LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 29TH JUNE.

[illegible] of Commons last night Mr. Grant [illegible] to Mr. Kinnaird, said the Indian [illegible] together with the clasp, would be [illegible] survivors of those troops which had [illegible] the North West Frontier between [illegible] A special clasp for the Umballa [illegible] also granted.

[illegible] Sir C. Wingfield he said he was ready [illegible] Indian Budget, but an ancient con[illegible] practise postponed it until July, when [illegible] weather and the lassitude resulting from [illegible] sittings would enable members to rea[illegible] condition of their countrymen in the East. [illegible] follows an unintelligible paragraph].

[illegible] announced that stringent instruc[illegible] been sent to Queensland relative to the [illegible] of South Sea Islanders.

LONDON, 29TH JUNE, AFT.

[illegible] Cotton Market to-day was firm. [illegible] to arrive (ship named) 10d.

[illegible] Market is very firm.

[illegible] Shirtings	9s. 6d.
[illegible]	11s. 3d.
[illegible] Twist	1s. 1½d.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

MADRAS, 1ST JULY.

Securities.	Fives and a half, 13¾ premium. Fives, 9 premium. Fours, 5½ discount.

[illegible] Bills, 2s. 0½d.
Dead Weight, £1 7s. 6d.
Light freight, £1 10s. to £1 11s.
Cotton, £5 5s.
Interest on Loans, 7 per cent.
Money market, unchanged.
[illegible] Inches Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 5-7.
[illegible] 40 Mule Twist good seconds per bundle Rs. 4-2.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 11TH JUNE.

[illegible] half past one o'clock yesterday the P. and O [illegible] s. s. Baroda, Captain A. Parish, arrived in [illegible] arbour, bringing the English mail of the 11th ult. [illegible] Baroda left Suez on the 15th June at 10-50 [illegible] M., one day and seven hours before contract [illegible] time. She brings the following passengers:—

From Southampton.—Lieutenant J. Richards, Assistant Surgeon Maunsell, and Mr. R. A. Rowland.

From Marseilles—Captain and Mrs. Richmond, Captain and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. R. Bayne, and Mr. de Broe.

From Suez.—Captain J. Stewart, Mr. Zamoski and European [illegible] servant, and Mr. Hawkins.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News, June* 11.)

The French elections have been followed by street disturbances in Paris, Nantes, and some other places. The net result of the elections is that Government has 113 votes, and the Opposition 77. At the last advices [illegible] Paris a barricade had been erected.

Numerous meetings have been held against the Irish [illegible] hurch Bill. The Earl of Harrowby is to move its [illegible] jection in the House of Lords on June 14.

A brief debate has taken place in the House of Lords on the Alabama question, in which Lord Clarendon stated this country had gone to the very utmost in the way of concession.

The Government of India Act Amendment Bill has passed through the House of Lords.

A committee of the House of Commons is to inquire into the causes of the excess of cost over the estimate of [illegible] carrying the war in Abyssinia.

[illegible] Queen returns from Balmoral next week. A [illegible] state ball and a State concert are to be given at Buckingham Palace.

The Grand Duchess, wife of the Cesarewitch, has given birth to a son.

The new Spanish Constitution has been promulgated. The selection of a King appears impossible at present.

The volunteers in Cuba have compelled the Governor General, General Dulce, to resign, and he has left the island.

Mr. Powell, a Welsh coal proprietor, with his wife, [illegible] and servants, has been murdered in Abyssinia, [illegible] he had gone on a sporting tour.

[illegible] Beswick, late Chief Constable of Birkenhead, [illegible] been sentenced to penal servitude for five years for [illegible]ery on the Bank of England.

Two Conservatives have been returned for Stafford.

At Ascot the Prince of Wales's Stakes was won by [illegible] Tartydom; the Ascot Stakes by Bête Noir; the Royal [illegible] Cup by Scotswa; and the Gold Cup by [illegible]. The Grand Prize of Paris was won by Gladiateur.

Two shocking fatalities have occurred. At one, in Yorkshire, a boiler burst, killing 15 persons and wounding 30. The other was a colliery explosion near Merthyr, by which 76 persons perished.

The regulations are published for the open competition of 1870 for the Civil Service of India.

The Irish Republican Association of Philadelphia are supporting Mr. Sumner's views on the Alabama question.

General Grant has had a narrow escape in a railway collision near Baltimore.

The undergraduates at the Oxford Commemoration were so uproarious that the Vice-Chancellor dissolved the meeting.

As to the affairs of the Duke of Newcastle, several issues are to be tried between the execution creditors themselves and the trustees.

The report of the Commission of the Bank of Bombay has arrived and will be laid before Parliament.

The P. and O. dividend is 3 per cent. for the half-year.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

Admiral Sir George Lambert, G.C.B.—The Countess of Stair—Major John M. Hewson—Colonel Smyth.

[Other extracts from the English papers will be found on our fourth page.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 11.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

THEIR Lordships met at 5 o'clock.

Lord Bateman rose to put a question with respect to the course which the Government intended to adopt with respect to the Irish Church Bill. He was deeply sensible of the difficult position in which the House was placed with respect to this bill, but he felt that the question which he wished to put would tend to relieve many of them from the anxiety which they naturally experienced. On the one hand there was the bill introduced by a powerful Minister and supported by very large majorities of the House of Commons. It was also well known that a large majority of their Lordships were opposed to this bill, but they were threatened on every side that they must accept it and would not be allowed even to modify its provisions. Now he wished to know how far the Government intended to endorse these threats.

The Earl of Carnarvon protested against a premature discussion being raised.

Lord Cairns was understood to coincide in this view.

Lord Bateman said that in deference to these opinions he would not put his question, but he still felt that it would have greatly facilitated the course of their Lordships.

Earl Granville deprecated the speech of the noble Lord as inopportune and tending to a premature discussion. He would, on the part of the Government, state more fully the course which it intended to pursue on Monday in moving the second reading of the bill, but in the meantime he would only say that the Government would not in the slightest degree depart from the respectful attitude which they owed to the House of Commons, and he might add to their Lordships also.

The Duke of Aberdeen presented a petition from Belfast against the Irish Church Bill. He said that the petition emanated from a public meeting at which 80,000 persons were present, and stated that a great change had taken place in the opinion not only of Protestant Presbyterians, but also throughout the north [illegible] and generally with respect to the bill.

The Parochial Schools' (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed. The new Parishes and Church Building Act Amendment Bill was on the motion of the Archbishop of York read a second time after a few remarks from Lord Portman and the Earl of Chichester.

The Marquis of Salisbury moved the second reading of the Beer-houses, &c., Bill. He remarked that the Beer-houses Act had failed altogether. A year after that bill passed, on the motion of Lord Brougham a bill to repeal the Act passed this House, but was rejected by the House of Commons. That House had now come to the same opinion. Beer-houses had been found to be shelters for all kinds of crime and bad conduct, and the object of the bill was to require a certificate from the licensing magistrates. The Government did not oppose the bill, but considering it a partial measure, intimated that they would deal with the whole subject next session.

The Earl of Derby said that the different boards of magistrates granted licenses on very conflicting principles. In any future measure provision ought to be made for a general and consistent system.

The Earl of Morley said the Government accepted the bill as a temporary measure. It would deal with the more pressing evil now felt, but the Government did not regard the granting of licenses by the magistrates as the basis of future legislation which they would, if possible, certainly propose next session.

The bill was then read a second time.

INVENTIONS.

THE *Gazette of India* notifies the filing of four specifications of inventions as follows:—

Mr. Shamrow Ram Chunder Gurrood, merchant of Dhoolia, in the Collectorate of Khandeish, in the Presidency of Bombay, for half pressing cotton, wool, or other fibrous substances.

Mr. James Watson, of Calcutta, engineer, for an improved hydraulic press, or invention for compressing and packing jute, cotton, or other similar bulky articles.

Mr. W. J. Addis, C. E., and Local Fund Engineer of the Collectorate of Tanna, in Bombay, for improvements in carts.

Mr. Patnam Soliss Aroona Chillam Auchary, of Nellore, for an improved method of raising water for irrigation.

MILITARY PENSION.

THE Governor General in Council expresses much satisfaction in directing the publication of the following extract of a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated 27th May 1869:—

"Having learnt, however, from a perusal of the papers that the limitation of the privilege of adhering to the Indian Pension Rules to officers of this class, on exchanging into non-purchase regiments, is found to operate to the disadvantage of many who may be desirous of continuing to serve in India, I have, in communication with the Secretary of State for War and His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, resolved to extend the privilege of retaining their claim to Indian pension to all officers late of the Indian Army, who in the first instance, joined one of the new line regiments, and who may have since joined, or may hereafter join, any regiment of Her Majesty's British service, whether purchase or non-purchase, or who may enter either of Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps."

ARREST BY "CAPIAS."

ON Thursday evening last Captain J. Chatterton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, was arrested at Casavah Moodelly's Hotel by a bailiff of the Small Cause Court upon a writ of *capias* taken out by a sowcar named Ritheun Lalla for a debt of 300 and odd rupees. The plaintiff had taken an affidavit that the captain was about to take his departure to England by the mail steamer Mongolia which arrived yesterday. At the sitting of the Court yesterday morning, before Messrs. Busteed and Cower, the defendant appeared by Mr. Barclay and affirmed that it was true his passage had been engaged by Government, without his knowledge. When he received his ticket to proceed by the Mongolia, not being prepared, he went and requested the P. and O. agent to change the passage to some future vessel, to which he consented. He had also been to the Adjutant General's office, and ascertained that the Government had no objection to postponing his departure. Another reason for his non-departure was that he expected his brother's [illegible] to-day, and his movements depended upon that circumstance. Wherefore the *capias* was discharged.—*Madras Times, June* 26.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CALCUTTA JUSTICES.

THE Governor General in Council in a resolution dated the 25th ult., observes that Mr. S. S. Hogg, a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, and Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, applied in January 1869 for a furlough to which he was entitled under the rules applicable to the Civil Service. By the Municipal Act, however, for the town of Calcutta, the Justices are restrained from giving any absentee allowance to the Chairman which might cause a greater expenditure from the municipal fund than would have been incurred had no leave been granted. On consideration of the matter the Governor General in Council ruled "that, so far as the Government is concerned, Mr. Hogg, and all officers similarly situated, should be allowed leave of absence on precisely the terms that would apply to them if they were Government servants; that the Justices of the town of Calcutta and other municipal corporations concerned in like cases should not be required to provide, on the whole, any allowances in excess of those which they pay when the officer is present at his post; but that they should be invited to grant to the officer to whom they may give leave of absence whatever sum may be saved by the employment of a substitute on lower allowances than those received by the regular incumbent. When this is done, Government should supplement the absentee allowance so granted so as to bring up the whole absentee allowance to the amount to which by the rules of the Government service, the officer would were he in the service of Government, be entitled." This decision having been confirmed by the Secretary of State for India, the rule will be generally observed.

TERMINATION OF THE MECCA PILGRIMAGE.

THE following letter was forwarded on the 29th March last by Mr. Raby, Consul at Jeddah, to Colonel Stanton, Consul in Egypt, and afterwards by the latter to the Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; then, by instructions of the latter, to the Under-Secretary of State for India; and next by the Secretary of State for India to the Governor General of India, with a request that His Excellency would communicate the information, now a little old after all this circumlocution, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay. By this arrangement the letter reaches one of its destinations, and that not the least important, about six weeks after, what might have been its due date, allowing for its being sent on first to Egypt:—

"I have the honour to report to you that the accounts which have been received here from Mecca of the termination of the pilgrimage are most satisfactory.

"His Excellency Nouri Pasha, Kaimakan of this town, and Dr. Malezian, the sanitary inspector, here agree in declaring that, according to the intelligence received by them, the state of public health during the last days of the pilgrimage was perfectly good as well amongst the pilgrims as in the neighbourhood of Mecca.

"It is impossible to obtain the exact number of the pilgrims assembled at Mount Arafat, but it is generally supposed to have exceeded considerably that of last year, 110,000 being given as the approximate number, whilst in 1868 it was stated to be only 85,000.

"Many pilgrims are now here waiting for the departure of the steamers for Suez, for which port it is calculated that from five to six thousand will probably leave in the course of this week."

THE ASSAY DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN MINTS.

THE Secretary of State for India addressed the Government of India on the 22nd April 1869 as follows:—

"I forward herewith, for your consideration, copy of a letter dated the 7th instant, from Surgeon-Major Shekleton, Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint, in which he represents the injurious effect which he conceives would result from the employment in the Assay Department in India of others than officers of the civil or military services, and he suggests that the resolution of your Government, dated the 16th October 1866, No. 2823, which declared 'that any candidate who can produce the necessary certificate from the Secretary of State of his qualification as an assayer, and who may be otherwise duly qualified, will be eligible for employment in the assay department,' should in some respect be modified.

"The resolution of your Government was issued consequent on the receipt of the financial despatch, dated the 16th August 1866, No. 185, in paragraph 6, of which it was stated that, should it become known that appointments in the assay department were no longer sought after by medical officers, it was anticipated 'that an increased number of candidates will present themselves from the military or uncovenanted services.'

"It was not, however, intended that these appointments should be thrown open to the public generally, as might possibly be inferred from the wording of your resolution, and I request, therefore, that you will issue a notification on the subject in accordance with the views now expressed."

Government disposes of the subject as follows:—

"The Governor General in Council is prepared to declare that any candidate who can produce the necessary certificate from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, of his qualifications as an assayer, and who may be otherwise duly qualified, will be eligible for employment in the assay department of the Indian mints. It is not, however, intended that these appointments shall ordinarily be thrown open to the public generally. Except under special circumstances when the observance of such rule would, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be detrimental to the public service, appointments in the assay department will be given to duly qualified officers of Her Majesty's civil or military services.

"The appointments and salaries in the assay department are as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Assay Masters, Calcutta and Bombay, each Rs. 1,500, rising by increases of Rs. 100 per mensem every other year to ...	1,800	0	0
Assay Master, Madras	1,500	0	0
Deputy Assay Masters, Calcutta and Bombay, each	750	0	0
Deputy Assay Master, Madras	600	10	0

"Officers who may now enter the department will be posted to the lowest appointment in the list, and will be held eligible for transfer or promotion to the assay offices of the three Presidency towns."

THRIFT VERSUS HOSPITALITY.

(*Friend of India, June* 24.)

IT is a good thing that there should be thrift where there used to be needless profusion or silly display. But it is a bad thing that hospitality should be dying out, or be assuming the cold and formal English type. It is a worse thing that men should be learning to spend their whole income on themselves, and should leave the support of charitable and benevolent societies to a few. If the growing thrift could cut down the number of servants, instead of sacrificing the old supply of literature, and above all, the generous subscriptions to help others, it would be a good thing. But until there is combination, and perhaps legislation, the servants will be the masters, and will continue to keep up that middle-man system which adds a hundred per cent. to all the purchases that are made through them. In India, as in England, fashion comes from above, and unfortunately the change which is giving us the English for the Anglo-Indian type of hospitality has this origin. Simla has to answer for a good deal, and for this among other things. If there is a class who are little affected by the pressure which pinches others so severely, it is the governing class whose allowances were fixed with a view to the demands of hospitality. If these allowances are too small, let them be increased. But it is a public misfortune, and an unfortunate public example that so many of that class should shirk their social duties while upwards of fifty thousands a year is spent on extra allowances for Simla. We find some of those who should be the leaders of society, living when they are in the capital as the Duke of Cambridge would, if he occupied the public rooms at the Horse Guards, or as Mr. Gladstone would do if he received in a room in the Albany, or as Mr. Lowe would if he lived in his office. Rather than have a repetition of past scandals of this character and see high officials sent from England whose only object is to save a fortune in as short a time as possible, we would give the members of Council official residences in Calcutta.

This, however, is a small evil compared with the starving of the charitable societies. If the money saved from social duties were spent on benevolence there might be some atonement for what is not thrift, but something else. This, however, is not the case. Anglo-Indian liberality still continues to be proverbial only because the few who give from principle and habit give more largely to make up for the shortcomings of richer men. Next to the governing class there is no section of the community so well able to give as that which lives by the law, from the judge to the attorney. Yet it is the complaint of the charitable societies that men give so little. The cause may be—we hope is—that the private and secret generosity is profuse, that their right hand does not know what their left hand doeth.

But the story is told, and it is a true one, that when the manager of one of the leading unsectarian charities experimented on the lawyers of Calcutta, he received just forty rupees from all of them. This is no more thrift than the parsimony produced by the annual flight to Simla. It is a striking testimony to Anglo-Indian liberality that, in spite of such facts, there are so many who still act as if they believe that pure selfishness is sooner or later suicidal—that it is the liberal soul who shall be made rich.

(*Englishman.*)

In another column will be found an extract from an article in last Thursday's *Friend of India* which touches upon rather a delicate subject, but one that a journalist has a perfect right to handle. Our contemporary justly laments over the change "which is giving us the English for the Anglo-Indian type of hospitality." He very properly condemns the old habit of "needless profusion and silly display." No one wishes to see any class of our society launching into extravagance which must end in dept, but as the *Friend* justly remarks, "it is a public misfortune, and an unfortunate public example that so many of the governing class in this country shirk their social duties while upwards of fifty thousand a year is spent on extra allowances for Simla." We are glad to find in the same article the remark that Simla has to answer for a good deal, and for this among other things. Seramporе has at last come to think very like Hare Street. It is a fact that the handsome allowances given to the head officials of the Indian Government were fixed with a view to the demands of hospitality which in their position would be forced upon them. We feel certain that it was never intended by the Home Government that Lieutenant-Governors and members of Council should draw the magnificent incomes they do, merely to solve the problem of—given so many thousand rupees a month—to find how many can be saved. Yet for some years this is what these well paid gentlemen have only done. But why does not the *Friend* tell the whole truth? Who is to blame for all this, which has been as discreditable to the governing class, as it has been unfortunate for the country? Why the man who set the example. And who was he? Will the *Friend* affirm that it was *not* Sir John Lawrence?

CORRESPONDENCE.

*** THE letter of "A Justice of the Peace" cannot be inserted unless he allows his name to be published.

MAZAGON SHARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has occurred to me that the present opportunity of a rise in the price of shares should be availed of by the directors of the Mazagon Company, and the 600 shares forfeited by non-payment of calls be now realised. At the present price of the shares in that Company they would acquire over six lakhs of rupees. This sum would be ample to complete the necessary works; and with proper bunder accommodation, roads, &c., the Mazagon Company will be a sound institution and placed in a position to pay a fair dividend to its proprietors.—Yours, &c.,

A SHAREHOLDER.

Bombay, 1st July.

THE JHELUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A speculative person, signature "Taptee," has written to your contemporary regarding the late lamented Jhelum. He has not been so happy in his conjectures as he might have been. I therefore take the liberty of suggesting a few improvements on his ideas. First, may I ask, did not two or three vessels—sisters to the "late lamented"—wreck themselves in a precisely similar way? Perhaps Kurrachee can give some information on that point. The owners of the Jhelum must have known something of this, surely. Another question. Were not many warnings conveyed by persons well acquainted with the navigation of the Cambay Gulf, that the description of vessel was not fitted to this sea during the monsoon? Moreover, was not the finger of scorn, nautical and landlubber, pointed derisively at those same prophets? Some such catastrophe as took place, was expected, and the expectation openly expressed by many. As, however, the pockets would remain intact, a deaf ear was turned to all complaints. The captain of the Jhelum knew that there were no light-houses or buoys, yet he ventured out in the face of the fresh monsoon—the first and worst storm of the stormy season. He had evidently no experience of the navigation, and must have founded his expectations on received orders. Another time he will know better; but it is a high price to pay for experience. Why does not your correspondent come down on Government for not erecting a light-house in a few days for the sole benefit of the Broach ferry? The writer in the "Times of India" of course knows all the circumstances. Is it, then, let me insinuate, a "puff?" That dilatory man who ought to have been putting down the buoys should have been drowned in the "late lamented," of course. What [illegible] shirking his duty to save his absurd and useless life, eh? It seems he got the buoys late on Saturday night by the Indus, and shameful to say, it was not till Sunday morning that he proceeded to lay them down. That is to say, he actually lost nearly twelve dark hours. He evidently ought to have put the buoys down by candlelight, or with the aid of a box of matches. The fact of his being on board the Indus caused her, *first*, to break her steering gear; *secondly*, to smash her paddle wheel, and *lastly*, was the undoubted cause of the loss of the Jhelum. The engineering prophet on the B. B. & C. I. bridge was a railway engineer and not at all connected with the river navigation. The present writer is unacquainted with Broach, but has his information from reliable quarters, and writes this as a supporter of the [illegible]

Surat, 30th June. RIGHT.

WEATHER REPORTS.

COCHIN, 1st, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-westerly, thermometer 79, barometer 29·9500, rain 6 inches.

TUTICORIN, 1st, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 91, barometer 29·86.

MANGALORE, 1st, 11-45 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west by south, thermometer 84, barometer 0·1.

CARWAR, 1st, 8-40 A.M.—Weather fair, wind west south-westerly, thermometer 82, barometer 29·97.

VINGORLA, 1st, 10 A.M.—Weather partially, wind south-west, thermometer 84.

CANNANORE, 1st, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·910, rain 9 cents.

KOLAPORE, 1st, 12 Noon.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 82.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 1st, 11-47 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line interrupted beyond Shiraz. Latest dates, from Great Britain via Turkey, 29th June 11-56 P.M. via Russia, 16th June 3-50 P.M.

BOMBAY.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.—The leave of absence to Mr. H. Gamble, Official Assignee, has, we observe, been extended till the [illegible] September 1869.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The next meeting of the local Legislative Council will be held in the Council House at Poona, on Thursday next at midday.

KAIRA.—It is said that the appointment of a Subordinate Judge of the first class, at present vacant at Kaira, will be conferred on Rao Bahadoor Muconcdrace Munceraee.

A PLEADER.—The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court have issued to Wamon Bapoojee Prudhan a sunnud authorising him to practice as a pleader in the Courts of the Tanna district.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday a Coroner's inquest was held at the Morgue, Camatcepoora, touching the death of one Sonoo Kondajee, who, according to the finding of the jury, had committed suicide by drowning in a well.

COMMERCIAL PANIC IN MAURITIUS.—A telegram from Bombay received in Calcutta, and containing Mauritius advices of the 5th June, says—"Moonghy 84-10, Ballam 88-80, Khyree 83-70; stock three hundred and fifty thousand. Panic prevailing."

THE MINT.—The value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint at the close of last week was Rs. 1,26,80,053, the value of the silver not assayed being Rs. 16,463; of the total, Rs. 1,26,08,000 belonged to the Currency Department.

SHOLAPORE SUB-COLLECTORATE.—We see from the weather report of the Sholapore sub-collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th June that the rain fell slightly in almost all the villages. No seed was sown. Cholera prevailed in almost all the talookas of the collectorate.

SATTARA COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Sattara collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th June we see that with the exception of a few villages, in some talookas no rain fell, and consequently sowing operations were not commenced. Cholera existed partially in some talookas.

THE SEAMEN OF THE GREAT NORTHERN.—The Superintendent of the Sailors' Home desires gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 20 from J. R. to assist in defraying the expenses incurred in the burial of those who lost their lives by the wreck of the Great Northern; also a parcel of clothes from E.L. Estell, Esq.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 29th June, was 293, being an increase of 15 as compared with the preceding week, 15 less than the total of the week ending 30th June 1868, and 47 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 114 births were reported.

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.—The weather report of the Belgaum collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th June informs us that there was but a slight fall of rain throughout the district. The fall of 31st May enabled the sowing of rice in some places to commence. The district was not free from cholera. Cattle disease slightly prevailed in the Uthnee talooka. Fever still continued in Beedee.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—The following G. O.'s appear in the *Gazette of India*:—Mr. Pandoorung Gunnoba, Examiner of Claims, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for three months. Mr. F. J. Oliphant, and Assistant in the 5th Class of the Financial Department, attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Claims, Bombay. (Mr. Pandoorung, unhappily, died not many days ago.)

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office, Dhobie Talao, concerning the death of Elee, woman, a labourer employed on the G. I. P. Railway in filling waggons with earth at Khurdee. It appears that on the morning of the 19th ultimo, about 9 o'clock, deceased was engaged in emptying baskets of earth into the waggons. She was getting on one of the waggons when the engine came up, and was knocked off, the wheel of a waggon passing over her left foot. She was brought to Bombay and taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she died on Monday last. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

COURT MARTIAL AT POONA.—On the 23rd June a European district court martial, presided over by Major Chalmers, [illegible] of Private Edward Lewis, of the 1st Battalion of the Queen's Regiment, on the following charges:—1st—Insubordination accompanied by personal violence, in having at Poona on the 12th June 1869, struck with his clenched fist and caught by the throat Corporal William Harrington, 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment, the said Corporal William Harrington being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office. 2nd—Insubordination accompanied by personal violence, in having at Poona on the 2nd June 1869 kicked Lance Corporal Joshua Martin, of the 1st Battalion 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment, the said Lance Corporal Joshua Martin being his superior officer and being in the execution of this duty. The court found the prisoner guilty of both charges, and sentenced him to undergo imprisonment with hard labour for a period of one hundred and twelve days.

POONA.—We hear that Mr. Erskine, the Collector, has ordered the clerks, &c., employed in the Deputy Collector's office to be reduced to one step lower. This punishment has been awarded on account of cashing the forged cheque of rupees five thousand five hundred and seventy, purported to have been signed by Mr. Howard, the Executive Engineer at Kirkee.—A deserter from the 3rd Dragoon Guards, who escaped from the custody of Constable Williams, on the Poona railway station's platform, some days ago, has been recaptured, and is now in charge of the Poona police. This man has, we hear, confessed to a participation in the robbery of the Poona Treasury, which was committed in 1864, by some men of the 33rd Regiment, then stationed at Ghorepoorее, who were on duty at the Treasury at the time. The amount stolen, besides a large sum belonging to Mr. Morgan, the then Collector, was about Rs. 10,000. The prisoner, we believe, is giving evidence as to how the robbery was committed, and how the spoil was disposed of. We assume that, on finding the search for the robbers getting too hot for him, he re-enlisted in the 3rd Dragoon Guards.—*Poona Observer.*

THE MURDER AT BYCULLA.

WILLIAM HUTCHISON, a fireman, was yesterday charged before the Chief Justice and a special jury with having murdered Charles Johnston at Byculla on the 11th ult. The trial lasted all day. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and the prisoner was sentenced to penal servitude for life. Hutchison when sentenced burst into tears.

THE CAPTAIN AND CHIEF OFFICER OF THE GREAT NORTHERN.

WE append a list of additional subscriptions for Captain Trew and Mr. Jones, captain and mate of the wrecked ship Great Northern.

A desire has been expressed by one or two gentlemen that the second officer and crew should participate in the benefit of the subscription. The second officer, we may explain, has already left the port, having got employment on a vessel bound to Australia; and the crew have also found situations, and most of them if not all have left the port. The captain will have to be sent home by the mail steamer on Tuesday, and the chief officer will probably wait on for some time in Bombay to see if he can get employment as a first mate. It will be seen from these circumstances that it is the captain and chief officer of the wrecked vessel for whom assistance is needed, the others being already provided for:—

Messrs W. Nicol & Co. ...	Rs.	100
London, Asiatic, and American Co., Limited.		50
J. Connon, Esq., Acting Senior Magistrate...		50
Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co ...		100
Messrs. Lawrence & Co. ...		50
Messrs. Remington & Co. ...		100
Messrs. Forbes & Co. ...		100
Messrs. J. Farran & Co. ...		50
Messrs. Blay & Mackintosh ...		20
Messrs. A. C. Gumpert & Co. ...		25
Messrs. Martin, Young & Co. ...		50

Subscriptions will be received at the New Bank of Bombay up to Monday night.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 26th June, 1869.
Open 308 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching ...	24,906	3	9
Merchandise ...	29,439	0	6
Back Bay Earth Trains ...	643	2	0
Electric Telegraph ...	268	0	0
Total Rs. ...	54,655	5	3
Corresponding week in June, 1868. Open 308 Miles.			
Coaching ...	38,718	14	1
Merchandise ...	34,361	0	0
Back Bay Earth Trains ...	24	14	0
Electric Telegraph ...	240	12	1
Total Rs. ...	73,345	8	2
Decrease ...	6,832	3	5

THE BURNING OF THE JAMES CHILDS

THE steamer Koina, Captain Colliver, arrived in the harbour yesterday from Bushire, bringing the first officer, carpenter, and seventeen of the crew of the ship James Childs, laden with coals from Bombay for Bushire, and which, as was lately reported by telegraph, was left on fire at Bushire on 10th June. It seems that fire was first observed issuing from the hold at about six on the morning of Sunday the 6th June. All hands were at once set to remove the cargo from under the main hatchway (whence the smoke was issuing), and on working to between the deck beams smoke was found coming from near the main-mast. Water was played on this place and the pumps were kept going all Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday. Bushire was sighted at eight on Wednesday morning, a pilot was taken on board an hour after, and as there was not water enough at the bar the anchor was dropped in four and a half fathoms at ten o'clock. Captain Kingcome went ashore with the pilot at noon and engaged thirty men to go and relieve the crew at the pumps, but the men would not go off as it was blowing so hard. At midnight the main-mast became dangerous and the water gained on the crew, so at daylight signals of distress were hoisted. The bodies then got off and assistance was received from Rogers's s. s. Dalhousie. Both crews wrought at the pumps, but the fire increased to an intolerable extent, till half-past seven, when the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. Abyssinia, seeing the condition of the burning vessel, anchored within two ships' length. As the James Childs was fast sinking and nothing more could be done, all hands got into the boats at eight o'clock and got safely to the Abyssinia. The log book was lost and the crew were unable to bring off their clothes. Half of the ship's company arrived by the Koina yesterday, and the captain and the rest of the crew are expected by the Abyssinia in a few days.

THE SUPPOSED DEATH FROM OPIUM.

FROM the following report of the adjourned Coroner's Inquest as to the death of George Thomas (not George James, as formerly reported), yard inspector at Boree Bunder, it seems the jury have had a satisfactory explanation of the case:—

At the adjourned inquest on the body of George Thomas, held on the 29th ultimo, it appeared from the post mortem examination made by Dr. Temperley Gray, that the heart was enlarged and flabby, the pericardium was covered with fat, and contained about an ounce of serum. An almost discoloured fibrinous coagulum was found in the right auricle, 1½ by 1½ inches in size; considerable fibrinous deposits were found in the right ventricle, extending through the semi-lunar valves beyond the bifurcation of the pulmonary artery. Similar but smaller fibrinous coagulum was found on the mitral valves extending through the left auricle to the left auricular appendix and pulmonary veins. The pulmonary and semi-lunar valves were healthy. The stomach was somewhat distended with gas; the mucous membrane was of a dirty ash-grey colour, slightly congested in places. The liver was rather large but healthy. The spleen was enormously enlarged and very friable. In Dr. Gray's opinion the embolus, extending from the left ventricle of the heart into the pulmonary artery, was the cause of death.

The chemical analysis by Dr. Lyon showed a very minute quantity of opium in the fluid contents of the stomach. In Dr. Lyon's opinion this might have been accounted for on the supposition that a small medicinal dose was administered to the deceased some hours before his death. If death had been caused by poisoning by opium he would have expected to find a much larger quantity. No opium was detected in any of the other viscera.

Mr. Antonio Manuel Continho, graduate of the Grant Medical College, was examined on oath, and deposed that he had been in attendance upon the deceased up to the day of his death. On one occasion he prescribed for him four powders, each containing five grains of Dover's powder, three grains of antimonial powder, and ten grains of nitrate of potash, to be given at intervals of 3 or 4 hours; no other preparation of opium was given. On a previous occasion, about a year ago, he had attended him for a sharp and obstinate attack of acute rheumatism. In his opinion death resulted from disease of the heart.

A verdict to this effect was returned.

Dr. Lumsdaine reminded the jury, that at the earlier stage of the inquiry it had been stated by a witness that Dr. Eccles had said he thought the deceased had had an overdose of opium. On this account Dr. Eccles had been summoned, and was now present to answer any questions that might be asked. With regard to the expression made use of by Dr. Eccles, there would appear to be some misapprehension as to its purport. Dr. Lumsdaine then read Mr. Continho that he had much pleasure in now stating openly, that, as far as he was concerned, there was not the slightest suspicion of negligence or mistake as to symptoms or treatment; on the contrary, there was evidence that the deceased had met with all due attention at his hands.

LOSS OF THE SHIP GREAT NORTHERN.

JUDGMENT OF THE MARINE COURT.

THE Marine Court of Enquiry, consisting of John Connon, Esq., Acting Chief Magistrate of Police, and Lieutenant G. O'Brien Carew, late Indian Navy, which conducted an investigation into the circumstances connected with the loss of the ship Great Northern off Bassein on the 7th ult., re-assembled at the Fort Police Court on Wednesday last to pronounce their decision, which was as follows:—

The Great Northern, a full-rigged ship with three decks, 1,467 tons register, built in North America, and commanded by Mr. Thomas Trew, left Holyhead on the 23rd December last, bound for Bombay, with a cargo of coals; and the ship is said to have been well found in everything necessary for the voyage. The master holds a certificate of competency from the Board of Trade, No. 1,015, granted in 1849, and dated, he thinks, in July of that year. The ship arrived off this port, and sighted the outer light between seven and eight on the evening of the 5th instant. Not finding a pilot, and not feeling authorized to risk bringing the vessel in himself in the threatening and unfavourable weather prevailing at this time, the captain stood off shore and endeavoured to keep to windward during the night, intending to stand in for a pilot next day. The weather, however, in the meantime became calm, and a strong northerly set carried the vessel to the northward of the port. The ship was beating about until Monday morning, land being in sight at 5-30 that morning; there then being a sudden appearance of wind from the westward, the captain resolved to put the ship round, the helm was put down, and the ship came up a very little to the wind and then suddenly struck, lightly, it seems the first time, but soon again and heavily. The port anchor was let go and the sails clewed up in order to prevent her driving further in shore. Soon after this this the ship's rudder was rendered useless, and before anything further could be done, the ship broke her back, and immediately began settling down in the water. At this time the boats had been got ready and were hanging astern, but the cutter was stove in and rendered useless. All hands were ordered to take to the life-boat, the captain being the last to leave the ship. When about a mile and half from the shore, the boat capsized, and all the men, after coming to the surface of the water, clung to the boat for about twenty minutes. At this time they made towards the shore as well as they could, and some of the men appear to have been much assisted by the rollers or sea then running in shore. Unfortunately all the men did not succeed in reaching the shore, and when the crew were mustered by the captain, a few hours after he reached the shore, sixteen were found missing. Their bodies were subsequently washed on shore and buried. From the evidence it would appear that the Great Northern was a heavy working vessel, and this would be much to her disadvantage in working to windward during the unsettled weather and heavy sea she experienced. The lead was hove every two hours on the off shore and every hour on the inshore tack. The Court is of opinion that when the water shoaled to eleven or twelve fathoms, which appears to have been the last cast taken, the lead should have been kept constantly going, as it would have warned the captain of the approach of danger, and he would then have been able to anchor his ship until assistance could be obtained from Bombay. The

...RO THE ...URCH.

...a states that "the ...Spencer has been receiv... ; but that, as in the case ...dispensation has been grant... ...ature announcement. An indig... ...be anticipated, but that will not ...pondent's belief in the truth of his in...

...ing Advertiser" of June 11 says—"It was ...night, with all confidence, that a lady of ...hed rank, and whose husband fills a most im... Government office, has joined the Church of ... It is no less confidently asserted that the noble ...r husband, will speedily follow."

...E CHARGE OF FRAUD AGAINST A SOI-DISANT MAJOR-GENERAL.

...ansion House, on June 7, the man who ... Major-General Frederick Haines, ...e appears to be M'Alpine, was ...or further examination. Evi... Major-General Frederick ...my, was now in India, ...the prisoner was married ...Elizabeth Cruickshank ...f John Walter M'Alpine. ...a place near Ealing, and ...h her at the time when ...of Miss Lee. Evidence ...riage with Miss Lee, Mr. ...had cashed all the notes ...637*l.*, except 400*l.*, which ...ome person in the Court, ...ould be a criminal offence. ...would be given up. The ...une 11 when the prisoner

...GLISH FAMILY IN ...NIA.

...following telegram was ...Peninsular and Oriental ...eir agent at Aden :—"Mr. ...ir child are said to be ...own whether the English ...rs that accompanied them. ...ell, who was a wealthy ...last year conceived the idea ...rsion to Abyssinia, in which ...al other gentlemen. Many ...pposed to his going out, but ...Newport, Monmouthshire, ...the beginning of February ...ife and one of his chil... ...land, and a female domes... ...England the maidser... ...Marseilles to return ...nd his party ...Suez the ...behind. ...bys...

FEARFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN WALES.

THERE was an explosion at Ferndale Colliery, Glamorganshire, yesterday morning (June 10) at half-past seven. About 600 men were in the workings at the time. In Duffryn district, where the explosion occurred, over a hundred men were at work, and about seventy were killed. Messrs. Davis and Sons are the owners of the colliery.

A telegram, dated eight o'clock last night, says—At five o'clock this afternoon it was ascertained that there were nearly eighty killed, and fifty-six bodies had been brought to the bank. As the extent of the catastrophe becomes known the excitement increases, and in the settlement round the pit it is intense. A large proportion of those already rescued are married men having families. The pit is nearly 300 yards deep. It is in three districts, and altogether embraces an area of nearly 1,200 acres, of which less than 100 are now in work. It is sunk through four splendid seams of coal; but only one—the 4 ft. seam—is worked and in that the gas fired. This is the most fiery vein in South Wales field, and everywhere yields an enormous exedution of gas. This is all the greater in Ferndale, as it is the only pit tapping a maiden district. Two years ago an accident happened in the same pit, when 168 lives were lost. The only district which escaped on that occasion is the scene of the accident. The others have escaped. The latest report places the number killed at seventy-six.

THE DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE.

WE gather same details of the political disturbances in France from the home papers received by the mail. The excitement at the second elections, both in Paris and in some of the departments, appears to have been much greater than at the first elections a fortnight before. In Paris there were demonstrations of a threatening character on Monday and Tuesday nights (the 7th and 8th), the mobs uttering seditious cries and breaking windows in the Boulevard Montmartre and in the district of Belleville. The crowds which paraded the boulevards were, however, ultimately dispersed without any serious collision, but all the cafès were closed, and several arrests were made. On the Boulevard St. Michel, in the Quartier Latin, there was also some rioting. On Wednesday evening there were more disturbances in the Rue Faubourg Montmartre and the Boulevard Montmartre. The people sang the "Marseillaise," and some persons cried "Vive Rochefort," and "Vive *La Lanterne!*" The shops were closed, and all traffic in the Rue Montmartre was stopped. It does not appear, however, that anything very serious took place, and it is said very freely, and in different quarters, that but for the imprudent interference of the police the disorder would have been much less than it was. At Nantes there was a riot of a graver character. The workmen protested against their votes having been swamped by those of the country electors, and attacked the gunsmiths' shops. The troops fired, but behaved, it is said, with great moderation, and few persons were wounded. Some disturbances are ...ted to have taken place at Bordeaux.

From the papers of Friday ...evening, June 11, (the evening when the mail left) ...cull what follows :—

There have been further ...s at Nantes, Bordeaux, and Arles. A good deal ...wanton and purposeless ...been committed by the rio... destruction seems to have been arrested.

It does not appear ...ters, many of whom ...from the Paris telegrams that there ...disturbances in the capital last night further ...which took place the night before the ...is given in the *Gazette des Tribunaux* :—

...yesterday evening fifty workmen and ...along the Boulevard Montmartre singing ...laise.' The crowd increasing, several bodies ...ds de ville took up a position in the Rue Fau... ...ontmartre and the Boulevard Montmartre. ...e cafés and shops in the neighbourhood were ...d by eleven o'clock, and the sergens de ville ...pped all traffic in the Rue Montmartre. A company ...infantry and of the Garde de Paris occupied the pavement of the Boulevard Poissonnière, and a detachment of cavalry was posted across the boulevard, omnibuses and carriages being ordered to pass through by-streets. About midnight a considerable number of persons, chiefly lookers-on, assembled, but cries were heard only in the direction of Rue Montmartre; consequently the cavalry made a movement to occupy the middle of the road between the Boulevards Poissonnière and Montmartre, and all traffic here was entirely stopped. Later accounts of the rioting at Belleville and the Place de la Bastille :—All the gas lamps were smashed on the Boulevard de Belleville and Faubourg du Temple. The rioters set fire to the kiosk of a newsvendor, and broke into a café and ransacked it. The police and a detachment of the Garde de Paris re-established order before midnight. Similar disturbances occurred at the Place de la Bastille, but everywhere the police succeeded in preventing any breach of the peace. A considerable number of arrests have been made."

The Prefect of Police of Paris yesterday issued a proclamation referring to the disturbances and making a pressing appeal to all good citizens, urging them not to take part in the rioting, and not swell the numbers of the crowds which may still assemble. By complying with these demands they will, he says, facilitate the carrying out of the laws, which are the safeguard of public order.

The *Reveil* of last evening announces that three of its editors, MM. Cournet, Morel, and Quentin, have been arrested on the charge of conspiring against the safety ...

Paris, June 11th—The disorders and riots were renewed last night at Belleville, and on the Boulevard Montmartre, where two houses, fifteen kiosks, and the office of an omnibus proprietor were sacked, and all traffic was interrupted. The Garde de Paris charged the crowd, which was singing the "Marseillaise."

The proclamation of the Prefect of the Police, in which he announces his intention of preserving tranquility by all the means in his power, was torn down in several places.

Towards eleven o'clock a dense crowd appeared upon the Boulevard Montmartre, the Place de la Bastille, and on the Boulevard Villette.

The public force occupies the most important points of the disturbed quarter, but up to the present hour no collision with the troops has been reported.

The disturbances were greatly aggravated through the extinction of the gas lights at various points of the boulevards. Several members of the editorial staff of the *Rappel* were arrested during the day.

By one this morning tranquillity was restored on the Boulevard Montmartre, and it is now occupied by the police and the Garde de Paris. A few groups of people persisted in remaining in the neighbouring streets.

The police succeeded in arresting yesterday several individuals who tried to break into the gun-shop of M. Lefaucheaux in the Rue Vivienne.

The following report of last night's proceedings is published this morning in the *Gazette des Tribunaux* :—

"The Boulevard Montmartre was last night from eight o'clock again the scene of disturbances. The crowd shouted, screamed, and whistled. A gang of rioters passing through the Rue Montmartre arrived on the spot by half-past nine singing the 'Marseillaise' and uttering seditious cries. Wherever they passed, the shops, the cases, and the arcades were immediately closed. By ten o'clock 200 sergens de ville appeared and summoned the crowd to disperse; the rioters, however, again collected in the neighbouring streets. Cavalry patrols traversed the rues Rougemont and Bergere in the Faubourg Montmartre.

"Similar disorders occurred on the Place de l'Hotel de Ville. The crowd shouted and sang the 'Marseillaise.' The police energetically forced the rioters back.

"At half-past ten o'clock some individuals tried to upset an omnibus, but were prevented by the police.

"At eleven o'clock about 150 persons passed through the Boulevard Montmartre, upsetting the seats and kiosks in front of the Cafés des Varietes, in order to block up the streets and prevent the passage of cavalry. They even succeeded in extinguishing several gaslights, throwing this part of the boulevard into darkness, which caused great excitement. The arrests made here were very numerous."

WANTED, A MANUAL OF SMALL TALK

MR. EDITOR,—I labour under an infirmity which, perhaps, deserves more sympathy than it gets, inasmuch as, though it does not produce any actual bodily suffering, it causes more mental disquietude than many graver afflictions—I am utterly incapable of making small talk. I cannot hash up the events of the day into that delicate and subtle composition which makes good dinner-table or ballroom conversation. I have not the power of attaining that graceful medium between platitude and pedantry which is acceptable to the feminine mind. I know that my talk is of the most vapid, but I cannot help it. I cannot seize upon the *justi mitien* between the profound and the drivelling, and consequently I fall back upon the latter. It is terrible, this necessity for conversation. How is it possible for any being not endowed with a miraculous insight into the natures of his fellow creatures to detect at a glance the probable tastes, likes, and dislikes of a lovely being whom he has never seen before, and to whom he is led as a captive by his hostess, and introduced during that mournful period of troubled repose which intervenes between the announcement of your name by the family butler, and the terrible moment when you gird yourself with your whole armoury of small talk, and prepared to lead the damsel to the scene of revelry below? I feel, as I sit down to dinner, that if the young lady by my side were to say, after the manner of that awful young woman immortalised by Leech, "I've seen 'School,' and the Royal Academy, and the horse show, and Nilsson; and I'm not going anywhere to-night, and I don't take any interest in the Irish Church," I should become uncomfortably warm, and that the stream of my conversation would be dried up at the fountain head. That invaluable work, the Book of Etiquette, while it affords such practical hints as that it is ill manners to make "a loud gobbling noise in drinking soup," and while it lavishes instructions for one's demeanour at proposals, weddings, funerals, and the like, is silent, so far as I know, on the important subject of small talk. Nor can I find any manual which would teach me an art exceedingly hard to acquire. I have listened to certain famous talkers, and noted how they manage to treat of weighty matters in a light and graceful way, and to invest commonplaces with a certain air of originality. For me, I cannot speak of grave matters otherwise than gravely, and the sort of intellectual gymnastics by which men turn out original views on the well-worn topics of balls, pictures, and flower shows, are quite beyond me. I sit mournfully by the side of the lady to whom fate has linked me for the nonce—and, unless she be endowed with some divine gift of conversation, I grow hotter and more morose, and more utterly incapable of enunciating any sentiment whatsoever as the evening wears on. I can't help thinking that if people are kind enough to give one a dinner they might just as well let one eat it in peace, without detracting from their hospitality by affixing to it this intolerable necessity for talk. It is notoriously unhealthy to exert the brain and the digestion simultaneously, and it is a most extraordinary thing, when one comes to consider it calmly, that a number of human beings, many of whom may never have met before, should be expected to derive any enjoyment from one another's society, when brought together with a view to the partaking of a long and tedious meal. Community of suffering is not unfrequently the bond of union which connects them; but when to all this is added the necessity for keeping up a constant current of conversation the grievance becomes almost more than human nature can endure. So much for dinner parties! In ball-rooms, too, I am haunted by a fear lest some one of my previous partners should hear me addressing to my present companion precisely the same views on precisely the same topics as those which formed the staple of our conversation during the preceding quadrille. I find it utterly impossible to invent fresh talk for each successive partner, and my list of subjects once exhausted there is nothing for it but to begin again. The room, the floor, the music, the Academy, the opera duet, out they come in as regular a succession as the animals of the Noah's Ark, and with about as much vivacity of treatment as it bestowed on those placid, but somewhat ungraceful creations of modern art. In short, partly from want of courage and partly from want of originality, I am an uncommonly poor hand at conversations, and although I have every desire to improve myself, yet I find that my very anxiety only makes my attempts at small talk more spasmodic and ineffectual. I feel that until society is remodelled and set upon an entirely different basis, the necessity must always exist for some definite art of conversation. I shall some time or other venture to offer to you some suggestions by which the necessity itself may be obviated, or else some means by which the art may be acquired.—Till then, I am, yours truly,

—Globe. A SHY YOUNG MAN.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

(*London Gazette June* 16.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 11TH JUNE 1869.

1st Regiment of Life Guards—John Edmund Philip Spier, Gent., to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Earl of Catedon, promoted. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Richard Marcus Brooke, Gent., to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dansey, promoted. Dated 13th June, 1869.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Henry Howard Arthur to be Captain, by purchase, vice F.J. McFarlane promoted, half-pay Major, by purchase. Dated 12th 12th June, 1869.

Cornet Otho Glynn Bolitho to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Arthur. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Cornet George Charles D'Albiac, from 15th Hussars, to be Cornet, vice Bolitho. Dated 12th June, 1869.

1st Dragoons—Lieutenant Charles Falkiner Morton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull, promoted half-pay Major, by purchase. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Cornet Robert Hamilton Stubber to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Morton. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Alfred Smirke, Gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Stubber. Dated 12th June, 1869.

6th Dragoons—Captain George M. Billington to be Major, by purchase, vice Theodore Wirgman promoted half-pay Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Lieutenant St. Aubyn H. Player to be Captain by purchase, Billington. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Lieutenant Albert Froom to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Bland, promoted. Dated 12th June 1869.

Lieutenant Henry Blake, from the 1st Dragoons to be Cornet, vice D.Blake, transferred to the 3rd Dragoon Guards. Dated 12th June, 1869.

16th Lancers—Cornet William Barker to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Maillard promoted. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant William Wyndham (late Madras) to be Second Captain, vice A. W. O. Whinyates, placed upon temporary half-pay. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Sergeant-Major Richard Hall to be Quartermaster, vice James Murphy, retired upon half-pay. Dated 12th June, 1869.

The surname of the Quartermaster appointed on 12th December, 1868, is Sculley, and not Scully, as previously stated.

Royal Engineers—The temporary Commissions as Lieutenant of the undermentioned Officers to be made permanent from the date mentioned against their respective names : viz :—

William James Home Logan-Home. Dated 15th January, 1867.

William Aldworth Home Hare. Dated 15th January 1867.

Arthur Octavius Green. Dated, 5th January, 1867.

The undermentioned Officers employed in the Public Works Department, India, to be seconded, but not to be succeeded in their Corps :—

Lieutenant Edward Crozier Sibbald Moore. Dated 3rd March, 1869.

Lieutenant Alexander Donald McArthur. Dated 17th March 1869.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Arthur Henry Paget, Esq., late Page of Honour to Her Majesty, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, without purchase. Dated 12th June, 1869.

15th Foot—Lieutenant Albert Edward Hamilton Symth to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sir W. G. H. T. Fairfax, Bart., promoted half-pay Major, by purchase. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Ensign Ralph Edward Allen, to be Lieutenant by purchase vice Smith. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Arthur Crowe, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Allen. Dated 12th June, 1869.

16th Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgeon Robert Mark Bradford to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Robert Coleman Eaton, appointed to the staff. Dated 12th June, 1869.

20th Foot—Arnold Eustace de la Poer, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Nathaniel William Werry, who retires. Dated 12th June, 1869.

26th Foot—Major Thomas Edwin Blomfield, from the ... Dated 12th June, 1869.

32nd Foot—Major the Honourable Bernard Mathew Ward to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Patrick Johnston, who retires upon full-pay. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Captain Horatio Priestley to be Major, without purchase, vice Ward. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Lieutenant Edmund Lakin to be Captain, without purchase, vice Priestley. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Ensign Charles Frederick Nicholas Le Cousse to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lakin. Dated 12th June, 1869.

33rd Foot—Ensign Baptist Johnston Barton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice W. Alexander Delaselles Eden, who retires. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Edmund Newman, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Barton. Dated 12th June, 1869.

35th Foot—Major Simpson Hackett, from the 26th Foot, to be Major, vice T. E. Blomfield, who exchanges. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Charles Tyrrell Cavendish, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase vice Palmer transferred to the 63rd Foot. Dated 12th June, 1869.

36th Foot—Lieutenant John Dickinson Atkinson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Clement S. T. Sale, who retires. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Ensign John Lewis Rose to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Atkinson. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Gervas Selwyn Eyre, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Rose. Dated 12th June, 1869.

37th Foot—Staff Surgeon James Ekin, M.B., to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major James Lewis Holloway, appointed to the Staff. Dated 12th June, 1869.

43rd Foot—Ensign Alfred Crofton French to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Robert Colvill Jones Lyons, who retires. Dated 12th June, 1869.

William Matthias Lancaster, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice French. Dated 12th June, 1869.

44th Foot—Staff Assistant Surgeon Alexander Haldane Shaw, M.B., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Highgate Henry Phillips, M.B., who resigns. Dated 12th June, 1869.

45th Foot—Hugh Lyons-Montgomery, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Thomas Alcock Cambridge Grubb, who retires. Dated 12th June, 1869.

47th Foot—Ensign Henry E. Poole to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice William Robert Jervis, who retires. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Adolphus Lambert Dennis, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Poole. Dated 12th June, 1869.

51st Foot—The Honourable Cospatrick Douglas Home to be Ensign, by purchase, vice White, promoted. Dated 12th June, 1869.

56th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George William Patey to be Lieutenant-Colonel without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel R. W. Lacy, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Captain and Brevet Major William Clutterbuck to be Major, without purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Patey. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Lieutenant Livins Sherwood King to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet-Major Clutterbuck. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Ensign Arthur Randle Ford to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice King. Dated 12th June, 1869.

60th Foot—Ensign Ernest Ferdinand Ives has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 19th May, 1869.

63rd Foot—Lieutenant William Bigg to be Captain by purchase, vice Alexander H. Goldie Taubman, who retires. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Ensign Robert Wright Studdy to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bigg. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Ensign William Palmer, from the 35th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Studdy. Dated 12th June, 1869.

69th Foot—Lieutenant George William Monk Hall to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant A. W. Baker who has resigned that appoinment. Dated 24th April, 1869.

72nd Foot—Lieutenant Thomas Stanhope Gildea to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Pardoe, promoted. Dated 24th April, 1869.

81st Foot—Ensign the Honourable Hugh Arbuthnott to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice H. R. Young, promoted half-pay Captain, by purchase. Dated 12th June, 1869.

87th Foot—Ensign Hassall Gardner to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice H. E. Paget, deceased. Dated 10th May, 1869.

90th Foot—Captain Sir Henry H. Goodricke, Bart., to be Major, by purchase, vice Lawrence Nicholas D. Hammond, who retires. Dated 12th June, 1869.

91st Foot—Captain John Sidney Smith, from half-pay, late 7th Foot, to be Captain, vice William Squirl, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 12th June 1869.

Lieutenant Arthur Edward McCallum to be Captain by purchase, vice John Sidney Smith who retires. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Ensign Alfred Philip Mules to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice McCallum. Dated 12th June 1869.

Ensign Charles Algernoon Hearle Bishop-Culpeper, from 24th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Mules. Dated 12th June, 1869.

92nd Foot—Lieutenant Charles Francis Dashwood to be Captain, by purchase, vice Adam Clerk Rattray, who retires. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Ensign George Augustus Hives to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dashwood. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Richard Cotton Cavendish, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hives. Dated 12th June, 1869.

101st Foot—The services of Captain Charles William Riggs have been dispensed with, in consequence of being absent without leave. Dated 12th June, 1869.

105th Foot—The retirement of Major Shuldham, and Commissions of the following officers promoted in succession, to be antedated from the 17th of April, 1869, to 1st January, 1869 :—

Major H. Look.
Captain J. T. Tennant.
Lieutenant T. Greenaway.
Rifle Brigade—Ensign Arthur Robert Hopwood to Le Lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Honourable Edward Lawless, who retires. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Chaplain's Department—Chaplain of the Fourth Class the Reverend George Campbell Williams to be Chaplain of the Third Class. Dated 11th May 1869.

Medical Department—Surgeon Major James Lewis Holloway, from the 37th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon Major, vice Staff Surgeon James Ekin, M.B., appointed to the 37th Foot. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Assistant-Surgeon Robert Coleman Eaton, from the 16th Foot to be Staff Assistant Surgeon, vice Robert Mark Bradford, appointed to the 16th Foot. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Edward Alexander Henry Roe, Gent., to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Frederick Mackenzie Skues, promoted. Dated 24th May 1869.

Half-pay—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Charles John Addington, from the 38th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase. Dated 12th June 1869.

Captain George Adolphus Tranchell, from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Major, without purchase. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Lieutenant William Hugh Thomas, from the 49th Foot, to be Captain by purchase. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Lieutenant Henry Roberts Young, from the 81st Foot, to be Captain, by purchase. Dated 12th June, 1869.

ERRATA.

The date of promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Agg, 51st Foot, to the rank of Colonel, is 22nd March, 1869, and not as stated in Gazette of 23rd April last.

Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Johnston, 32nd Foot, who retires upon full-pay, to have the honorary rank of Colonel. Dated 12th June, 1869.

Paymaster George Roberts Noseley, Rifle Brigade, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 8th March, 1869.

Ensign and Deputy-Commissary Thomas Shore, Bombay Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 26th November, 1868.

Quartermaster James Murphy, half-pay, Royal Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 12th June, 1869.

To have the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Ensign and Assistant-Commissary George Patrick Hazelgrove, Bombay Establishment. Dated 9th February 1868.

Ensign and Assistant-Commissary Daniel Connell, Bombay Establishment. Dated 11th December, 1868.

To have the honorary rank of Ensign.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary James Moon, Bombay Establishment. Dated 16th September, 1868.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary James Henderson, Bombay Establishment. Dated 10th September 1868.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary Patrick Walsh, Bombay Establishment. Dated 26th November, 1868.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary Henry Penrose, Bombay Establishment. Dated 22nd December, 1868.

MEMORANDA.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Russell Manners, half-pay, Depot Battalion, has been permitted to retire from the Service by sale of his Commission, under the conditions of the Horse Guards' Circular Memorandum of 16th February, 1861. Dated 12th June, 1869.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

Sole Proprietors—TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

THE COCOA (or CACAO) of MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA of LINNÆUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."

See following Extract from the "Globe" of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for the prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire reliability, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.

Sldion packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA and SHORTER CHOCOLATE.

Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

RATES.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills ..... 6 per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes ..... 8 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares ..... 6 per cent.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares ..... 6 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods ..... 8 do.
Shipping documents for Goods ..... 8 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ½ per cent. on the amount of Credit ..... 7 do.

Bills drawn on the Branches of the Bank of Bombay are negotiable through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 12th May 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above	£50	at 1s. 11½d.	per. Re.
4 ,, ,,	,,	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	,,
3 ,, ,,	,,	at 1s. 11 3/16d.	,,
2 ,, ,,	,,	at 1s. 11 1/16d.	,,
,, ,, ,,	,,	at 1s. 10 15/16d.	,,
On demand		at 1s. 10½d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 7 day's sight		at 1s. 10 13/16d.	,,

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 ,,

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

Bombay, 21st May, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

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

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

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

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND. { The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

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 DEPOSITS.

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 further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

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

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th February 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital	£927,700
Paid-up Capital	£463,850
Reserve Fund	£ 41,000

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. J. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, London.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,

British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CIRCULAR NOTES.

The Bank also issues for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route, the Circular Notes of the National Provincial Bank of England, which are payable in Egypt, and at all the principal towns on the Continent, &c.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rates of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 10,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon, as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, 12 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 24 ,, ,, 6 ,,

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's forms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

NOTICES.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

Respectfully announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate. The immense success he has met with in England has induced him to visit India, previous to his retiring from business, and he would beg to submit a few of the numerous testimonials he has received from the Faculty and Gentry.

A. Menist, Esq., Optist.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent, for introducing glasses upon an improved principle, for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not pronounce a single pair of spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worst. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Scrabjee. The pair of spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I therefore without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land, Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

From Thomas Barrett, Esq., M.D., and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mr. Menist has shown me some spectacles arranged by him. The lenses appear to be constructed upon scientific principles, and I can recommend Mr. Menist, from his great experience, of persons requiring assistance in selecting glasses.

THOMAS BARRETT, Esq., M.D.,
Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

St. James's Square, Bath, February 24, 1864.

From Frederick Mason, Esq., Surgeon to the Bath Infirmary for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.

Mr. Menist has called upon me and explained the merits of his glasses. They appear to be constructed upon proper principles, and I can recommend him to those requiring the use of spectacles. Mr. Menist has supplied some of my friends with spectacles, who, from the testimonials they have given, appear well pleased.

29 Belmont, Bath, February 20, 1864. FREDERICK MASON.

From James Tunstall, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., 25 Brook Street, Bath, February 27, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied myself and patients with some new lenses, with which we are much pleased. I have been near sighted for years, and find his glasses more comfortable than any I have ever worn, and I can confidently recommend their use to those who require the assistance of good glasses.

JAMES TUNSTALL, M.D., M.R.C.P.

From Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D., 17 Kensington Place, Bath, February 25, 1864.

Having spectacles from Mr. Menist it gives me great pleasure in testifying to their goodness, and the improvement which is obtained by their use, and I can confidently recommend them.

CHARLES SYLVESTER, Esq., M.D.

From Vice-Admiral Thomas Gill, R.N., Grove Lodge, Bathwick, February 24, 1864.

I can with much safety testify to the superior quality of the spectacles I have purchased from Mr. Menist, Optician, and it is with much pleasure I would recommend him to any who require them.

THOMAS GILL, Vice-Admiral, R.N.

From Lieut.-Colonel John Hunt, 20, St. James's Square, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses, and I beg to state that they have much benefitted my sight.

JOHN HUNT, Lieut.-Colonel.

To Mr. Menist, Optician, from Amsterdam.

From the late Lieut.-General G. E. Gowan, Royal Artillery, 7 Lansdown Crescent, Bath, February 26, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with spectacles which have given me much satisfaction, and I would strongly recommend those who require the assistance of glasses to apply to him.

G. E. GOWAN,
Lieut.-General, R. A.

Mr. Menist.

From the Rev. William Banks.

Mr. Menist, who is an Optician of much experience and ability, has supplied myself and some relatives with glasses,