THE

Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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BUCK, PENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT, BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

NOTICE.

JUST landed in good order, ex ships *John Temperley*, *Portland* and *Granville*, the following Wines, Spirits, &c., selected and shipped with great care by well experienced Agents, both in London and India:—

Allsopp's and Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Dunbar's ditto in Quarts.
Graham's and Wardell's Superior Port Wine, in Quarts and Pints.
Booth's Old Tom.
Swaine and Boord's ditto.
Oilmanstores of every description, in good condition.

Price Lists of Wines, Spirits, &c., immediately furnished on application.

Terms 5 per Cent discount, for Cash only. Apply to

S. D'ESPERANCE,
General Com. Agent.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications *intended for me* should be addressed in my name alone.

S. D'ESPERANCE, Agent.

24, Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—	
Black Seal Amontillado per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. } Good Dinner Wines "	" 24
White do. }	
Brown do. }	" 22
Yellow do. }	
MADEIRA, very old "	" 42
PORT—	
Black Seal—Matured Fruity Quarts	" 28
Do. Do. Pints	" 15
Red Seal Quarts	" 24
Do. Do. Pints	" 13
CLARET—	
Chateux Margaux	" 34
Leoville	" 28
St. Julien	" 22
Medoc	" 16
CHAMPAGNE—	
Superior quality A. De Paul Quarts	" 40
Do. A. De Paul Pints	" 21
Do. Cl. Moriset Quarts	" 36
Do. do. Pints	" 19
HOCK—	
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Shine } per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do. do.	" 21
CRASBIE'S GINGER WINE	" 18
TREACHER & Co.'s do.	" 42
CURACOA	" 40
MARASCHINO	" 30
SHERRY BRANDY	
SPIRITS—	
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	" 50
do. Julius Robins (30 years old)	" 30
Rum Fine old Jamaica	" 21
Gin—Old Tom, Boord's Stone and Porter	
Do. Hollands in cases	
WHISKEY Glenlivet, Crabbie	

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

THE DELHI RAILWAY.

(EXTENSION OF PUNJAUB RAILWAY FROM UMRITSUR TO DELHI).

280 Miles in Length.

Guaranteed 5 per Cent. per Annum, by the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the same terms and conditions as those granted for the Punjaub Railway.

Capital at present sanctioned, £2,500,000, in 125,000 Shares of £20, or Rs. 218-2-11 each.

Deposit, 10s. or Rs. 5-7-3 per Share, and a Call of 30s. or Rs. 16-5-10 per Share payable in India on the 18th Nov. No further Call will be made during the current year.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
W. P. Andrew, Esq.
(Late Honourable East India Company's Service.)

Deputy Chairman.
Sir T. Herbert Maddock (late Deputy Governor of Bengal.)

Government Directors.
Juland Danvers, Esq.
J. Edmond Anderson, Esq.
(*Director of the Bank of London.*)
Colonel Sir F. L. Arthur, Bart.
(*Prince's Gardens, Hyde Park.*)
Harry Borradaile, Esq.
(*Late Bombay Civil Service.*)
Thomas William, Esq.
(*Grove End Road, Regent's Park.*)

Auditors.
Philip Anstruther, Esq.
(*Deputy Chairman Bank of Egypt.*)
G. Gordon McPherson, Esq.
(*Chairman Agra Bank.*)

Consulting Engineer.
G. P. Bidder, Esq.

Bankers.
Bank of London.

Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams.

Acting Secretary.
William Peters, Esq.

IN INDIA.

Chief Agent.
B. W. Stevens, Esq.

Bankers.
The Agra & United Service Bank.

Chief Engineer.
Joseph Harrison, Esq.

THE Delhi Railway about 280 miles in length, will form the connecting link between Umritsur, the upper terminus of the Punjab Railway, and Delhi, the northern terminus of the East Indian Railway, and complete that great chain of steam communication which will connect the opposite sides of the Peninsula, having Calcutta for its eastern, and Kurrachee for its western or European port.

The importance of the early completion of such a line is apparent, whether on political or commercial considerations.

The attention of the Government of India having been directed to the necessity which existed for placing Lahore and Umritsur in railway communication with Delhi, the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the recommendation of the Governor-General of India, offered to the Directors of the Scinde and Punjab Railways, the construction of the work, with five per cent. interest guaranteed on the requisite capital, on the same terms and conditions as those heretofore granted to the Scinde Railway Company.

This offer the Board at once accepted; it being evidently for the interest of the Proprietors of the other associated enterprises of this Company that the construction and working of this important line should be entrusted to one and the same agency, although the capital would be entirely distinct and separate.

The route of the proposed Railway has been surveyed; plans and sections prepared, and the other preliminary arrangements made. With the exception of the bridges, there will be no works of any magnitude. The cost, including rolling-stock, is estimated under £11,000 per mile; the average height of embankment for the whole of the Railway is only four feet; ballast is easily procurable along the line.

The Railway will traverse a fertile, level and populous country, with a large existing traffic, a great portion of which, there is reason to believe, will be carried by the combined undertakings of this Company to Kurrachee.

The trade of Umritsur—the northern terminus—has been officially valued at £3,500,000 per annum. It is the chief emporium for the commerce of the Cis-Sutlej States, and of the region eastward to Kote Kangra; for the horses, fruits, and woollens of Cabul and Bokhara, and the shawls and other produce of Cashmere, Yarkand, and the country towards north-east. It contains a population of 120,000 souls, and is the religious capital of the lately dominant race. For these reasons the influx of travellers, traders, and visitors, is great and continuous.

Delhi, the southern terminus, on the western bank of the Jumna and on the Grand Trunk road, occupying a commanding political and strategic site, must, with Railway communication, become the principal central entrepot in Hindoostan, similar to Umritsur in the Punjab, though on a vastly extended scale.

Although Delhi had not recovered from the effects of the mutiny, its trade in 1860 amounted in value to £4,000,000.

Through the good offices of Mr. McLeod, the Financial Commissioner of the Punjaub, statistics of the existing traffic between Umritsur and Delhi, have been collected and placed at the disposal of the Board. From these returns it is estimated that 621,582 passengers annually pass through the Jullunder Doab, towards Umritsur or Delhi; 27,348 being on horseback or in carriages, irrespective of troops and travellers journeying short distances.

The total amount of the tonnage of merchandize conveyed is not given, but the cost of the carriage of goods between Umritsur and Delhi exceeds £800,000 per annum.

The following tabular statement shows the extent of the movement of travellers and commodities passing the central district of Umballah.

| Abstact Statement of Traffic on the Grand Trunk Road in the Umballa District in both directions, from 6th January to 21st February 1861 | Carriages. | Carts. | Horses, Ponies, Mules and

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 5th August 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 09/16d. to ¾d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s.11/16d. to ¾d.
Do. Bank Notes ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 07/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	Par.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 223 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-year's Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		[divd.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent.	86 to 90 with
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	53 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	103 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	6¼ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	39 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	8½ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs.8 Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nom. [ish.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,490 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	6,000	200 p. sh.	Rs. 5,000 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.....	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Par.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	[p. Ann. 459 p. sh.	Rs. 600 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 350 Dis.
Great Western Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 180 do.
Fazeebhoy Mill Company ...	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company...	4,500	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36		
" Loan 1842-43	}	94½
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five Per Cent. Loan		104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Ounces.....	" 250 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	" 227 do.
Mexican Crowns.....	" 215½ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½ to 107
Gold Leaf	" 16-4 to 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...	£2 12s.	6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£0 17s.	6d. to £1 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready.....	Nominal.	
" (Seeds)	Nominal.	
To Hull	} No offers.	
To Cuba		
To Clyde.....		
To Calcutta	Rs. 9 to 10 per ton.	

PRICES CURRENT (AUGUST 2ND, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	390 to 392
New Surat	"	395 to 397
New Dholleras, and Bhownagger	"	435 to 445
New Oomrawutties	"	390 to 395
New Comptas, ...	"	390 to 395
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	495 to 497
New Barsee, and Nuggur	"	375 to 380
New Veravul	"	366 to 370
Khandesia	"	360 to 365
New Poratcies	"	372 to 375
New Accola	"	400 to 405
New Mangalore	"	370 to 372
OTTAH —Malwa, Rs. 1,090 to 1,095.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Cadiadah ...	"	7-6 to 7-7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat... ...	"	8 to 8-2 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White).....	"	32 to 33 nominal.
	"	37 to 38 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ...	"	26 to 27

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.	
Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s 1½d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 1½d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 1½d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 1½d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 1½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

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, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBEYLLA, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and SINGAPORE.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGERS of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorized to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches).
THE UNITED STATES, upon presentation of the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and drafts are granted to indorsers of the certificate on application to Messrs. Smeaton and Co. Agents for the purpose.
They also issue Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.
" 4 months' sight.....	1s.	11½d.
" 3 months' sight.....	1s.	11½d.
" 2 months sight.....	1s.	11½d.
" 1 month's sight.....	1s.	11½d.
" On demand		
On Scotland	} 1s.	11½d.
On Ireland		
Circular Notes.....	1s.	11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be required to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umballa, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Fixed, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all Interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made at ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or Share Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties purchasing the Bank's Bills on Kurrachee, which might upset them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain copies of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfeasement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for Interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for enfeasement at current rates of Exchange, or for realisation in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their Scrip for safe custody.

Parties are requested to apply to the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. E. H. Sayer, Manager,) for the transaction of business in that Seaport.

Bombay, 21st May 1862. JOHN GARDNO, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers—{ The Bank of England / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

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 (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11½d. "
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11½d. "
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11½d. "
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11½d. "
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11½d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

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

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ pe cent. on the amount realised or invested.

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, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of 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.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

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

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. "
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. "
" On demand ..... 1s. 11½d. "
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11½d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postage, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 5 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 6 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

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

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ 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 ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
" on demand ..... }
On Scotland do. ..... } 1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland do. ..... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ½ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Maria Gray*, for Coast and Calcutta.
Brig *Kwerota Roodreen*, for Colombo.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 4TH AUGUST 1862.

For London.

Istamboul.—40 bags Coffee, 30 cwt., 2 qrs. 14 lbs., J. Sigg and Co.; 2 cases Sundries, Blackwell and Co.; 50 bales Hemp, 130 cwt., Sewchund Golabchund; 5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.; 145 bales Hemp, 435 cwt., R. Scoubles and Co.

Victory.—1 case Indian Oilmanstore &c., Eduljee Nesserwanjee Colabawalla.

For Liverpool.

Celuta.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungrana.

Forest Rights.—1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Bucton Castle.—1,120 bundles Mustard Seed, 560 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.; 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Hirjee Jeatsy.

John Lynn.— 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Pudumay Virjee & Co; 47 bales Wool, 141 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Zouave.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Pragjee Caujee; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Ruttonjee Nesserwanjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Vullubdass Lilladhur.

Contest.—76 bales Wool, 228 cwt., Abdool Tyeb Essabhoy; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungrana.

Dora.—467 bundles Country Galls, 23¾ cwt.; 63 bundles Mustard Seed, 31½ cwt., Soorjee Bhanjee.

Mary Stenhouse.—75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Dhunjee Nathu.

Norah Graeme.—493 packages Sursee Seed, 631 cwt., Goculdass Tozpall.

Lord Raglan.—802 bales Cotton, 1,057 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

For Calcutta.

Maria Gray.—501 bundles China Brass Supaca, 600 cwt., Gumkeermall Buldavedass.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Fishbourne ...	Bombay.
*2[illegible]	Assyria, (paddle), ...	...
*416	Auckland, (paddle), ...	Bombay.
	Augusta, 5 (schooner)	Bombay.
564	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty	Bombay.
9150	Clive, 14 (sloop), ...	Advertised for sale.
200	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sadley..	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Selby ...	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 2 (schooner), Trollope ...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt... ...	Under orders for Bombay.
205	Cursetjee, (Bat)	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley ...	Bombay.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Beles...	Under orders for Bombay.
274	Etheney, (Bat),...	River Indus.
223	Sophiness, (survey ship), Walsh ...	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ...	Under orders for Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce..... ...	Bombay.
215	Geoniana, (paddle yacht), Nesom ...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
200	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood	Kurrachee en route to Bombay.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), ...	Sistopol Private. Bombay.
187	Mahi, 2 (schooner), Gardiner ...	Aden.
187	Mahi, (schooner)	Bombay.

49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle),... ... ... River Indus.
335 Pioneer, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), Searle..... ... ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier ... Bengal Public Works Department.
335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Bombay.
610 Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 brigantine), ... Under orders for Bombay.
*705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), ... Advertised for sale.
1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams ... ... Aden.
* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1310 Istamboul, Deuchar—Jehangihr N. Wadia. (c.l. May 10)
579 Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 5)

FOR COCHIN AND LONDON.

413 Euphrates, Cowen.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 16)
886 Bucton Castle—G. S. King & Co. (c. l. July 10)
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. (c. l. August 2)
1046 Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. June 5)
1120 Contest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. July 18)
854 Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. July 16)
1154 Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co. (c. l. July 16)
1124 Golconda, Dais—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 5)
1596 John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
1904 Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 12)
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 22)
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1001 Norah Greame, Bake—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 28)
1569 Oriental, Hill—Cursetjee Jemsetjee & Co. (c. l. July 29)
1435 Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co (c. l. July 23)
578 Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
632 Veritas, Carry—E. Latham & Co.
1229 Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 10)

FOR HAVRE.

553 Daylight, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 30)
439 Noveille Antoniette—Schiffer & Co. (c. l. July 4)

FOR CALCUTTA.

524 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan. (c. l. Aug. 4)
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

699 Shaw Allum, Profrung—Hajee Ebhram. (c. l. July 24)
699 Fazel Biary, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram. (c. l. July 17)

FOR RANGOON.

641 China, Logan—Wallace & Co. (c. l. July 23)

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

74 Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee. (c. l. May 27)

FOR KURRACHEE.

209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen. (c. l. July 18)
450 Governor Higginson, (s) Greig. (c. l. August 1)

FOR NEW YORK.

1145 Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co. (c. l. June 5)

MAURITIUS.

250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee. (c.l. July 7)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha. (c. . July 21)

FOR COLUMBO.

155 Keerats Roodeen—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan. (c. l. Aug. 4)

NOT FIXED.

672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
397 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
290 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff
591 Bombay Merchant, Gwyer—Heerjee Arut.
1095 Boaston Castle, Corney—Rennie, Scovel & Co.
559 Bussorah Merchant, Richards—H. J. S. Deena.
1060 Caribou, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.
502 Chatham, Thortell.—D. H. Cama & Co. Caduceus, Holt.
457 City of Poona, Nacoda,
696 Coleroon, Hale—Remington & Co.
955 Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
875 Egeria, Storey—John Clover Co.
270 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (laid up)
1325 Eurodclyde, Wright—Martin, Young & Co. Fazel Currim, Nacoda.
310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda—H. E. Josub.
696 Grenville, Laker—W. Nicol & Co.
1324 Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1218 Hurrey Puddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.
629 Hydaree, Stephenson—H. M. A. H. Curim.
1000 Iskanersha, Mahomed.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
499 Nadershah, Nacoda—Gopaldass Mowjee.
109 Nasseroi Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hasein.
716 Nile, Young—W. and A. Graham & Co.
391 Nurbudda—Cursondass Vurzdass.
1233 Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.
159 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
791 Robina Coates—Coupland & Co.
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1131 Sir Edward Perry, Jankins.
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—B. & A. Hormusjee.
783 Victoria, Sanderson, John Clover & Co.
363 Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
1131 War Cloud, MacKay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
688 Winterthur, Seward—A. H. Huschke & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1019 Behar, Brooks.
1200 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
1109 Jeddo, Brown.
1690 Pottinger. (Laid up.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

776 Blackwater, Griffiths—McIver & Co.
857 Gala, Fisher—Fleming & Co.
744 Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
649 Westward Ho, Wilkinson.—Captain.

FOR MARSEILLES.

445 Paul Auguste, Messermaecker—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
495 Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
407 Vaillant Basque, LaMert—Volkart Brothers.

FOR MAURITIUS.

405 Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.
403 Washington, Manand—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MUSCAT.

460 Jeodal Barry, Nacoda.

FOR BOMBAY.

736 Adeline, Terras—Volkart Brothers.
699 Alexander, Tejdan—McIver & Co.
435 Alice Maud, Gibbs—S. Tyabjee & Co.

NOT FIXED.

600 A. B. Coutts, Robbings.
404 Alice, Anderson—McIver & Co.
650 Clara, McPhun—Ashburner Bell & Co.
656 Clarendon, King—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
498 Electric, Sprott—D. McIver & Co.
656 Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

400 Ark ..... March 18
731 Brandon, Umfreville ...
936 City of Carlisle, Pentreath. (put back)
783 Clyde, Jourdain .....E. Bates & Co.
1192 Cospatrick, Elmslie.....W. Nicol & Co.
766 Coromandel, Thompson..
1047 Daniel Rankin, Rankin.
826 Eloise, Philpot.....
766 Empress of India, Thompson. (June 30
1057 Gloriana, Valle .....Ritchie, Steuart & Co. June 12
810 Gosforth, Shaw.....Grey & Co.
General Havelock, Spowart.
1112 Her Majesty, Seymour.
1354 Herefordshire, Escott ... April 25
657 Indore (s) Jarman ..... May 26
1108 James Smith. Calhoun...W. & A. Graham & Co. May 5
678 Lady McDonald, Brunell, John Tanner & Co.
541 Naval Brigade, McEwen.. D. H. Cama & Co. June 20
876 Queen of England, Oates.
694 Robert Ritson, Brough....
870 Sydney Eggers, Pitcairn. June 15
847 Talbot, Spencer.....Grey & Co. June 15
862 Tetania, Cook ..... May 19
940 Wings of the Wind, Whyle. Forbes & Co. May 15
1074 Windsor Castle, Pryce...Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FROM LONDON VIA ADEN.

475 Freya, Major.....A. H. Huschke & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1183 Admiral Lyons, Thompson. Lyon Brothers. June 25
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw..... June 18
709 Bickby, Purdy .....B. & A. Hormusjee. June 11
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray. Forbes & Co. April 26
1006 Charger, Smyth .....Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Sam .....
1194 Epaminondas.....
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Gillon—E. Bates & Co. June 16
870 Fanny Maud, Pitcairn ...
1393 Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.
1249 G. H. Holt, Robinson ... May 17
974 Glen Monarch, Lewis ...Laurence & Co. May 19
848 Helen Douglas, McDougall.
1218 Howden, Verril.....Ritchie, Steuart & Co. May 20
1396 Inkermann.....Coupland & Co. May 13
726 Jalawar, Webster .....Coupland & Co.
1072 James Livesay, Broad...J. P. Cornforth & Co. May 26
1242 Labrador, Quinn .....(put back)—Peel, Cassels & Co.
855 Lady Havelock, Neill ... May 5
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson...George S. King & Co. May 5
1104 Malakoff, Harris .....
1075 Natolia, Meguire.....Ewart. Latham & Co.
1081 Palinurus, Tegan.....W. Nicol & Co.
1008 Peerless, Flovin..... June 10
578 Ralston, Macfarlane ..... June 18
906 Rosalie, Williams ..... Lyon Brothers. June 17
1050 Shaftesbury Bennison..... May 19
986 Sillery, McAulay ..... May 19
866 Sea Horse, Banks .....J. P. Cornforth & Co. June 30
1700 The Duke, Hawkins .....J. Tanner & Co. April 20
1161 Talavera, Elsar .....

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA GALLE.

1030 Albatross, Pollock ....
1340 Amoor, Potts .....Ritchie, Steuart & Co. June 14
1045 Palmerston, Wilson.....Ritchie, Steuart & Co. June 2

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1033 Aaron Browne, Rogers ... March 15
1003 Azoline, Manson .....John Clover & Co. Feb. 17
1334 Belgravia, Pentecost ..... May 17
850 Clarendon, Martin .....Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1118 Express, Kelly .....John Clover & Co. April 21
1364 Harmonides, Moran.....Dady and Sorabjee. June 19
810 James Jardine, Lermont... April 24

FROM NEWCASTLE.

858 Bacephalus, Black .....

FROM CARDIFF.

427 Enterprise, Haynes .....
844 Lucy & Harriet.....
419 Nanzig, Gibson. (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock P.M. No Registered Letter will be received for the After-Packet.
680 Ville de Cherbourg..... April 28

FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.

1059 Charles, Pollybank.....
929 Missouri, Calhoun ..... Feb. 10
712 Speedwell, Willy .....

FROM SWANSEA.

Nansing, Gibson ..... May 25

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1117 Edmund Kaye ..... May 27
1197 Witch of the Wave .....

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA GALLE.

1290 Earl of Elgin.

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

869 Albert Edward, Mason.... April 30
869 Alipore .....W. Nicol & Co. April 29

FROM THE CLYDE.

629 Caledonian, Mcmillan ...
917 Flower of the Forest White W. & A. Graham & Co. May 16
699 General Neil, Clarke ... June 27
462 Ino, Macfie..... May 1
799 Lord Brougham, Herting.
761 Sailor, Prince .....
640 Sarah Lowe .....

FROM CHINA.

1360 Countess of Elgin.....Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FROM ADEN.

Carnatic .....

FROM CALCUTTA.

Duke of Wellington .....
Glen Tale.....
Peerless .....
Tasmania.....

FROM RANGOON.

704 Phœbe Dunbar.....Campbell Mitchell & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

513 General Havelock, Spowart.
404 Gwalior, Thomson.....Fleming & Co. March 25
1017 Helvellyn .....Fleming & Co. May 21
496 Hunter, Searle ..... April 19
584 Magna Bona .....Fleming & Co. May 23
785 Manchaha, Henderson...Fleming & Co.
441 Nemesis .....
478 P. J. F. Burchard, Brabbering. July 1
710 Ukko ..... March 18

FROM GRANGEMOUTH.

768 Yarra.....

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 4.

Harris, Lieut. G. E., Commissary Department, on leave, from Poona.
Malone, Riding Master J., Inniskilling Dragoons, on duty, from Mhow.
Nicholas, Cornet R. G., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join, from England.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 4.

Bolton, Captain E. F., Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Monday, 4th August 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 23rd Regt., N. L. I. the Adjutant for the day.

1.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The annual general meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank was held, under section 36 of Act III. of 1840, at the Bank's office, Rampart Row, yesterday forenoon at eleven o'clock, G. Foggo, Esq., in the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. James Blair, read the notice calling the meeting as published in the *Government Gazette* and local newspapers, also the section under which it was convened, and the following reports of the Directors and Auditors.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors have the pleasure to lay before the Proprietors a statement of the affairs of the Bank, made up to 30th June last, shewing the gross profits of the half year to be Rs. 334,382-6-10. From this sum the current expenses of the establishment amounting to Rs. 80,735-0-0, and the amount of income tax payable on the profits, have to be deducted, leaving a balance of 2,45,197-15-10, out of which the Directors declared a dividend at the rate of nine per cent per annum, clear of income tax, carrying forward the unappropriated balance of Rs. 10,072-15-10 to the credit of the reserve fund.

No losses have been sustained, and the only account which there is any occasion to refer to, is the Charges account. It will be observed that this account is much larger than it was this time last year. This is caused by the great increase which it was found necessary to make in the establishment consequent on the transfer of the General Treasury to the Bank, and the opening of branches.

The Directors have great satisfaction in congratulating the Proprietors on a division of profits at the rate of nine per cent per annum, in addition to the amount carried to the reserve fund, bearing in mind the almost unprecedented cheapness of money during the last six months, the Bank's rates of interest and discount being 3 and 4 per cent in the beginning of June against 5 and 7 per cent at the same time last year.

The Directors in their report last year stated that they were then in correspondence with the Government, with reference to the modification of the existing Bank Charter. This correspondence is still going on, but the Directors will take this opportunity of stating generally what they have done, since the last meeting, in their negotiations with Government. In March 1861, the Government gave the Bank notice, that the permission to issue their own notes would be withdrawn from the Bank at the expiration of a year. This was done in contemplation of the issue of the New Currency, and negotiations were then entered into for transferring to the Bank the Treasury business of Government, and or placing the management of the issue department of the new Currency system in the hands of the Bank.

In considering this subject, the Directors had the advantage of perusing correspondence which had passed between the Government of Calcutta and the Bank of Bengal; and they were prepared to undertake the Government business upon the same terms as were offered to the Bank of Bengal.

In order to enable them to enter into any such arrangement, a special general meeting of the Proprietors was held on the 20th day of December 1861, when the following resolutions were passed:—

1. "That the Directors be authorized to enter into, and make such arrangements with Government as may appear expedient and advantageous to the Bank for taking over the business of the General Treasury at Bombay, and for the management of the Currency here and in the Mofussil, under the provisions of Act XIX. of 1861, intituled 'An Act to provide for a Government Paper Currency,' and Act XXIV. of 1861, intituled 'An Act to enable the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay to enter into arrangements with the Government for managing the issue, payment, and exchange of Government Currency Notes, and certain business hitherto transacted by the Government Treasuries.'"

2. "That the Directors be authorised to establish Branch Banks at such places as they may deem expedient and advantageous for the interest of the Bank."

3. "That the Directors be authorised to take such steps for varying, altering, or annulling all or any of the provisions of the Acts under which the Bank is at present constituted, and for obtaining the re-incorporation of the Bank, as to them may seem expedient for securing the efficient working of the Bank.

The Directors accordingly entered into an agreement with Government on the 28th February last for taking over the Treasury business, and for managing the issue of the new Currency notes. A copy of the agreement and official Government notification thereof, is hereto appended for the information of the Proprietors. Under this arrangement, the Treasury business in Bombay was on the 1st day of March last handed over to the Bank.

The Directors, under the power accorded to them by the special general meeting above alluded to, forthwith proceeded to open branches at Poona, Surat, and Ahmedabad, with a view of extending the business of the Bank, and of receiving Treasury business at these places. The Government, however, have not as yet given over the business at any of those places; and the Directors are now in communication with them on the subject.

The Directors considering that, under the altered state of things, it was desirable that the existing Charter of the Bank should be modified, accordingly caused a Bill to be prepared for the re-incorporation of the Bank. This bill was in the beginning of this year submitted to and approved by the local Government, and the Directors were in hopes that it might have received the legislative sanction at the last session of the Bombay Council; but the bill was not then introduced by Government. They have since been informed that the bill has received the approval of the Supreme Government at Calcutta, and that the local Government are waiting for instructions from the Home Government: but from the observations made by His Excellency the Governor, in opening the present session of the Legislative Council, the Directors think that the bill will be brought in before the close of the present session.

The report of the Auditors is hereto appended for the information of the Proprietors:—

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We certify that we have this day completed an audit of the accounts of the Bank of Bombay, for the six months ending 30th June last.

We have counted the cash in the Treasury and with the sheroff, weighing a few bags selected indiscriminately. We have examined the notes with the sheroff, the new Currency as well as those of the Bank of Bombay; and have ascertained from the Mint Master, that he holds the amount of certificates stated in the daily cash balance book. We have in the same manner examined the Bank of Bombay notes in the hands of the Deputy Treasurer, signed and unsigned.

The Government securities, the property of the Bank, have been duly counted, and we have made such an inspection of those deposited for security, or held against advances, as satisfied us with their safe custody, and their agreement with the Security Ledgers in which they are entered. The securities formerly deposited with the Sub-Treasurer to Government, but now in the care of the Bank, have in a like manner passed under our examination. The local bills discounted were all in order and all for no remark.

We have seen that the balance sheet has been correctly made up from the Ledger as well as the Profit and Loss accounts; and the balances at debit of the branches in Poona, Ahmedabad, and Surat, all have agreed with the statements rendered by those offices.

The statement of the affairs of the Bank, prepared for submission to the Directors, contains also, as will be seen, the amounts due to and from the public by the branches, and we believe it to be a faithful representation of the position of the Bank.—Bombay, 15th July 1862.

JOHN PARSONS, } *Auditors.*
GEORGE HAMILTON, }

A copy of the agreement with Government and the Government notification of the 28th February 1862 were placed before the meeting.

It was then proposed by Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, and carried unanimously. "That the report now read be adopted, printed, and circulated amongst the Proprietors."

A vote of thanks to the chairman having been proposed by Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, the meeting dispersed.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—MONDAY, AUGUST 4TH.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

THE MURDER IN CHUCKLA.—Ismail bin Ahmed was placed at the bar, and charged with the wilful murder of a Mussulman of the name of Peeroo, on the morning of Saturday last, in Bebee Jehan Street, Chuckla.

Imambee, woman, was examined and stated that she had given evidence before the Coroner on Saturday last. Her evidence was in substance the same as given on that occasion.

The case was adjourned until this day.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THEFT AND RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Gunput Pillajee and Jumnadass Runsord were charged, the first prisoner with theft of a pair of gold wristlets, and an embroidered skull cap of the value of Rs. 110, the property of Pallonjee Bomanjee; and the other prisoner with dishonestly receiving and retaining stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen.

Prosecutor on being sworn said.—I am a coachmaker and keep my shop near the Money School on the Esplanade. I know the prisoner Gunput, he was in my employ for half a day on Friday last. In the evening I gave my grandchild Buchoobye into the prisoner's charge to take home. At that time she had a pair of gold wristlets on her wrists, and a brocade skull cap on her head. I saw him leave about 7 o'clock with the child. About half an hour afterwards I found the child Buchoobye at home. The gold wristlets and the brocade skull cap were missing and the child was crying. These are the same wristlets produced that were on my grandchild when I gave her in charge of the first prisoner, they and the skull cap were my own property, and of the aggregate value of one hundred and ten rupees.

Burjia Jeytram said.—I am a goldsmith and keep my shop at Mombadevy. I know the prisoner Jumnadass, he resides in my shop. Last Friday evening, about 8 o'clock, the first prisoner, Gunput, came to the second prisoner's shop, which is in the same room as mine, and gave a pair of gold wristlets like these (produced) they appeared to be gold, to the first prisoner. I did not know how many rupees he gave him. He received them and left. The first prisoner was dressed as he is now, with a white cap, a guernsey frock, a waistcoat, and langotee. I am sure that the first prisoner is the person who brought the wristlets. I saw him by the light of a lamp which gave a good light. I did not hear what conversation passed between them.

The prisoner Gunput observed, pointing to the other prisoner, they two were sitting there.

Cross-examined by Jumnadass.—You brought the rupees from Moolchund. Moolchund took away the wristlets.

His Worship postponed the further hearing of the case until this day, (Tuesday.)

THE NEGOCIATOR.—The men belonging to this ship, who were brought up to this Court on Wednesday last on a charge of refusing duty, were again in attendance to-day; having been in the meantime staying at the Sailors' Home, in consequence of cholera having broken out in the ship.

Captain Arthur Hawkins was in attendance and produced the following certificate:—

This is to certify that I have examined the accommodation for the seamen on board the *Negociator*, that the forecastle and sleeping berths there have been carefully cleaned, and that in my opinion the vessel is in a safe and habitable condition.

JOHN SOMERVILLE, Surgeon.

Bombay, August 2nd.

The men asked His Worship for a certificate to show that they had been sent to the Sailors' Home, in the event of their claims being disputed when they arrived in England.

His Worship said that he would enter the fact across their own papers, as that would be better than giving them a certificate. The men were then sent on board.

A SEA CASE.—David Coleman, Charles Smith and John Garland, seamen belonging to the ship *Eurocklydon*, were charged with continued disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty on board the above ship.

From the evidence of Captain W. B. Wright, master of the above ship, it appeared that the prisoners shipped at Aden, and that on being ordered to turn to, they said that they were sick, and had not done anything during the whole of the voyage. They, however, managed to eat their allowance the same as the other portion of the crew, who had to do the whole of the work.

The prisoners still persisted in declaring that they were sick and unable to work.

His Worship ordered them to be taken to the Hospital for the purpose of being examined by the doctor; and postponed the case until this day, (Tuesday.)

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for trial this day.

24 Suchoobhoy Kakooaney *vs.* Succaram Kessowjee.
26 Lulloobhoy Ramdass, trading, &c. *vs.* Dewjee Vuriah.

EQUITY SIDE.

Matters for hearing this day.

Balkisondass Muncharam and another *vs.* Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, Demurrer for Argument.
Ramlall Thackooorseydass *vs.* Luckmichund Muncheram, Demurrer for Argument.
Ditto *vs.* Ditto, ditto.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.

Monday, 4th August 1862.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE COMMISSIONER, SIR M. SAUSSE.)

In Re Mahomed Oosman.

Dr. Reid supported the insolvent.

Mr. Barton for the opposing creditor.

This being the first hearing of the insolvent, he applied for an interim order. Mr. Barton objected to the application on the ground that no notice of it had been given to the opposing creditor. The Hon'ble Commissioner granted the order, reserving the right of opposing creditors to appear hereafter.

In Re Munsookram Heerachund.

Mr. Scoble supported.

Mr. Green opposed.

This case stood adjourned from last Court day and an order nisi granted for his discharge from debts incurred in Bombay,

Mr. Scoble now asked for the insolvent's discharge in the absence of any evidence promised by the opposing creditor to establish a charge of concealment of property.

Mr. Green referred to an item of Rs. 1,577 in the schedule which was a debt incurred in Ahmedabad and to which therefore the discharge did not extend. He asked for a postponement to prove the allegation.

The Hon'ble Commissioner refused to postpone the case from time to time.

The insolvent was then examined and he denied having had any separate property of his own or any interest in the house owned by his father. He however, failed to satisfy the Court that the debt of Rs. 1,577 was the Bombay debt as alleged in the schedule.

The Hon'ble Commissioner ordered the insolvent to be discharged from his Bombay debts, the discharge not to extend to the debts incurred in the Mofussil, including the debt of Rs. 1,577.—*Discharged.*

In Re Ragunath Damoder.

Mr. Connon on behalf of insolvent's half brother, Pandurang Damoder, claimed a share in the property which insolvent, by treating it as his own in the schedule, had wished the Court to dispose of among the creditors. It was an undivided Hindoo family property, and the applicant Pandurang had a half share in it.

Mr. Barton, for the insolvent, said the applicant had no *locus standi*, since no notice of application had been served upon the insolvent; the affidavit was only filed on Saturday.

The Hon'ble Commissioner said, that the notice had been served in due time.

Mr. Connon said, the property had been mortgaged by insolvent to the creditors in the schedule, Maneckjee Ruttonjee and Ballajee Wassudew, for Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 4,000 respectively, and the applicant did not receive his share of the proceeds of the mortgage.

The Hon'ble Commissioner observed, that in his schedule the insolvent stated having paid Rs. 900 to his brother out of the proceeds of one mortgage, and Rs. 2,000 out of that of the other.

Mr. Connon said, the allegation in the schedule was false, and that no money had been paid by the insolvent to the applicant.

The Hon'ble Commissioner said, the mortgages were executed by both the brothers jointly, and he did not see what advantage the applicant could derive by introducing his name in the schedule when the insolvent had returned no assets.

Mr. Connon said, the property mortgaged was very valuable, and if it was disposed of by the Official Assignee, the applicant would be a loser thereby.

The Hon'ble Commissioner remarked, that the Official Assignee had an right to sell property belonging to the applicant. It must be shown that the statements in the schedule of the payments respectively of Rs. 900 and Rs. 2,000 by the insolvent to the applicant are erroneous.

Pandurang Damoder examined by Mr. Connon.—The value of the property left by his father was Rs. 20,000. He remembered having, in conjunction with his brother, mortgaged a talk battyfield to Maneckjee Ruttonjee for Rs. 1,500. He also joined his brother in executing a mortgage of his house to Wasaudew Ballajee for four thousand rupees. He received no part of that money. He gave no authority to his brother to raise Rs. 2,000 on an additional mortgage of their house in Mombadevy. The shigram and horse left by their father were sold by the insolvent, but witness got no share of the proceeds. Insolvent is a clerk in the Judicial Department of the Secretariat on a salary of Rs. 90.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—Witness still lived with his brother in the mortgaged house. He never received a farthing out of the proceeds of the mortgage. He was not expelled from his father's house. It was not agreed that he was to receive a portion of the money.

To the Court.—He joined the insolvent as co-security in the bond. He was not asked by the mortgagor to join in the mortgage.

Re-examined by Mr. Connon.—The present value of the mortgaged house is Rs. 7,000.

Maneckjee Ruttonjee remembered having advanced Rs. 1,500 to the insolvent on a mortgage deed. He paid the money to the insolvent. Pandurang asked witness to get some money for him from the insolvent, so that he might not oppose him; but nothing was done in the matter. Witness had asked insolvent to join his brother in executing the mortgage as he had a share in the house.

Wasaudew Ballajee said he advanced Rs. 4,000 to the insolvent on a mortgage deed executed by both the brothers. The money was paid to insolvent by consent of Pandurang.

Insolvent being sworn said,—He mortgaged the house to one Maneck Pandurang without his brother's consent. Before signing the bond for Rs. 1,500 it was agreed between him and his brother that he should pay Rs. 200 to the latter, and he did pay it. He admitted that his brother was entitled to half the share and he still owed him Rs. 550. He remortgaged the house to Maneck Pandurang without his brother's consent for Rs. 3,000. He did not pay him his share. His brother was squandering all the money he got in debauchery. Insolvent spent Rs. 1,500 for the funeral expenses of his father. According to the Hindoo law he was bound to spend that sum whether he had it or not.

The Hon'ble Commissioner.—Do you mean to say you are bound to spend such sums when you have no means. There is no law either Hindoo or any other which compels an expenditure beyond means. You must get rid of this erroneous notion.

There being no other witnesses, the Hon'ble Commissioner said, he was of opinion that the applicant failed to make out a case, that he had not received the sum of Rs. 900 from his brother. As to other matters they appeared on the face of the schedule. The insolvent was ordered to be discharged and to pay a monthly instalment of Rs. 35 out of his salary to the Official Assignee.—*Discharged.*

In Re Narayen Bagoba.

Mr. Scoble for the opposing creditor Bhugwuntrow Bhiccajee.

The insolvent is a clerk in the Inspector General's Office on receipt of a salary of Rs. 40 per month. He returned no assets in the schedule. In November last he mortgaged his house to the opposing creditor for Rs. 12,000, which was afterwards sold by his consent. Subsequently it came to his knowledge that his mother possessed the will of his deceased father by which the house was bequeathed to the family, consisting of his mother, himself and his brother. The mother and brother having claimed an interest in the house they refused to give up possession to the purchaser, and an action has been filed on the plea side of this Court to eject them. The action is still pending and set down for trial during the present term. The insolvent's case was that he sold a bad title unwittingly to the opposing creditor and having discovered that he had become a debtor by that, he sought discharge from his liability.

Mr. Scoble applied to have the name of the opposing creditor erased from the schedule, since it was a fictious insolvency so far as that debt was concerned. The object of the insolvent was to free himself from liability in respect to the mortgage bond, taking the chance of his mother's claim to the house, which he could not do. He could not be said to be a debtor of the opposing creditor until the result of the action was known.

The Hon'ble Commissioner offered insolvent the choice of either striking out the name of the opposing creditor from the schedule or to have the hearing postponed till after the decision of the plea side cause.

Insolvent having several Marwarree creditors in the schedule who harassed him with ca. sas, preferred the debt being struck out at once from the schedule.

The Hon'ble Commissioner granted the insolvent an order *nisi*, and ordered the debt to be struck out.

In Re Futtoo Hoosein.

The insolvent who is a butcher was opposed by a Parsee creditor on ground of fraudulent concealment of property. In the course of twenty-two months he appeared to have incurred debts to the amount of about Rs. 8,000, while his yearly income amounted to Rs. 800 which was sufficient to support a person in his station of life without contracting debts. In his schedule he put down Rs. 700 as medical expenses for one year, but which according to his own statement he had exaggerated, since he meant that sum to cover other expenses too. There was also a statement in the schedule that he had suffered loss by the death of a number of his sheep, but when called upon to explain it, he contradicted himself by alleging that he had lost the amount in trade. He failed to give a satisfactory account of the two items. The Hon'ble Commissioner ordered him to be imprisoned on the criminal side of the jail for six months, after which period he will be entitled to his discharge.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Monday, 4th August 1862.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Hyder Ally Moola, vs. George Simpson.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff for the recovery of the rent of a rope walk from the 1st February to 31st May, amounting to Rs. 400, being four month's rent at Rs. 100 per mensem.

Dr. Reid appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. R. B. Barton for defendant.

Dr. Reid in opening the case stated that the action was brought for the recovery of rent, and that there was a cross-action brought by the defendant against the present plaintiff for breach of contract.

The plaintiff on being called stated;—That he signed the document in accordance with the lease and gave possession of the rope walk to the defendant on the 1st of February. His covenant was to keep the godowns and rope walk in repair. The defendant was only entitled to a portion of the godown which was partitioned off with tatti fencing. The fencing had been erected seven years since, plaintiff never intended to give the defendant all of the godown but had retained a portion of it for his own use, and that his goods were in it when defendant took possession and were there still. There had been no objection made by the defendant until after the notice was sent to him by the plaintiff on 1st April. The defendant had never been put into possession of the whole of the godowns. Application was made to him on 1st March when the first month's rent was due. When the defendant was applied for the rent he referred plaintiff to Narronjee Cristnajee, who told him to wait and he would pay. The defendant continually put the plaintiff off. Eventually plaintiff consented to refer the matter to the arbitration of a third party. The defendant had wanted the plaintiff to go into partnership with him but he would not consent to do so.

Defendant stated that he had staked out and measured the ground off with the plaintiff. The plaintiff agreed to fence it in. He then parted off a portion of it to himself and agreed to give him (defendant) the whole of the godowns and the rope walk. Plaintiff had recently put up a partition of which he defendant complained. When the negociation for taking the premises was entered into in January last, the plaintiff had a quantity of things on the premises and he was allowed a month to clear them out, but instead of doing so he continued making ropes for the next two months and the things had never been cleared out at all. He (the defendant) had worked on a portion of the rope walk at his business, but had never got possession of that part which had been fenced off.

A witness was called by the defendant to show that he had been in the possession of the rope walk for the last six months, and that he had been making ropes until recently, but that he could not work there now in consequence of the place being exposed to the rain. He also stated that a tatti wall had been put up by the plaintiff which prevented the defendant from having ingress and egress to the premises.

His Honor in giving judgment said, that the action had been brought to recover rent on a very informal lease; and the defence set up was that the defendant had been ousted from his quiet possession, or at all events from possession. The lease recites that the plaintiff was seized in a certain rope walk and godowns which he agreed to lease to the defendant on certain terms for twelve months and also allowing the defendant to extend his occupancy for another twelve months. The rope walk and the godowns were to be kept in good repair by the plaintiff. The question which had arisen was, whether the whole or a portion only of the premises were demised to the defendant. The plaintiff said that he had a special agreement with the defendant to let him only a portion of the premises but that was inadmissible on the evidence, as there was not a title of evidence to prove such an assumption. It was quite clear from the plaintiff's own evidence that he had built a tatti wall and enclosed therein a portion of the premises that he had previously let to defendant; and had evicted him from a portion of the premises which he had previously demised to him. He had thereby suspended his right to recover rent. It was laid down "that an eviction by a landlord of his tenant from part of the premises, creates a suspension of the entire rent during the continuance of the eviction, until the tenant re-enters and resumes possession," *Morrison and Chadwick 7, C. B.* 283. Therefore it was quite clear that the tenant cannot resume possession until it is delivered up to him again. The verdict therefore must be entered for the defendant.—*Verdict accordingly.*

George Simpson, vs. Hyder Ally Moola.

Mr. Barton for the plaintiff.

Dr. Reid for defendant.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who was defendant in the last action to recover damages from the defendant who had been plaintiff in the case just heard. The damages were laid at Rs. 500 and were for breach of contract and injury to the plaintiff by preventing him from carrying on his business.

The plaintiff was put in the box, but his examination was stopped by His Honor, who observed that the summons must be amended as it failed to show what particular damage the plaintiff had sustained. After a short argument between the counsel, Mr. Barton elected to take a nonsuit.—*Nonsuited accordingly.*

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTER.

COCHIN, 25*th July.*

THE ridge of land about two miles to the northward of this port, separating the sea from the back water, has recently been broken through. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Cochin Government within whose territories the locality is situated. Mr. Siddens, the Assistant Engineer under the directions of the Cochin Dewan, visited the spot. From his report it appears nothing could be done at present to close the breach, which is now about one thousand and odd yards wide, and that the ridge will be reunited by itself after the monsoon is over, when the freshes will subside and the sea recede; should the breach however continue, which I think it will notwithstanding the close of the monsoon, the value of this port and harbour will be greatly diminiahed, as a large quantity of tidal water will find an outlet by the breach and be discharged into the sea.

The encroachment in the Vypin point continues with unabated rigor. Nothing has yet been done to prevent as far as possible the ravages of the sea. The Vypin people have memorialized the British Government on the subject. What effect their appeal for aid will have remains to be seen.

You will be glad to hear that His Highness the Cochin Rajah has legalized the payment of all Sirkar dues in the new Currency notes.

We have abundant rain. There is no sign of the monsoon drawing to a close.

KATTYWAR, *July.*

THE removal of Major Barr from the office of Political Agent, has proved a heavy blow to the *serpent* tribe in this province, to whom alone is to be attributed the downfall of this excellent but misguided gentleman. The tyranny, machinations, and oppression of the Nagurs in almost every durbar in this peninsula were as familiar here as household words; how therefore, Major Barr alone formed an exception, the voice of conscience will be the truthful monitor. It is devoutly to be hoped that the Government will not be misled by the absurd letters, "puffs" and what nots being sent in favor of Major Barr, for it is well known who the Joonaghur amanilensis of the misguided Nawab is at the present time. If His Highness was released to-morrow from the thraldom of Annundjee—the present *defacto* sovereign of that place, and the Nawab allowed to see his old mother, the concocted narrative of events which make up the "yad" and "formal statement" handed to Major Anderson, at the interview, would lose much of the *colour de rose* so artistically painted. The documents themselves—if published in *extenso*—will convince any unbiased mind that they were manufactured for the occasion. The removal of Major Barr is looked upon as a death-blow to Nagur influence, and therefore, it is not surprising that the unscrupulous band who have been nursed in every villainy should exert themselves in behalf of their patron. Government would do wisely in instituting enquiries as to the state of the Nawab at the interview; and, furthermore, as alleged, what right of admission Annundjee had to the interview. It may be that no more upright and honest officers and gentlemen than Major Anderson, Captain Law and Lieutenant Hebbert, who were present at the interview, are to be found, but it must simultaneously be borne in mind that those gentlemen were of the same cloth as the "dishonored" brother officer; and, therefore, it will require something more than human testimony to convince the natives here, that Europeans are not liable to class prejudices like themselves.

So long as that notorious head of the serpent faction in this province is allowed to remain at Joonaghur, every measure taken by Government from the purpose of arriving at the true state of affairs will prove futile. Ask the most ignorant native as to the causes which unhappily blight this fair land, and the stereotyped answer is—Annundjee. If there is to be a Commission, and Government desire to convince the people of the righteousness of their conduct, then let the prayers of suffering humanity find a response in nominating the Hon. William Edward Frere to the post of president. The name of this gentleman is mentioned here by the natives with an almost superstitious reverence; and I can confidently state from my experienced intercourse with the people, that the advent of this gentleman in this peninsula would be hailed as a god-send. "The letter of condolence" given by the Nawab to Major Anderson for transmission to Government is a most unique statement, for while the sovereign prince laments the removal of Major Barr, and the censure of the good Samaritan, as an "insult" offered to him personally, he subsequently finds a panacea to his grief, by glowingly parading the inestimable benefit Annundjee conferred upon the state when *custos rotuborum*:—Tell it not in Gath!! Proclaim it not in Askelon.

The strange *denouement* of the Thursdon Bribery case may still be fresh in the memory of many here. All the books and other documents connected with that notoriously true case were brought and lodged in the Agency, and were it not for a failure of justice at that time, which I cannot understand, many a scoundrel would have met his deserts. However, it is currently rumoured that as the contents of those *tomes* were inimical to some of the Nagurs here, they have been surreptitiously made away with during the last few days. If such be the case—as I believe it—Major Anderson would do well to take time by the forelock, and not depend upon the "unwelcome tide of events."

The acrimonious feeling in matters military which formed the topic of general conversation at this station, is happily subsiding, and it is to be hoped that bygones will be bygones. Envy, hatred and malice, and all uncharitableness ought to be banished from a circle where only fraternity and cordiality should be the predominent virtues: so that the genius of discord may find no olive-branches inverted to rest upon.

The system which exists in all military cantonments of entrusting military officers with the dispensation of justice, is as ridiculous as it is absurd. Inexperienced in the niceties and technicalities of law, it is more a misfortune than a fault, that justice is often changed into tyranny and oppression. It would be as reasonable to expect a judge from the bench to make a good commander, as to suppose that a young military officer could master the "glorious uncertainty of law" by pitch-forking him into the office of Bazar master.

The monsoon this year was ushered in by all those celestial commotions so frequent in Bombay. The fall was incessant for three days, after which there was a break of a fortnight. A second instalment commenced yesterday, and still continues, and it is an opportune one for the crops.

BENGAL.

WE understand that Dr. A. Anderson, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals H. M.'s British Forces, and who left this for England a few months ago, is likely to return in the coming cold season, to assume the appointment declined by D. J. Taylor, C. B., as head of the Medical Services, amalgamated or unamalgamated, in Bengal.—*Englishman, July* 24.

BRITISH, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.

MISS EMILY FAITHFULL, manager of the Victoria Press, has been appointed printer and publisher in ordinary to Her Majesty.—*Athenæum, June* 28.

THE Atlantic Telegraph Company are to be once more assisted by Government. The Admiralty have undertaken to make a new survey of the bed of the ocean between Ireland and America, and will lend vessels for laying the cable. Should the line be laid successfully, Government will further pay the company 14,000*l.* a year as long as the cable is in working order.—*Id.*

INDIAN PRESS.

INSANE ASYLUM FOR EUROPEANS.

(*From the Englishman, July* 25.)

The government has long contemplated the erection in Calcutta, of an Insane Asylum for Europeans, on a large and expensive plan, and constructed expressly for the purpose to which it will be devoted; which, as is well known the building at Bhowanipore not used for the reception and custody of insane Europeans, is not. As we understand that there is a probability of government soon taking action in this matter, we would say a few words of protest such an unwise and unadvisable expenditure of the public money here, at Madras, or at Bombay. So far from the construction of such asylum for Europeans being an act of benevolence or philanthropy, the formation of such an institution, and the confinement in it of European insane patients for indefinite periods, or permanently, would be the most injudicious measure that could possibly carried out as regards the afflicted patients themselves, and one of the worst possible purposes to which a large sum of the money could be unwisely devoted. No insane European should, on any account whatever, be detained in this country and climate beyond a probationary period, say a year at farthest, after the commencement of his affliction; and, at the termination of that time, he should be sent home, and allowed the opportunity, or chance—in this country remote, in England proximate—of recovery. Those who advocate the formation of a large European Lunatic Asylum in Calcutta lose sight of the essentially primary consideration in the case and treatment of the insane—that physical and mental health and vigor are closely allied, and that, unless a high physical tone is sustained in the insane, the chances of a return of the *mens sana* are certainly and lamentably diminished. This country and climate exercise many and serious debilitating influences upon the sound, the strong, the cheerful and the busy; these influences are painfully strengthened and aggravated as regards those whom Providence has afflicted with alienation of the mind, and a suspension of the healthy powers of intellect and reason. The permanent or prolonged retention of these unfortunates in Lunatic Assylums in this country, is not only an arrangement which would never have presented itself to the mind of a person skilled and experienced in the treatment of the insane, but it is an idea which would not be seriously entertained, after half an hour's deliberation, by any person of commerce reasoning powers, who had suffered a year's experience They number about 10,000 fighting men, and are celebrated for carrying off men and women, in addition to cattle whom they never release without ransom. Previous to annexation they made themselves the terror of the border, but an expedition under the late Brigadier Hodgson, Commanding the Punjab Irregular Force, and which in 1853 destroyed their strongholds, had a marked effect on the tranquillity of the border.

The Beloochee tribes tenant the hill ranges from Dera Futeh Khan to the south-west extremity of the Derajat and to the borders of Sind. Their denominations are—Kusranees, Bozdars, Goorchanees Murrees, and Bhooglees. The Kusranee tribe is the most northern of the Beloochees. They muster about 4,000 fighting men, and occupy the country between the Vehowa and Sunghur Passes. They are notorious thieves and very troublesome. The Bozdars come next. They are the most powerful tribe in the neighbourhood and number about 3,000 fighting men. In March 1857 a force entered their hills by the Sunghur pass and drove them from their positions one by one, since which they have become quiet and submissive. South of the Bozdars come the Goorchanees whose turbulence and love of plunder were at one time proverbial; of late years they have been tolerably quiet. They inhabit the border villages near Hurranah, a fortress constructed of burnt bricks, and said to have been built over a Grecian mound. The Goorchanees number about 2,000 fighting men. They have on several occasions been roughly handled, and many of their valuable mares captured by our Troops. Below the Goorchanees are the Murrees and Bhooglees tribes of Beloochees, mustering some 5,000 fighting men. These tribes are now in the habit of making raids, but some of their best horsemen have taken service under Government which tends more than any thing to keep them quiet, as they fully appreciate the advantages of pay and influence which connection with British gives them. Besides these five tribes of Beloochees there are several others amounting in all to some 30,000 men extending along the frontier towards Sind; but these above named are the last over which the troops of the Punjab Irregular Force have to keep watch. The Beloochees say themselves that they came from Aleppo. They boast of a small breed of horses which have all the traces of Arabs and are evidently of Arab origin. The peculiarity of the Beloochee tribes is that when they fight they dismount from their horses, saying that only cowards remain on horseback, and resting their muskets on the pommels of their saddles, they fire from them in that way.

THE "ENGLISHMAN" AND THE TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

(*From the Englishman, July* 25.)

IT must be so very unpleasant to be found out in a dishonest intrigue, and exposed in palpable and deliberate falsehood in support of that intrigue, that we cannot be surprised that our contemporary of the *Hurkaru* has completely lost his temper under the operation to which we have lately subjected him in the matter of his attempted imposition upon the head of the Electric Telegraph Department. We had neither room nor inclination to drag before the public the manner in which, in that instance, our profession had been disgraced by the gentleman who is so eager for the punishment of offenders against "mercantile morality," that he prematurely rejoices over orders for criminal prosecution even of an old benefactor, upon false data. For the delectation of the curious in such matters we now publish in a seperate form the state of the case on both sides, and we think that the readers of it will in our wonder at the mendacity of our contemporary's article of yesterday;—nothing short of desperation could have urged any sane man to such a lamentable moral suicide.

The *Hurkaru*, up to about nine months ago, made no serious efforts to supply telegraphic intelligence to the public, and consistently sneered at and decried our long struggle to bring the Telegraph Department to something like the practical advantage which it should be to the public. Since that time he has changed his tactics, and finding that he must have telegraphic news, he announced at the end of last year that he had then completed all his arrangements and would in future leave us "no coign of vantage." But he has tried to do it cheap, with the result which, after long trial, he now himself states, namely, that he has continued where he was before, "regularly behind our contemporary the *Englishman*." We have always persisted in having our European telegrams direct, without the risk and delay of intermediate agencies, and our "moral" contemporary having failed in unequal competition has tried chicane, and failed again; *hinc illæ lachrymæ*. We need not again traverse the ground gone over in our letter to Colonel Douglas given in another place. We learnt by the purest accident that a change had been made in the departmental regulations for forwarding press messages, and enquiry proved that the editor of the *Hurkaru* had procured such change upon misrepresentations, the utter falsehood of which our letter exposes. In like manner his article of yesterday is false in every allegation except one, regarding ourselves. The assertions made are:—

1st.—"The *Englishman* shared the cost of the telegrams for awhile with the *Bombay Gazette*."

To which we reply as above, that we have never shared costs of European telegrams with any journal whatever.

2d.—"Through the kindly offices of the Director General, Colonel Douglas, we (*Hurkaru*) were enabled to arrange, that instead of a *sole* message to the *Hurkaru*, which might be delayed for hours in transmission to the other offices, three copies of the telegram should be made by the telegraph people and delivered simultaneously. We desired no preference and did not ask it. At the same time Colonel Douglas rescinded the previous order restricting the advantage of priority to "through" messages, and placed all Press telegrams on the same footing."

To which we say that, by the direct and false assertion that "the *Englishman* had come into an arrangement with the other Calcutta daily papers to receive telegrams in common," he had nearly succeeded in leading the Department into an arrangement which should place our direct messages at the mercy of the *Hurkaru*, and the combination which we had distinctly and repeatedly refused to join.

3rd.—That we have written two official letters which contained misrepresentations, in the idea that they would not come to the knowledge of our contemporary.

Our reply is, that when we sent those letters they were sent in duplicate to Colonel Douglas and the Home Office with the express understanding that they would thus come before the editor of the *Hurkaru*, who was in communication with the government on the subject. The letters reply for themselves on the matters they contain.

4th.—That we refused to accept duplicate messages through Mr. Wood's agency, because of some underhand arrangement upon which we could depend.

Mr. Wood waited upon us in the afternoon of the 22nd, when we told him that we also had by the last mail only, received advice from Mr. Reuter of his intention to send telegrams to the two journals through his agency; and we read to him at the same time an extract from the letter of our partner and agent in London received by the same mail as this notice from M. Reuter, showing that our agent had distinctly, given Mr. Reuter notice that we would not accept such an arrangement; that he had been told he must choose between the two journals; and that he had intimated his intention of continuing the existing arrangement with the *Englishman*. The mail closed on that afternoon, and the following extract from our letter to our London Agent will prove that no "underground channel" for telegrams is relied on by us, inasmuch as the telegram being then overdue we had no expectation of getting it at all. On the 22nd then we wrote our London agent:—

"I was very much pleased with your report of proceedings in re Reuter and the telegrams, and you may imagine the disgust with which, by the same mail, I received one of same date from Reuter himself of which I send you a copy. Mr. Wood has just been with me to inform me that Reuter had made the same intimation to him under date 17th June. I have declined to receive or be responsible for the cost of any message whatever in common with the *Hurkaru*. Under its present management I will have nothing whatever to do with that journal, and I apprehend that, so soon as you found what a double game Mr. Reuter was playing, you would take measures to do what I have all along advised, namely send your own message.

* * * * * * *

I suppose there is some break-down in Egypt or somewhere beyond Aden as no direct telegrams nor my usual Malta message have come to hand at all by way of Galle, nothing whatever but the bulletin from the *Home News* of June 26th sent up from thence. I hope you would learn in good time what Mr. Reuter was doing, and that you have acted accordingly, *otherwise I shall be without telegrams* from now till your action upon this letter reaches me."

We had only had a few days notice of Mr. Reuter's intention of making any change and no time to make any arrangement with "somebody" as the *Harkaru* asserts, because any such conspiracy as he charges upon us must take effect beyond Galle; and at the time of Mr. Wood's call upon us, we were hopeless of receiving any message at all by that mail; it only arrived some four hours after his call and the posting of the letter above quoted.

Further the date of Mr. Reuter's letter is June 17th, yet on the 24th of June he sent to us in the usual way, and *

Cotton's scheme boldly goes to the root of the difficulty, and unless the Government wish to see some of the finest land in Sind rendered waste and desert, they must speedily make up their minds to a liberal expenditure upon an undertaking which would repay its cost in a very few years, and avert the ruin now impending over the Delta lands. It certainly argues some strange fatality when we see the delta of a great alluvial river in danger of becoming a howling wilderness.

The seventh is a project now under survey, for restoring a perennial flow to the Western Narra, a river which, like the Fullalie, used at one time to flow all the year round, but which under our rule has been permitted sadly to deteriorate. Combined with this is a proposal to restore to the Muncher lake the more speedy drainage of the water it receives during the flood, and for want of which the revenue formerly derived therefrom would seem to have been considerably diminished. The Muncher being a depression which receives not only the surplus waters of the Narra, but the drainage from the Western mountains, as high up as our frontier extends, is doubtless much affected as regards its outlet to the river, by the want of scour caused by the absence of heavy rain for some years past, but from all we can learn, the evil it now labors under dates from the period when embankments were constructed to shut out the natural overflow from the Indus, which found its way into the valley drained by the Narra. These two facts would seem to bear the relation of cause and effect, but as there have been two Civil Engineers of long experience in this country engaged during the past season on this important work, we have every confidence that they will be able to devise some practicable scheme for remedying the evil complained of.

We have already considerably exceeded the usual limits of an article, but our object in the above remarks have been twofold. First as our title denotes, of showing what the Canal Department have really accomplished, and freeing a body of talented and hardworking officers from the reproach of having after many year's expenditure of public money, as yet succeeded in accomplishing nothing of importance towards the permanent improvement of the irrigational system of the province. The fault does not lie with the Canal Department but with a Government which quietly shelves project after project as fast as they are elaborated. In the second place, we desire once for all to show plainly to our readers that we have not been writing upon an imaginary grievance, in our constant complaints of the apathy which condemns our province to chronic poverty and bankruptcy while ample means exist for rendering Sind one of the most flourishing districts in India. Of seven well digested schemes, all of them feasible, all certain to be remunerative, none of them inordinately expensive, and all designed under the superintendence of an officer, who better than any man living was acquainted with the wants of this province—but one has as yet received the sanction of Government. Our rulers seem to forget that the present state of Sind is not merely an economic question—it does not *only* signify decreased productiveness, diminished revenue, discouraging trade prospects—it means something more important than all these. It implies gradual but almost certain ruin to the native landholders in far too many districts—it means a constant trembling on the verge of famine, an ever present poverty among the ryots, and year by year a certain number of deaths from what is akin to actual starvation. For all these things the Government are responsible, and all this might be remedied, not only without loss to themselves, but with an almost absolute certainty of enormous profits. We have endeavoured to draw the line between what has already been accomplished and what still remains to be done. On one side we have elaborate and masterly projects, embodying experience and talent of no common order—on the other we have the prospect of hopeless inanition and bankruptcy, or of boundless prosperity, according to the attitude assumed by Government. The Canal Department have done their part:—they have shown how Sind may be rescued from her present deplorable state, and placed in the position evidently intended by nature for the valley and estuary of a great alluvial stream, with some of the richest provinces of the East at one end, and an admirable harbor at the other. All now rests with the Government. The means are plainly placed before them, and have been so for years—how much longer is Sind to labor under the undeserved stigma of being an encumbrance, and a reproach to our rule?

EMPLOY OF SEIKH REGIMENTS ABROAD.

(*From the Lahore Chronicle, July 26.*)

The idea of employing Seik Regiments in the colonial possessions of the crown cannot be sufficiently encouraged, and we have good authority for expressing our conviction that the Seiks themselves are hopeful that the idea may be carried into practice. The men who have recently returned from China, excite the envy of those who went not, by the glowing accounts they relate of "the flowery land," and a spirit of emulation exists, we are assured by one who has peculiar opportunities of knowing their feelings, regarding which among them shall next be selected for foreign service. But notwithstanding their willingness to serve abroad, which amounts in some cases to an ardent desire to do so, the men declined to volunteer for it. "Order us," (they say) "where you will, and we are ready to obey with alacrity, but we do not understand, nor do we see any reason, why, we should ask to favor or confer one." This sentiment has been pretty generally expressed and there can be no doubt but it is entertained by a majority of the men. Unlike the old Pandy Regiment which stipulated not to serve across sea, nor beyond certain geographical limits, the Seiks have stipulated for nothing whatever, and it creates in them a feeling of surprise—we would hardly be wrong were we to say *it excites* a sneer of contempt—when they are told they have a choice in the matter as to whether they will march east or west, ten mile or ten thousand. They laugh the question to scorn—"Which would you prefer, staying at home, or going abroad? please yourself for it is quite optional!" The Seiks do not comprehend this delicacy on our part—they enlisted for general service, and unless we drive the idea into their heads as some have striven to do, that under certain contingencies they are free to follow or desert their colors, the word *obiqua* might be inscribed upon them with every propriety. What we may consider consideration proper regard for prejudices, and all that sort of thing, the Seik soldier probably regards as weakness, but however that may be, it certainly does not secure his respect—in fact "conciliation," or whatever the sentiment which actuates those who would coax the Seik to do his duty till he cuts our throat like the Pandy, does positive mischief, seeing that a man of cultivated mind naturally attributes it to the same motive which alone would induce to himself to "conciliate" those who are bound to follow him regardless of consequences or destination, namely, fear, or inability to enforce obedience. Authority, especially Military authority, founded on conciliation is not worth much, and we pray our rulers will not force "privilege" upon the Seiks, which Seiks do not want, unless indeed our rulers are prepared to go the whole length, by returning to the ancient khalsa system of allowing every regiment to send delegates to sit in council at Lahore!

Of course there are certain advantages and extra allowances which must be granted to men who are performing extraordinary services, in order to enable them to live comfortably in a foreign country where provisions and necessaries of all kinds are more expensive than at home.

If the field labourer who in India receives 3 Rupees a month, is paid 6 Rupees with food and free quarters when he emigrates to the Mauritius or Trinidad, the same principle must apply to the Seik soldier, as otherwise upon arriving at those places with his bare Indian pay he will naturally be discontented and consider himself to have been deluded. The idea of getting Seiks to serve in the Colonies on cheap and stingly principles must be abandoned. Thirteen pence a day fails to induce able bodied Englishman to enlist in sufficient numbers, but its equivalent of sixteen rupees and eight annas per mensem, or even a little less, would give us the flower of the Punjab, and enable the men to leave 3 or 4 rupees a month with their families, which should be guaranteed and regularly paid by the district Officers.

The Straits Settlements, Mauritius, New Zealand, and West India Island, and all our tropical possessions might be held partially or wholly by Punjabees, who also might form a portion of the garrisons of Malta, Gibraltar, and the Ionian Islands which no doubt would then be quite as secure as at present, whilst many Regiments of Englishmen would be released for other duties, and the removal of so many warlike natives would diminish the necessity of troops here, and another most important effect of employing 10 or 20,000 Seiks at a distance across the sea would be, to keep those who remain behind, quiet. Those abroad will in effect serve as guarantees for the loyalty and good behaviour of those in India, from motives which we need not enlarge upon. We think it would be good policy to allow six or eight married women per company with the regiments, as it would render foreign service more popular—we think also that four or five European Sergeants should be attached to each company until the gradual acquirement by the men of the English language would render them unnecessary.

Should the scheme ever be carried into practise, all future recruits being expressly enlisted for foreign service, it should be made something more than a name. Every man, without exception, on being dismissed his drill in the depot, should at once be posted to a foreign station and seat there as soon as a sufficient number were ready, and the corps doing duty in the Punjab should be kept up to strength solely by men who had served in Europe.

After ten years foreign service, these men if properly attended to and instructed, would return home, not only with their present belief in the power and invincibility of the British nation confirmed, but with a knowledge of the English language, and of English habits and principles which would render them most valuable Police and Civil Officers, while the corps on service would, we venture to assert, compare in economy and far expect in efficiency the German and Italian mercenaries we are so prone to enlist on every emergency, and whom we pay so highly.

In conclusion we should repeat our conviction that as a general rule the men of the Punjab force would freely and even cheerfully obey the order to serve any where, *per mare per terram*, and that the very best results will be produced both by their going abroad, and by their returning to the Punjab after a few years absence. No measure is so well adapted to secure their affections abroad, and their devotion at home, and to make them less threatens our British fellow-subjects

ENGLISH PRESS.

MEXICO AND THE FRENCH ARMS.

(*From the Times, June 21.*)

When the expedition of the allied Powers to Mexico was first announced, we took occasion to explain the manifold embarrassments contingent on so unusual an enterprise. The prospect was never a very clear one, but of all the complications suggested none was so extraordinary as that which has now actually occurred. It was probable enough that the three Governments engaged in the undertaking might extend for the recognition of their respective principles, for the preference of their favored representatives, or for the general mastery, as our neighbours say, of the situation; but what nobody could expect was, that one of these Powers should complain of being left with uncontrolled authority to regulate the issue of the expedition by its own will and pleasure. It was surmised, with perfect reason, that both France and Spain had included in their calculations the chance of establishing at least a political influence in the Mexican capital, and that the prospect of exercising this privilege had induced our allies to take on themselves without reluctance the military obligations of the enterprise. These views were soon confirmed by events. The Spaniards made the first and most unhesitating bid for ascendancy. They had evidently been reckoning on the support of a Spanish party in Mexico, and they threw themselves precipitately on Mexican soil in the hopes of a reintroduction to their ancient dominion. Those hopes, however, were disappointed, and presently the chance was left in the hands of the French. They identified themselves with one of the factions of the country, refused to recognize any longer the existing Government, and proclaimed their intention of marching on the capital for the purpose of superseding the ruling Powers and establishing a new Administration. In such a design it was not to be expected that either Spain or England would actively concur. Spain withdrew from jealousy and from a natural unwillingness to expend her energies in the service of a rival. England retired because such operations were inconsistent with her policy, which never embraced the reorganization of Mexico on such conditions. But what may be most truly said, and what really decides the question now raised, is that both England and Spain alike conceived themselves to be waiving objections or privileges in favour of France. Spain actually protested, but she left the field, nevertheless, open to her rival. We were at the pains of declaring that, though France was monopolizing all the political results of the expedition, we felt no jealousy of her preponderance. We thought France in a fair way of acquiring fresh glory, and perhaps something more substantial; but we took care to let her know that, if she considered the bargain worth the cost, she would have no enmity or opposition to apprehend from us. In all this we really imagined that we were deferring in an amicable way to the aspirations of our neighbours for conquest and renown. Time has been when such an enterprise on the part of France would have provoked alarm and remonstrance in this country, but we were desirous of showing that those jealousies had disappeared, and that France was welcome to fresh fields for national expansion, if she chose to seek them.

It happens, however, that among the many unexpected incidents of this expedition there is now to be reckoned a check to the French arms. We were all under the impression that when the French were left with the field to themselves the day was their own, and that they had only to march on the capital and make proclamation to their demands. That any reverse should befall them, or that they would even wish for co-operation of others in the work they had undertaken, never entered our minds. But so serious were the delays attending the preliminary negotiations, and so terribly had the climate of the coast done its work, that when the French did at length advance on Mexico their diminished army was unequal to the duty. The native levies, vastly preponderating in numbers, were too strong for the invading force, and the French, unable to cut their way to Mexico, halted and retired. Of course they will soon be effectively reinforced; but in the meantime the French Government, in addressing the Chambers on the subject, has employed expressions which impute to us a desertion of the common cause, and it is understood that our neighbours regard their present difficulty as due to the withdrawal of our co-operation at the moment of emergency. No impression could possibly be more unfounded. Lord Russell explained the facts of the case on Thursday evening with a clearness which ought to put the matter beyond dispute. The simple truth, to begin with, is that we never sent out any troops, and had consequently none to withdraw. Our contingent was limited to a single battalion of Marines, distributed over the squadron, and even of these all but 150 had been recalled from duty on shore before the French determined on advancing to Mexico and consummating the expedition alone. We could not, therefore, by possibility have done the French any disservice. Not a single British soldier could, under any circumstances, have accompanied their march on the capital. It was never contemplated that any part in the military operations should devolve upon us. We were to occupy the forts on the coast, but nothing more, and that only on conditions which came to an end when the French resolved on superseding a Mexican President by an Austrian Archduke. We took no exception to their resolution, but it was one in which we had no share.

The temporary failure of the French has occurred not through any default on our part, or because our allies were left single-handed to accomplish a work beyond their power, but in consequence of a succession of political misapprehension and practical mistakes. The first great mistake was the loss of time. Our allies should have made up their minds earlier, and marched on the capital, if that was their design, before their troops had been reduced by fever, or the Mexican had gathered courage to resist. The next mistake was the identification of what might have been an impartial intervention with a particular and not popular cause. The French took up the chief of an old Mexican faction as their refugee, who was probably neither better nor worse than his fellows, but who, like all exiles, had entirely miscalculated the strength of his party and the disposition of the people. It naturally followed that all other factions and parties were ready to combine against the particular faction which had secured the promise of power, and the French, who might have been the whole country in patient expectation so long as they held the stake in their hands, found three-fourths of it against them when the prize was no longer open. It is credibly reported that the very men who were recently engaged in mortal contest with Juarez have now, one and all, joined hands with him in resisting a Power which threatens to dethrone them all together. When these things are taken into consideration, it ceases to be matter of wonder that the French should have received a check, but it is surprising indeed that we should be held accountable for any part of the misfortune.

The plain fact is that misfortune was never apprehended by any one. Nobody imagined that the intervening army, whether French or Spanish, would meet with any serious resistance. The contest was simply for the monopoly of a work which was expected to involve an acquisition of power. The Spaniards would have been only too glad to attempt alone exactly what the French attempted, and we ourselves, so far from thinking that we were deserting our allies, were actually a merit of leaving them undisturbed. We were careful to assure them that we did not grudge them their chance of establishing a new dynasty on the throne of Montezuma, or the prospects of influence and glory which the occupation of so beautiful a country might open to them. It was believed on all sides alike that Mexico was disposable, just as it was felt that the systematic misconduct of the Mexican rulers had deprived them of all right of remonstrance. The three Powers were fully entitled, either jointly or severally, to visit Mexico with the penalties of war, and to exercise all the privileges of conquerors. The only question was to which of them these privileges should fall. They fell to the lot of France; but, if France has miscarried for the moment in asserting them, the misfortune cannot possibly be ascribed to those who really thought they were acting generously in giving up their claims to participate in the venture. We cannot, it is true, make much pretence to magnanimity, for the bargain which we declined was not to our taste; but we sincerely believed that what we were leaving to the French was not hard work, but attractive and perhaps profitable glory. That is the true account of the transaction, and we hope our neighbours may speedily confirm it by realizing their original expectations. We can still assure them that we wish them nothing but success.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

(*From the Daily News, June 23.*)

The question of the supply of cotton is at last beginning to assume the prominence and the active attention which its vital importace demands. The cotton manufacture, as is shown by some figures recently cited by Mr. Bazley, M.P., turns out, in a single brisk year, 80,000,000£. worth of goods, of which 50,000,000£. is exported, while 30,000,000£. is consumed at home. The prime cost of the raw material may be put at between 30,000,000£. and 40,000,000£. If any one will take the trouble to add together the broad figures of the imports and exports, and make the proper additional allowance for freights and commissions both ways, also for the amount of the *internal* trade in cotton goods, and for the wages of the multitude of operatives and other artisans engaged, he will arrive at a sum so stupendous that every other interest in the country, the agricultural alone excepted, becomes dwarfed by comparison. The number of the population directly concerned in the cotton business is proportionately large, being estimated by Mr. Bazley at no less than 5,000,000. It cannot be denied, then, that the present prostration of this enormous branch of industry is a topic of imperial interest. On the principle of "better late than never," it is satisfactory to remark that on Thursday last the House of Commons had sufficient patience to listen to a more than usually connected conversation on the subject. More than a conversation, however, it cannot be called for it was almost aimless, and, being so, naturally resulted in nothing tangible. Half a dozen gentlemen in the House of Commons have delivered themselves of their thoughts on the matter, but that is all; not a pound of cotton the more is likely to reach Lancashire, nor an operative the less to be pauperised, not the worst of will to labour, as every one knows well, but for want of work. But while he turns his gaze sadly from rags and pinched faces at home to the silent, sullen-looking mill—hitherto a very marvel of resounding and concentrated activity—he cannot fairly entertain a single emotion of discontent towards the Legislature. The intelligent operative has long ago recognised that a trade never thrives so well as when it is left upon its own bottom; that it is no part of the province of government to compete with—that is to check—private enterprise by dealing in either the raw material or the produce of manufacture; but that, on the contrary, an entire absence of official meddling is the only safe principle. In mecantile matters private and joint-stock enterprise will always, we trust, be exclusively relied upon on this country, and all that government ought to be required to do is to throw down the barriers to its free action. The workmen in the cotton trade are far too sensible to expect that Government will turn cotton-growers, or that Parliament will vote millions of money for investment in plantations. Knowing the impossibility of this, they will not charge their privations either upon the Executive, or upon a Legislature whose only fault in this matter is a degree of carelessness which becomes excusable in face of the apathy displayed by those much more deeply interested. Let the saddle be put on the right horse: we believe that, now that the worst apprehensions respecting the cotton famine are becoming realised before our eyes, the predominant feeling in the public mind is one of increasing amazement a the childish manner in which the wealthy manufacturers of the north sit with their hands folded before them. As a mere matter of pecuniary and physical power, there are at this moment resources amongst that same body of men equal to the resources of many an empire. Lancashire and Cheshire could throw into a chest, in the course of a single week, treble the amount of money that could be raised by the credit of the Imperial Governments of Russia or Austria, though strained to its utmost point, and backed by every specious promise. Yet the rich men of the manufacturing counties sit not move, even when action is imperatively demanded by their own interest. If Turkey asks our public to furnish five or six millions in hard cash, on her "promise to pay," Manchester participates in the transaction with as much alacrity as any one. Not a new investment has come forward for a long time past, but the northern manufacturers have been the most prominent subscribers. Yet they do not seem to have a penny to embark in projects for providing that precious commodity, with the present exhaustion of which gaunt hunger is stalking through whole districts. Where is a connected effort being made by them to provide what is wanted? Where are they to be seen putting their shoulders to the wheel in that self-reliant Anglo-Saxon fashion by which their fathers made the cotton trade what it is, and by which this nation has earned all that it stands possessed of, materially and morally? Is it not notorious—though sufficiently paradoxical—that our cotton men as a body will not apply their money to providing cotton, and that they steadfastly decline to support substantially any project of the kind that is brought before them? One or two well-considered schemes have been framed and pressed upon their attention from *bonâ fide* quarters: in at least one the sound and legitimate plan of forming a great number of cotton agencies, thus establishing direct relations between the Liverpool market and the Indian ryot, has been submitted; yet the strange fact remains that, while the cotton manufacturers will initiate nothing of the kind themselves, they receive all such proposals with a frigid indifference calculated to make any man not largely gifted with innate energy retire in disgust from the uphill work of helping them to a remedy. The scale of the machinery that has been organized, and the amount of office-to-office visiting and urging that has been drudged through in the endeavour to get Manchester to co-operate in plans exclusively for her own benefit, would astonish anyone not familiar with the means and appliances of agitation. But surely it is still more astonishing that all this should have been done in vain. For years the manufacturers have been earnestly warned by provident and far-seeing persons of the fatal consequences of their complete dependence upon a single source of supply, yet the warnings have fallen on heedless ears, for they have been too busy making money to listen with even common patience. The cotton famine, after being long predicted and foreseen, has thus found them perfectly unprepared, and without a single weapon of defence in store. It is true that a "Cotton Supply Association" has been in existence for seven years in Manchester; but how much cotton has it supplied? How could it increase the supply, if the members and the whole trade, would do nothing more substantial than write and talk? Cotton cultivation ought to be encouraged by every legitimate means in Australia, Africa, Jamaica (where a very promising experiment is now in progress), and in every other country where the plant will grow; but for cotton *in quantity* we must evidently look at present to India, which has all the appliances, but which cannot respond suddenly unless ample encouragement be held out in the only effectual form, that of ready money. The Indian Government must of course be urged to continue to co-operate by every means in its power—by procuring and publishing official reports, by pushing forward roads and railways, by developing the system of water communication, and by encouraging irrigation works. In addition to labouring strenuously itself with these objects, it must be careful to stand out of the way of all private enterprise seeking to move in the same direction; and here we may remark that the complaint just reiterated by a very useful association—the Madras Irrigation Company—appears to indicate that there is something very wrong in the policy or temper of the India-office. But, quite apart from all action by the Government, the duty of the manufacturers in the north stands out clearly defined: it is to put their own money freely into a broad and extensive project for forming cotton agencies in India by the hundred, and, if need be, by the thousand. *Before* growing cotton, India wants capital, and many of the cultivators would require a portion in the shape of advances. What can be done, without these means, in a country where the cultivators are so poor that many of them are glad to borrow money for cotton seed at 40 and 50 per cent. interest from the native usurers? Here, surely, is a plan on which Manchester might act promptly. A thousand agencies, duly provided with funds, could be established in the course of a very few months; and the cotton trade could then say with truth that it had done something worthy of the crisis and of its own splendid position.

WITCHCRAFT.

(*From the Times, June 20.*)

A somewhat singular case has just been tried at the Central Criminal Court, and decided in a manner which requires, we think, some comment. A young man, named Charles Tallbrook, was charged with assaulting and wounding Mary King, a feeble old woman, his own grandmother. He attacked her in her room as she was dressing herself, cut her about the forehead with a razor, and beat her head with a stick. Such an attack on so weak and helpless a creature was nearly proving fatal, but Mrs. King did ultimately recover, and the prisoner was accordingly indicted for "feloniously wounding with intent to murder." Of this crime he was found guilty, and when we add that he was sentenced to penal servitude for life it will, probably, be thought that he has received no more that his deserts. Of the justice, however, of this conclusion we have some doubts. That the prisoner committed the offence is beyond question; indeed, he acknowledged as much, but he defended himself by a plea which, to all appearance, was sincerely urged, and which merits some consideration.

His justification was that the old woman had bewitched him. He said that she had acquired power over him by her "devilish arts," and that she had done him great harm. That, of course, would be no kind of excuse for his attempt to murder her, but he proceeded to assert that he attempted nothing of the kind. He declared that what he wished was, not to kill her, but to "draw her blood." If he could "see her blood," it would, he thought, destroy her power over him, and he assaulted her, therefore, for this purpose and with this intent only. Now, the first question is whether the prisoner was really and truly labouring under this impression, and it certainly appears from the evidence that such was actually the fact. He gave that account of his conduct not only on his trial, but at the time of the offence. He made the same statement, when first arrested, to the policeman who took the charge, and the policeman repeated it to the Court. He persisted in it from first to last as he stood in the dock, asserting that it was "the fact of the matter," and offering to forfeit his life if the old woman did not "work at witchcraft." He represented to the Court that two hundred years ago such a person as his grandmother "would have been put to death without ceremony," and left it to be inferred that he had ample warrant for the milder penalty with which, in imagined self-defence, he had visited her. The circumstances of the act, too, tend to confirm the truth of his statement. It is hardly to be supposed but what he could have killed the poor old creature if such had really been his intent, and the reader who collects anything of the old legends of witchcraft will recognize the traditional method of proceedings in the account given of the attack. To disarm a witch it was held necessary not only to draw blood, but to draw it "above the breath," and the prisoner accordingly cut at the poor woman's forehead. He would hardly have used his weapon in that way had his design been to kill.

We think, therefore, that the prisoner's delusion in this respect was established, and the Judge seemed to be of the same opinion. Mr. Baron Bramwell, who tried the case, accepted apparently the statement of the prisoner as far as it went, and put it in a particular form before the jury. Nothing whatever had been said about insanity, but, although that plea had not been raised, the Judge, nevertheless, explained to the jury the true bearing of the law upon the point. In fact, his Lordship appeared to consider that the prisoner in alleging the motives of his crime had spoken the truth, and that it consequently became a question whether a man who thus believed in witchcraft, and acted on his belief, could be held to be of sound mind and accountable for his proceedings. The jury, with an issue thus limited before them, pronounced against the prisoner, and with some reason. We do not think the man was mad, or that he did not know what he was about. We do think, however, that he attacked the woman without any intent to kill, and that murder was not in his design. He acted under the influence of a delusion, and with the purpose simply of "drawing blood" by way of getting protection against a "power" of which he was afraid.

If it be said that an assault of this kind amounts to "felonious wounding," and that the law cannot recognize any aberration, short of insanity, as excusing such an offence, the argument may be tenable; but might not the circumstances be considered, nevertheless, in mitigation of sentence? The prisoner, it must be owned, does not seem to have been a good character. He had refused to work, and had thrown himself on his mother and grandmother for support. It was in evidence, however, that he had been a soldier, and had been discharged with a pension, notwithstanding his youth, so that he might have been incapacitated for labour. Still, his grandmother admitted that he had never quarrelled with her, and no attempt was made to show that he could have been actuated by any motives beyond those alleged. He had nothing whatever to gain by the old women's death; he only hoped to get a release from her fancied power by drawing her blood. In resorting to this act he committed a grave offence, no doubt, but was it an offence as grave would have been a deliberate attack with intent to murder? Short of the capital penalty of the law, his sentence could not have been heavier than it was, whereas his crime, as it appears to us, was

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