

vessel was consumed, and the Lascars are in prison for trial.

In a postscript, dated Sunday, October 16, our correspondent states, that the steamer had been delayed in consequence of the non-arrival of the express despatch on the 5th, by the Governor 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 of September, 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 payment of the money due by the Chinese is, it is stated, to be effected in the following manner:— Immediate payment, 6,000,000; in 1843, 6,000,000; in 1844, 5,000,000; in 1845, 4,000,000.

The Auckland 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, as it is asserted, to be hanged, on the murder by him of Sir W. M'Naghten, being fully proved.

EVACUATION OF AFFGHANISTAN. PROCLAMATION.

Secret Department; Simla, the 1st of October, 1842. THE Government of India directed its army to pass the Indus, in order to expel from Affghanistan a Chief believed to be hostile to British interests, and to replace upon his throne a Sovereign represented to be friendly to those interests, and popular with his former subjects.

The chief believed to be hostile became a prisoner, and the Sovereign represented to be popular was replaced upon his throne; but, after events which brought into question his fidelity to the Government by which he was restored, he lost by the hands of an assassin the throne he had only held amidst insurrections, and his death was preceded and followed by still existing anarchy.

Disasters unparalleled in their extent, unless by the errors in which they originated, and by the treachery by which they were completed, have in one short campaign been avenged upon every scene of past misfortune; and repeated victories in the field, and the capture of the cities and citadels of Ghuznee and Cabul, have again attached the opinion of invincibility to the British arms.

The British army in possession of Affghanistan will now be withdrawn to the Sutlej.

The Governor General will leave it to the Affghans themselves to create a government amidst the anarchy which is the consequence of their crimes.

To force a sovereign upon a reluctant people would be as inconsistent with the policy as it is with the principles of the British Government, tending to place the arms and resources of that people at the disposal of the first invader, and to impose the burden of supporting a Sovereign without the prospect of benefit from his alliance.

The Governor General will willingly recognise any Government approved by the Affghans themselves, which shall appear desirous and capable of maintaining friendly relations with neighbouring States.

Content with the limits nature appears to have assigned to its empire, the Government of India will devote all its efforts to the establishment and maintenance of general peace, to the protection of the Sovereigns and Chiefs its allies, and to the prosperity and happiness of its own faithful subjects.

The rivers of the Punjaub and the Indus, and the mountainous passes and the barbarous tribes of Affghanistan, will be placed between the British army and an enemy approaching from the west, if indeed such an

enemy there can be, and no longer between the army and its supplies.

The enormous expenditure required for the support of a large force, in a false military position, at a distance from its own frontier and its resources, will no longer arrest every measure for the improvement of the country and of the people.

The combined army of England and of India, superior in equipment, in discipline, in valour, and in the officers by whom it is commanded, to any force which can be opposed to it in Asia, will stand in unassailable strength upon its own soil, and for ever, under the blessing of Providence, preserve the glorious empire it has won, in security and in honor.

The Governor General cannot fear the misconstruction of his motives in thus frankly announcing to surrounding states the pacific and conservative policy of government.

Affghanistan and China have seen at once the forces at his disposal, and the effect with which they can be applied.

Sincerely attached to peace for the sake of the benefits it confers upon the people, the Governor General is resolved that peace shall be observed, and will put forth the whole power of the British Government to coerce the state by which it shall be infringed.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor General of India.

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General.

RELEASE OF LADY SALE AND THE REST OF THE PRISONERS AT CABOOL.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY OF THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1842.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 5, 1842.

Since the public notification of the 30th ult. the Governor General has received the gratifying intelligence of the safety of all the European prisoners but one, in the following extract from a communication from Major General Pollock, C. B., dated the 21st ultimo.

Extract from a letter to the Governor General from Major General Pollock, C. B., dated Camp, Cabool, September 21:—

My Lord—It gives me great gratification to be enabled to state that the whole of the European prisoners are now quite free from the hands of Mahommed Akhbar, except Captain Bygrave. I will make my official report on the subject whenever they reach my camp, which no doubt will be to-morrow. I sent a lightly equipped force under Sir R. Sale, to meet them, and the whole of the party is with him, with the following exceptions, who have already reached my camp:—Major Pottinger and Captain Johnson arrived this morning; Mrs. Trevor and eight children; Captain and Mrs. Anderson and three children; Captain Troup and Dr. Campbell; one European woman and four privates.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor General.

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General.

POSTSCRIPT.

BY EXPRESS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHINA.

We have just received, by Extraordinary Express from Paris, the following important intelligence:—

Telegraph Office, Malta, Nov. 25.

A special steamer has come to Suez, with news that the Emperor of China has given adhesion to the treaty, but refuses to sign till Her Majesty's is received. The refusal is based on the exigency of etiquette observed in China. However the half of the first instalment agreed to by treaty has been paid and confided to the frigate Blonde, which sails instantly for England. The