

ncy of punishment. In the cases, only 36 decisions out of the superior courts. Mr. Wing- were decided by the talookdars in favour of their own agents, as interestedness with which the said of how the people like it.

CAWNPORE TO LUCKNOW.—An attempt to construct a railway out of a local line of the Oude Railway Company, from Cawnpore to Lucknow, had failed. The Government had promised land and money to the talookdars. Mr. G. Campbell, the Judicial Commissioner of Lucknow, had refused to sanction the project, and the "Lucknow Railway" capital is fixed at half a million of £25l. each. Men are directors of the line. The Maharajah Maun Singh, who had escaped from the Cawnpore mutiny, is interested by all who are engaged in the project, and about the country entrusted with

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greatest triumphs. He departed to his rest in humble but confident expectation of far greater rewards and honours than those which a grateful country was anxious to bestow. In him, the skill of a commander, the courage and devotion of a soldier, the learning of a scholar, the grace of a highly-bred gentleman, and all the social and domestic virtues of a husband, father, and friend, were blended together, and strengthened, harmonized, and adorned by the spirit of a true Christian—the result of the influence of the Holy Spirit on his heart, and of a humble reliance on the merits of a crucified Saviour. ‘I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord the righteous Judge shall give me on that day; and not to me only, but to all those that love his appearing.’—2 Tim. 4 chap. 7 and 8 ver.

‘His ashes in a peaceful urn shall rest;
His name a great example stands to show
How strangely high endeavours may be blest
When piety and valour jointly go.’

—This monument is erected by his sorrowing widow and family.”

SANITARY CONDITION OF CALCUTTA.—The Calcutta Trades’ Association had petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a commission to organize an efficient municipal administration for Calcutta. They point to the fact that the city has greatly increased in population and wealth during the last few years, and that two of the present municipal commissioners have onerous duties to perform in their own immediate official capacities. The Bengal Government had promptly consented to appoint a commission in which the Trades’ Association and the Chamber of Commerce will be represented. The state of Calcutta, it is said, has never been so filthy nor the amount of disease in the undrained native town so great as now. Rivers of mud meander between the great houses of rich baboos, and half the native population sleep near and over them.

THE CALCUTTA STATIONERY OFFICE.—The Stationery Office of Calcutta is to be swept out by the besom of the Civil Finance Commission. The expenditure for the whole Bengal presidency from Calcutta to Peshawur has steadily risen from 2,45,717 rs. in 1849-50 to 4,38,632 in 1859-60. Of this last sum upwards of one-third was for stores sent from England, and the rest for stores bought at irregular periods in India, at nearly 200 per cent. above the English price. Up to 1858 the issues of stationery were always much less than the purchases, so that an immense reserve stock has accumulated. On 1st May, 1860, its value was 4,29,457 rs. The Government of India, acting on the commission’s suggestions, directs contracts to be made with English manufacturers and with firms in India for the supply of cheaper articles than hitherto; a revision of the scale of stationery fixed in 1851; the proper scrutiny of the consumption from England, and the keeping of the reserve stock chiefly against the supply from England. The local Governments are to be consulted as to the propriety of being allowed to make their own contracts, instead of drawing their supplies through a central office in Calcutta. The reform has been partly anticipated in the Punjab. Were all the recommendations of the commission carried out, a saving of 2½ lakhs would be effected in the Bengal presidency alone.

LAW LECTURES AND PROFESSORSHIPS.—The *Englishman* states that the Indian Government had expressed a regret that, in the present state of the finances, it was unable to sanction any additional expenditure for the appointment of law lectures at Dacca, Patna, and Rajshaye, and had ruled that the new standard of examination for the senior pleadership should be introduced at once as far as existing circumstances would permit. The Indian Government had also under consideration whether a fund sufficient for the establishment of one or more provincial law professorships might be obtained, by requiring in addition to the examination fee the payment of a fee for attendance at each course of lectures, a certificate of having attended the lectures being made a condition of admission to the examination.

THE OUDE TALOOKDARS AS MAGISTRATES.—Mr. Wingfield’s report on the exercise of judicial and revenue powers by landholders in Oude, had appeared in the *Gazette* supplement. Mr. Wingfield is of opinion that the experiment of associating the great landholders with the servants of Government in the administration of justice has been attended with the most complete success. The greatest amount of work was done by Maun Singh. In 1860, he decided 219 criminal cases. The number of criminal cases instituted in the courts of 17 talookdars was 609, thus disposed of:—Decided as within their power, 450; referred for final orders, 135; pending, 8; reversed or modified, 34; appealed from talookdars’ orders, 10. The tendency of the talookdars as magistrates was to leniency of punishment. In the more difficult and suspicious revenue cases, only 36 decisions out of 1,169 stood in need of modification by the superior courts. Mr. Wingfield points to the fact that 238 appeals were decided by the talookdars in favour of the tenants, against 440 in favour of their own agents, as a proof of the impartiality and disinterestedness with which the powers were exercised. Not a word is said of how the people like it.

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY FROM CAWNPORE TO LUCKNOW.—An attempt was about to be made to construct a railway out of a local capital. The scheme abandoned by the Oude Railway Company, for want of a guarantee, of a line from Cawnpore to Lucknow, had been taken up by three Christian merchants, and several of the great native landholders in Oude. Government had promised land and every assistance short of a guarantee. Mr. G. Campbell, the Judicial Commissioner, and Colonel Abbott, the Commissioner of Lucknow, had entered warmly into the scheme, and the “Lucknow Railway Company, Limited,” was a fact. The capital is fixed at half a million sterling, in twenty thousand shares of 25l. each. Men are directors of the new company, who, like Maharajah Maun Singh, were most active in opposing us in 1857, or like Maharajah Dirigbijya Singh sheltered the four Europeans who escaped from the Cawnpore massacre. Its progress is watched with interest by all who are anxious to see local capital drawn forth for local undertakings, and the various local communities throughout the country entrusted with a large measure of self-government.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES IN THE PUNJAB.—The Punjab Government had appointed the following honorary magistrates:—Mr. Stevens, agent, Punjab railway, Mr. Bailey, manager of the Agra bank, Lahore, Major-General Innes, and Major Goad, Simla, Mr. A. Atherton, late of the Bengal Civil Service, Dhurmsala, and Mr. S. Berkeley, Kotghur.

THE SIMLA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—The names of the officers of the “Simla Volunteer Rifles” appear in the *Punjab Gazette*:—Lord W. Hay, commandant; Major S. B. Goad, second in command; F. Peterson, Esq., captain; L. Quigly, Esq., lieutenant and adjutant; and W. A. Houghton, Esq. ensign.

KOHAT.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, writing from Peshawur, says there was a rumour of an approaching collision with the hill-men in the direction of Kohat. Sir Sydney Cotton returned unexpectedly to Peshawur. The 7th Fusiliers were leaving Peshawur for Nowshera, to be replaced by part of the 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry, now the 21st Light Dragoons. It was said that a wing of the infantry would be recalled to Peshawur. Sir Robert Montgomery arrived at that station on the 1st May.

WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR SETTLERS IN BENGAL.—The *Englishman* gives official returns of the waste lands available for settlers in Bengal. They are:—Garrow Hills, very large area; Cachar, thousands of miles of mountain and plain covered with forest; 24-Pergunnahs, 2 mehals; Barraset, 5,289 acres; Chittagong, space enough to accommodate any number of European settlers; Tipperah, 2,500 acres; Ramree, 3,152,000 acres; Sandoway, 1,200,000 acres; Chotah Nagpore, 8,000 acres; Nowgong, 179,560 acres; Sib-sagur, 1,205,609 acres; Luckimpore, 1,612,636; Goalparah, 1,471,728; Bancorah, 680 acres; Hooghly, 139 acres; Dinagepore, 25,861 acres; Moorshedabad, 1,189 acres; Rungpore, chur lands. In some instances, such as the Soonderbunds, Mymensing, Kamroop, &c. the area is not yet ascertained.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE AT KHANDALLA.—A disgraceful outrage had been committed by some natives at Khandalla. A tomb erected over the remains of Serjeant-Major Renter of the depot, was torn open and the body mutilated and destroyed. Some think the act was owing to the revenge called forth among some natives whose huts had been demolished on account of their standing within the military cantonments. Others think the miscreants expected to find treasure in so handsome a tomb, or jewels on the body of the deceased.

THE FATE OF THE LATE ADOLPHE SCHLAGENTWEIT.—The *Gazette Supplement* publishes the final result of an investigation by Mr. T. H. Thornton, the personal assistant to the judicial commissioner of the Punjab, into all the circumstances attending the death of the late Adolphe Schlagentweit. In a word, it is this:—The deceased, attended by his Jew servant Murad and two others, arrived at Yarkund, within the confines of Chinese Tartary, on his way to Kokand. He found Yarkund held by Dil Khan, one of a race of Syud chieftains, who, under the guise of religion, make periodical raids into the Chinese territory. This chief received him well. A successful attack of the Chinese on Dil Khan’s camp led Schlagentweit to leave for Kashgar, which was then held by Wali Khan, a still more powerful Syud chieftain, who had wrested the town from the Chinese. There he was stripped of his property and arms, and on remonstrating with the chief was summarily beheaded. Of the three servants one was sold as a slave but escaped to Peshawur, another was released and went to Kohand where he is now, and Murad, after turning Mussulman to save himself from death, was released by the Chinese when they recaptured Kashgar. The statements of the three servants agree, and it is certain they did not behave treacherously to their master. Murad received a promissory note for 3,600 rs. from his master, dated 3rd July, 1857. He assigns as a reason for his not presenting the note for payment at once—the current report in Central Asia that the British rule in India had been overthrown. Murad has received from the Punjab authorities the sum of 3,600 rs. and a reward of 200 rs. Colonel Irby is thanked for the spirit with which he penetrated beyond Leh in pursuit of information. The skull given to Murad as that of his late master, is proved to have belonged to a native of the country.

THE FAMILY OF THE EX-KING OF DELHI.—The *Englishman* states that the family of the ex-King of Delhi, who are under sentence of transportation at Moulmein, having represented to the home Government, through their agent, that the sum allowed them by Government was totally inadequate for their support, received an answer to the effect that the home Government could not interfere in such a case with the proceedings of the Indian authorities.

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