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Two Gentlemen, now on their way to the Presidency, have lately pursued with considerable success, the sports of the Field. Besides a great quantity of other game, they have killed six Rhinoceroses in the Rajemahl hills; and a seventh young one being taken prisoner, and rendered perfectly tame in the space of two days, may be shortly expected in Calcutta, where he will furnish a spectacle well worthy of attracting the attention of those who have never had an opportunity of seeing that very singular and well protected animal; armed as he is with a coat of mail, impenetrable to the assaults of enemies less skilful in the arts of destruction than the human species.

The extraordinary scene in the animal

Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1868.

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CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

MARCH 28, 1868.

Mr. HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, a Representative Member of the Board of Revenue.

21 APRIL 1868.

Mr. WILLIAM REBELL, Register of the Zillah Court of Backergunge.

General Orders, by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 28, 1868.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to establish the following Rules for the distribution of Family Money, on account of Native Troops, &c. proceeding on Foreign Service.

1st. When Troops are about to proceed on Foreign Service, Rolls according to Form No. 1, of such men as are desirous of having a portion of their pay to their Families in Bengal, are to be prepared in duplicate by Officers Commanding Companies, one to be forwarded to the Military Auditor General, and one to the Officer appointed to superintend the distribution of Family Money to Bengal.

2d. Officers Commanding Companies, will also prepare and deliver to the Officer appointed to superintend the distribution of Family Money, a Certificate, according to Form No. 2, applicable to each person entitled to receive Family Money, and to which is to be furnished facts further information as the circumstances of individuals may suggest tending to prevent imposition and to fix upon the benefit intended by the Certificate to the proper person.

3d. The statement of Family Money payable in Bengal, shall be noted on the Muster Rolls opposite to the name of each man from whose pay a corresponding Sum is to be made, and in case a man be ill with or without the pay of his full allowance, the same is to be notified on the Muster Roll.

4th. All entries of men from whom deductions are made on account of Family Money are to be immediately reported without waiting for the period of muster by Commanding Officers of Companies to the Officer appointed to superintend the distribution of Family Money, and by the latter to the Military Auditor General, and Monthly Muster Rolls of all companies are also to be returned along with the Muster Rolls to the Military Auditor General; their Casualty Rolls are to be prepared according to Form No. 3.

5th. The Family Money of men on Foreign Service to be drawn Monthly in Advance by the Officer appointed to superintend the distribution, and to be transmitted by him through the Pay-Master of the Presidency for ready issue.

6th. The Abstracts, when submitted, will be returned to the Pay-Master with instructions to fulfil with the Officer appointed to superintend the distribution of Family Money with signatures to the amount of the said abstracts drawn upon the Collections of Districts where persons entitled to receive Family Money reside.

7th. On the receipt of the said abstracts, the Officer appointed to superintend the distribution of Family Money shall issue to each, a particular draft of the sum to be paid to each person corresponding with the Certificate in possession of the person who is entitled to the payment, in as to enable the Collectors with any difficulty to make a proper distribution of the amount of the abstracts. The Collectors will be instructed to acknowledge the receipt of abstracts from the Officer appointed to superintend the distribution of Family Money, in case however of omission, the Officer is to requisition the Collectors thereof.

8th. The Family Money is to be drawn two Months in advance, and the Officers in charge of Companies will return to their Monthly Abstracts, the deduction which has been made from each man on account of Family Money the total of which he will deduct from the amount of his Abstract, and the remainder only is to be charged by the Pay-Master on his disbursements.

9th. To prevent Government being subjected to double charges on account of Family Money, it is to be particularly explained to Troops proceeding on Foreign Service, that after they have left the Presidency they will not be permitted to withdraw the stipend assigned by them to their respective Families, until the Officer in command of the Company shall have received an acknowledgment from the Officer appointed to superintend the distribution of Family Money, of their desire or wish to that effect having reached him, nor shall the Stipend from that date be drawn by the Officer, until such notification shall be received by the Officer Commanding the Company.

10th. It will therefore be the duty of the Officer appointed to superintend the distribution of Family Money in Bengal to acknowledge his receipt of applications of this nature without any delay, and whenever any appears to have been stopped from the Soldier, in excess to the amount which shall have been reported by the Officer appointed to superintend the distribution of Family Money to have been paid to his Family, it is to be drawn in the next Abstract of the Company under the head "Arrears," accompanied by an

Extract of the Letter from the Officer appointed to superintend the Distribution of Family Money, notifying the period from which the Stipend should cease.

11th. Any over payment which may happen to be made to the Family of a Man deceased, shall be recovered from the Balance of Arrears which may be due to such Man at the time of his decease, and the Commanding Officer of the Company will hold in his hands the Arrears of such Man, until due notice of Payment to the Family of the deceased, shall have been received from the Officer appointed to superintend the Distribution of Family Money.

12th. The foregoing directions are to be considered applicable to all Native Troops and Public Establishments proceeding on Foreign Service.

No. 1.
ROLL OF FAMILY CERTIFICATE granted in the Troop or Company of the (here enter Corp.) payable at

Number.	Rank.	Sum Monthly.	Payable when absent from Company.	Payable when on leave.	Remarks.

No. 2.
FAMILY CERTIFICATE of the (here enter Corp.) payable at

Number.	Rank.	Sum Monthly.	Payable when absent from Company.	Payable when on leave.	Remarks.

No. 3.
CASUALTY ROLL OF the (here enter Corp.)

Number.	Rank.	Sum Monthly.	Payable when absent from Company.	Payable when on leave.	Remarks.

J. THORNHILL, Adjt. Sec. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 28, 1868.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

15th REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.
Ensign John Adrich Holmes, to be Lieutenant from the 16th March 1868, vice Archer, deceased.

Captain Christopher Baldock, of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, is appointed Barrack Master to the Station of Muzra, from this date.

The undermentioned Cadets having arrived at the Presidency, and produced the Certificates of their respective Appointments, they are admitted to the service accordingly.

CAVALRY.
Mr. Thomas Kennedy, Certificate dated 26th August 1867.

INFANTRY.
William Stanley, Certificate dated 4th July 1867.

David Russell, ditto 5th July 1867.

John Street, ditto 6th August 1867.

The Cadet of Cavalry, is promoted to the rank of Cornet, and that of the Infantry to that of Ensign; their rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Messrs. Adam Lewis and William Ledman, having made affidavits, stating that they were appointed Assistant Surgeons for this Establishment, but that they left the contemporary consents of their appointment in England, Messrs. Lewis and Ledman are admitted to the service accordingly.

Messrs. George Rodney Bane, and William Elliot Morrison, Cadets for the Artillery or Engineers, are provisionally appointed Ensigns in the latter Corps, but to do duty with the Artillery in Fort William, until further orders.

Captains W. G. Maxwell and J. P. K. W. of the Native Infantry, have returned to their duty on this Establishment by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank.

Edgar C. Reed is permitted as his own request to resign the Honourable Company's Service, and to proceed to Europe.

The leave of absence granted to Colonel H. C. Palmer, by General Orders of the 21st February 1867, is extended for Six Months from this date.

Mr. G. G. Campbell, Assistant Surgeon in the Garrison of Fort Williams, is permitted at his own request to resign that position.

The allowance of Six Rupees 200, fixed by Minutes of Council in the Secret Department of Information, under date the 11th of October 1866, for the Officers commanding the Garrison of Cussar, is abolished.

J. THORNHILL, Adjt. Sec. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 1, 1868.

Lieutenant Alexander Douglas, of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for the benefit of his health.

J. THORNHILL, Adjt. Sec. Mil. Dept.

An express, received yesterday from Bombay, has brought intelligence of the arrival at that port of the Mercury Packet from Bussorah. We have not been able to learn the date of the accounts received by the principal heads of intelligence. The Danish navy, amounting to the number of sixty vessels, has been captured at Copenhagen, and safely deposited in British Ports. The Capital of Denmark is now therefore in all probability, in the possession of Great Britain, though the accounts which we have seen, are silent on the subject. It is universally believed, on the concurrent authority of many private letters, that Russia and England are now at war. The English cruisers capture all Turkish vessels, which, until now, they have been accustomed to spare.

A French army, formerly reported to be on its way to Portugal, is said to have entered that Country.

Accounts from Aleppo state, that the fleet part of the British Navy was cruising, in January, between Malta and Constantinople.

This is the sum of the intelligences which we have hitherto heard, but if any interesting matter shall reach town in the course of the day, it shall be immediately submitted to our readers in an Extra Gazette. Some letters of an old date have been received from England by this conveyance.

The particulars of the action between the St. Fiorenzo and the Piedmontese frigate, have not yet been received in town. The St. Fiorenzo carries, we understand, 36 guns; and the Frenchman mounted 48. The length and obliquity of the engagement implies a degree of gallantry on both sides, which cannot fail to render the public unusually anxious for the arrival of the official dispatches. In the mean time we have the satisfaction to contemplate, in the relative loss on both sides, a new and very conspicuous proof of the decided superiority of British seamen. The gallantry of Captain Harding on this occasion will render him long the object of universal regard.

On Monday the Play of the *Barbier de Séville*, and the farce of *L'Avocat Patelin*, were represented at the Theatre of Chandernagur to a numerous and overflowing audience. The incident of the play are ludicrous in the extreme, and the farce is replete throughout with natural wit and comic force. It would be difficult perhaps, beyond the precincts of Paris, to witness a similar exhibition better conducted in all its parts; and the actors received and merited, during the whole evening, the most lively testimonies of universal applause.

A Paragraph appeared in the India Gazette of the 4th instant, stating, (upon what authority we cannot tell,) that tickets of admission to the Theatre of Chandernagur were to be purchased at the rate of a Gold Mohur for each ticket.

The Theatre of Chandernagur has been fitted up at the expense of a few individuals, for the liberal purpose of opening, for themselves and their friends,

a new and certainly an attractive source of rational entertainment. No ticket of admission was ever sold for that Theatre, nor did it enter into the conception of the parties concerned, that their laudable endeavours to promote the enjoyments of all around them, would be converted into a scheme for levying pecuniary contributions on the public. It is therefore with much pleasure that we insert in another part of this paper, a letter received from two of the Gentlemen, prisoners of war, who have come forward on this occasion to rescue their own characters, and that of their brother officers, from the degrading imputation to which (inadvertently no doubt) they have been exposed.

Two Gentlemen, now on their way to the Presidency, have lately pursued with considerable success, the sports of the Field. Besides a great quantity of other game, they have killed five Rhinoceroses in the Rajmahal hills; and a seventh young one being taken prisoner, and rendered perfectly tame in the space of two days, may be shortly expected in Calcutta, where he will furnish a spectacle well worth of attracting the attention of those who have never had an opportunity of seeing that very singular and well protected animal; armed as he is with a coat of mail, impenetrable to the assaults of enemies less skillful in the arts of destruction than the human species.

The extraordinary delay in the arrival of the Experiment and Tigis, naturally creates some uneasiness for their safety. Yet it appears most probable, that this delay is occasioned by the two ships having put into the Cape of Good Hope, at which Port, in the event of a tedious passage from Madeira, it was understood that they were to call; and in that case, the probable date of their departure from the Cape, promised a tediously protracted passage to India; in consequence of calms and light airs, so generally prevalent in the middle and southern boundaries of the Bay, during the latter part of February, and the following months.

To the same cause we must ascribe, the otherwise unaccountable delay in the arrival of the fleet from Bengal at Ceylon. The ships of that fleet left their Bengal Pilots on the 10th February; and notwithstanding they had the advantage of a very favorable outlet, they had not reached Point de Galle, on the 6th ultimo, though in general it is a passage of not more than eight or nine days.

It is a fact well ascertained, though not at all satisfactorily explained, that during the months of March, April, and May, while along the whole extent of the shores of the Bay of Bengal, the strong South West winds almost uniformly prevail, the middle of the Bay is, at the same time, particularly subject to light airs and calms.

We have still to regret the non arrival of the anxiously expected Georgina Packet. At the falling of the fleet of extra ships from Portsmouth on the 15th September, it was generally understood that the Georgina would be dispatched direct for India, in the first week of November.

The only arrivals that have occurred since the date of our last publication, is that of one of His Majesty's ships from a cruise; and the ship Providence, Captain Hugh Reid, from Ceylon and Madras.

Captain Reid, in the Providence, left Colombo, on the 25th of February, having on board the following Passengers for Point de Galle, viz:

Capt. Lawrence, his Family and Family.
Captain Lionel Hook, his Lady and Family.
Captain Wainwright, his Family and Family.
J. Haver, Esq. Attorney at Law, for Madras.

The Providence left Point de Galle on the 24th February, in company with the Cecilia, Captain Skeene. On the same day was by His Majesty's ship Belinqueux; and on the 21st of March, off the B. by the Florence frigate. On the 4th of March, saw in the fall of large ships, standing to the Southward, three of which were supposed to be Indian, and the fourth a frigate giving convoy.