

Two Great Victories over the Sikhs.—Terminations of the War in India.

Since the despatch of our paper by the "Union," our advices from Bombay inform of two more great battles having been fought in India between the British and Sikh armies, both terminating in decisive victory to the former.

The following official account of the battle is from the pen of Sir H. Smith, and contains a simple narrative of what really appears to have been a brilliant affair.

TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Camp, Field of the Battle of Aliwal, January 30, 46.

Sir: My despatches to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, of the 23rd inst., will have put his Excellency in possession of the position of the force under my command after having formed a junction with the troops at Ludianah.

This movement he effected during the night, and by making a considerable detour, placed himself at a distance of ten miles, and, consequently, out of my reach. I could, therefore, only push forward my cavalry as soon as I had ascertained he had marched during the night.

Meanwhile his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with that foresight and judgment which marks the able general, had reinforced me by a considerable addition to my cavalry, some guns, and the 2nd Brigade of my own division under Brigadier Wheeler, C. B.

I have now the honor to lay before you the operations of my united forces on the morning of the eventful 28th January for his Excellency's information.

The body of troops under my command having been increased, it became necessary so to organize and brigade them as to render them manageable in action.

At day light on the 28th, my order of advance was, the cavalry in front, in contiguous columns of squadrons of regiments; two troops of horse artillery in the interval of brigades, the infantry, in continuous columns of brigades at intervals of deploying distance; artillery in the intervals, followed by two eight inch howitzers on travelling carriages, brought into the field from the fort of Ludianah.

In this order the troops moved forward towards the enemy, a distance of six miles, the advance conducted by Captain Waugh, 16th Lancers, the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master of Cavalry, Major Brauford, of the 1st Cavalry, and

Lieut. Strachey, of the Engineers, who had been jointly employed in the conduct of patrols up to the enemy's position, and for the purpose of reporting upon the facility and points of approach.

From the tops of the houses of the village of Pooroin, I had a distant view of the enemy. He was in motion, and appeared directly opposite my front on a ridge, of which the village of Aliwal may be regarded as the centre.

After deployment I observed the enemy's left to outflank me, I therefore broke into open columns, and took ground to my right; when I had gained sufficient ground, the troops wheeled into line; there was no dust, the sun shone brightly.

The line I ordered to advance: her Majesty's 31st Foot and the native regiments contending for the front, and the battle became general. The enemy had a numerous body of cavalry on the heights, and I ordered Brigadier Curzon to bring up the right brigade of cavalry, who, in the most gallant manner, dashed in among them, and drove them back upon their infantry.

While these operations were going on upon the right, and the enemy's left flank was thus driven back, I occasionally observed the brigade under Brigadier Wheeler, an officer in whom I have the greatest confidence, charging and carrying guns, and every thing before, again connecting his line and moving on in a manner which ably displayed the coolness of the Brigadier and the gallantry of his irresistible brigade.

The enemy, well driven back on his left and centre, endeavored to hold his right to cover the passage of the river, and he strongly occupied the village of Bhoondie. I directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers, under Major Smith and Capt. Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing every thing before them, as a squadron under Captain Bero, had previously done, going right through a square of infantry, wheeling about and re-entering the square in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance.

Lieut. Colonel Alexander's and Captain Turton's troops of horse artillery, under Major Lawrence, dashed almost among the flying infantry, committing great havoc, until about 800 or 1000 men rallied under the high bank of Nllah, and opened a heavy and effectual fire below the bank. I immediately directed the 3rd Native Infantry to charge them, which they were able to do upon their left flank, while in a line in rear of the

village. This corps nobly obeyed my orders, and rushed among the Avitabile troops, driving them from under the bank, and exposing them once more to the deadly fire of twelve guns within 300 yards. The destruction was very great, as may be supposed, by guns served as these were. Her Majesty's 53d Regiment moved forward in support of the 30th N. I. by the right of the village. The battle was won: our troops advancing with the most perfect order to the common focus, the passage of the river.

The enemy, completely hemmed in, were flying from our fire, and precipitating themselves in disordered masses into the ford and boats, in the utmost confusion and consternation. Our 8-inch howitzers soon began to play upon their boats, when the debris of the Sikh army appeared upon the opposite and high bank of the river, flying in every direction, although a sort of line was attempted to countenance their retreat, until all our guns commenced a furious cannonade, when they quickly receded. Nine guns were on the verge of the river by the ford. It appears as if they had been unlimbered to cover the ford. These being loaded, were fired once upon our advance.

Two others were sticking in the river; one of them was got out. Two were seen to sink in the quick-sands, two were dragged to the opposite bank and abandoned. These, and the one in the middle of the river, were gallantly spiked by Lieut. Holmes, of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, and Gunner Scott, of the 1st troop 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery, who rode into the stream, crossed for the purpose, covered by our guns and Light Infantry.

Important Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

We learn from the New York Journal of Commerce of the arrest of a man named JAMES H. NEWALL alias HEWETT of Philadelphia, a notorious counterfeiter who has long evaded the officers of Justice. On his person was found a large quantity of Bank note paper with an elegantly engraved copper plate of \$5 denomination of the Farmers Bank of Baltimore, Md., and a large amount of Counterfeit Bills ready for circulation.

The following is a catalogue of the plates recovered, viz: a \$10 plate for making bills on the Bank of Commerce of this city; a \$5 plate on the Honesdale Bank of Pennsylvania; \$5 plate on the Orange Bank of New Jersey, and the following plates without any denomination engraved on them, viz: The Merchants Bank of Cheraw, South Carolina, on the Bank of Northumberland, Pennsylvania, the Manufacturers and Mechanics, Philadelphia, the Bank of Chester County, Pennsylvania, the Bank of Moyamensing, Philadelphia, the Bank of Pennsylvania, the Bank of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, the Bank of Schenectady, New York Safety fund, the Farmers and Merchants Bank of New Jersey, Bank of Delaware, Wilmington, Farmers and Merchants Bank Baltimore, Lancaster Bank of Pennsylvania, Lebanon Bank of Pennsylvania, Western Bank of Baltimore, Bank of Smyrna, New York (though the Bank is in Delaware), Kensington Bank, Philadelphia, West Branch at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. There were also 30 little slips of copper plate with quoniaminal figures, vignettes and some with the counter signature of the Comptroller for the ends of bills.

A man is supposed to be at home when he is in town with a pocket full of Rocks, yet it is not so to be considered at the St. Charles with a trunk full—at least, so says and so thinks Mr. Smith, who so well and ably controls that truly large establishment. He had had, for a day or two, his eyes upon two rather flashy customers, whose movements, whether he liked or disliked, were not positively justified in saying, but as they had come in and gone out without registering their names, he wished to know something about them, and directed a waiter to feel their trunk.

The operations of the gang of Thieves who have been plundering the citizens of Allegheny city for the year past, are continued with undiminished boldness. These rascals are no fools. They perfectly understand their business in all its branches. As a sample of their audacity and dexterity, a burglary committed a few nights since, will give a good idea. It was on the house of a gentleman in which several athletic young men were sleeping in one room.

The Louisville Courier says: "Edwin Bryant, Esq., of this city, has just set out on an Expedition to California. He goes to Independence, Mo., where he joins the company of Col. Russell. He will pursue the Oregon route as far as longitude 115 West—thence to the head waters of the Sacramento river, in about longitude 121 deg. west—thence to the Bay of San Francisco—thence to Acapulco, a port on the Pacific coast, and via the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz—thence to New Orleans and home.

THE POTATOE DISEASE. The accounts of Irish distress in the papers are heart rending. The Evening Post gives the following extract of a letter from the Rev. W. R. Townsend, rector of Aghadda, diocese of Cloyne. "The communication is addressed to a medical friend in N. Y. city:—'In this part of Ireland we are in a frightful state, the humbler classes all living on the contaminated potato. The sides of fields and gardens are literally covered with rotten ones, thrown away. The detail of destruction is endless. That employment should be wanted for the people, while one third of Ireland is as much waste as the woods of Canada, and the rest badly cultivated, not affording half labor, is a strange anomaly.'

ATLANTIC STEAMERS. The New York Express has received from Washington, the Postmaster General's Report on the subject of contracts, with various parties, for running steamboats, agreeably to a call of the House. From the contract made with Edward Mills, he will complete by the 1st of March, 1847, a first class steamship, not less than 1400 tons, of 1000 horse power to carry the mail from this city to Cowes and Bremen, and to return once in two months. By the 1st of August, 1847, another similar boat is to be completed, and run so that three trips shall be made once in each month, to and from Europe. By the 1st of March, 1848, two more similar boats are to be in readiness; after which the trips are to be made twice in each month. The boats are to be built with every modern improvement, subject to the inspection of the Government, with greater speed than the Cunard steamers, and to answer for war steamers if necessary. Each alternate trip they are to proceed to Havre instead of Bremen. The compensation is to be 100,000 dollars for each steamer, or four hundred thousand dollars per annum. The gentlemen who have guaranteed and who are interested in this contract, are merchants and ship-builders of the very first character and respectability, and arrangements are made for the fulfillment of the same.—There is not the slightest doubt of their ability to carry the whole plan out, and in a manner that will do credit to the country.

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The Crops of the Union.

It is said that the wheat crop of Illinois never looked better than it does this Spring. The St. Louis New Era of a late date says: "The wheat crop in various quarters is represented to be excellent, but the Spring is late and backward, and not very favorable for growing."

The Marrietta, Georgia, Advocate says:—"From all parts of the Cherokee country we have gratifying auspices of an abundant crop. The product, should the season continue favorable, will be greatly increased over any former year. During the past year we have contributed largely to the demand in the lower sections of the State, which has heretofore been mainly supplied from the Northern cities. The period is not far distant when flour will no longer be an article of importation for Georgia. The quality of flour ground in this country can scarcely be surpassed, and with additional improvements and experience, it will be superior to the best Northern brands."

A letter published in the Abbeville, (S. C.) Banner says:—"I learn from a gentleman who has very recently travelled through the Districts of Edgfield, Lexington, Newberry and Laurens, that the wheat crop was never more promising at this season of the year, and such I know to be the case so far as the Saluda side of this District is concerned. Should no disaster befall the wheat crop, wheat will not be worth more than 50 cents per bushel next summer."

THE REVENUE Tariff, now before the House of Representatives, contains a most remarkable provision, that if, after this Tariff shall go into effect, there shall be deficiency in the public revenue, a duty of TEN per cent. on TEA and COFFEE may be levied by proclamation of the President!

This provision shows very clearly that the authors of the bill distrust its ability to provide sufficient revenue for the wants of the country, although it professes to be strictly a REVENUE tariff!

It shows also that, in the event of such deficiency, the articles which are selected to bear the additional burden are not those which are consumed by the rich, nor those which come in competition with American labor; but TEA and COFFEE, articles of universal consumption, raised abroad exclusively, and which therefore must be imported if used at all. Thus, instead of giving our own people the benefit of the "incidental protection" to be derived from REVENUE duties, those articles are to be taxed which they do not raise, and for which, therefore, they must pay so much the higher price.

And rather than do this by law, the Democracy propose to give to the President the power of taxing tea and coffee by proclamation! He cannot interfere with the established duties upon silks, wines, and other luxuries. They are fixed by law, and by law only can be changed. But the articles of universal consumption, those which every poor man needs throughout the Union, may be taxed TEN per cent. by proclamation of the President! The whole bill is a fair illustration of the actual regard for the rights and interests of the people, felt by that party which claims to be PAR EXCELLENCE "Democratic."—Courier & Enquirer.

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LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON, HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally. Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq. decl 6 '45-3m

Cumberland Market. Flour, per barrel, \$4 50 a 5 00 Wheat, per bushel, 80 a 0 85 Rye, " 66 a 0 75 Corn, " 65 a 0 00 Oats, " 40 a 0 45 Potatoes " 50 a 0 50 Apples, " 00 a 0 00 " dried " 75 a 1 00 Peaches dried " 2 00 a 2 05 Butter, per pound, 12 a 0 15 Beef, " 3 a 0 4 Veal, " 5 a 0 5 Chickens, per dozen, 1 25 a 1 50 Eggs, " 15 a 0 18 Stone Coal, per bushel, 7 0 8

Pittsburgh Market. Flour, \$4 20 a 4 50 Wheat 0 75 a 0 80 Rye 50 a 55 Corn 37 a 40 Oats 33 a 37 Barley, 65 a 70 Bacon, hams, per lb 6 a 7 Pork 00 a 00 Lard, 7 a 00 Tallow, rendered 6 a 00 " rough 4 a 00 Butter, in kegs, 00 a 00 " roll, 12 a 14 Cheese Western Reserve 5 a 7 " Goshen, 00 a 00 Apples green, per barrel, 2 52 a 3 00 " dried per bushel, 1 10 a 1 20 Peaches, 3 00 a 3 50 Potatoes, Mercer 00 a 00 " Neshannocks 56 a 62 Seeds, Clover 4 50 a 0 00 " Timothy 2 75 a 0 00 " Flaxseed 00 a 1 06 Wool 22 a 33

BANK NOTE LIST. Pittsburgh, Pa. CORRECTED WEEKLY. STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER Pennsylvania.

Table listing various banks and their note values: Pittsburgh Banks, Philadelphia Banks, Girard Bank, United States Bank, Bank of Germantown, Monongahela Bank Brownsville, Bank of Gettysburg, Bank of Chester County, Bank of Chambersburg, Bank of Delaware, Bank of Susquehanna County, Bank of Montgomery County, Bank of Northumberland, Bank of Lewistown, Bank of Middleton, Carlisle Bank, Columbia Bank and Bridge Co., Droyestown Bank, Erie Bank, Franklin Bank, Washington Farmers' Bank Reading, Farmers Bank Bucks County, Farmer's & Drover's Bank Waynesburg, Farmers' Bank Lancaster, Lancaster Co. Bank, Lancaster Bank, Harrisburg Bank, Honesdale Bank, Lebanon Bank, Miners' Bank Pottsville, Wyoming Bank, Northampton bank, York Bank, State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts., Mer. and Man's B.

Table listing banks in Ohio: Mount Pleasant, Steubenville, (F. & M.), St. Clairville, Marietta, New Lisbon, Cincinnati banks, Columbus, Circleville, Zanesville, Putnam, Wooster, Massillon, Sandusky, Geauga, Norwalk, Xenia, Cleveland Bank, Dayton, Franklin Bank of Columbus, Chillicothe, Sciota, Lancaster, Hamilton, Granville, Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, Farmers Bank of Canton, Urbana.

Table listing banks in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, New England, New York, Virginia, and Wheeling and Branches.