HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

PO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET FROM THE 1st OF MARCH .- A Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premi

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUP. LAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized room, suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office: and in Bakehouse Lane a GODOWN. Apply to Bombay, 16th March 1864.

TO LET.—For the Season "Ewart's Lodge" newly built on the Louisa Peint, Matheran Hill. And Two Godowns in Mody Street. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS. No. 9, Church Gate Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

15.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.

including postage.

For half a year in advance, delivered in Town.

including postage.

For three mouths in advance, delivered in Town.

including postage.

For one month, delivered in Town.

including postage.

For one month, delivered in Town.

Single Copy for Cash.

Back Numbers

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofnasil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING. Contract Bates may be learned on application at the fice, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON. (To sail in April.) THE superior A. 1 Ship "OCTA-VIA," 914 Tons Register, F. Bris-row, Commander, has excellent first-class Cabin accommodation for a limited ther of Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., ombay, 18th March 1864 Agents Ship Octavia.

FOR LONDON. (To SAIL IN MARCH.)
MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite M. Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861
Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. Livesay,
Commander, has very superior accommosengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon,
and Passage apply to

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship Salamanca
Bomber, 16th February 1864. FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch.

For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship
3/3 in veritas "LANCASTRIAN,"
lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars
apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co. STEAM TO KURRACHEE

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch their new Screw Steamer NADA, 889 Tons, Captain MATHES, Exer Fright or Passage apply to For Freight or Passage apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co., 26th March 1864. STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navi-HE British India Steam Navi-gation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 394 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain Cottier, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on FRIDAY, the Ist April, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers calling at Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cachin and Colombo. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras via Beypore by this opportunity.

The Steam Ship ARABIA, 1100 Tons, 250 H. P., Esptain HAMLIN, will be despatched for the Malabar Coast, Madras and Calcutta on 15th April at noon.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 tons, 130 H. P., Captain Day, will be atched to the Persian Gulf 12 hours after the arrival o English meil, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, hing at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, the and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement

STEAM TO KURRACHEE. THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited)
Screw Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 800 tons, 160 H. P., Captain
patched to Kurrachee, with Cargo

ill be despatched at 4 P. M. engers, on 4th April at 4 P. M. W. NICOL & Co., Agents. STEAM TO SURAT. THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. MONLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bezar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Rombay. 29th March 1864.

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River
Steam Navigation Company
(Limited) will dispatch a Steamer
from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every
TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:— DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.) THE Bombay Coast and River
Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as
following to the Malabar Coast twice a

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

age, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned. FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864. OVERLAND ROUTE via TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Sucz.) THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S
MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Sucz. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the autiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of fieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the mpany employ on this line their best Steamers, built pressly for this service, and with special reference to accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an extremed Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the weller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques d interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is comete throughout.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is comte throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been congrably modified and need not cause any apprehension of ng vexations or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to examers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to ich the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Snez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage kets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and ieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a liberal table and steard's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, first-class £15; and-class £10; children under 10 years at half fare; done 2 years free. Reduced fares for FAMALES, consisting no less than three members travelling together; first-class 2 7/3 per head; second-class £8.5 per head. Railway kets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of issengers by the P. and O. Co., first-class £7, second-class 198.; children over 3 and under 10 years at half fare, or further particulars, apply to

or further particulars, apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

s by the Overland route via Trieste can have Ports vised for Austria and Prassia by the unA. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per MAR-TABAN, from Clyde, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 21st March 1864. Agents ship Martaban.

CONSIGNEES of cargo, per ship HAVE-LOCK, Captain GANDY, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their goods without delay, other-wise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after their once leaving the deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents for Captain Gandy.

Bombay, 21st March 1864:

MR. H. TRAVIS SIMPSON is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration from this date. Bombay, 26th March 1864. COMBER, SON & Co.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February 1864. TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL ers in Yorkshire and the West of England, and receive consignments of the Raw Material

WE beg to announce that we have from the W 1st instant commenced business as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.
GEO. PHILLIPS & Co.,
1st March 1864. 2, Hummun Street, Fort. CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF IN-

O DIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums deposited with the Bank for three months certain.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 11th March 1864. BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, D that Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will be allowed on Deposits for three months certain,

until further notice.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager. Bombay, 3rd March 1864. THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND 1 JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until fur-

sits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.

W. F. WESCHE,

Bombay, 14th March 1864.

Acting Manager. FUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS'

HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND
WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given,
that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of
this Company, will be held at the Company's Mill at
Tardeo, on THURSDAY the 31st instant, at 4° clock P.M.,
for the transaction of the following business, viz:—
To receive the Directors' half yearly report.
By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 12th March 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSO-CIATION (LIMITED.) ધો બાંબે ડરેડીંગ એડ બેકીંગ આશાયીએશંન લીમી ટેડ.

THE first Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Association, will be held at the
office of the Association No 9, Church Street, Fort, on
Friday the 1st April, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the
despatch of the following business:—
1st. To submit the accounts of the Association, made
up to 31st December 1863, with the Directors' and
Auditors' reports, and to consider the propriety of declaring a dividend.
2nd. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring
by rotation.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.

With Fluted Iron Roller.

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his Patent-Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make adirect application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN,

Bury, Lancashire.

Orders forwarded through PEEL, CASSELS & Co. BANK OF BOMBAY —At a Special General

DANK OF BOMBAY —At a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank held under Section XL. of Act X. of 1863, on MONDAY, the 7th March, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon—

Present.

Gavin Steel, Esq., in the chair.

George Inverarity, Esq.
Brigadier General Tapp, C.B.
Walter Cassels, Esq.
Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart.
Cursetjee Furdonjee, Esq.
Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq.
Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq.
Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq.
Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.
Jehangier Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.
F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.
George Foggo, Esq.
The Secretary having read the notice as published in the

George Foggo, Esq.

The Secretary having read the notice as published in the Government Gazette and newspapers calling the Meeting, also the Section of the Bank Charter under which it was convened.

It was proposed by Walter Cassels, Esq., and seconded by Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the capital of the Bank be increased by the sun of Rupees 52,25,000 by the issue of five thousand two hundred and twenty-five new shares of Rupees one thousand each."

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that in accordance with the powers vested in the Directors by Section V. of Act X. of 1863, they have determined to raise the new capital by issuing new shares in the following manner:—

manner:—
1st.—That one share be allotted and offered to each
Proprietor at par for every two old shares which he may
hold on the first of October one thousand eight hundred
and sixty-four, such new shares to be issued as hereinafter stated.

2nd.—That the amount of new shares shall be paid be

hold on the first of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, such new shares to be issued as hereinafter stated.

2nd.—That the amount of new shares shall be paid by instalments as under, viz.

Rupees 300 on or before the 1st of October 1864.

Do. 300 do. 1st November 1864.

Do. 406 do. 1st December 1864.

3nd.—That upon all instalments paid up on account of the new shares from the first of October to the thirty-first of December, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of payment will be allowed.

4th.—That any Proprietor failing to pay the several instalments within fifteen days of the due dates respectively shall be charged interest thereon at twelve per cent. per annum from the due date until payment.

5th. That if all the instalments together with any interest which may be due on the same respectively shall not be paid on or before the thirty-first day of December one shousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it will be in the discretion of the Directors to cancel the allotment and to forfeit any instalment or instalments which may have been paid in respect thereof, and thereupon to reallot or dispose of the Share as they may think fit.

6th. That when and as soon as all the instalments of each new share (with any interest due in respect thereof) shall have been paid the Directors will issue to the Proprietor the new share in exchange for the receipts for the instalments.

7th. That if any Proprietor shall hold on the 1st day of October 1864 an odd number of shares the Directors will give him in respect of the old share a memorandum entitling the holder to one half interest in an allotment of one new share if and when, the same shall be issued, and a proviso will be endorsed hereion that the same must be presented at the Bank by the Former of share the Directors will sisse to the Proprietor presenting the same one new share. The holder of any such memorandum will be required to pay one half the amount of the said instalments and also interest as above mentioned. If two of such

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and umerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.-From and after the 1 Ist April, proximo, the Offices of the "Comptoir Escompte de Paris Agency," will be at No. 8 Rampart tow, next to the Oriental Bank Corporation. Row, next to the Oriental Bala Corporation of the Superintendent of Marine, GEO. INGLE, Secretary. Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th March 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.

Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo a To CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—
Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and
prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur,"
care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of
years certain premises which he desires to have built
for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind,
and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold in Lots on the 1st April at Takid Boodroog, about 14 miles from Egutpooree, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 33,000 Teak Rafter Poles. Particulars of the Sale can be ascertained from the Ahmednuggur Collector's Office, 22nd March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANK-ING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Directors have resolved to allow holders of the original Shares or to their transferees, to pay on or before the 31st instant, for the new Shares with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 5th instant.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 12th March 1864. instant. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager. Bombay, 12th March 1864.

N. B.—The Bank will be closed on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th instant, on account of the Holee and Easter Holidays.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.) વેશતરન ઇનદી આં શીય કમયેની લીમીતેદ. NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Com-N pany are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Cortificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Managers and Treasure No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864. TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.) ની નાવેલી પરેંચ કેમપેના લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Secretaries and Treasurers No. 12, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864. ONE HUNDRED RUPEES REWARD.-Lost ONE HUNDRED RUPEES REWARD.—Lost or stolen in or about the month of September last, a Certificate for one share in the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, registered No. 336 in the name J. F. Spencer, Esq. All and every persons and person are and is hereby cautioned against purchasing the said share or otherwise dealing therewith.

Any one who shall within 14 days from this date bring the said certificate or give such information to the undersigned as will lead to its recovery will receive the above reward. Due information of the loss of the Certificate has been given to the Secretary of the said Company.

No further reward will be offered.

Authorst Manocklall, Athis firm near Khara Koowa, Bombay, March 1864.

Bombay, March 1804.

DOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a register has been opened
at the Office of the undersigned for the transmission of
fully paid up shares, the undersigned will deliver the necessary certificates in exchange for the certificates and
Banker receipts already held by Shareholder on the production of a deed of transfer duly executed. No certificate
can under any circumstances be issued, unless the amount
which it represents has been fully paid.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for the Bombay Gas Company (Limited.)
Bombay, 28th March 1864.

2nd. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.

3rd. To elect two Auditors for the year, 1864, and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors, COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.

With Fluted Iron Roller.

WHE Patenties in introducing this Gip to Pulp.

chaser on payment of an extra rate of 8 annas per candy
4. Wood will only be delivered on cash payment at the Depot.

5. The wood will be weighed in the presence of the purchaser, and no after complaints regarding weight will 6. A ticket certifying weight and charges will be given 7. The Depot will be open daily from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M.
W. WILLIAMS. Assistant Conservator of Forests, Tanna. 18th March, 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Office of the Collector of Municipal Taxes has been removed from No. 8 to No. 4, Hornby Row.
Bombay, 17th March 1864.

ચ્યાશીશ પદલવાની જાહેર ખપર. મી જાની શોષલ ટાકશનાં કલેક ટરતી આ રીચ કા ટે કાંઠન ૰૮) માં વાલાં ઘેર મઘેથી ન ૰૪) થા વાલાં ધેરમાં લઇ ગીચ્યાછે.

મુમબઇ તારીખ ૧૭ મી મારંચ ૧૮૬૪. जागा बद्बय्याची जाहिरांत.

कलेकटर आफ मनीश्रीपाच टाकस्त्री क चेरी नंबर क पासुन नंबर 8 शारनबी री येथे ने जी आहे. इ बद्दे तारीख १७ मार्च वन १८६४.

DOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE TO TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FIREWOOD CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS in writing will be received at this Office for the Bamboos and Timber felled on this Company's Contracts at North Ganara up to 1st April, proximo.

This District is noted for its superior Bamboos as well as for the Timber suitable for Firewood purposes.

Easy communication can be had for native craft of 100 tons burthen to Mullapoor, 40 miles up to Kaleenuddee. The Timber must be taken from off the Company's works as it now lies by the purchaser.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Further particulars may be learned at the Company's Offices on application to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors, Bombay, 26th March 1864. A. CUMMING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery at his Office on THURSDAY the 28th April next at 1 o'clock P. M. for the supply of WOOLLENS in such quantities as may, from time to time, be required during a period of 12 months commencing from the 1st August next.

Tenders to be forwarded to this office in sealed envelopes marked "Tenders for the supply of Woollens," and they will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 28th April next.

Tenders are required to show the lowest rate at which each article will be supplied of the best quality for prompt payment. payment. Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 200 two hundred which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement, and a deposit of Rupees 2,000 two thousand will be required from the person whose tender is accepted for the due performance of the agreement.

No reason will be given for the rejection of any tender. The form of agreement to be entered into with lists of the articles required can be seen, and any other particulars scertained at this office daily, Sundays excepted.

NEW GAMES FOR AMUSEMENT.	IN AND OUT-DOOR
Croquet Armstrong Gun Conjuring Tricks in Boxes Circassian Pussle Parlour or Lawn Bowls The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads Boxes of Puzzles Troco or Lawn Billiards Bowling Green Bowls The Boat Puzzle The Tournament The "In statu quo Chessboard" The Portable B. C. D. Board Staunton Chess Men Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle German Billiards Historical Loto Numerical Puzzle The Game of Squails ""Non Plus	", Decimal Puzzle The Rotatory Gammon Anut Sally "Ringolette "Russian Bear Hunt "English Loto "Targetta "Red, White, and Blue Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris "Game of War "Puff and Dart "Schimmel or Bell and Hammer, "Schimmel or Bell and Hard Lines "Tarveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World. "Oxford University Boat Race. Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights. "A & Co., Limited,) Bombay 12.
D (LIMITED) have just r KIT by THURSTON & Co. with Pockets and Covers for Best Ash Cues in tin cases.	ory and warranted (sizes 12, 24, 21-16th, and 21.)

FOR SALE.

NOW READY, THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.
Pric Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

PHE greatest care has been exercised to rende the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great ariety of useful matter, after before published has been ntroduced. introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-carned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kintrocliee.—Mr. Walter Meiklejohn; Poona, Mr. Cowasjee Fornoonsjee.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st. December 1863. BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.
ESPERANCE & HANNAH. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.-For really J. good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and mode rately priced HATS, please call at ESPERANCE & HANNAH. NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2

or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply ESPERANCE & HANNAH. FOR SALE.—A fine upstanding, high caste 5 year old, Iron Grey Arab Horse, fifteen hands high, with great power and fine action, would make a grand Cavalry Charger. Price Rs. 1,575. A certificate of soundness will be given. Also, a very powerful dark brown Arab Horse, 5 years old, about 14-1 high, with black points Price Rs. 200. To be seen at Mr. CLEMENTS, Veterinary Surgeon Commission Stables, Byculla. 26th February 1864.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL have just rereceived per Myrtle and other ships, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes, Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping. Fire Brick and Fireclay.

Portable Steam Engines, by Claxton and Shuttleworth Bar and Plate Iron.

Joiners, Engineers and Contractors, Tools, &c. &c. Metal Mart, Borree Bunder, February 1864.

POR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao,
BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Guierathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly
fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.
Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.
Gospels of Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per
copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee.
Parsi-Guierati New Testament, price 8 annas.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY. MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following extra supply of Letts' DIARIES have just been received Letts' Diary No. 2 H. No. 3 No. 8 No. 8 No. 8 With Lock and Key. No. 9 No. 10 No. 11 No. 12 No. 13 No. 31 Scribbling. No. 32 Interleaved. No. 35 Do. No. 8 and 9. Russia Covers to Nos. 8 and 9.

THACKER, VINING & Co. Rampart Row.

ON COMMISSION SALE. ON COMMISSION SALE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received on Commission Sale an Ivory carved Chess Board purchased from the Exhibition of 1862 where it gained the prize, and the only one of its kind mane or likely to be made except to special order. It is manufactured of the best African Ivory with squares of Ivory and Ebony: the Chessmen are red and white Ivory, Staunton patterns. Price of Board and Men Rs. 590.

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A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087,

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A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised marginal design set with pearls the centre a latter are set.

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Ditto, No. 1071

Ditto, ditto, with stone centre, No. 1,071

Ditto, double drop twisted knot, No. 1,312

Ditto, ditto, rich floral design, No. 1,012

Ditto, enchased drop, No. 1,021

Ditto, scroll designed set with garnets crosswise, No. 1,022 EAR DROPS.

A double Locket richly enchased, ornamented with blue enamelled garter inlaid with 20 pearls, No. 1,034. A chased pocket book pocket containing spaces for four portraits, No. 1,007.

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Bright gold Book Lockets for 2 pertraits, Rs. 5, Rs. 8, Rs. 10.8...

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Do. 1858

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Best Mixed Southong and Pekoe,
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JOHN BROUGHTON, General Manager.

General Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 28th

March 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

GREATION OF £2,040,000 FURTHER CAPITAL.

The Committee of Directors hereby intimate to the Shareholders in India that under the guarantee of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, and pursuant to the Company's Act of Parliament it has been resolved to issue further Capital required for the general purposes of the Company to the extent of £2,000,000 in 100,000 Shares of £30 each bearing interest at 5 per cent.

It is hereby notified that the alloment of such new shares will be made to the shareholders in India on the register at this date in rateable proportion and a Deposit of £2 or Rs. 21-13-1 per share must be paid at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 23rd April next.

A letter of allotment with directions for payment and a form of receipt will be forwarded to each shareholder.

By order.

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the passing events in the Masonic World, to record the proceedings of the different Lodges and Chapters in Western India, to give an impetus to the extension of the Order, to advocate the Cause of Masonic Charity, to en-courage usefulness, impart instruction, and in every way promote the interests of the Fraternity. CONTENTS OF No. I. OURSELVES .- A MASONIC TEMPLE FOR BOMBAY .- A

OURSELVES.—A MASONIC TEMPLE FOR BOMBAY.—A ASONIC WIDOWS' AND ORPHAN'S PENSON FUND FOR OMBAY; its necessity and feasibility considered.

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ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM
THE 21ST MARCH TO THE 27TH MARCH 1864. Standard Ba-Thermome-rometer corrected. Wet Bulb Thermome-ter in the Thermome-ter. 10 4 6 1 6 1 E N N N P.M. A.M. P.M. 21 29.899 29.815 72.8 85.5 69.7 72.2 None. None 22 29.932 29.826 73.4 83.8 69.0 72.0 " " 23 29.940 29.849 73.2 82.6 70.9 73.7 " " 24 29.915 29.810 71.8 83.2 69.1 73.0 + 10 " " 26 29.946 29.841 74.4 85.6 70.0 73.0 None. " Mar. 21.-Circi and cirro cumuli scattered about in the 22.—Partially clouded with cirri and cirro cumuli.

 Cirri scattered around hor in the morning.
 Densely clouded with cirri and cirro cumuli.
 Partially clouded with cirri and cirro cumuli. LATEST DATES RECEIVED.
 Mar. 21
 KURBACHEE
 Mar.

 Mar. 15
 LAHORE
 Mar.

 Mar. 22
 LONDON
 Mar.

 Feb. 26
 MAURITHUS
 Jan.

 Feb. 12
 MADRAS
 Mar.

 Mar. 22
 MALTA
 Jan.

 Mar. 24
 MALTA
 Jan.
 CALCUTTA ... | Jan. 6 | Oudh | Mar. 22 | Mar. 18 | Punjaub | Mar. 19 | Penang | Mar. 19 | Mar. 22 | Rangoox | Mar. 32 | Jan. 19 | Suez. | Mar. 14 | Sisoapobe | Mar. 4 |

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1864.

Ir the news given in our latest English telegram, that Austria has agreed to the continu-ance of military operations in Jutland, be confirmed, a European war has, we fear, become in evitable. What lends probability to the news is the evidence supplied by the home papers of the 3rd inst, that the hopes which England's proposal of a conference had suggested were quite baseless. The mere proposal was in itquite baseless. The mere proposal was in it-self a sign of weakness, being a sort of feeble foreible attempt on the part of the English Government to show that, although they dared neither support the aggression of Prussia and Austria, nor fight for the independence of Den-mark, they still had a foreign policy left, and could exert some influence over the conduct of continental affairs. If Napoleon's intended Congress, which would at least have sat while all the great powers of Europe were still at peace, must according to Earl Russell's own showing have ended in war, what better fate could the Foreign Minister have anticipated for a Conference which to be composed of the representatives of states which are irreconcileably at variance with regard to the very first elements of the question of which that Conference was to treat? Austria and Prussia professed indeed their readiness to abide by the treaty of 1852; but their acts contradicted their words when, to the "violent outrage" (to use Lord Palmerston's words) of invading Schleswig after the King of Deumark

had given a distinct promise to carry the treaty into effect, they added the still more violent outrage of invading the Danish province of Jutland. The German Diet, mad with the desire of nationality, were almost ready to quarrel with Austria and Prussia for not going far enough, and craved nothing less than the dismemberment of the kingdom of Denmark and the incorporation of the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig with Germany. France, while making a merit of her adherence to the treaty of 1852, frankly admitted it to be her opinion that that treaty was quite useless, and for the rest seemed to be content to remain quiet, watching the turn of events and taking a malicious satisfaction in the troubles which England seemed to have at Committee reported against bill authorizing of events and taking a malicious satisfaction in the troubles which England seemed to have at last brought upon herself by her modern habit

of officious and timid intermeddling. When cipal parties to that treaty, how could the English Government expect that a Conference having for its base the condition that "the integrity of Denmark should be res-pected" would seem to Europe a practicable mode of solving the Dano-German question? Such a condition involves too much for the Federal Diet, and too little for Denmark, which latter power might reasonably fear *that her so-called "integrity" might be made compatible if not with the complete separation, political and dynastic of Schleswig-Holstein from the Kingdom, at least with the maintenance of the Duchies (in accordance with the wishes of Anstria and Prussia) as a distinct State united only in the person of the sovereign by a personal tie

to the Danish Crown.

The result has answered these expectations The proposal of a conference has been pityingly acquiesced in by France, the Ministerial journals affirming that no good could come of it, but that the Emperor's Government, with its usual magnanimity, was anxious to see England overcome peacefully, if that were possible, the difficulties with which she was beset. It has been accepted with contemptuous indifference by Prussia and Austria, which, elated with their military successes, refused even to evacuate
Jutland or suspend hostilities while the negotiations were going on ; and it has been rejected by the Federal Diet, and without doubt by Denmark also. And let it not be said that, when England, Austria, Prussia, and France are agreed, the willingness of Denmark and the Diet to send representatives to the Conference is of little moment.

The Diet has already surprised Europe and avenged its exclusion from the treaty of 1852 by commen.

of satisfying the claims in question. cing a war which all the great Powers of Eu rope had entered into a solemn engagement to prevent. Again, the example of Turkey in 1853 shows what even so weak a power as Denmark can do, when it has right on its side. It will can do, when it has right on its side. It will be remembered that, at one period of the negotiations which preceded the Crimean War, all the great powers, France, Russia, England, Prussia, and Austria had come to a perfectly satisfactory mutual understanding as to the terms factory mutual understanding as to the terms on which peace might be preserved, and that nevertheless Turkey broke through all this ela-borate net work of diplomacy by simply re-jecting the terms proposed and declaring her determination to make war against Russia with or without allies. As at that time France and England, though they would have preferred peace, were compelled to follow the lead of peace, were compelled to follow the lead of Turkey, and go to war in order that the balance of power in Europe might not be disturbed, so we believe that the English Government of to-day, however solicitous it may be for peace, will not be able to refuse assistance to Denmark, should the two great German Powers endeavour to destroy the independence

Powers endeavour to destroy the independence of that little kingdom by conquering Jutland. The strong feeling of the English nation in favour of the Danes has hitherto been restrained and kept down by a dread of giving France an opportunity to acquire a decided preponderance on the continent during the conflict between the on the continent during the connect between the German powers and England, as well as by the wish of the leaders of both the political parties to show deference for the opinions of the Queen, which are known to be so favourable to Germany that Her Majesty is reported on good authority to have struck out with her own hand a paragraph in the speech from the Throne which appeared to be too partial to Denmark. But the temper of the people, which is always in critical times as faithfully reflected in Parliament as the changes in as early as possible. Mofussil orders to be accompanied by a remittance, including postage and packing 2 as. per of Commons. The majority of one in the division on the ministerial proposal for reducing the military strength of the country by not calling out the Yeomanry this year has no doubt warn-

> Our readers will be gratified to learn, from the telegrams which we publish to-day, that the great enterprize of laying the Persian Gulf cable has been successfully completed as far as the head of the Gulf. We shall no doubt hear within a day or two that the cable has been laid up the river to Bussora. The skill and energy shown in the execution of this work are above all praise. Letters from Bussora inform us that Colonel Kemball had succeeded in temporarily at least quieting the Arabs, and that the engineers in charge were making rapid progress with the land line to Bagdad. Operations had been checked for a time by the failure of some of the insulators, which were made of cast iron, to stand the strain of the wires; but other insulators have been sent up from Bombay, and the line, completing telegraphic communication from London to Bombay, ought to be finished in the course of the next fortnight.

ed Lord Palmerston that [the nation, however

loyal, will not be for ever content to let its for-

eign policy be guided by the caprices of royalty

WE hear that the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh does not leave India for a month to come, though his name is down in the list of passengers by the present mail. His Highness will remain to complete the work for which he came to this country.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

THE PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPH The following series of important telegrams, which detail the successful laying of the Telegraph Cable from Bushire to the head of th Gulf, reached us yesterday afternoon:—
BUSHIRE, MARCH 23RD.
Laid cable from Mussendom to this place.

Everything in the best possible order. Line tests excellently.

Tweed empty and going to Bombay. Shall start in a day or two hence to head of the Gulf, laying from the Assaye.

All the party well. MARCH 27тн, 6 л.м. We are now laying cable from this ship (Assaye) between Bushire and Fao (?) Tab, at the head of the Gulf. All going well, and we shall reach latter place this evening.

BOARD SHIP," FAO (?) TAB, HEAD OF PERSIAN GULF (THROUGH KURRA-**СНЕЕ)** Макси 27ти 9 р.м. Cable laid from Bushire to this place, 140

niles, with perfect success. Last section even better than others. Nine hundred miles in all from Gwadur here. All working and testing magnificently. All the party well.

H. E. the Governor has received the following Telegram from Colonel Stewart from Fao dated the 28th instant 4 A.M.:—
"Cable ship just anchored the last section" best of all, several days required to complete

shore connection over long mud flats, but submarine line is complete, no communication with shore as vet."

. LATEST FROM ENGLAND. Special for the "Bombay Gazette."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4TH MARCH, In the House of Commons yesterday, Sir Charles Wood said he was opposed to the coin-

Exemption valid for one year only.

Committee reported against bill authorizing Chase to sell gold. LONDON, 7th March 5 p.m.. Latest dates from New York, 24th January. Southern accounts announce that the Federals have been repulsed with great loss at Grand

The National Executive Committee nominate Mr. Chase for the Presidency.

It is asserted that Austria has consented the continuation of operations in Jutland. Fair Dhollera, 221d.; dull. 7lb. 40in. Shirtings, 17s. 6d.; flat

(PRIVATE TELEGRAM.) LONDON, 5TH MARCH, EVENING, Cotton, very quiet. No change in prices. Arrived.—Barbara, Salsette.

LIVERPOOL, 7th Feb. 11-50 A.M. Cotton, dull. Continental politics look bad. Look for lower prices.

MILITARY LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent).

(From our own Correspondent).

I HAVE an interesting but indefinite piece of intelligence to communicate arising out of the report of the commission appointed to enquire into the grievances of the officers of the Indian army. In answer to a question in the House, Sir Charles Wood stated that the question of a remedy for the hardships which he admitted existed was occupying his most earnest attention and that he had placed himself in communication, with the Indian Council and the Horse Guards authorities with a view to devising some means of satisfying the claims in question.

The services of the New Zealand force have

been recognised by the bestowal of a K. C. B. ship on General Cameron and some eight or ten Brevet Majorities on different officers who have distinguished themselves in the late operations. attributable to the fact that prisoner and wit-nesses all received Indian pay and allowances during their stay in England. I forget whether reher with ance of 30,000 for Paris, so great a demand was there for

In the last Gazette Major Wugmann, former have been quite sharp enough if that officer had been allowed to make his own arrangements for going upon half pay. As it is not only are Major Swindley's professional prospects ruined, but he is in addition virtually mulcted in a heavy fine. Captain Weir has been permitted to exchange making his own arrangements, and he is now negotiating for that purpose. Lieut, Fitzsimon is also to exchange under, I believe,

the same circumstances.

I have to record the somewhat sudden death of Major General Sutton commanding the Dover Garrison, who expired at that place on the 22nd Garrison, who expired at that place on the 22nd February, and has been buried with military honours. By his death Colonel Scott, Lieutenant Governor of the Royal Military College Sandhurst, obtains his promotion. There is good hurst, obtains his promotion. There is good reason to believe that he will be appointed to the Lieutenant Governorship of Guernsey.

It is supposed that Col. Yorke who was badly wounded in the charge at Balaklava will suced Col. Crutchley helsea, which post the latter vacates on his pro

Edinburgh of Lieutenant General Thomas obert Swinburne of Pontope Hall, in the 68th Another death which will probably interest your readers more than the one above mentioned has just taken place under very awful circumstances. On the 29th February Colonel Henry Brown, late E. I. Company's Service, was on the top of an ominbus when he suddenly fell back. It being supposed that he was intoxicated, he was taken to the police station and his name

motion to Major General.

I have to record the death on the 29th February

top of an ominbus when he suddenly fell back. It being supposed that he was intoxicated, he was taken to the police station and his name entered on the charge sheet. It soon however became evident that he was suffering from illness and not the effects of drink, so he was placed in a cab and taken to his lodgings in Regent Street, where he shortly after expired. The cause of his death was apoplexy.

The following Generals are very ill, and, as they are all Colonels of regiments, their deaths would place a good deal of patronage at the disposal of the Horse Guards. The officers in question are General Pigott, 4th Dragoon Guards, General Robbins, 80th Regiment, General Sir John Fitzgerald, 18th Regiment, and Lieutenant General Mansell, 68th Regiment.

Encouraged by the success of the exhibition of Art and Industry lately held by the 12th Regiment at Dublin, a similar experiment is to be tried at Aldershot. The scheme is under the patronage of Sir John Pennefather, and the principal officers of the camp. The exhibition is to take place early in June and to be held in the club house.

During the next two years a very considerable ub house. During the next two years a very considerable

number of the ten years men enlisted in such abundance during the Crimean war will have abundance during the Crimean war will have completed their term of service. In some seven battalions, I am given to understand, the loss will amount to about 160 per battalion.

An order regulating medical attendance on the wives, servants, and children of officers, non-Commissioned officers, and privates has just been issued. It is of a most objectionable character and calculated to seriously affect the interest of and calculated to seriously affect the interest of the army, one of its provisions being that medical attendance cannot be claimed in cases of childbirth unless where the services of a midwife or medical practitioner cannot be obtained. Truly the army is not so well paid that its members can afford to lose any of the very few contingent advantages

they now enjoy.

The army estimates come on to-night. In my last I gave you an outline of the proposed reduc-tions and alterations. I shall therefore confine myself now to stating that the total cost will

wished now to stating that the total cost will be £5,700,000 being only a reduction of 750£ from that for the past year.

At the execution of the three Flowery Land pirates the other day an officer of the Life Guards received a sharp lesson on the subject of morbid curiosity. He and some friends had hired a room just opposite to Newgate and all the rest of the party prudently proceeded to occupy it at midnight the preceding night. "This gay cavalier more foolish by far" being anxious to combine comfort with curiosity did not arrive till seven in the morning, and on his reaching the spot was seized by the mob and after being well hustled was completely stripped. The ruffians were not however completely devoid of compassion towards the poor swell, for after satisfying their playful instincts they mercifully threw him his trousers and half a sovereign of his own money in order that he might refit.

A very sad case of depravity has lately come to my ears. The Hon'ble Mrs. ——the widow of Col. —— brother of Lord ——and formerly an officer of the Guards, who died in Belgravia during the eastern expedition, is in the habit an officer of the Guards, who died in Beigravia during the eastern expedition, is in the habit of being visited for immoral purposes by Mr. Barrington the upholsterer of St. James' Street. This commercial Lothario has been urged by the lady's friends to marry her, and thus repair as far as he is able the wrong he has done her. The dealer in tables is however a bilescapher and prefer the charms of love on philosopher, and prefers the charms of love on temporary lease to those of matrimony, and positively refuses. I cannot vouch for the truth of this sad story, but I heard it from one who would not deceive me, and is likely to be well would not deceive me, and is likely to be well informed. To-day's paper contains yet another instance of the licentiousness which is supposed by radicals to be the especial attribute of the army. In 1851, a Mr. Smith, owner of a house at Scarborough and a gentleman of independent means, married a Miss Mullins and lived on the

Cliftons as her husband's most intimate friend.
On the 16th September the unfortunate woman left the house on pretence of going to the circulating library and eloped with Captain Richards to London, where she resided sometime with him as his wife. Mr. Smith on hearing of the step she had taken wrote to urge her to consider the misery she would bring on herself, and begging her to leave Captain Richards. His letter was a most kind and manly one, and in it he offered to get her a house where she need never see him unless she liked. This offer the infatuated woman took no notice of, and shortly after left with Captain Richards for Zante where they are now residing. A decree of dissolution of marriage was pro-

I regret to state that the latest accounts eport Lord Gough as very much broken. A hort time ago the whole Dublin garrison at his request marched past his house at St. Helens near Dublin. He stood on his door steps to watch them and at the sight the old spirit of the veteran warrior flared up within him and he recovered for the time almost his former

A decree of dissolution of marriage was pro-nounced and damages awarded to the amount

Nothing new has taken place lately in Denmark with the exception of a reconnoissance in force by the Prussians at Duppel—a point on the main land opposite Alsen and where there are very strong intrenchments. The Danes were at first driven back but in the afternoon recovered their ground without having suffered very heavily. The Prussians boast loudly about this achievement and speak of their own loss having been incredibly small of their own loss having been incredibly small as well as of having captured a number of flags. These latter however now turn out to have been merely camp colours! and the affair is reduced to an out postaffair of insignificant dimensions. It is said that the Prussians are waiting for their heavy artillery and expect that its arrival will enable them to make a grand attack on the works about the 26th March. Today's telegram gives information of a skirmish near Fredericia between a squadron of Danish Dragoons and two squadrons of the enemy's Ca-Dragoons and two squadrons of the enemy's Ca-valry. In this affair the Danes, according to Copenhagen accounts, lost nine men wounded and missing, while the Germans suffered to the extent of two officers and twenty nine troopers taken prisoners. The Germans have crossed the frontier of Jutland but have effected nothing frontier of Jutland but have effected nothing worthy of note in that direction. In spite of the conference which will probably shortly take place to arrange the question of the Duchies, I do not foresee any likelihood of an approaching termination of the war. According to the Army and Navy Gazette, Denmark can set on foot in time of war an active army of 75,000 men besides time of war an active army of 75,000 men besides a reserve force of 50,000 men. General de Meza has been dismissed from the army.

There seems to be some probability of hosti-lities in the spring between Austria and Italy.

The Emperor has already assumed the personal command of the Lombardo Venetian Army which he has ordered to be raised to the war establish-

With a view to this contingency Mazzini has published a statement of the strength of the Austrian army by which it appears that, though on paper 600,000 men, its effective does not number more than 500,000 of whom a large proportion consists of Hungarians, Galicians, Bohemians, more than 500,000 of whom a large proportion consists of Hungarians, Galicians, Bohemians, and Roumanians on whose loyalty little dependence can be placed. He adds that for a War in Italy Austria could only dispose of 170,000 men whilst the Italians could bring 270,000 regular troops besides 30,000 volunteers under Garibaldi into the field. besides 30

There is a severe article in Colburn's U. S. Magazine called "non mi Ricordo" animadverting on Lieut. Fitzsimon's conduct.

POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW

(From our own Correspondent.) LIVERPOOL, 2nd March 1864. The German war which went so bravely at the outset has had a check, and the Prussians who were rather jealous of the Austrians' share of the fighting and what sorry glory they won are fretting and wasting round the formidable works fretting and wasting round the formidable works of Duppel. They have already made one attack and from their rough treatment do not seem in a hurry to repeat it: the lion is at bay and his den is not inviting. Meanwhile nothing certain has been learnt as to the ultimate intentions of the invaders, and all we know is that it is stated officially that Prussia and Austria are perfectly agreed. But it is to be feared that they have no fixed plan and will act according to the apparent chances of impunity, or as the pressure of Germany compels. They have, however, ventured upon another outrage which so far has only brought upon them the denunciations of Lord Palmerston: they have invaded Jutland for alleged strategic reasons and remonstrances Palmerston: they have invaded Jutland for alleged strategic reasons and remonstrances have only evoked explanations which were received with derisive cheers by the House of Commons. In the meantime Earl Russell, undaunted by a treatment which the opposition at least deem humiliating, has obtained the consent of Austria, Prussia, France and Russia to a conference, but there is to be no armistica! So commons. In the meantime Earl Russell, undannted by a treatment which the opposition at least deem humiliating, has obtained the consent of Austria, Prussia, France and Russia to a conference: but there is to be no armistice! So far Sweden has not replied and it is feared Denmark will decline to attend on the reasonable ground that, as the fortune of war varies, the basis of negotiation alters and no conference can be of service without a cessation of hostilities. These wise, wise, men, these Kings and Kaisers, why were they so proud as to despise the old woman adage of leaving well alone? For it would already seem that they have raised a storm which they may not be able to allay, that the fears expressed in my last are about to be realised, and that the match has already been laid to the hidden combustibles of Europe. The telegram this morning reads ominously, that an insurrection has broken out in Galicia, and that the province has been declared in a state of siege: martial law has been proclaimed in Cracow, and troops are marching rapidly upon the ancient republic. The same mysterious organization which has so long ruled Warsaw has given evidence of its existence and its power there also—taxes are levied, troops organized, and arms are said to be in readiness at places well known to the National Government. Meanwhile a note of alarm has been sounded from Italy also, the army of Venetia is being placed on a war footing, it is to be increased to 180,000 men and the command is assumed by the Emperor himself. And France is silent. But it is said her ironsides are being armed, she is generally ready when mischief is brewing. The dear little great men the German Princes have in the interum had a little congress of their own at Wurtzburg, in which they have abused everybody, threatened Prussia and Austria, voted the 'whole-hog or none-principle' and made themselves generally ridiculous. It is evident that the Danes will be speedly averaged. If you were to ask me whether England were likely to be involved in this qu

enters may count upon it.

In home news there is little to relate—Parlia-

In home news there is little to relate—Parliament works away and does a fair share of debating. Mr. Disraeli is frequent in his attacks upon the Ministry, but confines himself to ridicule and vituperation, and beyond a speech of Mr. Osborne who brought on almost a want of confidence debate nothing has been done seriously to embarrass the present holders of office.

I see you have an active and orthodox bishop in Bombay, his exploit reads strangely here I assure you. I know not what his opinion will be of the result of the great "Essays and Reviews" case, but the Lord Chancellor has reversed the decision given against Dr. Rowland Williams and Mr. Wilson. With reference to this, an epitaph on Lord Westbury has been circulatan epitaph on Lord Westbury has been circulating lately in the Inns of Court; and it may

muse if I quote it:-Amuse if I quote it:—

Richard, Baron Westbury

He was an emment christian

An energetic and successful statesman

And a still more eminent and successful Judge.

During his three years tenure of office

He abolished

The time honoured institution of the Insolvents' Court

The ancient mode of conveying land

And
The Eternity of Punishment.
Towards the close of his earthly carger
In the judicial committee of the Privy Council
He dismissed Hell with costs
and took away from the orthodox members of the Churc
of England
Their last hope of everlasting damnation.

The Benjar of Panishment
Two-the forms of Panishment
The forms of Panishment
Two-the f tween Paris and London have likely given rise to the rather improbable rumours current as to a speedy recognition of the new state by France. Certainly the South has fought well for it and deserves it: but I fear the reward is not yet. Meanwhile some ambassadors of affection from the North, in the shape of some members of the "Fenian Brotherhood," have appeared in the American uniform in Dublin, where they created a riot at a meeting convened by the young Irelanders to oppose the erection on College Green of a Statue to Prince Albert. The milder traitors, apparently because they were mild, though the O'Donoghue is a pretty fair sample of a rebel, the milder traitors were turned out in double quick time by the "Fenians," and a most beautiful fight ensued, with fists and shillelaghs. Dublin for the time is certainly disgraced.

lelaghs. Dublin for the time is certainly disgraced.

The Exchange in New York on London for bills of 60 days' sight is quoted at 175 to 176, and gold is at 61 premium.

Money is again cheaper and the tendency is still downwards. The Bank rate was reduced on the 25th ultimo to 6 per cent. and good bills are now done considerably cheaper than that in the open market. No doubt this comparative ease is in a measure attributable to the restriction of continental trade, but late enormous specie exports have had their effect and the course of foreign exchanges continues to favour us. A

of foreign exchanges continues to favour us. A well supplied money market is usually fruitful of new enterprises, and the present general tendency to speculation is amply encouraged by those ingenious gentlemen who make their living by the concoction of schemes. Professional actuaries, seedy lawyers, engineers with an idea and economists with a theory, perpetually call upon the public to get rich, and secretly advance a cherished hobby. That many of the schemes propounded are valuable and will be lasting—will be beneficial. e beneficial and as a consequence remunerative, o one can doubt, nor can there be a doubt on the other hand that many are preposterous in concep-tion and may be ruinous in results—even if noth-ing worse should be hinted in the matter. Some indeed are easily seen through, being evidently got up for no other purpose than for transferring to the shoulders of a company the "plant and materials" of a losing concern, and to afford the promoters some lucrative operations in the share

market.

This is bad, very bad, and it is bad enough also that bona fide enterprises, started with a legitimate object and a reasonable prospect, should be introduced in a manner to rouse general indignation and entrap thousands to a loss, by devices unusual and underhand if indeed not positively disgraceful. It is manifestly unfair to issue a prospectus advertising a certain number of shares for distribution and inviting applications, and thereafter to delay their issue as long as possibe and finally to allot to the general public a miserable moiety, at the same time burdening each allotment with the condition that the shares should be held for six months. But it amounts to something very like conspiracy when, having distributed more than half among themselves and their friends, and the remainder of the shares to friends of the second degree, clerks, servants &c., in every case with the above stimulation the directors. case with the above stipulation, the directors quietly buy up in the open market shares equal in number to two-thirds the original issue. equal in number to two-thirds the original issue. A fight in market between 'bulls' and 'bears' is all fair enough and the loser cannot grumble, but a proceeding like the above is very like something which bears a very ugly name. Such is the story of a certain Limited Shipping Company now the talk of the town: the stock exchange is of course smarting, and indignant accordingly, and it is yet a moot point whether a settling day will be granted, in which case all bargains will be off.

It may be interesting to mention that in 1863

It may be interesting to mention that in 1863 the number of new Companies started was 26 with a nominal capital of 100 millions sterling; of these 49 were mining Companies.

Insurance do. Manufacturing do. Banks Discount or Financial Societies

The Financial Societies have been very successful so far. They were new to England though not to Europe. Their introduction must do good and the wonderful progress of discovery and invention in all branches of human enterprise certainly warrants their operations, but their business is, to say the least, a risky one and it is to be regretted that the number of such Companies is still being added to; for a point may be reached when their increase must unduly stimulate credit.

However, every day sees a fresh scheme.

stimulate credit.

However, every day sees a fresh scheme launched, with an ambitious prospectus, imposing figures, and golden promises, and people will buy in spite of sagacious head shakings. Those who speak oracularly on this subject tell us that the speculative mania will increase during the next year, and the wise men prophesy awful things. Trade however is sound in the main and we must not listen too much to the proakers. Yet there are extravagant schemes afloat which must fail from inherent weakness. No one expects the Nova Zemble Steam Packet Company expects the Nova Zemble Steam Packet Company to flourish, or the middle ground Bank to pay in the long run, but yet cunning fellows will manage to send shares to a premium for a while, and we shall even reach a dividend and a bonus. Then we shall come to the public meeting and dinner-giving stage of the business: then the dinner-giving stage of the business: then the testimonial presenting stage when the great principle of 'claw me and I will claw you' will be illustrated—when Mr. Brown will get up a subscription plate for Mr. White and Mr. White will secure a return innings for Brown—and then—well and what then? Why Mr. White and Mr. Brown will retire to their 'chateaux en Espagne,' and if the concerns they leave go to the wall, all I can say is that it only proves that White and Brown were such devilish clever fellows that they couldn't be done without and i was a mistake to let them go.

And talking about testimonials, what a statue raising passion seems to have seized upon sundry worthy people in your good city! And if we have all made a lot of money and don't know what to do with it, why shouldn't we all raise statues to each other, or as Carlyle says "sink

statues to each other, or as Carlyle says "sink coal shafts" perhaps, or let us get up a Joint Stock Company to be called the "Mutual Admiration Society Unlimited:" and now that imitation bronze has been introduced, which Birmingham can give you for one-tenth the money, there is really no reason why every one should not have As I write I hear that a bill has been filed in

Chancery against the Australian and Eastern Steam Navigation Company, for losses sustained by a sale of shares made under promise of allotment, held out by the Company's prospectus. I also hear that a well known and charming local actress, a particular friend of one of the directors, holds a number of shares—of course under recovery agents to sell. under promise not to sell.

The "Great Eastern" has been sold at last; she was knocked down for £25,000, but the bonds upon her would make her cost about £80,000. She is cheap but dangerous: for it takes a little fortune to sweep her decks, and getting steam up sinks a capital! Why did not some Bombay Cræsus buy her? I believe if her paddles were taken off, and the screw used as auxiliary to a ship-rig, she would pay well in her paddles were taken off, and the screw used as auxiliary to a ship-rig, she would pay well in the Indian trade.

The Bank return last week shewed an increase

In General Produce markets there is no very new feature to notice.

Pig Iron continues to droop and wise men say it must still go down. Meanwhile the manufactured article is very steady, and the market is perhaps strengthened by rumours of a threatened strike in South Wales. Copper is officially quoted £5 lower, but it can be bought in the open market at £5 lower than that.

And meanwhile amid wars and rumours of wars and money making and money losing, the good town takes care to enjoy itself. Fancy balls are much the fashion this winter and last an inght one passed off with considerable success. While quietly writing at 9 P. M., my rooms were invaded and I had the honour of receiving It Louis XIII., Charles I., two Athenian Peasants, Conrad the Corsair, and a Breton countryman. In the midst of our hilarity, however, King Charles exclaimed "Oh! by Jove I've forgotten the door key!" and His Majesty had to cut it back to his royal lodgings for the bachelor's badge.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

CALCUTTA, 19TH MARCH.

THE all but instantaneous engulphment of a splendid first class ship on the "James and Mary shoal" has produced a paaic in commercial circles here and lent color to the speculations of those who predict a project for speedy realization of transferring the shipping business of the port of Calcutta to the Mutlah river. The Englishman and Hurkaru with a startling celerity of change vie with each other in advocating this scheme which, they have for years been so pertinaciously pelting with ridicule whenever it crossed their view. If one could be pardoned a metaphor of this sort in reference to Indian matters, we might say the ice is already broken. No less than six vessels are, it is said, now in the port of Camingtown, and the facilities of that port for loading and discharging are said to be I was going to say superior to those of Calcutta, but, seeing that we have none, I had better content myself with saying, very good. If it succeeds, Canningtown may be fairly entitled to the credit of having "lived down" an evil reputation and overcome by deeds a very great prejudice that bid fair to smother it. The following is the account of the catastrophe I have alluded to as given by our leading Journal. "The ship Waterloo, of 1243 tons burthen, and of about 22 feet draught, bound to Bombay, has been totally wrecked on the James and Mary to-day. She was proceeding down the river in tow of the tug steamer Fire Queen and got aground at the James and Mary at 15-33 r. M. yesterday, and during this day she was driven on to Hooghly sand by the tide and totally wrecked. The accident was very sudden, and fears were felt for the passengers and crew, but a telegram received this afternoon announces all safe except one seaman. The CALCUTTA, 19TH MARCH. fears were felt for the passengers and crew, but a telegram received this afternoon announces all safe except one seaman. The Queen Bee, another ship, is reported to be aground about the same locality, as the steamer Howrah which was towing her down has come up just now for help it is believed." To this account of the disaster by the Englishman, we have the following supplement a day or two after showing the suddenness of the catastrophe, "so rapidly did this ship capsize" says the account I am quoting, "that the Captain then on deck and in the act of signing a receipt book for a telegram was pitched over, the receipt book lost, and the boat alongside with the message was swamped." The terribly swift fate that has thus overwhelmed one ship, and the scarcely less certain doom impending over another, has, as I said, brought the Mutlah all of a sudden into fashion with the Calcutta world. We hear all sorts of

with the Calcutta world. We hear all sorts of accounts of its salubrity, and I should not be at all surprised at hearing within twelve months a sojourn at the mouth of the Mutlah prescribed as a substitute for the trip—the dreariest of trips—we pursue here under medical orders in running down on the pilot vessel to the ning down on the pilot vessel to As an additional illustration of the perils of our river, I may mention an alarming accident hap pily unattended by loss of life, which happened to one of our steam ferry boats here on Tuesday last. About noon the Gunga started from Armenian Ghat for the Howrah side with Armenian Ghat for the Howrah side with upwards of 150 passengers, among them several Europeans. A strong flood-tide and a southerly squall drove her some three miles up the stream. While vainly endeavouring to stem the stream, those on board were terrified by finding the ship was on fire. A scene described as one of intense terror and confusion ensued, and it was only by the ror and confusion ensued, and it was only by the vigorous exertion of the passengers and crew that the fire was got under. A "grand meeting" was intended to be held yesterday at the Town Hall in favour of a People's Park for Calcutta. The result showed with admirable effect the powers of cohesion on the Qui Hi community. The sheriff can call spirits from the vasty deep, but the results the speciment of the control of the c sheriff can call spirits from the vasty deep, but the response to such a call—at the appointed hour nobody—"a very small body of persons" as the report has it having arrived, the meeting was addressed with extreme brevity by a Mr. T. Dickens who "regretted the attendance of such a small number of persons which rendered it impossible to proceed with the resolutions intended to be moved." As nothing could be done in the absence of the Sheriff "who had been obliged to leave the Hall on account of another engagement, the only thing that could be done," the speaker observed, "was to appoint a committee to carry out the objects of the meeting." As the meeting had not given sign of any objects at all, I suppose the "Committee" will imitate the good old routine of helping some body who does not know what he wants to do to do it.

to do it.

The practical bull implied in the appointmen of the committee reminds me of the St. Patrick's dinner which came off with great success in the Town Hall on Thursday last under the presidency of Mr. Justice Levinge. The speeches were good as one might have expected, and admirably spiced with hibernicisms. You will see in the Hurkaru published on the morning of the 17th a full, true, and particular account of the proceedings Hurkaru published on the morning of the 17th a full, true, and particular account of the proceedings from this "very early Reporter." The skit is a very fair one, but some of the jokes, as for instance those relating to the Norman inflictions (an allusion to the severe sentences passed these last sessions by an otherwise most amiably inclined Judge) require local knowledge to be appreciated. Great fun was made during the evening about the relative merits of the real and the reported speech, the company being described as "still fighting when our Reporter left."

I have for some time been predicting the end of our joint stockcries, and have for some time been almost doubting my own predictions. Most of them held on bravely, and with less reprehensible motives than those of Jonah. I have from time to time beon proclaiming my surprise at the delay which occurred in their being overtaken by the Nemesis of over-speculation. A lot of them, however, are now all at once announced "in trouble," the great difficulty being among the tradesmen, who handed over their business to Joint Stock Company, (Limited,) getting the promised lakks so glibly spoken of in the prospectuses.

The Hurkaru of today touches on a grievance

the Indian trade.

The Bank return last week shewed an increase in the reserve of £708,842, and in the coin and bullion of £235,777.

£400,000 in Government Bills will be offered at the Bank to-day.

The Imperial Financial Society has been announced: capital 2 millions. Its object is specially 1 believe to promote works in India.

Cotton. The market is very quiet. All demand for the Continent has ceased: speculation is suspended, and the trade are chary buyers. Stocks however are only 180,000 bales and in spite of their cautious policy spinners on

and will doubtless form the basis of the general Bill.

I deeply grieve to report the death at the early age of 45 of the Hon'ble Henry Mills, the latest addition to our Bench in the High Court. Since his arrival some two months back he may fairly be said to have gained the good-will of every one with whom he came in contact in public or private life. It is barely I think three weeks since I met him at Government House at dinner when he expressed his delight at having as he said weathered the attacks of a climate he had heard such bad accounts of. His death occurred this morning.

LAHORE, 187H MARCH.

GENERAL Sir Neville Chamberlain came into the station yesterday morning under a salute of eleven guns; he seems to have quite recovered from his wound but his general health is indifferent. He was going home when the war broke out and only stopped to carry it through at the earnest request of the Government; he is now on his way to England, and I suppose his services as far as India is concerned are at an end. One cannot but regret that so distinguished an officer's last campaign should have been such an ill-judged affair; however, no part of the blamefrests on the General who was strongly opposed to the war from the first and afterwards to the way in which it was carried on.

The Commander-in-Chief's camp is also pitched here being on its way to Simla. His Excellency is over in Cashmere and will in a week or two proceed to Simla, which will this year be crowded. The Punjabees—I mean the English Punjabees—are going up en masse and no doubt Sir John will receive full particulars of their merits and expectations. Where the dispensar of situations is there will the needy and greedy be gathered. I am afraid the house proprietors in Murree will find this a very poor season. Even if Sir Robert goes there the case will not be greatly improved, and there is a talk of his going to Simla with the rest.

The trial of Mahomed Suffie the Amballa contractor for communicating with and assisting the enemy on the Frontier has not begun yet. A great many parties are implicated, and it seems to be the plan to catch them all as speedily as

tractor for communicating with and assisting the enemy on the Frontier has not begun yet. A great many parties are implicated, and it seems to be the plan to catch them all as speedily as possible, and they can afterwards be tried at leisure. Three men have been arrested here, one a Pathan, but I cannot find out what the others are, none of them are men of any position in native society. I believe you mentioned that a so-called independent chief had been sending money to and encouraging the enemy. I understand the Raja of Touk is the party in question. He has lately been ordering all his subjects to conform strictly to the rules laid down in the Koran. He has prohibited kite-flying, cock-fighting &c., and persecuted shamefully one of his people who had become a Christian. It is well known that several mutineers of fifty seven are concealed in the states of Rajputana, and are constantly stirring up the various rajas to mischief. I believe nothing better could be done in the present case than to send the raja if he is really guilty to the Andamans, and give the other chiefs notice that they shall all share his fate if they follow his example. We cannot have this Rajputana sore festering in the side of India any longer. However we may leave the matter in the hands of Sir John Lawrence who knows better than most people how to manage troublesome rajas, and will certainly treat all concerned according to their merits.

I see there is a scarcity of food about Kur-I see there is a scarcity of food about Kur-

I see there is a scarcity of food about Kurrachee. If the railway to Mooltan were opened, and it will be before the end of the year, we could easily supply all Sinde. Only dig wells in the Punjab and any amount of grain can be produced. This province will ultimately become the granary of India; the cost of transport has hitherto repressed cultivation, for there was no use producing what could not be disposed of. That will no longer be the case, and I daresay thirty years hence our grain merchants will be as rich as your Bombay Cotton merchants. Indeed, I think it highly probable, that some of them may be rich enough to have their statues set up in the public gardens if their townsmen are endowed with sufficient bad taste to think of such a thing.

are endowed with sufficient bad taste to think of such a thing.

The weather is at present delightful. About a week ago the trees began to open their buds and now they are covered with the fresh greenness of early spring while the heat of summer is as yet unfelt. We are not likely to have any great heat during the next six weeks or two greaths. Have you Ducklanders as pleasant a months. Have you Ducklanders as pleasant a prospect before you?

There was lately a defalcation in the Goorgaon

There was lately a defalcation in the Goorgaon Treasury to the amount of Rs. 31,000, and since the investigation began I hear three or four others of less serious nature have come to light. The treasuries throughout the Punjab are badly mismanaged. They are principally in the hands of extra Assistant Commissioners whose promotion depends entirely upon their aptness at judicial work. They consequently look upon the Treasury as a nuisance, seldom understand the work and still seldomer do it, the case will never be otherwise until the treasuries are made over to officers whose promotion depends upon the way they manage them. The officers are not to blame for every one will attend most to what way they manage them. The officers are not to blame for every one will attend most to what pays him best. It is the system that is thorough-ly bad, and I am surprised that it does not lead to much greater dishonesty.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF MARCH 3.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malta, Capt. George Hyde, with the Overland mail of the above date, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. She left Suez on the 14th at seven in the evening, and Aden on the 21st at half-past seven in the morning.

The Malta experienced strong head winds with heavy seas between Suez and Aden; and fine weather with light head winds between Aden and Bombay.

List of Passengers.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.—Captain Preston; Mr. Sargeant; Mr. J. O'Conuell; Mr. W. G. Bourne; Mr. J. Atkur; Mr. H. Good; Mr. Davies; Mr. H. Henson; Mr. J. Sangford; Mr. J. Thompson; Mr. Smith; Mr. A. Colby; Assistant Surgeon and Mr. Atkinson; Mr. Reid; Mr. Howden; Mr. Walter; Miss Kerr; Capt. Cornewall; Mr. D. McGrigor; Mr. S. Macpherson; Mr. F. A. Child; Mr. J. Gardner; Mr. J. J. Arthur; and Mr. W. Dickenson.

From Marseilles.—Mrs. Anderson; Mr. Hathaway; Mrs. McNee; Major and Mrs. Mainwaring; Capt. and Mrs. Borras and infant; Major and Mrs. Houghton; Mr. H. Johnson; Mr. McVell]; Lieut. Baird; Mr. Willoughby; Mr. Walker; Mrs. Dense; Mr. C. Valais; Mr. Carl Valis; Mr. Haggard; Mr. Harboun; Capt. Juge; H. Burchard. Burchard.

From Sucz.—Mr. Koren; Mr. Ricardo; E. Ganelli; Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Smale.

From Aden.—I Warrant Officer, wife, and 4 children; Private Follower.

Heads of Intelligence.

Colonel Sykes has given notice of his intention to ask the Secretary for India whether Government contemplates a gold coinage for India.

A discussion has taken place in the House of Lords upon the Crawley Court-martial. Lord de Grey stated that the anomalous position of the Judge-Advocate is under the consideration of Government. A pension has been settled on the relatives of Sergeant-Major Lilley.

Mr. Liddell has postponed his motion upon China.

on 18 June, 2017

Mr. Roebuck has given notice of a motion that Mr. Roebuck has given notice of a motion that Government should not attempt to obstruct the making of the Suez Canal.

The two Houses of the Danish Parliament have addressed the King, demanding that the union with Schleswig shall be maintained, and the war prosecuted to the last; and his Majesty answered by pledging himself to that course.

Jutland and Schleswig are to be held by Austria and Prussia as guarantees for the expresses of the war.

The Frince of waters held his first levee this year on March 2.

The King of the Belgians has arrived in England for the christening of the Duke of Cornwall. President Davis has issued an encouraging address to the American army. Military movements are reported in many places; but none of striking importance. A hundred Federal officers have effected their escape from Richmond. General Lee is said to be preparing for an attack upon Washington.

Mr. Floyer, a Conservative, has succeeded Mr. er Seymer as one of the representatives for

Dorsetshire.

Hungary is suffering under severe distress.
Gallicia has been declared in a state of siege.
A Coalition Ministry has been formed in Spain.
Another public meeting has been held in Dublin, respecting the grant of a site in College Green for a statue of the Prince Consort.

Mr. Surtees is the Conservative, and the Hon.
Mr. Cowper the Liberal candidate for Hertfordshire. A subscription in aid of the Bishop of Natal's lefence against the Bishop of Cape Town has

defence against the Bishop of Cape Town has been opened.

Lord Dufferin has been appointed Lord Lieute-nant of the county Down, and Lord Charlemont of the county Tyrone. The following names appear in the obituary of

the week:—
In Her Majesty's Indian Service: Lieutenant
Colonel M. J. Slater, Bengal Infantry—Captain
J. S. Carr, Bombay Staff Corps—Colonel Henry
Brown, late H.E.I.C.S.
Miscellaneous: Major-General William Sutton, Miscellaneous: Major-General William Sutton, C.B.—Lady Charlotte Bankes—Hon. Emily Grace Grantham—Rev. Thomas George James—Lady Anne Wilbraham—Sir Thomas Howland Roberts, Bart—Sir William Brown, Bart.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG. A skirmish between a squadron of Danish dra-geons and two squadrons of the German hussars took place near Fredericia on Feb. 29. The affair was not serious, but the Danes are report-ed to have taken one officer, a surgeon, and 28

Yesterday the allies made a close reconnais-sance towards Duppel, and it is believed that an attack upon the lines may be shortly expected. The Danes burned down all the farms on the line

Austrian gunboat has captured a Danish merchantman in the Mediterranean, and has left the prize at the island of Cephalonia.

Hanoverian sappers have been ordered to proceed from Rendsburg to erect batteries at Gluckbanish war vessel Niels Juel will blockade the

Danish war vessel Niels Juel will blockade the Elbe.

A letter Ifrom Copenhagen of the 26th of February states that, according to an opinion generally entertained in that capital, the Prussian government is intriguing at Stockholm in favour of the annexation of Denmark to Sweden and Norway, and the formation of a Scandinavian State. The Prussian agent in this affair is said to be a baron, who is married to the daughter of a Prussian general. The language used is that the Prussian government would willingly see the formation of a great northern State; that the union of Schleswig with Denmark must ever be a cause of dissension, as Germany will always feel that her duty commands her to protect the German element, which is progressively gaining ground in that Duchy.

AMERICA.

Our latest advices from New York are to Feb. The following are the only items of impor-

tance :It is feared at Washington that General Lee It is feared at Washington that General Lee meditates another movement against that city and Pennsylvania.

Refugees assert that the Confederates in Western Virginia threaten a raid into Ohio.

With reference to the order issued by General Banks in Louisiana, respecting the labour of the negroes, to which we have referred in a previous column, the correspondent of the 'Times' sup-

money would be issued.

Refugees assert that the Confederates in Western Virginia threaten a raid into Ohio.

With reference to the order issued by General Banks in Louisians, respecting the labour of the negroes, to which we have referred in a previous column, the correspondent of the 'Times' supplies the following commentary:—

A more astounding document than the proclamation—or general order, issued by that gentleman on the 3rd of February, has never flashed upon America since the war began. Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation was nothing to it. The President abolished slavery by a breath, amid the gratitude and admiration of all who knew nothing of the subject; but General Basks, more powerful than Mr. Lincoln, within that comparatively small sphere which is represented by the State of Louisians, has re-established the institution under a new name by a proclamation to which it is not too much to say that history offers no parallel. The general, who has hitherto been considered a wise and humane man, and one of the ablest and clearest-sighted statesmen whom this melancholy war hasproduced, has not only re-enslaved the black race within his jurisdiction, but has condemned the white race—if in the condition of day labourers—to a worse than Russian serfage; and, if in a higher early of the subject is daily history, a foreigner did not learn to be surprised at nothing, however extraordinary, this 'Order' of the great procession of the revolution, which is fast outstripping the lazy and laggard war, leaving behind it no remnant of the once abounding liberties of the Americans but the name and the tradition. Mr. Lincoln took the negro to make a soldier of him; General Banks, on the plea of a social necessity, as stringent as the military necessity.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS. NOTICE OF MOTIONS.

INDIAN CURRENCY.—Mr. Vansittart, on March 3, to ask whether, in lieu of the gold tokens of the value of five or ten rupees, as suggested by the member for Aberdeen, it would not be desirable to re-introduce that portable and popular gold piece among the natives known as the gold mohur, which is worth 32s., and which resembles the Prussian double Fredricksdor.

The Chawley Court-Martial.—Mr. D. Fortescue to ask when the proceedings of the courtmember for Aberdeen, it would not be desirable to re-introduce that portable and popular gold piece among the natives known as the gold mohur, which is worth 32s., and which resembles the Prussian double Fredricksdor.

The Canner Court-Marial.—Mr. D. Fortescue to ask when the proceedings of the courtmartial on Colonel Crawley will be laid upon the table of the House,

the first place, the German Diet has been invited to send a representative to the Conference, and, if so, what answer has been received?

Lord Palmerston—No answer has as yet been received. The House will easily understand that the Diet may be under some difficulties on the subject. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) The Diet is divided into two very conflicting and antagonistic portions, one portion adhering to the

THE LEVEE. By command of the Queen, a levee was held yesterday, in St. James's Palace, by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his royal highness at this court are considered by the Queen's pleasure, as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, attended by his gentlemen-in-waiting, arrived from Mariborough-house about 2 o'clock, and was received by the Great Officers of State of the Queen's Household. The Duke of Cambridge (attended by his equerry), Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and Prince Gustav of Saxe Weimar, were present at the levee. Among the presenta-

Austria and Prussia as guarantees for the expenses of the war.

The Austro-Prussian Commissioners in Schleswig have re-established the University test for persons entering the Church or the Civil Service, which had been abolished under the Danes.

The Prince of Wales held his first levee this year on March 2.

The King of the Belgians has arrived in England for the christening of the Duke of Cornwall.

President Davis has issued an encouraging address to the American army. Military movements are reported in many places; but none of the striking importance. A hundred Federal officers

Assistant-Surgeon R. A. Chapple, R. A., or return from India, by Col. H. L. Gardiner.

straing importance. A fundred rederat omeers have effected their escape from Richmond, General Lee is said to be preparing for an attack upon Washington.

The Marquis of Clauricarde has drawn attention in the Lords to Federal recruiting in Ireland.
Earl Russell replied that there was no evidence of the fact.

A deputation, claiming to represent the people of Schleswig have addressed the Prince of Augustenburg, declaring they will accept no other ruler; and the Prince has replied that he will never surrender his rights.

The Italian conspirators have been tried in Paris, and condemned, Greco and Trabucco to transportation for life, and Imperatori and Scaglioni to twenty years imprisonment.

A select committee has been appointed by the House of Commons to inquire whether the taxation of Ireland is in accordance with the Union. Lord Robert Cecil has given notice of a motion declaring it unconstitutional for a Minister to detain in British ports ships belonging to British subjects, without a statute authorising him to do so.

Mr. Disraeli has demanded from Government explicit information respecting the Conference; and Lord Palmerston has referred him to the papers laid before the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has provisionally appointed the 7th of April for bringing forward the Budget.

An official notification has been issued of the blockade of the coasts of Schleswig and Holstein.

The experiments with Mr. Whitworth's guas are to be carried out before the end of March.

Mr. Floyer, a Conservative, has succeeded Mr. Ker Seymer as one of the representatives for

Mr. William M. Scharlieb, Uncovenanted Civil
Service of India, by Lord Harris.
Captain Speke, her Majesty's Indian Army, on
return from Victoria Nyanza, by Sir Roderick I.
Murchison, K.C.B.
Lieutenant G. Clayton Swiney, 6th Dragoon
Guards, on transfer from the Indian service, by the Adjutant-General.
Assistant-Surgeon J. T. M. Symons, M.D.,
R.A., on return from India, by Colonel H. L.

The Hon. T. J. Hovell Thurlow, Private Secre-The Hon. T. J. Hovell Thurlow, Private Secretary to the late Viceroy of India, by Sir Charles Wood, on his return from India.

Mr. Thomas Francis Wade, C.B., Secretary her Majesty's Legation, Pekin, by Earl Russell, on his return from China.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CLAIMS OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

CLAIMS OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

(From the Home News, Feb. 26.)

CAPTAIN JERVIS asked the Secretary of State for India what steps he intended to take with the view of redressing those grievances of the officers of the Indian army which were considered by the "Royal Commission on the Memorials of Indian Officers" to have been caused by a departure from the assurance given by Parliament, in the Acts 21 and 22 Vic., c. 106, and 23 and 24 Vic., c. 100, that the advantages of the late military forces of the East India Company as to pay, pensions, privileges, and promotion should be preserved to them. preserved to them.

Sir C. Wood said the hon, and gallant officer must be aware that this question was at once important and difficult to answer. Two noble lords had been good enough to undertake the inquiry, and on the part of the Government he talk the carbiest expectantly of expressing his inquiry, and on the part of the Government he took the earliest opportunity of expressing his obligations to them. In their report 13 cases of alleged departure from the guarantee were given, eight of which involved no real grievance, while alleged departure from the guarantee were given, eight of which involved no real grievance, while in two other cases the departure was only possible. Of the remainder, there was no difficulty in dealing with the reported promotion of general officers, because the warrant had not come into actual operation and application, and its withdrawal, therefore, would remedy the grievance. It is to be the general opinion that even the most unfavourable circumstances can hold out for several weeks.

Austrian gunboat has captured a Danish antman in the Mediterranean, and has left ize at the island of Cephalonia.

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INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE. Mr. Leslie inquired of the Secretary of State for India upon what grounds the royal warrant for her Majesty's Indian medical service had been so long delayed, and when the warrant would be issued?

feel that her duty commands her to protect the German element, which is progressively gaining ground in that Duchy.

FRANCE.

The 'Constitutionnel' of yesterday morning, in an article signed by M. Limayrac, points out the difference between the attitude and interests of Prassia and Austria in the Dano-German question.

The 'Moniteur' publishes a letter from Mexico, announcing the capitulation of Campeachy and the ruin of the Juarez party, which in Campeachy had its last resource.

The 'Nord' of yesterday evening announces that Marshal M'Mahon will have the command of the constitutionnel' says:—"The Archduke Maximilian was expected in Paris yesterday evening."

India Council learnt that the hope had been entertained for a long time that a medical service common to the Queen's army and to that of India might be established. It was only last autumn the India Council learnt that the War office considered such a service incompatible with the requirements of the royal army; and separate provision had, therefore, to be made. He was naturally anxious to give to India the benefit of the Queen's army, and a warrant was prepared with that design. It was, however, uncertain whether the scheme could be carried out without infringing some of the clauses of an Act of Parliament, and the matter had consequently been referred for the opinion of the law officers. Until they reported, nothing further could be done.

INDIAN PRIZE-MONEY. Sir C . Wood said the hope had been entertain

Mr. Cox wished to ask the Secretary of State for India why the prize-money for Central India had not yet been issued, and when it was likely that it would be.

Sir C. Wood said that additional claims had been sent in. The matter had been referred to the Treasury, and he could not say when the money would be issued.

BASES OF THE CONFERENCE.

Americans but the name and the tradition. Mr. Lincoln took the negro to make a soldier of him; General Banks, on the plea of a social necessity, as stringent as the military necessity, which first endeavoured to make the negro his own master, has coolly reconverted all the blacks into slaves, and compelled them to labour, whether they like it or not.

of time. Of course it is not for us to lay down any detailed arrangement which shall be the subject of consideration at the Conference. It will be sufficient that the basis of negotiations will be that which I have stated—the integrity of the Danish monarchy. (Cheers.)

THE GERMAN DIET AND THE CON-

THE GERMAN DIET AND THE CON-FERENCE.

Lord J. Manners [Feb. 26]—Yesterday I asked the noble lord whether the German Diet had been invited to attend the Conference, and I understood him to say his impression was that the German Diet had not been invited to attend the Conference. Can he tell us now whether, in the first place, the German Diet has been invited to say a representative to the Conference.

treaty of 1852 and the principle of maintaining the integrity of the Danish monarchy, the other, to use a vulgar expression, "going the whole hog"—(laughter)—having proclaimed from the outset that the object to be aimed at is the dismemberment of the Danish monarchy. We may hope that that obstacle may be got over, but it is possible there may be some difficulty in framing the particular instructions which their representatives should receive. representatives should receive.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE EM-

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

Mr. Cox— I wish to put a question to the hon. member for Halifax (Mr. Stansfeld). I beg to ask him whether his attention has been called to what has taken place in Paris during the recent trial, and to what fell from the crown prosecutor on that occasion. The crown prosecutor is reported to have used these words:—" He said that Greco was in want of money, that his address was as follows—'Mr. Flower, Thurloe-square 35, Brompton, London.'" He went on to say—" I searched the 'London Directory,' and at page 670 I found what I was looking for, and it was not without sadness that I recognised the name of a member of the Parliament of England, who already, in 1857, had been appointed by Mazzini treasurer to the Tibaldi plot, which was concocted against the life of the emperor." I have myself referred to the 'London Directory,' and I find the name of the hon. member for Finsbury for having enabled me to answer at once the question of which he gave me notice at an early period of the evening. My attention was directed this morning to the speech of the Procureur, from which he has just read an extract, and I must say that the astonishment with which I read that speech, was mingled with somewhat of a stronger feeling. It appears to me, sir, most unjust for the crown prosecutor of a friendly Power to imagine in the first instance, and in the second place to venture to insinuate, that one who has the honour of a seat in the British House of Commons, and who, however unworthy, happens to occupy the position of a Minister of the Crown, that he could, directly or indirectly, have ever participated, or even have been conscious of any supposed implication in attempts which, if serious, must excite the execration of mankind. Such a statement is sufficient to excite feelings not only of astonishment, but also of indignation. (Hear, hear.) I trust it is quite unnecessary—in fact I confess I should feel it an indignity, if I were called upon to plead to an indictment like this, and of this kind,, about which there can be but one opinion; but if there be to my mind some ccunter-satisfaction in the indignity of such a suspicion as this, it is that it gives me the opportunity, upon this occasion, and from this place, to bear my testimony to the character of a man whom I have known for some 18 years, and than whom I have never seen, I have never heard or read of a man who has been more cruelly and more shamefully maligned. I speak, at I have said from an intimate personal know.

as I have said, from an intimate personal know-ledge of 18 years, and I have yet to learn that that knowledge, and I nave yet to learn that that knowledge, and the convictions which it produces will not have some effect upon the minds of this House and of the public. The name of M. Mazzini has been associated with name of M. Mazzini has been associated with this attempt, but I pledge my personal knowledge of him for the conviction that he is absolutely incapable of having had any concern in it. I will go further. It is impossible that I could have read the extract which my hon. friend has given to the House without having occupied the time which has intervened in making some inquiries and in assertaining how it was possible that such an insinuation could have been uttered. I have made inquiries, and I am satisfied in my own mind—I will not anticipate declarations which it is the right of others to make in the first place, but I have satisfied my own mind that if and when the case should come to be fairly tried, the answer will satisfied my own mind that if and when the case should come to be fairly tried, the answer will be complete and satisfactory in every respect. Mr. Hennesy—I think it is somewhat unfortunate, looking to the fact that the hon. gentleman—(cries of "Order")—I shall conclude with a motion. The House must feel that the honourable gentleman was entitled to the fullest latitude in all that he said referring to himself, but he has introduced other topics not strictly personal to himself, and which having come before the introduced other topics not strictly personal to himself, and which having come before the House should be put before it in their true co-lours. Reference has been made to M. Mazzini I wish to say what I believe to be the opinion of many gentlemen in this House, that it is unfor-tunate that the character of M. Mazzini and his tunate that the character of M. Mazzini and his proceedings should be brought before us in this way without notice, and when no one expected it; and I will venture to say at the same time that the language published within the last few weeks by Mazzini himself leads every man who weeds it to believe that grave suspicion attacker. to Mazzini. What has he recently written?

weeks by Mazzini infinish leads every man who reads it to believe that grave suspicion attaches to Mazzini. What has he recently written? A certain person named Greco was arrested in France, along with other persons, for conspiracy against the life of the emperor. Mazzini writes letters to the newspapers in which he calls Greco "an enthusiastic patriot," and he admits that he was in personal communication with him last year. Now I put it to the House is Greco an enthusiastic patriot? What is thetheory of those who believe that Greco and his accomplices were in fact the instruments of the French police? They allege that Greco was a spy. (Hear, hear.) The honourable member for Brighton savs yes, and yet Mazzini calls him an enthusiastic patriot. I will not now enter into the question, as it is not denied by the hon. gentleman that M. Mazzini was living at the address designated by the writer of the letter to Greco. But I would ask was any money collected? (Cries of "Oh, oh.")

Mr. Stansfeld—I beg the hon. gentleman's pardon. (Cries of "Order, order.")

Sir G. Grey—Wait until he has done.

Mr. Hennessy—These are facts which have not been denied, and which are most material to the people of this country—viz., whether money was collected, as an hon. friend beside me suggests, under a false name. (Hear). These are matters of interest to us. You are hear as the representatives, I am happy to say, of a country in frindly alliance with France, and if attempts of this kind are to be made—I know it is said by the friends of this person that in truth M. Mazzini never attempted to murder the Emperor of the French his sole object being to terrify him and to keep him in terror—does anybody believe that that is a defence which will be tolerated? M. Mazzini may believe that the cause which he supports may be benefitted by keeping the Emperor of the Erench in terror; but, sir, in doing that he readers himself responsible for the acts of his subordinate associates, and I venture to peror of the Erench in terror; but, sir, in doing that he renders himself responsible for the acts of his subordinate associates, and I venture to think that in this country, and in this House, such conduct will meet with universal reprobation; but I beg to move the adjournment of the

Mr. Cox -I rise to second the motion, and per Mr. Cox —I rise to second the motion, and perhaps I may be permitted to say that I hardly expected my hon. friend the member for Halifax would, in answer to my question, have gone into a defence of M. Mazzini. (Hear, hear). What I desired to hear from my hon. friend was some explanation of the charge made against himself. (Hear, hear.) He use expressions perfectly justified by the occasion of the horror and disgust which he and every man in this House must feel at being charged as an accomplice in such an attempt as this—(hear, hear)—but my hon. friend did not give me or the House any explanation as to this Mr. Flower who resides at 35, Turloes-quare, Brompton, which is the result of a search of the London Directory' by the French Procureur; but I, too, have searched that Directory, and I find that this 35, Turloesquare, is also the address of my hon. friend the member for Halifax (Mr. Stansfeld). I rise now to second this motion, for the purpose of giving

not only my conviction, but my knowledge of his character. (Hear.) What is the question the hon. member asked?

An Hon. Member—Who is Flower?

Mr. Hennessy—I asked whether in truth Mr. Flower is M. Mazzini.

Mr. Stansfeld—I have no knowledge. I know nothing about Mr Flower. Did the hon. gentleman ask any question about the collection of money, and, if so, will he repeat it?

Mr. Hennessy—I asked the hon. gentleman whether he at any time acted as treasurer, or as

a member of a committee for the collection of any money to be distributed among the Italian patriots? (Cries of "Oh, oh," and "Don't answer.")

Mr. Stansfeld—Well, I will answer the House—undoubtedly not.

Lord C. Hamilton—Is Sergeant Fuori an intimate acquaintance of the hon. gentleman's and is he frequently at his address? (Cries of "Oh,

two at Lugano with a friend whose name he also refused to mention. The first revolvers sent to him were too big to be carried in the pocket conveniently, and he therefore had them changed. When asked why he charged the bombs on the day of his arrest, he answered, somewhat dramatically, "because the hour approached."

Trabucco's examination began by his being asked whether he understood what Greco had easid and whether he admitted the truth of it.

Trabucco-Well, I said that we were watched

and that it would be better to give up the scheme

Greco, on being appealed to by the court, denied that Trabucco had said anything of the kind; all he had said was, that they were suspected, that it was necessary to be very prudent, and desirable to change their hotel.

Imperatori, in his examination, admitted hi

brought to think he had an interest in con-cealing the truth, because the judge of instruc-tion had told him that his story of having been forced by intimidation to leave Lugano for Paris

Greco denied the truth of all Imperatori's ex cuses, and maintained that he persevered in the plot up to the last moment.

Scaglioni said nothing of importance

— undoubtedly not.

Lord C. Hamilton—Is Sergeant Fuori an intimate acquaintance of the hon. gentleman's and is he frequently at his address? (Cries of "Oh, b") Mr. W. E. Forster-I do not rise to carry on this discussion, but I think when it is read to-morrow it will be found that the information it contains is different from that obtained by the French Procureur Imperial. I am quite sure my hon. friend the member for Halifax has answered all the questions that have been put to him affecting himself in a manner which will be him affecting himself in a manner which will be quite satisfactory to the country. I merely rise for the purpose of saying that the hon. member for King's County, in alluding to M. Mazzini, stated as though it were an acknowledge fact, and admitted by M. Mazzini himself, that although he did not enter into plots for the purpose of assassinating the Emperor of the French, yet he did for the purpose of terrifying him. Now, perhaps the hon. gentleman, as he cannot rise himself, will get a friend to state for him the reason why he made that assertion. I do not believe M. Mazzini ever made that assertion. I have very little knowlede of M. Mazzini, but I would take his denial as being true, and I believe he has never had anything to do with any such plots—(hear, hear)—for any purpose whatever.

Mr. Alderman Rose—The question which we should like to have auswered is, has M. Mazzini ever lived with the hon. gentleman? (Loud laughter.) It is right that the House should have that question answered. I am quite sure it is supposed that it is a fact that he either lodged there or was at some time living in the same house. Will the hon gentleman answer that question? (Cries of Don't answer.")

FOREIGN.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION. THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG. Nothing new appears to have occurred at the theatre of war. The Prussians, who have commenced the construction of their battaries, have much difficulty in bringing up their siege guns before Duppel. The roads are impracticable. The field and other hospitals every day receive a great number of sick, and the military train and the artillery have lost many of their horses, Marshal Wrangel has written to Berlin to say that he expects to be able to open fire about the that he expects to be able to open fire about the 12th or 15th March. The Danes on their side do that he expects to be able to open fire about the 12th or 15th March. The Danes on their side do not remain inactive. They are not numerous enough to be able to make any strong sorties, but they ere increasing the armament of their works. No change has yet taken place in the positien of the Austro-Prussians in Jutland. The Prussians still occupy Kolding. That small town, with a population of 20,000 soules, is situated at about three miles from the frontier of Schleswig, on the road to Fredericia. The town is defended by well-constructed fieldworks, but the Danes, feeling the impossibility of seriously resisting on that point against the efforts of the allied army, evacuated it in order to concentrate themselves on Fredericia, where they have considerable means of defence. This last-named town, in fact commands by the Little Belt, the passage to the island of Pionia. Like Duppel, Fredricia possesses the great advantage of being in direct communication with the sea by means of the fleet, and of thus being able without difficulty to receive supplies of provisions and military stores. The town is surrounded by a bastioned wall. In front, at a distance of from half a mile to a mile, are seven large redoubts and a strong forterected on a rising ground. That fort, can contain from a distance of from half a mile to a mile, are seven large redoubts and a strong forterected on a rising ground. That fort can contain from 30 to 35 guns, and is united to the town by a covered way. The place may ascommodate a garrison of from 20,000 to 25,000 men, and thus support with advantage the chances of a regular siege. It is easy to conceive the importance of the strategical position occupied by the allied army at Kolding, which is only about seven miles from Fredericia by a good road. This occupation is a perpetual threat for the Danes. The allied army, thus placed between Duppel and Fredericia, the most important refuge of the Danes on the mainland, may await events, and in case of need remove their means events, and in case of need remove their means of attack from one point to the other.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

The German papers have announced the acceptance by Denmark of the proposal for a Conference; but the semi-official 'Berlingske Tidende' of Feb. 29, denies this statement, and says:—'Should the basis of a Conference be a political union between Schleswig and Holstein. says:—"Should the basis of a Conference be a political union between Schleswig and Holstein, or a personal union of the Duchies with Denmark, the government will not accept the proposal."

The 'Memorial Diplomatique' of Feb. 23, in an article referring to the Conference on the Dano-German question, says:—"Count Rechberg proposes the following combination: The German portion of Schleswig should, with Holstein, be incorporated with the German Confederation, having only a personal union with Denmark, while the Danish portion of Schleswig should be incorporated with the Danish monarchy. The districts were the inhabitants are mixed should be called upon to elect whether they prefer entering the German Confederation or being annexed with Denmark."

The 'Constitutionnel,' in an article signed by

The 'Constitutionnel,' in an article signed by The 'Constitutionnel,' in an article signed by M. Limnyrac, denies the erroneous assertions of certain papers in reference to the Conference, and says:—"Farance could not accept the proposition for a Conference which has not yet been made of her." 'La France' say:—"The consent of Denmark and the German Diet is daily becoming less probable." The 'Constitutionnel,' in quoting these words, adds—"France will offer no obstacles. Though deeply regreting that England should have to encounter so many difficulties, and rejoiced as we should be to assist her in overcoming them, yet we cannot give way to false hopes. Truth is, after all, the best policy."

FRANCE.

M. Ranciot, a hair-dresser, of the Rue Grange Bateliere, deposed to Trabucco having come to his house to be shaved, and staying there for three hours. The object of this evidence was to prove the allegation of the indictment, that the prisoners lingered about the approaches to the Opera. On this occasion Ranciot, who had seen Trabucco now and then two years ago, asked him to eat a bit with him, and the judge reproached Ranciot rather severely for having, in this examination before the commissary of police, suppressed that fact of his intimacy with Trabucco. An Englishman named Thomas Howard, who keeps a coffee-house in the Haymarket, was then called as a witness, and came forward accompanied by an interpreter, but he had scarcely uttered the words "I know Trabucco," when the Procureur-General rose and THE PLOT AGAINST THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH. The four Italians accused of attempting the life of the Emperor of the French were arraigned before the jury at the Court of Assizes of the Seine on the 25th February. The principal accomplice, Mazzini, was absent, and pronounced contumacious. Before the doors were opened a considerable crowd of persons assembled, anxious to hear the proceedings. The bar and the part of the court near where the accused sat were occupied by advocates in their robes. The sitting began at 10 o'clock. The president was M. Devienne, the First President of the Court of Assizes of the Seine. The Procureur-General, M. Cordon, was also present, and was assisted by the Advocate-General. M. Merveilleux Duvignaux. After some formalities had been complied with the accused were brought in, and the counsel who were to defend them were named. The four Italians accused of attempting the

The judge asked the counsel for the defence The prisoners have all a marked Italian type, and their dark complexions contrasted strikingly with those of the gendarmes, between two of whomeach prisoner sat in the dock. They have all black hair, nearly of the same shade. Greco, on with those of the gendarmes, between two of the such an attempt as this—(hear, hear)—but my explanation as to this Mr. Flower who resides at 35, Turloes-quare, Brompton, which is the result of a search of the 'London Directory' by the French Procureur; but I, too, have searched that Directory, and I find that this 35, Turloes and I may not be seen to have been forgotten—(hear, hear)—to seems to have been forgotten—(hear, hear)—and I am quite sure he will be able to give another statisfactory one. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Stansfeld—I hardly understood, I must asy, that my hon. friend was desirous of any explanation from me of the specific point to bright the stated to have been addressed to Mr. Flower, I understood, have a saily ascertainable, namely, my adversals. My address is 35, Thurloe-squal to Mr. Flower, to the seems always that my hon. friend was desirous of any explanation from me of the specific point to be sufficiently as the searched the birectory, and he has found out a fact when the protection of the country of the search of the set stated to have been addressed to Mr. Flower, I understand my hon. friend to ask whether in the seems almost on great an indignity to explanation from the district of the search of the set of the search of the search of the set of the search of pieces de conviction—i.e., the bomb, gunpowder, percussion-caps, gun-canes, revolvers, poniards, &c., which were seized at the prisoners lodgings, together with the small black leather bags in which the arms were concealed. The murderous weapons were examined with great curiosity by all who were near enough to approach them.

The proceedings commenced by the reading of the indictment. In all essential particulars the prisoners admitted every thing charged in it. Greco in few words, or by affirmative nods, responded to the questions of the judge, and without any affectation of remorse or attempt at extenuation, confessed that he came to Paris with the intention of taking the emperor's life under the circumstances described by the prosecution. When asked whether he had not formed his plan in concert with Mazzini, he said, "Naturally so."

testimony.

The judge asked the counsel for the defence whether they had any question to ask this witness. M. Rousse replied that they knew nothing about him, and could express no opinion as to the propriety of his testimony being rejected. The Procureur-General said that Howard was called to prove a very seditious expression, had lieged to have been uttered by Trabucco at his cafe, but that for the reason already given his evidence would be dispensed with M. Devisme, the eminent armourer, was then called to give evidence as to the nature of the bombs and other weapons seized. He said that the bombs were most terrible things. They were made of zinc, and so constructed as to explode with certainty. He had tried them with percussion caps (without loading them) as many as twenty times, and whether upon boarding pavement, asphalte, or macadam, they never once failed to explode, two or three caps at a minimum always going off. He had tried two of the bombs through an aperture, dropping down into a vaulet tunnel. In his tunnel he had placed some casks with thick iron hoops round them. The two bombs had knocked one of the casks all to pieces and bored great holes in others. Large pieces of stone in the arches of the tunnel were chipped out by the fragments. Several of the fragments were produced. He had never seen any more terrible explosive force. Every one of these fragments was deadly. Being asked by the judge if he could tell where the bombs were made, he said he could not; but that one man with some zinc and a stove could make them in any common room. These formidable weapons are only as big as a cricket ball. The revolver, M. Devisme said, was a poor weapon, which would neither carry true nor far; and he did not think the cane-gun could be used at all; but the poniards were so constructed as to give very bad wounds, by causing internal hamorrhage. the poniards were so constructed as to give very bad wounds, by causing internal hæmorrhage. He thought the poniards were of German manufacture, but could could not be sure.

bucco," when the Procureur-General rose and said that he had received information from London which had decided him to renounce his

testimony.

M. Reveil, a professer of chemistry, deposed that he had examined the points of the poniards which had evidently been steeped in a a gummy substance which was probably a volatile poison, but that he was unable to find any poison now, and had tried the oxides on serveral animals without producing any poisonous effects. He explaind that he called upon Prince Marat's secretary for the purpose of putting the police off the scent, and that he had a good excesse for doing so because his father had rendered services to King Mura. It was a mistake in the indictment to say that Mazzini gave him money when he first came to Paris last spring, because he then paid his expenses from his patringony but he admitted that Mazzini gave him 1300 fr. at Ingonomic services. Greeo said the poniards were given to him in the state in which they were found, and denied having poisoned the points himself.

Trabucco's examination began by his being asked whether he understood what Greco had said, and whether he admitted the truth of it. He replied, "Yes, it is all true." On being asked why he joined the plot, he made a speech with great animation, the substance of which was that being unable to get his living in Italy by his profession as a player on the horn, and being in great distress and utterly without money, he met with Greco, who relieved him and proposed to him to join in the plot. That he Trabucco, was a patriot who had fought for his dear General Garibaldi; and that his head being heated by all that the journals said of the brigandage in the Neapolitan States, which was fostered by Rome under the protection of a French army, he was moved by pity for the widows and orphans made by brigandage. He was opposed to war, and professed to be a particularly humane man—(much laughter)—but he being in distress, and his head being heated by the journals, as he said before, he did when Greco showed him a bomb and said, "This is justice," rejoin, "That's true;" and he consented to come to Paris and join the plot.

Trabucco, in the course of his little speech, which, though rambling and full of repetitions, was not devoid of a certain rude eloquence, said that Italy, in consequence of the occupation of Rome and Venice, was a "dead body," "with-restrict the first of the marker of the letter which Mazzini who the tester which Mazzini who the the presiding judgeremarked that the presiding judgeremarked that the being in this act. The presiding judgeremarked that the benessibility of his having my true to the English papers, denying any particularly wrote to the English papers, denying any particularly wr justice," rejoin, "That's true;" and he consented to come to Paris and join the plot.

Trabucco, in the course of his little speech, which, though rambling and full of repetitions, was not devoid of a certain rude eloquence, said that Italy, in consequence of the occupation of Rome and Venice, was a "dead body," "without head or frontiers." The Emperor of the French, although he was the father of a family, for he was the father of a whole nation, had shut his eyes to the miseries of Italy, caused by the occupation of Rome. Well, he Trabucco, when he saw his poor country given over to brigands, had also shut his eyes—he was in despair. Here he exclaimed, "I have a ball in my breast for my country, Monsieur le President," and, suiting the action to the word, he unbuttoned first his coat, then his waist-coat, and then his shirt, and laying quite

The Procureur-General, however, said that a

in the indictment and which touched his honour. It was false, he said, that he had taken advantage of Imperatori's drunkenness to make him write the letter to Mazzini. All three of his accomplices had joined him quiet spontaneously. It is true that when they got to Paris Imperatori seemed to hesitate a little, and he had told him so, but Imperatori replied, "Depend upon it when the moment of action comes I shall be as firm as anybody." Imperatori had never in words appeared to hesitate; it was only from his manner that he doubted him. He had never prevented him from going to the Swiss legation. Greeco spoke in Italian, and the interpreter repeated his words in French to the court.

The Procureur-General M. Cordoen, then addressed the court for the prosecution. He remarked with pleasure on the fact that crimes such as those for which the prisoners were on their trial were foreign to the French character. In this instance, as in the case of Orsini, Italian hands were those that prepared it, and be dwelt forcibly on the ingratitude of these men, plotting against a sovereign, "high and glorious among all others," whose safety was the guarantee of order, authority, and social peace, and who had done so much for the aggrandisement and independence of Italy. M. Cordoen went over the wholeofthe facts set forth in the bill of indictment, The factions into which Italy was divided had as their chief two men. One no attempt to conceal his aspirations and his made hatred; but. sident," and, suiting the action to the word, he unbuttoned first his coat, then his waist-coat. and then his shirt, and laying quite bare a very hairy chest, pointed to a wound he had received while fighting with Garibaldi. The judge asked him what were the journals which had heated his head, as he said? Trabucco instantly replied, "All the Italian journals." Everybody in Italy knows about Aspromonte and the brigandage kept up by Rome. The judge asked him whether he had not been sentenced in London to a year's imprisonment for theft. He replied with great indignation that he was not condemmed for that, but only for pawning a friend's watch. He was a hornplayer in Lord Ranelagh's rifle volunteers, and one day being pressed for money he had pawned a friend's watch, not thinking any harm, but his sentence was three months, and not a year, and the watch was restored. The judge observed that at any rate the English tribunal had considered his conduct tantamount to a robbery. In conclusion, Trabucco endeavoured to establish that after he came to Paris he 'repented of the project. Iu a very comic manner he said to the judge, "I don't like to ask these three gentlemen (meaning the other prisoners) myself what I said them (at a time and place which he named), but I wish you would ask them." The judge told him to state himself what he did say.

Trabucco—Well, I said that we were watched, whole of the facts set forth in the bill of indictment. The factions into which Italy was divided had as their chief two, men. One no attempt to conceal his aspirations and his made hatred; but, at all events, he was wont to put himself at the head of military adventures in which he exposed his life like the meanest of his followers. The other occupied himself in directing secret societies, dark councils, and schemes of assassination. He abused the security afforded him in the hospitality of England. He took no partin dangerous enterprises, and it was in safety and at a distance that he sent money, instructions, and arms to the accomplices of his choice. The present plot was conceived by Mazzini in April last. It was matured, but adjourned, when the emperor left Paris for Fontainebleau. In the course of his speech M. Cordoen, alluding to the address, "M. Flower, Thurloe-square, 55, Brompton, London," said that he had referred to the 'London Commercial Directory' to discover the person who was thus placed in correspondence with Greco. At page 670 he found—and it was in sorrow, he added, that he found it—the name of a member of the English Parliament, who already, in 1857, had been appointed by Mazzini treasurer to the Tibaldiplot which was concocted against the life of the emperor. He read the letters from Mazzini which had been discovered—one to Massarenti, the other to Campanilla, containing these lines:—

Mazzini to Massarenti—If you want money, Five and a-Half, 113 to 115. into it originally with hesitation, repented afterwards, and would never have left Lugano but wards, and would never have left Lugano but for the pressure exercised upon him by Greco, who told him that his life would be in danger if he remained, and in fact putting out two fingers said, your only choice lies between dying here or there. Imperatori further protested that when in France, although he had brought two bombs in his carpet-bag, he never meant to execute the plot, and always hoped either to dis-

lines :-Again to Massarenti—If you want money, apply to the friend of the brewery who will give it to you. I have given him the order.

Mazzini to Campanilla.—The Paris affair is become more than ever desirable and urgent.

Ask James for money; I have advised him and

Ask James for money; I have advised him and sent it to him.

After a speech which lasted nearly an hour and a half, he called upon the jury to do their duty calmly, deliberately, and firmly; not to forget the sad lessons of the past, and, above all, to bear in mind the heavy responsibility which an indulgent weakness would lay upon their

Scaglioni said nothing of importance.

The examination of the prisoners being over, witnesses were called. Several police officers, hotel-keepers, waiters, and servants, proved the facts stated in the indictment relative to the conduct of the prisoners in Paris, their constant examination of the places where the emperor was likely to be found, and the circumstances of their arrest. Neither the prisoners nor their counsel attempted to coatest any of these circumstances. One of the hotel-keepers said that Greco always appeared to him as the master of the others, and he had considered Imperatori to be his interpreter, and the other two his servants. A lady who managed the Hotel de Naples, No. 176, Rue St. Honore, deposed that one day Scaglioni was drunk and violent, and threatened to go away, and that Greco upbraided him severely, and seemed very anxious lest he should really leave.

M. Ranciot, a hair-dresser, of the Rue Grange onscience.

M. Allon addressed the court at some length on behalf of Greco, and made a strong appeal on behalf of Greco, and made a strong appear for mercy.

M. Roussac pleaded for Trabucco, M. Depon for Imperatori, and M Golmel d'Age for Scaglioni. The task undertaken by these gentlemen was a very difficult one, as these were hardly any extenuating circumstances. The prisoners were asked if they had anything to allege in addition to what had been said by their respective advocates Greco again denied M. Ranciot, a hair-dresser, of the Rue Grange

to allege in addition to what had been said by their respective advocates Greco again denied that he had forced his accomplices to take parts in the plot, or had taken advantage of Imperatori's drunkenness to induce him to give a written pledge that he should execute. He had never been, as was alleged, the chief of the plot. His campanions joined in it of their own free will. Imperatori insisted that Greco had menaced him when he found him hesitating; that two persons were watching his movements, and that he must not draw back. He did not exactly say "No," buthe gave Greco to understand that he was anxious to go away. Greco, however, persisted in his declaration, and said that it was Imperatori who had introduced Scaglioni to him as a recruit he had just enlisted.

tori who had introduced Scaglioni to him as a recruit he had just enlisted. Neither Trabucco nor Scaglioni had anything to add to their defence.

The presiding judge then proceeded to sum up. His charge to the jury lasted 45 minutes. The jury retired to deliberate, and remained in their room nearly an hour. Their verdict was affirmative on all the points of the indictment, excepting that which concerned Imperatori. The negatived the aggravating circumstance of "acts accomthe aggravating circumstance of "acts accom-plished" as commencement of execution; and they found for Scaglioni, the youngest of the prisoners, and the last to join them, extenuating circumstances.

The verdict was read over to the accused. In

The verdict was read over to the accused. In reply to the president, who asked Greco whether he had any observation to make on the application of the penalty, he said, "What is the penalty?" The president—"Transportation," and he recommended him, before he said anything, to consult with his advocate. After whispering for a few minutes with M. Allon, Greco announced that he had nothing to say.

The same question was put to Trabucco, who declared that he had nothing to say beyond requesting that the court would order his French horn to be restored to him! This answer, in such circumstances, excited the hilarity of the audi-

questing that the court would order his French horn to be restored to him! This answer, in such circumstances, excited the hilarity of the audience, though it did not seem to be intended for effect. Trabucco added that if he did not get back his horn he should certainly write to the emperor to have it given up to him.

Imperatori declined saying anything. Seaglioni prayed for the indulgence of the court "for the sake of his father and mother.

The court retired te deliberate at 6 o'clock. They remained about a quarter of an hour in deliberation. Judgment was then delivered. It was as follows:—

Whereas, Greco, Trabucco, and Scaglioni, having avowed themselves guilty of a plot against the emperors's life, the said plot being concerted by several persons, and followed by acts with the view of carrying it into effect: whereas there exists in favour of Scaglioni extenuating circumstances; as regards Imperatori, where as he has avowed himself guilty of the same crime but out of the preparatory acts which were to complete it, the court, pursuant to the 17th,20th, 86th, 87th, 89th, and 463rd Articles of the Penal Code, sentences Greco and Trabucco to transportation for life, and Imperatori and Scaglioni each to 20 years' detention.

The prisoners were informed that they had three days to appeal against the sentence if they thought proper. They stood up, and, accompanied by the gendarmes, withdrew without utsering a single word, and the president announced that the proceedings were at an end.

a single word, and the president announced that the proceedings were at an end.

The demeanour of the prisoners throughout was the same, and they seemed to listen to the depositions of the witnesses, and the speeches of the counsel against and for them, with the same anxious interest as the spectators. Only occasionally Scaglioni showed a little nervous excitement; he stroked his moustaches frequently, but there was no attempt at theatrical display or arrogance. They seemed much relieved then they heard that the penalty was one short of death, and those who were near Scaglioni observed him draw a deep sigh when the judge sentenced him to 20 years' detention, and not to the guillotine.

The Procureur-General, however, said that a pot of gum was found among Greco's things, and he asked him whether he had not formerly been a chemist's assistant, but this Greco denied. He was asked whether he did not once ask a chemist in Italy what was the best poison in which to steep a weapon, and whether he was not told hydrocyanic acid; but this he also denied.

M. De la Rue, aged 64, an expert in handwriting, gave it as his opinion that the letters attributed to Mazzini were in the same handwriting as that of a signature of Mazzini to a document signed by him when he was a member of the Roman triumvirate. He said that in the letters produced Mazzini had tried to disguise his hand, but that, there were certain characteristic words written in what he called pattes de mouches, which in his judgment—and no man, he said, had had more experince—were conclusive. One of the judges Since the trial, it is said that some of the convicts have become completely demoralises by their condemnation. Imperatori's anguish takes the same from that such a feeling would in the case of an hysterical woman. He weeps, and sobs, and tears his hair, and curses those who led him to conspire against the emperor's life and declares that he and his fellows were about to leave Paris without carrying out their murderous plan when they were arrested. Trabucca is more cheerful than any of the rest; and Greco, although apparently much effected, does not indulge in violent outbursts of grief. Greco and Trabucco are to be transported to New Caledonia, instead of being sent to Cayenne, Since the trial, it is said that some of the

to Cayenne,
During the trial of the conspirators, an allo-During the trial of the conspirators, an allusion was made by the Procureur-General to an "English member of Parliament," whose address, he stated, was given in one of the letters alleged to have been written by Mazzini, and whom he accused by implication of a share in the alleged plot. This statement led to an odd little episode in the French Senate on Feb. 27. Baron de Chapusy-Montlaville presented a report upon a petition praying for an inquiry into the alleged unnecessary cruelty practised in vivisection, and mentioned that attention had been directed to the matter by articles in the English press and publictions of the London Society for the protection of Animals. The following scene then occurred:—

tection of Animals. The following scene then occurred:

M. le Verrier: I have but a few words to say; I confess that I am weary of hearing England and her institutions perpetually recommended to us as an example, and I am more disgusted still when London societies take upon themselves to lecture us in the name of humanity.

Baron de Chapuys-Montlav iille: We have said as much in our report.

Baron de Chapuys-Montlav iille: We have said as much in our report.

M. le Verrier: I am aware of that, and I only want to second your idea. I recommend England to turn her attention to a much more serious matter, and one without a parallel. It is only in England that members of Parliament are to be found who are liable to be accused, and that with documentary evidence to support the accusation of suborning assassins. (Sensation, and cries of "Very good, very good.")

The President: You do not ask for the order of the day. of the day.

M. le Verrier: I beg your pardon. I do ask

of the day.

M. le Verrier: I beg your pardon. I do ask for the order of the day.

The Maiquis de Boissy: I am sorry not toagree with M. le Virrier as to the vote which he proposes but I quite agree with him in all that he has said about England. Why the order of the day? The question is whether the recommendation of the report is good. If so, we ought to adopt it; not indeed because it comes from England—for we know that everything that emanates from that country is, generally speaking, bad, perfidious, and pestilential—(laughter)—but because of its being intrinsically good. In the present case there is perhaps something good in what is said, not by England, but by certain English philanthropists. Although the neighbouring country is a den of assassins, although assassins are there maintained and comforted, and fed as ferrets are fed in a tub to be prepared for their hunting, I vote for the conclusions of the report. Let it be seen that if a recommendation, though coming from London, is by chance a good one, we do not therefore repudiate it. I assume that what we are now saying will be reported in England, and that there they will perhaps, hereafter, be somewhat less friendly to the liberty of assassination. (Sensation.)

less friendly to the liberty of assassination. (Sensatiou.)
The President: Come to the point, M. de Boissy; what you are saying only tends to embitter things.
Count Boulay de la Meurthe: All this has nothing to do with the petition. I ask for the order of the day.
The Marquis de Boissy: Why the order of the day? What has been said is said, and M. le Verrier's words will have an immense echo, as I hope.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight 2s.; 30 days', 2s. 01d.; Bombay, 2s. to 2s. 01d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 105 to 106; Ditto Five and-a-Half, 113 to 115.

Indian Five per Cents., 1041 to 1041.
Consols for Money, 91 to 911; ditto, account (April 8) 912.

Bank of England rate of discount stands

Bank of England rate of discount stands at 6 per cent.

Money Market steady.
Stock Markets sensitive.

Produce Markets firmer. Silk more tone. Tea sells more readily. Indigo quiet. Sugar improving. Rice quiet. Saltpetre flat. Jute steady. Cutch 26s. 6d. per cwt. Shellac dearer.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling 75s. 6d. to 81s. 6d.; good middling, 82s. to 85s.; fine middling, 86s. to 90s. per cwt. Market firm.

Linseed steady. Calcutta, 58s. to 60s. c. f. and i.; Bombay seed, 61s. Rapeseed steady. Calcutta, 52s.; Bombay Guzerat, 60s.

Cocoanut Oil firm at £41 for Ceylon, and at £44 for Cochin.

244 for Cochin.

Metals.—Tin, £117 cash for Straits; Spelter £22 for June delivery.

Liverpool Cotton.—Middling New Orleans, 274d.
per lb.; fair Broach, 22d.; fair Dhollera, 23d. Market dull.

Market dull.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 71bs., 17s. 6d. per piece, 81 bs. 22s. 6d. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs., 8s. Mule twist No. 40 best seconds, 32d. per lb. Market flat and prices rather nominal.

LATEST CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The official report of business on the Stock Exchange is as follows:—Three per Ceut. Consols, for money, 91½, 91½, 91 ; ditto for account, 91½; Three per Cents. Reduced, 89½, ½, ½, ½, ax div.; New Three per Cents. Reduced, 89½, ½, ½, ½, ax div.; India Five per Cent. Stock, 104½, ½; ditto for account, 104½; Five per Cent. "enfaced" rupee paper, 104, 105, ½; ditto Bonds, 4s. dis.

According to private telegrams just received, a further movement of about 2 per cent. against England has taken place in the Shanghai exchange. The Indian exchanges, on the other hand, are described as rather lower. The market both for bar silver and Mexican dollars was firmer yesterday in consequence, and the supply of the latter, just received by the Mexican packet, is expected to be sold at higher rates.

The bidding for £400,000 in bills on India took place yesterday at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were to Calcutta £220,000. The minimum price was, as before, 1s. 11½d. or Bombay £160,000, and to Madras £20,000. The minimum price was, as before, 1s. 11½d. or Calcutta at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 11 per cent.; on Bombay at 2s 0½d., about 16 per cent.,; on Madras at 2s, about 44 per cent.; and all above these prices in full. On the 17th Feb., when the amount offered was £300,000, the biddings within the limits were for £1,870,000, and the lowest rates accepted were 1s. 11½d. on Calcutta, 2s. 0½d. on Bombay, and 2s. on Madras.

In the paragraph in our "City Article" regarding the dividend on the estate of De Lisle, Janvrin, and De Lisle it is mentioned that they failed in December, 1862.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. LATEST CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATES.
SHIPS
COMMANDERS.
AT

March 1 Lord Palmerston. Halcron Liverpool.
2 Euroclydon do.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATES.
SHIPS
COMMANDERS.
FROM

TO Canada Belle Henderson Gravesend.
17 Orixa Emerson Holyhead.
25 Antipodes Rogers Southampton.
26 Defiance Symons Gravesend.
27 Onangondy Brown Liverpool.
29 Madura Liverpool.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.
Cyclops, Tutocorin to London, Dec. 16, lat. 35 S. long.
16. E.
Euroclydon, Bombay to Liverpool

16. E. Euroclydon, Bombay to Liverpool, Jan. 7, lat. 23 S. long. I E. Fleur de Lis, Liverpool to Bombay, Jan. 7, lat. 1 N. long. 25 W. Sea King, Liverpool to Bombay, Jan. 7, lat. 3-35 S. long, 21-45 W. South Carolina, Liverpool to Bombay, lat. 16 N. long. 27. W. Thunderbolt, London to Bombay, Jan. 22, lat. 5 N. long. 31 W. Thunderbolt, London to Bombay, Jan. 22, lat. 5 Nong. 31 W.
Assaye, London, to Bombay, Dec. 19 lat. 40 S. long
31 E.
King of Italy, Liverpool to Bombay, Jan. 21. The Golden Age (Ship) Peck from Pondicherry and Madras to London, went ashore Feb. 19 off Dungeness and will probably become a wreck, up to 23 Feb. 2200 bales of cotton, had been saved, but it is feared that few more dry bales will be got out.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA Feb. 27, March. 8,

in concert with Mazzini, he said, "Naturally so."
He explaind that he called upon Prince Murat'

The following vessels have been spoken.

Nile, Bombay to Liverpool Dec. 25 lat 1. No.

Thunderbolt, London to Bombay.

Eureka, Liverpool to Bombay Nov. 18 lat. 4 N. long. King of Raly, Liverpool to Bombay 28 days out on

THE Robert Money Institution A Lecture will be delivered by The Revd T.K Whetherhead on Thursday the 31st.—March 1864, at 60'clock P. M.—Subject: "Female Education."

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Singapore, W. Black Commander, which leaves our harbour this day, for China &c. carries on board 608 chests of Malwa Opium, and the following passengers:— For Singapore.—Mr O Redly; and Mr Mayall. For Hangkong.—Mr. Smith; Mr Ardaseer and Native Servant; and one Warrant Officer.

The following passengers proceeded yesterday by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Eupkrates, Captain C. Day, to Kurrachee,
Mr M. Ebrahim; Mr Melville; Mrs. Fitzgerald; Mrs.
Fisher; Miss Kerr; Mr. Tyabjee; Mr. R. Bonhomme;
Mr Bacirdo del Oro & Mr. Hallan.

Among the list of arrivals from Vingorla, we observe the name of Mr. J. Gordon C. S. His duties in connec-tion with the Wuttun Commission appear to be over, and he will now assume charge of his duties as Collec-ter and Magistrate of Tanna.

We hear that Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee, the Hoozoor Dypete Collector and Magistrate of Sholapore, will succeed Mr. Hughes as Deputy Collector at Rutna-gerry. In all probability the former situation will be abolished

It is stated that Mr. R. Eddy, assistant in the Political Department of the Secretariate, has resigned the service, and obtained a pension of rupees one hundred and fifty per month. He proceeded to England by the mail steamer of the 14th instant.

THE following additional passengers will proceed this day by the P. &. O. Co.'s Steamer Benares, Captain Beasley to Aden and Suez:— Beasley to Aden and Sucz :—
For Saulkampton.—Dr. Coghlan, 18th Regiment
Captain and Mrs. Colson; Mr. Ellis and Mr. Rodham.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- It is stated that a goods train on the night of the 24th instant met with an accident at the Mahim crossing, by which several trucks were thrown off the line. The 9 P.M. passenger train was delayed in consequence near the Dadur station for nearly four hours.

THE PARSEE GYMNASTIC AND MUSIC COMPANY.—Will give their first performance of this season this evening at the Grant Road Theatre, consisting of very surprising athletic and acrobatic feats, and songs and farces in the Gujeratee dialect. A band will be in

The following is the programme of music to be played this evening at the Band Stand by the Band of H. M.'s 4th Rifles:— Overture .- "To Semiramede"Rossini.

Galop.—" Antilope"......Tenney.

God Save the Quren,

A Darks robbery was committed on board the steamer Benares, now lying at Mazagon, on Saturday night or Sunday morning last. A cash box, containing notes to the value of Rs. 3,900, two scarf pins, a quantity of letters and papers, and a fixed deposit receipt for Rs. 2,000, were stolen from a drawer in one of the cabins. In the same place was a silver openface watch, maker's name Johnson, Kirkaldy, which was also taken. The matter is in the hands of the Police, but as yet no trace of the robbers has been

A SERIES of fires broke out yesterday morning among the cotton bales lying at Boree Bunder. There were as many as sixteen distinct ones in various parts of the yard, but from the promptitude displayed by the comflicers and servants comparatively little damage. The first of these fires broke out between o'clock, and no sconer was that extinguished of "fire" was raised in another direction. when the General Manager, Mr. Ivatts, the let Traffic Manager, and other heads of departitions were quickly on the spot, and by the assistance number of hose pipes connected with a good pply of water, and the aid rendered by the police with two of the town fire engines, each fire was successively extinguished. There is no doubt whatever that incendiarism is at the bottom of all this mischief. A lad, we understand, was detected and given into castody by Mr. I vatts, District Traffic Manager, upon whom was found a box of Incifer matches, and who admitted having been induced by some man whose name he did not know to set fire to the cotton bales. The case of the yoangster will be heard at the Police Court to-day, when probably some disclosures will be made.

The following address was presented to Captain Hyde and the officers of the Malta by the homeward bound engers on arrival at Suez. S. S. " Malta," Suez, 13th March 1864.

S. S. "Malta," Suez, 13th March 1864.

To Captain Hyde,

Dear Sir,—Before leaving the Malta we wish to express to you in writing as we have already done personally that we are all very much pleased with the voyage which we have just made from Bombay to Suez. The accommodation offered by the Malta for passengers is ample and the table supplies are excellent.

But what struck us all more than anything else on board was the admirable discipline observed in the shin.

We have never seen a vessel kept in better order or one so conspicuous for the absence of all noise in its management as the Malta. We are aware (as you have already remarked) that much of the credit for the orderly working of the ship is due to the way in which Mr. Murray and his brother Officers have co-operated with you, and to those gentlemen we beg you will convey our best thanks and say that we shall always feel grateful to them for the courtesy which they have invariably shown to us throughout the voyage.

We now take our leave of you, and in so doing wish you, Mr. Murray, and the other Officers of the Malta Jong life and prosperity.—Yours faithfully.

Daniel Murphy.

G. Mackenzie.

Henry Cleveland.

W. Joynson.

W. W. Muleneux,
N. W. Baker.

Henry Reeves.

Wm. H. White.

Wm. Tho. Bowen, (Cape.)

H. Goxhen, (Lt.)

H. Small, (Surgeon.)

Patrick P. Gordon, (J. P.)

J. F. Eleming (W. D.)

Parker Pittar.
D. H. Small, (Surgeon.)
Patrick P. Gordon, (J. P.)
J. B. Fleming, (M. D.)
Arthur N. Moore. I. Goxhen, (Lt.)

The Ship John Linn.—We have now got to the thirp chapter in the history of this wreck. A short time ago we reported her abandonment in a sinking state, the water being up to her beams. Subsequently she was fallen in with by the ship Doogaum, the Captain of which gave a totally different statement as to the position of the ship. He stated he found only three and a half feet of water in the hold, and added that the vessel was making less water than the Deogaum, and that he left her reluctantly. We have now come to chapter third. Our Shippping intelligence of to-day has the following:—" Some of the crew of the Deogaum report that they set fire to the John Linn before leaving her." It is unnecessary to say that the Captain's report, which has already been published, says nothing of this; and until some further communication is received from him no comments can be made. But we may state that three vessels which have arrived this week report passing cotton, apparently burnt, in positions state that three vessels which have arrived this week report passing cotton, apparently burnt, in positions greatly corroborative of the report. The John Linn was abandoned on the 1st of January some distance from Barbadoes, at which island the Crew were landed. The day on which the Deogaum fell in with her is not given, but the position as lat. 20 N., long 38 W. The cotton passed was as follows:—Jan. 14, lat. 20 N., long. 40 W., a number of bales of cotton, apparently Bombay, which looked black, as if from smoke, but did not appear to have been long in the water, by the ship Redan, at London; January 19, lat. 17 45 N., long. 41 10 W., one bale of Indian cotton, which had not been long in the water, by the Persia at Plymouth; and Jan 25, lat. 19 N., long. 43 W., three bales of Bombay cotton apparently not long in the water. When it is also considered that the tendency of the current would be to take them in the very direction they appear to be going, the probability of the story is remarkably striking.—Liverpool Paper.

8s. 48,40,920 Rs. 47,37,920 24,17,638 23,16,436 395,76,591 96,56,790 5,41,463 35,41,463 10,502 10,386 10,502 10,386 10,502 10,386 10,502 41,463 10,5 Currency Notes at 1,04,61,434 ,,1,24,68,418 Do. Branches. ,, 38,25,428 ,, 34,83,773

CORRESPONDENCE. To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette. -My attention has been called to a paragra sue of Friday last, stating that a pointsmar y injured at the Tauna station on the

Great Indian Peninsula Railway, General Man Office, Bombay, 28th March 1864. - LAW. HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1864. Fourth day, Monday, 28th March, 1864. (BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.) (BEFORE THE HON BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

THE learned Judge took his seat on the Bench at 10 o'clock A. M. when the prisoner Kattapa Hoosseina (Case No. 24 of the Calendar) who was convicted on Monday the 21st instant of cutting and wounding a woman named Luxmee was brought up and sentenced to transportation beyond seas for the term of ten years. The following gentlemen were then empannelled on the

to transportation beyond seas for the term of ten years. The following gentlemen were then empannelled on the following the gentlement of the state (King's Own) Regiment of Foot, pleaded Not Guilty to an indictment charging then with house breaking and lurking house trespass at Poona on the night of the 8th February last.

A Police Ramossee employed by Colonel Wilby, of the thick (King's Own) Regiment, residing at Poona destination on the night of the Sth February last.

a noise in the bungalow about half-past 8 o'clock r. x. and on running up to the spot he saw two soldiers inside the house. He then gave an alarm and seized one of the men, but no one came to his assistance, the soldier broke away from him. Deponent could not swear that either of the prisoners at the bar were the men he saw on that occasion. They did not take any property away with them. An inkstand appared to swear that a cither of the prisoners at the bar were the men he saw on that occasion. They did not take any property away with them. An inkstand appared to were the matches place in the four did not the search of the s

lock; but deponent could not say how this was done. The shoes now produced were found in the garden.

John Fell, a member of the Regimental Police in the 4th Regiment of Foot deposed that he knew the prisoners. Saw the prisoner Williams at the Regimental Canteen at half-past 12 o'clock in the day on the 9th February last, and said to him "Hullo, old fellow, is hat you? Saw him again at the same place at half-past 2 on the same day when he asked deponent to take a glass of arrack and put into his hand four pice, which he thought very strange conduct. Deponent, however, took the pice and drank the arrack. Williams said to deponent "Well, you did me a good turn by not contining me last night, for I had property on me then which would have got me transported for fourteen years." Deponent replied, "how could I confine you when I had no charge against you, and did not even see you." Williams said he was challenged by one of the Regimental Police when he was returning from Colonel Wilby's bungalow, and he thought deponent of the Regimental Police but led him on to be communicative. He said he had two wax tapers, a chisel, a saw made out of a knife, and two skeleton keys. He said he had been down to the Colonel's bungalow on the previous night; that he back door by means of the implements he had with him. He then went inside and saw a clock which he said he intended to bring away with him. He also saw an inkstand and other articles and had his eye on all these things, whon an alarm was given and as he was endeavouring to escape by the front door he was challenged by a native servant whom he tripped up and then escaped to the barracks. Deponent then and sked him why he left his shoes behind him. He replied that he had not done so. The conversation of the concerded himself under a table. Deponent then he concerded himself under a table. Deponent the become he concerded himself under a table. Deponent the become he concerded himself under a table. Deponent the become he concerded himself under a table.

he accompanied him to the shop of a Portuguese where he concealed himself under a table. Deponent then brought the prisoner there and entered into conversation with him about his visit to the Colonel's bungalow which the Serjeant overheard.

Provost Serjeant Ryan confirmed the evidence of the last witness. Heard the prisoner Williams say that he had been unable to bring anything away from the Colonel's bungalow because he was so soon interrupted. Knew it was Williams that was speaking by his voice. He was quite sober at the time. He said he took up a sort of a gold inkstand from the table. Deponent ordered the last witness to take Williams into custody. John Smith, a private in the 4th (King's Own) Regiment deposed that he was at the Regimental Theatre on the evening of the 8th February. The prisoner McCarthy walked with him from the Theatre to the Barrack Room, at a quarter past cleven o'clock r.m. He said he had lost a pair of shoes belonging to Williams and that he expected to get into a row about it. He also said that he was very nearly being caught by two Policemen that evening. it. He also said that he was very nearly being caught by two Policemen that evening.

Edwin Oliver, a private in the 4th (King's Own) Regiment, deposed that he was sentry our the Canteen on the evening of the 8th February. Saw the prisoners at the bar there a few minutes after 8 o'clock. Deponent ordered them away because they had no business there at that hour. They went away in the direction of the Colonel's quarters. When deponent first saw them they were conversing together. The night was not dark and deponent is quite certain the prisoners are the men he there saw. He did not report the circumstance to the Serjeant of the Guard as it did not happen after Tatto. The Colonel's quarters are about four or five hundred yards from the Canteen on the opposite side.

or five hundred yards from the Canteen on the opposite side.

John Evans, a private in the 4th (King's Own) Regiment, deposed that he sold the shoes now produced to the prisoner Williams on the 19th January last.

George Gibbins, a soldier in the 4th (King's Own) Regiment-deposed that he was drinking with the prisoners at 12 o'clock, 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M. on the 8th February last. They said they were going to make a good haul, and that they had a pass for the stalls of the Theatre that night. Deponent is on friendly terms with the prisoners and never had a quarrel with either of them. Did not see Williams speaking with Private Fell on either of the three occasions that deponent met him in the Canteen.

Color Serjeant William Cloridge, of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment deposed that he found the two nails produced in Court amongst the prisoner Williams Kit.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Private Henry Watson was examined on behalf of the prisoner Williams and deposed that he saw the latter in the Bárrack Room at 8 o'clock on the night of the 8th February last. Has no recollection of having

ter in the Bárrack Room at 8 o'clock on the night of the 8th February last. Has no recollection of having seen McCarthy on that occasion. Is not certain that he did not see him.

Corporal James Hides deposed that he saw the prisoner McCarthy at the Theatre on the evening of the 8th Februry last. The performance commenced, at a quarter before 9 o'clock p. m. The Colonel's bungalow is distant about five hundred yards from the Theatre.

Private Henry Deed deposed, that he also saw McCarthy at the Theatre between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock on the evening of the 8th February. He was there from the opening of the house.

His Lordship having summed up the evidence, the Jury retired and after an absence of about half an hour returned with a verdict of guilty against both the prisoners who were each sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

AFTERNOON JURY.

nts at De. Do. , 24,17,638 , 23,16,436 in Court.

Toolsajee bin Bhowanee, a Havildar of the Poona Police stationed at Khandalla, deposed that the prosecutor reported to him that he had lost the note and notice was given of the loss in the bazar. Afterwards saw the prisoner with the note in his hand in the shop of a man named Marcotee. Marcotee took the note from the prisoner and gave it to the Deponent. Deponent then took the prisoner and Marcotee with the note, before the Foundar. The prisoner and Marcotee with the note, before the Foundar. The prisoner did not say anything when the note was taken from him. This is the same note. The prisoner

was afterwards taken before Mr. Showell the Magistrate of Khandalla, who enquired into the case and sent it here. By the prisoner. Deponent is quiet sure that he first saw the note in the hand of the prisoner. The prisoner did not attempt in any way to clude the vigilance of the Police, but went readily before the Foundar.

The prisoner in his defence stated that he had been made the dupe of designing villain who was at one time his comrade. This man was Serjant Whelan, who gave him the note to get changed, saying that when be brought the change he would pay him twenty-five rupees that he owed him. He had summoned Serjeant Whelan and another man to give evidence on his behalf, but they had both been sent to England with the Invalids of the season. had both been sent to England with the Invalue State season.

His Lordship in summing up the evidence remarked that the case had been placed before the Jury in a very incomplete state, as one of the principal witnesses (Marootee) was absent through illness.

The Jury without hesitation acquitted the prisoner, ho was then discharged by proclamation.

John Packard (Case No. 11 of the Calendar) pleaded Not Guilty to an indictment charging him with house breaking and theft of a quantity of wearing apparel, the property of one Cowasjee Byramjee, a shop keeper.

According to the evidence for the prosecution it appears that the property in question was stolen from the shop of the prosecutor some times during the night of the 3rd or the night of the 4th of December last. Two Policeman saw the prisoner walking along the street with a bundle on his shoulder, and on following him, they saw him throw the bundle over the wall of a tavern kept by a person named Lowe, and he himself over the wall and went inside. The Policemen reported the circumstance to Constable Bell, who instituted a scarch for the bundle which was afterwards found on the premises, and its contents were recognized by the prosecutor, as the property which had been stolen from his shop. In his defence the prisoner said the bundle had been given to him by a sailor to keep, and that he did not know what it contained.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty of having stolen property in his possession, well knowing the same to have been stolen, and he was sentenced to twelve months rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Crustna Sumbaice (No. 3 of the Calendar) pleaded John Packard (Case No. 11 of the Calendar) pleaded

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

MADRAS ARMY. ALTERATIONS OF RANK. GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Augustus Frederick Wilkinson to take rank from 25th of August, 1863; Lieutenant George Lecky to take rank from the 10th of September, 1863. BOMBAY STAFF CORPS. To be Captain.—Lieutenant Charles Matth Nov. 5, 1863.

Major Henry Augustus Adams, from the 13th Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lang, promoted to be Major-General—June 29, 1863.

13th Native Infantry.—Captain (Brevet-Major) William Malcolm Leckie to be Major; Lieutenant Sydney Consens to be Captain, in succession to Lang, promoted to be Major General—June 29, 1863.

Major General—June 29, 1863.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.
Ensign John Arthur Rowlandson to be Lieutenant, in succession to Taylor, 22nd Native Infantry (Staff Corps), deceased—August 26, 1863.
Ensign Lewellyn Francis Heaton to be Lieutenant, vice. Jackson, resigned—September 19, 1863.
Ensign Charles Maxwell Ryves to be Lieutenant, vice Hastings, General List (199th Foot), resigned—Oct. 4, 1863. The following officers to take rank from the date specified:—
Lieutenant Macclesfield Forbes Coussmaker, from June 29, 1863.

Leutenant Macclesheid Forbes Coussmaker, from June 20, 1863.
Lieutenant Stanley Carter, from July 27, 1863.
Lieutenant Harry Trevor Bulkly, from July 27, 1863.
MEDICAL OFFICER.
Surgeon Gilbert George William Maitland to be Surgeon-Major—November 5, 1863.
Note.—The date of rank of the officers of Her Majesty's India forces promoted in succession to Lieutenant-General Marrett, deceased, in the 'London Gazette' of the 7th of August, 1863, is 6th and not 16th September, 1862, as therein stated.

WAR-OFFICE, FEBRUARY 23.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. M. C. O'Dell, chaplain of the fourth class, to chaplain of the third lass. CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, FEBRUARY 26.

3rd Hussars.—Cornet Charles Stephen Walker to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice George Shippen Willes who retires.

6th Dragoons.—Ensign Frederick William Bloomfield, from the 14th Foot, to be Cornet, vice James Sanderson Davis, who retires.

12th Lancers.—Sergeant-Major Barry Velentine Dennehy to te Cornet without purchase, and Adjutant, in succession to Lieutenant and Adjutant Edward Brown, promoted to an unattached company without purchase.

16th Lancers.—Lieutenant George James Gilbard to be Captain by purchase, vice Patrick Dynon, who retires; Cornet Alexander Baring Bingham to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Gilbard.

Royal Artillery.—Second Captain Charles Booth Brack-enbury, from the supernumerary list, to be Second Captain, vice Henry Whitby Briscoe, removed to the supernumerary list.

Military Train.—Lieutenant Harry Golding, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Fergus M'Kenzie, who exchanges.

Scots Fusilier Guards.—Ensign and Lieutenant John James Hugh Henry, Duke of Athole, to be Lieutenant Thomas, who retires; Neil Douglas Cecil Frederick Douglas, gent. to be Ensign and Lieutenant by purchase, vice the duke of Athole.

1st Regiment of foot.—Ensign Henry Church, from the 83rd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Harry Hawkins, who retires.

3rd Foot.—Surgeon Alfred Crocker having completed and the surgeon Major, under the Surgeon Ma etires.
3rd Foot.—Surgeon Alfred Crocker having completed

the 83rd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Harry Hawkins, who retires.

3rd Foot.—Surgeon Alfred Crocker having completed 20 years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under the Royal Warrant of October 1, 1858.

8th Foot.—Captain Sydney Henry Jones Parry, from the 192nd Foot, to be Captain, vice Blair, who exchanges. 9th Foot.—Ensign Farquhar Gleunie to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Francis Russell, who retires; Gentleman Cadet John Lovell, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Gleunie.

14th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Charles Cecil, Hazleri gg, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Frederick William Bloomfield, transferred to the 6th Dragoons.

26th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Charles Cecil, Hazleri gg, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Godfrey Stuart Hughes, who retires.

27th Foot.—Ensign Kenelm Digby Murray to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Cecil Jhon Foot, who retires; Gentleman Cadet Philip Stainforth, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Murray.

33rd Foot.—Ensign Edwin Sandys Wason to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Marcus Lynch, who retires; Gentleman Cadet Richard Manit Miller, from the Royal Military College to be Ensign by purchase, vice Wason.

52nd Foot.—Captain Hon. Ernest George Curzon to be Major by purchase, vice James Johnes Bourchier, who retries; Lieutenant Thomas Simpson to be Captain by purchase, vice Hon. E. G. Curzon; Ensign William Barwell Browne Barwell to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Simpson; Gentleman Cadet Henry George Fane, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Binspon; Gentleman Cadet Henry George Cook to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Captain H. M. L. Colquhoun, appointed District Inspector of Musketry in India.

83rd Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Francies Henry Algernon Disny Roebuck, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Henry Church, transferred to the 1st Foot.

85th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Hon. Edward Alexander Holmes A'Court from th

102nd Foot.—Captain Æneas Gordon Blair, from the 8th Foot, to be Captain, vice Parry, who exchanges.

103rd Foot.—F. Scrivener, Esq., late Captain in her Majesty's Indian Forces, to be Paymaster.

107th Foot.—Lieutenant George Lewellin Smith to be Captain, vice George Augustus Graham, who resigns; Ensign Joseph Ralph Edward John Royle to be Lieutenant, vice Smith.

109th Foot.—Paymaster John Fitzgerald should have been discribed, on appointment in the Gazette' of the 9th inst., as late of her Majesty's, Indian Eorces.

1st West India Regiment.—Lieutenant Fergus M'Kenzie, fromthe Military Train, to be Lieutenant, vice Harry Golding who exchanges. who exchanges.

PURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

PURVEYOR Richard Maitland Lonsdale, from half-pay to be Purveyor.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

Lieutenant Arthur Sutherland Macademy Pourland

Lieutenant Arthur Sutherland Macartney, Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant of a company of Gentleman Cadets vice Henry Brackenbury, who resigns that appointment. The honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel conferred on Major Dysart, on retirement on a pension from 108th Foot, to bear date 1st of January, 1863.

Lieut.-Colonel George Thomas Haley, retired on a pension, late 108th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Colonel.

pension, late 108th Foet, to have the honorary rank of Colonel.

Major John Hatfield Brooks, retired on a pension, late 19th Hussars, to have the honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Captain E. H. Mostyn Owen, retired on a pension, late 105th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major.

Paymaster Joseph Hutchinson, 100th Foot to have the honorary rank of Captain.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the decease of Major. General Philip M'Pherson, C.B., Colonel of 13th Foot, on 2nd of February, 1864:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Walter Hamilton, C.B., from Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District, to be Major-General.

Major Frederick R. Mein, 1st Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Thomas Dundas, 12th Foot to be Major.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel under the Royal Warrant of 14th October, 1858:—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Conolly, half-pay, Unattached, Deputy Adjutant-General in Canada.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Ramsden Priestley, 42nd Foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cadwallader Adams, 49th Foot.

oct. Lieutenant-Colonel Cadwallader Adams, 49th Foot. Lieutenant-Colonel William Wilby, 4th Foot. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Harpur Greer, 68th Foot. MEMORANDA.

The resignations and retirements of the undermentioned officers to bear the following dates:—

Major J. H. Brooks, 19th Hussars, April 23, 1863.
Lieutenant E. H. Macnaughten, 20th Hussars March 24, 1863.

Sess.
Lieutenant F. H. Grant 21st Hussars, March 24, 1863.
Lieutenant C. H. Dale, 192nd Foot, March 21, 1863.
Major C. Dysars, 108th Foot, January 1,1863.
The commissions of the undermentioned officers to bear he following dates:—
Major H. C. Craigie, 19th Hussars, April 23, 1863.
Lieutenant J. H. Waller, 102nd Foot, March 21, 1863.
Major A. J. Shuldham, 108th Foot, Jan. 1, 1863.
Captain L. Creery, 108th Foot, Jan. 1, 1863.
Lieutenant A. S. Tollemache, 108th Foot, Jan. 1, 1863.
Lieutenant C. S. Dyke, 108th Foot, April 14, 1863.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 1.

MILITARY.

Williams, Major, 198th Regiment, on leave, from Secundershad.

Williams, Major, 198th Regiment N. I., furlough from England.

Holt, Lieutenant W. J., 4th King's Own Regiment, on leave, from Foona.

Bagrand, Major W., Bombay Staff Corps, furlough, from England.

Barras, Captain P., 29th Regiment, on medical leave, from England.

Coilling, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

Baird, Lieutenant A. W., Royal Engineers, on leave, from Kirkee.

Baird, Lieutenant R., Royal Engineers, on leave, from England.

Juge, Captain A. G. C., Rife Brigade, to join, from England.

Juge, Captain A. G. C., Rife Brigade, to join, from England.

Juge, Captain A. G. C., Rife Brigade, to join, from Hyderabad.

Jervis, Lieutenant L. F., Sind Horse, on medical certificate, to Lieutenant B., 3std Regiment, on leave, from Hyderabad.

Jervis, Lieutenant E., 3std Regiment, on leave, from Hyderabad.

Jervis, Lieutenant C. S. Brige, on Justice, to England.

Jervis, Lieutenant W. H., Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

Way, Captain T. H., 198th Foot, on sick leave, to England.

Way, Captain T. H., 198th Foot, on sick leave, to England.

Way, Captain C. J., Rife Brod, on leave, to England.

Way, Captain T. H., 198th Foot, on sick leave, to England.

Way, Captain S. H., Staff Corps, too join, Malee Cocte, Captain C. J., 18th Foot, on leave, to England.

Way, Captain T. H., 198th Foot, on sick leave, to England.

Way, Captain C. J., 18th Foot, on leave, to England.

Way, Captain C. J., 18th Foot, on leave, to England.

Way, Captain T. H., 198th Foot, on leave, to England.

Way, Captain S. H., Staff Corps, too join, Malee Corps, Juge Captain S. A., Staff Corps, too join, Malee Corps, Juge Captain S. A., Staff Corps, too join, Malee Corps, Juge Captain S. A., Staff Corps, too join, Malee Corps, Juge Captain S. A., Staff Corps, too sick leave, to England.

Way, Captain C. J., 18th Foot, on leave, to England.

Way, Captain S. A., Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

Way, Captain S. A., Staff Corps, on sick leave,

The appointment of Gentleman Cadet Alexander Donald McArthur, from the Royal Military Academy, to a Lieutenant, with temporary rank to be dated 13th of February 1364, and to be in. succession. So Lieutenant Brooke, 2nd Regiment of Foot.—Lieutenant Francis Roach Gubbins to be Captain by purchase, vice John Leslie Toke, who retires; Ensign Charles Faitbanks Lawson to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Gubbins; Gentleman Cadet Arthur Homas Mudge, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Gubbins; Gentleman Cadet Arthur Homas Mudge, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Charles Taugford Over from the 102nd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Beasley, who exchanges.

7th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet William Prescot Holmes from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Charles Tayleur, who retires.

7th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet William Pall, from Adjutant of a Depot Battalion, to be Captain, vice John Myucea, appointed Adjutant of a Depot Battalion.

1sth Foot.—Lieutenant Chiertenpher Samuel Bailey, from 18th Foot, be Lieutenant, vice Boyce, who exchanges.

1sth Foot.—Captain Andirew John Cowper to be Major by purchase, vice William Californes Armstrong, who by purchase, vice Rawlins; Ensign Arthur Fishe, from the 67th Foot, to be Lieutenant of the Captain State of the Captain William Californes Armstrong, who has resigned the appointment, vice Balley, who exchanges.

18th Foot.—Ensign Henry Gordon Hearth to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant John Willy, who retires; Ensign Henry Gordon Hearth to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Captain Goog Nicholson Popper, who resigns the appointment and the purchase, vice Captain Goog Nicholson State Foot,—Ensign Francis Edward Carleton to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Stokes.

25th Foot.—Ensign Richard Horatio Townsend to be Ensign by purchase, vice Michael Anderwa Brothwi

to be Paymaster.

lifie Brigade.—Lieutenant Charles Edwards Buckley to
be Captain without purchase, vice Frederick Carl Playne, deceased.

4th West Indian Regiment.—Captain Meyrick Willam Sidwell Edwardes has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

Cape Mounted Riflemen.—Major Oliver Baker D'Arcy has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Captain and Brevet Major Frederick Campbell has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

DEFOT BATTALIONS.
Lieutenant-Colonelthe Hon. Gilbert Elliot, from half-pay, Lientenant-Colonette Hon. Gibert Elliot, from hair-pay, late Rife Brigade, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel Frederick Green | Wilkinson, who retires upon temporary haif-pay; Captain John McQueen, from the 3th Foot, to be Adjutant, vice Captain Angus William Hall, transferred to the 8th Foot.

PURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Purveyor's Clerk Frederick William Page to be Deputy
Purveyor, vice George Ward, deceased.

Purveyor's Clerk Robert Deport to be
Deputy Purveyor,
rice Thomas Rogers Vicary, deceased. BREVET.

Colonel Richard John Wilson, retired full pay, Royal Engineers, to be Major-General the rank honorary only.

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Cavey,
C.B., H.P., 40th Foot, Deputy-Adjutant-General, New Zealand, to be Colonel.

Captain and Brevet-Major John Carstairs M'Nell,
107th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

To be Majors.—Captain John Inman, 18th Foot; Captain James Tarrant Ring, 18th Foot; Captain Arthur Salt-Marshe, 76th Foot; Captain George Richard Greaves, 76th Foot; Captain William Henry Gresson, 65th Foot; Captain William Aldersey James Shortt, 57th Foot; and Second Captain Edward Thomas Brooke, Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of October 14, 1838, to be Colonels:—
Lieutenant-Colonel William James Loftus, half-pay late 38th Foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel William James Loftus, half-pay late 38th Foot.
Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Horace William Montagu, Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Wilson Austen 14th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Bird, Military Train.
The following promotion to take plee in her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of Major-General Robert Thorpe, Madras Infantry, on the 17th of January, 1864:—
Colonel William Couperus Macleod, Madras Infantry, to be Major-General.
The undermentioned officers, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—
Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Stephenson Findlay, Madras Infantry, to be Colonel.
Major William Frederick Newton Wallace, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
Captain William Robert Wallace, Bengal Infantry, to be Major.
Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals John Lovell to be Inspector General of Hospitals.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

WAR-OFFICE, FEBRUARY 25.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the follewing appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights, Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—

Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B. (Civil), with temporary rank as Vice-Admiral while Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India Station.

Rear-Admiral Augustus Leopold Kuper, C.B. with temporary rank as Vice-Admiral while Commander-in-Chief on the East Indian and China Station.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order viz.:—

Cantain Sir William Saltonstall Wiseman. Bart, B.N.

Order viz.:—
Captain Sir William Saltonstall Wiseman, Bart, R.N.
Captain Francis William Sulfivan, R.N.
Lieutenant-Colonel Domnic Jacotin Gamble, Deputy-Quartermaster-General to the Forces in Zealand. The name of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Wilson Austen, 2nd Battalion 14th Regiment, was submitted to her Majesty, and he would have been nominateded Companion of the Order of the Bath, had not his death been officially

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS. AR. SHIPS. COMMANDERS. IFROM.

Malta (a) Hyde Suez March 14.
Colonist Gibson London Nov. 7.
Grotto Davies Kurrachee Mar. 23.
Lutchmy Pursad Nacoda Colombo Mar. 4.
Scindia Carr Calcutta Feb. 26.
Governor Higginson (s) Beyts Kurrache Mar. 26.
28 Futtay Salam Nacoda Calcutta Feb. 17. MAR. SHIPS. 28 Malta (s) Colonist.....

DEPARTURES.

Davies; and 2 children; two 2nd class; and 130 natives.
INTELLIGENCE.
Per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Malta, from Suez.—On March 25th passed the ship Indus, near Aden. H. M.'s steam ship Pantaloon, was to leave Suez, on the evening of the 14th March.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yester P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Singapore, W. Black, bound o China.
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Benares, Beasley, bound te

The following vessels began to load yesterday:
Ship Fanny Forsyth, for Liverpool.
Ship Vanguard, for Liverpool.
Ship Duncairn, for Liverpool.
Ship Gladstone, for Liverpool.
Steamer Manchester, for Varavul and Porebunder.
Steamer Telegraph, for Surat.

FREIGHTS. con)£3 2s. 6d. to £310s. 0d. eds)£2 5s. 0d. con)£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d. eds)£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d. No offers

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST EXCHANGE Rates. ... 6 months' sight ... 2s.1\(\frac{1}{6}\)d.to2s.111/16d.
Do. do. ... 2s.1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.to2s.1 13/16d.
Do. do. ... 2s. 21/16d. 30 days' sight 991 60 Do. do. 221

SHARES.

Paid up Last Half. yearlyDividend

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Bombay Spinning &
Weaving Co.....
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.
Manackies Pitty's 5,000 500 per share. Rs. 1,200 pre-Rs. 300 prem. Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weav-ing Co. Rs. 100 prem 2,500 140 Rs. p. share Rs. 450 prem 5,000 7½ per cent. Rs. 3,000 pre Rs. 1,500. MISCELLANEOUS. Colaba Land Co. ... 10,000 Rs. 12,000 Rs. 4,800 House and Land In-Par. vestment Co.... Bombay Contract & Building Co. Rs. 46 pm. Par. Rs. 4,500 pm Rs. 100 dis.

1.500 GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan...

Loan 1835-36 ...

Loan 1842-33 ...

Loan 1834-55 ...

New Five per Cent. Loan ...

Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan... 913 OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,525 to 1,530. SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6

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Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. Rapeseed, Guzerat ... ,, Gingellymixed(Black and White) ,, PRICES CURRENT (26th March 1864.) COTTON at Colaba

New Broach and Surat (ready.)...

New Dhollera, (ready.)....

New Bhowninggur, (ready.).....

FOR SALE.

PRIME IRISH HAMS just landed for sale at 10 annas per lb. Apply to MERWANJEE NUS-SERWANJEE, Apollo Street. DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically samutioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Beat Remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD AFERENT for 'delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an agreeable Effervescing Draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hor Seasons, and above all, in Hor CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.) Fort and Bycullah.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of su perior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY. Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Dr

Do. do. do. do. set with Diamonds do. Do. do. forming a pair if required do. do. with Opal do.

Thomas' do. Chloride of Flass Baths, Dishes and Plates of s

Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.
SUNDRIES.
A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs.
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers.
Fort and Byculla.

NWYER & Co. have now to hand ex Sunle from Hongkong, another batch of real Camphorwood Chests of Drawers of sizes, some with writing tesk and innumerable pigeon holes and drawers for papers. &c. Trunks of real Camphorwood in sets of four, (sold singly also) of sizes; Paper Boxes; Work ditto; Writing Desks; Trays:

of real Camphorwood in sets of four, (sold singly also) of sizes; Paper Boxes; Work ditto; Writing Desks; Trays; &c.
Finest Congoe in 6lbs. boxes.
Do. Souchong do.
Do. Flowery Pekoe in box of 4 canisters.
Preserves—Ginger, Chow-Chow, Citron, large and small Oranges.
PRESERVED PROVISIONS FROM CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London,—Cheese; Hams, Bacon, Poultry and Game, Potted Meats, Oxford and Truffled Sansages, French Pates, Ox Tongues, Pigs' Cheeks, Game and Pork Pies, Bloaters, Sardines, Salmon, Herrings, and preserved fish of every kind, Preserved Meat, Soups, Vegetables, &c., Frnits, in Noyean and Brandy, Tart and Dessert Fruits, Turkey Figs, Prunes, Lemon and Orange Peel and Rings, Maccaroni, Vermicelli. A large assortment of Pipes, Tobacco, Snuff, Games, Fishing Tackle, and Miscellaneous articles, &c. &c.
Agents for the Art Union of Glasgow, yearly subscription I Guinea; and Major R. Gills' publication of 100 Stereogram of Views from the Caves of Adjunta and Ellora, Structural Temples in the Deccan, Landscape and Game printed by one of the first London firms, put up in a neat case, subscription £5 5s.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

CELLLING OFF.—Mr. J. NEUBERG, 23, By-

CELLING OFF.-MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, By CELLING OFF.—Mr. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, being about to proceed to Europe, will sell off
his present Stock of Goods, enumerated below, at a discount of from ten to fifteen per cent. for eash payments.
His present stock consists of:—
A great variety of handsome Toys, lately received per
Edwin Fon.

Fancy Leather Goods, such as Portfolios, Albums for
Carte de Visites, Writing Cases, Ludies' Companions,
Pocket Books, Frames for Photographs, &c.
Embroidery of the handsomest workmanship for Slippers
and Cushions, Patterns for Embroidery.

Bronze Work of Artistic character and highly finished,
such as Statuettes, Groups of Animals, Table Ornaments.
Violin Strings and Bows.
Sviss and German scenery.

Swiss and German scenery.

A choice selection of Telescopes; Binocular, Field and Sea Glasses; Opera Glasses.

Spectacles, variously mounted with convex and concave glasses, double Bye Glasses.

Musical Boxes, playing favorite Airs.

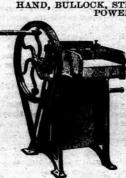
Musical Clocks, highly finished.

Gold and Silver Geneva Watches, of excellent work-mankin.

ianship.
Silver-plated Tea and Coffee Setts.
Handsome Pile Carpets and Table Covers.
Mouldings, Rosewood and Gold, for Picture Frames.
Account Books of Foolscap, Demy and Medium

relopes of sizes.
thes, Shoe and Paint Brushes, Dusters, Combs, Patent
Screws, &c. &c.
J. NEUBERG proceeding to Europe for a few months
e second mail in April, in order to select personally
Stock of Goods for the mark season, will thank all
s who are indebted to him to settle their accounts
ut any loss of time. OVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY

COTTON GINS. ATT AND RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863, ARRANGED FOR HAND, BULLOCK, STEAM, OR WATER POWER.



THESE Machines are THESE Machines are

adapted for Ginning
every description of Cotton, whether with bard or
wooly seeds, or of long or
short staple. The seeds
are separated without
crushing them, or in any
way injuring the fibre.

The production of the
40 inch Gin, worked by
power, is from 30 to 35
lbs. per hour of clean cotton, of the short stapled
indigenous varieties, and
from 40 to 50 lbs. per hour
of clean cotton, from New
Orleans or Egyptian Seeds.

The Hand Machine is
made 12 inches wide to be
lif, producing 8 to 12 lbs. of

made 12 inches wide to be worked by two persons only, producing 8 to 12 lbs. of clean cotton per hour according to quality.

Both Machines are very simple, are not at all hiable to get out of order, and require no skill in working.
Platt & Richardson's Patent Churka Cotton Gins, Hand Driving Wheels, Bullock Mills, Cotton and Wool Cleaning, Spinning and Weaving Machinery, Brick Machines, &c. &c.

Further particulars, with plans and estimates for the above, complete with Steam Engines, Cotton Presses, Iron Roofs, &c. &c. may be had on application at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co. 7, Hammum Street, Fort, where the Cotton Gins may be seen working.

R. NEWTON, Agent.

AMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—
Tucker's Solar Lamps.
Reading do.
Tent do.
Hand do.
Hand do.
The Argand do.
The CHEP & Co. (Limited) TREACHER & Co. (Limited.) Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co.
(LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the
Medical Hall, Byoulla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention
of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their
extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS,
CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice
of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute
orders most favourably, having recently extended this
branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodius premises at Byculla, and further have placed a
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE
in charge of this branch.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fanty Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarls.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand. Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. WEEKLY SALE.
On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, Measrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, few furniture &c., the property of a Gentleman who left the Presidency, the same consists of Conches, Chairs, Round Dining, and Circular Table, Child's Cradles, Dressing, and Washhand Tables, one Biackwood four posts Bedstead with Mattrasses, one English Walnutwood Cottage Pianoforte by J. J. Hopkinson, London &c. &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On THURSDAY, the 7th April next, Measrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., have received instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriage, Horses, &c., of (Colonel H. T. Vincont, changing his residence) and (Captain E. B. Holland proceeding to Europe), the same consisting of Cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Breakfast Sets, Plateds Dish covers, Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Candlesticks, Salvers, Spoons and Forks, and the Furniture all Carved Blackwood such as Circular, Sofa, Pier, Side, and Dining Tables, Conversation Sofa, and Reclining Couches, Chiffoniers, Easy, Arms, Predieu, and Drawing-room Chairs, Soreens, What-nots, Side Beards, Hat Stand, four posts Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, one excellent fine full toned Mahogany square Pianofarte by "Broadwood and Sons" (made expressly to order) Plated and Bronze Hanging and Table Argand Lamps with drops, Rich Velvet pile Carpet, Cutlery, Vases and Ornaments, Engravings in Frames, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, several dozens cellection of Plants in Pots, &c.

One handsome light Cab Phaeton by "Jones of South-ampton" with a paur of Arab Horses, (Black and Grey) and a Set of nearly new Plated Mounted Harness complete. Catalogues of full particulars will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION. FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One Palanquin shape Office Shigram, with a powerful Horse and Harness complete.

Few Boxes of best Congou, and Green Tea, 16 and 12 Catty Boxes.

Twenty thousand best Manilla No. 2 Cigars, at Rs. 45 per 1000, or Rs. 23 per box of 560 each.

1-16 inch large screw Jack with Driver.

5-6 do. small do. do.

Few sets of plated-mounted Carriage Harness.

One large size Photographic Lens, by A. Ross.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th March 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 2nd April, Mesers. BEN.

NETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached and Colored Piece Goods, Twists, Pictures in Gilt Frames, 5 sets of single and double Harness plated on German silver meuntings, &c. &c.

An Invoice of White and Colored False. Pearls of sizes, Trumpets, Toy Guns and Pistols with Caps, Stercoscopes, accordians, &c.

At 1 P. M.

One Brown Retriever Dog.
One Brown and White Terrier.

SALE OF FIRST CLASS ENGLISH-BUILT BROUGHAMS AND SHIGRAMS. (Just landed ex Edwin Fox and Edmund Graham.) On SATURDAY next, the 2nd proxime, at 1 P. M., lessrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at seir Rooms, to close an account the following at Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to close an account the following first class English-built Carriages, just land ed ex Edvein Fox and Edmund Graham, viz.

A first-rate English-built Circu ar Glass fronted Miniature Brougham, very light, lined with rich blue silk Damask with Shafts, and Lamps by S. Marks, 13 Orchard Street, One Do. do. do. by do. One Do. do. do. with Pole and Shafts by do. One Do. do. Shigram with &o. do. by do. One Do. do. do. by Bedford.

SALE OF HUTTRUS AGRA ZILLA COTTON. THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 r. M., Mesers. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Green, by order of Bholaram Nursingbuy, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Sewjes

Nency & Co.

25 Candies of Huttrus Agra Zilla Cotton. 25 Candies of Huttrus Agra Zilla Cotton.

8ALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, PICTURES, &c., AT No. 7, GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, No. 7, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Queen's Ware, some very valuable Paintings, together with an assortment of very valuable Pooks, &c. &c. of H. G. Briogs, Esq., (changing residence) comprising Bich Cut Glass Ware, Haudsorae Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Plated Curry Dishes, Cruet and Egg Stands, Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks, Salver, Bread Basket, &c., handsomely carved Blackwood Circular, Sofa, Pier, Dining, and other Tables, Conversation Couches, Drawing Room, Essy, and Prácdicu Chairs, Tea-poys, Chiffoniers, Music Stand, Side Board, Wardrobe, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, Screens, Plated three-light Hanging Argand Lambronze Single Do. with Drops, choice Engraving lish Brussels Carpet, Velvet Pile Table Cove Room and Dressing Room Furniture, Dispencies, &c. &c.

Catalogues of Books and Paintings are publish Brussels Carpet, Velvet Pile Table Cove Room and Dressing Room Furniture, Dispencies, &c. &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
&c., AT CHINCHPOOGLEY F
On WEDNESDAY, the 6th proxime.

dc., AT CHINCHPOOGLEY HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, Meastr. BEN.

NETT & Co. will sell by Public Aucti a, at his residence at Chinchpoogly Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, plated Glass and Porcelant Ware, &c. &c., of M. Cresswell, Esq.

Comprising Cut Glass Ware, neat Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Plated Orry Dishes, Cruet and Egg Stands, Table and Piano Candlesticks, Spoon and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Waiter, Bread Basket, and Cutlery, &c., Neatly Carved Blackwood Furniture such as Circular, Pier, Dining, Sofa, and other Tables, Conversation Couches, Easy, Priedieu, and Drawing Room, Chaira, Screens, Tea-poys, Chiffoniers with Book Cases, A Pair of large Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, four-post large Bedstaad, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Chests of Drawers, Toilet Glasses, Hat, and Music Stands, English Brussels Carpet, Double light and single hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, Choice Engravings in Frames, Handsome Table Ornaments and Vases, a Mahogany square Pianoforte in good order, Choice Plants, a Bullock Cart with Bullock and Water Cask, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Bullocks Gharree either for Bullocks or Horses.—
Price Rs. 300.

A half-plate portrait Lens by Lerebour well adapted for Carte de Visite. Price 70 Rupees.

A Dog Cart, and a Kattiawar Horse, 15 hands, 5 years old. Price Rs. 700.

A pair of first-rate Grey Hounds—Price Rs. 150.

A Brown Retriever Dog, six months old.

A White and Brown Terrier, six months old.

Large Oil Cloth Carpets 75 by 18 and 721 by 13 feet.

CARRIAGES.

A Cab Phæton with Coach Box, Hind Foot Board, Lamps, Gushions, Apron, &c., built by Peters and Sons, London, in good order.

A light and roomy Sociable, forming a close Carriage if required, built by Peters and Sons, London, and in good order.

An English-built Open Carriage, by Silk and Brown. FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A light and roomy Sociable, forming a close Carriage if required, built by Peters and Sons, London, and in good order.

An English-built Open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.

SADDLERY.

Just landed ex ship Canova, Gentlemen's and Indies' Saddles, with Furniture and Bridles complete. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

WINES, BRANDY, &c.

Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.

Holland Gin, 15 large square bottles in a case.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

English-bound Account Books, ready ruled for office nae, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.
Calf-bound Cash Books, 5 quires.
Letter Copying Books with index.
One Lithographic Press with Six Stones, &c.

MILROY'S FIRST CLASS SADDLERY.
The undersigned have just received for sale on Commission a few first class Gentleman's Hunting Saddles by "Milroy and Sons" complete with furniture and Weymouth bridles. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

"NEW PATENT REVERSIBLE MALVERN DOG CARTS," JUST LANDED.

Two first-rate English built highly finished new patent Malvern Dog Carts, neatly lined and painted with imitation wicker work pannels with best lancewood shafts and Reversible seat for either 2 or 4 with lamps, cushions, apron, whip, socket, &c. built'expressly to order for India by Messrs. McNaughten and Smith of Worcester.

TO LET IN THE BEST PART OF THE FORT.
Two Spacious Upper Apartments well adapted for Offices, sizes 73 by 25 feet. Apply to

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 29th March 1864.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links,

Mclical, Hall Byculla and Fort. FIRST-RATE selection of JEWELLERY

A FIRST-RATE selection of JEWELLERY & &c., received by the last Overland Mail from well known houses both in London and Paris, as follows:—
Albert Ladies' Neck Chains.
Do. Gentlemen's Watch Guards.
Gold Lockets from 1 Portrait to 12 Portraits.
Diamond, Ruby, Emerald and Pearl Lockets, guaranteed.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Diamond Rings.
Best Electro-plated Knives, Forks, Spoons, en graved, plain and mother o'pearl, in moroco cases.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Purses and Pocket Books.
Gentlemen's Indian Rubber and Cane Walking Sticks.
Different sorts of Scents.
Flower Vases.

Albums.
Stereoscopic Slides.
Do. Album for Carte de Visites.
Carte de Visite of Eminent Persons.
Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.
N. B.—All the orders should be addressed in future, No.
0, Hummum Street, abeve Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PHLES.—Dropsical Swellings.—Whatever may be the remote cause of collections of water in the human body, it must be prudent to disperse them as soon as possible. The readiest means of accomplishing this end are supplied by using Holloway's Ointment, to increase the activity of the absorbents. When this Ointment is well rubbed upon the skin, it removes all venous congestion, overcomes all mechanical obstruction to the free return of the blood, and prevents the deposit of serum and water. Holloway's Pills, likewise, augment this absorbing power; they act more circuitously on the capillaries through the circulation, while his Ointment acts directly through the skin. Both should be employed in dropsies and diseases of the kidneys.

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