

THE REBELS.—Several items of news respecting various persons concerned in the late rebellion appear in the Indian journals : **Eeroze Shah** it was said, had at last been discovered in Central India, at **Kajhnuu**. In **Nepaul** there were only fifty-nine rebels remaining; many had returned to their homes, and numbers died of cholera; of the late Nana's followers, there only remained seven, including **Balaro**. The durbar had received the consent of the British Government to give shelter to **Balaro**, **Huzrut Muhul Begum**, and **Birjis Kadir**, on condition that they prevent them giving annoyance in the British territories. The ex-Nawab of **Furruckabad** had contrived to make his way to **Medina**, accompanied by four men, in the habit of **faqueers**. An allowance was to be made to the family of these outlaws. The **Dewan** of the late **Rance** of **Jhansie** had surrendered himself to the political agent at **Gwalior**. Recent letters received from **Marwar** state that an attack was made on the rebels at **Arouan**, in which **Lieutenant Jenkins** and a sowar were wounded; three rebels were taken prisoners, and the enemy made off as usual, taking their killed and wounded with them.

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ARMY CHAPLAINS TO BE SALUTED.—An order had been issued that soldiers are to salute chaplains in the army, paying them the compliment due to their relative rank.

ASSASSINATION OF CAPTAIN GREEN.—Capt. Green, on the Invalid Establishment of the Bombay Army, who had been for some time residing at Ootacamund, was on the 14th Sept. found dead at 7 A. M. by his chokra, who then went and told his father, who said that he would not go in, and it is supposed that the other servants said the same. Not till 9 o'clock did anybody go for Capt. Green, who was living in the next house. When Capt. Green arrived, the deceased was lying on his right side, with a chair under his legs and a double-barrelled musket between them in a loose position, muzzle pointing upwards to his body, sleeves on the left arm raised and bent overhead, the body saturated with blood. The authorities and Dr. Stewart were then sent for; and the Assistant Magistrate sent for Mr. Lowe to examine the body with Mr. Stewart. The body was seen lying in the position with the shirt and banyan torn off. There was a large pool of blood beneath, the right elbow was abraded and bruised. There was a large oval gunshot wound three inches above the left nipple, and three large vertical incised wounds in the left arm pit, the longest measuring four and a half inches in length; in the outer of these incised wounds shot were found, beneath the oval charred wound above the nipple, the doctors found an extensive chest wound, four ribs being shattered and blown into the body of the left lung; and two ribs behind the lung, beneath the shoulder bladebone fractured, many shots were found in the chest and lung. The direction of the chest wound would appear to indicate that the deceased had been shot either while on the floor, or from immediately before him, while the wounds in the arm showed that he had probably received a second gunshot wound besides severe stabs. In support of this opinion numerous spots of blood were observed, with pieces of flesh, upon an open door, to the left of the centre room, and upon the white-washed wall to the right of the room, upon the chair beneath deceased, and in which it appeared he might have been seated before he fell, no marks of blood were seen, nor were there any on the floor immediately beneath the spot where the chair must have stood, nor was there any blood upon his legs or drawers, which would most probably have been the case had he been shot while in the chair. A knife with the top broken off and stained with blood was discovered on a table in his bed-room. Mr. Lowe made a careful microscopic examination of the stains on this knife, and found them to be human blood. The Inspector of Police from Coonoor discovered on searching the houses of Captain Green's servants, turbans, long drawers, coats and other pieces of cloth stained with blood. He also saw a spot of blood upon a servant's hand. Mr. Lowe examined the stains of blood upon the turban also with the microscope, and found them to be human blood. The stains on the drawers also were blood; upon the clothes they had been washed out, but as far as could be ascertained, they appeared to be those of blood. At the inquest held on the deceased officer's remains, the jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder." Three Mahomedan servants who were in deceased's employ are now in custody under strong suspicion. A reward of five hundred rupees has been offered by the authorities for the discovery of the actual murderer.

MILITARY ITEMS.—It has been decided by the Commander-in-Chief, and sanctioned by Government, that the cavalry at Kirkee were to be removed to Ahmednuggur; Kirkee would, therefore, henceforth be the head-quarters station of the Bombay Artillery. The cavalry force at Ahmednuggur would consist of one regiment of dragoons and one troop of horse artillery. The European Sanitarium at Colaba, it was said, would be removed to Malabar Point. The buildings had been reported on as capable of containing upwards of 180 men; but if this number is accommodated on the Point, there will be quarters available for officers.

Bengal.

Our advices from Calcutta by the present mail are to the 15th of September, *via* Bombay.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—The Governor-General's camp was said to be under orders for Central India; and another vice-regal "progress" was expected. Sir Hugh Rose, it was stated, would accompany the Viceroy.

THE SECRETARY TO THE FINANCE COMMISSION.—The salary of the secretary to the Finance Commission was said to have been fixed at 1,500 rs. per mensem.

THE ASSESSMENT OF THE INCOME-TAX.—The officiating civil auditor, North-Western Provinces, was said to have made the following reference to the Supreme Government, regarding the assessment of the income-tax:—"1st. Whether under Section 129 of the Income Tax Act, the fixed travelling allowance of officers drawing monthly abstracts is to be exempted from assessment. 2nd. Whether head money allowance drawn by medical officers (covenanted and uncovenanted), is subject to deduction on account of the prescribed tax. 3rd. Whether missionaries on the receipt of an allowance of 100 rs. per month for ecclesiastical duties, in the absence of a chaplain from the station, are to be looked upon as military officers not drawing the pay and allowances of a captain, and accordingly not subject to assessment." In reply to which he had received the under-mentioned as answer:—"1st. The fixed travelling allowance of officers drawn in monthly abstracts is exempt from assessment for income tax. Section 129 of the Act declares that officers shall be wholly exempted from the duties in respect of any allowance received for travelling expenses. 2nd. Head money allowance drawn by medical officers, whether covenanted or uncovenanted, is not exempt, if the officer is in civil employ, or if being in military employ, such allowance added to other pay and allowances, raises the income of the recipient to that of a Captain of Infantry. 3rd. Missionaries in the receipt of an allowance from Government for the performance of ecclesiastical duties in the absence of a chaplain from the station or otherwise, are not military officers, and are not exempt from the income-tax."

THE REBELS.—Several items of news respecting various persons concerned in the late rebellion appear in the Indian journals: Feroze Shah, it was said, had at last been discovered in Central India, at Rajghun. In Nepal there were only fifty-nine rebels remaining; many had returned to their homes, and numbers died of cholera; of the late Nana's followers, there only remained seven, including Balaro. The durbar had received the consent of the British Government to give shelter to Balaro, Huzrut Mulul Begum, and Birjis Kadir, on condition that they prevent them giving annoyance in the British territories. The ex-Nawab of Furruckabad had contrived to make his way to Medina, accompanied by four men, in the habit of faqeers. An allowance was to be made to the family of these outlaws. The Dewan of the late Ranees of Jhansie had surrendered himself to the political agent at Gwalior. Recent letters received from Marwar state that an attack was made on the rebels at Arouan, in which Lieutenant Jenkins and a sowar were wounded; three rebels were taken prisoners, and the enemy made off as usual, taking their killed and wounded with them.

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THE BIBLE IN THE PUNJAB.—A letter from the Punjab says—"The Lieutenant-Governor has authorized copies of the Bible to be kept in the libraries of the zillah schools, where alone, as you are aware, the English language is taught. These will be thus open to perusal by such boys as may desire it. And further, if any boy spontaneously express a wish to be educated in the Bible, it will be incumbent on the head master, should he be himself a Christian, to give the instruction demanded out of school hours."

STORM AT RAWUL PINDEE.—A private letter from Rawul Pindie says, "that a tremendous storm passed over the station on the evening of the 4th Sept. There was a very heavy fall of rain also. During the height of the storm a Parsee merchant, by name Byramjee, of the firm of Jamusjee and Co., attempted to cross the Leh, a mountain torrent between the cantonment and the city of Rawul Pindie, in a buggy; but he was overtaken by a heavy swell while in the middle of the stream, and he, the buggy, and horse, were completely engulfed and washed away. The buggy and horse were found in the Sohan, about three miles from the station, but the body of the Parsee was not recovered till last evening, although the firm with which he was connected had offered a reward of 300 rs. for its recovery."

ENCOUNTER WITH REBELS.—A letter from Saugor of the 8th Sept. says:—"Some days ago a havildar of the Saugor Military Police behaved very well on out post duty at Narainpoor, near Shahgurb. He got intimation that the rebels were going to plunder the village at night, and consequently turned out his picket and fell them in, taking his post outside the village on one side. The rebels, about eight or nine, entered it on the other, and commenced looting. The havildar and his party ran up to where the rebels were, when they were received by a volley given in good style; the Nujeebs returned it, and the havildar rushing on, killed one man, a Poorbeah, with his bayonet, and well wounded three others, who escaped into the dense jungles."

THE GREAT ABDUCTION CASE.—The parties charged with perjury in the great abduction case were brought before Mr. Dale on the 8th Sept., but the charge was withdrawn, Mr. Dale having expressed an opinion that he had no jurisdiction in the matter, on the grounds that the proceedings in the police court in the abduction case were not of a "judicial" nature.

THE NAZIM OF MOORSHEDABAD AND THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT.—It was stated some time since that the Nazim of Moorshedabad intended to take a journey to England, and his Highness believed that nothing less than 80,000 rupees would cover his expenses to and fro. Government did not object to the grant of this sum; but, on a second consideration, it was refused, and as a *per contra*, a plaint for 1,30,000 rupees and upwards had been filed against the Bengal Government on the ground that this money was expended for the construction of several stables during his highness' minority. The records relative to the cause of this expenditure had been called for, but not a letter or even a single line can be found, and the secretary had been requested to inquire whether the Governor-General's agent is in possession of any documents connected with this point.

CAPTURE OF THE THAKOOR OF AWAH.—The Thakoor of Awah in the Joudpore territory, who took such a prominent part in events which followed after the mutiny of the Joudpore legion, and subsequently evaded capture by flying to the Maywall hills, had been apprehended by the Rana, and given up to the British authorities. This man was in rebellion against his own Sovereign, the Maharajah of Joudpore, before the mutiny began; and the Maharajah, long ago, registered an oath that the head of the rebel Thakoor should adorn the gateway of his own fort. The junction of the Awah Thakoor with the mutinous Joudpore legion was, it will be recollected, the event which led to the death of the lamented Captain Monck Mason, then political agent of Joudpore, and most of the untoward circumstances and awkward conjunction of affairs that ensued in that part of Rajpootana is to be attributed to the same cause. Captain Monck Mason was killed in September; early in the ensuing month Major Burton and his sons fell by the hands of the assassins in the service of the rajah of the neighbouring state.

MAUN SINGH.—It may interest our readers to know (says the *Oude Gazette*) that the celebrated, rather notorious Rajah Maun Singh has been on a mysterious visit to the Chief Commissioner. During his stay here he expressed a desire to purchase some old watering engines which the ex-King had set up for the purpose of supplying the palaces with water from the Goomtee. We believe he intends to convert the same into machinery for grinding corn and manufacturing sugar, but are not aware whether the bargain has been concluded. We learn that it is a matter of some 80,000 rs., and that a European on 450 rs. per mensem has been engaged as superintendent of the business.