THE

Bombay Gazette

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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Bombay, 21st March 1863.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 Clipper ship FRENCHMEN, 1150 Tons Register, W. Galloway, Commander, will sail about the middle of April. For Freight or passage apply to Messrs. Robinson & Co., Agents, Bombay.

DIVING APPARATUS.

C. E. HEINKE, SUBMARINE ENGINEER, 79, Great Portland-street, London, begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important Improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET, DRESS, and APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain any length of time under water for the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also for PEARL and SPONGE DIVING.

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THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

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Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

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

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £16; *second-class* £11; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 15s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *viséd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 150 H. P. Geoman Barts Commander, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—No cargo will be received on board after the English Mail is signalled.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) will despatch the Screw Steam Ship TILLY, Captain William Clayton, to the Malabar Coast on Tuesday the 14th instant, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingurla, Goa, Sudasheughur, Mangalore, Cananoore, Calicut and Cochin, returning by the same route in nine days time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers may be conveyed to Madras and Calcutta via Calicut by this opportunity.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. McDonald, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 4th inst., at 1 P.M., positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kakaparekwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd April 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, L. D. Lowe, Commander, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 3rd April 1863.

POREBUNDER.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Ellis, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY the 4th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.—Take this opportunity of in forming the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest

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Two Assistant Marathi and Gujrati Translators and Interpreters, on salaries of Rs. 80 and 100, respectively, per mensem.

An examinstion for the abovementioned appointments will be held on the 7th of April next, when the Candidates will be selected according to merit.

Certificates of character and qualifications must be deposited with the undersigned on or before the 1st April.

J. FLYNN,
Chief Translator and Interpreter, High Court.

High Court House, Fort Translator's Office,
28th February 1863.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Wellington*, Captain Ditchburn, from London, are requested to send off Boats for the same as it comes to hand, failing which the Goods will be landed by Captain Ditchburn at their expense and risk, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Ship *Wellington*.

Bombay, 31st March 1863.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Charles Stevens Budgett, ceased in our firm on 19th March 1863.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kurrachee, and Kamptee.

WE have, on the 1st February, established a branch of our Firm at Havre, under the style of S. Tyabjee & Co.

S. TYABJEE & Co.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 3rd 4th, 6th, and 7th proximo, on account of the Easter Holidays.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. MACNEIL, Agent, Bombay.

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Bombay, 20th March 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.
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NOTICE.—The undersigned is not prepared with detailed Plans and Estimates, but is ready to close with any Contractor, for a limited period, on a reasonable Schedule of Rates for Public Works of all descriptions being submitted.

2. Contractors and others are invited to visit Sudasheghur or send their Agents to draw up Schedule of Rates.

3. *Terms.*—No advances to be made. Work to be paid for monthly, as actually measured and performed to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Schedule.

G. A. SEARLE, Captain,
Special Assistant Engineer.

For Acting Executive Engineer, North Canara.

Sudasheghur, 2nd March 1863.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office, until the 20th day of July next, for the purchase of the following Vessels of Her Majesty's Indian Navy, viz:—

Receiving Ship *Ajdaha*,
Steamer *Semiramis*,
Steamer *Berenice*,

with Masts, Yards, Standing and Running Rigging, Anchors Chain Cables, &c. Also, 4 Pairs of Engines for Gun Boats 80 Horse power, each pair fitted with 3 Tubular Boilers, propeller shafts and other appertenances. These Engines are by Robert Napier, of Glasgow, and are of excellent finish.

The Receiving Ship *Ajdaha* is of 1,440 tons burthen, built in England in 1846, Copper and Iron fastened and Coppered and has been decked with Teak.

The Paddle Steamer *Berenice*, is of Teak, having been rebuilt in Bombay in 1849; burthen 664 tons, Coppered and Copper fastened. The Engines are by Duncan Napier of Glasgow, of 230 nominal Horse Power, Side Lever Principle, fitted with Tubular Boilers. This Vessel has stowage for 16 days coal, and a complete condensing apparatus for making fresh water.

The Paddle Steamer *Semiramis*, is of Teak, she was built in Bombay in 1842, and she was thoroughly repaired in 1861. burthen 960 tons, with Engines, Boilers, &c. complete; Coppered and Copper fastened. The Engines are by Grotrian Forester of Liverpool, of 300 nominal Horse Power, Side Lever Principle, fitted with Copper Boilers (weighing about 75 Tons each) and in lieu of a mast is fitted with a fresh water condensing apparatus, and has stowage for 20 days coal. The whole Machinery is in good working order.

A Deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount tendered is to be sent with the Tender, and good security given by the Tenderer for the payment of the remaining amount, which must be paid within 20 days from the day the offer is accepted by Government, or the Deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessels and Engines resold at the risk and loss of the Tenderer.

A list of the Duplicate Machinery and Stores belonging to the above Vessels, can be seen on application at the Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted, and where any further particulars will be furnished.

The *Ajdaha* and *Berenice* are now lying in the Harbour, where they can be inspected at any time on application from the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

The Tenderer will be liable to pay such amount of Town duties as may be demanded by the Commissioner of Customs

J. MULLALY,
Officiating Indian Naval Storekeeper.

Bombay, I. N. Storekeeper's Office, 24th March 1863.

BOMBAY MEDICINE SOCIETY.—The affairs of this Society having been wound up (for the reasons which are explained in printed Circulars which may be had on application to the undersigned) the amounts due to the respective Shareholders will be paid by the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. Nicol & Co., on and after the 1st proximo, between the hours of 11 and 2.

J. W. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

28th March 1863.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Extension of Days of Grace.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bomay, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MRS. MCAULEY, T. First Floor, No. 4, Grant Buildings.

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EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The East Indian Railway Company having nearly completed the work for which their River Transport Flotilla was constructed, are prepared to accept Tenders for all or any portion of the same. It consists of eight Steamers built and engined by the firm of Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,—of Five Steamers built or purchased in India—of Eight Iron Barges, built in England by Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., and Messrs. Vernon & Co., and of a large number of River Sailing Boats built or purchased both in England and India.

Full particulars may be obtained of, and Tenders for the whole or any part, will be received up to the 1st May, 1863, by Edward Palmer, Esq., the Company's Agent at Calcutta, who is empowered to accept from time to time such tenders as may be considered satisfactory.

D. I. NOAD, Secretary.

Alderman's Walk, New Broad Street, E.C.,
London, 17th November, 1862.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

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BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th December 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Neatly bound. Price Rs. 1-8.

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To Clyde.		No enquiry.
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COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.).....	Rs.	465 to 470
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New Accote.....	"	428 to 430
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OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,545 to 1,650.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ..at Rs. 6-14 to 7 Rs. per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... 7-8 to 7-9
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ..... " 33 to 34
Niger..... " 27 to 28

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 31st MARCH, 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 14th Mar. 1863.	From 15th to 31st Mar. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62.....	...	...	*26,150
" 1862-63.....	29,032	1,417	30,449
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62.....	...	...	*42
" 1862-63.....	4,113	80	4,193

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 24th March 1863.	From 25th to 31st March 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62 ...	...	...	7½	*26,142½
" 1862-63 ...	26,502½	547	½	27,049½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62...	...	...	...	*42
" 1862-63...	4,112½	75	½	4,187½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 24th March 1863.	From 25th to 31st March 1863	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62.....	25,903½	61½	25,965
" 1862-63.....	21,845½	1,387	23,232½
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62.....	29	...	29
" 1862-63.....	3,415	73½	3,488½

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 25TH TO 31ST MARCH 1863.

Of the Season 1861-62		Chests.
Per Steamer *Columbian*.....		61½
Of the Season 1862-63.		
Purchased by Government.....	5	
Per Steamer *Columbian*.....	1,382	
		1,387
Of the Season 1861-62. None.		
Of the Season 1862-63.		
Per steamer *Columbian*.....		73½
Total...	1,522	

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

* During the whole Season.

(Errors excepted.)

E. L. JENKINS,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 1st April 1863.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	0½d. per Rupee.
4 Do.....	at 2s.	0½d. "
3 Do.....	at 2s.	0d. "
2 Do.....	at 1s.	11½d. "
1 Do.....	at 1s.	11½d. "
Sight.....	at 1s.	11½d. "

DEPOSITS.

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

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

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

REMITTANCE.

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

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

COMMISSION.

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

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

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

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

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

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.
March 23rd 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d. per Rp
" " " " 4 do.	2s.	0½d. do.
" " " " 3 do.	2s.	0d. do.
" " " " 2 do.	1s.	11½d. do.
" " " " 1 do.	1s.	11½d. do.
On Scotland ..... On Demand ...1s. 11½d. do.		
On Ireland.....		

Drafts on *Scotland* and *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6	⅌ cent ⅌	anm.	
do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5 do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay."

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 25th March 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 29th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above mentioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d. per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0d. "
On Demand	1s.	11½d. "
On France 6 months' sight.....	fr.	2-50 cts. "
3 Do. Do.	"	2-53 "
On Demand	"	2-50 "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

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

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th March 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

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

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11½d. "
" 3 do.	1s.	11½d. "
" 2 do.	1s.	11½d. "
" 1 do.	1s.	11½d. "
" On Demand	1s.	11½d. "
On Scotland do.		
On Ireland do.		
Circular Notes for those of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight...	1s.	11d. "

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

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

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

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts.....	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months.....	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

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

No cheques paid or cash advanced under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

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

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

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

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

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

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, 1st April 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

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

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

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto	2s.	0½d.	do.
Ditto at 3 ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto at 2 ditto	1s.	11½d.	do.
Ditto at 1 ditto	1s.	11½d.	do.
Ditto on demand ditto	1s.	11½d.	do.

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

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

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

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd April 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—
THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0½d.
" 4 months' sight.....	2s.	0½d.
" 3 months' sight.....	2s.	0d.
" 2 months' sight.....	1s.	11½d.
" 1 month's sight.....	1s.	11½d.
" On demand.....	1s.	11½d.
On Scotland		
On Ireland		
Circular Notes	1s.	11½d.

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

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

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

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

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

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

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

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

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

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

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd March 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

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

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11½d. do.
" 3 do.	1s.	11½d. do.
" 2 do.	1s.	11½d. do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11½d. do.
" on demand		
On Scotland do.	1s.	11½d. do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11d. do.

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

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

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

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

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

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

REMITTANCE.

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

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

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

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

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.
Hours of business.....	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

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

Bombay, 2nd April 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee
Ditto 4 ditto.....	2s.	0½d.	do.
Ditto 3 ditto.....	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto 2 ditto.....	1s.	11½d.	do.
Ditto 1 ditto.....	1s.	11½d.	do.
On demand	1s.	11½d.	do.

COMMISSION.

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

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

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

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 21st January 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
April 2	Johnstone Castle (s).	Main	Surat 1 April.
	Castalian	Welburn	London 1 Dec.
	Otago	Masterton.....	London 1 Dec.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
April 2	Jamsetjee Cursetjee.	Foster	Liverpool.
	Jessore.....	Gachet.....	Bordeaux via Malabar Coast.
	Witch of the Wave...	Bramhall.....	St. Thomas.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Surat.—Mr. W. Hallen, Veterinary Surgeon; Mr. Reynolds; Mr. Frier and one hundred and seventy natives.

Per Ship *Castalian*, from London.—Mr. F. Ryan.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Gladiator*, J. Young, bound to Cochin.
Ship *Harkaway*, J. Johnson, bound to London via Coast.
Ship *Queen of the Seas*, J. C. Peters, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Trio*, F. C. Gorch, bound to Cochin.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Shah Jehan*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Prince Consort*, for London.
C. M. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *John Bright*, for Hongkong.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 2ND APRIL 1863.

For London.

Pride of the Ocean.—150 bags Myrabolams, 150 cwt., A. H. Huschke and Co.; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Co.; 2 bales Cow Hides, 14 corges, Mahomedally Cumroodin.

Patterson.—973 packages Coir Yarn, 115 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.; 20 bags Linseed, 30 cwt., Ralli Brothers. 29 casks Cocoanut Oil, 123½ cwt., Tulla Mooraz.

Hornet.—40 bales Wool, 130 cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

For Liverpool.

King of Algeria.—75 bales Cotton, 242½ cwt., Jewraz Doongersy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Vullubdass Lilladhur and Co.; 93 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Cowasjee Sorabjee; 46 bales Cotton, 161 cwt., Luckmpdass Gopaljee.

Wasp.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmeedass Hurribhoy.

Herald.—80 bales Wool, 240 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Jaynarron Dhunraz.

Concordia.—250 bales Cotton, 750 cwt., Tickumjee Velljee and Co.; 48 bales Cotton, 168 cwt., Maljee Mooljee.

Adriatic.—3 bales Cotton, 10½ cwt., Pragjee Damoder; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Cullianjee Ludha; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Hajee Curim Janmomud.

Magnolia.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Sowjee; 75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Yusunjee Munsy; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 45 bales Wool, 135 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee; 11 bales Wool, 33 cwt., Natronjee Dewjee; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Manock Bhimjee; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Mooljee Canjee; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., 85 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Nursy Jewjee.

Arundel.—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Gangjee Nurput; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Hurmookroy Kalooram; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Jeatmull Kesondyall; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur and Co.

Ocean Empress.—201 bags Pepper, 251½ cwt., Frangopolo Agelasto and Co.

Feronia.—400 bags Surseeseed, 600 cwt., Gooculdass Tezpall; 300 bags Surseeseed, 450 cwt., Morarjee Poonja.

Etna.—800 bags Linseed, 1,200 cwt., Frangopolo Agelasto and Co.

Almora.—250 packages Munjeets, 171 cwt. 18 lbs., Dharey Bhimjee.

James Russel.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Gunsy Tickum; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Soonderjee Khimjee; 475 bales Cotton, 1,592½ cwt., Framjee Rustunjee; 475 bales Cotton, 1,592½ cwt., Khoosal Sewjee; 450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Samjee Hurry; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Asspall Mooljee.

Tomogonops.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Varudhmon Premjee; 800 bundles Surseeseed, 400 cwt., Narronjee Sewjee and Co.

Havelock.—500 bundles Gall, 250 cwt., Runchordass Morarjee.

Algiers.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Frenchman.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Bharmull Purbute and Co.; 140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Jeatha Poonja.

Dawn of Hope.—100 bales Munjeets, 345 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs., Ewart, Latham and Co.

City of Agra.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Roysee Lalljee.

Victoria.—200 bags Linseed, 100 cwt., Robert, Frith and Co.; 255 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

Belooches.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Narronjee Sewjee; 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Fazulbhoy Remtoola Noormomud.

Cambay.—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Hirjee Jeatsy.

For Havre.

Chanaral.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

Hadeington.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., D. Byramjee & Co.; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Hurmookroy Jokeeram.

For Saint Thomas.

Bosphorus.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Cooverjee Mowjee; 1,000 bags Linseed, 1,500 cwt., Lyon, Brothers and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *John Bright.*—1 box Printed Books, 60 nos., Cowasjee Cursetjee; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ramdass H erachund; 30 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jowareemull Dulsookroy; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sittaram Nundlall.

For Singapore.

Steamer *John Bright.*—1 box Silver Dollars, Hajee Seedie Woomer; 25 cases Machinery for cleaning Cotton, B. H. Cama.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *John Bright.*—23 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Camajee Pochajee and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Mehta and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1557	Africana, Hatfield.	Dec. 9
551	Bolton Lawn, Milbank—Grey & Co.	Nov. 20
1189	Belle Isle, Cole.	Jan. 7
993	Camperdown Stodder.	
567	City of Glasgow, Carnaghard.	
882	Cyclops, Cordiner.	
1954	Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
531	Dovercourt,

An up-country paper says that "a letter from Sultan Ahmed Jan to the address of the Shah of Persia has been intercepted, from which, it appears, that Herat can hold out for another year against the Ameer. Sultan Jan was anxious to know what was the result of the Persian and English Ambassador's visit to London about the Herat business." We give the above intelligence for what it is worth, which we do not, however, estimate very highly.—*Id.*

We hear on perfectly reliable authority, that the Hon'ble Mr. Drummond will be in Allahabad about the 13th proximo, arrangements being in progress for his reception.—*Oudh Gazette, March* 28.

Mahableshwar, 28*th March* 1863.—The weather here still continues sultry, and there have been a few showers of rain since my last. Two cheetas were killed here last week, but not without inflicting severe wounds on the Shikaree, who is now in a dangerous state. A portion of the Sepoy Pendall at this place having been sold to a Mr. Weeding for the sum of Rs. 500, he has already commenced building a bungalow on the site called Mount Douglas, and on the remaining portion, the Foujdar's Cutchery and prison-rooms are about to be erected by the Superintending Engineer. The roof of the Jail having been blown away, some time ago, by a strong gust of wind, no notice seemingly has as yet been taken of it, by the authorities; they are, however, very sharp after other private property, which is held on lease from Government. The dearness of provisions is severely felt by the poorer inhabitants.—*Deccan Herald, April* 1.

LOCAL.

Lady Frere, we hear, gives a Farewell "at home" at Parell House on Wednesday evening next.

The Hon'ble Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett is issuing invitations for an evening party to meet Lady Frere at Sunkersett House near Tardeo, on Tuesday next at nine o'clock.

A Convocation of the University of Bombay for conferring degrees will be held in the Town Hall on Monday next, at five o'clock P.M. Invitations to be present are being issued by the University Registrar.

Forty-six candidates presented themselves for Moonsiff's examination, which commenced yesterday in the High Court at Mazagon.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

The Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, according to adjournment.

Present.—His Excellency the Governor, presiding; the Hon. W. E. Frere; the Hon. J. D. Inverarity; the Hon'ble A. J. Lewis (Advocate General); The Hon. H. L. Anderson; the Hon. W. B. Tristram; the Hon. M. H. Scott; the Hon. A. D. Robertson; the Hon. Juggonath Sunkersett; and the Hon. Premabhoy Hemabhoy; Raymond Wary, Esq., the Under Secretary to Government, and Venayeck Wassodew, Esq., the Oriental Translator to Government were also in attendance.

His Excellency opened the proceedings of the day. The further consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on the "Cotton Frauds Bill" was resumed, and the various amendments and modifications suggested in the present draft Act were fully discussed by the Council from Section XI to the end, but from the tone in which the members spoke, scarcely a word reached the reporters table. The Bill was at last read a second time and passed. Details hereafter.

The next subject in order for the Council's consideration was the Report of the Select Committee, on the Bill to provide for the Management of the Vehar Water Works.

The Honorable Mr. Robertson moved the following amendments in the Bill.

1st. The omission of the words "the Bench of Justices or," introduced by the Select Committee in Section IX. of the Act.

The question on being put to vote, was lost.

2nd. The re-introduction of Section X. of the original draft, which has been expunged by the Committee was opposed by Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett and Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Scott, and on being put to vote, was lost.

Mr. Inverarity in opposing the second amendment said it would not be fair to exempt the Government from the payment of water rate for water supplied to them. He could not see the justice of the exemption when the public bear their expense in the management of the Lake, and the exemption he thought also would be productive of great waste.

3rd. The omission in Section XIV. of the words "with the concurrence of the Bench of Justices" which have been introduced by the Committee after the words "and if such improvements or extensions be necessary, it shall be necessary, and, the Governor in Council, and after the words "in failure thereof the Governor in Council.

This last amendment was carried.

The Bill was then postponed until the next meeting.

The Honorable Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett, on consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on "Bill for taking Census of the Bombay Presidency" moved, that the following words be inserted after the word "do" in line 9 of Section 5.

"Or to furnish the necessary information to an enumerator to fill up the same for him, if he or she may not know how to write."

The amendment being put to vote was carried. The Bill was then read a second time and passed.

The further consideration of the Report the Select Committee on the Vehar Water Works Bill was postponed till the next Meeting Wednesday next the 8th instant, at 11 A.M., to which hour the Council stands adjourned.

The Council adjourned at 6-10 P.M.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—2nd April 1863.

(Before H. E. Leeke, Esq.)

Serious Assault.—Joseph Wood, Richard McPherson, Francis Harvey, Thomas Davis, William Mudge, William Sayers, George Pellett and David Paterson, eight European seamen were placed at the bar, charged with assaulting, David Muir, the Master of the British Ship *James Russell*.

Mr. Kelly appeared for the prosecution and stated, that the Captain bore evident marks of the assault which would speak for themselves. The charge against the prisoners (he said) would bring them under the penalties of the Merchant Seamen's Act for assaulting an officer.

All the prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Captain, who presented a most disfigured appearance, then made the following statement:—

My name is David Muir, and I am Master of the ship *James Russell*, and have been so for the last eight years, making voyages to this port. The men on board ship were all called aft this morning in consequence of their having refused to do duty since Monday. They were then asked to return to duty, but refused to do so. I had only just time to go on the poop, when I was seized upon the ladder, and my clothes were entirely torn off me. I am not sure who seized me first as the whole of the prisoners were in a body. I was struck by all of them, and when I was knocked down, they were all on the top of me together. I received a severe kick in the ear and the bruises which extend over the side of my face and my swollen eye are the results of the kicks of the prisoners. I was also kicked behind the left shoulder and received besides many other blows. The first officer was called upon to assist me but he took no notice. The second officer also called upon him, but he would not come. He was quite near enough to have heard. The second officer and sail maker came to my assistance."

The Magistrate informed Mr. Kelly that as the prisoners had pleaded guilty it was unnecessary to call any further witnesses. The assault he stigmatized as a most cowardly and unprovoked one, for which there was no excuse. He was sorry the Act did not empower him to inflict a heavier penalty than twelve weeks imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labor for if it had, he should have inflicted it to the utmost. The prisoners who made no defence, and asked no questions, seemingly quite prepared to go to durance, were then removed to jail. The prosecutor had appeared twice before in this Court charging the first mate, alluded to in the Captain's deposition, with refusal of duty; and upon the last occasion Mr. Oliver dismissed the charge preferred by the Captain, on the ground that the prosecution savoured of oppression.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE,—2nd April 1863

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

Suspected by the Police.—Khanjee Abdool Hoossein, a Borah aged thirty years was charged with having in his possession a file, of the value of thirteen annas and nine pies which may be reasonably suspected to have been stolen from Mr. A. B. Collett, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same.

From the evidence of one Janardhan Dadajee a carpenter in Mr. Collett's factory at Girgaum it appeared, that on Monday last at about ten o'clock A.M., he went to the shop of the prisoner in Lohar Chawl. Prisoner sells nails and other goods. Witness went there to buy a file. Witness bought the file produced in Court, and paid for the same thirteen annas and nine pies to the prisoner, witness took the file to Mr. Collett, and shewed it to him, which he claimed to be his own.

Mr. Collett a coach builder stated, that on Monday evening last, at about four o'clock P.M., his assistant Mr. Robinson brought to him the file produced in the Court. Witness identified the file as his. It was made for the witness in England. He never disposed of it. All the tools used in witness' factory were marked "C. & Co."

The Magistrate fined the prisoner in the sum of twenty rupees.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Crown Side.

First Criminal Sessions of 1863.

Fourteenth Day, Thursday, 2nd April 1863.

(Before the Honorable Sir J. Arnould, Kt.)

His Lordship having taken his seat on the bench precisely at ten A.M., the adjourned investigation of the conspiracy case was resumed before the same jury. Prisoners Jehanghir Eduljee, Jamsetjee Maneckjee, Rustomjee Maneckjee, Martin Curley, Elizabeth Penner, Bomanjee Sorabjee, and Shapoorjee Cooverjee, who were brought in custody of the Sheriff's officers from the County Jail, were again placed at the bar.

Mr. Westropp and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Crawford, for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton, instructed by Mr. Verral, for prisoners Rustomjee and Shapoorjee.

Mr. Bayley, instructed by Mr. Judge, for Curley, Penner, and Bomanjee.

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Judge, for Jamsetjee.

The examination of witnesses for the prosecution was resumed.

Fuckeerjee Merwanjee on being called, deposed, that he was a hack buggy-driver. He knew the Parsee prisoners for the last eighteen months, and the European prisoners for seven or eight months. About eight months ago prisoners Jamsetjee, Bomanjee, and Muncherjee hired his buggy at Eduljee Sorabjee's shop in Apollo street. He drove them to the corner of Duncan Road. They drove up to the house of prisoners Curley and Penner; witness saw the prisoners in the house. Witness heard Bomanjee speak to Curley and Penner in English; which he could not understand, but he heard the name Pallonjee Jeevunjee mentioned during the conversation. After staying there about twelve minutes, Bomanjee Jamsetjee, and Muncherjee got back into the buggy, and while witness was driving them back to the shop he heard them converse together in the buggy. Bomanjee said that if these two Europeans gave their evidence in the Small Cause Court, it would be easy to succeed in the action, because the Judges of that Court attached more weight to the evidence of Europeans than that of the natives. Prisoners then alighted at the shop. Two or three days after, witness drove the same Parsees to Curley's house and brought them back to the Fort. About a week after he again took them in his buggy from the shop to Curley's house. They remained there for a long while talking with Curley and Penner, and witness then drove them back to the Fort. Two or three days after that, while witness was passing along Apollo Street, Bomanjee hailed him from the shop and he went. He saw the Parsee prisoners there. Bomanjee told witness that Muncherjee Rustomjee had seceded from their side and had divulged the whole plot to Pallonjee Jeevunjee, and he requested witness to keep silence about what he knew of the matter. Witness replied that if called before the Court he would state what he knew.

To Mr. Barton.—Witness was fined Rs. 20 for assaulting prisoner Jamsetjee. He had driven the Parsee prisoners eight or ten times.

To Mr. Scoble.—He gave evidence in this case before the Magistrate.

To prisoner Jehanghir.—He has been driving a hack-buggy for five years. He was requested by Pallonjee to come to the Police office and state the truth.

To Mr. Westropp.—He judges of the character of his passengers by the sort of conversation they hold in his buggy. Jamsetjee brought a false charge of assault against witness in order to deter him from giving evidence. The native policeman who supported the charge has since been dismissed for being found to assist the conspirators.

Jeevunjee Shapoorjee, a dealer in hay, said he knew the prisoner Bomanjee for two or three years. He did not recollect seeing Bomanjee in July last. He did not go to Eduljee's shop with Bomanjee. [His Lordship here remarked that witness was committing perjury and hereby had committed perjury in the Police office, for he was contradicting his deposition]. Witness admitted having perjured himself before the Magistrate, and alleged in extenuation that he was threatened with assault and produced a document showing he had been offered Rs. 50 for giving false evidence. He signed another paper this morning in Mr. Crawford's office that he was offered Rs. 50 by Pallonjee's manager Hormusjee Potatoe, [His Lordship said the witness stood as an admitted perjurer, and ordered him to be kept in custody of the Sheriff in the County Jail until Monday morning when he will be brought up to be dealt with as a perjurer].

Merwanjee Nesserwanjee, Mr. Crawford's clerk, said the last witness signed the document shewn him in Mr. Crawford's office in presence of prosecutor, Hormusjee, and prosecutor's son. The witness Jeevunjee said that he had been taken to Mr. Judges' office by the Parsee prisoners, where he made a statement to the effect that what he had sworn before the Magistrate was false, and he was paid Rs. 50 for doing so.

Mr. Judge, Solicitor, said that on Monday last the witness Jeevunjee Shapoorjee came to his office with a paper containing the statement he wished to make; the effect of the statement was that he had been bribed by the prosecutor to give false evidence in the case.

His Lordship ordered the documents to be impounded, in order that ulterior proceedings might be taken against the witness Jeevunjee for perjury.

James Scoble, clerk of Wallace & Co., knew the prosecutor Pallonjee who had transactions with his masters. He paid Rs. 550 on the 11th April to Pallonjee.

Mr. Johnson, Clerk of the Small Cause Court, said the promissory note according to ordinary practice was brought in his office. It remained in his custody until 15th October, when it was handed over to the Solicitor for the prosecutor.

Mr. Crawford, Solicitor for the prosecutor, said he obtained that promissory note from Mr. Johnson for the purpose of producing it, before the Magistrate. Its condition was described some days previously by Muncherjee Rustomjee; he described the process of fabrication to witness in the same manner as he had done before the Magistrate. Witness saw no table produced at the Police office.

Mr. Barton.—I will take an oath that the table was produced at the Police office.

Mr. Westropp.—No doubt it was.

Witness.—It might have been, but I did not see it.

To prisoner Jehanghir.—The prosecutor and some of his friends came to his office, but witness did not see them conspire together.

Merwanjee Nesserwanjee, Mr. Crawford's clerk, said the note was handed to him by Mr. Crawford and it was locked up in a drawer; no one had access to it.

To Mr. Bayley.—Witness received the note on the 14th October and he produced it before the Magistrate on 15th October when he was examined.

Byramjee Nanabhoy, brother-in-law of the prosecutor, said the prosecutor was at home whole day on the 14th April last on the occasion of his uncle's death.

Shamrow Hurritrimbuck, formerly a clerk to Dr. Reid, Coroner, and now a pleader, said that an inquest was held on the body of Pallonjee Ruttonjee in the 12th April, in Cowasjee Patell Street in the Fort.

Bomanjee Hormusjee Pallonjee, brother of the prosecutor, remembered the death of his father's uncle Pallonjee Ruttonjee on the 12th April. The third day's ceremony took place in the 14th on which occasion prosecutor remained whole day at home.

Sorabjee Ruttonjee, a nephew of the prosecutor, deposed to the same fact.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, one of the Interpreters to the High Court, was then called by His Lordship and examined.—He was acquainted with the third day's funeral ceremony among Parsees. It is necessary that the master of the house should be present at the whole of the ceremony.

To prisoner Jehanghir.—The master of the house might go out, if he is in very urgent need of money for the occasion.

Mr. Surrotum, one of the Interpreters to the Small Cause Court, recollected the trial of the action against prosecutor. He identified the note produced before the Court. He was asked to compare the signature on the note with other signatures, and he did so. His attention was drawn to the indentations on the back of the note in the Police office.

Bomanjee Pallonjee, son of the prosecutor, deposed to the same fact.

To prisoner Jehanghir.—Had been fined Rs. 50 by the Magistrate for an alleged assault.

Mr. Oliver, Chief Magistrate of Police stated, that the last witness was fined Rs. 50 by Mr. Leeke for an assault alleged to have been committed in his Court. He only saw a scuffle as the prisoners were leaving the bar.

To Mr. Westropp.—He believed that the sepoy who had given evidence against the witness in that case and in the watch case, had since been dismissed from the police by Mr. Forjett.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton, on behalf of Rustomjee Maneckjee and Shapoorjee Cooverjee, addressed the jury at great length, urging that the prisoners had been placed in the dock by the bankrupt and perjured prosecutor from mere motives of malice and without any just cause or reason. The two prisoners were men of respectable and irreproachable character and the learned counsel would call European witnesses to speak to that fact. The principal witnesses brought forward on behalf of the prosecutor were men of tainted character and quite unworthy of credit. The chief of them, the approver, who ought to have been ashamed of the atrocious lies he had told, admitted that he consented to imperil his soul and body for the sake of Rs. 150; that polluted and wretched creature confessed to a crime, which a few years ago he would have expiated on the gallows. The law with regard to an approver was that unless he was corroborated by independent testimony in all material respects, the jury was not to believe his testimony. The learned counsel urged that the approver in this case had not been corroborated in any essential point, and the jury must scout the case. The only evidence against the learned counsel's two clients was that of the approver and that of Pallonjee Dossabhoy, the talimwalla, which was not at all reliable, and which appeared to be got up by the prosecutor from motives of hatred and envy. The whole of the case for the prosecution appeared to be a tissue of falsehood and perjury, and enshrouded with treachery and fraud; and the learned counsel, after dwelling at some length upon the testimony of the witnesses, told the jury not to attach the least credence to it.

Mr. Bayley, on behalf of his clients, dwelt upon the unfair and disadvantageous position in which the prisoners had been placed by their being put into the dock, and being thereby unable to appear in the witness-box to establish the truth of the action brought in the Small Cause Court. The question was simply whether the promissory note had been forged or not, and it was satisfactorily solved by the decision of the learned Judge of the Small Cause Court, who after hearing the evidence and counsel on both sides, pronounced a verdict against the prosecutor. There was the learned and inexperienced Judge, the learned counsel, and the experienced interpreters concerned in the investigation of the suit, and was it possible they could have failed to detect the forgery—the indentation on the back of the note? There was the verdict and the statement of the Judge that it was one of the clearest cases, and how was it met? Instead of having the question of forgery finally settled satisfactorily by a new trial before the Judges of that Court, the prosecutor adopted the most filthy and malicious course by resorting to a criminal court, so as to shut up the mouths of the prisoners and to prevent their meeting the charges on equal footing. The whole of the case for the prosecution hinged upon the evidence of that villain perjurer, Muncherjee Rustomjee, who appeared before the Court with an unblushing face and detailed the alleged concoction of the note. The evidence of the approver appeared to have been fabricated; it was not corroborated in any material respects by any independent testimony; and such tainted evidence coming from a foul and corrupted source was insulting to common sense and not entitled to the least credit. A colour of corroboration was sought to be imparted to the story of the approver by Pallonjee Dossabhoy, a talimwalla, and the hack buggy-driver, but the character of these witnesses and the improbable nature of their statement disentitled them to belief. Referring to the evidence of *alibi* set up by the prosecutor, the learned counsel said that that same evidence was adduced in the Small Cause Court, but no weight was attached to it by the experienced Judge who tried the case, and would the jury now give credence to it? If the position of the parties was reversed, the jury would have very little difficulty in pronouncing that the note was not a forged document. The jury could not believe the story of the approver, unless it was corroborated by other testimony but as it was not so satisfactorily corroborated, they must discard it from their consideration. The prosecution was "got up" from beginning to end, and the motive of the prosecutor for so doing appeared to be to secure a verdict in a suit in the Civil side of the Court brought against him by two of the prisoners, his partners, by proving them to be perjurers and forgers.

Mr. Scoble for his client said, that if the jury believed the prosecutor, the approver, the working-box maker, and the buggy-driver, they must find all the prisoners guilty of one of the vilest and most disreputable crimes. But could the jury believe their evidence? The main evidence was that of the approver, who had confessed himself to be a perjurer and forger, and the question was, whether his story was corroborated by other testimony. The learned counsel urged that the alleged corroborative testimony of the working-box maker and the buggy-driver was not at all corroborative nor was it satisfactory and trustworthy. He contended that the promissory note on which the action was brought was a genuine one, and the object of the present proceedings appeared to be to evade the payment of the verdict, as well as to forestall the prisoners who had resolved to prosecute him for perjury, by a counter charge of forgery against the prosecutor, two of the prisoners, his partners, who had instituted a civil suit against him for Rs. 11,500. The whole of this prosecution was worth Rs. 12,000 to Pallonjee if he succeeded in securing the conviction of the prisoners. The evidence of *alibi* was worth nothing, for it was not improbable that Pallonjee had been absent from home for ten minutes for the purpose of borrowing the money, and it was stated by respectable witnesses that the master of the house might go out on an emergent business during the third day's funeral ceremony. The learned counsel after commenting upon the discrepancies and improbabilities of the evidence of the prosecutor and his three principal witnesses, said that the character of these men would not bear investigation, for they were all of a disreputable character and shameful antecedents and unworthy of belief; while prisoner presented a contrast, they were men of good and respectable character as would be proved by witnesses. Prisoner Jehanghir also made a statement in his defence alleging that the charge was trumped up against him. Witnesses were then called for character of the prisoners. Mr. Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy, broker to Messrs. Binny & Co., stated that he was superintendent of E. Bates' ships, Mr. Menesse of Messrs. Menesse & Co., Captain J. Dixon, Surveyor to Lloyd's, Cowasjee Jehanghir Jussawalla, and Merwanjee Pestonjee Dubash gave the prisoners Rustomjee Maneckjee, Shapoorjee Cooverjee, and Jamsetjee Maneckjee very excellent characters for honesty and uprightness.

His Lordship, in summing up the evidence, remarked that under the new law of conspiracy, it was not necessary that the prisoners should all have concerted the plot from the beginning, but that any of them might have concerted at any time and should have acted in furtherance of the plot. As to the evidence of approvers His Lordship said the admission of such evidence was undoubtedly a great and humiliating evil, but the evil of many crimes which from their nature would otherwise remain in the dark. But the law was jealous and required that the approver should be confirmed by other independent testimony. If corroborative evidence was necessary in all cases, it was doubly so in this, for the approver came with a sanction of oath to tell that in another Court he had told a lie under the sanction of an oath. His Lordship asked the jury to exercise much caution and scrutiny in dealing with the evidence of the approver who came branded with perjury by his own confession. As to all the Parsee prisoners, the approver was corroborated by Pallonjee Dossabhoy, if the jury believed the evidence of the latter. With regard to the European prisoners, there was corroboration by the witnesses who had been out in a material circumstance. It was for the jury to say whether the evidence of Pallonjee Dossabhoy and of the buggy-driver corroborated that of the approver. Then there was the question whether the note was a forgery or not. The approver described the mode of the fabrication of the note and pointed out the marks of indentations on the back of the signature. No doubt there were these marks, but it was for the jury to say whether they were caused by tracing as described by the approver or otherwise. His Lordship then read the whole of the evidence *in extenso* commenting upon such portions of it as needed observations. His Lordship was of opinion that the evidence of Pallonjee Dossabhoy and of the buggy-walla was not at all reliable; and he attached no value to it. If their evidence was untrustworthy, then there was no corroboration of the approver's testimony, and consequently there was an end of the case. His Lordship thought that though it was not physically impossible, yet the probabilities were against the prosecutor leaving his house to borrow Rs. 500. If it be that the prosecutor did not go out to the shop of Eduljee to borrow the money, then the note was a forgery; and if the note was a forgery, then the prisoners swore falsely in the Small Cause Court, and were guilty of perjury, and if so then there was a conspiracy to perjure. The jury were asked to take the whole of the case into their consideration, and if there was a reasonable doubt to give the prisoners the benefit of it.

The jury after minutes retirement returned with a verdict of *Guilty* against all the prisoners.

On Mr. Westropp's application, the approver Muncherjee Rustomjee who was kept in custody, was brought up and discharged.

His Lordship thanked the Jury for the attention they had paid to this laborious case and discharged them, and informed the prisoners he would passed sentence upon them on Monday next when the sitting of the Court would be resumed.

Sentence, reserved until Monday next.

The Sessions were then adjourned until Monday next at 10 A.M. owing to the Easter Holidays.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Monday, 23rd March 1863.

(Before Chief Justice Sir Matthew Sausse, Mr. Justice Forbes, and Mr. Justice Newton.)

A QUESTION OF LAW.

The following case was submitted for the decision of the High Court, by Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba, Acting Judge of the Small Causes Court at Poona.

Poona Court of Small Causes.

9th February 1863.

Case No. 2118 of 1862.

Ram Krushna Bhut bin Bapoo Bhut...*Plaintiff.*

versus

Wittoba bin Mulhayee and another.....*Defendants.*

This was an action brought by plaintiff upon a promissory note, dated the 26th December 1859, duly stamped, in which rupees thirty-four were entered as the principal sum, and by the rate agreed therein the interest amounted to rupees seventy-six and eight annas. The claim was calculated as follows:—

Principal .....Rs.	34	0	0
Interest ..... „	76	8	0
	110	8	0
Payment.....	3	12	0
Balance due .....Rs.	106	12	0

One of the defendant's Wittoba appeared to answer the claim, and on solemn affirmation admitted the due execution of the promissory note, but pleaded that, he had only received rupees thirty and not rupees thirty-four, and that he paid plaintiff rupees seventeen and eight annas, and not rupees three and twelve annas. But he said he had no evidence to bring to support his pleas.

The case first came on for hearing on the 27th ultimo, and the Court postponed it to the 29th idem, to consider and decide whether interest could properly be awarded to an extent more than the principal.

It was accordingly taken up on that date and the Court decided that it could not allow more interest than the amount of the principal. The verdict for the plaintiff was for Rupees sixty-four and four annas.

The Court came to this decision under the following grounds:—

1st. The Court was aware of no Regulation or Act which allowed the total amount of interest to run to an indefinite extent.

2nd. Act No. XXVIII. of 1855, in repealing all anti-usury laws, merely declared that rates agreed up between contracting parties were legal.

3rd. Though Section XII. of Regulation V. of 1827 was repealed, the principle of the Hindoo law restricting in ordinary cases the amount of interest to the principal sum was, not in the opinion of the Court, affected.

4th. By the Mahomedan law, (vide Macnaghten's Principles of Mahomedan Law), it was not lawful either to give or receive interest, but by the custom of the country Mahomedans were given and taking interest

5th. By the laws of England (vide Mayne's Treatise on the law of damages pages 116 and 117), the principal sum with interest in ordinary pecuniary transactions, could not properly, as the Court understood it, be allowed by Courts of Justice beyond the amount of penalty specified in the written contracts, technically called bonds. This penal sum is generally not more than double the amount of the principal.

As, however, the practice in most of the Courts in the Mofussil is at variance with the decision come to by this Court, and the question is of great importance to the great class of the people coming under the head of the debtor and the creditor the Court has some doubts as to the correctness of its views, and has resolved under the provisions of Section XIV. Act XLII. of 1860, to submit to the Honorable the High Court, the following question.

Whether the plaintiff in this case is entitled to recover more than what the Court has already awarded to him in the shape of interest.

On the above case the Judges of the High Court passed the following resolution:—

Resolution of the High Court.—It is considered that the Acting Judge of the Small Cause Court decided correctly in holding that as against a Hindoo claiming the benefit of Hindoo law, the plaintiff was not entitled to recover interest beyond the amount of the principal sum secured by the bond or promissory note which was the subject of the action. Although Regulation V. of 1827, is now repealed, the Court consider that Section XII. contains what amounts to a legislative declaration of what the Hindoo law upon this subject is in the following words:—"This regulation is not meant to interfere with the rule of Hindoo law, which limits the interest of money to the amount of the principal."

JYNTEAH.

Later accounts from the disturbed districts on our North-East frontier, report that the rebels were tendering their allegiance in considerable numbers, and that the war will be brought to a satisfactory termination almost immediately. All the stockades in the neighbourhood of Ioh-tynga have been captured and destroyed, and a number of rebels, who have for some months past, been banded together under an influential leader, have resolved to surrender. The doubt which has evidently existed among the rebels to a great extent, as to whether the Government really meant to pardon all who availed themselves of the amnesty, has been removed, and hundreds are now giving in their submission. The Rombai people, unable any longer to endure the privations which the war entails, have, in a body laid down their arms. It is confidently expected that the bulk of the rebels will have returned to their homes, and to the pursuit of a peaceful life before the rains set in, though a determined few may possibly cause trouble for some time to come. Even should active operations, however be concluded, the presence of the military will be required until every vestige of the rebellion has been trodden out. It will not do to repeat the mistake made by General Showers last year, and again be led into the belief that quiet is thoroughly restored, until the fact is beyond all doubt.—*Bengal Hurkaru, March* 25.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

There will apparently be no occasion to refer the matter of the Agra Brigade Command, so far as Colonel Tombs is concerned, to the Horse Guards, as some of our up-country contemporaries stated would be done; for his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has, we understand, offered the Brigade to Brigadier P. Harris, now Brigadier Commanding at Barrackpore. There is, we should think, very little chance of Brigadier Harris refusing his Excellency's offer, as Agra is a first-class Brigade Command, with higher pay and allowances than that of Barrackpore; and it is possible that, on his accepting the appointment, Colonel Tombs may come down and replace him at the latter station. This arrangement would give some very unpleasant seniority difficulties, both at the Presidency and in Agra.—*Calcutta Englishman, March* 25.

We learn from the Allahabad paper that the government parcel van from Benares to Allahabad was waylaid between Hurriah and Sydabad on the 22nd instant. The coachman and syce were taken off the vehicle and tied down, and thirty-two bags of parcels carried away. Twenty-one parcels were in the well of the van, which escaped the depredators, owing to their being unable to discover the means of opening the lid. The post-master and a policeman went out to the spot to make enquiries, but it was anticipated that little besides empty bags would be recovered.—*Oudh Gazette, March* 28.

We hear from the Baree Doab that the destruction o locusts and their progeny in eggs, still continues with unabated vigor in the districts that were infested. In one of these across the Ravee, about one hundred and fifty maunds of eggs are said to have been brought in from one neighbourhood only, and it will be understood how timely have been the measures adopted when it is remembered that every maund represents one and half a millions of insects, and that their eggs are in such an advanced condition as to show that the new generation would have made its appearance in the course of some ten or twelve days at farthest. Thirty-three maunds of eggs had been collected two days in the Ajnala pergunnah. In Hoosheearpore also vast quantities have been gathered in and duly disposed of.—*Delhi Gazette, March* 28.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab paid a formal visit to Umritsur on Wednesday last the 25th instant, arriving from Lahore by special train early in the morning. He was accompanied by Mr. Forsyth, Secretary, and visited the new buildings and improvements in the town; he is said to have been much pleased with the view of the Sikh tank as obtained by the open space left on the pulling down of the Kotwallee and adjoining Government buildings, and also with the new Government School buildings be carried on under the superintendence of Mr. Gordon, Civil Engineer. The appearance of the town generally, and the signs of prosperity it exhibits in new dwellings, have been noticed in all directions attracted His Honor's attention. On leaving the town Sir Robert Montgomery visited Mr. Cope's silk worm sheds in the Rambagh, and the larger establishment at the Sheeshmahal, and while pleased with the whole, expressed his sense of the responsibilty entailed on the establishment in the provision necessary for the mass of worms in various stages of life. It was mentioned that the quantity of leaves required could not be less than 5,000 maunds. Every room and out-house was crowded four deep, and the Rambagh shed some 300 feet was being rapidly filled with worms and ranks in double rows four deep. The appearance of the insects was pronounced by all who saw them to be so far most promising. The numerous native cortege looked on in considerable astonishment at this attempt to introduce a new and important branch of industry into their neighbourhood. His Honor was the guest of Major Farrington, Commissioner of the division, for the day and returned to Lahore in the evening.—*Id.*

OUDH.

We hear from Roy Barelilly, that a large flight of locusts passed one and a half mile from the station on the evening of the 19th instant, proceeding towards the north-west.—*Oudh Gazette, March* 28.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING IN BENGAL.

(*From the Englishman, March* 25.)

Thanks to the railway. I find myself some eight hundred miles from Calcutta after less than a week's travelling! Although, generally speaking, one travels quickly and comfortably, it is easy to see that the railway is as yet in its infancy. There are indeed many things needing improvement. As far as Jumalpore, the driving was careful, but I remarked that between that place and Benares, the train invariably started with a jerk, which was most unpleasant to the passengers. A gentleman indeed on one of these occasions was thrown against his liquor case, and broke a bottle of brandy, whilst in another instance, a child was almost pitched headlong out of its mother's arms. On questioning the guard, he attributed it to the drivers starting too suddenly and with too much steam on, whilst another was of opinion that the coupling irons connecting the carriages were too long. Whatever may be the reason, it was very inconvenient. There are but few refreshment rooms on the line, and at all exhibition prices are the fashion. Six-pence was demanded at one of these, for a penny box of cigar lights. A lady travelling on this line will, unless accompanied by a gentleman, find many difficulties and inconveniencies to contend with. It would be well if female attendants were entertained at the principal stations, as at home; and I commend this to the consideration of the railway authorities. When it is considered how helpless ladies are when travelling and how much attention they require, especially in this country one cannot help feeling how desirable it is that attendants of their own sex should be at hand at all the larger stations. I myself saw ladies who had come alone, trying to push through the crowd of natives and others; no one being at hand to show them the refreshment room or to give them any information or assistance. This ought to be remedied. It will be scarcely news to you to learn that the Benares terminus is on the south side of the river, and some four miles from the city, to which the traveller proceeds in a garrie, numbers of which are always in attendance. I write, however, to enlighten fresh arrivals in India. I recommend Charles' Benares hotel strongly to those who appreciate civility and attention. From Benares to Allahabad one travels by horse dâk. The N. W. Company merely charge Rs. 39 for a seat. This is tolerably remunerative I should say, the distance being only seventy miles. However, this will not continue long as the train will shortly go as far as Mirzapore, and at no very distant date to Allahabad itself. Brown's Railway hotel at Allahabad is the best and most convenient, and there one meets with civility and moderate charges; in addition to which the traveller, if proceeding northwards, is forwarded gratis with the whole of his baggage to the station. From Allahabad to Cawnpore every arrangement is perfect, and indeed, so far as I could judge, the North-western line is much superior to the Bengal one. Time is kept to a minute, and we reached Toondla junction (which is some few miles from Agra) at the exact time specified in the way bill. Now, considering that the distance run was upwards of two hundred and fifty miles, this was very excellent work. The day I came from Calcutta to Benares, we were more than two hours after time, and I learn that this is often the case. In many places stone pillars are being erected in lieu of the wooden post for the telegraph; in others, iron tripods.

Of course I have visited the Taj. I shall merely say that I was as pleased with all I saw as ever; but the place is so well known and has been so often described by far abler pens than mine, that I shall not attempt more. I remarked that two coarse wooden doors disfigure the entrance steps, and present a disagreeable contrast to the chaste magnificence of the structure. Surely it would not ruin the government, were suitable gates of bronze erected. In fact they should be silver, like those before the grand altar of the church of St. John at Malta, and which the inhabitants painted to deceive the French when they invaded the island.

THE BENGAL ENGINEERS.

(*From the Times, March* 3.)

Among the problems to be solved in the future destiny of India is the result of amalgamation. Whatever that result may be, it cannot be more satisfactory to the country and honourable to those who serve it than that which was attained under the old system by the distinguished corps named above. Well might Lord Canning say, with the force and clearness he knew so well how to use,—

Not as a compliment, but in the words of sober truth, there never has existed in any army a body of men who have rendered, individually and collectively, more constant and valuable good service to their country than the Engineers of her Majesty's Indian forces. Men, all of them, of proved ability and highly cultivated intellect, they have been unceasingly called upon, in peace as much as in war, to achieve great tasks for the protection and advancement of India; and they have never been found wanting. That when summoned to meet an enemy in the field they can carry their lives in their hands as lightly as any men, your own deeds and those of many of your brother officers have abundantly proved.

These words, addressed to Major Innes, were applicable to all the officers, perhaps, of the regiment to which he belonged. The best way of indicating the nature of their services in 1857-8 is to make a brief statement of the facts. The corps consisted in 1857 of 120 officers, of whom 14 were absent or retired. When the mutiny broke out 67 were actually engaged with the enemy, of whom 16 were killed in action or died of wounds or exposure, and 22 survive, wounded, being 56 per cent. of the number in the field. Of the remainder, several were indirectly employed in measures for suppressing the rebellion. It is to the memory of the gallant dead of this famous corps that Baron Marochetti has designed a monumental slab, now on view in the South Kensington Museum. Anderson, of Lucknow; Fraser; Whitlock, of Cawnpore; Edwardes, of Peshawur, and very life of the defence of the residency; C. D. Innes; Home, of the Cashmere-gate; Swynfen Jervis, of Cawnpore; Salkeld, of Delhi and the gate; Walker, who shared in the siege; Brownlow, whose sad death at Lucknow touched every heart; Monckton, a victim of the Nana; Tandy, who fell in the assault of Delhi; Jones, who died of his wounds before the city—these men merited well some more lasting monument to animate us whose gross nature needs such substantial token of gratitude than the mere words of despatches or the life which is said to be found in the national memory. And accordingly the genius of the sculptor has designed a very significant and characteristic memorial, which is to be sent out to India, the scene of the labours, the sacrifices, the glorious death and the honoured and devoted men. The monument consists of a large tablet in the form of a portal, in which bronze reliefs of the Cashmere-gate and of other memorable localities, where many of the Bengal Engineers won undying fame in the very moment when they ceased to live, are inserted, the upper portion of the slab being occupied by a series of heads, in the same material, of the officers who fell during the mutiny. Unless the sculptor has flattered "the dull cold ear of death," these faces are remarkable for manly beauty; and it would be difficult to find anywhere among the same number of men so many countenances of a striking type—clearly cut features, fine, broad, vigorous foreheads, and yet all, without exception, of the elaborate profiles. We are assured the likenesses are excellent. Of some we know the fact to be so. The monument is not unworthy of the deeds it commemorates and of the men who performed them; and that is high praise. It will be sent out speedily to Calcutta, and meantime we advise the visitors to the South Kensington Museum to pause awhile before it. For all the triumphs of mechanical skill and the works of art and genius which are enshrined beneath that roof would be held by brittle tenure if Great Britain bred not such sons as those to maintain her power, and in their lives and deaths to animate the race with a like spirit in time to come.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE FLEET.

(*From the Army and Navy Gazette, Feb.* 28.)

The Ensigns of the Anglo-Chinese Fleet having been duly recognised by the formal announcement of last week in the *London Gazette*, Commodore

22nd of January, grew each day more serious, more widespread, and more formidable than any one at first supposed. The insurgents count by thousands. Not a man, not a woman, throughout the length and breadth of old Poland but whose heart beats for them. They capture and hold towns, camps, and fortified posts. Dispersed over the surface of the kingdom, in the depth of the forest, along the marsh, the moor and the lake, they spread onward to the Lithuanian provinces. The official bulletins report them vanquished whoever they are met with; but they reappear everywhere and show discouragement nowhere. These desperadoes act not only like dauntless warriors, but like honest men and like gentlemen. They send, with many excuses, to the Grand Duches Constantine her letters which they had intercepted, while the Russian generals, worthy rivals of the Pinellis and the Fumellis, reply by massacre, fire, and extermination. Doubtless we should have preferred seeing Poland persisting in the same course—sad, but slow and sure—which she entered upon two years ago. It was in that course all the emigrants, all her leading citizens wished to keep her. It was in it that Count Andrew Zamoyski, whose moderation and obedience to law became heroism, and which Europe, inattentive and demoralized, could not help regarding with sympathy, was guiding her. But how judge at this distance of the causes which have produced and which justify this rising? Who has been, as ever, the aggressor? Who banished from the soil of Poland Zamoyski, the mediator listened to and respected by all, by way of recompense for his powerful and noble intervention on behalf of peace and order? It is indeed easy for us to talk about patience of prudence, for we are safe from harm; it is easy to preach confidence to those whose agony and humiliations and indignation we do not share—to those who feel their hearts day after day pierced by the poisoned sword the keenness and the poison of which we do not know. A sense of decorum, one would suppose, should have made M. Billault pause a little before he declared, as he did, in the Legislative Corps, 'That Poland had more to expect from the generous and liberal sertiments of the Emperor of Russia than from insurrection, which would be sure to call down fresh disasters on that unfortunate country.' God forbid that I should, even to the extent of our limited publicity, breathe a word that would make me responsible for a single drop of blood shed uselessly. But God forbid, also, that I should blame or discourage those who give their blood as an offering to their country and to eternal justice."

M. Montalembert doubts the truth of the statement made by the insurgent prisoners to the Courts-martial that the movement was principally instigated by the clergy; but he adds—

"What is certain is that, now as ever, the national faith, the faith which is the soul of Poland, the Catholic feeling which no hand has ever yet torn from these noble hearts, was first displayed in this new effort. The churches, we are told, are everywhere thronged with these young and gallant insurgents,—these voluntary victims preparing to march to certain death. They confess their sins, and perform the last duties of Christian men who are on the point of appearing in the presence of their God! Erect, strong, and full of life, they come to demand the sacrament of the dying; and when they have received extreme unction they repair to the forest to die fighting. Like the first Vendeeans they meet the bayonet with the sithe, and rush on the guns of their enemy armed only with staves. They make artillery out of bells. Like the Catholics of the Thirty Years' War, their rallying words are the names of Jesus and Mary! I do not dwell longer upon this glorious identity of Catholicism and patriotism in Poland, now universally known, and never disputed. Unlike what occurred in 1831, the unanimous sympathy of the whole Catholic world has been their recompense; but I hold that this sympathy Poland has a right to, even were religion never at stake. I do not admit that the Church need be directly brought in question for the faithful to be roused by the great interests of morality and humanity. Justice, pity, probity, and honour should suffice."

M. Montalembert instances the insurrection in Greece 40 years ago, when, without regarding the religion of the Greeks, Chateaubriand gave to their cause the weight of his eloquence and the prestige of his genius.

"I have spoken of Greece," he continues, "the Greece of our youth, not the Greece of to-day, which, in spite of its recent revolution, is still wanting of solicitude, and is the depository of immense interests in the East; but it must be said for the special honour of Poland, its insurrection is not a wild *emeute*, like that which took place at Athens six months back, or in Paris 15 years ago, when the bewildered vanquishers were more embarrassed than pleased with their too easy success. This is not a plot hatched in the dark, and speculating on the profits of the bloody game of battles, like that which produced the war of Lombardy and the Italian revolution. It is a sudden and spontaneous explosion, legitimate and provoked. Yes, provoked by one of the most outrageous acts which our time, so full of spectacles of the kind, has witnessed. It is the conscription which forced it—a conscription imposed not in the equitable and regular manner it is among us, but with the savage perfidy which marks the kidnapping of negroes on the coasts of Guinea—a conscription which, according to the secret instructions of the Minister of the Interior, and the public avowal of the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*, had for its object to disembarrass the Government of dangerous persons, and to visit with a monstrous penalty the innocent instruments of moral resistance of which the leaders could not be found—a conscription which would transform recruits into galley slaves, of which the object was, not to arm a people, but to decimate them, of which the circumstances were all that go to make a midnight ambuscade, and of which the result was the transportation for life of 25,000 young Poles doomed beforehand by the Russian police. And yet this monstrous decree would, we are told, have been carried out without resistance, supported with concentrated indignation, with that shuddering resignation of which the Poles have long ago learnt the secret, had the executioners abstained from the luxury of impudence and derision which cannot be explained. On the very morrow of that dismal night when the victims, roused from their beds, were seized, chained, and dragged from barrack to barrack amid the universal horror the cries, the tears, and the malediction of their families, the Imperial journal announced that the recruiting had met with no resistance, and that the conscripts had testified eagerness and good-will, gaiety and satisfaction, at going to the military school to learn the service which was thrown open to them. This last drop made the bitter chalice run over. What none of the crimes perpetrated for two years before at Warsaw and elsewhere had produced was produced by the pen of the obscure scribbler who wrote the lie in his official journal. It was his venal hand that put the fire to the powder. The indecent outrage on grief and shame will be classed in history with those outrages on womanly modesty which authorized and threw over the expulsion of the Tarquins and the Decemvirs, and at Palermo for the Sicilian Vespers. Immortal honour to the people whom a moral insult rouses more than physical suffering—who can undergo all, endure all save official hypocrisy,—save the lie published in their name, and on their account. Slaves,—be it so; but slaves, grateful and satisfied, never! Slaves, letting themselves be congratulated on their servitude and liberty—a thousand times no! Bound, gagged, scourged, transported,—be it so; under the knout and with the gag, the Pole may allow the world to look upon him as the victim, but never as the accomplice in his slavery. Death and ruin—all disasters and all tortures, rather than the silent adhesion to the crowned and unpunished liar. If these be the 'insurrectional passions,' according to M. Billault's cant vocabulary, I heartily desire to see them among all Christian peoples, with all who do not resolve or who do not deserve to fall under the talons of the despot."

Alluding to France, he says—

"If, as there is reason to fear, Russia does not understand, or will only understand when it is too late, her only chance of safety, then it is on France that a great duty, a strict obligation will fall."

M. Montalembert defends the Orleans Government from the reproach addressed to it a few weeks ago by M. Billault for contenting itself year after year with sterile wishes in favour of Poland, and explains the difficulties, at home and abroad, which constituted the difference between it and the Imperial Government. At home the adversaries of the Imperial Government are reduced to importance and silence. The Emperor Napoleon is free to act and to speak as he pleases, and nowhere throughout the continent of Europe is there any one to gainsay him. "Europe cannot show a Prince, or a captain, or a statesman capable or desirous of measuring himself with him." He does not believe that there would be any necessity for France to go to war to render service to Poland, for "in the actual embarrassment of the old Europe of the Vienna Congress, and after the proofs of irresistible energy and incontestible military superiority which France gave in the Crimea and in Lombardy, the purely moral intervention of its Government would produce a sufficient and prodigious effect."

The following is the concluding passage:—

"Thus, then, whatever be the issue of the sanguinary crisis which has broken out, Poland may be reassured and may count upon the future. She has for her two impossibilities, of which one, at least, will be her safety,—impossibility for the Emperor Alexander to keep Poland in the servitude which he has the glorious project of destroying in Russia; impossibility for the Emperor Napoleon to remain for ever deaf to the cry of anguish of the noblest and the most innocent of victims. This magnificent people will not descend into the tomb in 1863 any more than in 1831. They have confidence in God; they persevere, they remind, and they impose on ungrateful and inattentive Europe, their history and their invincible hopes. They do not wish to perish, and they shall not perish. If, however, our confidence be betrayed, if our efforts be vain, if modern civilization, which has suppressed the torture, the hideous torture of persons, accused or guilty, be not in a position to rescue an innocent nation, 20,000,000 men and women, from permanent or periodical torture; if the age which has decreed the abolition of the slave trade, and which sees the obstinate remains of it buried in the bloody fields of America, have rooted in Europe the slavery of a great Christian people,—if all end here, I do not and I will not say what will be the verdict of history, and what the conscience of mankind will feel. It is not because I am not free to say it that I am silent. My thoughts soar far above, and far beyond all questions of party, of government, of dynasties. It is anguish of heart that stops me. I am less impatient with Governments than with the coldness or indifference of the public, with the frivolous and pusillanimous apathy of a country enervated, incapable either of opposing a serious resistance or imparting energetic movement to those who have the formidable honour of being charged with its destinies. I think that we shall appear to those who disinter from history the deeds and exploits of our own time like the debased Roman whose house was cleared last year at Pompeii from the ashes of Vesuvius. That Roman had graven on his portal these words of ignoble eloquence—'*Salve Lucro.*' But these words did not prevent his house from being swallowed up—little thinking that 18 centuries later his vile motto would be exhibited to the scornful pity of posterity."

It appears that M. Rochebrune, whose name appears in the Cracow papers as the commander of a corps of Polish insurgents, has several friends in Paris. They state that M. Rochebrune served in a regiment of Zouaves and made the campaigns of the Crimea and of China. Last year he engaged as tutor to a young Polish nobleman named Tomkovicz, residing in the Palatinate of Cracow. When the Polish insurrection broke out M. Rochebrune's pupil joined a corps of insurgents. He was accompanied by his tutor, who determined to organize a small corps on the plan of the Zouaves. Their uniform is distinguished by a white cross on the breast. The corps, consisting of 200 men, was at the battle of Micchow and suffered severely. M. Rochebrune lost 50 of his 200 men, and among them his pupil the young Tomkovicz, and he himself was severely wounded. After the battle the small troop crossed the frontier into Cracow, where they were reorganized, and have again entered the Kingdom of Poland.

Accounts from Cracow of the 22nd instant, state that on the 17th the insurgent chief Langiewicz, who has assumed the title of Military Chief of the Palatinate of Sandomir, having repulsed the Russian attack at Stachow, addressed the following order of the day to his followers:—

"'Companions in Arms,—A Russian corps, composed of a squadron of Dragoons, 50 Cossacks, a company of infantry, and a company of riflemen, dared to attack our camp. Previous to the battle the Russians, faithful to their tactics of treacherous barbarians, set fire to the town, thus reducing several families to the extremity of dying by cold and hunger in the woods. Companions in arms, you, by your courage, saved the town and forced the Russians to fly ignominiously. You have been but three weeks under arms, and already your courage, steadiness, and discipline have produced as great an effect on your adversaries—vile instruments of despotism—as if you had grown grey in the service. During 27 days you have covered yourselves with glory at Edlemi, Schtdovietz, Bodzentyn, Suchedniow, Baranowa, Gola, Wonchotzk, and Stachow. An heroic phalanx, poorly clad, exposed to hunger and cold and exhausted by incessant marches, the country admires you. The nation which possesses such soldiers ought to be free and powerful. The 17th of February will not be forgotten by the country or by history.'

"The Polish corps which could not longer remain in the neighbourhood of Swanty-Kruz, where supplies were deficient, moved to Stachow, where it arrived on the 14th. The insurgents found there a supply of shoes and scythes and were enabled to have their horses shod. On the 17th the Russians attacked them, but were repulsed with severe loss. The battle lasted four hours, when the Russians retreated with the loss of 120 men and a great number of horses. The Polish riflemen, firing from a sheltered position, lost only four killed and seven wounded. The Russians retreated in such disorder that the insurgents only wanted cavalry to have obtained a complete victory. The courage and discipline of the Polish troops have obtained the sympathy of the peasants. A corps of insurgents commanded by Zeziornski occupied the town of Przodberg on the 15th inst., after having driven out the Cossacks, who lost several killed. The Poles having rested one day and having received a supply of provisions continued their march on the following day. A band of insurgents completely annihilated two patrols of Cossacks, consisting one of 20 men, and the other of only six, at Ostrolenka. These skirmishes are admirably calculated to train the young soldiers. The last accounts received from Langiewicz are to the 19th. Having rested his men and supplied himself with provisions, he continued his march to Kawsk. The Russian troops dared not stop him on his way, but, retreated to Stoburtza, on the Austrian frontier. In this town, as everywhere else, the Russian officer encouraged the peasants to pillage the landed proprietors. An insurgent band which occupied Olkutsk retreated from it on the 19th before a Russian corps of 1,000 men which took possession of it. This corps, by a fortunate exception, was commanded by a colonel who maintained perfect discipline among his troops. This is the first time the Russian troops have entered a Polish town without laying it waste with fire and sword."

The *Invalide Russe* of the 19th inst. publishes the following despatch from Lithuania:—

"After the defeat inflicted on the 11th by General Count Nostitz on the insurgent band commanded by Katchinski, in the neighbourhood of Wyskie-Litenski, that band concealed itself for two days in the woods and marshes. Since then it was reinforced by the band of Kylski, after the pillage of Prujani. Count Nostitz sent two light columns in pursuit of them. One of them, commanded by Colonel Wemberg, composed of three companies of infantry and 150 Cossacks, overtook the insurgents on the 15th in the wood of Puetchitza. The band was dispersed after having suffered severe loss." There were 83 of them killed, among whom was Kylski. They had, moreover, 30 wounded and lost 14 prisoners. The colonel likewise captured 25 muskets and a great number of scythes, pikes, and horses, together with two carts laden with ammunition, uniforms, and stamped paper taken from the public offices at Prujani. The Imperial troops lost but two killed and three-wounded."

A letter from Warsaw of the 18th instant, states that several regiments of the Imperial Guard arrived there that day. The Grand Duke went to meet them at the railway terminus. The colonels asked in the name of their officers to be permitted to act against the insurgents in Poland. The Grand Duke thanked them and added that probably their request would be granted. The four young Poles arrested by the Prussians have been delivered up to the Russians at Alexandrowo.

THE YELVERTON MARRIAGE CASE.—Mr. W. H. Yelverton, the uncle of Major Yelverton, writes to the *Times*:—

THE WEB OF LIFE.—The rainbow—which the poets tell us is a product of smiles and tears, certainly of sunshine and shower—may be taken as a type for a large and beautiful range of human thought and feeling, in the composition of which some form of evil, sadness, or strife, has necessarily entered. What is most tender or what is most heroic in life, is of this description. The greater portion of those sentiments with which poetry loves to deal is of this description. Music, the fine arts, and, above all, religion, partake largely of this rainbow nature—are products of that joy and grief which for ever intermingle in "the atmosphere of human thought." No pensive contemplation, no poetry, no philosophy, could exist if sorrow and the shadow of death were not thrown over the scene. Everywhere joy and tears, the light and the storm, make the rainbow of our thought-life. There is often a subtle happiness where you would least expect to find it; some faint gleam of purest light steals, for instance, amongst our regrets for a lost friend. The blending of happy memories with our grief converts it, for a moment, into something that almost looks like happiness. Our dead joys are revived for us, even while we think of them as dead. Nay, even great calamities bring with them often a sense of novelty, and an intense expectation, which break the suffering and divide our attention.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—EX-PALE OR YELLOW BAR Soap, at Rupees one per Bar.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—A desirable Property at Baodora. Apply to JEHANGEER NOWROJEE H.M. Dockyard.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.
Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of bran-new one two and three inch Pine Boards, at Rs. 10 per 100 superficial feet; and Boat Oars, of all sizes at 4 as. per feet, Coir Mattings, single and double, 60 by 63 feet. Prices moderate, apply to SORABJEE RUTTONJEE & Co., 15, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE at G. BURSTALL & Co.'s Chinchpoogly,
Yellow, white, and salt water bar soap, also scented Soap.
Refined Cocoanut Oil, Tallow Oil, &c.
Tallow, Axle, and Cart Grease.
Roll Brimstone, Blasting Gunpowder, Refined Saltpetre.
Cotton Waste.
Tinned Lead Piping, Stop and Bib Brass Cocks.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

POWERFUL WINCH FOR SALE, capable of lifting 40 tons, treble power, with Iron blocks and purchase chain to match. Apply to Captain GALLOWAY, Ship *Frenchmen*, Bombay.

FOR SALE—A small high pressure STEAM ENGINE, of 7 Horse Power, with Boiler and Fittings complete, the Engine and Boiler is nearly new.
Apply to A. LAING, Gun and Pistol Maker, from Edinburgh, in front of the Bombay Spinning Company's Cotton Mills, Tardeo.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles Metal, or other Roofing.
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.—A really very cheap bargain. A MAGNIFICENT GRAND SQUARE PIANO FORTE in handsomely carved, and ornamented Solid Rosewood Case, built expressly for India—with the full compass of 7 octaves, and in touch and tone, everything the most fastedious taste could desire.
This instrument was purchased only a short time ago at one of the first manufacturing Houses in the UNITED STATES of America, and as the owner parts with it at a sacrifice solely on account of the breaking up of his Establishment, this affords a capital opportunity for any gentleman wishing to secure a first class instrument at little more than half its prime cost.
For full particulars and to price, &c., apply to the undersigned
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Business Announcemets

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received fresh from FORTNUM, MASON & Co., the following Novelties of a kind never before imported into Bombay.
YORK PIES, SOUPS, MEATS, TRUFFLES, MUSHROOMS, in tins.
BONBONS, ALMONDS, IMPERIALS, MUSCATS, APRICOTS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, in jars and tins.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, RINGS, FIGS, FRUITS in NOYEAU and BRANDY, in boxes and bottles.
Rampart Row.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves, and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors,' Miners,' and Engineers' Tools.
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.
FLETCHER & MITCHELL

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,
(Army Tailors by Appointment.)

IN calling attention to their

Tailoring Department,

(which is now *complete* in its Stock of every Class of *Goods* required by *Civil, Military, Naval,* and *Political* Officers, would state that the great changes which have been made in the Army have been provided for *Officers* of the STAFF CORPS and the NEW CAVALRY and INFANTRY REGIMENTS can be supplied with complete and correct *Outfits of Uniform.*

*** *Estimates, and Cards for Self-Measurement forwarded Post-free.*
Gold Laces, Sword and *Shoulder Belts, Swords, Cocked Hats, Chacos, &c.,* for Officers of all ranks.

In their

Outfitting Department

will be found every requisite that the Climate of this Country renders necessary, to be worn, viz.:—
Merino Lambs' Wool, and India Gauze Under-Vests, and Pants.
Cotton, Thread, Merino, and Lambs' Wool Socks.
Neckties Scarves, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Long Cloth Shirts, and Shirt Collars, in every shape.
Calfskin Boots, with Elastic Sides.
Strong Walking and Shooting Boots.
Patent Leather Boots and Shoes.

Ready-made Clothing

Of all sizes, always on hand, made in the best possible manner.

Overland Trunks,

RAILWAY COMPANIONS, CARPET BAGS, AND RUGS.
Their

Hat Department

contains all the recent *Novelties in Hats* or *Caps* as well as the *Air Chamber Helmets,* and *Shooting Hats.*

The New Staff Corps Helmet.

Extract from G. O. 16th August No. 855.

"His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style in Hats adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Pagree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the shops of Messrs. WATSON & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona, and Kirkee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted."

Bombay, 30th December 1862.

Auction Announcements.

BENNETT & CO.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MIDDLE COLABA.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at Middle Colaba, the neat and modern Household Property, Carriage, Horses, &c., of Captain J. YOUNG, L.N., the same comprising a set of Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, Plated Dish Covers, Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Stands, Waiters, Bread Basket, Butter Pot, a set of Silver Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, Side, Sofa, and Dining Tables, Easy, Predieu, Drawing Room and Arm Chairs, Tea Poys, Sideboard, Screens, Chiffoniers, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Bedstead, Four-post Bedstead, Almirahs Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Toilet Glasses, Dressing and Washing Tables, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte, a Bagatelle Table, a Race Game, Bronze Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Carpets, Pictures, Cutlery, Books, Plants, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

1 Four-seated Open Carriage, with a pair of Bay Horses, and Harness.
1 Office Shigram.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Thursday next, the 16th instant.
BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE..

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

400	Pieces Grey Shirtings.	
500	" "	Longcloths.
600	" "	Madapollams.
400	" "	Jacconas.
300	" "	Domestics.

A few Bales Mule and Water Twist, &c. &c.
1 Case Buff Lawken cloth.
1 " Printed Handkerchiefs.
1 " Bleached Sundry Piece Goods.
1 Case—92 Boxes Preserved Peas.
1 Case—43 Boxes Pater de fois gras.
1 Case—49 Boxes Preserved Asparagus.

To close an account.

1 Case Felt Hats.
2 " Printed Dresses.
1 " Mary and Dancer Dresses.

AT 2 P.M.

A pair of high-caste Arab Horses, one is a Chesnut, and another Grey, 6 years old, 14-2 high, very good goers, and of good breed.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A serviceable Minibus, well adapted for a Broker with a strong Chesnut Arab Horse.
A Light Cart with strong Bay Australian Horse, very fast and steady.
The above are the property of a gentleman leaving Bombay and can be seen on a day's notice being given.

WINES.

Good Sherry ..... Rs. 18 per doz.
Bernard and Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts ..... Rs. 13 per doz.
In pints ..... " 7-8 "
Bombay, 3rd April 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

ON TUESDAY next, the 7th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, a few Bales of Twist, and sundry other Articles.

ON FRIDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2 Tent, Stranger's Lines, Esplanade, the property of an Officer proceeding to England, consisting of handsomely Carved Blackwood Drawing-room and Dining-room Furniture, such as Round Tables, Chiffoneers, Bookcases, Sofas, Teapoys, Teacadies, Pier Table, Pedestal, and other Chairs, a Brussels Carpet, 24 feet square, an Iced Glass Dessert Service, Glass, Crockery, &c. &c., Bengal Cots, Children's Cots, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Dressing Tables, Wardrobes, Almirahs, Presses, Cupboards, Venetians, Dispense Articles, some Oilman's Stores fresh from England, &c. &c.
No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Tuesday, the 7th instant.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. are instructed to dispose of by Public Auction, new Printing Presses, Types, and all the materials necessary for getting up a Printing Office. The date of sale to be made known hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.
A few Europe-made Child's Perambulators, for Single seat, and a few pair of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver in case complete by Dean Adams and Dean.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd April 1863.

Business Announcemets.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto, of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.
All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.
ROSSELET & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. McCOMBIE and WRIGHT's, either on sale or hire.
Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.
Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.
Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.
Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.
Oilman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.
A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased: During HOT SEASONS, and, above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—The undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of,
BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most recent improvements.
FOCUSSING SCREEN DARK SLIDE, &c.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT LENSES.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S LANDSCAPE LENSES.
A Water tight BATH in Mahogany Case.
A strong OAK PRINTING FRAME.
Two STEREOSCOPIC PLATE BOXES.
A folding CAMERA STAND.
The whole of the above fitted neatly and compactly into Pine Travelling Case with Lock and Key, Rs. 350, net cash.
SETS OF APPARATUS similar to the above but with Lerebore's Lenses instead of Ross's, Rs. 260 net cash.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

NEW GOODS.

LATE MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.—The Cheapest and best Fitting Tailoring Establishment and Woollen Warehouse.
Late E. & Co. have received per last Overland Mail, a supply of very superior West of England Cloths; Bedford Cords, &c. &c. Garments made of this article in a first-rate style and at moderate charges. A large supply of the real Balmoral Bonnet, and other goods too numerous to mention.
Also, Black and Blue single-milled Wool Dyed Broad Cloths and Venetians, Black and Drab Alpaccas, White and Coloured English-made Shirts and Collars, Indian Gauze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Oxonian, Sicilian, and Air Chamber Oxonians, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gent's White Kid Gloves, Swimming Bags, Money Belts, and Overland Trunks.
An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown Windsor Soap, Ambrosial, and Rose Scented Shaving Soaps.
As late E. & Co., have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures. Gentlemen leaving Bombay can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices.
23, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.			
"	do.	Balmoral Boots.	
"	do.	Patent Leather Dress Boots.	
"	do.	French Calf Walking do.	
"		Shooting Boots.	
"		French Calf Oxford Shoes.	
"		Enamel do. do.	
Ladies		Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.	
"	"	Bronze Kid do.	do.
"	"	Coloured Cashmere	do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.			
"		Patent Leather Strap Shoes.	
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.			
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.			
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.			

Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*
RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

IN issuing their Circular for 1863, have to offer their very best thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of British India, for the extensive patronage bestowed upon them during the past season.
To continue to merit the same liberal support they have spared neither time nor expense in visiting the

London and Continental Markets,

And securing every

Novelty.

Their large purchases are now to hand, and the Goods all open for inspection, and they confidently trust that all their Customers residing in Bombay will do them the honor of a personal visit, when they will have the greatest pleasure in exhibiting their Stock.
For the benefit of their up-country Patrons they beg to sub join a list of their Novelties:—

Moire Antiques.

The largest and most brilliant Assortment in India of these Celebrated and Fashionable Dresses, in all Colours.

Silks

The most superb, in every style, design and color.

Plain Silks

In all the *New* and *Fashionable* shades.

Muslins

The richest and rarest in design, including all the *Exhibition* patterns.

Morning, Carriage, and Promenade Dresses.

The Skirts of the Newest and most Exclusive Designs made and Trimmed complete can be selected from the Largest Collection in Bombay.

Evening and Ball Robes.

The Skirts made up

In *Lace, Tulle, Tarlatan, &c. &c.*, with a beautiful Selection of *New Grenadines, Barege, Soie des Fees, Mousseline de Soie &c., &c., Wreaths, Head Dresses, &c.*, and every requisite adornment for the Ball Room.

Mantles

In the Newest and most Prevailing Styles for the Season and including all the Novelties in Material.
Five Recent Shapes in the *Bernous* all magnificently trimmed.
The *Paletot Olmar Collet Zemirs* and *Scarborough Circular.*
The *Garibaldi* and *Zouave Jackets* still continue publi favorities and can be had in every fabric as also *Brighto yachting Jackets* now so much in vogue

Bonnets and Hats

In the most Elegant and Fashionable Shapes, all being th latest novelties from Paris.
Ladies Silk Riding Hats trimmed in present style.

Sansflectum

Jupon Skirts, French Corsets, Ladies *New stand up c llars* parasols, sunshades, umbrellas, hair-nets, &c.

Ribbons

As exhibited in the International Exhibition of 1862.

Lace and Hosiery.

Goods of every kind and make in which the variety is so great that Customers may depend upon meeting with exactly what they require.

Perfumery

Pomades, Soaps, Sponges, and the *Exhibition* Horticultra Hair-brushes.

Children

Of all ages can be dressed in the varied and pretty *Costumes* of the day; a complete assortment always being kept of all the necessaries required for the Infant or the Youth.

Boots and Shoes.

For Ladies and Children of the best manufacture are always kept in great variety.

English Jewellery.

Being all of the finest gold and best workmanship *Bracelets Brooches, Necklets, Earrings, Rings, Studs, Sleeve Links, Solitaires, Scarf Pins, Alberts* and *Long Chains, Ladies Chains, &c.*

Lever Watches

Of the first quality only made expressly to order and bear the name of the Firm.
Silver presentation Cups, Goblets, *Knife, Fork* and *Spoon* and *Christening Gifts.*

Clocks.

Palanquin Alarm and Pedestal.

Jet

Ornaments in all kinds.

Wedding and Mourning

Orders in the first of Style, and with due regard to punctuality and dispatch.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

Beg respectfully to invite inspection of their stock of

Velvet Pile, Brussels, and Drugget Carpets, Rugs, British Damasks, Chintzes Table Covers, Table Linen.

COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, SHIRTINGS and MOSQUITOS NETS.
Bombay, December 25, 1862.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonaieo, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co., beg to draw the attention of Messes and Outstations, to their beautiful Preserved Dried Fruits, received from Smyrna, by last mail.

Figs, superior quality, a box	Rs.	6
Raisins, Do. a box	"	6
Rahat Loucoma, (Turkey Sweetmeat), a box	"	6

ROSSELET & Co., begs to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their well-furnished stock of Watches and Jewellery.
They have received a beautiful assortment of Cameo and Mosaic Brooches, Ear-rings, and Bracelets, fine Palanquin Clocks with Singing Birds, and a great variety of French and American Clocks.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captain—TURNER, Secretary.

PER "J. J. DUSSIMIER."—McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT, Mess and General Agents, have a fresh stock of—
MUMM'S VINE LEAF BRANDY.
MUMM'S first-class CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
Apply at No. 1, Church Gate Street.

MESSRS. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT have just received a few Musical Boxes, among which one with a Clarionett Stop, is well worthy of attention.
Church Gate Street.

FRESH ARRIVAL O