



THE QUEBEC MERCURY. PUBLISHED THREE TIMES A-WEEK. PRICE OF ADVERTISING.



J. J. SAUBIN, Carriage-Builders.

St. Anne Street, opposite the English Cathedral. HAS now on hand and ready for delivery, a very reduced price—Cab and Cabriolet Carriages, with and without boxes; plain Phaetons, etc.

TURNPIKE ROADS. WILL be received at the Office of the Turnpike Trustees, until FRIDAY, the 24th day of May, 1844.

J. PORTER, Secretary to the Turnpike Trustees, Quebec, 13th May, 1844.

REMOVAL. GEORGE SCOTT Confectioner, has removed to the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Date, No. 54, St. John Street.

DR. A. B. FEITWICK. Having resigned the House Surgery of the Hospital, in which capacity he has served for the past four years, has commenced private practice.

MISSING. Box Tobacco, K & N of a lot landed from the Steamer 'QUEEN' on the 21st instant.

H. E. SCOTT, Agent. M & Q. S. B. Co. Quebec, 10th May, 1844.

ST. PAUL STREET BATHS. THE above establishment is now open for the season, and arrangements have been made by which it is abundantly supplied, so that applicants may meet with no disappointments.

SCOTCH ALE. Superior quality, in pints and quarts, for sale by RYAN BROTHERS. Quebec, 10th May, 1844.

CLOSING OF ESTABLISHMENT. Being the intention of the Undersigned of selling off the remainder of his valuable stock, by public Auction, on or about the first of next month, he calls the attention of persons now purchasing, and would solicit an early call from them previous to the time of public Sale.

F. W. SIMON, 25, Fabrique Street. N. B.—F. W. S. would feel obliged to those indebted to him to settle their accounts; and also those to whom he is indebted to present their claims for liquidation as soon as possible. Quebec, 5th May, 1844.

MISS HILL having resumed teaching will be happy to receive pupils at her residence, No. 6, Fabrique Street. Mar 1st, 1844.



GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Quebec Turf Club, will be held at PAYNE'S HOTEL, TUESDAY 4th June, at THREE o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of altering Rule Seven of the Rules and Orders, for balloting and other important business. By Order of the Committee, RICHARD BURNABY, Secretary.

CANADA.

PROTECTIVE DUTIES.—We sometimes receive from the frontier indications of the working of the Agricultural Tariff Bill. For instance, in the Canadian Journal of the 14th inst., we find a letter to the following effect:— I beg leave to call your attention to that most iniquitous and unjust of all acts passed last session of Parliament by Hinks and his party, the imposing a duty of £3 cy. upon all American travellers passing with teams through the Province, from New York to Michigan and other places.

The editor of the paper alluded to adds the following remarks:— This act, which was introduced by Mr. Hinks, avowedly for the purpose of protecting our agricultural population, has had the effect of destroying the carrying trade to the Great West, which we before enjoyed, and which has tended so greatly to the benefit of this District.

The operation of the bill, therefore, is much the same on the western frontier, as if an every steamboat entering a lake port, there were levied a duty each trip of about one-fifth of her whole value.

On the eastern frontier we learn from a letter in the Sherbrooke Gazette that the law is inoperative. Its provisions are daily set at defiance by every one who is disposed to break it, and, with a beautiful consistency, the very persons who were loudest to call for the "protection" of their own interests, or what they thought such, at the expense of the consumer, are now foremost in evading the "protection," to the fraud of the revenue.

Perhaps it may not be amiss to state here some facts that have come to my knowledge, with regard to the infringement of this law in particular, which will show the inconsistency of some of our farmers. Last year all were calling for protection; this year, some of these same persons go into the State of Vermont, purchase cattle, smuggle them into the Province through some back road, for some distance north. Having fattened a few cattle on their own premises, and being about to drive those of their own feeding, give out that they wish to purchase a few more as extra expense will not be much.

ELECTRICITY AT BREAKFAST.—Starting as it may seem, it is beyond contradiction certain, that the largest charge of the largest Leyden battery does not equal in quantity the electricity which passes between the tongue and a silver spoon during the simple act of eating an egg. Indeed, if the quantity developed in the latter case were free to assume the form of the electricity obtained from friction, the result would be a lightning flash of no small power.

Extracts from English Papers by the Britannia.

Major Tulloch shortly proceeds to Canada, for the purpose of organizing the pensioners of the British army, who number 4,000 men in both provinces.

The number of persons emigrating from Germany for the United States is very great this year.

The whole of the experimental 12-gun brig is now off the stocks, and are being fitted for commission with as much rapidity as possible.

The new Admiralty instructions positively prohibit any officer serving on board any ship or vessel of her Majesty, from either sending or accepting a challenge.

The Devonshire, line-of-battle-ship, of seventy-two guns, and built in 1812, is ordered to be cut down to a first-class frigate.

Letters from Frankfort state that the Easter fair this spring, has been brisker than for many previous years for all manufactures, but especially cotton goods, which were dearer.

Ten thousand out-pensioners of Chelsea College, whose ages did not exceed 58 years, were mustered on the 23rd of the last month, for the purpose of enrollment, and being hereafter called out as a local force in their respective districts, when required for the preservation of the public peace.

The King of Hanover is expected to arrive at St. James's Palace the third week in the ensuing month, being the King's second visit to this country since his accession.

The Postmaster-General has just notified the issue of the penny stamped half-sheets of paper for the purpose of postage.

Her Majesty's accouchement may be expected about the beginning of July.

It appears by a letter from Hamburg, that the amount of the losses occasioned by the great fire in that city has only just been correctly ascertained. It is 35,142,000 marks current (about 72 millions of francs).

The subscriptions for the past year, to the Colonial Church Society, are stated to be £3775, exclusive of subscriptions in the colonies.

A rather violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Lugo, in Galicia, on the 19th ultimo, at forty-five minutes past three o'clock, p.m. It proceeded from north to south and the oscillation was so strong, that the houses were shaken throughout the town as if by a loud discharge of artillery.

The French minister of war has completed, and ordered to be put in force, regulations for preventing duels in the army. Modes of conciliation are prescribed not only for both the parties, but also for the seconds and the officers before whom the affair is to be brought.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Major-General Sir G. Pollock, G. C. B., was appointed a provisional member of the council of India.

The will of Sir Francis Burdell has just been proved. The property is sworn under £151,000.

The Poor-law Commissioners have appointed Colonel Thomas Francis Wade to be an Assistant-Commissioner. The Queen has appointed the Rev. H. Walford Bellairs the Rev. Frederick Watkins, and Mr. Joseph Fletcher, to be Inspectors of Schools.

The Rev. Edward Field, D. D., was consecrated Bishop of Newfoundland, in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, on Sunday last.

When the railways at present in course of construction and those contemplated shall be completed, the enormous sum of £100,000,000 of money will have been invested by English capitalists in the construction of railways at home, besides a very considerable sum which has been sent out of the country to assist in the formation of foreign railways.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Charles Bennett, Esq., to be Provost Marshal General for the Island of St. Lucia.

A fire was on Tuesday morning discovered in the pitch house at Woodwich Dock Yard, and was soon good under. The cause has not yet transpired.

The Waterworks prize money for the capture of slaves has been declared to be £1363 7s. 4d.

On Tuesday, nine vessels of war, which have been declared unfit for service, and are now lying in her Majesty's Dockyards at Davenport, Portsmouth and Chatham, were offered for sale, but three only were disposed of, the buildings not coming up to the sums reserved.

The Queen Dowager (who has been confined with a severe attack of dyspepsia in the arm) is rapidly recovering. The Duchess of Gloucester is slightly indisposed from a fall. The Court still continues in town, and the Royal Family are in excellent health, we are happy to state.

A most extraordinary bird of the starling species is at present in the possession of Mr. William M. Douglass, Innerkip-street, which speaks very distinctly in a loud clear voice. It also sings some of the popular airs of the day, and pronounces the words of the song distinctly, and that, too, in a way worthy of the imitation of many of our best vocalists.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.—A man, named John Hancock, a quarryman on Combe Down, standing no more than four feet in height, and who is a rigid teetotaler, lately accomplished the following wonderful task for a wage of half-a-sovereign. Bending beneath the weight of three ewts. of freestone, he started from St. Mary's Church, Bathwick, and proceeded up Bathwick-hill, and thence went over the Down, to the White Hart, at the foot of Wildcombe Hill, a distance of nearly three miles, accomplishing the whole within half-an-hour! This extraordinary feat was witnessed by many gentlemen, who all expressed their astonishment at this exhibition of strength. Previous to starting Hancock contrived to despatch for his breakfast 2lb. of beef, with bread in proportion, and two quarts of coffee.—Bath Chronicle.

FIRING PRINCE ALBERT'S PLANTATIONS, BAGSHOT.

Information has just reached Windsor of a diabolical act of incendiarism, which has been committed upon the extensive plantations, in the forest, near Bagshot, the property of Prince Albert, which was purchased, some time since, by His Royal Highness, and which formerly belonged to the late Duke of Gloucester.

It appears that on Wednesday afternoon, a boy named Holland, living at Kingston, was playing with other boys at the side of "Sacker's Arch," which forms the outlet of the sewer, when he discovered the left hand of an infant floating in the water, and immediately took it to police-constable Cole, who is specially appointed to do duty at the place, and that officer, inferring that if one portion of a human body made its way out of the sewer others would follow, ordered the outlet to be watched, and the consequence was that on Wednesday evening, and at an early hour yesterday morning, there were picked up the major portion of a thigh, a part of the loins, and a portion of the back of an infant.

As the sewer continues in the palace gardens and a great quantity of water can at any time be introduced into it, it was determined to open the sluice-gates of the lake, and by causing a rush of water through the sewer, it was hoped the remaining portions of the body might be obtained.

Alarm Fire at Woodwich Dockyard.—Yesterday morning, shortly after six o'clock, the inhabitants of Woodwich were alarmed by the ringing of the dockyard fire-bell. Upon making inquiry we were informed that a serious fire had broken out in the pitch-room, immediately underneath the boatswain's store-room, in the heart of the yard.

The last reports from Tunis state, that the dispute between the Bey and Sardinia has been, in a measure, arranged, by the mediation of England.

A letter from Stockholm, April 16, says:— "Yesterday, the body of the late king was clothed in the costume of the Order of the Seraphim, and placed on a catafalque erected in the hall of the palace, bearing the name of that order.

The order of the Pasha, that every fellah who had been brought up as a tiller of the land shall return under penalty of death to the village of his birth, had caused great consternation among that class of the population.

A letter from Vienna, April 22, states that the Archduke Albert, accompanied by his father, the Archduke Charles, has set out for Munich, to celebrate his marriage there with the Princess Hildegard.

We have received advices from Alexandria of the 19th ultimo:— The order of the Pasha, that every fellah who had been brought up as a tiller of the land shall return under penalty of death to the village of his birth, had caused great consternation among that class of the population.

It was reported to the Dost that a meeting had been held by the following sirdars, viz. Suja-ood-dowah, son of Nawab Mahomed Zuman Khan, Shams-ood-deen, Mahomed Osman Khan, and Sultan Jan. They expressed their regret that although they were the originators of the disturbances in Cabul, had fought against the British, had gone so far as to murder their own king, he murdered many people of their own tribes and caused the death of a great number of British; yet now Dost Mahomed and his son were enjoying the fruits of their labours, and reaping where they had sown, who were now neglected and cast aside.

It was reported to the Dost that a meeting had been held by the following sirdars, viz. Suja-ood-dowah, son of Nawab Mahomed Zuman Khan, Shams-ood-deen, Mahomed Osman Khan, and Sultan Jan. They expressed their regret that although they were the originators of the disturbances in Cabul, had fought against the British, had gone so far as to murder their own king, he murdered many people of their own tribes and caused the death of a great number of British; yet now Dost Mahomed and his son were enjoying the fruits of their labours, and reaping where they had sown, who were now neglected and cast aside.

It was reported to the Dost that a meeting had been held by the following sirdars, viz. Suja-ood-dowah, son of Nawab Mahomed Zuman Khan, Shams-ood-deen, Mahomed Osman Khan, and Sultan Jan. They expressed their regret that although they were the originators of the disturbances in Cabul, had fought against the British, had gone so far as to murder their own king, he murdered many people of their own tribes and caused the death of a great number of British; yet now Dost Mahomed and his son were enjoying the fruits of their labours, and reaping where they had sown, who were now neglected and cast aside.

It was reported to the Dost that a meeting had been held by the following sirdars, viz. Suja-ood-dowah, son of Nawab Mahomed Zuman Khan, Shams-ood-deen, Mahomed Osman Khan, and Sultan Jan. They expressed their regret that although they were the originators of the disturbances in Cabul, had fought against the British, had gone so far as to murder their own king, he murdered many people of their own tribes and caused the death of a great number of British; yet now Dost Mahomed and his son were enjoying the fruits of their labours, and reaping where they had sown, who were now neglected and cast aside.

It was reported to the Dost that a meeting had been held by the following sirdars, viz. Suja-ood-dowah, son of Nawab Mahomed Zuman Khan, Shams-ood-deen, Mahomed Osman Khan, and Sultan Jan. They expressed their regret that although they were the originators of the disturbances in Cabul, had fought against the British, had gone so far as to murder their own king, he murdered many people of their own tribes and caused the death of a great number of British; yet now Dost Mahomed and his son were enjoying the fruits of their labours, and reaping where they had sown, who were now neglected and cast aside.

It was reported to the Dost that a meeting had been held by the following sirdars, viz. Suja-ood-dowah, son of Nawab Mahomed Zuman Khan, Shams-ood-deen, Mahomed Osman Khan, and Sultan Jan. They expressed their regret that although they were the originators of the disturbances in Cabul, had fought against the British, had gone so far as to murder their own king, he murdered many people of their own tribes and caused the death of a great number of British; yet now Dost Mahomed and his son were enjoying the fruits of their labours, and reaping where they had sown, who were now neglected and cast aside.

It was reported to the Dost that a meeting had been held by the following sirdars, viz. Suja-ood-dowah, son of Nawab Mahomed Zuman Khan, Shams-ood-deen, Mahomed Osman Khan, and Sultan Jan. They expressed their regret that although they were the originators of the disturbances in Cabul, had fought against the British, had gone so far as to murder their own king, he murdered many people of their own tribes and caused the death of a great number of British; yet now Dost Mahomed and his son were enjoying the fruits of their labours, and reaping where they had sown, who were now neglected and cast aside.

It was reported to the Dost that a meeting had been held by the following sirdars, viz. Suja-ood-dowah, son of Nawab Mahomed Zuman Khan, Shams-ood-deen, Mahomed Osman Khan, and Sultan Jan. They expressed their regret that although they were the originators of the disturbances in Cabul, had fought against the British, had gone so far as to murder their own king, he murdered many people of their own tribes and caused the death of a great number of British; yet now Dost Mahomed and his son were enjoying the fruits of their labours, and reaping where they had sown, who were now neglected and cast aside.

It was reported to the Dost that a meeting had been held by the following sirdars, viz. Suja-ood-dowah, son of Nawab Mahomed Zuman Khan, Shams-ood-deen, Mahomed Osman Khan, and Sultan Jan. They expressed their regret that although they were the originators of the disturbances in Cabul, had fought against the British, had gone so far as to murder their own king, he murdered many people of their own tribes and caused the death of a great number of British; yet now Dost Mahomed and his son were enjoying the fruits of their labours, and reaping where they had sown, who were now neglected and cast aside.

It was reported to the Dost that a meeting had been held by the following sirdars, viz. Suja-ood-dowah, son of Nawab Mahomed Zuman Khan, Shams-ood-deen, Mahomed Osman Khan, and Sultan Jan. They expressed their regret that although they were the originators of the disturbances in Cabul, had fought against the British, had gone so far as to murder their own king, he murdered many people of their own tribes and caused the death of a great number of British; yet now Dost Mahomed and his son were enjoying the fruits of their labours, and reaping where they had sown, who were now neglected and cast aside.

It was reported to the Dost that a meeting had been held by the following sirdars, viz. Suja-ood-dowah, son of Nawab Mahomed Zuman Khan, Shams-ood-deen, Mahomed Osman Khan, and Sultan Jan. They expressed their regret that although they were the originators of the disturbances in Cabul, had fought against the British, had gone so far as to murder their own king, he murdered many people of their own tribes and caused the death of a great number of British; yet now Dost Mahomed and his son were enjoying the fruits of their labours, and reaping where they had sown, who were now neglected and cast aside.

It was reported to the Dost that a meeting had been held by the following sirdars, viz. Suja-ood-dowah, son of Nawab Mahomed Zuman Khan, Shams-ood-deen, Mahomed Osman Khan, and Sultan Jan. They expressed their regret that although they were the originators of the disturbances in Cabul, had fought against the British, had gone so far as to murder their own king, he murdered many people of their own tribes and caused the death of a great number of British; yet now Dost Mahomed and his son were enjoying the fruits of their labours, and reaping where they had sown, who were now neglected and cast aside.

It was reported to the Dost that a meeting had been held by the following sirdars, viz. Suja-ood-dowah, son of Nawab Mahomed Zuman Khan, Shams-ood-deen, Mahomed Osman Khan, and Sultan Jan. They expressed their regret that although they were the originators of the disturbances in Cabul, had fought against the British, had gone so far as to murder their own king, he murdered many people of their own tribes and caused the death of a great number of British; yet now Dost Mahomed and his son were enjoying the fruits of their labours, and reaping where they had sown, who were now neglected and cast aside.

It was reported to the Dost that a meeting had been held by the following sirdars, viz. Suja-ood-dowah, son of Nawab Mahomed Zuman Khan, Shams-ood-deen, Mahomed Osman Khan, and Sultan Jan. They expressed their regret that although they were the originators of the disturbances in Cabul, had fought against the British, had gone so far as to murder their own king, he murdered many people of their own tribes and caused the death of a great number of British; yet now Dost Mahomed and his son were enjoying the fruits of their labours, and reaping where they had sown, who were now neglected and cast aside.

It was reported to the Dost that a meeting had been held by the following sirdars, viz. Suja-ood-dowah, son of Nawab Mahomed Zuman Khan, Shams-ood-deen, Mahomed Osman Khan, and Sultan Jan. They expressed their regret that although they were the originators of the disturbances in Cabul, had fought against the British, had gone so far as to murder their own king, he murdered many people of their own tribes and caused the death of a great number of British; yet now Dost Mahomed and his son were enjoying the fruits of their labours, and reaping where they had sown, who were now neglected and cast aside.

INDIA.

The following appeared in an early Second Edition of the Morning Chronicle of yesterday:— We have received Calcutta papers of the 14th, and Bombay papers and correspondence to the 13th of March, inclusive, brought by the Bentinck, which reached Suez on the 12th of April; they were brought to Marseilles from Alexandria direct by the French steamer.

The following extract gives a fair summary of the news from Bombay and Calcutta:— "ALEXANDRIA, April 19. "The latest dates brought by the Bentinck, which reached Suez on the 12th inst., are from Calcutta to the 14th, and Bombay to the 13th of March. The steamer Carnatic was despatched from Bombay on the evening of the 13th to Ceylon, to meet the Bentinck, on her passage from Calcutta to Suez.

"The mails which had left London on the 6th of February had arrived at Bombay, but the letters were not to be delivered until the following day. The most important military news relates to the refusal of one Madras and two Bengal regiments to proceed to Scinde on finding that they were not to be allowed full batta.

"There is nothing of importance from Lahore and Afghanistan, but it is supposed that these two states will shortly come to open hostilities.

"The seaostris arrived at Bombay on the 10th of March from China, which country she left on the 15th of February, having on board, amongst other passengers, Major-General Sir James Schoedde. The town of Victoria was quite healthy, and it was hoped that the ensuing summer would not be so fatal as the last. Several during attempts at robbery had been made at Hongkong. Sir H. Pottinger had evinced an earnest desire to act up to the treaty with China. Her Majesty's 55th Regt. was under orders for immediate embarkation for England. Her Majesty's ship Dido, Capt. Koppel, left for Calcutta on the 2d February, having on board Lord Saltoun, late Commander of the Forces, who arrived at Suez in the Bentinck, and will proceed to England by the Great Liverpool. Little was doing in teas on account of the high prices demanded.

"The Governor-General arrived at Calcutta on the 28th February, and on the 29th published a most liberal grant of batta to all the troops that were engaged in Gwalior and in Scinde.

"India in general is tranquil. "The price of Indigo had advanced a little at Calcutta, and the business in British cotton piece goods had been large."

A letter from Calcutta, dated March 15, contains this passage:—"Scinde is finally and for ever annexed to the British possessions."

Our Malta letters of the 23d of April, received by this express, bring news. [From the Bombay Journals.]

STATE OF THE INDIAN ARMY.—The Gazette of Wednesday evening contains several orders of importance. First amongst them is the increase to the numerical strength of the armies of this presidency and Bombay, making a total addition to the Indian army of upwards of 10,000 men. Another order in the Gazette is the increase of the body guard by two regiments of irregular cavalry.

We borrow the following items from the Delhi Gazette of the 6th March:— "Our latest intelligence from Ferozepore communicates indications that active steps have been taken by the commander-in-chief for the removal of the mutinous corps from their dangerous proximity to the frontier. The 7th Light Cavalry marched for Lodheranah on the 29th ultimo, in compliance with the orders we mentioned in our last. The 34th were also sent off on the 2d instant, with present instructions to march to Meeret. No orders had been, according to our last advices, received from headquarters, as to the destination of the horse and foot artillery, but we regret much to find the troop mentioned in such a manner as to lead us to the painful belief that they also had joined in the combination. The 69th Infantry were in statu quo, and it seems to have been most wisely determined not to run the risk of a refusal on the part of the 4th Infantry, which reached Ferozepore on the first instant, by asking them to proceed onwards. The plan is the best in regard to them that could be pursued, but we should deem it absolutely necessary to remove the whole of the refractory and suspected corps from the frontier at once, and before the 64th reach Ferozepore, as we should not be at all surprised, if this is not done, to hear of men of that regiment being overawed by their mutinous comrades in other corps into withdrawing their offer to proceed. The determination of the supreme government on this most unfortunate business must shortly be known, and we look forward with much anxiety to the measures which it may deem it right to adopt for the vindication of its authority, and which had suffered so sadly of late. We must at the same time be permitted to express a hope that such vindication will not prevent their affording justice to the corps who may ultimately be sent to Scinde."

[From the Agra Ubbur of February 28.]

SCINDE.—The mutiny in the 64th Bengal Native Infantry appears to have subsided, the regiment having, in the presence of General East, volunteered to go to Scinde. It would appear that the option left of proceeding to Scinde or receive severe punishment has had a good effect. The native officers of the corps declared to the general that, as a regiment, they had never declined to go to Scinde; the obnoxious orders were the production of one man, who was subsequently joined by five or six individuals. The conduct of the 7th Cavalry is more reprehensible. The officers offered to guarantee to the troops the batta out of their own pockets, to prevent the shame they were bringing upon the standing order of the regiment. The native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and about two hundred troopers marched with the officers; and the rest held back.

The Delhi Gazette, February 25th, remarks, that it is evident Dost Mahomed had succeeded in strengthening himself sufficiently on his throne at Cabul to admit of allowing of Ukbar Khan's proceeding to Jellalabad. One step which the Dhost has adopted for the purpose of strengthening his rule is the admission, to a more active share in his councils, of his cousin Mahomed Zuman Khan (the good Navaub) and his brother Jubber Khan.

A man has arrived from Peshawar in great haste, announcing that Mahomed Ukbar Khan had arrived at Jellalabad with four or five regiments of Infantry, 6,000 Cavalry, and ten guns, and on reaching Jellalabad he had written to Tej Singh to be under no apprehension regarding his movements, as he had only come down to settle that part of the country.

It was reported to the Dost that a meeting had been held by the following sirdars, viz. Suja-ood-dowah, son of Nawab Mahomed Zuman Khan, Shams-ood-deen, Mahomed Osman Khan, and Sultan Jan. They expressed their regret that although they were the originators of the disturbances in Cabul, had fought against the British, had gone so far as to murder their own king, he murdered many people of their own tribes and caused the death of a great number of British; yet now Dost Mahomed and his son were enjoying the fruits of their labours, and reaping where they had sown, who were now neglected and cast aside.

It was reported to the Dost that a meeting had been held by the following sirdars, viz. Suja-ood-dowah, son of Nawab Mahomed Zuman Khan, Shams-ood-deen, Mahomed Osman Khan, and Sultan Jan. They expressed their regret that although they were the originators of the disturbances in Cabul, had fought against the British, had gone so far as to murder their own king, he murdered many people of their own tribes and caused the death of a great number of British; yet now Dost Mahomed and his son were enjoying the fruits of their labours, and reaping where they had sown, who were now neglected and cast aside.

It was reported to the Dost that a meeting had been held by the following sirdars, viz. Suja-ood-dowah, son of Nawab Mahomed Zuman Khan, Shams-ood-deen, Mahomed Osman Khan, and Sultan Jan. They expressed their regret that although they were the originators of the disturbances in Cabul, had fought against the British, had gone so far as to murder their own king, he murdered many people of their own tribes and caused the death of a great number of British; yet now Dost Mahomed and his son were enjoying the fruits of their labours, and reaping where they had sown, who were now neglected and cast aside.

It was reported to the Dost that a meeting had been held by the following sirdars, viz. Suja-ood-dowah, son of Nawab Mahomed Zuman Khan, Shams-ood-deen, Mahomed Osman Khan, and Sultan Jan. They expressed their regret that although they were the originators of the disturbances in Cabul, had fought against the British, had gone so far as to murder their own king, he murdered many people of their own tribes and caused the death of a great number of British; yet now Dost Mahomed and his son were enjoying the fruits of their labours, and reaping where they had sown, who were now neglected and cast aside.

It was reported to the Dost that a meeting had been held by the following sirdars, viz. Suja-ood-dowah, son of Nawab Mahomed Zuman Khan, Shams-ood-deen, Mahomed Osman Khan, and Sultan Jan. They expressed their regret that although they were the originators of the disturbances in Cabul, had fought against the British, had gone so far as to murder their own king, he murdered many people of their own tribes and caused the death of a great number of British; yet now Dost Mahomed and his son were enjoying the fruits of their labours, and reaping where they had sown, who were now neglected and cast aside.

It was reported to the Dost that a meeting had been held by the following sirdars, viz. Suja-ood-dowah, son of Nawab Mahomed Zuman Khan, Shams-ood-deen, Mahomed Osman Khan, and Sultan Jan. They expressed their regret that although they were the originators of the disturbances in Cabul, had fought against the British, had gone so far as to murder their own king, he murdered many people of their own tribes and caused the death of a great number of British; yet now Dost Mahomed and his son were enjoying the fruits of their labours, and reaping where they had sown, who were now neglected and cast aside.

It was reported to the Dost that a meeting had been held by the following sirdars, viz. Suja-ood-dowah, son of Nawab Mahomed Zuman Khan, Shams-ood-deen, Mahomed Osman Khan, and Sultan Jan. They expressed their regret that although they were the originators of the disturbances in Cabul, had fought against the British, had gone so far as to murder their own king, he murdered many people of their own tribes and caused the death of a great number of British; yet now Dost Mahomed and his son were enjoying the fruits of their labours, and reaping where they had sown, who were now neglected and cast aside.

It was reported to the Dost that a meeting had been held by the following sirdars, viz. Suja-ood-dowah, son of Nawab Mahomed Zuman Khan, Shams-ood-deen, Mahomed Osman Khan, and Sultan Jan. They expressed their regret that although they were the originators of the disturbances in Cabul, had fought against the British, had gone so far as to murder their own king, he murdered many people of their own tribes and caused the death of a great number of British; yet now Dost Mahomed and his son were enjoying the fruits of their labours, and reaping where they had sown, who were now neglected and cast aside.

It was reported to the Dost that a meeting had been held by the following sirdars, viz. Suja-ood-dowah, son of Nawab Mahomed Zuman Khan, Shams-ood-deen, Mahomed Osman Khan, and Sultan Jan. They expressed their regret that although they were the originators of the disturbances in Cabul, had fought against the British, had gone so far as to murder their own king, he murdered many people of their own tribes and caused the death of a great number of British; yet now Dost Mahomed and his son were enjoying the fruits of their labours, and reaping where they had sown, who were now neglected and cast aside.

It was reported to the Dost that a meeting had been held by the following sirdars, viz. Suja-ood-dowah, son of Nawab Mahomed Zuman Khan, Shams-ood-deen, Mahomed Osman Khan, and Sultan Jan. They expressed their regret that although they were the originators of the disturbances in Cabul, had fought against the British, had gone so far as to murder their own king, he murdered many people of their own tribes and caused the death of a great number of British; yet now Dost Mahomed and his son were enjoying the fruits of their labours, and reaping where they had sown, who were now neglected and cast aside.

It was reported to the Dost that a meeting had been held by the following sirdars, viz. Suja-ood-dowah, son of Nawab Mahomed Zuman Khan, Shams-ood-deen, Mahomed Osman Khan, and Sultan Jan. They expressed their regret that although they were the originators of the disturbances in Cabul, had fought against the British, had gone so far as to murder their own king, he murdered many people of their own tribes and caused the death of a great number of British; yet now Dost Mahomed and his son were enjoying the fruits of their labours, and reaping where they had sown, who were now neglected and cast aside.





