The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,149.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
For half-year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2 As. per

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Penang," 800 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th February, at noon.

	Feb.		Feb.
Leave Bombay	16	Leave Galle	24
„ Rutnagherry	17	„ Negapatam	26
„ Vingorla	17	„ Pondicherry	27
„ Carwar	18		Mar.
„ Mangalore	19	„ Madras	1
„ Cannanore	20	„ Coconada	3
„ Calicut	20	„ Vizagapatam	4
„ Beypore	20	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Cochin	21	„ Gopalpore	5
„ Tuticorin	22	„ False Point	6
„ Colombo	23	Arrives Calcutta	7

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

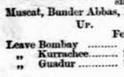
N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla on the dates above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.			Down.		
	Feb.	Feb.		Feb.	Mar.
Leave Bombay	8 & 22		Leave Bussorah	26 & 12	
„ Kurrachee	12	26	„ Fao	26	12
„ Guadur	13	27	„ Bushire	28	14
	Mar.			Mar.	
„ Muscat	16	2	„ Linga	2	16
„ Bunder Abbas	18	4	„ Bunder Abbas	4	18
„ Linga	19	5	„ Muscat	6	20
„ Bushire	22	8	„ Guadur	8	22
„ Fao	23	9	„ Kurrachee	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	24	10	Arrive Bombay	13	27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Mail Contract with Government, in connection with the Weekly Service to England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Kennedy," 632 Tons Register, Kennedy, having the greater part of her Cargo already engaged. For freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail about the 20th of February.

THE Ship "Hartfield," tons Register, Captain Sorrie, has special accommodation for passengers and will be despatched as above. For freight or passage apply to

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Clyde Built Iron Clipper ship "British Viceroy," (1,172 tons register, A 1 for for 20 years,) Peterson, Master, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 25th February. This vessel has superior Passenger accommodation. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1869.

NOTICE—Consignees of Goods per Ship "Northumbria," Knight, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Knight will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Prince Oscar," Captain Long, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
Agents Ship "Prince Oscar."

Bombay, 6th February 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Sam Mendel," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Murdock will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents Ship "Sam Mendel."

Bombay, 5th February 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Ophelia," from Liverpool, are requested to send their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our countersignature and to pay their freight to us; also to despatch Boats at once to take delivery of their Cargo, otherwise the Goods will be landed as they come to hand.

Captain Stickland will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Stickland.

NOTICES.

HEAL and SON'S IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, for all parts of the world.

SOLID MAHOGANY BED ROOM FURNITURE,

Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.

HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES, and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies

ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE

Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

HEAL AND SON.

196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

, Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

ROOFS.

DAMP WALLS and FLOORS prevented by using "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

VERMIN.—Their ravages prevented. "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

STORES & WAREHOUSES superior to any if you use "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

PRISON WALLS & ROOFS—for these use "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

PAVEMENTS—to any shape and any purpose. "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

MILLS—FACTORIES—watertight, if you use "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

London Office—5, Parliament Street, London.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Committees of Public Works will find the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte the most useful and economical material for

GARDEN WALKS and HOUSES,
BATHS and WASHHOUSES,
HOSPITAL CORRIDORS and OUT-OFFICES,
LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRS and MARKETS,
LANDING PIERS,
RAILWAY and STEAM BOAT STATIONS,
BARRACKS—CAVALRY and INFANTRY,

and every work where Wet Walls are to be provided against, and Floors and Roofs executed. Vermin of every description excluded, and the highest sanitary status attained.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area in each class of work, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

Specimens of works, with full instructions for the application of the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte, are sent with every shipment.

All Blocks of Asphalte shipped by this Company are impressed on two opposite sides with the words,

PYRIMONT SEYSSEL.

5, Parliament Street, London. J FARREL, Secretary.

Works—Cubbitt-town, E.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25. To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Exclusive of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 10th and 25th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere & Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Gunga," 1,300 Tons, Captain H. Child, will be despatched on the 10th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

PER OVERLAND.

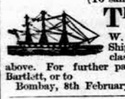
		Rs. a.
HATS.	The most recent fashion	7 8
	Black and Drab Felt	
HATS.	Lincoln and Bennett	
	Black Silk Velvet	16 0
HATS.	Ellwood and Sons'	
	Black Silk	14 0
	Drab Felt	10 0
HELMETS.	Ellwood and Sons'	18 0
	Sun Hats	10 0
LADIES'	Kid Gloves	2 8
	French Cambric for Morning Dresses, The most recent patterns	Rs. 1 per Yard.

Apollo House BADHAM & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR ENGLAND VIA HAVRE.

(To sail about end of March.)



THE new A 1 Iron Clipper Ship "Talisman," 1,200 tons register, W. Bartlett, R. N. R., Commander. This Ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Bartlett, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, 13th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Columbian," (2180 tons, and 500 H. P.), Captain G. Hyde, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 12th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previously to embarkation.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th February 1869.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. "Baroda" has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—

Accelerated Cargo ex s. s. "Pera," from Southampton, 9th January.
„ „ "Ripon," from Marseilles, 17th January.
Unaccelerated Cargo ex s. s. "Sicilian," from Liverpool, 1st January.
„ „ "Bangalore," from Southampton, 2nd January.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

Receipt or Certificate or Shares in the names of other parties will be required to produce their Certificates with duly executed transfers for examination and registration.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE GHANDY,
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,
Liquidators of the East India Bank.

6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th January 1869.

SEASON of 1869!

THE VALLEY OF CASHMERE.

IMPORTANT TO TOURISTS.

Messrs. S. H. CLARKE and Co.,
Wine, Spirit, and General Merchants, Outfitters, &c.,

MEEAN MEER—MURREE—AND PESHAWUR,

respectfully beg to announce that they have made their usual extensive provision of every description of

WINES, SPIRITS, AND STORES
to meet the requirements of Visitors to
CASHMERE,

who will find a great saving in time, trouble, and expense in providing themselves from either of their establishments.

S. H. CLARKE AND COMPANY'S MURREE HOUSE

offers great advantages to all travelling by that route (the one most generally used), as the expense of carriage from the plains is obviated—all supplies can be procured at a minute's notice, and carriage is always available.

S. H. CLARKE AND Co.

have for many years carried on an extensive business with Cashmere, and their knowledge and experience enable them to successfully cater for the requirements of the visitors there.

To those Gentlemen who make any stay in Cashmere, S. H. Clarke and Co. beg to intimate that they can forward supplies direct from Murree (the nearest European station), and have them delivered in one week from date of despatch. This will be found not only a convenience, but a great economical consideration, as the actual cost will be less than that of the Wines and Stores usually taken from other stations.

S. H. Clarke and Co. further offer their best services to all residents in Cashmere to procure and forward in any articles required, though not connected with their business, free of charge.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ABOUT THE 13TH INSTANT.

☞ ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

	Rs. a.
The Tomahawk, Vol. III.	6 12
Jomini's Art of War. New edition	8 12
Burgh's The Indicator Diagram	5 12
Laxton's Builder's Price Book for 1869	3 0
Hitchie's British Senators	8 0
Miss Braddon's Ralph the Bailiff	3 0
Geoffrey the Knight. Illustrated by Dore	3 0
The Young Pilgrim; and the Giant Killer. Each	3 0
tooth's another England	5 12
Changed Aspects and Unchanged Truths	2 12
Tinsley's Magazine, Vol. III.—July to December	6 0
English Photographs by an American	9 0
Carroll's Phantasmagoria and other poems	4 8
Noel's Beatrice and other poems	4 8
Baron Munchausen. Illustrated Edn.	3 4
Pulleyn's Origin and Inventions	2 12
Life of Nelson, by the Old Sailor	2 12
Punch, Vol.—July to December	6 8
Sabine on the Electric Telegraph (Weale's Series.)	2 4
Campbell's Napoleon at Fontainbleau at Elba	9 8
My Sunday Companion. By Mrs. Hawtrey	2 12
Jones's Treasures of the Earth	2 12
Mrs. Beeton's Book of Household Management. New edn.	5 12
The Gun, Rod, and Saddle. By "Ubique"	5 12
Head's the Royal Engineer	9 0
Lytton's Coral; or the Pool of Time	6 12
Emanuel's Diamonds and Precious Stones. New edn	4 8
Neil's How to Conduct Public Meetings	0 12
The Royal Hizladelphan Book of Fate	2 12
Smith's Manual of Equity	9 0
——— Law of Contracts	10 0
Treatment of our Domestic Dogs	1 14
The Gentleman's Magazine, vol. I. New Series	5 4
Todhunter's Algebra	5 12
Colenso's Arithmetic, Rs. 3. Key to ditto	3 12
Miss Braddon's Novels, 12 vols.—Each	1 8
St. Paul's Magazine, vols. I. and II.—Each	5 12
Home Book of Pleasure and Instruction for young ladies	5 12
Habits of Good Society	2 12
Spohr's Violin Instructor	20 0
The Flying Scud	1 8
Mazmunian's Diseases of the Eye	9 8
Beveridge's History of India, 3 vols.	40 0
Henry Lawrence's Lectures	8 12
Rose's How to Train young eyes and ears	1 2
Anderson on Skin Diseases	5 12
Campbell's the Old Forest Ranger	3 12
The Illustrated Photographic Almanac for 1869	0 12
Boosey's English Concertina Tutor	0 12
Boosey's and Chappell's Music Books for the English Concertina, in great variety, at Rs. 1-2 as. and	0 12
New Play Book.—The Frightful Hair	0 8
Under Two Flags. By Ouida	3 12

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Song.—Call her back and Kiss her	1 8
——The little Diamond Dew Drop	1 8
——Children's Voices. By Claribel	2 0
——Stars the Night Adorning	1 8
——Peacefully Slumbering	1 8
——The Blind Girl to her Harp	1 8
Quadrilles.—Bon Jour; and Rossini.—Each	2 0
——Wo wont go home till morning	2 0
Waltzes.—Beatrice; Rosa; Annette; Visionen; and Corpsball Tauze.—Each	2 0

TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY MAPS OF INDIA.

Nos. 38, 56, 66, 73, and 75.—Each	3 0

FOLDING LOG SLATES, of various sizes.

FABER'S ARTIST'S PENCILS, in variety.

CARTE DE-VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS—various.

Bombay, 8th February 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS!

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB will repeat, by special desire, on

SATURDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY, 1869,

Under the Patronage of the Right Worshipful Master, Officers and Brethren of Lodge "Rising Star of Western India,"

Shakspeare's well-known Comedy of

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,

with the very laughable Farce of

OUR NEW MAN!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 5
Boxes	„ 4
Stalls	„ 3
Gallery	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Doors open at 8-30 P.M.; Performance to commence at 9 P.M. precisely.

N.B.—The proceeds of the above Performance, after deducting expenses, will be devoted to the Charity Fund of the above Lodge.

PURE MILK,

condensed by the

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY;

has been certified by

BARON VON LIEBIG,

to consist only of

PURE COW'S MILK,

conserved with the best Sugar; and to be especially adapted for the use of

INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

It is cheaper than the common Milk of the country, of delicious flavour, portable, will keep well for months after opening, and in every respect invaluable to all persons who use milk.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Tins containing an equivalent for dilution, to six Bombay Seers, each	1 0	1 2
Do. do. per dozen	11 0	18 0

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PURIFIED EXTRACT OF

LIME JUICE & GLYCERINE

Cleanses and imparts a beautiful gloss to

THE HAIR;

Prevents the formation of dandriff, and keeps the scalp soft and cool.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Prepared and sold in Bottles at	1 0	2 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ELEME FIGS.

DIRECT OVERLAND FROM SMYRNA;

of the same superior quality which has met such high approval for the past four seasons.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Box of about 2½ lbs	1 12	2 0

Imported only by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TO PERSONS SUFFERING FROM

INDIGESTION,

or its concomitant disorders
Bile, Impure Breath, Scorbutic Eruptions,

BRAGG'S

VEGETABLE CHARCOAL,

A PURE CARBON,

prepared from

THOMATOXYLON CAMPECHIANUM,

AND

BRAGG'S CHARCOAL BISCUITS

(as an article of diet)

ARE

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

BY

THE FACULTY.

In bottles and tins at Rs. 1 as. 8 each by the

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHOCOLAT MENIER

IN HALF POUND PACKETS,

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Santé, per packet	0 12	0 14
Santé, Surfin	1 2	1 4
Vanille, extra fine	1 6	1 8

Annual consumption exceeds

FIVE MILLION POUNDS.

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

INFANTS' FOOD

as used in

THE ROYAL NURSERIES

and recommended by

Drs. HASSALL and LANCASTER

and

BARON VON LIEBIG

prepared only by

SAVORY AND MOORE,

Chemists to the Queen.

	Cash.	Credit.
Sold in sealed tins	As. 12	Re. 1

by the

SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS for India,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CORN FLOURS

Received by Weekly Steamer.

BROWN & POLSON'S, & KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Packets of 1 lb. each	0 14	1 0
Do. do. (per dozen only) each	0 12	0 14

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR CLEANING GLOVES,

and renovating textile fabrics, the most useful preparation is

MacDOUGALL'S ETHERODYNE.

It is free from all objections attending the use of ordinary detergents, imparts a fragrant perfume, and by its solvent power removes instantly Grease, Oil, Wax, Paint, Tar, and all other oleaginous or resinous stains from substances of every description. It is also a valuable preservative of clothing and other fabrics from the ravages of Moths and all other insects. Be careful to ask for

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
MacDougall's Etherodyne in bottles at	0 12	1 0

of the

SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
for
MACDOUGALL'S PREPARATIONS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

REAL RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Just received Overland.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
In Tins each	1 12	2 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST, on February 7th, between the Shipping and Butcher's Island, a Two Bow'd Clinker Built Boat, about 25 feet long. She has a false keel, is painted white outside, blue inside below the thwarts and white above. Any one, giving information to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. that will enable the owner to recover the above will be handsomely rewarded.

JOHN DINGWALL.

Prize Medal Exhibition, 1862,—Class 26.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,
PRINTING-INK MANUFACTURERS,
Gravel Lane, Southwark, London, S.E.

Ink for Newspapers, Machine or Press, per lb.	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.
„ Jobs, per lb.	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.
„ Book-work, per lb.	1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.
„ superior Book-work	3s., 4s.
„ Woodcuts, per lb.	5s., 7s. 6d.
„ Woodcuts extra fine	10s.
Coloured Inks, per lb.	3s., 4s., 5s.
„ fine per lb.	7s. 6d., 10s.
Copper-plate Ink, per lb.	3s., 4s.
Lithographic Ink, per lb.	3s., 5s., 8s., 12s.
Varnish, per gallon	12s., 15s., 20s.

Messrs. Parsons, Fletcher, & Co. having directed their attention to the improvement of their finer Inks, flatter themselves that for ease in working, clearness of impression, depth of colour, and brilliancy of effect they are now unrivalled. Their Inks for Common Work are also very superior in quality, and can be made suitable for every variety of climate.

, Export orders will receive the most prompt attention.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Excellency the Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12 to	21
Superfine do. do.	18 „	21
Balbriggan embossed Silk od.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14 „	20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13 „	18½
Extra Superfine Dye Mixed Striped	21 „	24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25 „	45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3 „	6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
Silk and Wool Pants	6 „	8
India Gauze Pants	7 „	8
Grey Merino Pants	6 „	8
Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Dress Do. „	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10	8
Do. all Wool „	10	8
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
French Printed Shirts per dozen	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25	0
Cashmere Do. „	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (Indispensable)	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. „	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.		Rs.	as.
The Pall Mall	per dozen	7	0
do with Tie	„	7	8
The Belgian	„	7	0
do. with Tie	„	7	8
The Shakspear	„	7	0
do. with Tie	„	7	8
The Regent	„	7	0
The Indian	„	7	0
The Improved West End	„	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do.	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine from four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen	12-8 to	25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders	„	16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs	32-8	

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires Plain	15 to	30
„ „ Chased	15 „	30
„ „ Enameled	16 „	30
„ Sleeve Links	18 „	30
„ Shirt Studs	14 „	30
„ Scarf Rings	8 „	12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10 „	30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20 to	32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50 „	70
Railway Portmanteaus	16 „	30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12 „	35
Railway Rugs	12 „	50

Whitney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

HAT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Paris Hats	14	0
Drab Shell Felt	10	8
The Celt Black and Drabs	8	8
The Jerome do.	7	8
The Cantab do.	7	8
The Isis do.	7	8
The Derby do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY — Hunting, Patent Inner Bands; „ Turban „; „ lined Cork. Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes's Patent, best quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S — Black Velvet Hats ..... Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies Kid Gloves..... Rs. 2 As. 8.

Gent.'s	Gent.'s	Gent.'s
Military Doe.	Lisle Thread.	Black.
Dogskin.	White.	Drabs assorted.
Driving Gloves.	Straw.	French Dog Skin
Drab Norway.	Lavender.	

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent.'s Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

MOULE and Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS, as also Fittings that can easily be adapted to existing accommodation in private Houses, are to be obtained at the Godowns of the undersigned, who are empowered to take Contracts from Hospitals and Public Offices; fittings such as are now almost universally adopted in Barracks and Latrines in England.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

Dean Lane, Bombay.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

No. 7, Clare Road. Byculla,
also
No. 3, Humum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established in 1851.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received Overland.

Wedding and Mourning Orders executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N. B.—Ladies' Own Materials made up.

MRS. LAKE

HAS just received the following New Goods "Overland," per Steamer "Sumatra":—

The New "Millinery" Hat for Ladies.
The New Opera Cloak.
The New Imperial Chignon.
The New Tortoiseshell Comb for Chignon.
The New "Victoria" plounced Dress Improver.
The New Comb in Jet and Pearls.
The New large Pearls for Chignon.
The New fluted Horse Hair Dress Improver.
The New frilled Petticoat, White and Coloured.

BONNETS & HATS.
- Dairss Bonnets, in great variety.
- Ladies' Riding Hats with Veils.
- Ladies', Children's, and Infants' Hats. Black and White Tulle Hats, trimmed, Feathers and Flowers.

FOR BALL AND DINNER DRESSES.
- Rich Satins, Moires, coloured Shot, and plain Silks, coloured and white Grenadines, Opera Cloaks, Fans, Gloves, &c.

FOR WEDDINGS.
- Bridal Wreaths and Veils, Handkerchiefs, Rich Satins, Moires, Tulle, Grenadine, Silks, Gloves, Fans, Parasols, &c.

FOR MOURNING.
- Paramattas, Silks, Merinos, Crepes, Alpaca, Silk Grenadine, Tulle, Bonnets, Hats, Jet Combs, and Ornaments, Jet Trimmings, Black Silk Stockings, Gloves, &c.

FOR INFANTS.
- Hoods, Cloaks, Pelisses, Pinafores, Bibs, Socks, Woollen Boots, Woollen Hoods, also House Frocks at Rs. 4 8 as. each.

"Ladies' own Materials made up."

"All orders carefully and expeditiously attended to."—Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

"Overland Trunks on hand."

Uxbridge House, Byculla, Bombay; and also No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, January, 1869.

NOTICES.

GRAND GIFT NIGHT

at the

CIRCUS ON THE ESPLANADE.

Mr. H. P. STEVENS

begs to announce to his Friends

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,150,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
2,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	540
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ ps	Ditto of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250/8	do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125/8	do.	National Bank of India.	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1275
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	790
1,080,000	1,000	500	,,11-14	Do. New	315
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	80
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	730
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	280

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	100do.	Bombay Press Co.	1770
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	410
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co	2900
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1050
237,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	8900
60,000	2,000	1,900	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
400,000	6,000	4,000	125 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3400
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
30,000	2,500	2,500	300 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2500
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	965
125,000	2,500	all	15½	Alliance Spinning	1620
40,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	40 p c.	Bombay United	945
...	500	500	12 p c.	Broach Mills	325
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1950
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1440
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	680
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1100
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1425

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	†600	Bombay Ship Co.	1450
200,000	2,500	all	300	Bombay Coast	260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

CALCUTTA.—3RD FEBRUARY 1869.

Government Papers sold at the following prices:—4 per cents. at Rs. 5-6 and 5-5 discount, and small pieces up to Rs. 5-0; 5 per cents. of 1856-57—two heavy amounts yesterday evening and to-day at Rs. 8-0 to 8-2 premium, other smaller lots at Rs. 8-4, and small pieces at Rs. 8-6 to 8-8 premium. 5½ per cents at Rs. 12-8 premium.

The following transactions in shares were reported to-day:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,690 and 1,695.

Brunton's Patent Press Co.'s shares, at Rs. 185, exclusive of the dividend.

East India Railway Stock, at Rs. 240 per £20.

Equitable Coal Co.'s shares at Rs. 195.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s share, only half a share for Rs. 200.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, at Rs. 58 and 60.

Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea Co.'s contributory shares at Rs. 25.

The Agra Savings' Bank, at Allahabad, declared the dividend for half year ended 31st December 1868 at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 8TH FEBRUARY 1869.

OLD.	Per Candy.
Dhollera Bhownuggur	252 to 255
Vingorla	240 to 242
Dhawar, Sawginneed	265 to 267
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee Akote	273 to 275
Hinganghat	282 to 285
Broach ... N.G.	274 to 275
Do. ... M.G.	282 to 285
Veeravul	255 to 257
Khandesh Bareee	270 to 272

Ready sales 5,675 Candies. Market strong.

BANK RETURNS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 6th February 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
General Treasury Balance	At debit.
Deposits at Head Office	2,63,24,751
Deposits at Branches	12,11,987
Bank Post Bills outstanding	20,40,003
Reserve	3,616
Undrawn Cash Credits	2,49,522
	Rs. 3,48,29,879

ASSETS.	
Government Securities	9,01,832
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	5,75,758
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	48,16,166
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	64,12,769
Dead Stock	4,65,181
Stamps	5,424
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	15,38,332
Overdrafts	4,252
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	1,36,72,208
Do. do. at Branches	62,95,567
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	1,42,470
	Rs. 3,48,29,879

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of Affairs on 30th January, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	56,25,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	36,37,365	4	0
Public Deposits at Branches	20,54,059	8	9
	56,91,424	12	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	75,10,131	7	5
Cash Credits undrawn do.	3,49,101	6	5
Bank Notes outstanding	525	0	0
Post Bills	1,63,589	5	5
Reserve Fund	5,62,500	0	0
Rest	13,989	8	1
Rupees	199,16,143	8	1

ASSETS.				
Silver and Notes at Head Office	28,34,031	1	5	
Silver and Notes at Branches	57,27,379	5	6	
	85,61,410	6	11	
Govt. Securities	12,73,035	11	6	
Govt. Reserve, Cash Securities	11,37,365	4	0	
	11,37,365	4	0	
Loans at Head Office and Branches	23,71,845	15	1	
Accounts of Credit at Head Office and Branches	6,94,925	0	0	
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	38,93,601	15	0	
Dead Stock at Head Office and Branches	2,11,360	14	2	
Bills of Exchange do.	14,50,895	11	0	
Due by other Banks	3,22,202	10	5	
Rupees	199,16,143	8	1	

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 8.

Raines, Colonel, 95th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Thomson, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Europe.
Tupper, Lieutenant, Queen's, on leave, from Poona.
Hughes, Lieutenant, on leave, from Poona.
McMill, Lieutenant, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Poona.
Stockwell, Captain, 2-10th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Hunter, Lieutenant, 24th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Walker, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Kattiawar.
Sheddhan, Lieutenant Colonel, 108th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Hall, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Europe.
Foster, Brigadier General, Royal Artillery, on duty from——

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 8.

Spence, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Moir, Colonel, F. Brigade R. H. A., to join, to Umballa.
Tupper, Lieutenant, Queen's, to join, to Poona.
Hughes, Lieutenant, Queen's, to join, to Poona.
Stockwell, Captain, 2-10th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Shekleton, Colonel, 18th B. Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee, (on 10th).
Sylvester, Surgeon Major, 1st Grenadier Regiment, to join, to Belgaum.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—8TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d.	per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.	,,
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Overland	Cotton	£7 0s. 0d.	p. 40 c. ft.
	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.	
China	Steamer do.	R 6 to 7	per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs 10 to 15	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas	per bag.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Chanticleer	Jenkins	Calcutta.
	Royal Bride	Hill	Cochin.
	Comorin (s)	Turner	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their post clearances yesterday:—
Ship Calcutta, Morrison, to Liverpool.
Ship Vangard, McIntyre, to Moulmein.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Phlox, to Malabar Coast and Goa.
Schooner Abdool Raymon, to Malabar Coast and Mangalore.

REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.

MADRAS, 7th, 9 P.M.—Steamer "Mongolia" sailed for Galle at 8-30 P.M.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 3 Labourdonnais (s) ... ——
John Bryant ... ——
Jam Allum ... ——
Countess of Elgin ... ——
Portugal ... ——

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb. 3 General Havelock (s) ... Hewitt ... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 2 Asia (s) ... Irvine ... Calcutta.
India (s) ... Buxton ... Calcutta.
3 Arabia (s) ... Ballantine ... Bombay.
Oriental (s) ... Day ... Rangoon, with Sappers and Miners.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba—lat. 18° 53′ 30″ N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on February 6.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	·931	inches.
Temperature of the Air	72·2	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·4	,,
Dew Point	61·6	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	70·1	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	2·4	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A.M.)	75·8	,,
on following day	66·7	,,
Minimum do. do.		
Gen. Direction of Wind	NNW, N, NNW, NW., NNW, N.	
Movement in 24 hours	483 miles.	

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

THOM—January 3rd, at West Brompton, Amy Sabine, youngest daughter of William Thom, Esq., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WHITE—ROCHE—February 8th, at the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Fort, Bombay, by the Right Rev. Dr. Leo Meurin, S. J., Bishop of Ascalon, and Vicar Apostolic of Bombay, Staff Assistant Surgeon W. O. B. White, 3rd son of the late Mathew E. White, Esq., M.D., of Carlow, to Katie Mary, 3rd daughter of William Roche, Esq., of 72 Harcourt St., Dublin.

DEATH.

HOSSACK—January 24th, on board the steamer "Salsette," the day after leaving Bombay, Edward M. Hossack, Esq.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

GRANT—January 31st, at Bancoorah, the wife of J. P. Grant, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

PLOWDEN—January 29th, at Hoosungabad, Central Provinces, the wife of Captain C. H. Plowden, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1869.

THE Debate in the Legislative Council on the notorious Octroi and Transit Duties Bill is well worthy the study of all who have any desire to understand the peculiar position of Bombay. We can promise them that they will acquire some very curious knowledge, especially from the speeches of Mr. Munguldass and Mr. Campbell, and if they sit at the feet of Mr. Ellis they will suck in plain-spoken doctrine, and learn their true place in the Bombay scheme of things—especially should they be Europeans. Moreover the debate will show—though but partially—why the disgrace of resorting to Town Duties has been inflicted on this community.

First of all let us note, in passing, that one main object aimed at by Mr. Munguldass was the refutation of Colonel Marriott, and, as the practice of refuting in one debate speeches made at another is permitted, we have not the least doubt that the gallant and able Colonel will be fully able to put in a telling rejoinder. We may, however, touch on one or two points in the duel, because they betray an amusing view of the causes of our embarrassment. Mr. Munguldass affirms that the mismanagement of Municipal affairs, when Town Dues were levied, was the fault of the then existing Commissioners, who were free from the control of the Justices; but that subsequent mismanagement is due to the abolition of the Town Dues. At least that is a fair inference from his argument. If Mr. Crawford's treasury had only been filled with a revenue derived from taxes on trade and on the necessaries of life, then his wit would have been brighter, his management more masterly; then finances would have been in order, expenses would not have increased, the Corporation would not have sunk, year after year, deeper and deeper into debt. The Justices, who cannot control expenditure when raised by rates, would have been men of steel if the revenue had only been derived from the trade of Western India and the consumption of the masses. Such, we are asked to believe, are the illuminating, the fortifying effects of Town Duties. But surely Mr. Munguldass overshot the mark, and condemned not the present taxes, but the present administration, when he drew that terrible picture of the absence of improvement and the growth of indebtedness, which, as he alleges, are the characteristics of a Municipality not blessed with Town Dues. Yet we may ask, if Justices cannot control the expenditure of revenue raised by direct rates, if they are absolutely at the mercy of the Commissioner acting on his dogma that he enjoys the right of anticipating while the Justices have only the duty of sanctioning expenditure so incurred, how can the said Justices be expected to control the expenditure of receipts raised by indirect taxes? No doubt if the Justices were all Europeans they would soon find a way of bringing the Commissioner to reason—they would take the initiative, and would not, simply because expense had been incurred, sanction more than seemed to them necessary. But the truth is that the Bench is merely a device to shield the Government from direct responsibility, and afford a safety-valve for the Natives; uses, the value of which we do not under-rate. All we wonder at is that European Justices, as the whole body is at present constituted, attend the meetings. They are certain to be out-voted by an organization, the members of which, if they are not house-owners themselves, are notoriously under "the influence of the wealthy class." Mr. Munguldass referred to this point, and thought he refuted the statement by showing that only 49 out of 108 Native Justices possess any landed property at all. But his statistics go for nothing, because he forgot to discriminate between men possessed of property and men under the *influence* of the propertied classes, and as the majority of the Native Justices belong to the latter category the reasoning falls to the ground. Another error, which he shares with Mr. Campbell, is that the onus of taxation falls on property, whereas it falls mainly on the occupiers of property; and if the whole of the house-tax was repealed to-morrow the landlords would *raise* their rents because the tenants were relieved from taxation. By imposing Town Dues the landlord class will throw on the occupying classes the burden of taxes on food and clothing in addition to the tax on lodging. And this is the injustice, which in deference to native sentiment, as at present represented in Bombay, the Legislative Council are requested to sanction.

Mr. Campbell's views are not less remarkable than those so cleverly expressed by Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy. He appears to belong to a school triumphant "when George the Third was King," and partially victorious even so late as the early years of Queen Victoria. They also thought it expedient to tax everything; that no detriment occurred to trade because three or four hundred distinct duties were imposed upon it; that it was wise to try and live upon the foreigner by taxing him; that it was righteous to keep up rents by taxing food. If Mr. Campbell lived a quarter of a century ago he must have been a "farmer's friend," a follower of Bentinck and Buckingham, with a hearty hatred of the pestilent League. Even now he is haunted by the coal tax and the Liverpool exactions, and deems them the proper fiscal model. But it is his picture of Bombay which is the most wonderful thing we have seen for years. Be it known that Bombay is a place where there is no advancement, no increase of buildings or population. What are we to understand? Did the town and the people spring out of the island like Minerva from the brain of Jove? Was it always so, or if not, will Mr. Campbell kindly favour us with the date when Bombay grew suddenly to be what it is, and, losing as suddenly the power of growth, remained stock-still? And how does he account for phenomena, nearly, perhaps quite unexampled. In this way. He says that the residents, even natives, live here a short term of years, and then rush off carrying all their earnings to their own country. "*Nothing* remained in Bombay as in European towns to increase the value of property either from the influx of population or the wealth produced by trade. It all went away." Amazing! Then how did it grow to be what it is? Where did the money come from? Having laid down these transcendental premisses we do not wonder at Mr. Campbell's conclusion that "under these circumstances,"—so abnormal, so unexampled, so inexplicable—it is desirable to relieve property by passing the Town Dues Bill! No doubt, if we only looked deep enough, we should see that the famous Coal Duties have survived because the merchants of London, both British and Foreign, send and take so much of the money they amass into the country and on to the continent.

Mr. Ellis was as frank in his statements and as ardent in his admiration of town dues as ever. Like a lover, his affection increases daily, at least, so long as possession is withheld. He is eager to grapple town dues to his political system with hooks of steel, so great in his eyes are the beauty, the fitness, the perfection of this method of taxation. It combines every advantage possible—even that for which it is most prized by a spending administrator—the capability of being worked to excess. The mass of the native community like town dues and ask for them. In other places they might be levied in a mode vexatious to the poor, but not in privileged Bombay. For, said Mr. Ellis, with a burst of enthusiastic delight in the perfections of his idol, "Bombay appears to me to be formed by Nature for town duties—to invite the imposition of town duties." So the final cause of Bombay was Town Dues. Really we cannot but admire such freshness and completeness of admiration. As "Town Duties are appropriate on account of their meeting with the approval of the *whole* native community, and are appropriate especially to this locality on account of its peculiar position and form [designed, you know, in the scheme of creation expressly for these duties!] I would say that town duties appear to be not only an unobjectionable, but a highly desirable mode of taxation." Excellent! There is no standing up against a reasoner inspired by this lover-like passion, and able to call all creation to his aid. Well may he say it is not "new." No; it is as old as the hills, and except highway robbery, represents the first scheme of taxation devised by man. But if we come down from the lofty heights whereon the Honourable Councillor placed his triumphant vindication of Town Duties, to the little assertion that we must accept the Native views of taxation, we feel bound to make the practical remark that it would be better to entrust the whole taxing power to the Native gentlemen; and that in future the European Justices, who are "here to-day and gone to-morrow," who have no interest in the island, &c., &c., had better stay away from the Town Hall, and leave Mr. Crawford in the hands of his Native friends.

Happily H. E. the Governor does not take the enthusiastic view of the part which town duties play in the divine scheme of things. He stated the real ground on which town duties are demanded—they are an expedient, not divinely ordained, very much the reverse, to meet a gap in the current expenditure, a gap made with malice aforethought. The Governor said justly that the proposal is simply one to give the Municipality an increased revenue for current expenditure in order to prevent a deficit; and he only consented to it "on the ground that there is an emergent necessity." Well might he regret that things had been brought to this pass! But we may ask on behalf of that European element, which is so contemptuously spoken of, what security there is for the future? In this cold season light dues may be adopted. What ground is there for believing that next cold season they will not be far heavier than the Act now allows? All that is needed to raise the duties is to produce another "emergent necessity," after the tactics so successfully practised in 1868, and then request the Council to raise the duties in deference to the opinions of the whole native community and in accordance with the prevailing intention when Bombay was created. Fifteen Lakhs this year may be, nay, will be, followed by Fifteen Lakhs next year, if the present system is tenaciously maintained. It is a short and easy method for producing "emergent necessities," that is deficits, and nothing can prevent their annual recurrence except that resolute overhauling of the Municipal system which the Government so strangely shirks. But we need not be surprised. The best authority tells us that the "here-to-day and gone-to-morrow Europeans," who are vulgarly supposed to govern India, take no interest in her welfare; and of course, if the assertion be true, even members of Governments are not exempt from the common European failing.

MAJOR P. DODDS, of the Staff Corps, Inspector General of Education, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs.

WE hear from Poona that Surgeon Thomas C. Brady, 1st Battalion 8th (King's) Regiment, is about to be invalided to England, and that on return of Deputy Inspector General H. C. Foss from duty to Aden—who is expected to arrive on the 13th inst. by the incoming troop-ship "Malabar"—Staff Surgeon G. Auchinleck, M. D., at present on general duty in Bombay, will be appointed to the medical charge of the regiment.

BY a late letter from Belgaum we learn that Major J. Thacker was about to leave for Poona to take over charge of the Office of Examiner Commissariat, Barrack, and Clothing Departments, from Major W. Gray, who is about to proceed to England for the recovery of his health. It was believed at Belgaum that Major J. S. D. Bolton, who has lately returned to India from medical certificate to Europe, and is now temporarily employed at Ahmedabad, would succeed Major Thacker in the Commissariat Department at Belgaum.

THE "Pioneer" understands that the Ameer Shere Ali, feeling himself at last secure on his throne, has again expressed his anxious desire for an interview with the Viceroy.

THE ex-Amir Mahomed Azim Khan and Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan are said to have ordered supplies for themselves and two hundred retainers, from Sundar Shah, a banker of Banu. They are likely, says our Lahore contemporary, to accept the terms on which the Government have offered them an asylum in our territories. It is believed that an allowance of Rs. 1,500 per mensem will be made to them on the condition that they no longer interfere in Cabul politics.

IT appears from a paragraph in the "Indian Daily News" that Poona, amongst other places, has been mentioned as a suitable locality to send Mahomed Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman Khan to.

IN the opinion of the Lahore paper, Atta Mahommed Khan, our native agent at Cabul, is a perfect failure. "We want a man at that Court to represent us who has not only average official honesty and ability, but the dignity and weight of position and of local influence. We cannot think of a better man than our public-spirited Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, or his brother, Nasir Ali Khan, the Extra Assistant Commisioner of Ferozepore, and we trust that to one of these gentlemen the task will be entrusted."

THE "Friend of India" says it is by no means improbable that next cold season will see the Government of India in Rajpootana, especially should the famine subside early. That much neglected country just missed the advantage of a visit from the Governor General on Lord Elgin's death, and again in the last year of Sir John Lawrence's administration.

THE Kuppoorthulla authorities have solemnly pronounced a dissolution of the marriage between the Rajah and Miss Hodges, which was celebrated in 1859, in Jullundhur. "Indian Public Opinion" understands that at a conference between Mr. Cunningham on the part of the Rajah, and Mr. Jardine on the part of the lady, the preliminaries of an arrangement have been agreed to, by which a moderate provision has been made by the Rajah for his late wife and the two children of the marriage. Litigation has thus been avoided to the credit of all parties concerned.

THE "Englishman" remarks "that the same sort of absurd rumours, which were current amongst the natives in Calcutta after the accident on the Eastern Bengal Railway, are now being circulated in Bombay, with regard to the late accident on the Great India Peninsula Railway. The number of deaths is greatly exaggerated, and the dead are said to have been robbed of their money and jewellery to a large amount. We trust," continues our contemporary, "there is no Railway Passengers Protection Society in Bombay to give encouragement to these false reports, which it is the duty of the native press to contradict."

WE observe an announcement of the death, at Erinpoora, on the 28th ultimo, of Colonel J. F. D'E. W. Hall, of the Bengal Infantry, Commandant of the Erinpoora Irregular Force.

IT is reported that rain has fallen heavily in the Punjab. At Jhelum it continued forty-eight hours. In Pindee also it was heavy. Altogether prospects are brightening. Grain is not scarce, the winter crop will be enhanced, and prices are falling.

ACCORDING to the "Reflector," a new native paper started at Allahabad, the Secretary of State has sent instructions to the Government of India not to proceed further with the Native Marriage Bill without consulting the opinions of the several subordinate Governments and Administrations.

MR. VON HAFEN, late Assistant Agent of the Punjab Railway, who is charged with embezzlement, was being tried on the 2nd instant in the Court of the Commissioner, Lahore. He elected to be tried without a jury. The Commissioner was assisted by three assessors, Colonel W. Smith, R. E., Mr. Higgins, and Mr. Fink, Deputy Accountant General.

"INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION" tells an odd story of a Bania grain-dealer at Karnal, who, whilst being accompanied by his friends to the pyre, raised himself in his bier, only to address a few unintelligible words to the crowd and to expire immediately after, this time in reality. It is asserted that an enquiry made by a passer-by as to the "Nirk of to-day's grain" caused this temporary resuscitation.

IT is said that some interesting remains of Greek art have been exhumed from the bed of the Indus at a village called Rokri, in the Mianwali sub-division of the Banu district. Mr. R. Egerton brought the first instalment of these curiosities, in the shape of three beautifully sculptured heads, which are now in the Lahore Central Museum. Mr. Priestley, the Assistant Commissioner of the sub-division, has recently exhumed some further remains.

THE "Englishman" says it is likely Dr. Oldham, Geological Surveyor to the Government of India, will proceed to the Eastern districts of Bengal to report on the character and extent of the changes occasioned by the recent earthquake.

COLONEL DICKENS, C. S. I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, will take furlough next month. His place will of course, says the "Friend of India," be filled by Colonel Strachey, but it will be difficult to find a successor to that officer at a time when the surveys or execution of irrigation works are in full swing. Colonel Rundall, who has done so much in Orissa and is at the head of the irrigation department in Bengal, seems to our contemporary the most eligible.

FROM an Official Return it appears that while only 19 officers of the Bengal army (that is, Staff Corps, Cavalry, Infantry, and Medical Department) went on furlough on private affairs in the year 1866, 25 in 1867, and 12 in the first half of 1868, or a total of 56 in two and a half years, no less than 105 have gone to England on this account in the seven months following the issue of the new furlough regulations, that is, between 1st July 1868 and 1st February 1869. Contrary to anticipations the number of officers who have gone home on sick certificate has hardly diminished, the number who went on that account in 1866 being 146; in 1867, 114; and 64 in the first half of 1868; while 65 have gone in the seven months during which the new rules have been in operation.

THE Adam Khayl, the Kuki Khayl, and the Kamar Khayl, tribes of the Khyber Pass, are reported to be fighting now amongst themselves. The killed on both sides number between four and seven every day.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS CUNNINGHAM and LEWIS, of the Indian and British medical services respectively, who were selected by the Senate of the Army Medical School at Netlay to investigate the origin and propogation of cholera, have arrived in Calcutta.

THOSE most acquainted with the "Mofussilite" are, of course, the best judges of its value. A Delhi correspondent informs us that, when lately put up to auction, the only bidder was its own Manager, and that he offered the sum of five rupees.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE Secretary of State for India has approved of the decision arrived at by the Government of India, that English rates of subscription only should be levied from members of the Bengal Military Fund who may proceed to Europe or elsewhere under the new furlough rules of 1868.

THE Government of India has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,75,000 on account of relief works in the North-Western Provinces, to be set on foot by the Public Works Department, apart from the operations which will be carried out from ordinary Imperial and Local Funds. Government has also authorised the expenditure, by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, of Rs. 1,50,000 for the relief of the helpless, either in special grants or by supplementing private subscriptions. It is impossible, however, at present to estimate, with even approximate accuracy, the sum that may eventually be required on this account.

THE following appointments have been made in the Public Works Department:—

Major Peile, North-Western Provinces, to officiate as Chief Engineer, Oudh. Lieutenant-Colonel Cadell and Major Brownlow to be 1st Class Superintending Engineers.

Colonel Davies and Major Cobbe to be 2nd Class Superintending Engineers. Captain Russell and Mr. A. G. Crommelin to officiate as 1st Class Superintending Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rose, Captain Craster, and Mr. Isaac, to officiate as Superintending Engineers. The two first to be transferred to the North-Western Provinces.

Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs has been re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a Superintending Engineer, and posted to Burmah.

THE LATE MURDER AT THE MADRAS PIER.

OUR readers may remember the circumstances of the death of Captain Page, of the ship *Lena*, who was murdered at the end of November on the Madras Pier. Two seamen, named Henry Thornton and James Sinclair, were tried at the Madras Criminal Sessions on the 2nd instant, the first for culpable homicide amounting to murder, by causing the death of Captain Page, and the second for voluntarily causing hurt to the deceased on the morning of the commission of the offence. The prisoners were convicted, the first sentenced to death, and the second to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHEETAH HUNTING EXTRAORDINARY.

A FEW days ago, says the *Western Star*, two native shikarries at Mr. Owen's plantation near Mount Formosa, came unexpectedly upon two cheetahs amusing themselves by jumping on and off a large log of timber, like two playful kittens. One of the shikarries fired—not without effect certainly, but the effect was different from that which he intended to produce. Neither of the beasts was struck, but they both *charged* after the hunters who fled, and on arriving at the edge of a deeply flooded paddy-field with about six feet water in it, they threw down their arms and jumped in. They had a longer bath than was pleasant, for the two cheetahs quietly "mounted guard" over the abandoned arms, and waited the return of the swimmers. The latter came to land at some distance away, and next day returned to fetch their guns!

WHAT SOME ABYSSINIAN MULETEERS HAVE COME TO.

WE understand (says *Indian Public Opinion* of the 2nd inst.) that a gang of murderers has been brought to justice in the Ferozpore district. It consisted of eight men who were muleteers in the Abyssinian expedition. They lately murdered an old woman and her daughter, who were living in the city, and who possessed a considerable sum of money. One of the number turned Queen's evidence, and not only confessed the murder in question, but stated that the gang had committed several others. He pointed out the body of a woman which had been thrown into a well in the station. The corpse was found in the well with a knotted rope round the throat very similar to that used in their last murder. The eight men are now awaiting their trial before the Commissioner of the Division.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

LONDON, 5TH FEB., NOON.

Cambridge has again challenged Oxford. The race is to come off on the Thames on 20th March.

The Warrington election, when Mr. Rylands was returned, has been declared valid.

Advices from Athens state that the new Greek Ministry have accepted the Protocol of the Conference.

The India transport *Serapis* has arrived at Portsmouth.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS DE MOUSTIER.

LONDON, 6TH FEB.

The Marquis de Moustier (late French Minister for Foreign Affairs) is dead.

A Manifesto has been issued by the Irish Bishops inviting the counsel and co-operation of the laity.

General John Croggan has been gazetted Colonel Commandant in the Royal Artillery, vice Colonel Moore, whose promotion is cancelled.

Sir Arthur Guinness has been unseated for Dublin, and Mr. Phipps has been unseated for Westbury.

The health of the Queen will prevent Her Majesty from opening Parliament in person.

The Homeward Bombay Mail of the 23rd ult. reached Suez on the 5th inst.

GREECE AND THE CONFERENCE.

PERA, 7TH FEB., 12-50 A.M.

The Ministerial crisis continues at Athens. The new Ministry was formed, but immediately broke up.

A further delay of 8 days has been allowed for Greece to reply to the declaration of the Conference.

LONDON, 3RD FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm, and prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollera 10d.

The ship *Victoria* has arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 4TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm, and prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollera 10½d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending 4th February show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes £ 8,625,000 Dec. £625,000
Bills Discounted £17,000,000 unchanged.
Cash ,, £18,500,000 Dec. £375,000

The sum of £248,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England during the week.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 5TH FEB., AFT.

Total Sales of Cotton	140,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats	85,000	,,
,, Import of Cotton	56,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	7,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	255,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	111,250	,,

Fair Dhollera 10½d.

The Cotton Market opens firm, and prices are advancing.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 15TH JANUARY.

THE spirited conduct of the Greek Government, in refusing to let its representative attend the meetings of the Conference unless he were received as the equal of the representative of Turkey, has created a panic among Continental politicians. It was hoped that, if Greece would consent to appear as

AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

16th January.—Ameer Shere Ali Khan entered the city of Cabul this day. The following are the particulars of his entry. Sirdar Mahomed Hoossain Khan, with five or six hundred sowars, had already proceeded to Killah Kazee in company with other Cabul Khans and Sirdars to receive the Ameer Sahib. A great number of the residents also walked outside the city to gaze at the victorious Ameer and to accompany the *Sowaree* as it entered the city. The Ameer came in shortly before noon, riding on horseback and in perfect health and spirits. He was accompanied by Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan, Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan, and Sirdar Wally Mahomed Khan, who rode on his right and left. The Ameer was accessible to all, and received the compliments of the meanest of his subjects with the greatest consideration. The enthusiasm of the populace had no bounds. Every one congratulated the Ameer, and by words or signs, showed that the joy which was expressed was inward. The crowd separated as the Ameer entered the Balla Hissar, and a royal salute was then fired from the Balla Hissar. A levée was held by the Ameer in the afternoon, when all the Khans and Sirdars offered nazzurs to the Ameer, and received khilats in return in the form of shawls and loongees which Sirdar Mahomed Hoossain Khan had previously collected for the purpose. The Cabul Governor also ordered that the city should be illuminated for two nights at the expense of the State in honour of the victorious return of the Ameer into Cabul.

17th January.—All the troops are now returning from Ghiznee and posted at Killah Kazee, Killah Ooshman Khan, Balla Hissar, the Chaman, &c. These are to be immediately despatched to Turkistan, Jellalabad, Candahar, and other localities. The Ameer has brought with him a number of captive Sirdars belonging to the late army of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan and the ex-Ameer Azim Khan. Among them are Sirdars Mahomed Yussoof Khan and Mahomed Kareem Khan, Generals Ameeroollah, Khan Sallch Mahomed Khan and Mirza Abdool Samud Khan. A petition was offered to-day to the Ameer by the Oulukzies, praying that the person of General Ameeroolah Khan might be delivered over to them, as he had been instrumental in causing the death of several members of their family in the time of the ex-Ameer. This was refused on political grounds.

18th January.—The Cabul Governor ordered the Kotwal this day to despatch, with as little delay as possible, 500 camels to Jellalabad for the conveyance of war-stores supplied from the British Government. In the meanwhile a purwanah was written by order of the Governor to Alleejah Shah Murdankhan at Peshawur, directing him to hire camels for the conveyance of the stores from Peshawur to Jellalabad as arrangements for their conveyance from the last-mentioned city to Cabul had been duly effected. Khilats were conferred to-day on Sirdars Mahomed Ismail Khan and Wally Mahomed Khan by the Ameer, and it was in contemplation to despatch both of the Sirdars to Turkistan to conduct the affairs of that province. A purwanah was written by orders of the Ameer to the address of Khoda Nazzur Khan Warduk, the Governor at Ghiznee, directing him to despatch such of the Heratie troops who were now quartered at Ghiznee to their homes, as their services in that part of the country were no longer needed. At the petition of the Cabul merchants three hundred sowars were despatched to Hybuk, on the Balkh road, to bring the Bokhara kafilah detained there on account of the unsafety of the passage.

19th January.—It was given out in the Durbar held to-day that the Ameer will shortly pay a visit to Jellalabad to have an interview with some British functionary of rank. After he has despatched Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan and Wally Mahomed Khan to Turkistan, he will start for Jellalabad. The attention of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan is solely absorbed in despatching troops to several localities. He has ordered the Herat troops to return to Herat and Candahar, while detachments of troops, varying from two to three thousand men each, are being despatched to Balkh one after the other. It is reported that more than fifteen thousand troops, consisting principally of the Ghilzee, Kazut Baug, and Shinwaree troops are to be despatched to Turkistan, and will be followed by Sirdar Wally Mahomed Khan and Mahomed Ismail Khan, whom the Ameer has determined to put at the head of the government. At the recommendation of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan leave was also given by the Ameer this day to the Cabul troops to go to their respective villages, &c., and enjoy a furlough of twenty days. To all such troops who obtained furlough, pay was distributed by orders of the Ameer.

20th January.—It was reported in the merchants' letters received at Cabul this day, that the Russians through Meer Khoda Yar Khan of Kokan, have despatched an envoy to Yar Khan. It appears that the Russians are anxious to canton part of their troops at Yarkand, and are devising means to effect that object. The same letters reported that by the commands of the Russian General seven thousand troops from Samarkand are to locate permanently at Karshee, and that a separate attachment is to be sent to Hissar, to the north of Amoo, for the same purpose. Letters from Turkistan received at Cabul this day, announced that Nazir Hyder, the late Naib of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, had effected his escape and fled to Budukhshan to seek protection with the Ameer of that place. It is stated that when the news of the total defeat of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan reached Turkistan, all his friends and dependents, &c., fled to Budukshan, unwilling to remain at Balkh any longer, either on account of fear or disappointment.

21st January.—As it has been decided that Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan should proceed to Jellalabad before the Ameer does so, the Peshkhemah of the Sirdar has been drawn up to the Butkhak road, the Sirdar himself joining it by evening time. It is reported that the Ameer will himself leave Cabul for Jellalabad on 18th Shawall, or 28th January. A further remittance of two lacs of rupees was received from Peshawur this day through Hakeem Khan, the Kotwal at Jellalabad Meer Akbar Ahmed Khan. The Ameer, having inspected the treasury, ordered Nazir Hoossain Ali Khan to deposit the same in the Tosha Khanah. More than four thousand troops have been despatched to Jellalabad, and there is nothing now to hinder the Ameer's departure. The unsatisfactory state of affairs in Turkistan is the only thing that has put him to some uneasiness, but he will make arrangements for the better administration of that province before he leaves Cabul.

22nd January.—It was reported this day that the Ameer will also take with him Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan to Jellalabad. It cannot, however, be said that the Ameer's only intention in paying a visit to Jellalabad is to have an interview with some official of the British Government. An interview of the kind *may* take place if circumstances on both sides allow it, otherwise the Ameer will simply return to Cabul after seeing how his officials have managed for the conveyance of warstores, &c., from Peshawur to Cabul, and making any necessary arrangements at Jellalabad. Provisions are very dear at Cabul just now, but as the troops are dispersing, they will lower in price shortly.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWUR, 29TH JANUARY.

Azim Khan, the ex-Ameer of Afghanistan, with his nephew Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, is on the border of Bunnoo. This information was given to you in my last. Government have consented to give their protection conditionally on their residing at a distance from the frontier and avoiding political intrigues. It is therefore not likely that the defeated Chiefs will be allowed to reside at Peshawur, which is so near the border, and from which place they could easily do what is prohibited. The probability is they will go to either Rawul Pindee or Lahore, and it remains with the Lieutenant Governor to choose one of the two places if he considers them fit for the permanent locality of the defeated rulers of Afghanistan.

Shah Murdan Khan, the vakeel of Ameer Shere Ali Khan, despatched 400 camels laden with war stores (guns, *kartoos, atozan* &c, &c.,) to Cabul by the Lalipoora and Jellalabad route on the 24th instant. On the 23rd another remittance of two lacs of rupees was despatched to Cabul. More ammunition will be despatched to Cabul as soon as Shah Murdan Khan procures conveyance.

Sahrah Khan, a General of Azim Khan's late army, has also arrived at Peshawur. He will join his master shortly. Naseer Khan, a General of the late Turkistan army, in the service of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, is on the other hand reported to have arrived at Hungoo, in the neighbourhood of Kohat, and to have sent his men to the Deputy Commissioner of that district.

On the 27th Alleejah Shah Murdan Khan returned to Jellalabad, but he is to come again to take the remainder of the military stores to Cabul.

THE TRIBE RAIDS IN EASTERN BENGAL.

THE following telegram has been published in Calcutta:—

"Colonel Nuttall reached Budderpore one march from Cachar the afternoon of the 26th instant, where he met Mr. Edgar, and in consequence of intelligence received, he next morning turned off the detachment of 170 men with him southward towards Jalnachuna which he will probably make the base of his operations against Looshais. Jalnachuna is about 42 miles south of Budderpore. Detachment will reach in three marches. Colonel Nuttall went on to Cachar the same day to arrange a general plan of operations. He has taken command of all the troops here. When his plan of operations is completed, a general description will be sent by telegram, and a more detailed one by post. The other two companies of 44th Native Infantry still at Cachar."

The *Englishman* reports that a party of Kookies, supposed to be a band of marauders, have attacked one of the police outposts on the Chittagong frontier. They overpowered the guard of ten men, and then proceeded to plunder some of the neighbouring villages. Mr. Rattray with a police detachment has proceeded to the scene of the outrage, and on 5th instant, Major Graham, the newly appointed Deputy Commissioner of the hill tracts, was to leave with a reinforcement of armed police.

On the Cachar side the Kookies have not repeated their attack. The coolies are thoroughly re-assured. The Commissioner, Brigadier General Nuttall, and the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Edgar, are however engaged in organising an expedition for the punishment of the offending tribe. The Munipore Rajah, too, has called out 1,000 men, on his own account, with a view to punish the clans who have been concerned in the late raids into Munipore territory.

BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Aden and Suez, per steamer *Ganga*, tomorrow, the 10th instant at 10 A. M.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The *Deccan Herald* states that Mr. Brereton, C. E., Chief Engineer of the North Eastern line of the G. I. P. Railway, has forwarded his resignation to the Home Board.

THE BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—We would remind our readers that the annual meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society is to be held at their depository to-night at 8 o'clock.

PASSENGERS FOR KURRACHEE.—The s. s. *Comorin*, Captain Turner, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Rev. T. V. French and Rev. J. W. Knott.

THE "ORIENT," Russian barque, Nielund, from Hull for Bombay, put into Grimsby with loss of head, cutwater, anchors, and other damage, having been run into in Yarmouth Roads while at anchor, by the *Vindex*, of Shoreham.

HINDOO HOLIDAY.—To-day being a Hindoo holiday the "Maha Shivrantri," the High [illegible] the Small Cause Court and several public offices will be closed. The Criminal Sessions, however, will be proceeded with and the common jury will require to attend as usual.

THE BARQUE "INGLEWOOD," for Bombay, put back to the Clyde on the 3rd Jan., through stress of weather. Her decks were swept, she was damaged, and her crew were much exhausted. She had left the Clyde on the 2nd December last.

INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.—The Director of the Indo-European Telegraph forwarded a telegram to Government on Sunday, reporting that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was interrupted beyond Bushire; and that the Persian line was interrupted to Tabreez.

MR. E. B. CARROLL, Locomotive Superintendent of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company has, we understand,, obtained six months' leave to proceed to England. Mr. Carroll is a man of great experience, and through his exertions several improvements have taken place in the department to which he belonged. His absence will be a source of regret to his subordinates.

THE "RAPIDE," Peterson, from Hull and Falmouth for Bombay, put into Falmouth with loss of jibboom and other damage, having been in collision with the *Georges* and *Jeanne*, Pherivong, from Havre and Falmouth for Martinique, which vessel lost her mizenmast and received damage to her bows, &c., and put back.

ONE BALE OF COTTON, marked "H" in a circle, with "O" over "43"; two bales of cotton, marked "HB," "H" in a circle, and "O 100-150," and seven bales without marks, were picked up on the 30th Dec. in Morecambe Bay. One bale of cotton, marked "A a," with "1" in a circle, was picked up on the 29th Dec., and one bale without marks was picked up on the 2nd Jan. in Morecambe Bay.

THE CIRCUS.—We have to call the attention of the patrons of the Circus and the public in general to an announcement in our advertising columns, which informs us that Mr. H. P. Stevens takes his benefit this evening. There is a good bill of fare, and in addition thereto, two gold and silver watches are to be presented to the fortunate drawers of the lucky numbers in a lottery. A good house is anticipated on this occasion.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* in a leading article yesterday draws the attention of the native community to the invaluable services rendered to them by Sir Joseph Arnould, both as a Judge and a citizen, and strongly recommends them to call a public meeting for the purpose of testifying their sense of gratitude towards the learned Judge before his retirement from the Bench, which will be, according to our native contemporary, in April next.

A NEW GUZERATHEE WORK.—We understand that Mr. Nagindass Toolseedass, of the Bombay University, and First Assistant Master, Elphinstone High School, is shortly to give to the public a Guzerathee essay on the "University of Bombay." The object of the essay is to make the Guzerathee-speaking population of the Bombay Presidency thoroughly acquainted with the real aim and object of the University, and to correct those erroneous ideas about it, which the masses of the people in the Mofussil entertain. The book is to be dedicated to the University of Bombay, the Syndicate having given their permission.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF GOA.—We are requested to state that the private address, presented on Sunday to the Archbishop of Goa by the Vara of Tanna, was from the Vicar General and his clergy, the Vice-Consul for Portugal, Financial Agent to the Portuguese Government, Portuguese Justices and other leading members of the Portuguese community. The address was most graciously received by His Grace, who expressed himself as highly pleased with this testimony of respect and reverence from his clergy and laity. We are also asked to say that Dr. P. F. Gomes, whose name was included in the list of members of a committee appointed at the meeting of Portuguese held on Friday, was not present at the meeting and had not permitted the use of his name.

BURNING OF THE SHIP L'AGOUHANNA. The s. s. *Phlox*, which arrived from Goa on Sunday, brought the captain and crew of the ship *L'Agouhanna*, of Liverpool, which was burned about 30 miles off Hurnee, a place about 80 miles down the coast, on the 3rd instant. The vessel was laden with coals, and it is supposed that the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion. The fire was first discovered on the 2nd, and in spite of the efforts made to extinguish it it gained ground, and finally the ship became enveloped in flames. Fortunately she was then in sight of land, and those on board saved nearly all their property. All those who belonged to the ship were landed safely at Hurnee, and arrived by the *Phlox* on Sunday. The crew is at present staying at the Sailors' Home.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Thirty-eight native seamen of the British ship *Lalla Rookh* were charged, before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and were sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for three weeks each.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Dadoo Meeya Shaik Adum, a Mahomedan lad, aged about eighteen years, was yesterday charged, before Mr. Showell, with delivering and passing as genuine a counterfeit coin, namely, half a rupee, knowing the same to be counterfeit. A number of witnesses were examined, after which the magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.—Yesterday in the Small Cause Court, before Mr. Spencer, Goollam Hossain Jeevanjee sued D. O'Brien to recover Rs. 252, being the value of goods sold to defendant as per his acknowledgment, dated 9th December 1867. The defendant admitted the claim, and the Judge gave a verdict for the plaintiff, for the sum sued for, the same to be paid by instalments at the rate of Rs. 25 per month.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Mr. John Ryan, traffic manager of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, appeared at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Connon on Friday last, to prosecute Abdool Cadur, a clerk in the export department at Carnac Bunder, who was charged with fraudulently misapplying in criminal breach of trust ten rupees, the property of the company. The magistrate, after taking the evidence of the complainant, adjourned the case for further enquiry till this day.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING HURT.—On Saturday last, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, one Dadabhoy Dossabhoy was charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Cursedbaee, woman, by means of a dangerous weapon. Rustomjee Muncherjee said—"I am a carpenter and reside in Sonapore Lane. I know the prisoner, who lives in the same house as I do. I know one Cursedbaee, a widow, who also lives in the same house. This morning, about 3 o'clock, I was alarmed by a noise proceeding from below. I went downstairs and saw prisoner with the cleaver, now in Court, in his hand. His mother and aunt were holding him. The woman, Cursedbaee, was lying on a cot and bleeding from her head and face. One Dadabhoy came, and he and I took this cleaver from prisoner. The cleaver had marks of blood on it. I called the police, to whom prisoner was made over." The Magistrate adjourned the further investigation of the case till the 19th inst.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office, Dhobie Talao, concerning the death of Byroo Bapoo, employed under Messrs. Cameron and Ryan, contractors. It appears that in shunting a brake on to the line so as to attach it to train, deceased carelessly jumped from the brake towards the engine, which was in motion. He missed his footing and fell between the two, and was run over. The engine was at once stopped, but it was too late. Deceased was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

MURDER.—A short time ago two Hindoo lads, aged respectively seventeen and eighteen years, by name Bana Dajee and Runchore Geeja, were tried before Mr. W. Sandwith, Acting Session Judge of Kaira, for the murder of Anope, the wife of the first-named Bana Dajee. On hearing the charge read and explained, the accused Bana clearly and distinctly pleaded guilty, while Runchore claimed to be tried. The main facts of the case are as follows:—About three years ago the deceased Anope was at the age of ten married to the first accused. Although there was nothing to show that she was treated with positive unkindness, still from the evidence of the father of accused Bana, who stated that Anope never took her meals with her husband, and from that of the father of the girl, who deposed to her having come back to his house to make arrangements for living separate,—it might be safely inferred that the deceased did not live on the best of terms with her husband. The accused Runchore had been for some time an intimate associate of Bana, and the father of the girl stated that he came with Bana to Khanpoor to fetch Anope back to Gorwa, about five miles off, where the two accused resided. The girl made no objection, and left her father's house with her husband and Runchore. Dulla, the father of the girl, would seem to have been uneasy about his daughter, and shortly after, when near Gorwa, went to enquire for her at the house of his son-in-law, and not finding her at home, nor obtaining any satisfactory account for her from her husband he at last reported the disappearance of his daughter to the Mookhee of the village. The latter then instituted a search, and when examining the broken ground at the banks of the river Myhee, he was attracted by the crows circling about, and on getting to the spot saw a human skull and bones, together with ornaments and tattered clothes, lying at the bottom of the ravine. The clothes were at once identified by the father as having belonged to the missing Anope. The remains were carefully collected, and removed to the police station; and the following day another ornament, which had belonged to the deceased, and had been buried close to where the bones were found, was taken out of the sand and given up by the first accused. The sister of the accused stated that at midnight when going to give some provender to her buffalo, she heard deceased cry "bapra, bapra," and on going close to the entrance of the house, saw by the light of the moon the figure of Anope lying motionless and as if dead. Both the accused were sitting beside the body, and when the witness spoke to them, she was answered by the accused Runchore, who told her to go home. She then immediately returned home and reported the circumstance to her relatives, and the accused were arrested. The Court sentenced the accused to death.

On the 4th instant the High Court (the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden) on a review of the case, confirmed the sentence of death passed against the accused.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 1st Feb., to Saturday, 6th Feb., 1869.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheel Tax	6,043	3	4
House Rate	40,178	15	7
License Tax	1,508	0	0
Police Rate	6,449	2	1
Lighting do	6,135	15	7
Water do	5,648	3	4
Halalcore Cess	5,321	15	1
Market Fees	5,964	1	6
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	9,003	12	0
Miscellaneous Fees	929	11	10
Fines and Penalties	608	8	0
Total Rs...	87,791	8	4

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

SPORTING.

GENTLEMEN who have subscribed to the Bombay Races for 1869, and those intending to subscribe, are requested to have the goodness to send their subscriptions either to undersigned or pay them into the Oriental Bank Corporation to the credit of the Western India Turf Club.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Honorary Secretary.

8th February 1869.

BOMBAY RACES, 1869.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

THE following are the entries for to-day's races. The first bell will be rung at 4 o'clock precisely:—

1ST RACE.—THE COLT'S PLATE.

Nicholas. Eclipse.
Baliman. Nadursha.

2ND RACE.

Syed Ahmed. Dutchman.
Nadir. Lottery.

3RD RACE.—H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

Sunjer. Secunder.
Union Jack. Nadursha.
Shaheen.

4TH RACE.—A SELLING STAKES.

Benedict. Speculation.
Grey Leg. Albourne.

5TH RACE.—THE STEWARDS' HANDICAP.

Hungarian. Grandmaster.
Sunbeam. Promised Land.
Khusro.

CALCUTTA RACES.—SECOND MEETING.

Second Day, Tuesday 2nd February 1869.

THE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM'S PURSE.

Favorite 1
Mayfair 2
Won easily.

FREE HANDICAP.

Shamrock 1
Eruption... 2
Won by a length.

THE DRAPERS' PURSE.

Maybell 1
Erl King... 2
Won easily.

—*Pioneer.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice a letter signed "Query" in today's issue of the *Times of India* concerning the state of the abovenamed schools. Its language being *à la* "Jenkins," I trust you will enlighten me, Mr. Editor, as to the meaning of this elaborate specimen of Her Majesty's English.

What does "Query" mean by "Government standard examinations?" Is there no difference between these, and examinations according to Government standards?

"Last year the Byculla Schools presented thirty scholars under the fourth standard and only two passed." "Query" is here drawing upon his imagination. "This year the number was a cypher." Poor "Query!" "The *number* was a cypher," was it? What number? The number passed, or the number presented? Can a *number* be a *cypher*, Mr. Editor? "Query" seems "well up" in mathematics and English.

8th February.

"LORD GORDON" AGAIN IN THE POLICE COURT.

SOME weeks ago "Lord Gordon," as he is called, was fined one rupee by Mr. R. H. Showell, on a charge of being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself. His Lordship was again placed before the Magistrate yesterday, on a similar offence, when he stated that he was a reverend gentleman, well-known to the public under the name of the "Rev. Francis David Lord Emanuel Gordon." On Friday last a policeman found the prisoner lying on the public road near Matoonga quite drunk and insensible, and took him to the chowkey with the aid of another sepoy. The prisoner said in defence that on the day in question about 7 P. M. he was going to a priest's place to rest himself; that a policeman met him on the road and asked him who he was, and that he answered he was a padre. The Magistrate remarked that the prisoner was well-known for vagrant and drunken habits, and therefore sent him to the House of Correction for 14 days.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

THE adjourned meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay was held yesterday in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, when there were present—His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I., President; the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, the Hon'ble S. Mansfield, C.S.I., the Hon'ble the Advocate General the Hon'ble Colonel W. F. Marriott, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy, the Hon'ble A. H. Campbell, the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., and the Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mansfield said the select committee on the Kurrachee Municipal Bill had not yet received any report from the Commissioner in Scinde in reference to the draft act, and he therefore moved that the time for presenting the report of the select committee be extended till the first meeting of Council after 1st June.

The motion was agreed to.

The Bill to empower the Municipality of Bombay to raise a loan (of fifteen lacs of rupees) for temporary purposes was considered in detail. The Advocate General, in moving that clause IV. (with certain amendments) form part of the Bill, said that objections had been raised as to the Accountant General of Bombay being made a person who was to act as a *quasi* trustee for the public. Certain amendments having been made to the Bill, it was recommitted. In place of the Accountant General being required to report to the Government should the Municipal Commissioner neglect to make payment of any one of the monthly instalments of Rs. 12,500 (in payment of principal and interest) the names of the Chairman of the Bench of Justices, and the Controller's names were inserted as the persons by whom such notice should be given. Several minor alterations were then made, and the Standing Orders having been suspended, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Council then adjourned till the 17th instant.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE SHIP "GLENORCHY" FROM CLYDE TO BOMBAY.

A LARGE full-rigged ship, called the *Glenorchy*, 2,000 tons burden, and bound from Glasgow for Bombay, struck on the Kish sandbank, within eight miles of Kingstown. The captain and crew took to the boats, and their cries attracted the attention of Captain Kendal, of the mail steamer *Connaught*, on her passage to Holyhead. The engines were reversed, blue lights burnt, and the steamer waited for twenty minutes in the hope of picking up the boats, but was obliged to resume her journey. One boat, however, safely reached Kingstown, a second was picked up by a ship bound for Dublin, and a third was towed into Kingstown by a pilot-boat. The vessel had had a Channel pilot on board. She completely sunk. Her cargo comprised a quantity of valuable machinery, intended for use in the East Indies. It appears from the statement of the captain, Mr. Micklejohn, that the wind was blowing a whole gale, with thick weather. When in the act of wearing the ship she got on the bank. A tremendous sea commenced running over the ship, and swept the deck of every loose spar, and she commenced beating on the sands with such violence as to preclude the possibility of standing by her long. He therefore divided his crew of 29 men in the boats, the first mate taking command of one, and himself of another. The mate's portion of the crew succeeded in gaining the Kish Lightship, where they were humanely treated, and sent into Kingstown in tow of a pilot-boat. The captain's section, after beating about four hours in a tremendous sea, fortunately fell in with a ship, the *Jane Seymour* from Holyhead, bound in tow of a tug steamer, the *Tartar*, of Liverpool, for Dublin. The shipwrecked men were at once taken into the ship and the tug-boat, and were kindly treated. It was the boat rescued by the lightship from which the mail steamer *Connaught* was hailed, but without effect, as already reported. It is probable that, unless the weather proves unfavourable, some of the cargo of the wrecked ship may be recovered by divers. She is stated to have been fully insured.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS, 1869.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

SIXTH DAY, MONDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.

THE ALLEGED CASE OF KIDNAPPING.

PETER ALBAN ROZARIO and Ignacio Ciampi were charged with kidnapping one Anne Emily Fauxhall from lawful guardianship.

Mr. Branson appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Macpherson for the first defendant, and Mr. Dunbar for Father Ciampi.

The prosecutor, named John William Fauxhall, stated that he was a Government pensioner and had lived at Osmercarry with his wife (who is deranged in mind), a son aged eighteen, and a daughter, Anne, who became fourteen years of age on the 19th January this year. In November last prosecutor discovered that the first defendant was paying attentions to his daughter and had presented her with a ring. Prosecutor returned this, and gave Rozario to understand that he would not permit the marriage and told Father Ciampi not to solemnize the ceremony. On 19th December he left his family to the support of his son—on account, he said, of the violence of the latter—and on 1st January he went to Father Ciampi, who told him that he had considered the affair of the marriage, and that he thought prosecutor ought to give his daughter in marriage. Prosecutor stated that Father Ciampi went down on his knees before him as if to ask him to give his daughter in marriage. When the Father got up from his knees, however, he told him that he would not consent. Father Ciampi then said he was bound to perform the marriage and he would do so. He told him that he might, but if so, he would take the law for it, to which Father Ciampi replied that he had studied the law too.

The Judge—Which did you understand him to mean—the law human or divine?

The prosecutor—He meant the law of the Court, my Lord (a laugh.) Father Ciampi accordingly performed the marriage ceremony on the 2nd January.

In cross-examination by Mr. Macpherson, prosecutor stated that he had left his wife and family quite destitute, and sent them a notice that he would not be responsible for any debts which they might contract, and went to the family dhobie and told him not to give them any of their clothes.

In reply to the Court he said that he meant he left them destitute for the purpose of compelling them to give up the idea of the marriage with Rozario.

His Lordship then stated to the jury that in consequence of the prosecutor having withdrawn his control and guardianship, no offence had been committed under the section. The clause under which the prosecution was brought was a penal one, and without saying whether Father Ciampi had acted with propriety in performing the marriage—without making any remarks on the moral aspect of the case—he must tell them that under the section no penal offence had been committed, and so they would return a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Dunbar remarked, on behalf of his client, that Father Ciampi had acted with all becoming propriety, and had the evidence been proceeded with, that would have become apparent.

The charge was therefore dismissed.

OFFERING A BRIBE.—Deyraj Mepa was charged with offering a gratification to a public servant.

It seemed that the prisoner had sent some cotton to the Prince of Wales Press, and wished it passed by Mr. Myer, a sub-inspector under the Cotton Frauds' Act. Prosecutor refused to pass it as it was mere sweepings, but prisoner pressed him to do so, and offered to give him "cherrymerry"—putting Rs. 10 into his hand and telling him not to be so particular, as it was only going to Muscat, not to England. Prosecutor refused, and gave information to the police, by whom prisoner was apprehended after some delay.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months.

THEFT.—Gunnoo Rama and Champa Bussa were charged with having on the 20th November stolen currency notes to the value of Rs. 1,000.

It seemed that Mr. Narayen Crustna Laud, the liquidator of the Universal Bank and Financial Association, had had the notes in his cash-box, and it had been opened and the property abstracted during his temporary absence from the office. The first prisoner, who was a hamal in the prosecutor's office, was supposed to have been the thief, and the other, who was a hamal in the office of Mr. Hurrell, solicitor, had presented a Rs. 500 note, payment of which had been stopped.

The first prisoner pled guilty and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment; the other denied the charge, and after trial the jury found him not guilty.

CHARGE OF THEFT.—Veerchund Oka and Gungaram Subaram were charged with having committed house-breaking on 13th January and stolen some ornaments belonging to Purshotum Nuthoo.

The first prisoner pled guilty, and the other was convicted by the jury of dishonestly receiving the stolen property. They were sentenced each to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

These were all the cases for the day.

BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Justices of the Peace was held in the Durbar Room, on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the reply of Government to the resolution passed by the Bench on the 25th instant, expressing their trust that "the sphere of the duties of the Commission on the drainage and water supply may be so enlarged as to admit of its considering any general proposals regarding these two important subjects in connection with the general conservancy of the city." Mr. Scoble presided, and there was but a thin attendance.

The Chairman opened the meeting by stating that the only business before the Bench would be to consider the Government resolution of 1st February which was as follows:—"Government cannot for the reasons stated in Government resolution No. 11 C. W.—24, dated 21st January, place before the Commission, for detailed examination, any project for the drainage of the city except that submitted by Captain Tulloch; but by the terms of the 8th para. of the above quoted resolution, the Commission may receive any evidence referring to the general principles of other schemes, if the Commission consider that such evidence bears on the question submitted to them."

Mr. Ormiston said he wished to say a few words on this subject. The Government was desirous, he said, that the Commission should examine into the water supply as well as into the drainage scheme, and that was quite right; but he did not anticipate there would be any difference of opinion as to what the source of the increased water supply should be. There had been several schemes put forward by Mr. Aitken who alone had advised the Bench on this point, and had, he durst say, examined every available source. The principal scheme was Shewla, and on the maxim that the more one took of anything the cheaper it was, that would be the scheme to adopt; but it was a scheme beyond the powers of the Bench, and the requirements of the city. Then there was the Toolsey scheme which was intended to increase the supply to Vehar Lake; but that would be no great advantage to the Municipality inasmuch as it would be dependent on the Vehar banks for the supply of water. There was also the Poway scheme which would simply be an enlarged edition of the Vehar Lake; neither of those additions to the lake would benefit the community as they would even with these still be dependent on one bank for the supply. He remembered having himself been employed a good many years ago by the Treasury on a work somewhat the same as this, that of the Crinan Canal, where a series of banks had been made one above another by the celebrated John Rennie sixty years ago, and in that case the upper bank broke and water rushed over one after another till the whole thing became a ruin. Therefore he should say that they would be nothing better—at least so far as security was concerned—with this additional supply than they were at present. He had been told the other day that the Vehar banks—thanks to Mr. Aitken's judicious and legitimate measures—were in a better state now than they had been for the last ten years, and he did not know that there was any particular cause for fear; but still the best of banks failed sometimes (A voice—"Bombay Banks?" and a laugh), and they could not depend on that one source. He thought therefore they were constrained to fall back upon the Kennery supply, which was likely to give all that would be required for Bombay for the next ten years. No doubt the estimate was considerable for the size of the bank and the quantity that would be retained, as the cost would be something like £1,000 per million gallons impounded—about double what was considered a fair price at home—but he supposed they could not help that; there was nothing better, and they must face it. He had therefore come to the conclusion so far as he could—for he had not examined it professionally—that the Kennery scheme was the one the town should go in for. Then, with regard to drainage, which was a much more complicated matter. Mr. Rawlinson seemed to have considered in his last report that Mr. Tracey's scheme was being carried out as had been originally devised; but to the best of his (Mr. Ormiston's) recollection the pumping power Mr. Tracey had provided for was 150 horse power, and somehow or other (he could not tell why) it had swelled up to 1,000 horse power, and Colonel DeLisle, an authority on the subject, had pointed out that it would require to be increased to 3,000 or 4,000 horse power. It was that immense increase of pumping power which had called his attention to the matter at first and induced him to recommend the Colaba out-fall. He did not hesitate to say—and he supposed every man was allowed to take advantage of what he had learned from experience—that his ideas of the drainage of Bombay had altered somewhat. That was due partly to increased experience of the locality and the changes that had been going on in the interim. He might state now perhaps that he could not see that the utilization of the sewage would be economically successful here. At the request of an influential gentleman of this Presidency, he went into that question eighteen months ago so far as he could, and it appeared to him then—and he saw no reason to alter his conclusions now that the utilization of sewage would involve the town in a very large expenditure beyond the income which might be expected from products of the land. On the most liberal estimate the value of the products would not be more than half the expenditure which would be incurred; and under these circumstances he must say that so far as he now saw he must object to the utilization of the sewage on economical grounds, irrespective altogether of the danger of fouling the atmosphere which all unprejudiced authorities said was imminent. Several places were continually brought before them, but in the Craigentinny meadows and other places the works smelt badly and were offensive. He did not mean that they should discard the scheme altogether. At present the municipality had several pumping engines at Love Grove in operation discharging sewage into the sea, and he did not see why they should not utilize the sewage there. If in any place that could be done with advantage it would be there, for they had pumps already and the land to be irrigated was dominated by the present outfall. With regard to the other parts of the town, he confessed, he had been gradually coming to the belief that they should not go into any unnecessarily large system. (Hear, hear.) There were many casualities that might happen—many causes that might involve expenses;—there was a danger of the town being flooded by sewage;—there might be a war that would prevent the vessels arriving with coals:—and above all, there was the danger which Dr. Blaney had pointed out with more ability than he could, that he was not sure but that night soil, lurking in the sewers, would be a source of disease which they did not at present happen to have in tropical climates. At present the drainage in Bombay was comparatively free from night soil, but he would say, after a full and honest consideration, irrespective altogether of what he had said before, he felt inclined to suggest to the Bench the propriety of following out what was now being carried out in Paris. There the surface waters were allowed to go into the open sewers and run into the Seine but the sewage matter was collected in casks and carried to depots where it was treated in a certain way—the whole of the liquid matter was sent through a pipe and the rest was carried off in boats to a place where it was manufactured. This manufacturing had not, he believed, been very successful in a monetary point of view; but here one need not care very much for that. His feeling was that they should have depôts here and there, in different parts of the town and the night soil should be so treated that it would be certain to fall through a pipe and proceed out to Colaba. Another reason why he felt less objection to the sewage going into the harbour now than he formerly had felt was, that he thought there was little doubt but that in the course of years, they would have a deep-walled frontage all along the foreshore. The Elphinstone Company already covered 250 acres which would have a deep frontage, and he hoped that in a few years—and when he said he hoped he meant he had very little doubt—the Modi Bay works would be advanced considerably forward, and so they would have a deep water frontage from Mazagon to the Fort and probably further. If that were the case, he thought there could be little cause to fear any bad effects from the sewage going into the harbour. The reason was that there was a peculiarity in the tides at Bombay harbour—at least a peculiarity compared with anything at home where he had got his experience—that was in the diurnal level of the tide, the sea level was exactly the same every day within an inch, but the low water might be 3 or 4 feet lower or

PETITION OF THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION AS TO THE NATIVE MARRIAGE BILL.

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, &c., &c., &c., Calcutta.

The humble Memorial of the Bombay Association.

Respectfully Sheweth—That your memorialists, who are members of the Bombay Association (a society established in Bombay for representing the wants of the people and promoting measures conducive to its welfare) beg leave respectfully to submit the following memorial to your Excellency's Council for making laws and regulations on the subject of the Native Marriage Bill, which has been referred to a Select Committee for report.

2. That the said Bill, entitled, "A Bill to Legalize Marriages between certain Natives of India not professing the Christian Religion," is calculated to revolutionize the marriage laws of the Hindoo, Mahomedan, Buddhist, Jewish, and Parsee inhabitants of British India, and prejudicially to affect their religious and social position. It introduces a disturbing element and unsettles the customs and usages recognized by law of the whole body of the people. It legalizes all marriages that may be performed contrary to the ceremonies, laws, and usages of the Hindoo, Mahomedan, Buddhist, Jewish, and Parsee communities of India, if such marriages be solemnized in the presence of the Registrar and three credible witnesses in conformity to the conditions specified in section 2 of the proposed Bill.

3. The Hon'ble Mr. Maine, in introducing this measure, has explained to your Excellency's Council its object and necessity, from which it appears that the Bill has been brought in at the instance of a small body of Hindoos called "Brahmos," who have seceded from the orthodox faith, and who entertain conscientious objections to have their marriages solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of Hindooism; that under the present state of the law such individuals suffer from civil disability, because the marriages, which they perform according to a different ritual, are held to be invalid and their issue illegitimate; and that it is therefore necessary to relieve them from such disability.

4. Your memorialists do not object to the Hon'ble Mr. Maine's proposal to give such relief as may be necessary to any sect or body of the natives who seek it; but they object to the Bill being made general and being applied to all the Hindoo, Mahomedan, Buddhist, Jewish, and Parsee inhabitants of India, who have not solicited your Excellency's Council to interfere on their behalf with the object of making any change in their laws of marriage, with which they are perfectly content and satisfied. The hon'ble mover of the Bill has himself enunciated the following most excellent principle of legislation:—"When relief in any matter connected with religion was sought by any sect or body of the natives of India, and when a case for such relief was established, he held it to be good policy to confine the relief to the particular sect or body making application."

5. Your memorialists submit that no valid reasons have been shown by the Hon'ble Mr. Maine for departing from the principle just referred to and making the provisions of the Bill applicable to the masses of the people, who do not suffer from any hardship and who do not ask for any relief or modification of the laws of marriage. The only reason which that hon'ble gentleman has adduced for making the Bill general is the difficulty of defining the new sect of "Brahmos," and the possibility of other persons seeking similar relief. Your memorialists submit that this plea cannot justify any interference on the part of your Excellency's Council with the rites and ceremonies prescribed for the solemnization of marriages amongst people of different religious persuasions throughout the country.

6. The consequence of forcing the proposed measure on the followers of different creeds in this vast country will, your memorialists apprehend, be injurious to the interests of the people. Individuals who secede from the sects to which they belong will claim full and unrestricted enjoyment of all the religious rights and privileges of the community. Persons who decline to conform to the religious observances and usages of the Hindoos, Mahomedans, Buddhists, Jews, and Parsees, by contracting marriages contrary to the prescribed rules and ceremonies, will under the provisions of the proposed Bill, claim participation in the common religious property, admission to the places of worship, communion, assembly, and disposal of the dead, &c., &c.; and will, according to the belief of the orthodox, desecrate the national faith, and hurt the feelings and violate the conscience of its votaries. Having regard to the principle of religious toleration by which the Legislature is always guided, your Excellency's Council will, your memorialists sincerely trust, refrain from sanctioning such desecration and violation of the religious institutions and observances to which different denominations of the people are so fervently attached.

7. Your memorialists admit the force of the argument adduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Maine with the view of removing the civil disability of a section of the new sect of "Brahmos" who solicit the boon. He said—"A number of gentlemen come forward and ask to be relieved from the necessity of submitting to rites against which their own conscience rebels. They do not ask to impose their ideas on others, but to be relieved from a burthen which presses on them. Can we refuse the relief? I think we cannot."

8. It is far from your memorialists' desire to offer any objection to the proposed relief being granted to the "Brahmos" or any other sect who may need it; but the relief is sought to be given to a few dissidents in such a way as to inflict a great hardship on the bulk of the people, who continue stedfast in the observance of the rites, ceremonies, and usages of the creeds to which they respectively belong. The relief, instead of being restricted to the sect or sects who seek it, is proposed to be extended to large masses of the people, who protest against the disturbing element attempted to be introduced amongst the Hindoo, Mahomedan, Buddhist, Jewish, and Parsee communities, and are averse to the proposed innovation on their time honoured laws and usages regarding the solemnization of marriage. Your memorialists respectfully submit that it is in the power of your Excellency in Council to grant such relief as the Brahmos seek without forcing such law on the mass of the people who do not desire it. This can be done by restricting the operation of the proposed Bill to the sect or sects who require to be relieved from the disabilities mentioned in the preamble and not applying the measure generally to the followers of all the religions recognized throughout the British Indian territories.

9. Your memorialists commend the abovementioned arguments and circumstances to the favourable consideration of your Excellency's Council, and pray that your Hon'ble Council be pleased to make alterations in the title, preamble, and provisions of the proposed Bill with a view to confine its operation to the sect or sects of people to whom it is intended to apply and who should be clearly defined. But if your Excellency's Council cannot comply with this request, your memorialists humbly solicit that a provision be introduced in the Bill directing that the parties applying to be civilly married be required to make a declaration, renouncing any right to participate in the religious ceremonies and any share in the common religious property and privileges of the sect caste, or religious denomination to which they belong.—And your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Sd.) Nunguldass Nathoobhoy, President,
Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Secretary,
On behalf of the Bombay Association.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1869.

MR. MILL AND THE RUSSIAN LADIES.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. J. S. Mill to the "ladies organising the superior instruction of women" at St. Petersburg:—

"Mesdames,—I have learnt with pleasure, mingled with admiration, that there are found in Russia women sufficiently enlightened and courageous to demand for their sex a participation in the various branches of higher historical, philological, and scientific education, including the practical art of medicine, and to gain for this cause important support from the scientific world. That is what the most enlightened persons are asking, without having yet attained it, in the other countries of Europe. Thanks to you, mesdames, Russia is perhaps about to surpass them in speed; it would be a proof that civilisation relatively recent sometimes accepts before the older civilisations great ideas of amelioration. The equal advent of both sexes to intellectual culture is important not only to women which is assuredly a sufficient recommendation, but also to universal civilisation. I am profoundly convinced that the moral and intellectual progress of the male sex runs a great risk of stopping, if not of receding, as long as that of the women remains behind, and that not only because nothing can replace the mother for the education of children, but also because the influence upon man himself of the character and ideas of the companion of his life cannot be insignificant; woman must either push him forward or hold him back. I applaud with all my heart your efforts, and those of the enlightened men who support them, and I reckon upon the perseverance of which you have already shown proof as a guarantee that you will not become discouraged, and that you will assert by every means the justice of your cause, which in an enlightened age bids fair to meet in a short time an assured success.—Pray receive, mesdames, the sincere expression of my high esteem and lively sympathy.

"Avignon, Dec. 18." "J. Stuart Mill."

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON AND THE LONDON LADIES.

The New York *Nation* is disposed to ascribe all the faults it has discovered in Mr. Reverdy Johnson to the influence of the London ladies. It complains that the Foreign Ministers of the United States are chosen by mere lottery, which is quite true, although the selection of Mr. Johnson was a departure from the rule that the governing party should have all the spoils. But, then, there is no telling how an American "would be affected by the blandishments of London women of rank, long trained in the art of cajoling men of distinction." Diplomatists, our contemporary further says, should be familiarized beforehand with "inevitable dangers." It would thus be desirable to put a choice assortment of American young men through a course of London women of rank. Perhaps Mr. Thornton's glowing tribute to the charms of "the New York sirens" has led the *Nation* to miscalculate the power of the fair sex over diplomatic susceptibilities.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE DISPUTE WITH AMERICA.

(*Pall Mall Gazette, Jan.* 15.)

The news that a convention was signed yesterday by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Reverdy Johnson is extremely satisfactory. It is the first definite step towards the removal of those causes of difference which have long embittered our relations with the United States. Hitherto the two Governments have never been able to arrive at an agreement upon first principles. In the first instance, Lord Russell refused to consent to arbitration upon the question of liability. The ground on which he based his refusal was plausible but nothing more. The theory that the issue, whether in the matter of the *Alabama* we had, or had not, acted up to our international obligations, involved a point of honour which we could submit to no judgment but our own, was constructed on the analogy of a private quarrel. The vice of this analogy was, that it left out of sight the number of agents concerned in the transaction. As regards the United States, of course the British Government is a unity, and the acts of its servants are technically its own acts. But it is impossible that any Government should be absolutely convinced that all its officials have done their duty in a case where many of them have been concerned, and where the dispute turns upon a variety of minute particulars. A man may decline to take the opinion of a third person whether he has been rude to his friend, but he need not decline a similar reference upon the point whether a servant did or did not open the door to him the moment his knock was heard. On the contrary, what the servant did do, or might have done, under the circumstances is a question on which, supposing the facts to be obtainable, an uninterested person is more likely to be right than either the indignant visitor or the sympathizing master. The honour of a Government is not in the least compromised by the admission that its subordinates may not have been immaculate. It would rather be compromised by an obstinate refusal to allow of their conduct being investigated by an unprejudiced tribunal. For a long period this initial mistake stood hopelessly in the way of a settlement, and when at length it was corrected by Lord Stanley, and the proposed arbitration assented to by England, a new obstacle arose on the side of the United States. Mr. Seward had proposed a reference to arbitration before; he now declined it except on condition that what he chose to call "the whole case" should be submitted. This "whole case" included a matter which had no possible connection with the escape of the *Alabama*—the question, namely, whether the British Government had been justified in conceding belligerent rights to the Confederate States by the issue of the proclamation of neutrality. It was urged with great ability at the time that England would lose nothing by consenting to this demand. The facts it was said, were so unmistakably in our favour, the plea that the question had been decided for us by the action of the United States Government in declaring a blockade was so irresistible, that we might go into court with a conviction amounting to certainty that the judgment would be in our favour. The answer to this reasoning was twofold. In the first place our right to recognize the Confederates as belligerents had already been incidentally admitted by the Supreme Court of the United States, and a refusal on the part of Mr. Seward to be bound by a tribunal whose pre-eminent reputation on questions of international law he at all events might have been expected not to dispute seemed to imply a determination to pick a quarrel at all hazards. In the second place, the determination of the conditions under which the status of belligerents may lawfully be conceded to insurgents is not one of fact at all. It was not denied that the Confederates had constituted a *de facto* Government, had raised armies, had fought and won battles, had entered upon a conflict described by Mr. Seward himself in numerous despatches as civil war, and, finally, and most important of all, had had their ports formally blockaded by the United States fleet. The difference between the two Governments was whether these admitted facts did, in the aggregate, constitute such a state of the belligerency as to justify the recognition of it by foreign nations. In a private trial such an issue as this would not have been referred to a jury. The judge would have ruled that such and such facts, if proved, would necessitate this or that verdict, and then he would have left it to the jury to pronounce whether the facts in question had been proved. In the dispute between Great Britain and the United States the arbitrator stands in the place of the jury, and on any issue of fact his opinion may be accepted as final. But upon an issue of law the opinion of the King of Prussia or the President of the Swiss Confederation would carry no weight whatever. The precise legal value of a proclamation of blockade is not to be determined by a mere layman. If it is not to be accepted as settled by the repeated dicta of the prize courts of every maritime nation, it is a matter to be discussed by jurists, and reduced to a final conclusion through the medium of an international Convention. Upon all these grounds Mr. Seward's second proposal was rightly declined by Lord Stanley, and the whole negotiation fell to the ground.

Its renewal is apparently to be attributed to Mr. Seward's desire to signalize the close of his administration by the restoration of friendly relations between his own country and ours. So far as we can pronounce, without having seen the convention which has just been signed, he has clearly understood that this end can only be accomplished by limiting the reference to the actual circumstances of the escape of the *Alabama* and her sister cruisers, instead of insisting, as before, upon the inclusion of the legal question about the concession of belligerent rights. The liability of this Government for the depredations committed by the *Alabama* will be determined by an independent Power, and in the event of this being decided against us, the amount of the damages to be paid by us will be assessed by a mixed Commission of British subjects and American citizens sitting at Washington. The disputed property in the island of San Juan will also be referred to arbitration. It is fair to say that the terms of this agreement supposing them to have been fully stated, do not in the least bear out the fears we have from time to time expressed as to the character and amount of Lord Stanley's concessions. Mr. Seward has shown himself during a great part of the negotiation so little inclined to conciliation, and so persistent in taking his stand upon wholly impracticable ground, that when it was suddenly announced that everything had been made straight between him and Lord Stanley, it seemed more probable that the latter had been led too far by his known love of peace than that the former had tacitly retired from an untenable position. It is highly satisfactory to find that these apprehensions had no foundation. The arrangement now concluded between the two Governments appears to be perfectly unimpeachable, according to the statement in the *Times*, "the original causes of complaint"—by which we understand the alleged negligence of the English authorities in allowing the *Alabama* and other cruisers to escape from our ports—are to be referred "to the arbitration of a competent independent Power;" and "when the first principles of obligation have been examined and defined" a mixed commission "will be charged with special inquiries." The arbitrator will therefore proceed on the assumption that the United States and the Confederate States were, at the time when the causes of complaint arose, belligerent Powers, and he will decide whether under these circumstances the conduct of our Government was inconsistent with our declared neutrality.

We do not wish to seem ungrateful for the progress which has already been made, but we own we should have been better pleased if the whole negotiation could have stood over till General Grant had entered upon office. Nothing can be more straightforward than the conduct of Mr. Seward and Mr. Reverdy Johnson throughout the later proceedings, but the ratification of the convention by the United States Senate might have been looked for with, to say the least, greater certainty, if it had been negotiated by another ambassador and accepted by another Secretary of State. With the best intentions, Mr. Reverdy Johnson has evidently overstated the affection of the American people for England, and his countrymen are naturally inclined to disprove his words as soon as may be by some exceptionally hostile act. The opportunity they are in want of is afforded by the right reserved to more than one-third of the Senate to reject any treaty concluded by the executive. That the minority of the Senate will exercise this right on the present occasion is not, of course, certain; but in the existing state of parties in America it unfortunately seems highly probable. At the same time it would not follow, even if the convention just signed were rejected, that one similar in all its essential provisions might not be accepted shortly after. The sort of hostility which will be provoked by the news of the arrangement depends far more upon the persons by whom the terms have been laid down than upon the nature of the terms themselves.

BEDFORD AND COMPANY, FROM HUDSON AND SONS, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, LONDON.

Messrs. BEDFORD & Co. beg most respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have RE-OPENED the PREMISES at 22, Rampart Row, lately occupied by the well-known Firm of ROGERS & Co., where they intend to carry on business as PHARMACEUTICAL, DISPENSING, and FAMILY CHEMISTS.

The Shop has been entirely refitted, and the greatest care taken in selecting Drugs and Chemicals of the very best quality.

Mr. Bedford, the Manager, hopes, by strict attention to business, to obtain the confidence and patronage of the Public. He has had much practical experience as an Assistant in some of the leading Establishments in London, and has subsequently endeavoured, by a course of study at the College of Pharmacy, Bloomsbury Square, London, to obtain a thorough knowledge of his business.

All PRESCRIPTIONS and FAMILY RECIPES will be dispensed under the most scrupulous attention of the Manager, and no Chemical will be used but that manufactured according to the most select and approved formula given in the Pharmacopœia of the different Colleges, and all Drugs compounded at this Establishment will be found to possess those essential properties upon which their active principles depend.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	2,400,000
Being Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

Head Office—Paris.

Agencies at Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon

Sub-Agency.—Yokohama.

Correspondents. Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers. The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Current Accounts.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2/4 per Rupee

4	do.	2/4	"
3	do.	2/1/16	"
2	do.	2s.	"
1	do.	1/11 15/16	"
On demand		1/11	"
On Scotland		1/11	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal

			3 per cent. per ann.
Do.	6	do.	4 "
Do.	12	do.	5 "
Do.	24	do.	6 "

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns Of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above		£50	2s. 0 1/4d.	per Rupee.
"	4	do.	..... 2s. 0 1/8d.	"
"	3	do.	..... 2s. 0 1/16d.	"
"	2	do.	..... 2s. 0d.	"
"	1	do.	..... 1s. 11 15/16d.	"
		On demand	..... 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland		do.	...	
On Ireland		do.	...	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight			..... 1s. 11 3/16d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocomada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months	6	per cent.
6 do.	5	"
3 do.	3	"

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

Head Office—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital—£830,000.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

Bombay Agency

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0¼d.			per Rupee.
4	do.	....at Is. 11 15/16d.	"
3	do.	....at Is. 11¾d.	"
2	do.	....at Is. 11 13/16d.	"
1	do.	....at Is. 11¾d.	"
On demand (Head Office)		....at Is. 11¾d.	"

Interest

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at	3 months' notice,	3	per cent
Do.	do.	6	do. "
Do.	12 do.	6	"

Remittances.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commissions.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 28th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

INSURANCES.

THE PROGRESS ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited.) London—LIFE and MARINE.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents and are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies accordingly.

PASSMORE, SMITH, & Co.

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 12th July 1869.

SUN FIRE OFFICE. Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON and PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £1,000,000.

Head Office, London.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to the United Kingdom and all Eastern Ports.

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE and LIFE.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.

Deputy Chairmen— William Hind, Esq. / Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
Alfred K. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Grisdale, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
William Fenwick, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton H. Hall, Esq.
William Hickman, Esq
R. W. Kelley, Esq.
George B. Kerfoot, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.

Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.

Auditors—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.

Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1859		£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,988
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

Life premiums for 1860		£ 73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to ending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT

TO MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India: Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine.
Brauneberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints See List.
Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.
Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Charlis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a recherché Cabinet Wine.
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Nonpareil, the finest sparkling, brilliant condition.
Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap quality dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, medium quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)

Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.

(Unexceptionally good Terms.)

Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
Xeres Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.
Zara Maraschino di, a choice Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being Wine Merchants in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders on orders of 30 dozens, are equal to growers' quotations and in like manner, we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we ask a trial order, and solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

Traders indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine, (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own James branded on the Corks if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:

Clarets, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.
Sherries, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.
Ports, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.
Cognacs and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars. Agencies—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass' Beer, bottled by H. Stone and Co.

Bombay, 18th December 1868. LYON & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Barclay and Perkin's Porter, bottled by J. W. Bridges and Sons, London.

Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints, " 3 "

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30	per dozen.
Whiskey	'Dunville's V.R.'	" 18	"
Clarets	"	" 10	"
Do.	'Lormont'	" 12	"

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, J. Cockburn's and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry	Quarts.	Rs. 27 per doz.
Fine Very Pale	" "	27 "
Fine Table	" "	20 "
Superior Port	" "	27 "
Do. do.	Pints. "	14 "
Brandy	"	32 "

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON.

Messrs Owen and Okell, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines:—

		1 and 3 Doz. per doz.	Quarts per doz.	Pints 2 Doz Cases per doz.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SHERRIES.	Amontillado	28		
	No. 2 WhiteCapsule	32	"	17
	" 3 Green Seal	24	"	
	" 1 Ruby Capsule	40	"	21
	" 3 "Crowns" Solera	44	"	23
SAUTERNES.	Two headed Eagle	25	"	13½
CLARETS.	No. 4 White Capsule	15	"	
	" 3 " "	20	"	11
	" 2 c Blue Capsule	24	"	13
	" 2 s " "	30	"	16
	" 2 Yellow Capsule	36	"	19
	" 1 Two headed Eagle	40	"	21

Orders for the undermentioned shipments (*shortly expected to arrive.*) can now be registered:—

Per "Noel," from Bordeaux,

Cognac, Sauternes.

Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,

White and Red Burgundies, Champagne, Cognac, Claret

Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,

Champagne, Claret.

Per "Merwanjee Framjee," from London,

Hock, Moselle, Hollands, Geneva.

Per "Star of the South," from London,

Moselle.

Per "Hindustan" from London.

Islay, Malt, and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom, Port.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.

Also, E. I. Burton Pale Ale, bottled by "Parle," in prime condition Rs. 4-12 per doz. quarts.

SHERRY.

J. and C. WHITE and Co.'s PALE DINNER.

A sound light Wine for general use.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 28S	Rs. 25

SHERRY.

J. and C. WHITE and Co.'s VINO DE PASTO.

A "light fruity" Wine.

	Cash.	Credit
Per dozen	Rs. 27	Rs. 30

SHERRY.

J. and C. WHITE and Co.'s SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.

A high-class, full-bodied Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 30	Rs. 33

SHERRY.

J. and C. WHITE and Co.'s FINE MANZANILLA.

A first-class very dry Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 34	Rs. 38

SHERRY.

J. and C. WHITE and Co.'s LIGHT AMONTILLADO.

A soft, pure, delicate Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 38	Rs. 42

SHERRY.

J. and C. WHITE and Co.'s SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.

The ne plus ultra of Sherries.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 44	Rs. 48

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

SOLE AGENTS,

Have received a fresh shipment of the above Wines, which they unhesitatingly assert to be unequalled, both for quality and moderation of price, by any Sherries imported into the Presidency.

Messrs. White and Co. are acknowledged, in the London market, to be at the head of their particular division of the Wine Trade, and the Agents confidently anticipate from connoisseurs and the general public the same unanimous confirmation of the superiority of Messrs. W.'s Liquors which has been accorded to them in the sister Presidencies.

WANTED.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Experienced MASONRY INSPECTORS, who have been accustomed to Railway work, may hear of employment on application to H. P. Le Mesurier, Esq., Chief Resident Engineer's office, Byculla Villa, Bombay. Applications to be accompanied by copies of Testimonials, which will not be returned.

Bombay, 1st February 1869.

WANTED, an Overseer for the Local Funds Department in the Shikarpoor Collectorate. None need apply but those who possess a good knowledge of Surveying and Drawing and can produce Certificates to that effect. They must also be able to read and write English.

Salary (Rs. 100) One Hundred R