

**DEATH OF BEDEE BIKAMAN SINGH.**—The *Lahore Chronicle* mentions the death at Umritsur from cholera of Bedee Bikaman Singh. He did much to cause the campaign of 1845, and he was our resolute enemy at Goozerat and Chilianwala. As the most sacred of the Sikhs Lord Hardinge called him the Archbishop of Canterbury. Sir John Lawrence took his fort at Oonah. When mildly informed that we would not allow him to kill his daughters any more, he declared he never again would enter his zenana, and kept his word. He had the misfortune to kill his elder brother in early life, and in expiation of this crime used to wash his hands daily in the excrement of a rhinoceros, which he kept for that purpose. When Oonah was captured the 59th N.I. marched off with the animal at the head of their column.

**JUDICIAL MATTERS.**—The Chief Justice of Bengal has recently, it is said, been engaged in correspondence with the Executive Government in reference to a subject which involves the independence of judicial officers. Sir Barnes Peacock, it is understood, protests against their being removed from their offices, or their decisions being liable to be reviewed by the Government, and claims for the High Court the sole exercise of this power. We believe that Sir Barnes Peacock will remain some time longer at the court which is engaged in trying rent appeals. The successor to Sir Charles Jackson will probably be officially located in the same building, viz., the old Sudder, at all events, as soon as the arrears under the old procedure have been disposed of. Two courts with single judges will by that time be required to deal with the rapidly increasing business under the new and summary process of Act VIII. We understand that Sir M. Wells has disposed of upwards of 100 cases since the High Court was established.

**INSPECTOR GENERAL OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.**—The Board of Directors of the East India Railway Company in London have in contemplation the creation of a new office, namely, that of the Inspector General of the lines in India, and Mr.

when inv  
remember  
would be  
that if th  
stances at  
consigned  
punishme  
them, the  
tions will  
investigate  
ruin and  
may be c  
posal. It  
tion of th  
and awar  
fruitless  
care, and  
part of t  
paucity o  
valuable p  
the merc  
matter in  
attention  
faulty cou  
a decreas  
losses, an  
the Pilot  
of that s  
performan  
ence and  
care and  
likely to d  
dign pur  
ful inatte  
being du  
much of  
When un  
to grow  
Hooghly  
the inquir  
Rookh so  
Englishme  
RAILWA  
grets to a

ALLEN'S  
INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA,

AND

ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

---

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

---

VOL. XX.

---

LONDON:

W. M. H. ALLEN AND Co.,

13, WATERLOO-PLACE, S.W.

1862.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

Vol. XX.—No. 556.]

LONDON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1862.

[PRICE 6d.]

## CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW .....	837
<b>BENGAL:—</b>	
The Church of England in Calcutta .....	838
Toak, Saul, and Doodar .....	838
Our First Marine Sanitarium .....	839
Miscellaneous .....	839
Shipping and Commercial .....	843
<b>MADRAS:—</b>	
Miscellaneous .....	843
Shipping and Commercial .....	843
<b>BOMBAY:—</b>	
Miscellaneous .....	843
<b>CHINA .....</b>	
843	
<b>OFFICIAL GAZETTE .....</b>	
844	
<b>DOMESTIC .....</b>	
848	
<b>OFFICIAL PAPERS .....</b>	
849	
<b>ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—</b>	
Military Scandals in India .....	851
The Two Policies .....	851
<b>CORRESPONDENCE .....</b>	
853	
<b>HONG KONG:—</b>	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway .....	852
Indian Carrying Company .....	852
Shipping and Domestic .....	853
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office .....	853
<b>STOCKS AND SECURITIES .....</b>	
853	

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Calcutta Mail of the 22nd September is, as usual, barren of news. The Viceroy, it is said, proposes to proceed to Madras on a visit to the Governor, whom he may, perhaps, succeed in stirring up to some degree of activity.

Some of our readers will thank us for inserting the rules issued by Mr. Beadon for the sale of unassessed waste lands and the redemption of the Land-tax on existing grants in Bengal. They appear to have been drawn up in a sufficiently liberal spirit. The upset price at which land is to be put up to auction is not to be less than five shillings, nor, in special cases, more than one pound sterling. While the extent of each grant is limited to 3,000 acres, an exception may be made in special cases. The Board of Revenue will prepare a list of the waste lands reserved for public purposes, and also a deed of sale granting the fee-simple proprietorship to purchasers.

Another official paper transferred to our pages contains the rules prescribed for the examination and control of the newly-appointed members of the Bengal Civil Service. It is a lengthy document, but framed with a view to secure the due fulfilment of the duties of public servants.

The Priestly scandal still furnishes the chief topic of discussion. Sir Hugh Rose having forbidden military officers to take any part in the proceedings of the Calcutta Club at the meeting convened for the 25th ult., it seems tolerably certain that the civilian members will carry by a large majority a vote for the Colonel's expulsion.

The Cash Balances at the end of July still amounted to very nearly 19½ millions sterling, and certainly justify the memorial addressed to Lord Elgin by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, protesting against the withdrawal of Mr. Laing's extra grant of £380,000 for public works in 1862-63. There can be no doubt that there is no other mode, so unexceptionable or so remunerative, of employing funds at the disposal of Government.

The Calcutta subscription for the relief of the distressed Lancashire operatives has reached the respectable sum of £9,000.

The news from China is not of any importance. The Chinese Government has at length

formally ceded Macao to the Portuguese, and a treaty has been concluded with Belgium as well as with Portugal. Cholera was raging at Peking, and likewise in Japan.

We are requested to draw public attention to a notification announcing a competitive examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India, to be held next June or July. The candidates must be natural born subjects of her Majesty, from eighteen to twenty-two years of age, and sound in constitution and character.

## OUTWARD INDIAN AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

October 26, 1862.

The *Ripon*, which left Southampton on the 20th inst., passed Lisbon at noon yesterday. All well.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Major J. F. Richardson, C.B., commdg. 6th Bengal L.C., at Peahawur, Aug. 19.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Erskine and two infants, Major Hamilton, Col. and Mrs. Clark and infant. From MADRAS.—Capt. Carr, Mr. McNeill. From HONG KONG.—Lieut. D. Stapland, Lieut. Ramsay, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Echevarria, Capt. Bolton, Mr. Gonzales, Mrs. Langley and infant. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Slayter and four infants, Mrs. and Miss Ruttering, Mr. Young. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Bakkers, Mr. Lewin, Mr. Allcard, Major Bouchier.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Pera, Nov. 1.—From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Mead Mrs. Anderson and infant, Mrs. Judge and three children, Lieut. Col. Luard, Lieut. Deant, Mr. Gerard, Mr. Gibb. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Goldie and four children, Mr. Finlayson, Mr. Limner, Mr. Mayne, Capt. Barclay. From HONG KONG.—Mrs. Hall. From CEYLON.—Miss Ralph, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes and four children. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Moniott. From MALTA.—Maj. Granville.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Actual Sales.	
	At per Rupee.	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100.
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ....	Sa. R. 1s. 10d.	—
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1834-25 (Sic.)	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent., (Sicca) of 1838-29	—	96
3rd 4 per Cent., (Sicca) of 1832-33	—	94
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	—	94
5th 4 per Cent. 1843-43	—	94
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	—	94
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	—	94
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	2 1	1044
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	—	—
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	—	—

## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Sept. 24	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Sept. 8
Madras .....	" 28	Bombay .....	" 27
Agri .....	" 30	Ceylon .....	" 30
China (Hong Kong) .....	Sept. 11.		

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
 ½ oz. 0s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.  
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under ½ lb. 4d.; under ½ lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1½ lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 8d.; under 2½ lbs. 5s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

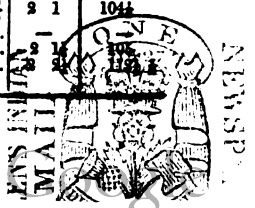
Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each, when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
 ½ oz. 0s. 9d. | 1 oz. 1s. 9d. | 1½ oz. 3s. 3d.  
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under ½ lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional ½ lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:  
 Via Southampton.  
 ½ oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0s. | 2 oz. 4s. 0d. | 3 ozs. 6s. 0d.  
 Via Marseilles.  
 ½ oz. 1s. 3d. | 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 2 oz. 3s. 9d. | 3 oz. 5s. 0d.



## BENGAL.

## THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN INDIA.

The character and attainments of the Church of England clergy in India, and the general as well as spiritual influence which they exercise, is a subject in which all are interested. Practically Presbyterianism and Nonconformity are confined to the Presidency cities and Allahabad. In the case of the army it may be asserted that three-fourths of the men and nearly all the officers are Churchmen. Though some two-thirds of all British-born subjects in India are Scotch in their origin, yet the fact that they arrive at an early age in India, that if they do not attend the Church of England they will in the interior find no church at all, and that that Church is more favourable to perfect freedom of action in religious matters than the stricter discipline of kirk-sessions and presbyteries, makes the Church of England the general mother of Scotch as well as English and Irish out of the Presidency towns. Highly valued as the services of the Presbyterian and Methodist American Missionaries are in some parts of the Mofussil, the position of these self-devoted men forbids the formation of anything like an ecclesiastical tie. On the other hand, the Church of England is largely endowed, has all the trappings of bishops, and archdeacons, and cathedrals, boasts of a regular "service" many hundreds strong, and not only supplies almost all civil and military stations with chaplains, but, through its societies in India and at home, sends out additional clergy and many missionaries, who are always available in the absence of a regular chaplain. Great dignity and influence, as well as power, are thus given to the clergy, and it becomes a matter of importance to Government and to society that the men should be equal to their position. A bad chaplain may ruin a regiment or set a station by the ears. A chaplain who does his duty with tact and wisdom should be the centre of all that is good, the source of all that is progressive in a station.

We, therefore, welcome a publication by the Bishop of Calcutta entitled "Suggestions to the Clergy on the Discharge of their Spiritual Duties." The good Bishop Wilson issued similar suggestions in 1844, and his successor has now had sufficient time to understand the difficulties which beset his own path and the innumerable references made to him arising from disputes between chaplains and the laity, as well as those which meet the young assistant chaplain when first he lands in the country. The Bishop cannot appoint the clergy whom he licenses to preach in his diocese. He has no control, nor even influence so far as we are aware, over the Secretary of State, with whom alone ecclesiastical patronage rests, still less has he anything to do with the missionary societies, who select their own agents. The well-known evangelical enthusiasm of his predecessor, and his influence with members of the Court of Directors, had the practical result of excluding all from the diocese except clergymen of the same views. Bishop Cotton, in the highest sense not less evangelical, is more broad, and belongs to a party which has certainly very little that is "Recordite" about it, while he has no more control, even indirect, over the kind of men whom it pleases Sir C. Wood to send him than Lord Elgin over the Civil Service. It is the more necessary, then, that he should, after a wise and kindly fashion, exercise his episcopal authority so as to check eccentricity, correct mistakes, quicken slothfulness, incite to zeal, and generally stir up his clergy at once "to do all things decently and in order," and "to feed the Church of God which he has purchased with his own blood." In a land like India, and deprived of everything that may be called a career, the chaplain will do his duty best who has the self-denial of a true missionary. Bishop Cotton's "Suggestions" are well-suited to produce the result of order and decency in conducting the services. For his next Charge he doubtless reserves the higher theme of spirituality of mind and self-devotedness in the discharge of duty. Hence he leaves un-

touched the great question of how far chaplains should engage in the conversion of the heathen. We remember Polehampton's aspirations in this matter and the self-accusations in which he indulged because of his inability to act up to his ideal. The Bishop at present goes no farther than earnestly to advise every chaplain "to acquire a sound knowledge of one of the Indian vernaculars." Why should he not assist the missionary as the missionary so frequently assists him? Why should he be unable, as he generally is, to minister to Native Christians whom it is so desirable to send forth into native society away from the hot-house atmosphere of villages and mission stations? Why should a man who has been ordained to preach the gospel to every creature, and who has generally much leisure, refuse the year's toil in acquiring a language which would enable him to speak a word in season to the heathen around him? The Bishop himself, at his years, has set a good example in this respect, and is entitled to speak with authority.

The position of Church of England clergymen in India is peculiar, inasmuch as the Act of Uniformity does not extend to this country. The Bishop, with due regard to his own vows, has a large power of interpretation and adaptation of ecclesiastical rules to the peculiar circumstances of India. In the hands of a man of broad views and much charity, this power will prove most useful. Accordingly, Bishop Colton uses a certain freedom with the service, such as would please Lord Ebury. He allows the clergy, in hot weather, and at other times if necessary, to read any one of these three—the Morning Prayer, Litany and Communion Service—alone with a sermon, or two of them together. He provides admirably selected passages from morning or evening prayer for a parade service in the open air. He does not object to the administration of the Holy Communion after or instead of evening prayers, for the sake of soldiers. He is favourable to the practice of requesting a layman to read the lessons, as this varies the service, affords relief to the minister, and testifies in a slight degree to the rights and responsibilities of the laity as members of the church. He substitutes the word "seasonable" for "moderate" in the prayer for rain, as being more correct in this country. He has adapted the prayer for British India to the changes in 1858 and the more recent establishment of the High Courts. He has supplied what is so necessary for a church surrounded by idolatry, a missionary prayer; and has appointed Epiphany for missionary sermons and collections. He "warmly and heartily" approves of a weekly offertory, as it rests on scriptural authority, primitive usage, and the manifest intention of the Church. To this we would add that it would remove from the Church the reproach that, as a whole, it contributes for pious purposes so very much less than the Free Presbyterian and Dissenting Churches. The Bishop would postpone the offices for the churching of women and baptism till after service; would baptise by immersion in the case of a convert; allows marriage at any hour between sunrise and sunset; remits part of the fees for a marriage license in the case of soldiers whom military discipline prevents from waiting for banns; and forbids "wreaths and jewellery" in female candidates at Confirmation as "out of place at the renewal of the vow to renounce the temptations of the world." While the Bishop tells the clergy that they ought, especially in military stations, to take an active part in the establishment and support of lectures, institutes, libraries, and all means of rational and wholesome recreation; and that it is one of their plainest duties to assist their flocks in the way of general improvement, and to supply them with helps to escape temptation, he warns them against the danger of withdrawing time from directly spiritual duties, or from study and the careful preparation of sermons; and to abstain from such employments and relaxations, even though they may themselves consider them lawful, as make their brethren to offend. Would that the clergy could act on the hint that "such very brief sermons as are sometimes preached in the present day ought to be

extremely pointed, earnest, and impressive, if they are to escape the charge of carelessness and indifference." Finally the Bishop speaks of establishing a Diocesan Board of Education.

Liberal and wise as these and other "suggestions" of the Bishop are, we regret that they should be marred by two provisions, the tendency of which is to prevent prayer-meetings with other Christians. There are some chaplains who will be only too glad to take advantage of the Bishop's remarks to discourage every manifestation of godliness on the part of laymen, where it is connected with or originated by the Presbyterian or Dissenter. Not only does the Bishop declare it unlawful to open the churches for "prayer meetings at which the church service is not used, or missionary meetings," but he will express no opinion on the question of the clergy joining in meetings for prayer and religious exhortation with Christians not belonging to the Church. "This must, of course, be left to the liberty and private judgment of each individual, provided that nothing is done contrary to our own discipline. He only desires to point out that in reference to the special services and congregations of the Church of England, the invitations of other bodies must not be allowed to supersede the regulations of our prayer book, and the ordinances to which our own obedience is solemnly pledged." The "I am holier than thou" idea is, unconsciously, at the bottom of this prohibition in the one case and shirking of Christian duty in the other. Nowhere again, and least of all in India, in the face of observant heathenism, should that spirit be manifested which drove men like the Wesleys and Whitefield from the Church, which left the working of the two greatest religious revolutions in England to the Puritans and Methodists, which persecuted and tortured the people of Scotland generation after generation, and which still feeds with devotees the ranks of Popery and the erratic circles of the Plymouth Brethren, and the "Catholic Apostolic Church." —*Friend of India.*

## TEAK, SAUL AND DEODAR.

The materials of every country are intimately connected with its history and progress. This consideration induces us to offer some remarks on the chief timbers of which our public works are constructed, and the forests producing them. These have of late years attracted much attention, and have come under some degree of surveillance.

The primeval tracts of teak extended on the Tenasserim and Malabar coasts almost from the seaboard to the slopes of the mountain ranges, but the Moulmein forests visited by Dr. Wallich in 1828 have receded fifty miles towards the Siamese border, and the stately tree described with rapture by H. Van Rheedé, the Dutch Governor of Cochin, in writing to Amsterdam, as *ingens arbor usque ad Calicutam*, has now to be sought for under the Neilgherry peaks. The market value of the timber has more than doubled, as can be seen by referring to Milburn's "Oriental Commerce," 1813, long scantlings having risen in price from Rs. 1 to Rs. 2½, or even Rs. 3 per cubic foot, at which rates sound logs are greedily bought. Hence much as teak is valued, it is found too costly for many purposes to which it was formerly applied. It is prized more than any other timber in the Government dockyards, and is unquestionably the best wood for railway sleepers. Large plantations are being formed both in Burmah and Malabar. In the latter, originated by the foresight of Mr. Conolly, whose name they bear, 120,000 trees are annually planted, but this number is greatly in excess of what will be ultimately obtained. The steady enlargement of these plantations should be kept in view, the calculations being based on the principle of feeding the public works, while they pay their own expenses. Teak plantations in Java commenced by Sir Stamford Raffles have succeeded well; they supply a regular stock for ship-building, and are self-supporting. The French have attempted to acclimatize the tree in Algeria, but without success, the climate being too dry.

Saul is the staple timber of Bengal and the

North-Western Provinces, used for all engineering purposes. This valuable tree extends in an almost unbroken belt along the Terai from Hurdwar on the Ganges to the Brahmapootra. Immense quantities of the wood are rafted down the rivers of Bengal to Calcutta, the trade affording a penurious employment to a large body of people. We are, however, in a great measure dependent for future supply upon Jung Bahadour of Nepal and the Nawab of Rampore, the Saal tracts having been given away with our eyes open. From a singular aptitude of the seed for speedy germination, the Saal is not so liable to extermination as the Teak, which, on the contrary, vegetates very slowly. Perhaps on this account Saal plantations have not yet been systematically attempted or thought necessary. Ondh and the Central Provinces have some wooded tracts. It is in the Panjab that the greatest want of suitable timber has been experienced, but in the adjoining territories of Cashmere, Chumba, and Bumahir the mountain ridges bristle with forests of the Deodar Pine.

What oak is to England, teak to Burmah, and saal to Bengal, deodar is to the Himalayas, the material generally used for carpentry and house-building purposes. Fragrant with resin and easily wrought, it is equally in demand for boat-building on the Indus, for dockyards at Kurrachoo, for sluice-gates of canals, and for the permanent way of the Punjab and Delhi railways. The Himalayan cedar (deodar), which Dr. Hooker considers to be the same as the cedar of Lebanon, delights in snow-clad ravines, and to obtain the timber the giant trunks are hurled over precipices and floated down rapids which eclipse the slides of Switzerland and the Tyrol—whence the logs are so battered and splintered as to be comparatively worthless. It is partly to suggest some method of overcoming these difficulties, partly to look for new materials, that Dr. Clegburn, the experienced Madras Conservator, has been deputed to survey the pine forests of the Himalayas. If he can devise means for obtaining the timber in better condition and greater quantity, there will be no small benefit to the State.

When we consider the progress in civilisation of the last few years, the widely-extending system of railways, the iron foundries at Beyperre, Porto Novo, and Kumaon, consuming much wood as charcoal, the Gun Carriage Factory at Futtyghur, the Engineering College at Roorkee, the work-shops at Madhupoor on the Ravee, and at Dowlaishwaram on the Godavery, all in want of seasoned timber, it well becomes us to husband our resources, to economise our material, to introduce some machinery when practicable, so that wastage may be reduced and each timber applied to its proper purpose. Lord Dalhousie initiated measures of conservancy in Pegu and Upper India; Lord Harris followed in Madras, and Sir Bartle Frere has enlarged the department in Bombay. The system so extended now contains the following officers:—Dr. Brandis, the able Superintendent in British Burmah; Mr. Dalzell, in Bombay; Captain Beddome, officiating in Madras; Mr. Kohlhoff in Travancore, Captain Pearson in the Central Provinces, and Major Ramsey in Kumaon.—*Friend of India.*

#### OUR FIRST MARINE SANITARIUM.

Opposite the Government Dockyard in Calcutta lies a great floating monster, which attracts the eye of the passenger as he sails up or down the Hooghly, by its unsightly proportions and lustreous yellow paint. It belongs to no order of marine architecture, such as even the Dutch recognise. It might be a gigantic steamer, only that it is destitute of paddle wheels and screw. It is too clean for a police hulk, and even the most ignorant "griffin" has not formed the opinion that a despotic Government employs innocent Hindoos working at the galleys. It is too large for a floating chapel, and although it is moored so near to the pleasant residence of the Controller of Marine Affairs, no one would take it for his pleasure yacht. If there were the slightest attempt at ornament about it, we might suppose it to be a new barge for the Governor-

general who, now that he has become a Viceroy, might be expected to demand more accommodation. We puzzle ourselves as to what the monster can be, we make many ineffectual attempts to board her, and after long search we discover a gangway, and discern that this is our first Marine Sanitarium. This is the good old *Bentick*, erst known as the finest of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's fleet, in days when eight knots an hour was thought great speed, and men cared more for roomy berths and iced champagne than for quick passages and early news. The unfortunate exile in the East is known to be more the victim of old associations than other men. To the latest day of his career he does not cease to feel a lingering attachment for the vessel which brought him as a boy to India. He traces the success in life of her captain, her officers, her passengers with curious interest. All the agonies of sea-sickness which he suffered, all the "snubs" on the part of his seniors on board which he, then a raw youth, underwent, are forgotten, and he would go out of his way to visit the old ship, as he would to see the cottage in which he was born, or the school where first he was schooled. And even if he did not himself come out in the vessel, did he not there first meet his bride, does he not know the very room in which, after running the gauntlet of smiling officers and stewards, and too curious lady passengers, he spent his first five minutes of bliss?

If there be any who have such associations in connection with the *Hindustan* or the *Bentick*, we advise them to avoid the Hooghly. The former, fortunately prevented from taking out the mails and passengers a year ago, lies worm-eaten and condemned to be the receptacle of lumber or coals. The latter has undergone the process of metempsychosis, and has emerged into a new state of existence, not to be recognised by those who, ten years ago, danced on her deck, dined in her saloon, or spoke fond words in her cabins. She appears as an hospital ship, ready to be towed down, when the monsoon ceases to blow, five weeks hence, to her moorings near Cowoolly Lighthouse. Where her engines groaned wearily there are air-shafts and decks, where her wheels revolved heavily there are bath-rooms and latrines, where many a merry party dined there is a more confined space with still more roomy chambers on either side for sick officers. The gangway lands us on the upper deck, where are the library and general lounge, and where first class patients will dine. The whole is roofed in with a thick wooden and canvas covering. Below is ample accommodation for the sleeping, bathing, cooking, lounging, and drugging, if necessary, of first class patients. The lower deck is fitted up to accommodate not less than a hundred and fifty private soldiers, and a portion of the space is marked off for their wives. Great port-holes, double the ordinary number, mighty and numerous air-shafts, well protected, are such guarantees for ventilation that the only fear is that the ship may be too cold in the warmest weather. Her seamanship will be under Captain Lewis, of the late Irrawaddy flotilla, who will also arrange for the provisioning of the patients, while a surgeon will have charge of her discipline and all other arrangements. She will be ready for the accommodation of patients early in November, and a steamer will ply between her and Calcutta weekly, or more frequently if necessary. Boating and fishing will be amply provided for, and she will be not more than a mile from a fine sandy beach. We hear that the command has become an object of ambition to half the surgeons of the Bengal army.

The main object of this Marine Sanitarium is the army. Soldiers and officers who would otherwise be invalided and sent to England at an enormous expense, will have a trial at the head of the Bay, and if the cases sent are carefully selected there can be no doubt of the great saving to the State both in money and in the lives of our best soldiers. The popularity and financial success of the Sanitarium will depend on the doctor placed in command. In skill, in temper, and in firmness he should be perfect, for private soldiers when sick are apt to grumble,

especially if they think they should have been sent to England, and social feuds may arise among officers and their wives such as relieve the monotony of a Cape voyage. To keep discipline and yet make all contented, a ruler of tact is required. Should he be secured no place will be so popular with the civilian who is ill or fears he will become so. The official, the merchant, and even the editor who dare not leave his desk, may take a week's holiday there without interfering with their work, and return as much benefited as if they had paid the enormous fares demanded for a trip to Rangoon, Madras, or Singapore. They will be within the reach of post-office and telegraph, and may lengthen or shorten their holiday as circumstances demand. The poorest clerk or mechanic, too, may avail himself of the boon of salt-water bathing and lounging for a week or two, at rates cheaper than those demanded by ordinary hotels, if he is satisfied with second-class accommodation.—*Friend of India.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

DELHI, Sept. 11.—According to general rumour, we are to have Colonel Hamilton, from Mooltan, here as Commissioner, but nobody seems to know aught about it in the station, and everybody wonders what is to become of Mr. F. S. Melville, our present Commissioner, who is performing the duties of his office at Simla just now. Mr. W. Ford, of Goorgaon, is named as Col. Hamilton's successor at Mooltan; so that, if all this be true, the changes I mentioned as likely to take place soon in the Punjab commission will be more numerous than I then expected.—We are all very dull in Delhi just now; I suppose it is the calm before a storm of excitement the cold weather generally gives birth to. The mornings are already beginning to savour of that pleasant time, and the dew lies upon the thick grass as we generally see it in October. We have been very fortunate this season: up to April the weather was cool and agreeable, and throughout the hot weather there has not been more than a fortnight of really "oppressive" heat, so that, with the mornings already cooling down, we may congratulate ourselves upon having nearly seven months' pleasant weather out of the twelve; and to add to it, there has not been such a healthy season in Delhi for many years. It is true that fever of the usual autumnal type is now showing itself, but the weather is not to blame for that. If people will sleep out in the heavy dew they must expect to get a chill, and that induces fever. Mr. Cooper, Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, has been directed to proceed to Jhujur, to inquire into the case of the girl Jane, the child of European parentage, in charge of the Rev. Mr. Broadway. This will, I hope, elicit all the facts of the case and settle the question, for it would be the height of injustice to detain the child if evidence is brought to prove that she is the offspring of the native woman who claims her; and she declares that she can furnish decided evidence of the fact. How she will get over the taking of the child to the poor-house, stained with henna, and the scar of vaccination on the arm, I do not know. The latter is said to be the mark of small-pox. However, we shall see what Mr. Cooper makes of it: he has a glorious opportunity for showing himself to the world as a Solomon, only there is nobody to claim the other half of the child.—*Englishman.*

CUTTACK.—The Government of Bengal continue to receive liberal offers for the purchase of large tracts of waste lands in the several districts in Lower and Eastern Bengal. In the district of Cuttack alone, upwards of two lakhs of rupees have been offered by an enterprising European settler. The Government are now in communication with the Board of Revenue relative to the subject. The district of Cuttack formerly consisted of five or six *Ghurs* or *Ghurees*, with large tracts of lands and other tenements appertaining thereto, each of which was owned by a native chieftain. On the demise of some of those chieftains three or four *Ghurees* lapsed to Government. These lands are now overgrown with jungle, and have been suffered to lie waste for years.

**THE RELIEF.**—The following are the movements of British troops in the forthcoming relief:—7th Dragoon Guards, Sealkote to Umballah; 7th Hussars, Umballah to Peshawur; 20th Hussars, Muttra to Sealkote and Lahore; 21st Hussars, Peshawur to Muttra; 13th Light Infantry, Morar (Gwalior) to Fort William; 52nd Light Infantry, Jhansie (Gwalior) to Hazareebaugh; 71st Highland Light Infantry, Sealkote to Nowshera; 77th Foot, Hazareebaugh to Allahabad; 79th Highlanders, Nowshera to Peshawur; 80th Foot, Saugor to Jhansie; 81st, Jullundur to Gwalior; 83rd, Delhi to Subathoo; 89th, Umballah to Mooltan; 90th L.I., Allahabad to Meerut; 91st Foot, Kamptee (Madras Presidency) to Jubbulpore; 92nd Highlanders, Fort William to England; 93rd Highlanders, Peshawur to Sealkote; 97th Foot, Jubbulpore to Saugor; 98th, Rawul Pindee to Umballah; 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade, Subathoo to Delhi; 3rd battalion, Bareilly, to join the Governor-General's escort at Agra, and eventually to Jullundur; 101st Fusiliers, Mooltan to Rawul Pindee; 104th, Meerut to Lucknow; and 107th, Meerut to Bareilly. The Native regiments will change stations as under:—3rd B.N.C., Kurnaul to Bareilly; 10th B.N.C., Bareilly to Agra; 15th B.N.C., Meean Meer to Sultanpore, Benares; and 19th B.N.C., Sultanpore, Benares, to Meean Meer. 1st N.I., Rawul Pindee to Gwalior; 2nd N.I., Shahjehanpore and Futteygurh to Mooltan; 5th N.I., Jullundur to Meean Meer and Sealkote; 6th N.I., Cawnpore to Ferozepore and Umritsur; 7th N.I., Jaunpore to Banda; 9th N.I., Benares to Fyzabad; 10th N.I., Dinapore to Shahjehanpore and Futteygurh; 11th N.I., Allahabad to Nagode; 16th N.I., Alipore to Dinapore; 19th N.I., Meerut to Gwalior; 21st N.I., Barrackpore to Assam; 22nd N.I., China to Cawnpore; 29th N.I., Assam to Meerut; 29th N.I., Mooltan to Ooraie and Humeerpore; 30th N.I., Banda to Benares; 31st N.I., Gwalior to Barrackpore; 39th N.I., Nagode to Allahabad; 40th N.I., Ooraie and Humeerpore to Alipore; 41st N.I., Gwalior to Rawul Pindee; 4th Goorka Regiment, Ferozepore and Umritsur to Peshawur. We believe that the different regiments will move on the following dates:—7th Hussars, on the 10th November; 20th, on the 25th October, to halt at Umballah; and 21st, on the 1st November, to halt at Umballah. 13th L.I., when relieved by 81st regiment; 52nd L.I., when relieved by 80th regiment; 71st Highlanders, head-quarters and seven companies, on the 1st November, remainder when relieved by 93rd; 77th regiment, on the 15th November; 79th Highlanders, under orders of officer commanding division; 80th regiment, when relieved by a wing of 97th regiment; 81st regiment, on the 1st November; 82nd, when relieved by 2nd Bn. R. brigade; 89th, on arrival of 2nd Bn. R. brigade from Subathoo; 90th, when relieved by the 77th; 91st L.I., under orders from Madras Government; 93rd Highlanders, on arrival of the 71st Highlanders L.I., at Nowshera; 97th regiment, left wing, on 25th October, head-quarters when relieved by 91st; 98th on 1st January, 1863; 2nd Bn. R. Brigade, on the 1st November, to halt at Umballa until arrival of 98th Regiment; 3rd. Bn. R. Brigade, to march to Agra on 15th December, and join the Governor-general's escort; 101st R. F., when relieved by 89th Regiment; 104th Fusiliers, when relieved by head-quarters, wing 54th from Roorkee, temporarily, which is to march on 1st November, and remain until the arrival of the 90th Regiment; 107th on 1st November; 3rd Ben. Cavalry, on the 15th November; 10th, when relieved by the 3rd Ben. Cavalry, to join the Governor-general's camp; 15th, (Mooltanee), on 15th October; 19th, (Fane's) when relieved by 15th; 1st N.I., to march on 15th October, to be replaced temporarily by a wing of the 22nd P.I.; 2nd, on 15th October, the head-quarters wing at Shahjehanpore to be replaced by a wing of 3rd N.I. from Seetapore; wing at Futteygurh by two companies of 17th N.I., from Bareilly; 5th B. N. I., on return of 23rd Punjab Infantry from Simla; 6th B.N.I., on 15th Oct, when relieved by wing 15th N. I., (Loodiana Regiment) from Lucknow; 7th B. N. I., on 1st November; 9th B. N. I., when relieved by

30th N. I., from Bandah; 10th B. N. I., when relieved by 16th N. I.; 11th B. N. I., by wings head quarters on 20th October, left wing, when relieved by head quarters 89th N. I.; 16th B. N. I., when relieved by 40th N. I.; 19th B. N. I., on the 15th October, to join the Commander-in-Chief's camp at Agra. A wing of the 26th Punjab Infantry from Allygurh, to replace them temporarily, to march on the 15th October; 21st B. N. I., when relieved by 31st Punjab Infantry; 22nd B. N. I., on arrival; 28th B. N. I., when relieved by the 21st Punjab Infantry, as soon as their services will be dispensed with; 29th B. N. I., when relieved by 2nd N. I.; 30th B. N. I., when relieved by 7th N. I.; 31st B. N. I., when relieved by 19th N. I.; 30th B. N. I., by wings, head-quarters on 20th October; left wing on arrival of head-quarters, 11th N. I.; 40th B. N. I., on 15th October; 41st B. N. I., when relieved by 1st N. I., to join the Governor-General's camp at Agra; 4th Goorka Regiment, when relieved by 6th N. I.—*Englishman*.

**REGIMENTAL LIEUT.-COLONELS.**—We have to chronicle the astonishing fact that Lieutenant-colonel Stewart, of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, and Brigadier Macpherson, of Dinapore, have been successful in obtaining a favourable answer to their memorials against the injustice of the rule under which the names of the lieutenant-colonels who have accepted the annuities are retained on the general list to regulate the succession to the colonel's allowance. H.M.'s Government have decided that all general list regimental lieutenant-colonels whose commissions date prior to 1862 are entitled to promotion to the rank and allowances of colonel when they shall have been twelve years in the rank of Regimental Lieutenant-colonel; provided, however, that no promotion under this rule shall take place until those not in any way affected by the retention of the names of the retired officers on the list shall have received the step in ordinary course.

**MR. BEADON AT DACCA.**—The *Dacca News* contains most graphic accounts of the Honourable Mr. Beadon's visit to the old capital of Bengal, and of the imposition practised upon him by so-called native gentlemen in their eagerness to be presented to the Lieutenant-governor. Mr. Buckland, the commissioner, is always wide-awake, but even he was deceived into offering a chair to a toothless old hakeem vegetating on a pension of 5 rupees a month, who had borrowed feathers for the nonce. The gaol and hospital under the care of Dr. Simpson, the first surgeon in India, the Courts and the College were all visited; at the latter Mr. Beadon examined the lads in "Hamlet," choosing the lines—

Look here, on this picture, and on this; The counterfeit presentment of two brothers, which are susceptible of so many applications. The students, in an address bursting with all the eloquence of Young Bengal, justly complained of the hardship of being forced to journey such a distance as to Calcutta, to feed the glory of the Presidency College there, instead of having their education completed in their own College.

**CASH BALANCES.**—At the end of July last the Cash Balances still continue at about 19½ millions, or 19 millions *bona fide*, deducting prize money:

	1860. July.	1861. July.	1862. July.
Govt. of India .....	Co.'s Rs. 4,71,27,532	Co.'s Rs. 3,75,17,599	Co.'s Rs. 5,84,85,104
" Bengal .....	1,18,98,178	1,87,63,149	1,99,19,385
" N.W. Provinces .....	2,97,03,141	3,14,92,901	3,27,31,090
" Punjab .....	1,63,32,244	1,18,01,300	1,33,12,338
" Bombay .....	8,81,47,824	8,92,55,554	3,30,02,918
" Central P .....			
" Deccan .....			60,05,876
" Madras .....	1,93,20,601	2,35,52,447	19,27,484
			2,91,45,114
Total.....	16,20,24,308	16,23,82,149	19,45,19,349

**THE CLIVE FUND.**—Owing, we presume, to the recent attempt by Lord Clive's descendants to secure the Clive Fund on the ground that the East India Company has ceased to exist, the *Gazette* publishes a new form of declaration to be made by every widow entitled to its benefits.

**GRANT OF GRATUITIES.**—Another important question relative to the grant of gratuities has lately been decided by the Government of India. The circumstance which gave rise to this question appears to be the following:—A young native assistant in a public office, whose services were dispensed with on the abolition of the department to which he belonged, succeeded in obtaining a situation in the railway company's office. Subsequently, however, he applied for a gratuity, as provided by the rules, but the authorities objected to recommend his case to the consideration of the Government, on the score of his having already obtained employment. The Governor-general in Council was appealed to, who decided that the circumstance of his having obtained private employment will not vitiate his claims to gratuity.

**LEAVE TO UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS.**—An important question relative to leave granted to uncovenanted officers has lately been decided by the Government of India. During the last few months, several uncovenanted officers who have overstayed their leave, obtained permission from the Secretary of State in England to return to their respective duties. By the existing rules, those officers are liable to forfeit their appointments. A question has now arisen whether the permission of the State Secretary is merely an act of formality, or in reality entitles an officer to retain his appointment if he exceeds his leave; and in the latter case whether does the excess, and the time occupied in joining such appointment, count towards pension? The Governor-general in Council has decided that the question depends entirely on the circumstance under which that permission was given, and that each case must be considered on its own merits, and further, that no general ruling can be passed relative to the subject.

**PARDON TO DOOTEERAM BURROOAH.**—The *Hurkaru* states that the Lieutenant-Governor has just given a free and unconditional pardon to Dooteram Burrooah, as promised in his speech made in reply to the address of the inhabitants of Sebsaugor, in Assam. Our readers will perhaps remember that Dooteram, a native of Assam, was employed as a Sheristadar in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong. After the mutiny he was tried and convicted of a charge of mutinous conduct, and sentenced to transportation for life. This sentence was confirmed by the late Sudder Court. The relatives of the convict then petitioned the Viceroy, who, as usual, did not think it proper to interfere with the judicial decision. They, therefore, appealed to the Secretary of State, and Sir Charles Wood, considering the case in all its bearings, requested the Governor-general to call upon the Government of Bengal to reconsider the case. Mr. Grant, the then Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, in compliance with the requisition of the higher authorities and in reviewing the proceedings, observed that the circumstance of Dooteram being a Government servant, and then spreading a mutinous spirit, seems to aggravate his guilt rather than extenuate it, he cannot therefore grant the prisoner a free pardon, but would remit the sentence to ten years. Here the matter rested till Mr. Beadon came to his rescue and extended his clemency, by which, it is hoped, Dooteram and his countrymen will profit and learn a lesson.

**A NEW SANITARIUM.**—Cherra Poonjee is no longer to rank as the chief military station of the Cossyah hills, the Lieutenant-Governor, during his recent visit there, having decided finally upon making Philong the future sanitarium for the location of the troops required to keep the refractory hill tribes in that troublesome frontier in order. We (*Hurkaru*) believe General Showers objected to Philong, owing to there being, in his opinion, an insufficiency in the supply of water for a large military station, and we think it is not improbable that Yeddo, a place 1,000 feet lower in height, and distant about three miles from Philong, will eventually be selected. Every one in Assam is rejoicing at the prospect of a sanitarium being brought so much nearer to their doors; but at Cherra there is great lamentation, particularly among the house proprietors, at the removal of the station, which is now inevitable.

**FREIGHTS IN CALCUTTA.**—During the last two months the tonnage leaving British ports for this has been nearly 40,000 tons less than in the corresponding period of last year, consequently freights are likely to rise very much. We have heard of a ship being chartered to load in all December at £4. 10s. per ton, and scarcely any ships being expected from the outports, freights probably will rule even higher. The quantity of salt shipped by the last advices was considerably less than it has been for the last two years.

**AMALGAMATION OF THE CLUBS.**—There is a rumour prevalent that the members of the Bengal Club have invited, or are about to do so, the members of the United Service Club to amalgamate. This would be a bold stroke of policy indeed, but fully warranted by the circumstances of the case. Any course would be preferable to submitting quietly to the indignity offered, and we shall be only too glad to announce that the attempt, which undoubtedly has been made to influence, if not control, the action of the military members of the club at the forthcoming meeting, has signally failed to attain its object.

**THE GLORIOUS UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.**—The *Dhaka Prakasha* translated by the *Indian Reformer* says that a Brahmucharya, who pretends to predict the issues of cases in the civil and criminal courts, is thriving on the success of his imposition at Burrisaul. He is a great favorite with litigious old gentlemen. Some of the zemindars pay him a fixed salary every month for predicting the results of cases. This is a keen satire on the utter uncertainty of decisions in the Mofussil Courts.

**THE JYNTAHS.**—We learn from the *Dacca News* that the authorities have offered an unconditional pardon to the Jynteah rebels. The Khyrim Rajah, the relatives of the deceased Rajah of Jyntiapore, and a cousin of the Cherra Rajah, have been sent out to confer with them. They are reported to be broken up into three parties, and as they are quarrelling among themselves, they will be all the more ready to lay down their arms, such as they are, and once more try to endure the vulture-gnawings of the petty officials of the province. We trust the rumour is correct, that these officials will be dismissed, and that the same system of administration which Mr. Yule adopted in Sonthalistan will be introduced. Jynteah, however, wants the man as well as the system, and Captain Haughton has too much to attend to.

**DESECRATION OF GRAVES.**—The *Dacca News* relates a horrible story of a *third* attempt to desecrate European graves in Cachar. On the night after a planter's body had been laid in consecrated ground the grave and coffin were opened, the body exposed, and the shroud torn in shreds, which were scattered round the grave. The writer thinks the object was not money. We differ from him. If the outrage was not dictated by one of those superstitions of which the indigenous tribes are victims, it was due to the hope of finding treasure. A similar occurrence took place six years ago in Raneegunge, where the Sonthals are largely employed in the coal mines, and the object then was clearly treasure. The authorities, as well as the friends of the deceased, have offered a reward for the discovery of the miscreant.

**THE STEAM TUG ASSOCIATION** has declared a dividend of 15 per cent. per annum. One shareholder, more avaricious than the rest, wished to divide 50 Rs. per share, instead of 45 Rs., but the majority had the good sense to reject the proposition. An addition was made to the reserved fund, set aside to meet any extraordinary expense that may be incurred in future.

**WASTE LANDS IN DEMAND.**—The *Hurkaru* hears from Cachar that Mr. Davidson, the great landholder in that province, applied in one day for no less than thirty-seven grants of land, aggregating an immense area, under the old rules. This shows how much Sir Charles Wood's despatch is appreciated, and proves that the sale of waste lands under the new rules is not likely to give much trouble to the Government, in the matter of providing the surveyors required to survey and demarcate the boundaries of the grants to be applied for under Mr. Beadon's rules.

**DEATH OF BEDEE BIKAMAN SINGH.**—The *Lahore Chronicle* mentions the death at Umritsur from cholera of Bedee Bikaman Singh. He did much to cause the campaign of 1845, and he was our resolute enemy at Goozerat and Chilianwala. As the most sacred of the Sikhs Lord Hardinge called him the Archbishop of Canterbury. Sir John Lawrence took his fort at Oonah. When mildly informed that we would not allow him to kill his daughters any more, he declared he never again would enter his zenana, and kept his word. He had the misfortune to kill his elder brother in early life, and in expiation of this crime used to wash his hands daily in the excrement of a rhinoceros, which he kept for that purpose. When Oonah was captured the 59th N.I. marched off with the animal at the head of their column.

**JUDICIAL MATTERS.**—The Chief Justice of Bengal has recently, it is said, been engaged in correspondence with the Executive Government in reference to a subject which involves the independence of judicial officers. Sir Barnes Peacock, it is understood, protests against their being removed from their offices, or their decisions being liable to be reviewed by the Government, and claims for the High Court the sole exercise of this power. We believe that Sir Barnes Peacock will remain some time longer at the court which is engaged in trying rent appeals. The successor to Sir Charles Jackson will probably be officially located in the same building, viz., the old Sudder, at all events, as soon as the arrears under the old procedure have been disposed of. Two courts with single judges will by that time be required to deal with the rapidly increasing business under the new and summary process of Act VIII. We understand that Sir M. Wells has disposed of upwards of 100 cases since the High Court was established.

**INSPECTOR GENERAL OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.**—The Board of Directors of the East India Railway Company in London have in contemplation the creation of a new office, namely, that of the Inspector General of the lines in India, and Mr. Lingard Stokes, who is now in England on leave, is spoken of as likely to obtain the appointment.

**THE COUNCIL OF THE DALHOUSIE INSTITUTE,** or rather five or six of the members, met on the 20th September, and passed various resolutions. The presidential chair is to be offered to Sir R. Napier, and Dr. Duff and Rajah Pertab Chunder Singh, are to be the vice-presidents. The Hon. W. S. Fitzwilliam and Mr. Claude Brown will be requested to act as treasurers. All the members present were in favour of the site in Tank-square, and the secretary has been requested to communicate with Government on the subject.

**PROGRESS AT UMRITSUR.**—Some sixty of the native notables of Umritsur have addressed the Punjab Government on the importance of a canal between the city and the Sutlej at Ferozepore. Thus there will be direct water communication between Kurrachee, or London, and the great commercial emporium of the Punjab. This, too, will re-act on Cashmere, the Himalayas, and Central Asia, the trade of which will thus find an easy outlet. The local journal says, that with such a canal Umritsur must become the centre to which the cotton, flax, tea, sugar, and other articles raised in the North-west, for exportation to Europe, will naturally converge.

**CALCUTTA MARINE COURTS.**—The Marine Court which has been for some time past sitting for the trial of Mr. Branch Pilot Warden, on charges connected with the loss of the French ship *Ville de Dieppe* at the Sandheads, has terminated its proceedings with a verdict unfavourable to that officer, he having been found guilty of culpable neglect of duty. The sentence has not been promulgated, but we should think that it will not be a light one. Without referring to any particular case, we would observe that the proceedings and sentences of these Marine Courts are, as a general rule, characterised by a degree of carelessness and leniency which, as tribunals for the adequate punishment and future prevention of ignorance, incompetence, or neglect of duty, makes them almost next to useless. The members of these Courts, who are selected from the mercantile community, would do well,

when investigating and sitting in judgment, to remember the excellent maxim of doing as they would be done by, and conscientiously to reflect that if they are to day inquiring into the circumstances attending the loss of ships and property consigned to others, and awarding acquittal or punishment according to the evidence laid before them, the time may come when the relative positions will be reversed, and others may sit to investigate the circumstances connected with the ruin and loss of their own property, or of such as may be consigned to their receipt, care, or disposal. It is the want of a conscientious recollection of these facts which has made the proceedings and awards of the Calcutta Marine Courts so fruitless of beneficial results as regards greater care, and vigilance, and thorough efficiency on the part of the pilots, and consequent safety and paucity of accidents and losses as regards the valuable property committed to their charge. If the mercantile community will only look at the matter in its true light, and pay a little more attention to the proceedings of these decidedly faulty courts, they will soon reap the benefit in a decrease in the percentage of shipwrecks and losses, and they will, moreover, by so doing read the Pilot Service a useful lesson. The members of that service are highly remunerated for the performance of certain duties requiring experience and ability certainly, but more especially care and attention. The least neglect, where it is likely to do so much harm, should meet with dignified punishment, and if the merchants, by wilful inattention, prevent that punishment from being duly meted out they are responsible for much of the loss that will inevitably ensue. When unpunished for neglect all men are liable to grow careless, and that the pilots of the Hooghly want a lesson is shown by the fact of the inquiry now pending in the case of the *Lalla Rookh* so soon after that of the *Ville de Dieppe*.—*Englishman*.

**RAILWAY TO BENARES.**—The *Oudh Gazette* regrets to announce that, owing to unforeseen and unexpected circumstances, the opening of the railroad to Benares has unfortunately to be postponed for many months, and will not, as we formerly stated, be inaugurated in November next. The circumstance giving rise to this untoward delay—for any delay in completing the line to Allahabad must be a matter of regret—is, that the engineers now find that the bridge over the Kurrumnassa is deficient in water-way; and it is, therefore, necessary to construct two other openings or arches, so as to prevent the possibility of any similar accident arising, such as occurred during the late rains. The rush of water from the hills, having been more than usually heavy, could not, on arrival at the bridge, run off with sufficient rapidity, there not being water-way enough; the water, therefore, scoured nearly under the piers of the bridge, thereby seriously jeopardising the safety of the entire structures. That the bridge did not give way is owing to the energy and skill of the engineer in charge, who, on finding what was taking place, used every effort to counteract the scouring, and fortunately succeeded in his endeavours. It is, perhaps, better that we should wait a few months longer, than hereafter have to deplore the loss of life, and the complete stoppage of the line, owing to the collapse of the bridge at some future day; a result which, with a limited water escape, would not be at all an improbable occurrence. Of the other portions of the railway under construction, we learn that the line from Agra to Allyghur will be extended about the 1st November next, and thence to Delhi by the end of the ensuing year. There are very many obstacles, however, yet to overcome, the bridge over the Jumna, for instance, being about as difficult a job as that over the Kurrumnassa.

**A NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—It is reported that the Eastern steam lines, now in the exclusive possession of the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, will not long be a monopoly in their hands, but that another association, entitled the Calcutta Eastern Steam Navigation Company, is in prospect and will soon be ready to enter into competition with the former, and