

aged persons, and young children; 30,000, there still remained 69,000 in British hands did not attend upon the public worship of God.

Civil Intelligence.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The subjoined are extracts from the "Official despatches".

PROCLAMATION.

Lord Ellenborough's announcement of the Conclusion of the Afghan War.
Secret Department; Simla, the 1st of October, 1842.

The Government of India directed its army to pass the Indus, in order to expel from Afghanistan 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The British army in possession of Afghanistan will now be withdrawn to the Sutlej.

The Governor-General will leave it to the Afghans 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 Afghans 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 Punjab and the Indus and the mountainous passes and the barbarous tribes of Afghanistan, 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 honour.

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

Afghanistan 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 CABUL.

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, Cabul, Sept. 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 Mohammed Akbar, except Captain Bygrave. I will make my official report on the subject whenever they reach my camp, which no doubt will be tomorrow. 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 Capt. Johnston 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 of India,

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

PROCLAMATION.

To Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects in China.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. in China, has high satisfaction in promulgating for the information of Her Majesty's subjects in China, the important progress and success of the expedition since the date of his last circular of the 24th of June.

"The expedition was detained by the bad weather and other circumstances at Woosung until the 6th of July, on which day it advanced up the river Yang-tse-kiang, and on the 11th 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 ashore.

"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 'Kishan' 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-kiang-foo.

"A reconnoissance having been obtained the same evening, the troops were disembarked as early as possible the next morning. It was at this time believed that the majority of the Chinese troops, which had been variously reported at from 1,500 to 3,000 men, were in a camp, which was visible from hills overhanging the river, at a distance of about three miles.

"Against this camp the right brigade moved under Major-General Lord Saltoun. The centre brigade, led by Major-General Bartley, was directed in the first instance to co-operate with the right one in cutting off the anticipated retreat of the fugitives from the camp in the direction of the city, and the left brigade, headed by Major-General Schoedde, landed on the river side of the city, opposite the fleet, where it was instructed to escalate the northern wall, which the centre brigade was likewise appointed to do on the southern side, after it had performed the other duty assigned to it.

"The Chinese troops in the camp did not venture to stand the near approach of our men, but after firing three or four distant volleys from their jinjalls and matchlocks, broke and dispersed all over the country, which was hilly, and covered with the jungle. By this time the left brigade had got on the walls, 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, jinjalls, wall-pieces, rockets, and matchlocks.

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

"The centre brigade got into the city after some delay in landing a bridge to cross the Grand Canal, which runs along the western side of Chin-kiang-foo and separates the walled city from very extensive suburbs, by blowing open one of the gates, but, even after the left brigade had received this large reinforcement, besides patriots and marines and seamen who were landed the moment the opportunity presented to be so stubborn, the Tartars manfully prolonged the contest for some hours, and it was late in the afternoon before they entirely disappeared, when it is surmised the survivors did by throwing away their arms and uniform, and either hiding themselves till night enabled them to escape, or else mingling with the other inhabitants.

"The city of Chin-kiang-foo is rather more than four miles in circumference, the works are in excellent repair and the parapet, which is so thick and so high that a musket bullet could not have made any impression on it, is pierced with narrow embrasures and loopholes and flanked at a variety of spots with transverse walls.

"It has hitherto been impossible to obtain anything like a precise return of the strength of the garrison; but from calculations made with reference to the extent of the works, and the Tartar troops seen on them at the same moment, it is thought there could not have been less than 3,000 men. Of these, it is said that 10 Mandarins (officers) and 1,000 men were killed and wounded. The Tartar General Commanding-in-Chief retired to his house when he saw all was lost, made his servants set it on fire, and sat in his chair till he was burned to death. His private secretary was found, the day after the assault, hidden in a garden, and on being carried to the spot, recognised the half-consumed body of his master, who was worthy of such a death.

"It will be readily understood that a brilliant service, of which the preceding detail gives out a very feeble outline, could not be performed without loss on our side, and Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary is sure that all Her Majesty's subjects in China will participate in his feelings of sincere regret at the returns of casualties of killed and wounded in Her Majesty's combined forces.

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

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

"Dated on board the steam-frigate Queen, Yang-tse-kiang river, at Chin-kiang-foo, this 24th day of July, 1842.

HENRY POTTINGER,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary."

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Land Force, under the command of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., at the attack on the enemy's entrenched Camp, Storm and Capture of the City of Chin-kiang-foo, on the 21st of July.

Head Quarters, Chin-kiang-foo, July 24th, 1842.

Killed—3 officers, 2 sergeants, 20 rank and file; total 24.
Wounded—14 officers, 1 warrant officer, 4 sergeants, 1 drummer, 80 rank and file, 1 follower; total 107.
Missing—1 drummer, 8 rank and file; total 9.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing—17 officers, 1 warrant officer, 6 sergeants, 2 drummers, 117 rank and file, 1 follower; grand total, 144.

Of the numbers above returned killed, 1 gunner Royal Artillery, 2 rank and file Her Majesty's 49th Regiment, and 13 rank and file Her Majesty's 74th Regt. were killed by a stroke of the sun.

ARMINES H. MOUNTAIN,

Lieut. Colonel,
Dep. Adj. Gen. Expeditionary Force.

Names of officers killed and wounded—Her Majesty's 4th Regt.—Lt. T. P. Gibbs, 5th, 2nd Assistant Commissary-General, killed.

6th Regt. of Madras Native Infantry—Lt. Col. Driver, killed on the rampart from a stroke of the sun.

18th Royal Irish—Capt. Colman, killed. Royal Artillery—Lt. J. N. A. Creece, slightly wounded.

Madras Artillery—Lt. C. D. Waddell, severely wounded, Assistant-Surgeon T. Finnis, severely wounded; Subadar Major Ramaswamy, slightly wounded.

15th Royal Irish—Lt. Bernard, slightly wounded.

26th Comerons—Ensign Duprier, slightly wounded.

9th Regt.—Lt. Haddely, dangerously wounded, Lt. Grant, slightly wounded.

35th Regt.—Maj. Warren, severely wounded, Lt. Cuddy, severely wounded.

2d Regt. Madras Native Infantry—Lt. Carr, Adjutant, slightly wounded; Ensign Travers, slightly wounded, Jemadar Munday, slightly wounded.

36th Regt. Madras Native Infantry Rifles—Capt. Simpson, severely wounded.

Return of the Killed and Wounded in the Squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Wm. Parker, at the attack on the City of Chin-kiang-foo, on the 21st of July, 1842.

Corwallis.—Brevet-Maj. Jas. Uniacke, Royal Marines, killed, who died from the effects of the sun and fatigue; Lt. Jas. Fitzjames, badly wounded, 1 seaman dangerously wounded, private marine slightly wounded.

Blonde.—Lt. Edward Crouch, severely wounded; Mr. H. T. Lyon, midshipman, slightly wounded, 5 seamen, slightly wounded.

Modeste.—1 private marine, killed; Commander H. L. Watson, slightly wounded; 1 private marine, slightly wounded.

Plover.—1 private marine, killed.

GENERAL ORDER.

"Head quarters, Chin-kiang-foo, July 27th, 1842.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough has never derived more satisfaction from the conduct of the troops under his command than during the recent operations before Chin-kiang-foo, and the storming and capture of the place.

The spirit which animates the troops, men as officers, natives as well as Europeans, is most gratifying, and the Lt. General's only difficulty is to particularize.

Sir Hugh Gough cannot, however, pass without special notice the gallant manner in which Major General Schoedde, availing himself of his discretion to convert his division into a real attack, carried the body of the place, which was obstinately defended. The spirited conduct of Capt. Peare, commanding Engineers, in blowing up, at noon day, the great Gate of the Western Work, and the eagerness of the column of assault, deserve mention. The work of the column had been anticipated, Major-General Schoedde being unexpectedly found in possession of the inner gateway, but Major-General Bartley was afterwards hotly engaged with the Tartars within the walls.

His Excellency must also notice the great fatigue incurred by the troops under Major-General Lord Saltoun, in their long and successful march to drive the enemy from his encampment on the hill.

The Lieutenant-General has only to regret the loss of so many gallant men, amongst whom are Lt. Col. Driver, of the 6th Madras Native Infantry, Capt. Colman, of the 15th Royal Infantry, and Lieut. Gibbons, of the 49th Regt., S. A. C. Gen., who nobly fell in the performance of their duty as soldiers.

Sir Hugh Gough's thanks are offered to officers commanding brigades and corps, and heads of Departments, who will be pleased to convey them to all under their respective command. The expedition soon after proceeded up