

# The Homeward Mail

FROM

## INDIA, CHINA, AND THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION BEYOND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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### General Summary of News.

By reason of the approaching monsoon, this mail was despatched five days before its time, and brings advices from Calcutta to the 15th, and from Bombay to the 23rd of May. A correspondent of the *Englishman* informs us that Sir J. LAWRENCE reached Simla on the 30th of April, and made his entry into the Hill Capua with but little viceregal ostentation. Even the guard of honour which the Simla Volunteers would have been but too willing to furnish was dispensed with, at Sir JOHN'S express desire. His first care, we are given to understand, after reaching Simla, was to institute inquiries as to the usefulness of the Hindustan and Thibet road, and as to the various routes taken by traders between Thibet, China, and the plains of India. According to the Calcutta correspondent of the *Bombay Times*, the sittings of the Viceroy's Council will be resumed at Simla, and to this end a strong force of officials have been summoned from the Government offices in Calcutta. The same writer avers that Calcutta is in effect no longer the capital of India, although it is understood that Sir JOHN LAWRENCE will return in October, holding durbars at Meerut, Agra, Futtehgur, and Cawnpore by the way. On the 6th of May, Sir HUGH ROSE arrived at Simla, amid a storm of hail and lightning such as is not often encountered in the Hills at the time of year, and which has done considerable damage to the crops. On the following day, Sir R. MONTGOMERY arrived, and was received with marked honour by the VICEROY and Staff. It is understood, however, that the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of the Punjab's stay at Simla will be very brief.

### Advices by the Homeward and Outward Mails.

	OUTWARD MAILS.		HOMEWARD MAILS.
	Date of Despatch from London.	Date of Arrival.	Advices received this Mornng.
CALCUTTA.....	April 4	May 3	May 16
MADRAS.....	—	—	May 18
BOMBAY.....	April 18	May 12	May 23
ADEN.....	—	—	June 1

The next Mail from the East will bring advices from Calcutta, Madras, China, Singapore, and Ceylon, and is due in London on the 27th June.

### POSTAL REGULATIONS RESPECTING LETTERS, BOOKS, AND NEWSPAPERS FOR INDIA, CHINA, &c.

Letters and Newspapers are despatched to India, China, &c. by two routes, viz.: *via* Southampton and *via* Marseilles. The latter route being shorter and more direct, the Mails by it are made up several days later than those by the former, but the postage is heavier. The Southampton and Marseilles despatches join at Suez, and reach India together. The following are the dates at which the next four Mails for India will be despatched from the General Post Office:—

To Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, and China, *via* Southampton, June 20, 8 A.M.; July 4, 8 A.M.; July 20, 8 A.M.; August 4, 8 A.M.

To Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and China, *via* Marseilles, June 27, 6 P.M.; July 11, 6 P.M.; July 26, 6 P.M.; August 10, 6 P.M.

To Bombay, *via* Southampton, June 27, 8 A.M.; July 12, 8 A.M.; July 27, 8 A.M.; August 12, 8 A.M.

To Bombay, *via* Marseilles, July 4, 6 P.M.; July 18, 6 P.M.; August 3, 6 P.M.; August 18, 6 P.M.

Letters, Newspapers, and Books can also be forwarded to Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, and China, by French Mail Packet from Marseilles, if so marked, and should be posted in London on the 17th of each month. The rates of postage are the same as those *via* Marseilles, specified below, and the Book Post to China extends only to Hong Kong.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded by the Bombay Mails *via* Marseilles to any part of India, if addressed, "*via* Bombay," and in nearly all cases this will be found the most expeditious route.

The Bombay Mails *via* Southampton are not available for the transmission of Letters and Newspapers to the Madras Presidency and the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and despatches for these parts of India *via* Southampton, are forwarded only by the Calcutta and Madras Steamers, of the 4th and 20th of each month.

Books are forwarded through the Post-office to India, Ceylon, and China (Hong Kong only), either *via* Southampton, or *via* Marseilles.

Books must be packed in covers open at each end. Each packet may contain any number of Books or Pamphlets, but it must not exceed 3 lbs. in weight. The Postage of Books must be prepaid in Stamps.

#### RATES OF POSTAGE.

ON LETTERS <i>via</i> SOUTHAMPTON.			ON LETTERS <i>via</i> MARSEILLES.			ON BOOKS <i>via</i> SOUTHAMPTON.			ON BOOKS <i>via</i> MARSEILLES.		
India, &c. China.			India, &c. China.			India, China, &c.			India, China, &c.		
Under	s. d.	s. d.	Under	s. d.	s. d.	Under	s. d.	s. d.	Under	s. d.	s. d.
1 oz.	0	6	1	0	1	1 lb.	0	4	1 lb.	0	6
2 oz.	1	0	2	0	1	2 lb.	0	8	2 lb.	1	0
3 oz.	1	6	3	0	1	3 lb.	1	4	3 lb.	1	6
4 oz.	2	0	4	0	2	4 lb.	1	8	4 lb.	2	0
5 oz.	2	6	5	0	2	5 lb.	2	0	5 lb.	2	6
6 oz.	3	0	6	0	3	6 lb.	2	4	6 lb.	3	0
7 oz.	3	6	7	0	3	7 lb.	2	8	7 lb.	3	6
8 oz.	4	0	8	0	4	8 lb.	3	0	8 lb.	4	0
9 oz.	4	6	9	0	4	9 lb.	3	4	9 lb.	4	6
10 oz.	5	0	10	0	5	10 lb.	3	8	10 lb.	5	0
11 oz.	5	6	11	0	5	11 lb.	4	0	11 lb.	5	6
12 oz.	6	0	12	0	6	12 lb.	4	4	12 lb.	6	0

Increasing in the same proportion.

The postage on Newspapers forwarded *via* Southampton is 2d., and on Newspapers forwarded *via* Marseilles 3d., on each paper, if weighing under 4 ounces; if above that weight double postage is charged. The postage on Newspapers must be prepaid in Stamps.

The above rates of postage carry Letters, Newspapers, and Books to their destination in any part of India.

Letters for Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Aden, Mauritius, and all parts of the East Indies, and China, must be prepaid.

Letters for the Mails *via* Marseilles may be posted until seven o'clock at the General Post Office, on payment of the usual postage and a fine of 1d. in addition; and until half-past seven o'clock, on payment of the postage and a fine of 6d. in addition. This regulation also applies to Letters for the Mails *via* Southampton when they are despatched on Saturday evenings.

Prominent before the Indian public is the attitude of the Government with regard to Bhootan. The chastisement of the Bhooteahs has been resolved upon, but it is intended to go about it in a leisurely way. Not till the autumn—because it is considered the best time of the year for the purpose—is the majesty of the British name to be vindicated in that remote corner of the Himalayas. The expeditionary force, it is believed, will consist of two regiments of Sikhs, along with the Mountain Train battery, at present stationed among the Cossyah Hills. The Bhooteahs appear to be aware of what to expect at our hands, and are beginning to show unwonted signs of activity along the frontier; while one of the partnership Rajahs, the DHURM RAJAH, that is, has sent to Darjeeling, professing to discountenance the doings of his brother, the DEB RAJAH. Speculation is also rife as to what we are to do with Bhootan when the mind of Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, editors who profess to know the mind of Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, hint at annexation on a small scale. "The course which it is understood the GOVERNOR-GENERAL has decided to take is to occupy what are called the Bhootan *dooras* (strips of land in the plains before the first range of hills), until the offending Rajah shall have paid a large fine and sued for pardon." The *Times of India*, to which we are indebted for the above information, would also give us to understand that in the affair of Bhootan we are more sinning than sinned against. Not only did we enter the country against the will of its people, but the first insult proceeded from the British Envoy, inasmuch as he forced his way into the presence of the Rajah before the time appointed for his admission, and in a manner contrary to all notions of Bhooteah etiquette.

From the Jynteah and Cossyah hills there are again rumours of coming strife, although the *dramatis persone* have as yet made no sign. But our sporting readers will pardon us for drawing



their attention to an extraordinary paragraph which we extract elsewhere from the *Englishman*. Not Cashmere, not Central India, not the Neilgherries, but Assam, it is here established, is the only paradise of sportsmen. Thirteen rhinoceros, eighteen buffaloes, pig and large deer ("great whoppers like galloways") *ad infinitum*—here is a bag worthy of a Nimrod. A tiger our sportsman also met, and well "peppered" him, but considers it tame work, tiger-shooting, after a stand-to with a rhinoceros!

A short time since we published an account of the murder of Mr. JANVIER, an American missionary in the Punjab. The murderer, by name BHAG SINGH, was a Sikh fanatic, belonging to the sect called "immortals," and the deed was doubtless prompted by an overdose of fanaticism taken during the Hoolce festival. BHAG SINGH has been tried and hanged; and the chief Sikh priests of Anundpore, where the murder was committed, to mark their sense of its atrocity, have not only prayed their Gooroo to administer proper chastisement to BHAG SINGH, but have subscribed one hundred rupees for the benefit of Mr. JANVIER's wife and children. Over the murder of another missionary, the Rev. Mr. Loewenthal, at Peshawur, considerable doubt seems to hang, notwithstanding the efforts of the authorities to clear away the mystery. The reverend gentleman was in the habit of rising in the dead of night and walking about his premises, and on one of these occasions his chokeydar shot him—in mistake, the chokeydar alleges, for a thief. The authorities, however, consider this story a little too plausible, and there are several circumstances which concur to show that the chokeydar must have had some other motive for the deed. And now we have to report another attack upon a missionary, also an American, which took place at Madura, on Sunday the 3rd of April. While preaching in one of the streets Mr. BURNELL was set upon and beaten in a most barbarous manner, and only escaped with his life on the interference of the police.

Another missionary, the Rev. ADAM WHITE, has been carried off by cholera, during his ministrations in the Deccan, where the epidemic is of the most fatal type. As an instance of the virulence of the disease, we may mention that in Sassoor, the scene of Mr. WHITE's labours, and where the population does not exceed 7,000, death was dealing at the rate of 25 victims per day.

From Dumoh, in the Central Provinces, we have an account of the capture of the rebel JESWUNT SING, before the mutiny thannadar at Lullutpore, N.W.P., and one of the few remaining rebels now at large in Central India. The capture is chiefly due to the vigilance of Police-Inspector PRICE and Captain SUTHERLAND. From Saugor there is a report of a diabolical attempt to poison the European garrison, made, it is supposed, by some native bread contractors, whose services had been dispensed with. The discovery was made by a bheestie, who found the well from which the water used in making the commissariat bread was drawn, impregnated with an oily substance believed to be arsenic!

#### THE MAILS RECEIVED THIS MORNING WERE CONVEYED BY THE UNDERMENTIONED STEAMERS:—

Whence Despatched.	Date of Despatch.	Per Steamer.
CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY .....	May 16....	Per Dak.
MADRAS TO BOMBAY .....	May 18....	Ditto.
BOMBAY TO SUBS .....	May 24....	Behar.
ALEXANDRIA TO MALTA .....	June 9....	Ellora.
MALTA TO MARSEILLES .....	June 13....	Ditto.

The *Baroda*, with the heavy portion of the Mail and Passengers, left Malta on the 14th, and may be expected to arrive at Southampton on the 23rd inst.

#### Arrival of Passengers by the present Mail.

##### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

Per *Ellora*, June 16.

From *Bombay*—Capt. Jones, C.B., Capt. Dods, Mr d'Albuseret, Mr Mitchell, Mr Hebbert, Sir C. Bright, Mr Alexander, Lieut. Noyes, Mr Marval, Capt. Swinbourne, Lieut. Nutt, Mr Ketteredge, Mrs Hudson, infant and native female servant, Mr Hudson, Mr Wignall, Mr Braddon, Mrs Black, Capt T. Black.

From *Alexandria*—Capt. G. Hyde, Mr Shallard, Mr R. G. Colquhoun, C.B., Mr and Mrs Ward, Capt. Golap Sing and five men, Mr West, Col. Wray.

##### PASSENGERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per *Baroda*, June 23.

From *Bombay*—Mrs Couchman and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Donne Mr and Mrs Bleag, and Dr. Gilbert.

#### Deaths in H.M.'s Indian Services.

##### REPORTED SINCE ARRIVAL OF LAST MAIL.

GIBSON, P. B., Paymaster, 10th Regt., at Lucknow, May 5.  
GORDON, Lieut. J. D., 26th M. N. I., at Kurnool, May 1.

#### Our Relations with Bhootan.

The Bombay papers received by the present mail state that it has been determined by the Indian Government to exact retribution from the Bhootanese for the insult offered to Mr. Eden. It is not expected, however, that these measures will be carried out till September next.

The *Times of India* says:—"Preparations are being made for an expedition into the dominions of the Det Rajah. The force will be a small but compact one, judiciously selected and well equipped. Two regiments of Sikhs will probably form the infantry portion of the expedition, and the mountain train battery of artillery, now stationed in the Cossyah hills, is to cross into Assam and join the force. It is obvious that the Bhootanese do not expect that the British Government will quietly tolerate the insults it has received, as there is an unusual movement along the Bhootan frontier where it touches upon our territory in Assam. The course which it is understood the Governor-General has decided to take, is to occupy what are called the Bhootan *dooars*, and to retain them either permanently or until the Bhootan Government shall have paid a large fine and sued for pardon. These *dooars* are the strips of land in the plains below the first range of Bhootan hills, to the south, lying between the torrents which rush forth from the hills in the months of the freshes, whose beds, in the dry season, become the roads to Upper Bhootan. There is a series of eleven of these Bhootan *dooars*, separated from the British *dooars* by the river Yeesta on the west, and the Mornas on the east. This mode of dealing with Bhootan is not calculated to excite in the native mind the suspicion that the annexation policy has been revived. The Governor-General sends troops not to seize a kingdom, and shoot down its people in arms, but simply to occupy and retain, as a measure of just retribution, certain districts adjacent to our own frontier,—districts for which the Bhootanese are actually indebted to the forbearance and generosity of the Indian Government, and for which they have paid the Indian Government tribute. In justice to the Bhootan Government, we should state that the first insult proceeded, not from the Bhootanese, but from our envoy. The mission forced its way into the country in the face of an evident unwillingness of the Bhootan Court to receive it; and the envoy, it is further said, forced his way into the durbur of the Det Rajah, before the time prescribed for his admission by Bhootan etiquette had arrived. The truth really is, that we know little or nothing of Bhootia habits and customs, and still less of their court formalities; and under such circumstances it was not strange, considering the very peculiar position the envoy was placed in, that he should have deemed the attempt to make him wait some time outside the durbur, before admitting him, as neither more nor less than a cunning device of the Bhootanese court, to humiliate the representative of the Indian Government in the eyes of the people. Mr. Eden cut the matter short; for with more pluck than regard for his personal safety, he brushed aside those opposing him, and astonished the Det Rajah by appearing uninvited before him! And then there came a 'scrimmage,' ending in the ill-treatment of the envoy."

The *Hurkaru* gives the following particulars of the indignities suffered by the Bhootan Mission from an eye-witness:—"It appears that, on arriving at the capital of Bhootan, the Mission pitched and occupied their tents, expecting a ceremonious reception from some one connected with the Court, on the opening of amicable negotiations; but they were not left long in their delusion. When the Court party arrived, they were received in Mr. Eden's tent, that gentleman and his companions, as we understand, being seated on the ground. Mr. Eden was first struck a severe blow on the neck, and at the same time his companions were assaulted, one of them having his face pulled down to the ground by his beard or moustache, and the other having *pan* stuffed into his mouth, and squirted over his person, with a general accompaniment of blows and kicks, and knocking off hats, &c. We believe that at the commencement of this humiliating and lamentable scene, the Sikh subahdar, commanding the military escort of the mission, wanted to use armed interference in their defence, and ordered his party to prepare for resistance, but that Mr. Eden forbade him to use force, and stated that so doing would be a contravention of the Governor-General's wishes and orders. The next day, it appears, and after this scene of outrage and violence, Mr. Eden proceeded to the Palace, to sign the treaty, as is stated to us, and went upstairs in that building, leaving the military escort outside below. If what occurred below can be taken as an indication of what was going on above, the Mission could not have been much more complimented in the Palace than in their tents, as the Sikh guard was assaulted by the mob, not, however, with impunity, for one of the Bhootanese, striking the subahdar and pulling his beard, was knocked down by the Sikh and belaboured by the Sepoys' muskets, upon which the cowardly crowd ran away. It was, we believe, the day after this visit to the Palace, that the discomfited Mission determined to return whence it came; and then the Bhootanese showed the true childish, fickle, uncertain character of the savage, as they requested the Mission not to go away in an unfriendly mood and spirit, and begged the departing English to stay a little, make friends, and then return home, using a kind of gentle force to prevent them from commencing their march. The guard, however, being ordered to open a way through the assembled multitude, did so, the march homeward commenced, and thus, as far as the Bhootanese were concerned, terminated this mistaken, ill-advised, and unfortunate mission to Bhootan. The Vakeel of the Sikkim Rajah accompanied the British Mission, as interpreter and go-between, and witnessed the insults and indignities to which the officers and their followers were subjected by the Bhootanese Court and people, against which, we hear, he strongly remonstrated and set his face, but, as we have seen, without effect. From what we can gather from the informant to whom we are indebted for the above particulars, we are glad to be able to adopt his opinion that the punishment of the Bhootanese will be neither so costly nor so difficult as we at present calculated upon. Military operations will be under