

eroded on an expedition towards Kohistan with a force of about 4,000 men. On the 29th they encountered Ameen Oolla, twenty miles from Cabul on their way to Charokar, and defeated his army with great loss. The loss of the English consisted of one officer killed and four wounded, with forty-six men killed and wounded. The troops were exposed to camp by the 5th of October, and were to march into the passes for Peshawar on the 10th or 12th. The camp of the army of reserve at Pujor, near Sirhind, was to be formed about the middle of November, the Governor General's camp equipments were at Meerut on the 10th Oct on their way. There is still some disquietude in Bundkhand India otherwise is tranquil, and will speedily become prosperous now that the waste of treasure required in Afghanistan has been put a stop to. The wisdom of Lord Ellenborough's policy as announced in his proclamation, has been almost universally concurred in.

**India**—The following interesting particulars of the release of the Cabul, and other prisoners, are given in a private letter from Delhi.

On the 25th of August, when General Pollock's advance was made known at Cabul, the whole of the prisoners, soldiers as well as officers and ladies, with the exception of those mentioned as having remained at Cabul, were despatched to Bameean under an escort of infantry. By the way of officers of the party were made to the commander of the party to desert with them to Gen. Nott's force, which was known to be near Ghuznee. The danger was, however, apparently too great, or the chance of success too small, for the Afghan to listen to the proposal, and the party reached Bameean in safety, but in dreadful anxiety as to their eventual fate. Akbar Khan having openly threatened with slavery in Turkistan in the event of the British troops moving on the capital. The news of the fall of Ghuznee reached the sufferers on the 10th of Sept. and must have had a great effect on the chief with whom they were.

The commandant who had accompanied them from Cabul requested a conference, and laying before them an order from Akbar for their instant march to Kooloon, informed them that he had been assured of 20,000 rupees and 1,000 rupees as a pension, if he would take them into Cabul. This was instantly guaranteed by the officers acting as a committee for all the ladies and officers there; and a paper was signed by all, pledging themselves to the payment. Having committed himself irrevocably with Akbar Khan, the commandant Schah Mahomed hoisted his own flag on the fort, levied a contribution on a cashia from Turkistan to pay his men, deposed the Governor of the place, who was lukewarm in his cause, and set about preparations for defence of the post, in case Akbar Khan, defeated at Cabul, should come to Bameean.

The officers and ladies were in one fort, and the soldiers in another, and on the 15th, the chiefs in the neighborhood having given every assistance and tendered allegiance, meanwhile, some of the officers went into the soldier's fort and commenced its repair for defence. That day, however, came the joyful news of Akbar Khan's defeat at Tezreen, and with one accord the whole party determined on taking advantage of the panic and fleeing their way to Cabul. On the next day Bameean was 10 miles behind, all being well and in high spirits, the next, a mountain ridge 13,000 feet high was crossed, and near the village of Karz the gallant party was met by Sir Richmond Shakespeare and his cavalry, and all was safe. What a meeting of joy must that have been! What a slugging of for ever of weary despair and hopeless of deliverance.

Two days after that their glad eyes rested once more on the British uniform and color, and Sir Robert Sale, with a thousand cavalry and a thousand infantry and two guns, re-insured their freedom. Though Sultan Jan's force had hovered near Sir Richmond and his party, they had not dared to attack it, and Sir R. Sale's advance precluded any possibility of an attempt on it. On the 21st, therefore, under welcome of one of the most joyous royal salutes that ever was fired, the captives entered Gen. Pollock's camp, and once more breathed the air of freedom.

The notorious Akbar Khan was a wretched creature. On hearing that all the

prisoners, save Capt. Bygrave, whom he had in immediate attendance upon himself, had been surrendered to the British authorities, he came to the resolution to send in that officer also—Capt. Bygrave was allowed to join Gen. Pollock's camp, on taking a letter from Akbar Khan to the British Gen. That letter is stated merely to contain an inquiry as to what the British intended to do with his father and his family. It is further asserted, that Akbar Khan had lost all his influence with the Afghans, particularly since he had refused to place himself at their head during the battle of Tezreen, although called upon to do so. Tezreen was the battle fought on the 13th Sept and which decided the fate of Cabul. One of the duties performed by the British was the interment of the skeletons of those who had fallen during the fatal retreat of January last—the number did not exceed 400 to 500. Several of these remains were recognizable. It is further stated, that very many of the native soldiers, and of the Hindoos who had accompanied the troops during the fatal retreat, have come into the British cantonments.

**China**—The steam-frigate Auckland from Nankin, 16th September, and Singapore, 7th Oct., arrived at Galle on Saturday, the 10th inst. She sailed 12th for Suez on the 17th, carrying Major Malcolm, Secretary to the Legation in China, bearing the Emperor's Ratification of the Treaty of Peace. The other passengers are Captain Myford, Capt Stratford, and Mr Gough. We give all the Chinese news which has reached us by this arrival, which, however, amounts to but little. The intelligence by the Auckland is, that the Emperor's written assent had been given to the treaty, with a trifling alteration in details. The first and second instalments had been paid; and money appeared to be plentiful, from the ready manner in which the Chinese had come forward with the cash. The whole of the Native troops are to be withdrawn from China in forthwith, and the island to be garrisoned by two regiments of European infantry, till the third instalment is paid up, for which the emperor has time allowed to pay it in; after which period he will be charged 5 per cent until he does pay it, while the troops will continue in possession. It was expected, however, from the way in which the two first instalments were paid, that any lengthened period would not be required by the Emperor. Major Malcolm will remain in England but a few days, when he will return with the Queen's approbation of the terms of the treaty. The Auckland will await his return at Suez. We are informed that Sir Henry Pottinger made the Chinese authorities aware of the fact, that the treaty would not be binding on our part until it had received the ratification of the Home Government. Sickness prevailed to a very great extent, both among the European seamen and soldiers, and they rejoiced at the prospect of leaving so unhealthy a climate.

On the 30th of Sept. a dreadful explosion of gunpowder took place in the old China Bazar, at Calcutta. A Mr. Hudson went into the Bazar to purchase powder, with a lighted cigar in his mouth. While examining a handful which he took out of a barrel, fire by some means communicated to what he held in his hand, & from thence to the barrel, causing an instant explosion which blew to atoms the Bazar and two adjoining shops. All the inmates in the shop were injured in the ruins, together with a number of passengers in the street, who were seriously, and many of them mortally injured, and have since died.—Mr. Hudson perished among the rest. There were no less than 21 persons injured by this most dreadful occurrence, 12 of whom were found dead on the spot. A number of the others were in a very precarious situation.

**MARRIED.**  
By the Rev J. C. Davidson, on the 14th inst. Mr. Walter J. C. Webb to Miss Anne Locke, both of Toronto.  
By the same, on the 14th inst. Mr. David Erwin to Miss Anne Loughhouse, both of the township of York.  
By the same, on the 16th inst. Mr. Charles Wright to Miss Anne Tamar Morris both of Toronto.  
**DIED.**—On the 14th December 1841 in the 14th year of her age, Miss Sarah Doyle, eldest surviving daughter of the Rev. W. Doyle, of Montreal.  
The subject of this notice was a child of many sorrows, and filled with many advantages of early religious instruction, which were not bestowed upon her in due time, but subsequent history, and character will show.

In answer to prayer offered by her parents to their ever-loving God in her behalf, to whom they had devoted her in infancy in the sacrament of holy baptism, the Spirit of the Most High was graciously pleased to influence her young and tender mind, from the earliest dawn of reason, they were favoured to behold in her the pleasing indications of early piety, and when but between four and five years old, the earnest manifestation of a deep solicitude for the evidence of her acceptance with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. In the spring of the year 1840, she obtained a still further and clearer manifestation of the Divine favour, and from that time until her sad removal to the church triumphant, never lost the scriptural and satisfactory evidence of her adoption into the family of heaven. So strong and unwavering was her faith in the efficacy of the Atonement, and of her own personal interest therein; that it formed at all times a pleasing and prominent feature in her Christian experience. Dressed with a sweet and amiable temper, a modest and retiring disposition, adorned by the graces of an unimpaired goodness, which won for her the esteem of all her acquaintances, she pent her short earthly pilgrimage blameless and harmless, a child of God without rebuke, a pattern of meekness, affection, and propriety of conduct. Nor can we do justice to her memory, or to our young friends who may read her obituary, omit to observe that although at her week-school she had many studies which she diligently prosecuted with great credit both to herself and her teachers, yet concerning any, as far as could be ascertained, she never allowed them to interfere with her private devotional duties, her zeal in acquiring a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, which she had proved to be able to make her own unto salvation. Her last week was short, being only a part of three days continuous; still during that time her sufferings were not unobscured, which she bore with Christian fortitude and perfect resignation to the will of the Great Disposer of all events. And being filled with perfect contentment as to the last, gave such clear and indubitable evidence of her readiness for heaven, as to apply the "sovereign balm" of consolation to the wounded hearts of her bereaved parents from whom she is mysteriously taken, at a time when her society proved to all of them the greatest amount of enjoyment in this vale of tears. Thus mourned by her relatives and regretted by her associates, our dear young sister has gone triumphantly from a world of disappointment, grief and sin, to be with Christ, which is far better. Her remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of respectable persons, who by their presence and emotion, displayed the high esteem in which they held the deceased and the sympathy felt for her bereaved and sorrowing parents.  
I cannot but hope that the early and sudden removal of this devoted child from us, will remind parents generally of the uncertainty of time, by which they hold all their earthly comforts, and of the great importance of early sowing the seeds of religious knowledge in the minds of their children, and also induce all Sarah's young acquaintances to lend an attentive ear to the solemn warning of our Lord—"Therefore be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh."—Communicated.

**Advertisements.**  
Earthenware, Wholesale and Retail.  
JAMES PATTON & Co., Manufacturers and Importers of CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE, are receiving a large assortment per *Sauter Johnny* and *Mahawk*, and expect a farther supply by the *Thorburn*, *Alpha*, and other vessels.  
McGill-street, Montreal, }  
May 17, 1842 } 19

J. E. PELL,  
LOOKING-GLASS MANUFACTURER,  
Carver, Gilder, Picture Frame Maker,  
Glazier, &c.  
Resided to King Street, nearly opposite  
the Commercial Bank.  
Toronto, Dec. 15, 1841.

C. & W. WALKER,  
MERCHANT TAILORS,  
181, KING STREET, TORONTO.  
All kinds of ready-made clothing constantly  
on hand.—Terms moderate.  
Toronto, Oct. 6, 1841. 2

**NEW CUTLERY.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends that he has just received direct from Sheffield, a large and well selected Stock of Fine and Common Cutlery of every description, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Metal Ware, with many other Goods, too numerous to mention, which he will sell, Wholesale & Retail, low for Cash or short approved Credit.  
Country Store-keepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.  
SAMUEL SHAW.  
Toronto, Dec. 29, 1841. 6

**TORONTO AXE FACTORY,**  
HOSPITAL STREET.  
THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establishment, formerly owned by the late HARVEY SHEPPARD, and recently by CHAMPION BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders sent to the Factory, or to his Store 192 King Street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.  
Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order.  
SAMUEL SHAW.  
Toronto, Oct. 6, 1841. 2

**LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, &c. &c.**  
THE Subscriber offers low for Cash, a great variety of Malmagany, Malugany and Gold, Walnut, Walnut and Gold framed Mantel and Pier Glasses Cheval; and Toilet Glasses, all sizes and patterns; Looking Glass Plates from 9 by 7 to 62 by 24. Looking Glasses re-framed according to the latest patterns; old Frames repaired and regilt; Pictures, Fancy Needlework, &c. framed on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.  
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,  
King Street.  
Toronto, October 6, 1841. 2

Ready Money the Spirit of Trade!!!  
THOMAS CLARKE,  
HAFTER AND FORRIER,  
RESPECTFULLY announces to his Patrons and the Public the receipt of a choice Stock of Winter Comforts, viz. Caps, Gloves, Gaitlets, Mitts and Drivers, Waterproof and Fur Coats, Leggings, Capes and Sleigh Robes; together with a suitable Stock of Skins, consisting of Bear, Buffalo, Wolf, Raccoon, Fisher, Seal, Otter, Martin, Mink, Astrachan, Russia-Lamb, Neutria, &c. &c. Ladies Fur trimming. Robes made to order. Naval and Military Lace, Mohair Barding, Cuckades and Militia Ornaments.  
The highest price paid, in cash, for Shipping Furs.  
Toronto, Feb. 8, 1842. 2

**PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, &c. &c. &c.**  
THE Subscriber is receiving, direct from England, a great variety of Genuine Colours superior to any that I've appeared in this market before, and such as he can, therefore, with the utmost confidence, recommend to his Customers;—among which are

- Lamp Black, Blue Black, Imperial Drop Black, Black Lead,
- Prussian Blue, Chinese Blue, Indigo, Blue Verditer,
- Saxon, Brunswick, Imperial, Chrome, and Emerald Greens.
- Green and Damask Verditer, Orange, Middle, Lemon and Primrose Chrome,
- Spruce and Common Yellow, English and Dutch Pinks,
- Terra de Sienna, raw and burnt, Umber, raw and burnt,
- Venetian Red, Red Lead, Indian Red, Tuscan Red, Vermillion, Antwerp Crimson,
- Rose Lake, Violet Lake, Rose Pink, White Lead, dry, and ground in oil,
- Paris White, Whiting, Glue, Putty, Sand Paper, &c. &c.
- Linseed Oil, raw and boiled, Copal Varnish, various qualities,
- Window Glass, from 9x7 to 40x26, Crate Glass for Pictures, Clocks, &c.
- Plate Glass for Coach Windows, Stock and Nailed Whitens, superior, Ground Brushes, all sizes, Bristle Tools, do.
- Quilled do. Camel do.
- Fitch, Camel and Sable Pencils, &c.
- House, Sign and Ornamental Painting, Paper Hanging, &c., as usual.

To his Customers he returns his sincere thanks for former favours, and hopes by a further application of the superior facilities now in his possession, to prosecute his business so as to continue to merit that liberal patronage with which they have so kindly favoured him hitherto.  
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,  
No. 5, Wellington Buildings,  
King Street.  
Toronto, Oct. 6, 1841. 2

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