The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,543.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 55
——— including postage..... „ 72
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town... „ 38
——— including postage ..... „ 48
For three months advance, delivered in Town „ 16
——— including postage ..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „ 6 0
——— including postage..... „ 7 13
Single Copy for Cash..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 3 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 2 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding „ ... 6 „ „
In the Native language double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

ROBINSON—January 23rd, at Jullundur, the wife of William Robinson, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

[illegible] Ardilaun, aged Gertrude [illegible] of Mr. and Mrs. John Woodward, age one year and 21 days.

BAIN—January 21st, at Montgomery, Mrs. A. M. Hay, aged 52, deeply regretted.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bandar Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay ....3rd & 17th Leave Bussorah ....10th & 2nd
Muscat ..... 8th 22nd „ Bushire 13th 6th
B. Abbas ....11th 25th „ Lingah 17th 9th
Lingah ..... 13th 27th „ B. Abbas 20th 11th
Bushire ..... 16th 30th „ Muscat 24th 13th
Arrive Bussorah ....17th 31st Arrive Bombay 2nd 16th

The Iron Ship "PEARANG," 1,0[illegible] tons, 350 H. P., Commander J. Moore, will be despatched as above on the 17th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Intermediate Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer bound from Bombay, Mooltan, Jacobabad and Umritsar, with the Overland Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departures.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 26th.
Kurrachee on ..... 16th and 26th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

The Agents will be prepared to receive Cargo at Kurrachee the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 4 A. M. and 9 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; thus it is avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched 3 days A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA, Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Salgon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay ....1st & 15th Leave Calcutta ..... 1 & 15
Carwar ..... 3 16 „ Bimlipatam 4 18
Mangalore ..... 4 17 „ Vizagapatam 6 20
Cananore ..... 4 18 „ Coconada 8 22
Calicut ..... 5 19 „ Madras 9 23
Cochin ..... 5 19 „ Negapatam 10 24
Tuticorin ..... 7 21 „ Cochin 14
Colombo ..... 10 „ Colombo 27
Galle ..... 7 „ Tuticorin 29
Colombo ..... 19 24 „ Cananore 25 29
Madras ..... 13 27 „ Calicut 26 30
Coconada ..... 15 29 „ Cochin 27
Vizagapatam ..... 16 30 „ Mangalore 28
Bimlipatam ..... 18 30 „ Carwar 28
Arrive Calcutta ..... 19 3 Arrive Bombay 30

The Steam Ship "CORINGA," 700 tons, 160 H. P., Commander R. Gray, will be despatched as above, and from on 15th February. The Steamer leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, so as to interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the Ceylon Steamers.

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

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

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which arrives Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Parsee Bunder to	Cowrin.		Colwa.		Mandwa.		Karanja.	Dhurumtar.
	FARES.							
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.		
First Class ...	0	6	0	8	0	12	0	12
Second Class ...	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	12
Third Class ...	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Parsee Bunder, the Dhurrumtar Ferry will leave every morning, at 6 A. M., and the Colwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

Return Dhurrumtar and Colwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Check" in Carpit Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers. Up Steamers.

Bombay	Sat. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Kolaba	Sunday.	Beypore	Sunday.
Tingoda	Sunday.	Calicut	Sunday.
Vizadroog	Tuesday.	Tellicherry	Monday.
Carwar	Tuesday.	Cananore	Monday.
Coompta	Monday.	Mangalore	Tuesday.
Honnagunta	Thursday.	Coompta	Wednesday.
Cananore	Wednesday.	Carwar	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	Wednesday.	Goa	Wednesday.
Calicut	Wednesday.	Vingorla	Thursday.
Beypore	Wednesday.	Ratnagherry	Thursday.
Cochin	Arr. Thursday.	Bombay	Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "SIR BARTLE FREERE" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 5th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail positively about 25th proximo).

THE frigate built Screw Steam Ship "MELBOURNE," Hoom W. Arnold, Commander, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of *Melbourne* (S.S.)

Bombay, 22nd January 1867.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company intend despatching Steamers to Suez on the undermentioned dates during the ensuing month:—

February 3rd, 14th and 24th.

For particulars of Freight and Passage Money apply to

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 22nd January 1867.

FOR LONDON *via* KURRACHEE.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Govt. to sail about 4th proximo.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship "TRAFALGAR," 1,102 Tons Register, Keith Fitz-Gerald, Commander, has a few eligible Cabins disengaged.

For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Trafalgar*.

Bombay, 29th January 1867.

TO CAPTAINS AND AGENTS.—The favourite and well known powerful Tug Steamers "HOOSTUM" and "PEHLWAN" (cleaned and painted on Wages Patent Slip during late Holidays) are available for towing Ships to or from the Docks or in and out of the Harbour. For rates (which are the lowest in the Port) apply at the Offices of the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company (Limited), where also may be seen the Testimonials received from the Commanders of several well known Indiamen of the admirable manner in which these Tugs have performed their work.

OFFICES—DAVID SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, (Opposite the Mint).

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Isabella Kerr*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Isabella Kerr*.

Bombay, 1st February 1867.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay, will be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 4th day of February 1867, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following Business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. The Report of the Standing Committee on the Bill to amend Bombay Act 2 of 1865.

2. An Address to His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., on his retirement from the Government of Bombay.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 23rd January 1867.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA.—Contributors to PUNCH IN INDIA are requested to forward their MSS to the Editor of PUNCH IN INDIA without delay.

Bombay Gazette Office, 17th December 1866.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

THE BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after THIS DAY this Company will ADVANCE and LEND MONIES on the undermentioned SECURITIES at a moderate rate of Interest:—

On Government Securities.
On Shares in Railways.
On Landed Properties.
On Bullions.
On Shipping Documents of Goods not being of a perishable nature.
On Goods do. do. do.

For terms and particulars apply at the Office.

(Signed) ARDASIR BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given to CREDITORS of the BOMBAY BRANCH, holding CERTIFICATES of INDEBTEDNESS for Fixed or Current Deposits not amounting to Rupees (500) Five hundred that full payment of their Claims will be made at this Office on and after 3rd January 1867, in exchange for the Certificates, which must be endorsed and receipted in full discharge of all Claims against the Corporation.

Creditors who are also Shareholders, or who may be indebted to the Bank, will not be entitled to such payment.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators, Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hopkins Hollyland, Official Liquidator for the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 22nd December 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1866.

TOSMOKERS.—FOR SALE, choice Manila CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 38 per 1,000.

TRICHINOPOLY, No. I ..... „ 10 do.
Do. No. II ..... „ 8 do.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

No. 7, Forbes Street.

BY the Ice Ship "HENRY BUCK," from Boston
Ice.
200 Barrels Apples,
200 Cases Kerosein Oil, } To arrive in February.

For Sale by C. W. SMITH,
Agent for the Tudor Company.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

TUESDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY,

BENEFIT OF

SIGNOR REINA.

IL TROVATORE

AND ONE ACT OF

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

Prices of Admission.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 10
Stalls ..... „ 5
Upper Circle ..... „ 3

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

NOTICE.—The IMPRESA of the Royal Italian Opera beg most respectfully to announce to the Public that they are ready to supply their Artiste for Private Soirees and Concerts on application to the IMPRESA, care of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. The agreements entered into between the Artists and the IMPRESA strictly forbids the former to attend at such Private Entertainments without being sent there and paid by the IMPRESA.

[illegible]

by letter.

IMPRESA.

BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, at the junction of the Pankhurst Road and the Grant Road.

This HOTEL is situated in a very airy locality within a few minutes' walk from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Tadeo, and is fitted up in a very elegant style, and neither expense nor trouble have been spared to render it a comfortable Establishment for Gentlemen as well as for Families—and cleanliness throughout the premises, and the Bed-Rooms in particular, is very strictly attended to.

2. Excellent Wines and good Tiffins and Suppers to be had at moderate charges.

3. First class Billiards also provided.

M. GROSMAN, Proprietor.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The first INSTALMENT (Rs. 50 per Share) of the THIRD CALL on the new Shares in the Company is due on 1st FEBRUARY 1867, and INTEREST at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be charged on the amount of all such first instalments if not paid on that date.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st January 1867.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—NOTICE.—The GUJARATI GRAMMAR, which we had advertized a few days ago, is NOW READY, and sold by the undersigned. Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

No. 7 Forbes Street. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

THE PARTNERSHIP which existed between Mr. EDWARD PARKER and Messrs. H. COLEMAN & Co., was DISSOLVED by Mutual Consent from the 15th November 1866.

H. COLEMAN & Co.

NOTICE.—NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—The SIXTH HALF YEARLY ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 27th February next, at the Banks Offices, No. 1/1 Mission Row, at 3 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors for the half year ending 31st December last, passing the Accounts for said half year, and declaring a Dividend.

By order,
R. O. SAWERS, Manager.

Calcutta, 23rd January 1867.

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

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patronsof their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—This Company has been appointed AGENTS for Messrs. WARWICK & Co. of Hingunghaut, and the undersigned will be happy to show Samples and receive Orders for them, as well as for the Company's own Agencies at Ahmedabad, Broach, Randere, Kamgaum and Oomrowtee.

THOMAS D. KER,
General District Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 30th January 1867.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has THIS DAY opened an extensive stock of the best Londonmade BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c., of every description and size. He also begs to notify that he is now in a position to execute all Orders entrusted to his Card in the shortest possible period. Gentlemen in the Mofussil will please accompany their Orders with Remittances to ensure quick execution.

R. PARTRIDGE.

No. 2 Hummum Street.

ARGYLL COLLEGE,
52 NOTTING HILL SQUARE,
AND
3 CLIFTON TERRACE, NOTTING HILL, LONDON.

Principal—Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S.,
Assisted by eminent Professors and efficient Resident Masters.

Classics	Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S.
Mathematics	Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
	Mr. Allan Connal, M. A.
French.	Mons H. Dupont, P. A.
	Mons H. A de Jounis, M. A.
German.	Dr. Hermann.
	Herr Bernhard Heymann.
English Composition, History, Geography, &c.	Mr. C. Sutton.
	Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
	Mr. H. Wright.
Drawing.	Certificated Master in Art.

Piano, Singing, Part Singing, Elocution, and Drilling, by Messrs. Heinrich Bohrer, W. Wilkinson, G. Benson, Wm. Carter, Arthur J. Bell, and H. Munday.

This College offers to Parents and Guardians of youth, resident in India, all the comfort of a Christian home in England, combined with a sound and finished Education.

Pupils are received from eight years of age.

Arrangement can be made for residence during the vacations.

Pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, &c.

Reference is kindly permitted to

GEORGE HYDE, Esq., Bombay.
H. DEAR, Esq., } Monghyr, Bengal.
A. CHRISTIAN, Esq.,

Prospectuses with full particulars may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* Office or on application to the Referees.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

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

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Seasons '66 and '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention. The following list will give but an imperfect idea of the various classes of Goods kept by them:—

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks		28 45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	ea.	10 12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„	4 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„	4 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„	6 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„	6 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.		2 3

GLOVES GENTS.

	Rs	A
JOUVIN'S White and Straw Kid Gloves, Gents. per pair	2	12
JOUVIN'S Plonge or very light Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S Dark and Drab Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S Lavender Sewn Black	2	12
FRENCH White Kid Gloves	1	12
COLORED Lisle Thread Gloves	1	12
JONSKIN Gloves, Town made	2	12
MILITARY Dack and Doe Gloves	3	8

LADIES KID GLOVES.

	Rs.	A.
JOUVIN'S White French Kid Gloves	2	12
FRANCOZ'S „ „	2	12
JOUVIN'S Light Drabs „	2	12
FRANCOZ'S „ „	2	12
JOUVIN'S Plonges	2	12
JOUVIN'S Grey and Grey Sewn Black	2	12

SCARFS AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
THE BOULEVARD Silk Scarf	3 to	4 0
THE UNIVERSAL Silk Scarf	3	4 0
THE ROMAN Silk Scarf for Pin or Ring	4	5 0
THE ROMAL'S Long Silk Silk Scarfs	4	5 0
THE ROYAL Windsor Scarf for a Sailor's knot.	3	4 0
THE TOM THUMB TIES in White, Blk. and Colors	1	4
THE EGLINGTON Tie, Black and Colors	1	12

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz.	50, 55,	60, 65 0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all-Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits „	22	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	12	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S Regent Collars. „ ... Per doz.	7	8
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars	7	8
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars	7	8
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars	7	8

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats	16	0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S White Felt Hats	10	8
CHRISTY'S White Felt Hats	10	8
CHRISTY'S Oxonian Hats, Black and Drab	7	8
CHRISTY'S Cambridge Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Yachting Hats	6	12
CHRISTY'S Milton: a perfect Sun Hat	10	0
CHRISTY'S Shooting Hats	5	8
CHRISTY'S Tweel Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Air Chamber Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Bombay Staff Corps Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Brisbane	10	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Varsalles Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Confederate Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Natilus Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Newmarket Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Tweed Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Shell Felt Hats	10	8

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 2 ft. 9 in.	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Hand Railways	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags	8	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug	16 to	20 0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Maude & Shawls	22	0

HANDKERCHIEFS.

IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	8	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	10	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	11	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	14	0
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	16	0
FRENCH Cambric Handkerchiefs	16 to	30
SURAT Silk Handkerchiefs each	5	0
FRENCH Cambric Handkerchiefs with coloured borders „	16	0

JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	Rs.
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Solitaires	14 to	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Link Studs		30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Scarf Pins	12	40
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Shirt Studs	16	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Collar Studs	6	9
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Scarf Rings	10	16
GENTLEMEN'S Ivory and Pearl Studs	1	6

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

	Rs.	As.
Superior Cotton Sheeting, per yd.	1	2
Huckaback Towelling	1	4
Pillow Cases Irish Linen „	2	0
Linen Damask Table Covers	14 to	20 0
The Royal White Turkish Towel, per doz.	25	0
The Royal Brown Turkish Towel	25	0
Clothes, Hat and Tooth Brushes, &c., &c.		
Guryot's French Braces	each 2	12
Guryot's French Cambic	„ 2	12
Sponges and Bags	„ 4	0
Hat Bands	„ 1	4
Slippers, various kinds	„ 2	8
Morning Dressing Gowns	each 30	0

Catalogues will be forwarded on application.

FOR SALE.—Thomas's Sewing Machines.

BADHAM & Co.

Apollo House Bombay.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, *via*. Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO HOLDERS OF CALCUTTA SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given that for the convenience of REGISTERED HOLDERS of CALCUTTA SHARES of the abovenamed Company, on which the 2nd CALL of Rupees 100 (One Hundred) per Share has not yet been paid, the amount of the said Call (with Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from due date) will be received by the BOMBAY BRANCH of the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED) up to the 15th day of February 1867.

The Bank's Receipt must be presented at this Office with relative Share Certificates in order to the enfoacement of the latter in respect of the payment of said Call.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd January 1867.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors of the abovenamed Company, held at Calcutta on the 10th December, all Shares on which the Second Call of Rs. 100 per Share due on 15th November last, with Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from due date, shall not have been paid on the 15th February 1867, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in terms of Clauses 32 and 37 of the Articles of Association.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th December 1866.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—A MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at Office No. 21, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 6th February 1867, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Liquidator in the place of Mr. Wm. GILBERT, who has resigned.

F. CHAMBERS,
Liquidator.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—By direction of the HON'BLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT, NOTICE is hereby given that the said Judge has appointed THURSDAY the 14th day of February 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the High Court House, to make a CALL on all the Contributories of the said Corporation, and that the Official Liquidators of the said Corporation propose that such Call shall be for Rs. 100 per Share. All persons are entitled to attend at such day, hour, and place to offer objections to such Call.—Dated this 29th day of January 1867.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

Eighteenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly NINE HUNDRED PAGES.

Price—*Per Copy, Rs. 8, Cash.*

This Directory will be found to contain a greater amount of information than in any previous year. All the old features in the work have been most carefully revised.

The Army and Civil Lists, with Pay and Allowances, have been prepared from official sources, and will be found to be full of reliable information, corrected up to the latest date.

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THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The Share Market has been extremely dull, and a few transactions only are reported at lower rates. We quote Bank of Bombay shares at 46 per cent discount, Royal and Presidency Bank shares at Rs. 66 per share respectively, Bank Bays at Rs. 2,200 to Rs. 2,300 nominal, and Peninsular Bank shares at Rs. 27. The decline arises from a rumour that the Asiatic Bank is about to make a full call upon its shareholders.

Little or no business has been done in Exchange, and although weak there is no change in the rates.

There has been an active enquiry for Government Paper, more especially for 5½ per cents, for a large quantity of which 111½ per cent was offered.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital.	Actual Value of Share.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	per ct.		
2,100,000	1,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal	1,000 per share.
10,000,000	1,000	1,000	8 per ct.	Bank of Bombay	46 per cent dis
1,000,000	100	100	.....	Bombay Prov. Bank	93 per share
7,500,000	200	200	Half yearly	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	66 per share.
3,000,000	100	10	.....	Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China (Company)	56 per share.
1,000,000	100	25	nil	Oudh Bank	134 per share.
500,000	100	100	5	Chartered Bank of India & China	154 per share.
2,500,000	100	20	.....	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China	15½ per share.
1,000,000	25	25	12½	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	86 ex-div.
1,000,000	20	20	12	Delhi and London Bank	Nominal.
500,000	100	60	9	Indian Peninsular	No quotation.
1,000,000	100	100	.....	London & China	27 p share.
1,500,000	1,000	1,000	15	Madras Bank	80 p. c. p. a.
750,000	100	11½	9 p. c.	National Bank of India	111 per sh
1,500,000	100	100	10	Oriental Bank Corporation	73 p. c. ex-di
1,000,000	100	20	.....	Royal Bank of India	69 per share
1,000,000	100	10	.....	Universal Bank	93 per share. (a)

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

100,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Steam Co.	1,200
150,000	1,500	2,000	25	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	No quotations.
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	1,012 per share.
200,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steamship Co.	500 to 9.0
150,000	5,000	4,000	10	Princess W. Ship Co.	275 per share.
150,000	500	500	.....	Vigors Foundery & Foundry Co.	
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	all	5 p ct.		G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	213 per sh.
£20	£15	5 p ct.	Do.	Do. New £20 shares	No quota tions.
£20	£8	5 p ct.		Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	

LAND COMPANIES.

5,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,500 to 2,800 p. s
1,500,000	1,000	1,000	20 p. c.	Colaba Land & Dairy Co.	50 per share.
3,000,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do.	125 to 130 p. s.
3,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Fort Land Co.	165 to 170 p. s.
150,000	500	300	.....	Bombay Land Investment Co.	45 per share
200,000	5,000	4,000	10	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	265 p. sh.
.....	2,000	1,150	20 p c	Port Canning	210 per share
1,000,000	10,000	6,000	.....	United Victoria Colaba Land Co.	1,125 p. sh.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	42 per sh
750,000	500	100	Half yr.	Bombay Government Credit & Finance Corp.	96 to 97 p. share
1,000,000	400	15	.....	Financial Assoc. of India and China	47 to 48 p. share

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Bank	4 months' sight	1s. 11 9-16d. nominal.
Do. Private	3 Do.	1s. 11½d
Do. Documents	2 Do.	do. 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	at sight	... 100.
Do.	10 days' sight	... 99½.
Do.	30 Do. do.	... 98½.
Madras	30 Do. do.	... 1 dis.
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BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Stock	Ex. Transfer Loans	Rs. 89
Ditto	Ditto Loan 1862-63	94
Ditto	Ditto 1863-64	95
Ditto	Ditto 1864-65	98½
Ditto	Ditto 1865-66	99½
Ditto	Ditto 1866-67	99½
Five per cent. Co's Res. Loan	1856-57	106
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	108
Five and a half per cent.		111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 16-5 at 16-7.
Bank of England Notes	10-4
Spanish Dollars	93c.
Carucci	2/9.
Napoleons	220
German Crowns	210
Five Francs	221
Star Silver	106
Gold Dust	34-1
Per tola of 10 oz. English	15-4

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 2ND FEBRUARY.

The Cotton Market closed as under to-day:—

	OLD. PER CANDY.
Dhaurwar Sawgirdas	300 to 370
Bhal ditto	275 to 280
Broomgunge	265 to 270
Broach	265 to 270
Comraweetee	265 to 270
Akolas	250 to 255
Berar	235 to 245
Compta	290 to 295
Vingorla	290 to 295
Veeravel	230 to 245
	NEW.
Comraweetee	295 to 300
Akola	290 to 295
Khandeish	300 to 305
Berar	313 to 317
Hinganghat	315 to 315
Broach	305 to 315

Ready Sales ..... 500 Candies.
For future delivery ... 2,800 to 3,000 Candies
Market strong. Good demand.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 2.

Aitken, Lieut. W., 42nd Foot, on medical certificate to appear before a medical board, from Peshawur.
Staveley, Brigadier General Sir C., Commanding Poona Brigade, on leave, from Poona.
Priaden, Lieut. G., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Northern Konkan.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 2.

Staveley, Brigadier General Sir C., Commanding Poona Brigade, on leave, to Poona.
Isaacson, Lieut. Medical Department, on duty, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 1st February 1867.

The preparatory leave granted to Lieut. Colonel Gell, Deputy Quarter Master General, in G. O. C., No. 784, 8th September last is cancelled, that officer not having availed himself of it.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB.
2 Manchester (s) ..... Teesdale ..... Mandavie, Jan. 31.
Zephyr ..... Drewitt ..... Mandavie, Jan. 31.
Lalla ..... Himency ..... New Castle, Aug. 8.
2 Mary Simonson ..... Woodman ..... Liverpool, Oct. 7.
John and Mary ..... Gray ..... Colombo, Jan. 17.
H. M's Amherstith (s) ..... Stile ..... Beypore, Jan. 29.

DEPARTURES.

FEB.
2 Jeewa (s) ..... Laing ..... Aden and Suez.
Sir Jamsetjee Family ..... Wilson ..... London.
3 Northam (s) ..... McCulloch ..... Aden and Suez.
Tilly (s) ..... Platts ..... Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on last Saturday:—
Ship *Knight of Snowdons*, G. Jones, bound to Liverpool via Rangoon.
Ship *Mary Fry*, C. Fry, bound to Calcutta.

The British ship *Queen of the Lakes*, for Liverpool, began to load on Saturday.

CALENDAR.—FEB. 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	1st 6h. 51m. A.M.
Full Moon	9th 6h. 12m. A.M.
Last Quarter	16th 4h. 23m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Twilight.
			h. m	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	4	New Moon.	6 35	5 54	10 54	11 18	
Tues.	5	Venus rises at 5-34 A.M.	6 34	5 54	11 39	11 57	
Wed.	6	Day dawns at 5-36 A.M.	6 34	5 55	—	0 5	
Thurs.	7	Mercury 1° S. of S. of Jupiter at 1-14 P.M.	6 34	5 55	0 22	0 40	
Fri.	8	Evening Twilight ends at 6-34 P.M.	6 33	5 56	0 56	1 16	
Sat.	9	Uranus on the Meridian at 4 P.M.	6 33	5 56	1 30	1 53	
Sun.	10	Sexagesima Sunday after Epiphany	6 32	5 57	2 17	2 34	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

MONDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY, SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
"LUCREZIA BORGIA"
AND
GRAND BALLET
"IDA SCRAPITA."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Single)	Rs. 10
Do. do. (Double)	„ 15
Stalls	„ 5
Upper Circle	„ 2

BASS AND CO'S BEER IN WOOD, last October Brew. Orders registered by LYON BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 1st February 1867.

FOR SALE, on board the Ship *Albert Victor* surplus TROOPS' STORES: Beef, Pork, Water Tanks, Fittings, Mess Kids, Water Breakers, Weights, Scales, &c., and two Patent Air Pumps. Apply on board to T. J. CLARKE, Commander.

NOTICE.—LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the late WILLIAM HANBURY, Surgeon, H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to me, all persons having Claims upon, indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are hereby required to state their Claims and deliver up such property to me forthwith.
J. A. BROWN.
1, Deane Lane, 2nd February 1867.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL and an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY the 12th day of February inst., at 2 P. M., to transact the following business:—
1. To accept the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December last.
2. To pass a Resolution to wind up the Company voluntarily.
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Bombay, 1st February 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and in the matter of the KATHIAWAR TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).
By an order made by SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD in the above matter, dated the 21st day of January 1866, on the Petition of DULPUTBHAI BHUGOOBHAI, of Ahmedabad, Hindoo Merchant, it was ordered that the said Company be wound up under the supervision of this Court.—Dated this Second day of February 1867.
KEIR, RAMSDEN, & PRESCOT, Petitioners' Attorneys.

SALE OF DIAMOND JEWELLERY, RICH GILTED GARDEN LAMPS WITH POSTS BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his Rooms in Meadow Street, Fort, by order of the Liquidators of the Bank of India, and on account and at the risk of Gunneshamdass Ragoonathdass:—
1 large valuable Diamond Ring.
1 Diamond Necklace with 42 Brilliants.
6 small Rings.
Also, by order of the Liquidators of an Estate:—
10 Rich Gilted Garden Lamps, fitted with Rich Coloured Glasses, with Iron Posts, Gas Burners, &c., complete.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 1st February 1867.

NOTICE.—We are in receipt of the following NEW GOODS:—
LADIES'.
Black Kid Boots.
„ Patent do.
GENTLEMEN'S.
The Prince of Wales' Boot in Morocco.
„ University do. Kid.
„ Havanna do. do.
„ Chelsea do. Calfskin.
„ Kid with Patent Golosh Do 1, Dress.
„ Enamelled do. Walking.
„ Do. Imitation Balmoral do.
„ High Levant Morocco Boot.
Shoes in all the above materials.
Racket Shoes with India Rubber Toes.
Slippers, in great variety.
CHILDREN'S.
Boots in Patent and Cashmere.
Shoes in Patent Strape.
TERMS—CASH.
G. NICOLL & Co,
No. 24, Meadow Street, next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to noon on WEDNESDAY the 6th instant, for the conveyance of Troops, the strength of which is noted in the margin.
97th Regiment.
12 Officers (about).
2 Warrant Officers.
4 1st and 2nd Class Staff Serjeants.
441 Serjeants and Rank and File.
15 Women.
8 Children over 10 years.
23 Children under 10 years.
2nd. The Troops will embark at Kurrachee and sail for orders to Plymouth.
3rd. The vessel Tendered to be ready for full Survey on the 18th instant at Bombay.
4th. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the Ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.
5th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.
6th. Two thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.
7th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.
8th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 2nd February 1867.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND), WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c., Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.
An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—
Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.
Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Solitaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.
English, American, and French Clocks; Palambuin and Alarm Clocks; Musical Boxes, Silver-plated Ware: Bronze and Flower Ornaments; Mechanical Toys; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles; Cheroot Cases; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders; Card Cases, Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnaie; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions; Morocco Travelling Bags; Fancy Inkstands; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs; Fans; Superior Paris Perfumery; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips; Walking Sticks; Pocket Books; Opera and Occular Glasses; Oil Paintings; Letter Balances; Brushes of all kinds; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.
Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

NOTICE.—GENERAL TRANSIT AGENCY FROM POONA TO ALL PARTS OF THE PRESIDENCY.—W. J. WINDSOR begs to inform the Public that he has THIS DAY OPENED a TRANSIT AGENCY OFFICE at POONA, for the SUPPLY of CARTS, TATTOOS, COOLIES, &c., from Poona to any part of the Presidency, for the transport of Goods.
W. J. WINDSOR is prepared to receive charge of Stores arriving from Bombay by rail, for Merchants and others at Poona and at Outstations, and will guarantee their speedy despatch to their destination, if consigned to him, or on being empowered by letter to receive charge of the same, either by the Sender from Bombay, or the Owners at Outstations.
Palkee and Tattoo Dawks to and from Mahableshwur will also be supplied by him.
W. J. WINDSOR has appointed Agents at Mahableshwur all along the line from Poona, to prevent any inconvenience or delay to Passengers, and he trusts to be favoured with the patronage of the Public.
W. J. WINDSOR intends running from the 1st March a Dhumney and Country Cart Dawk, between Mahableshwur and Poona, to run daily, so as to facilitate the transit of Passengers and Luggage to that Sanitarium at a lower rate than has ever yet been charged for this service.
Gentlemen requiring Carts, Coolies, Tattoos, Hammals, Palkees, &c., for use in Camp, at Poona, by the day, will be supplied at reasonable rates, on application to the undersigned.
All orders and communications, addressed to W. J. WINDSOR, at his Office, "Stone Cottage," Poona, will be punctually attended to, and Tables of Rates, and all other information, will be furnished on application also at the *Deccan Herald* Office.
W. J. WINDSOR.
Poona, 28th January 1867.

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, 4TH FEB., SECOND NIGHT OF THE GRAND ACT OF ZAMPILLA PEROSTATION,
Hailed on its first representation with loud and continued applause, and declared by all beholders to be the most daring performance ever witnessed in Bombay.
THE EMPRESS OF THE ARENA
MDLLE. ELLA ZOYARA,
MISS GEMMA,
MR. JAMES LEROY,
YOUNG LEOTARD,
SENOR OLMA,
JERRY BLOSSOM,
HERR WITTER,
THE MASTERS DUCROW,
YOUNG GONZALES,
THE CARLO FAMILY,
and all the talented Artists in their principal Acts for the closing performance in Bombay.
TUESDAY EVENING, 6TH FEBRUARY,
The performance will be under the distinguished Patronage of
H. H. THE NAWAB, MEER MAHOMED KHAN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
FOR FEBRUARY.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
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Indian Branch Railway
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company
DAK COMPANIES:—
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North Western Dak Company
Dund's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
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SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.
The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, of FRESH ARABS and other HORSES at 3 P. M.
Bombay, 4th February 1867.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The public is hereby informed that for the accommodation of persons wishing to proceed to Bombay for the Races on TUESDAY next, the 5th instant, a SPECIAL TRAIN will be run on that day from POONA to BOMBAY, leaving Poona at 8-30 A. M. and calling at Kirkee at 8-41, Khandalla at 10-11, Narel at 11-52, Callian at 12-38, Tannah at 1-8, and reaching Bombay at 2 P. M.
E. W. KEILY, Jr., General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 2nd February 1867.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held on SATURDAY the 9th instant, at 12 noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, for the transaction of the following business:—
1. To consider a proposition of Mr Russel Aitken for the construction of Wet Docks in Moody Bay.
2. An Address to His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere on his retirement from the office of Governor of Bombay.
The attendance of Members is particularly requested.
By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, 1st February 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and in the matter of THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).
NOTICE is hereby given that a PETITION for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 30th day of January 1867 presented to Sir JOSEPH ARNOULD by PAUL EDWARD BENDIR, the Official Liquidator of the East Indian Trading and Banking Company (Limited), a Creditor of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before Sir Joseph Arnould on the Twenty-fifth day of February 1867; and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 2nd day of February 1867.
KEIR, RAMSDEN & PRESCOT, Solicitors for the Petitioner.

PRESENTATION BOOKS: all the newest illustrated Books, favourite editions of the Poets, elegantly bound, all the latest books, original and cheap editions of popular authors.
*** *See Literary Circular just published.*
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

LETTS' DIARIES: the remainder of the Stock of Letts' Diaries for 1867 is now offered at English prices in order to clear the account.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

LETTS' DIARIES: the following numbers are available at English prices:—No. 3 folio; 3 8 quarto; 3 quarto; 2 8 quarto; 4 quarto, 5, 9, 10, 11, octavo; 12, 13 smaller; Pocket Book Almanacs.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOHN'S LIBRARIES: the volumes of these valuable series are now available at English prices.
*** *For particulars see Literary Circular just published.*
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MEDICAL BOOKS: a valuable collection of Medical Books now in stock. A list of the same may be had on application.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE LAW REPORTS: the Statutes of the Session, Subscription to the Series for 1867. Rs. 75. The scheme of this issue may be had on application.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHEAP EDITIONS of the Works of *Charles Dickens, Whyte Melville Thackeray, Walter Scott, G. P. R. James, Ainsworth, Cooper, Wilkie Collins, Bulwer Lytton, A. Trollope, etc., etc.*
*** *See Literary Circular just published.*
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS & STANDARD WORKS OF FICTION. A large collection now available.
*** *See Literary Circular just published.*
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THE LATEST NEW BOOKS & NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD BOOKS.
*** *See Literary Circular just published.*
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WAVERLEY NOVELS.—25 Volumes—cheap edition, Rs. 15
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MAUNDER'S TREASURIES.—8 volumes, bound in calf Rs. 80, or in cloth Rs. 60.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

VALUABLE WORKS OF REFERENCE.
*** *See Literary Circular just published.*
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

LAUGHABLE TABLE BOOK FOR THE quarter of an hour before dinner.
*** *See Literary Circular just published.*
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYERS AND FAMILY BIBLES.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

SAUNDERS'S BEST HAND MADE FOOLSCAP PAPER.—The attention of the Heads of Offices is respectfully directed to the above as being unsurpassed in quality and seldom available when required.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

OFFICE BOOKS.—A small consignment of Ledgers, Day-books, Cash-books, Journals, and Letter Copying Books, just unpacked; also Private Cash-Books and Ledgers with Locks.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MONTECRISTO PISTOLS of superior finish and improved construction. Rs. 35. Ammunition for the above per 100, Rs. 3-8.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

LADIES' TRAVELLING BAGS by TOULMIN & GALE, of Morocco Leather, containing every requisite for the Toilette, also Compendiums of Writing and Working Materials. Price Rs. 85.

GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING BAGS by TOULMIN & GALE, of strong enamelled hide, containing every requisite for the Toilette and Writing Table; also space for a change of Clothes, &c. Price Rs. 90.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE LADY TOURIST'S BAG.—A convenient, neat, and tasty Russia leather bag, with pockets, lock and key, &c. Price Rs. 20.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SCRAP ALBUMS.—The attention of Collectors of Photographs is solicited to a fresh consignment of the above just unpacked.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

GAMES.—A supply of the following has just been received:—
Croquet, full size, superior quality, Rs. 25.
German Tactics, No. 1 Rs. 5-8, No. 2 Rs. 6-8, No. 3 Rs. 7-8.
Backgammon Boards & Men, No. 1 Rs. 6, No. 2 Rs. 8.
The Race Game with improved folding board Rs. 22-Squails ..... Rs. 7-8.
The Compendium of Games, containing every standard game of the best quality, packed into the smallest possible compass, Rs. 35.
N. B.—The above has become a favourite wherever introduced.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CURIOSITIES OF PHOTOGRAPHY, Magic Metachromatype, a packet containing apparently six plain cards, which by a simple process are converted alternately into a plain and coloured picture. Per packet Rupee 1.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE undersigned respectfully beg to inform the public of Bombay that they have arrived from Germany with a batch of SINGING BIRDS, consisting of *Canary Birds, Goldfinches, Thrushes, Nightingales, Blackbirds*, &c., and beg to invite bird fanciers to an early inspection.
The Birds being all thorough-bred, the undersigned hope to be supported by the liberal patronage of the public. A large assortment of Fancy Cages on hand. Bird Seed can also be supplied.
SCHUPPE AND BRANDMULLER.
Meadow Street, next to Messrs. Rossolet & Co.

PROFESSOR VANEK'S MAGICAL THEATRE, ESPLANADE.
TUESDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY,
FIRST PERFORMANCE IN INDIA
OF THE
MAGNETIC ÆRIEL VOYAGE,
BY
MISS ADELE.
This wonderful and astonishing experiment created an immense sensation, both in Paris and London, every night, and when Professor Vanek performed this experiment before the French Emperor, so pleased was His Majesty that on the spot he took from his pocket a Watch and Chain (most richly set with Diamonds and Rubies) and presented it to him for his ability and cleverness in the performance of the same. His Majesty also sent a very costly Diamond Ring with his Minister the following day.
GRAND OPTICAL CYCLORAMA,
The voyage through America, France, Italy, Holland, Scotland, Greece, Rome, &c. &c.
COMIC AND LAUGHABLE MUSEUM.
BRILLIANT CHANGES OF COLOURS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Reserved Chairs	Rs. 5
Second Class	„ 3
Gallery	„ 1
Private Boxes (admitting 4)	„ 20

First Class numbered Chairs and Private Boxes may be secured at the *Magical Theatre* on MONDAY and TUESDAY from 10 till 5.
Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at ½ to 9.
JOHN WESSELY, Manager.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on THURSDAY, 14th instant, at 7 A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M.
Registered letters will be received until 5 P.M. of the previous day.

CHANGES IN MAIL TRAINS.

In consequence of the alterations in the departure and arrival of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. Railway, the following changes will take place on and from the 16th October 1864, in the hours of closing and opening of mails at the central Post Office:—

DESPATCH OF MAILS.

For Post Towns on the S. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandesh, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, N.-W. Provinces, Bengal and the Punjab	Letters Papers.	After Packet.
Do. on the S. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway, i. e. for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency	6 P. M.	7 P. M.
Do. on the S. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona	8 A. M.	....
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, i. e. for Post Offices on the Railway line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar and Kutch	4 A. M.	5 A. M.
Do. on the ditto ditto ditto i.e. for Post towns of Jagraon, Osmeegaum, Jamnoun, Balda, Taloda, Bilimora, Gundavee, and Surat	8 A. M.	....

Registered letters and Bangy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received except on Sundays, from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M., and from 14 (noon) to 5 P. M.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

The Mails that reach the Post Office after the issue of 3rd or 2 P. M Delivery will not be issued the same evening, but Letters and papers may be had on application at the Post Office until 5 P. M. and not later.

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.

Not exceeding	1 Tolah	½ Tolah	1 Tolah
Postage	4 Pie.	½ Anna.	2 Annas.

And One Anna for every half Tolah or fraction of a half Tolah beyond.

NEWSPAPERS.

Not exceeding 10 Tolahs ..... One Anna.
Above 10 and not exceeding 20 Tolahs ..... Two Annas.
And One Anna for every ten Tolahs or fraction of ten Tolahs beyond.

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolah.	50 Tolahs.	100. Tol ha	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Not exceeding 30 miles	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
„ 600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
„ 900	0 12	1 8	2 0	2 0
„ 1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above 12	2 8	3 12	5 1	3 1

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that A. D. SASSOON, Esq., C. S. I. has kindly lent his Bungalow, Malabar Castle, Malabar Hill, for the next Assembly on the evening of TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 9 o'clock.
G. F. BEVILLE, Honorary Secretary.
Marine Lines.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 24	LAHORE	Jan. 26
AGRA	Jan. 29	LONDON	Jan. 3
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 28	MAURITIUS	Sept. 18
AUSTRALIA	Nov. 28	MADRAS	Jan. 28
ALEXANDRIA	Jan. 11	MALTA	Jan. 3
BANGALORE	Jan. 30	MEERUT	Jan. 25
CALCUTTA	Jan. 27	OOTACAMUND	Jan 19
CAPE	Oct. 16	OUDH	Jan 26
CEYLON	Jan. 14	PENANG	Jan. 10
FRANCE	Jan. 4	PUNJAUB	Jan. 22
HONGKONG	Jan. 1	SUEZ	Jan. 12
KURRACHEE	Jan 26	SINGAPORE	Jan. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1867.

THE perfect good faith with which our daily contemporary continues to advocate the claim of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company to a loan of public credit, that is to say of public money, places him unfortunately at the mercy of every thoroughgoing partisan, who, from motives of mere self-interest, and not out of any sincere desire to apply in this instance some (supposed) great principles of political economy, is anxious to obtain for the Company as many valuable concessions as the Government in its weakness may be willing to grant. Thus on Saturday our contemporary became the unsuspecting victim of a correspondent, who is evidently, as he says, familiar with the management of the Elphinstone Company's works, and who therefore knows how much of the truth to reveal, and how much to suppress, in order to make out a case for the Company, with regard to the wharfage fees levied at its bunders, specious enough to delude the credulous Editor and readers of the *Times of India*. This person magnanimously comes forward, he declares, to save the public from being "gulled" by the *Gazette* into the belief that the shareholders of the Elphinstone Company are monopolists who impose excessive charges on the traffic of the port. It must be, we should think, a difficult matter for the most prejudiced critic to guess what possible object we can have in view in trying to "gull," that is to mislead and deceive, the public on this question. We have always felt and expressed a hearty admiration for the men who have had the conduct of the Elphinstone Company's works, and the enterprize itself is a great and useful undertaking which every one in Bombay would like to see successfully carried out. But we are also of opinion that joint stock corporations should be compelled

Meswether's mission to King Theodore, which is still unknown.

The official liquidator of the Commercial Bank of India and the East has notified his intention to ask the sanction of the Court of Chancery for the payment of a dividend of ten shillings in the pound.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

NEW YORK, 21ST JAN.

The members of Congress have passed the Negro Suffrage law in spite of its prohibition by President Johnson; they have also repealed the President's amnesty power.

LONDON, 23RD JAN., MORNING.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened quiet. Fair Dhollera 12¼d.

23RD JAN., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firmer with a moderate demand. Fair Dhollera 12½d.

LONDON, 24TH JAN., MORNING.

A great Reform demonstration will be held on the 11th of February in Trafalgar Square and at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, instead of the proposed presentation of petitions at the doors of the House of Commons.

The treaty of the German Confederation has been signed.

The Emperor of Austria, upon the occasion of his receiving the members of the Hungarian Diet, said that the Royal rescript would shortly appear and would remove all apprehensions.

LONDON, 24TH JAN., AFTERNOON.

Latest intelligence from Constantinople state that Greek volunteers are cutting Candia in Turkish ships.

GREAT DISTRESS AMONG THE POOR IN LONDON.

SERIOUS BREAD RIOTS.

LONDON, 25TH JAN., AFTERNOON.

Great distress now prevails among the poor in the east end of London. Serious bread riots have taken place at Deptford and Greenwich.

By Indian Telegraph.

CALCUTTA, 26th January.

Govt. paper. { Fours 11. Fives 5 to 5¼ per cent. Fives & half 10¼ per cent.

Exchange, 1s. 11½d.
Freight dead weight, £2 to £2 2s. 6d.
Jute, £2 7s. 6d.
Sees, £9 8s. to £4.
Shirtings Rs. 7-5 to Rs. 7-7.
Mococallams, Rs. 3-4 to Rs. 3-6.
Mule Twist, 8ss. 1 pic.
Market for Piece Goods, unchanged.
Market for Twist, lower.

BUSHIRE, 1st Feb.
Steamer *Euphrates*, from Bussorah, anchored.
CARWAR, 3rd Feb.
Steamer *Burmah* sailed for Mangalore.
MASULIPATAM, 3rd Feb.
Steamer *Orissa* sailed for Coconada.
GALLE, 3rd Feb.
Steamer *Bourne*, from Bombay, anchored.
CARWAR, 3rd Feb.
Steamer *Governor Higginson* sailed for Bombay.

BOMBAY.

MAILS for Aden and Suez, per B. & B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Nada*, will be closed to-morrow at 10 A. M.

LIEUTENANT POWER, who sailed on Saturday in the *Sir Jamsetjee Family*, belongs to the Inniskilling Dragoons, and not to the 103rd Foot as stated.

THE gentlemen summoned to attend upon the Special Jury at the present Criminal Sessions are requested to be in attendance at the High Court on Tuesday (to-morrow) morning.

THE Secretary to the Indo-European Telegraph reported to Government on Friday last that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; the direct line was also right to Constantinople. The interruption on the Persian line still continued.

THE Governor General [illegible] the Bombay Garrison, will inspect this morning at 6 o'clock the details attached to the Colaba Sanitarium, which are under orders to embark for England on board the ship *Essex*, first at the barracks and then at the hospitals.

THE following passengers arrived on Friday last per B. C. & R. S. N. Company's S. S. *Tilly*, Captain Platts, from the Coast:—Bahadoor Homayon Shah, Captain Murray, Mr. Miller, Mr. Peacock, Mr. A. Peiceoto, Mr. J. M. de Mello Merdonca, and Captain Major.

THE B. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Tilly*, Captain Platts, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast, with the following passengers:—

For Mangalore—Mr. James Hunt and Mr. Edward Hunt.

For Beypore—Captain Arnot.

For Kulnagherry—Dr. G. Macpherson and child.

THE arrangements for the annual Masonic Ball at the Town Hall on Friday evening next are of such a description as cannot fail in ensuring its complete success. We have reason to believe that the decorations and gas fittings on this occasion will exceed anything previously attempted in Bombay.

WE understand that instructions were formally communicated on Saturday last to the Judges of the Bombay Small Cause Court from the Secretary of State for India that henceforward all suits in trespass involving a question of title to the land shall be tried by the First Judge of that Court alone.

PROFESSOR VAREK and Company gave another of their clever performances at their Magica Theatre on Saturday evening before a numerous audience. The Professor's astonishing feats of *legerdemain* were received with very great applause. The Decapitation trick is very cleverly done.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer *Amherstick*, Lieut. A. W. Stiffe, which arrived yesterday from Beypore, reports that on January 31st, in lat. 14-1 South, long. 74-12 East, spoke the ship *Mary Crocker*, bound northward. On February 2nd spoke the steamer *Lord Elphinstone*, bound southward. And on the same day she observed a large native vessel bottom up off Vingurla. The *Amherstick* brought the following passengers:—Captain Mulock, R.A., and Mr. L. Herbert.

THE British ship *Mary Stenhouse*, Captain J. Woodman, which has arrived in harbour from Liverpool, passed the following vessels on her voyage:—On Oct. 25th, in lat. 23-40 North, long. 22-42 West, spoke the ship *Dalaster*, from London bound to Singapore. On November 12th, in lat. 21-5, South, long. 23-9 West, spoke the British ship *Her Majesty*, from London to Hongkong. On December 1st, in lat. 33-23 North, lat. 17-22 West, spoke the ship *Indian Empire*, from London to Calcutta.

A SHORT time ago one Krushnaji Bapoojee was tried before the Session Judge of the Konean for the theft of several articles belonging to a Hindoo. The accused was found guilty of the offence and sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment. It was also directed that the accused should find security for good conduct for one year. Against this conviction and sentence a petition on behalf of the prisoner was presented to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Newton on Wednesday last. It was held that the portion of the sentence for security was illegal, since by section 296 of the Code of Criminal Procedure separate proceedings should be taken for it after the discharge of the accused.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P.M. yesterday were as follows:—

From United Kingdom 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th January.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages from Kurrachee to Bombay during the same period ranged from 17 hours 10 minutes to 4 hours 50 minutes, communication being reported perfect.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of 2nd to 8 P.M. of the 3rd Feb. were as follows:—

	To Bombay		Max.	Min.
From Calcutta via Agra...	...	24 4	1 44	
" Calcutta via Madras	...	13 48	2 40	
" Madras ...	...	...	0 0	0 0

KURRACHEE, 2ND, 11-5 A. M.—Direct line right to Constantinople. Persian line still interrupted.

WORKING OF THE PERSIAN GULF CABLE.—Major Champain, R. E., in a letter dated London, 28th November last, has forwarded to Government a tabular statement compiled by Mr. Walton, which shows the working of the Persian Gulf cable during the first nine months of the last year. It appears from the statement that the gross receipts of the line are at the rate of £95,000 per annum. The total cost of establishment it appears from another return to be £32,000 (£31,068 having a clear revenue of £63,000). The remarkable number of messages which traverse the line appears to vary from 2,000 to 3,200, and that generally one-third of the messages are sent double. August is the only one of the nine months during which the number fell below 2,000; and this is accounted for by the fact that from the 4th to the 13th the cable and Mekran Lond lines were unfortunately both temporarily disabled. Major Champain draws particular attention to the increased rapidity of the Russian compared with the Turkish route during the latter months. In September the longest time occupied by a message *via* Russia, was 4 da 19 hours and 30 minutes, *via* Turkey 9 day 19 hours and 30 minutes. The shortest time *via* Russia was 1 day 19 hours and 20 minutes, *via* Turkey 13 hours 12 minutes. The quicest message *via* Russia was sent in July, and occupied 11 hours 19 minutes in transit, while he quickest *via* Turkey was in March, which passed from England to India in two hours and four minutes. It is true that Russia has had hitherto comparatively few messages, but the above figures show that her lines can work satisfactorily, and there is no doubt that up to a cer in limit, the more passages that pass along the line the greater will be the efficiency of that line.

THE Rev. Mr. Du Port has been appointed one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. His connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and with Trinity Chapel, Bombay, is, we infer, at an end. Many will regret that there is now no prospect of his return to Bombay.—*Bombay Guardian, Feb. 1.*

WE saw in a Home paper the other day a notice of a meeting in the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, at which Mr. Spurgeon presented to his people a Mr. Gillet who was about to proceed to the Bombay Presidency for the purpose of joining the Rev. Mr. Cassidy in its Mission work. The meeting was held in November, before the death of Mr. Cassidy, and Mr. Gillet left shortly after in a ship bound for Bombay *via* the Cape. There is thus, we believe, a probability that the school conducted by Mr. Cassidy and closed with so many expressions of regret, on account of his decease, may shortly be reopened.—*Id.*

THE Bombay Harbour Mission Union has been in existence for more than ten years. It is an undenominational society, the different evangelical bodies being represented on its Committee. The Rev. T. Rosie was its first regular missionary; the Rev. Mr. Williamson succeeded him. In May, 1865, some time before Mr. Williamson's departure, the Committee of the Union asked a number of gentlemen in London to form themselves into a Committee for the purpose of selecting a missionary to succeed him. A considerable time elapsed before this selection was made. In this interval the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel sent out the Rev. Mr. Ko who has now been labouring for about a year among the seamen of our harbour. A few months ago, the London Committee, of whom we have spoken, made choice of the Rev. Mr. Patterson for the post of missionary in connection with the Harbour Union, and we are happy to announce the arrival of this gentleman by the last Mail. Mr. Patterson is a minister of the Free Church of Scotland. The Committee have had much pleasure in welcoming him, in the hope that a large blessing may rest upon his labours. There is a ample field in the Bombay Harbour for two missionaries; and each, we trust, will strengthen the hands and encourage the heart of the other.—*Id.*

THE GOVERNOR'S FAREWELL VISIT TO POONA.—We learn that His Excellency the Governor will arrive at Poona by train to-day, and it is said to be his intention to be present at the consecration of St. Paul's Church, the foundation stone of which was laid by His Excellency three years ago.

As we stated in our last issue, the ovation of the native community of Poona to His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, G. C. S. I. and K. C. B., our popular Governor, will be presented on the afternoon of Monday next at the "Council Hall" at four o'clock, on which occasion Her Majesty's 24th Regiment Native Infantry will furnish a guard of honour under the command of an European officer together with the Band and Colour of the Regiment. The Brigade [illegible] at the presentation of the address. Moreover it will be seen from notices published elsewhere that Khan Bahadoor Puddumjee Pestonjee, Esq., has invited all the officers of the station, and also ladies intending to be present to signify their wish to be present at the "Council Hall."—*Poona Observer, February 2.*

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

WE acknowledge, with thanks, the first number of the "Indian Travellers' Guide, which made its appearance punctually on the first of the month. A guide to India will be of great service, especially if time should prove it to be as reliable as the English "Bradshaw." The map which accompanies the present guide is not so clear as we should have liked to have seen it, but we look for an improvement in each succeeding monthly number.—*Times of India.*

WE must not conclude "our Week" without a word of welcome, to what may prove an event in it,—the publication of the first number of *The Indian Travellers' Guide.* We congratulate the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the really excellent appearance of No. 1 of a serial that must soon be known and welcomed in every part of India as the *Indian Bradshaw.* The method in the arrangement, the fullness of the information, and the neatness of the getting up have alike surprised us. All the information available regarding the time and fare tables of every Indian railway, the steam boat, transit, and dawk companies, &c., &c., will be found in this compact and carefully printed little book. There is a good introduction which in its present form is a very fair Guide for Bombay itself to strangers who have everything to learn. What may be omitted on this and some other points can easily be rectified and added to in future numbers. The best service that can be done to a publication of this sort is to buy the numbers and criticise them each according to his experience; the publisher invites travellers to communicate with him regarding such inaccuracies as their experience may point out—for it is only in this way that a publication of this kind can attain to the accuracy so necessary to it in its character of *The Indian Travellers' Guide.*—*Bombay Saturday Review.*

BENGAL AND MADRAS FAMINE RELIEF FUNDS.

THE following additional subscriptions to the Relief Funds have been made:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscribed by the Members of the Executive Engineer's Office P.W.D., Sattara, per Deputy Collector of Sattara	21	0	0
Subscriptions collected by the School Masters of the Eastern district of Kattiawar	10	4	9
Subscriptions collected by the Deputy Collector, Poona.....	78	1	6
Subscriptions collected by the Mamlutdars of Talookas Ware and Koregaom, in the Sattara Collectorate, and remitted per Deputy Collector, Sattara.....	389	14	0
Amount previously acknowledged.....	2,59,042	9	11
Total...	2,59,541	13	8

JAMES TAYLOR,
V. J. SUNKERSETT, } Hon. Secretaries.
Bombay, 2nd February 1867.

THE EUROPEAN VAGRANCY COMMITTEE.

THE Committee, appointed by Government to report on the question of European vagrancy, notify for the information of the public, that in order to obtain facts whereon to base their recommendations, the following system for the relief of European vagrancy has been instituted. The Chief Magistrate of Police will be the sole relieving officer in Bombay. Other magistrates and relieving officers will forward contributions from their poor-boxes to the Chief Magistrate, who in no case will afford relief in money.

The charitable public are earnestly invited to co-operate and to abstain from relieving European distress, except by food, but to forward applicants to the Chief Magistrate, who will gladly receive contributions in money or clothes.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE FORT.

AN accident occurred on Saturday afternoon at the building in course of construction for Tudor's ice depot near the High Court. At the time in question, several workmen were employed in building up the wall on the south side of the construction, when a portion of the scaffolding, overhanging the narrow lane between the buildings and the High Court with three men on it, gave way and fell to the ground, from a height of about forty feet, bringing with it a large piece of stone which was lying on the same. One of the unfortunate men sustained a fracture of the skull, and the other two were more or less injured, but not so seriously. They were all promptly conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, but the poor fellow who had his skull fractured has since died. An inquest was to be held on the body yesterday

EXPORT DUTY ON OPIUM FROM GOA.

THE following, which has been translated for the *Gazette*, is an extract from the Royal Decree of Portugal in respect to an export duty on opium from Goa. It is taken from the "*Diario de Lisboa*, No. 203 de 8th September 1866, and, "*Boletim do Governo*, No. 82 de 19th October 1866."

Decree.

Article 1. The payment of duty on the exportation of opium, produced in Goa, is exempted for a period of fifteen years, to begin from the day on which the present decree shall be published in the Official *Government Gazette.*

Article 2. At the expiration of the fifteen years mentioned in Article 1, each case of opium of the weight of 149 lbs. shall pay during the following fifty years an export duty of Rs. 35.

Article 3. During the fifty years following, those mentioned in Article 2, the export duty will be Rs. 70 per case of the above weight.

Signed——the Minister and Secretary of State for the Colonies. Visconde da Prara Grande.

Palace, 30th August 1866.

THE BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Tract and Book Society was held in the Bible Society's Rooms on Friday evening last. There was a large attendance of the friends of the Society. Major Amesley presided. The meeting having been opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Carss, the Chairman called upon the Secretary to read the Report of the progress of the Society during the past year.

The Rev. G. Bowen then read the 39th Report of the Society, of which the following is an abstract:—

We have to record the decease of the Rev. James Mitchell, who was inconnection with this Society from the beginning. With Dr. Stevenson he prepared the Marathi Tract known as the *Poona Dialogues*; he also wrote in 1833 the *Way of Salvation*, Marathi: new editions of which still continue to be published. Our Reports have often been enriched with his letters.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—*A Commentary on Genesis* by Mr. Baba Padamanji, is a free Marathi translation of Dr. Jamieson's Critical and Explanatory Commentary, with original observations, adapting it the better to natives of this country. This is a valuable addition to our Marathi literature. Those who study it will be in a position to meet many of the objections advanced by sceptics.

A Garland of Christian Doctrines.—This (also by Mr. Baba) has been prepared for those who are inquiring concerning Christianity and wish for a plain statement of its doctrines. Many will find it just what they need to put into the hands of enquirers. It treats of Repentance, Prayer, Baptism, Christ, the Holy Spirit, the Lord's Supper, Heaven, and many other topics. It is well worthy of the author's reputation, and is another addition to the list of excellent works prepared by him.

We have still another from his pen: *A short History of Maharashtra* for the use of schools. This work is intended to meet a want not met by either of the existing histories of the Marathi country and people. It contains a good deal not found in previous Marathi works on this subject. It has been published for the Christian Vernacular Education Society.

Twenty-two books and tracts (72,750 copies) have been printed in 1866; besides five (19,700 copies) for the Christian Vernacular Education Society.

The vernacular issues amount to 91,162, besides 18,899 for the Christian Vernacular Education Society. Of imported tracts, chiefly English, 46,000. The vernacular issues have been in the following languages: Marathi, Guzerati, Hindustani, Hindee, Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, Portuguese, Canarese, Tamil, Teloogoo, Chinese, and Malayalim.

The Report embodies letters from a number of Missionaries testifying to the usefulness of the publications.

The contributions amounted to Rs. 1,709. We have to go back 20 years to find a year when the contributions fell so low. Proceeds of sales Rs. 6,592; of which for vernacular publications Rs. 1,36

Net proceeds of rent Rs. 2,111.

Remitted to England Rs. 4,769. Paid for printing Rs. 3,582. Depository Rs. 857. The postage account is considerably in excess of forme years, in consequence of a very unlooked for enhancement of the Indian rates for book-posting.

A Catalogue of Native Publications, prepared by the Educational Department, specifies 173 Sanscrit and 400 Marathi works, published in Bombay, chiefly in the last 15 years. Books reciting he praises of Hindu deities are numerous in this list. A book containing the 1,000 names of Vishnu has gone through 22 editions in less than 20 years. Of the *Bhagwat Purana* (175 pp. folio) eleven editions have been printed in 20 years. The *Mahabharut* (sold for Rs. 55 a copy) and the *Ramayana* are on the list. In 1857, according to the list prepared by the Rev. J. Long, 571,670 publications were printed for sale by Natives in Bengal. Thirty years ago (says Mr. Murdock, Agent of the Christian Vernacular Education Society, than whom no one is more competent to speak about these matters) the productions of the native presses in India formed a small minority, contrasted with Christian publications; now they constitute an overwhelming majority. Southern India is covered, he says with an amazing network of agencies for selling native books.

The Bombay Tract and Book Society has published in all, since the beginning, 180 works in Marathi. Our printing in 1866 fell behind the issues to the extent of 20,000, for the simple reason that we had not the means to print more. Evidence is not wanting that the books are read; that they are carried to places where the sole testimony of the Gospel is unknown; that they exert an influence which is traceable in many instances, presumable in more. We sincerely hope that the Christian public are not going to relax their efforts in that relates to the circulation of Christian truth, at the very time when the call to go forward is so loud.

The Rev. A. Forbes moved that the Report just read be adopted, printed, and circulated, and, in so doing, called the attention of the meeting to the fact that during the past year the contributions to the Society's funds had fallen to such an alarming extent that they were lower than they had been for he last twenty years. The reverend gentleman then proceeded to ask, what was the cause of this state of things? By some it was attributed to the commercial depression during the past year, but he feared that they would have to go beyond that, as Bombay was not so poor, but that her merchants might spare something for the furtherance of the work carried on by this Society. Mr. Forbes illustrated this portion of his speech by relating an instance where a merchant in England had been waited upon for a subscription to a similar institution, and just as he had handed a cheque for £100 to the collector, information arrived stating that one of his ships with a valuable cargo had been lost at sea. The gentleman who had waited upon him for the subscription, on hearing of his heavy loss, suggested that it might not be convenient for him to give the sum written on the cheque and handed it back to him. The merchant took it and said something about the necessity of altering the amount, but returned it almost immediately with the sum of £1,000 written in it, instead of the smaller sum, stating as a reason for his doing so, was the uncertainty of the possession of wealth in this world, and the propriety of subscribing liberally while he yet had the means. The speaker then proceeded to comment upon the amount of work done by the Society during the year and the large number of tracts and other works put into circulation, which showed that the money had been well employed, as each one of these works contained enough in it to save a soul; these results were a noble justification of the Society, but none was wanted, as no Society could be better managed than this one. It had, what none other had, an unpaid Secretary. The reverend gentleman passed a well deserved eulogium on Mr. Bowen for his devotion to the work and for his great business talents in conducting the Society's affairs. He then urged the necessity which existed for the publication of something more elaborate than the works hitherto issued by the Society for the perusal of educated natives, and called upon their supporters to come forward with the means to enable them to carry on the work. He then bore testimony to the great amount of good which was done by the circulation of vernacular tracts among the people up-country, which were in so many instances the pioneers of the Missionary. Mr. Forbes then alluded to the very large circulation of Hindu books and tracts—some of a very expensive description—which were issued from the native press, many of which were spreading a very baneful influence among the people. This fact showed there was a vast field for this Society's labours, as the people read all they could get hold of eagerly, showing that if the friends of the Society would not give them proper literary food they would take what they could get. The speaker then urged that something should be done in respect to Europeans, many of whom knew nothing about the highly useful and valuable works the Society had upon their shelves. In conclusion Mr. Forbes said that if the latter class of people would not come and buy these works themselves, then some means should be adopted for taking them to them, and the profit of which would go far to relieve the funds of the Society. He hoped that they had now reached their lowest tide and had a better future before them.

The Rev. Mr. Dhunjeebhoy seconded the resolution in a few appropriate remarks, when the resolution was put from the chair and unanimously adopted.

Colonel Sandwith next addressed the meeting and bore testimony to the good result of the work of the Colporteur at Mhow and in the adjoining territories of the Holkar, where thousands were thirsting for spiritual food. It was proved that natives would read books and tracts. He therefore urged the friends of the Society to increase their subscriptions, and for all to do what they could to further the work. After adverting to what was done by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in London by the way of literary contributions, the gallant gentleman said that a superior kind of works were needed, and called upon the friends and supporters of the Society to send in something of their own. He was sorry to say that they had lost the Colporteur at Mhow, but hoped that something would be done to enable the Committee to supply another one.

The Rev. John Paton also bore testimony to the usefulness of the Society's publications amongst Europeans here, and likewise to the truth of the observations of the previous speaker in respect of Mhow. He then alluded to the fact, as stated in the Report, of the production of a Commentary of the Bible by an educated native, which alone went far to counterbalance the less cheering aspect of the falling off of the subscriptions. The reverend speaker next called the attention of his hearers to the superior class of English books sent out by the Society at cheap rates, and invited all present to purchase a few copies each of some of the periodicals, such as the *Leisure Hour* and the *Sunday at Home*, and, after reading to send them to the European General Hospital, the Floating Library in the harbour, and to other places, where they would be eagerly read and thankfully received.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson then addressed the meeting, and while admitting the healthy influence of meeting together to compare their views of the work of the Society during the past year, explained that such expensive books as the *Bhagwat Purana* in Sanskrit was not very extensively read. And that wealthy natives often got possession of such a work but were seldom able to understand a word of it. He felt satisfied that very little influence was exerted by them. It was also purchased by young students for the purpose of comparing with English works, but they lost nothing by the comparison. The speaker next referred to the publication of an interesting work by Sir Alexander Grant, on the Maratha Poet Tukaram, which was reproduced in the *Bombay Gazette* on the 29th ult., many passages in which were well worth reading. Dr. Wilson concluded by adding his testimony to the usefulness of the works issued by the Society to the Mission with which he was connected, and also to their influence in the native schools in which they were used.

Mr. J. Burgess proposed and Mr. Stead seconded the next resolution, that the following be the office-holders for the ensuing year:—*President*, Major Candy; *Committee*—Major J. T. Annesley, Messrs. A. Taylor, J. Burgess, J. Sands, Alex. Stewart, F. N. Spencer, J. Morris, A. R. Gordon, J. S. Weatherhead, and Dr. Eccles; and all Protestant Ministers who are members of the Society. *Secretary*—Rev. G. Bowen. *Treasurer*—Mr. John Thomson.

The Rev. Mr. Munger pronounced the Benediction and the proceedings were brought to a close.

FIRE AT SURAT.

THE God of the Zoroastrians was very angry with the good people of Suratoon Tuesday (29th ult.) last. About ½ past 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning a fire broke out among some hay stacked in the house of Balchund Veragee, a shroff of this city. It appears that the bullock keeper having smooked a *beeree*, or native cigar, he threw the remnant aside, closed the door, and went out. The grass was soon in flames, and before the inmates of the house knew of their danger, the house was in flames. Intelligence of the disaster was soon noeted abroad, the fact of the house being in the midst of the native town causing a panic in the city. People flew to their houses and commenced removing their valuables, while those whose residences were so far distant, as to preclude the idea of danger, looked on, wondering where it would end. Fire engines were soon on the spot; but the want of some superintending hand was very severely felt. The utter callousness, too, of the lookers on, in this, the earliest stage of the fire, rendered the proper working of the engines an impossibility. Meantime the flames rapidly spread. The writer arrived on the spot at ½ past 10, and had barely endeavoured to bring the engines into play on those houses yet untouched, when Mr. Ayerst, the Assistant Judge, arrived on the spot. On seeing the probable extent of the calamity, Mr. Ayerst immediately applied for aid to the commanding officer of the 2nd Granadiers, and commenced operations towards protecting the west side of a threatened building. People now began to arrive on all hands and all the lanes and alleys adjacent were densely crowded. Mr. Bremer, the constable, shortly arrived and superintended the fire engines to the back of a burning house. The Fouzdar followed; but the scarcity of water being much felt, he limited his endeavours towards obtaining a further supply. The capacities of the fire engines, too, were very limited and the only endeavours as yet made were of no greater value than the protection of surrounding buildings. Mr. Kyto, the railway inspector of police, came on the scene, and his exertions heartily seconded by the Fouzdar, secured a better supply of water. At 12 o'clock, however, the next building was in flames and it was only too evident that the flames were making serious progress backward. The sight of the burning houses at this time was really grand. The beautiful carving and solid framework of the buildings stood out in excellent relief, from illuminated seriet of floors, and every now and again a portion of a house falling, created such a dense atmosphere as to render the sun entirely invisible. The long looked for aid, however, now arrived. Major Thoyts, and Lieuts. McRae and Bulkeley, with a number of soldiers, appeared and the fire engines were soon in charge of them. Mr. Ayerst still directing his endeavours to the further progress of the fire on the western side. The excitement now was dense, many individuals nobly coming forward and doing their utmost. Mr. Dinshaw Ardaseer, the Editor of the *Mitra*, who had been endeavouring since morning to save one of the threatened buildings, now superintended the pulling down of a very shaky wall. The fire continued its career, however, and at about 2 o'clock it appeared almost certain that the whole block would soon be in flames. Thanks to the exertions of the soldiers under the guidance of their officers, and the persistent endeavours of Mr. Ayerst to protect the building to the rear, it was once more saved. Captain Bartholomew hearing of it at Broach, came down by train, and was soon on the spot. Three o'clock saw the real tug of the thing. The flames mastered all opposition. Four houses were in flames, a fifth was smoking, and where the fire was to end no one could tell. All worked with might and main. It is impossible to express too deeply our sense of the aid lent by the officers of H. M's 2nd Granadiers, Capt. Bartholomew, Mr. Ayerst, Mr. Dinshaw Ardaseer, Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee, and a number of native gentlemen. Suffice at present to say, that with pulling and tugging out portions of walls, cross beams and girders, grass, wood, and inflammable materials, directing and encouraging the men, all went on well, and by five one or two houses were rescued from immediate danger. The loss is variously estimated, some saying one, others two lacs, others again four. It is impossible just now to tell, and with the hope of saying more in our next issue, and of again expressing our acknowledgement of the great services rendered to the citizens of Surat by the gentlemen we have named, we conclude this brief notice.

Since writing the above, the smouldering embers of the fire were awakened into new life on Wednesday night. The house to the rear was all but in flames, communicated to it by some wearing apparel, which had been overlooked. When we write, however, all chance of any repetition of this is at an end, though the engines are still on the spot. Surat may consider herself lucky that she has escaped a repetition of the disaster of 1837.—*Gujarat Times, Jan. 30.*

FORT POLICE COURT.—2ND FEB.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

ASSAULT IN THE CIRCUS TENT.—Mr. John Wilson, managing proprietor of the "Great World Circus," appeared before His Worship to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Mr. John Barry, one of the equestrians in the Circus. Mr Hore (of Messrs. Kelly and Co.) appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution; the defendant was unrepresented. It appears that Barry had appeared at the Circus the worse for liquor at a time when he should have been dressed and ready for the performance and that Mr. Wilson assaulted him in a moment of irritation. The defendant, having taken the law into his own hand," was bound over in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 500 to keep the peace for a period of six months towards the complainant.

THREATENING LANGUAGE.—Mr. Olma, another member of the "Great World Circus," appeared to prosecute Mr. Wilson on a charge of using threatening language towards him.

His Worship also bound over the defendant in this case in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 1,000 to keep the peace towards the complainant for a period of six months.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

SELLING LIQUOR IN RETAIL.—J. Felman, an European, was charged with selling spirituous liquor in retail, without having obtained a license from the Commissioner of Police. On Friday night last Mr. Barnes, Inspector of Police, saw the prisoner sell brandy in retail at Professor Vanek's entertainment, and arrested him.

The prisoner denied the charge, but His Worship on the evidence before him fined him Rs. 25.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT—2ND FEB.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

CHARGE OF THEFT.—Imam Mahomed, an old offender, was brought up on two several charges of theft, and one charge of having in his possession two dhoties suspected of having been stolen.

All three offences were proved, and a previous conviction having been proved,

His Worship sentenced him to receive five stripes for the first offence, five for the second, and seven days' imprisonment for the third.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1867.

First Day, Saturday, 2nd February.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

HIS LORDSHIP took his seat on the Bench a few minutes after 10 o'clock, when the following cases were called on before a common jury:

THEFT.—Devjee Mahadoo was charged with theft, and Gopee, woman, with dishonestly receiving stolen property. The first prisoner pleaded guilty.

His Lordship told the jury that, although there was some presumption of guilt against the second prisoner, the evidence of the policeman showed that none of the prosecutrix's property was found with her, and that, under the circumstances, she ought to be acquitted.

The jury returned a formal verdict of acquittal for the second prisoner, who was discharged. The first was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for one year.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.—Futtey Alli Moortoosa Khan pleaded guilty to a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his wife by cutting her nose. The prisoner stated that he found her unfaithful, and in his rage punished her by cutting her nose. His Lordship told him that the system of punishing a woman by cutting her nose was a most barbarous system, one which the Judges of this Court had always tried to repress. It appeared that he was a native of Hydrabad in the Deccan, but that he had resided eight years in this Presidency formerly, if not lately. If he had been a native or a longer resident of this Presidency, the sentence upon him would have been more severe than His Lordship now intended to give him. The woman's nose had not been wholly severed, and the doctor said the wound had only caused a permanent disfiguration; and, therefore, under the circumstances, His Lordship sentenced him to be imprisoned for eighteen months in the House of Correction.

THEFT.—Oodajee Baboo was charged with stealing a bag of money, the property of Panachund Pragjee.

One morning in November 1866 the prosecutor was counting copper pice in his shop in the native town, having by his side on a bench a bag containing Rs. 101. The prisoner, who was at the next shop purchasing salt, snatched up the bag and ran away. An alarm was raised, and he was arrested by a policeman.

The jury having returned a verdict of guilty, His Lordship sentenced the prisoner, an old offender, to be imprisoned for sixteen months.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Hurry Balsett, a goldsmith, was charged with misappropriating a quantity of gold, the property of Rowjee Dadaram.

Five or six months ago prosecutor gave prisoner a quantity of gold and other ornaments to be converted into ornaments of the description he required. Prisoner undertook to give him the things in twelve days. About eighteen days afterwards, as the ornaments were not brought to him, prosecutor went to see the prisoner at his shop, which he found closed. The owner of the house, in which the shop was kept, told him the prisoner had gone away. No trace of him could be obtained for some months, but he was eventually arrested on a warrant at Wye near Mahableshwr. Prosecutor had not yet got back any portion of the property he entrusted to the prisoner.

The prisoner stated that he was robbed by his servant of all the property that was in his shop. The owner of the house, however, said, he never heard a report or complaint of any theft in prisoner's shop. A statement made by the prisoner before the acting Chief Magistrate was deposed to as having been correctly recorded and interpreted. It was to the effect that he (prisoner) had been robbed by his servant of the prosecutor's and other person's property, and that he was willing to make good the missing ornaments. The prisoner called some witnesses, who proved nothing to support the defence.

The jury convicted the prisoner, who was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

LURKING HOUSE-TRESPASS.—Mowjee Shamjee was charged with lurking house-trespass by night in order to the commission of theft, and with the theft of a padlock, the property of Lukhoo Khetasy, a dealer in grain.

One evening in November last, the prosecutor went home, having fastened the shop-door with two padlocks, the keys of which he took with him. In consequence of information received the same evening, prosecutor went to the market-place, where he saw the prisoner in custody, and on his being searched, the prisoner had on him one of the padlocks on the door missing. A skeleton key (produced in Court) was found on the prisoner's person. Inappeared that a Parsee, passing along the road, saw the prisoner opening one of the padlocks, of the prosecutor's door; and he, therefore, cried out "thief, thief;" and with the assistance of another person eventually succeeded in arresting the prisoner. The padlock was flung away by prisoner and could not be found.

His Lordship, in summing up the evidence, told the jury that the count of lurking-house-trespass must be left out of consideration as inapplicable to the facts of the case, but upon the other charge, the accused must be shown to have been concealing himself from the owner. There were, however, other charges against the prisoner on which the jury might return a verdict. The jury convicted the prisoner of an attempt to commit a theft; and His Lordship sentenced him to be imprisoned for nine months.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Purshotum Moorar and Poollajee Ramjee were charged with house-breaking and theft.

After evidence had been adduced, His Lordship summed up, and the jury convicted the first prisoner of theft, and the second of dishonestly receiving stolen property. His Lordship sentenced the first to be imprisoned with hard labour for one year, and the second for six months in the House of Correction.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you or any of your readers will kindly inform me, through the medium of your journal, where the Banks and Financials which are in winding-up state are to send their books and vouchers as soon as they have finished their work?

BANKER'S CLERK.

Bombay, 2nd February.

THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Notwithstanding your continual remarks relating to the thinness of audience on Opera nights, it is much to be regretted that your efforts to rouse the apathy and indifference of the public to patronise and appreciate the merits of the present Opera Company, so richly deserving of public support, should prove ineffectual. On Thursday night *La Traviata* was performed to an audience so scanty that one could count it with his fingers. It is surprizing with what heart could those artists perform to such a beggarly house, although several on this occasion had their misgiving that the whole piece would not be acted; but be it said to the praiseworthy conduct and credit of Madame Bouché and others that they have cheerfully gone through the entire play without omitting a single act. High rates of admission cannot be now urged as a plausible excuse for not supporting this Company, since the reasonble reduction in prices of tickets; it is then a shame and speaks highly detrimental to the vaunted liberality of the public of Bombay, that such refined and cultivated amusements should lag here for that due support and appreciation which in other civilized countries are most liberally bestowed.

2nd February. E. C.

THE VALUE OF BUNDER COMPANIES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It is a pleasure to know such a lad as "Charles" in Saturday's *Times of India*. So artless and fresh,—green I was going to say. The dear boy wants to persuade the people that public Companies are more merciful than Government in dealing with bunder fares,—actually maintaining wharfage and godown charges considerably below those of Government, and scattering all sorts of bunder blessings about. "Charles" thinks he has clinched the argument in favour of public Companies. He has almost persuaded an individual so "hard in the horn" and suspicious as the undersigned. Let me explain to my young acquaintance how he may convert the tough sceptics of Bombay. He should tell us *why* the Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Bunder charges are "so and so," and not 50 or 100 per cent. in excess of present rates?

If the Elphinstone Land and Press Company are very merciful towards commerce, and dare increase their bunder charges, then the shareholders might want to know why the deuce they don't increase the revenue at

THE ANGLICIZING TENDENCIES IN CONGRESS.

(From the Economist, Dec. 29.)

It is curious enough, that just as impatient English politicians are crying out that we want some of the executive strength of the Presidential constitution of the United States, and that parliamentary government is betraying its inherent weakness in England, the counter-process is really going on in the United States. The Presidential powers are being most seriously limited and hampered; Congress is arrogating to itself a governing force which it has never before exercised, and is overriding the policy of the President with a high hand. Our readers are aware that President Johnson was, and is, in favour of readmitting the Southern States almost on their own terms,—that he vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill of last session, the object of which was to protect the negroes of the Southern States,—that he vetoed also the Civil Rights' Bill, which made negroes citizens of the United States,—that he did all in his power to force Congress to readmit the representatives of the Southern States without condition,—that he disapproved the proposed constitutional amendment, the acceptance of which Congress made a *sine qua non* of readmission,—and that he still adheres to his own view in all these respects, in spite of the proof at the recent elections how universally unpopular is his policy in the North. Indeed, all the autumn he has been busy turning out of office the adherents of the Republican plan of reconstruction on the basis of social equality between the freedmen and the whites, and pardoning the active leaders of secession by virtue of the Presidential prerogative. Well, now that Congress has met again after the triumphant elections which show how strong is the majority against the President, they have begun in right earnest to legislate over the President's head. They have carried the first stages of a Bill limiting the President's pardoning power by large majorities; they have ascorded the negroes in the district of Columbia, which is under the direct government of Congress, an equal suffrage with the whites, by a more than two-thirds' vote of both Houses, and they are preparing measures, which are very likely to pass, for governing the lately rebellious States for a time as Territories, under the immediate supervision of Congress, until they are so far moulded into habits of genuinely republican politics as to be entrusted to exercise again their State sovereignties without detriment to the Federal Union. Now, on the wisdom of these measures we do not wish at present to pass any criticism. All we wish to point out is the immense innovations that Congress is—we believe quite wisely and necessarily—inaugurating in the way of curbing the President's power and paralyzing his policy, by a great display of parliamentary strength in unison with the strongly expressed feeling of the Northern people. As unlimited as the power of Mr. Lincoln seemed exercised as it was in exact conformity with the slowly formed and slowly expressed wishes of the people of the North, so unlimited does the power of Congress begin now to seem, though exercised in direct contravention of Mr. Johnson's and Mr. Seward's advice and wishes. So long as the nation had a man at the helm who expressed its thought more ably and more lucidly than Congress, that man seemed to be wielding a power more than imperial, a power greater than the Emperor Napoleon's. But now that it has a man at the helm who sets himself dead against its wishes and will, he seems to exercise a power scarcely greater than that of our own Queen, who is in everything of any importance absolutely constrained by the advice of Parliament. Whatever Mr Johnson attempts to do in contravention of the nation's wish Congress thwarts. It legislates over his head in a manner that, as in the case of the reconstruction policy, sets the old Constitution utterly at naught, treats the theory of State sovereignties in the South as so much wastepaper. We do not think it wrong in so doing. The crisis was one in which to abide literally by the Constitution was simply impossible. The Constitution never contemplated what has happened, and provided nothing against such a disruption as lately took place. It would have been willful and mischievous to make belief, as Mr. Johnson wished to do, that the States lately in rebellion were as loyal as ever again, and ought to be restored to all their former privileges. To end a great war by hiding your head in the sand, and making belief not to see the dangers it has left behind it, would have been simply a political crime. Clemency is one thing, and a weak fostering of the principles of sedition quite another. Still, it cannot be denied that as far as regards legal technicalities the President's policy was much nearer to the letter of the Constitution than that of Congress, nor that Congress has practically been obliged to override both Constitution and President to obtain its way as far as it has done. If it goes on successfully in its present path, Congress will become, like our own Parliament, the practical tribunal in executive, no less than in legislative, matters. It is now attempting to check the exercise of the strictly executive power of the President both as regards pardons and appointments. In other words, Congress is snatching an almost English Parliamentary power for itself just as we are crying out that our own Parliament should resign much of its power in favour of irremovable ministers like Mr. Johnson and Mr. Seward. And this is the more instructive, because this effort at a silent revolution in America is made under discouragements and in spite of obstructions which have no existence for us. The policy of Congress may be said to be a case of the 'pursuit of parliamentary government under difficulties,' and these no slight difficulties. If the United States succeed in their present policy of gaining a much more substantial power for Congress than they have ever yet had, it will be gained and exercised in spite of counteracting forces which must at best greatly enfeeble its action, and render the parliamentary government of America not a stronger, but very much weaker form of parliamentary government than the one which prevails amongst us.

For, first, the parliamentary government of Congress will be a parliamentary government not through a man of its own choice, removable at its own pleasure, but through a man who may, as now, be an *enemy*, and can only by accident be its chosen and trusted minister. So little is known of most Presidents before they have been tried, and even when known, their character and conduct are apt to come out so different from what has been expected, under the many changes of circumstances inevitable in four years, that it is quite a rare thing for a President to be to Congress what the Prime-Minister of England almost always is to Parliament. Just now, indeed, he is a mere resisting medium through which the will of Congress, if transmitted at all, is transmitted in a very feeble and reluctant form indeed. So far from getting a stronger executive than we now have, the United States have just now in Mr. Johnson and Mr. Seward the weakest of all executives—political opponents bent on demonstrating practically that the policy of their masters is thoroughly mischievous. What should we say, if we had to govern the country by the aid of a ministry with which Parliament had violently quarrelled, and, moreover, a ministry never brought in to bring contact with Parliament at all, not compelled to explain itself to Parliament, not obliged to apologize to Parliament, not even compelled to hear what Parliament had to say? It would be like governing the country through a selection of permanent secretaries, *without Parliamentary go betweens* and moreover, permanent secretaries deeply convinced that it was their duty to bring Parliament to see the error of its ways.

Imagine the North British Railway Company governing, or trying to govern, its policy through the directors it has just actually turned out, but without power to turn them out, for three years to come, and without power of any kind to convince them that their policy was dishonest and bad. Yet such very nearly is the position of the Congress in relation to the President and his secretaries. Congress, so far as it exerts executive power at all, exerts it against the theory of the Constitution, by roundabout devices contrived specially to evade it. Of course it is not nearly so strong,—nor has it such a clear sense of responsibility to the people, as if it were chosen expressly to exercise the powers which by hook add by crook it very justifiably usurps.

And there is another great source of parliamentary weakness in Congress which is indeed a different aspect of the same. It has no good leaders, because no one has yet realized the nature of the important duties now falling upon it, and second-rate men deputed to second-rate functions are now suddenly called upon to discharge functions of first-rate magnitude. In choosing our Parliament we never forget that we are choosing the men who choose the Ministers from amongst themselves. Congress is not chosen for that purpose, cannot indeed discharge that purpose, and consequently the average calibre of Congress is low. Mr. Sumner, and Mr. Wade, and Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Stevens are not great statesmen. They were not expected to be great statesmen. They were chosen rather as checks on statesmen, than as statesmen themselves. Yet suddenly it devolves on them to sketch out a policy that would strain the powers of the greatest statesmen of any age—that would throw Congress—and with a two-thirds majority, if it is to be in any degree successful,—without any of the influence attaching to high visible responsibilities and the position of great political leaders.

May we not argue, then, with unanswerable force, that if parliamentary government, under such embarrassed and paralyzing conditions as these, is, yet, the necessity of the age in the United States,—is, yet, stronger and more beneficial, because better expressing the will of the people, than the Presidential Government, which is nominally imposed by the Constitution, —it is a hasty blunder for us in Europe to be talking of the failure of parliamentary government where we can exercise it in so much stronger and more efficient a form? If the weakest and worst conceivable substitute for a parliament is better than the Presidential Government in a crisis of great moment among the Anglo-Saxons of the West, the strongest and best known form of that kind of government can scarcely yet be quite obsolete among the Anglo-Saxons of our own hemisphere.

THE GREEK KINGDOM.

(From the Standard.)

The unfortunate circumstance connected with the smouldering insurrection in Crete is that there appears at present no future open to that distracted island. With the Turks it can never again be at peace; Greece is in no position to incur fresh responsibilities; and the most enthusiastic Cretan would not dream of a separate independence. It may seem an easy course to suggest that the Ottoman Porte, convinced of the tenacious patriotism which prefers death to submission, would do wisely to cut adrift the insular Greek population, and devote itself to the consolidation of its continental empire. But there are two obvious objections to this view—that Crete, so far from being a worthless possession, is, through the simple fact of its geographical position, highly important as an outpost to Turkey, and that the example of a triumphant rebellion would probably kindle a similar flame throughout Epirus and Thessaly. Moreover, it is to be feared that if the Sultans hewed away from the body of their dominion all its decayed limbs the remnant trunk would be of poor dimensions indeed. However, the chief question is, ought Europe to encourage the aggrandisement of the Greek kingdom, while the whole force of that state is unequal to the repression of brigandage within a few miles of the capital? It almost amounts in reality to inflating by the side of Turkey a power even more bewildered and incoherent than her own. Statesmen of all countries and parties admit, with more or less candour, that another Eastern question, to be solved on principles very different from those of the Paris Treaty, is inevitable; and when it arises we may possibly witness a displacement of Turkish rule over every Christian race in Europe; but whether the catastrophe be imminent or long delayed, the Greece of Kings Otho and George has no claim to inherit the empire. She may acquire the islands, and probably two of the border provinces which speak her language, but her genius for self-government must be exhibited in quite a new light, before the world will be anxious to see a heavier sceptre wielded by the self-magnifying descendants of the Hellenes. They are brave; they are constant to their cause; and the heroism of their children, fighting against desperate odds, compels the admiration and sympathy of mankind. Still these qualities do not suffice to make a nation Imperial. The little kingdom, under Otho, developed only a meagre and fragmentary civilisation, and was the perpetual victim of political anarchy. Has its progress since the accession of the Danish Prince afforded reason to hope for the speedy establishment of a tranquil prosperity? He would be an optimist indeed who could affirm as much. The people of the Ionian group have not found their emancipation from the British protectorate so brilliant an advantage as they affected to anticipate, for as a plain matter of fact the new liberty has signified nothing more than a licence conferred on the lawless classes. So we are in this dilemma—wars and treaties have not restored the Ottoman Empire to cohesion or strength, and diplomacy has not created in Greece a solid nucleus around which the territories detached from the Turkish sway might be permanently settled. And yet it is evidently impossible that the Moslem and the Christian can ever be practically reconciled, can ever inhabit in content and repose the same soil, the former as ruler, the latter as subject. But when we come to talk of immediate intervention, and of another piece of patronage for Greece the honest answer is, that the Greeks do not possess [illegible] system, and have not had sufficient political experience to qualify them for undertaking the additional responsibility. In their thirty years of monarchy before the election of King George they organised and exhausted five national congresses, two constitutions, a series of ministries without number, and all the support of Europe, and yet the throne thus propped up fell, a ruin itself amid the ruins of implacable factions.

And what has happened since the revolution of 1862, and the annexation of the Ionian Isles. There was, when the cession took place, an exuberant outburst of exultation, and prophecies of a glorious future abounded on every lip. The new King himself declared his ambition to create in Greece "the model kingdom of the East." With the best intentions, but no experience, he was thrown, of course, under the influence of the old parties, corrupt and selfish as they were through whose egotism, jealousy, and incapacity the country has seen its affairs so grossly maladministered. There was a depth of anarchy to be explored and cleared out; there was a large additional territory to be provided with a place in the constitution, and with an administration; there were fresh institutions to create; and there were a hundred social reforms, the necessity for which was equally evident, in the capital on the one hand, and among the bandits of the mountains on the other. The resources for the completion of this task were meagre, nor stinted. With its increasing population and commerce, and the credit it derived from the general understanding in Europe, Greece should be making progress, and enjoying the benefits of a more fixed, firm, and beneficent Government. We will not repeat the exaggeration of the epigram which affirms that brigandage is the only form of industry practised in Greece, because its products are considerable, and its ports full of shipping, while important manufactures are carried on at Athens, Sparta, Syra, and along the Livadian coast, whence four thousand vessels ply east and west a flourishing trade. Materially, therefore, the free people has advanced; but there is another aspect of the land, the poverty of its agriculture and the weakness of its law—the latter incapable of sustaining a vigorous executive, the former neglected for the superior profits of highway robbery or kidnapping. The administation on the frontiers is so feeble that it cannot preserve the peace or even maintain subordination among the troops, while it is incontestable that the Cretan movement has been fed from Athenian sources. Under these circumstances, however warmly the valour of the islanders may appeal to our sympathies, and however certain it may appear that Crete is ultimately destined to become an appanage of the Greek kingdom, it by no means follows that the European Powers are at once to force their mediation between the Turks and Christians engaged in this desolating conflict, on the principle that Turkey, whenever a rebellion has gained head, and threatens to protract itself in one of her islands and provinces, her duty is forthwith to amputate the suffering limb. Nor does it follow either that all territories in which a dialect with a Greek admixture is spoken are to be regarded as natural legacies of the Ottoman Empire in Europe to Greece, which, by a process of too sudden expansion, before her foundations had been solidly laid, might offer the spectacle of a second sick man to the next generation, or even to our own. However, the case of Crete—"of all the isles that crown the Ægean deep" the most famous—may be admitted to be exceptional. It is a treasure of classic tradition, a repository of much rare and precious learning, and a valuable territory to any power that possesses it. Its situation commands the entrance of the Greek Archipelago, and therefore, of the Dardanelles: it contains secure and spacious harbours; lying central between the European, Asiatic, and African continents, it is a natural mart; the Turks never deemed their dominion safe without it, and its conquest cost them legions of men. Forty-four years ago the people rose were mercilessly subjugated and were given over to the yoke of the greatest of the Egyptian Pachas, Mehemet Ali. Since then its inhabitants have incessantly fretted in sullen hope, and hardly a decade of years ago made another attempt which brought back upon them the heavy hand of a Pacha from Constantinople. Fearful has been the havoc wrought by such conflicts as we witness—half the population destroyed—towns and villages ruined—the soil blighted out of culture. If, then, it becomes apparent to the statesmanship of Europe that an undying spirit has actually been kindled, that the struggle will be waged to extermination, and that the island can only be pacified by the withdrawal of its Ottoman governors, the question may suggest itself whether the opinion of the civilised world may not be taken upon the future destiny of the Cretan people. But the relations of the Ottoman Porte with the other Powers, the loose condition of Eastern Europe generally, the comparative failure hitherto of every Greek experiment, and the inflammatory state of Thessaly and Epirus especially, all constitute difficulties which, without being insuperable, may not be so trivial as some of the hard-arbiters of the world's affairs would appear to imagine.

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6 ditto 4 do
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Bombay, 11th August 1863. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

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3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 5 " "
12 " " " 6 " "

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
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On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

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Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
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By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd January 1867.

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Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	Half-yearly.		Monthly.		Half-yearly.		Monthly.	
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

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25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

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Bombay, 20th June 1865.

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FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parel, Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.

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NOTICES.

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RAFFLE.—Mr. J. NEUBERG purposes RAFFLING the MAGNIFICENT ORGAN lately imported by him. It was built by special order of the projected Bombay Exhibition, and it is a perfect triumph of Mechanical Art, being both self-acting and also capable of being played by hand. It is encased in solid Walnut wood, enriched with bas-reliefs and paintings on silk. This exquisite Instrument is furnished with ten Cylinders, playing 10 European operatic and Orchestral, and ten Indian, Airs; and these may be indefinitely multiplied. Mr. NEUBERG having on his Establishment a skilled Organ-builder. The Organ is valued at Rs. 7,500. The Raffle will consist of 150 Numbers. A payment of Rs. 50 in advance will be charged for each Number.

Due notice of the day and hour for the Raffle will be ven in the Daily Journals, and by Private Circular. Applications for Numbers should be made to the undersigned without delay. J. NEUBERG.
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MR. J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to a very extensive STOCK of GOODS which he has just unpacked, and invites an early inspection of the same. They consist of articles suitable for—

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NOTICES.

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