the city of Chin-keang-foo. The troops were disembarked as early as possible the next morning.

The Chinese troops in the camp, three miles from the city, did not venture to stand the near approach of our right, under Lord Saltoun, but after firing three or four distant volleys from their jingalls and matchlocks, broke and dispersed all over the country, which was hilly and covered with jungle. By this time the left, under Major General Schoedde, had got on shore, when it became obvious that the Tartar garrison intended to defend the city, from the walls of which they opened a heavy and incessant fire of cannon, jingalls, rockets, and matchlocks.

As the left brigade moved from the landing place, the Auckland (steam frigate) which had been placed in a position for the purpose threw some shells amongst the enemy on the works with admirable precision, but was obliged to cease firing, owing to the rapid advance of the brigade to the bottom of the wall, which was most gallantly escaladed under a heavy fire from the Tartar troops, who behaved with great spirit, and disputed every inch of the ramparts, availing themselves with great tact of their knowledge of the localities, to gall our, and screen their own troops.

The centre brigade entered the town by blowing open one of the gates; but the Tartars manfully prolonged the contest for some hours, and it was late in the afternoon before they disappeared.

Ching keang foo is rather more than four miles in circumference. The works are in excellent repair, and the parapet, which is so thick and solid that nothing but cannon shot could have made an impression on it, is pierced with narrow embrasures and loop holes, and flanked at a number of spots with transverse walls.

The strength of the garrison could not have been less than 3000 men. Of these, 40 mandarin officers and 1000 men were killed and wounded. The Tartar general commander in chief retired to his house when he saw that all was lost, made his servants set it on fire, and sat in his chair till he was burned to death.

Arrangements are in progress for placing a strong British garrison at Chin keang foo (which commands the entrance to the grand canal, and is, therefore of vast importance), and the remainder of the expedition will soon move up this majestic river, headed by the admiral's flag ship Cornwalliss, to the neighbourhood of Nanking, which ancient capital of the empire is about 40 miles distant, and situated about three miles from the Yang tze kiang, with which it is connected by a variety of canals, it having already been ascertained by actual survey that there is ample depth of water, and no natural impediments.

#### TREATY OF PEACE.

Six weeks after this despatch, Sir Henry published another circular of the greatest possible moment. It is dated August 29, on board the Queen, in the Yang-tze-kaing, and is as follows:

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., has extreme gratification in announcing to Her Majesty's subjects in China, that he has this day concluded and signed with the Chinese High Commissioners, deputed to negotiate with him, which the following are the most important provisions: