

29th all was signed by the Commissioners, and a private ratification in the Emperor's hand to the same. He therein expresses that he takes it as a compliment his own signature had been demanded, is highly satisfied with all arrangements, and has asked, if he should send a Mandarin to the British Court, would he be well received? The Admiral, it is said, has replied that should he wish to do so, a frigate should be placed at his service, and of course he would be well received."

#### 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 Affghan Governor of Ghuznee, having attempted to annoy the British force on its march, was repulsed on the 23d 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 3d 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 four or five days the fortifications were destroyed, both of the city and of 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 September reached Gundamuck, 26 miles to the westward of Jellalabad, left that place on the 7th, and reached Soorkab, a distance of nearly ten 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 turned, and they were forced to retire. Again they sought to make resistance from another height, but they were equally unsuccessful. Their loss was considerable; twelve Ghilzie Chiefs are said to have fallen; two guns, three standards, and a large quantity of ammunition and stores were taken by the British.

The loss of the latter was 32 killed and 130 wounded. Among the former was Hyder Allee, the Commander of the Jezailchees, and among the latter, Captains Lushington and Geills, and Lieutenants Norton and Montgomery. On the 14th General Pollock advanced to Boodkhah; 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 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 re-publishing for general information the following general orders, dated Simla, the 30th 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 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, by which British supremacy has been completely re-established throughout Affghanistan, be fully explained to all the troops at all the stations and garrisons of this Presidency, and that the salute of 21 guns be fired for the capture of

Ghuznee, and a similar salute for the capture of Cabul, at each station.

"By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council,  
"J. P. WILLOUGHBY,  
"Secretary to Government."

#### "GENERAL ORDERS.

*"Simla, September 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 September, 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 Native Infantry from the slavery to which they had been reduced by the Affghans.

"The Governor General likewise announces the complete defeat of Mahomed Akbar Khan at the head of 16,000 men at Tazeen on the 13th September, 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 co-operation 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 had been left near Cabul, were already at liberty.

"The Governor General, in the name of the Government and of all 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 acknowledgements for the important services they have performed.

"The Governor General directs that the recent successes obtained by the armies in Affghanistan, 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. WILLOUGHBY,  
"Secretary 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