

Respecting the Thakoors in Central India, referred to in our last number, the *Englishman* says:—

“Two of the Thakoors, conspicuous for their acts of rebellion, are yet at large; and though one is notorious for the successes which attend him and the band of robbers he heads, and for the mischief he does, and the loss he inflicts upon those on whom he preys, even the sufferers from his depredations will not give information which would lead to his apprehension; and all the efforts of the local police, aided by the military, have as yet failed either in securing his person or dispersing his band. In Meywar, the son of a Thakoor whose relations with the British Government are friendly, has gathered together a band of some fifty Bheels, who are ever in a chronic state of disaffection, and has made for the hills to ally himself with Feroze Shah and the small party of rebel and disbanded sepoy who yet keep together under his banner. The name assumed by Feroze Shah is Futteh Jung, and aided by the young Thakoor and his fifty Bheels, he is said to be meditating joining the party of that tribe who are now in open hostility to the British Government, and of trying his fortunes once more in the field in opposition to British troops. If he carries out this intention, which it is to be hoped he may, he will probably give his enemies the opportunity they have long looked anxiously for—to number him with those rebels who now sleep their last sleep.”

Bengal.

Our advices from Calcutta by the present mail are to the 8th of March.

LORD CANNING AND THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—At a full meeting of the Senate of the University of Calcutta, the Hon. Mr. Ritchie, the vice chancellor, presiding, it was resolved, in the motion of the Bishop of Calcutta, that the senate, in academic costume, should wait on Lord Canning, and present him, as retiring Chancellor, with an address. His lordship is the first Chancellor the University has had, and he has always shown an enlightened interest in its progress.

THE HIGH COURTS OF INDIA.—Of the three Acts passed by Parliament last session, that amalgamating the Supreme and Sudder Courts of the three Presidencies into High Courts has not been carried out. When we (*Friend of India*) last wrote on the subject we were enabled to sketch the draft of the Letters Patent drawn up by the Calcutta Judges and sent to England. This draft has raised so many questions, which it is possible another Act of Parliament may be required to settle, and so many squabbles have been the result in certain legal circles in London, that we have no expectation of seeing the High Courts called into existence earlier than next September.

these semi-barbarous tribes is to establish with them an interest in favour of peace and obedience to our government, by engaging them in operations of barter, exchange, sale, purchase, and commerce, which shall, as far as they are concerned, make tranquillity profitable and hostility the reverse. It must be remembered that these wild people are by no means destitute of articles of commerce which it would be very profitable for us to take from them, whilst it would be superfluous to argue, or demonstrate, how much they would gain in comfort, in civilization, and in social progress, by the acquisition of hundreds of the productions of English manufacturing industry."

A Sumbulpore correspondent of the *Hurkaru* writes on the 22nd February:—

"The Sumbulpore campaign is over, at least as far as it can be, for it was never begun, although the necessary troops were collected. Major Rattray left this on 10th February, taking with him the 9th battalion, and the cavalry. But would you believe it, the 'arch rebel' as you folks in Calcutta call him, Serunder Sai, has not yet come in, although the civil authorities implore him to do so. Remember in 1856 this man was in the Hazareebagh gaols, under sentence of imprisonment for life. On being released by the mutineers in 1857, he came to this district, and took up arms against the Government, and now the authorities not only promise to overlook the past offences, but also to give him the estates which he held before committing the peccadillo (murder or some trifle of that sort, I believe) for which he was sentenced to imprisonment for life. To outsiders this looks uncommonly like offering a premium for rebellion; in fact the fruits of such a short-sighted policy have already made their appearance at Boad, in the Cuttack district, about fifty miles as the crow flies from here, where 3,000 Koods, considering themselves aggrieved, rose against the Rajah, and cut off some heads. I have been informed that in a laconic epistle stating what they wanted, they wound up in the following words:—'If you comply with our terms, uttum (it is good), if you do not then we continue loot-kuring and fusad-kuring.' On the news of the outbreak reaching Sumbulpore a party of 50 men of the Sebundy levy was at once despatched to the assistance of the Rajah, and on the 20th instant the Commissioner of Cuttack left this for Boad, en route to Cuttack, taking with him a European officer and 100 men of the 8th police battalion. You will be glad to hear that the three battalions and the cavalry manœuvred with great coolness in presence of the enemy. To save you the trouble of trying to find out when this happened I may as well tell you that the occasion I refer to was the brigade parade on the 1st January, when a rebel chief was present *in cog*, among the spectators, as he afterwards gave out when he accepted the offer of Government. This will give you an idea of the efficiency of the spies and police employed by the civil authorities. Some other rascals brag of having been present in the Deputy-Commissioner's catcherry during the time they were proscribed rebels."

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General Military Intelligence.

BENGAL.

(From March 4th to March 8th).

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The Commander-in-Chief and party arrived at Mooltan safe and well on the morning of the 24th February, having ridden more than 700 miles in seventeen days, the Commander-in-Chief having most thoroughly inspected all the stations and outposts on the route. He was about to commence at once upon Mooltan, inspecting the European and native regiments, regimental institutions, establishments, &c., which it was calculated would occupy two days, and intended to start again on the 26th February for Lahore, on to Ferozepore on the 28th, catching up the headquarters camp a few marches from Umballah, which station his Excellency expected to reach on the 3rd March. It was estimated that his work at Umballah would occupy eight or, possibly, ten days; after which Simlah, and comparative repose, until after the rains, when his Excellency will descend from the Hills again.

THE KIRWEE PRIZE.—The *Hurkaru* of the 8th March understands "that the largest portion of the prize jewels, gold and silver articles, &c., captured by the force under Major-General Sir George C. Whitlock, K.C.B., were transferred on Saturday last, under military escort, to Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s premises, for sale. The first day's sale will take place on the 2nd June.

H.M.'S 98TH REGIMENT.—The Commander-in-Chief has conferred upon Lieutenant-colonel L. C. Bouchier, junior lieutenant-colonel of H.M.'s 89th Regiment, the command of H.M.'s 98th Regiment, in

succession to Colonel D. Rainier, employed on the Brigade Staff, and "seconded."

H. M.'S 92ND HIGHLANDERS.—The delay in the arrival of the 92nd Highlanders at the presidency is explained by the first detachment having continued its route down the river *via* the Sunderbunds, to Calcutta, instead of being landed at Shahgunge and coming down by rail as intended in the first instance. The second detachment has been ordered to come by the latter route, and was expected to reach the presidency before that which started the first from Benares."

THE LAHORE LIGHT HORSE.—The destination of the Lahore Light Horse, for some time past encamped on the esplanade of the fort for brigade movements, has been altered, and the regiment was to go to Barrackpore, where a military committee had been ordered to select a site for the horses, and the men would go into barracks.

ARTILLERY FOR SERVICE IN DARJEELING.—The Government had ordered the preparation and equipment of a mountain train battery of Artillery for service at Darjeeling and the adjacent territories, and twenty-five gunners from the Artillery companies at the presidency, and from the local company of Artillery, had been told off to proceed at once to Darjeeling and complete the mountain battery for service. This artillery (says the *Englishman*) will be a most useful and serviceable addition to the strength of our military force at Darjeeling, and we are glad to hear that it is to be permanently kept up. The possession of artillery is of paramount importance in the estimation and in the fears of the natives, and the formation of a native train battery in this instance may, at a comparatively small outlay, save us hereafter much of the expense and annoyance with which our little border was always attended.

THE SUMBULPORE FIELD FORCE.—A letter from Chota Nagpore of the 28th Feb. says:—"I have to acquaint you that the business which caused the assembly of the Sumbulpore Field Force having been brought to a peaceful conclusion, consequently the force was broken up. The 9th Military Police Battalion and Detachment Belhar Irregular Cavalry commenced its march towards Chota Nagpore on the 10th inst., and arrived at its destination on the 25th, making double marches of it at some stages. The 8th battalion, at the request of the commander, stands fast at Sumbulpore until it receives orders to return to its legitimate duties at Cuttack. The Sebundy Levy reverts to its original duties at Sumbulpore. Before breaking up the force the commanding officer tendered his thanks to the respective commanding officers for the excellent discipline that existed throughout the force, and it was equally gratifying to know that not a single crime or offence of any kind was brought to the notice of the commanding officer since their arrival at Sumbulpore. This reflects great credit on all. The whole of the police force will be undergoing a change very shortly. We trust the European officers attached to the 9th battalion will not be affected in any way by it. The detachments under their respective commands are in a very inhospitable outstation, and exposed to a trying climate."

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THE CASH BALANCES.—The following statement of the cash balances up to the end of January, contrasted with previous years, had been published in the *Gazette*:—

	Jan. 1860.	Jan. 1861.	Jan. 1862.
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Govt. of India	4,71,85,050	3,50,12,760	5,69,19,077
" Bengal	1,44,78,867	1,66,44,841	1,98,88,346
" N. W. Provinces ...	2,49,97,163	2,73,88,205	3,50,28,516
" Punjab	1,73,42,334	1,28,72,877	1,13,50,942
" Madras	2,04,15,671	1,27,07,537	2,23,03,421
" Bombay	3,12,44,894	2,21,66,516	4,06,63,724
Total	15,56,63,979	12,67,92,736	18,61,54,026

THE BENGAL POLICE.—The *Friend of India* understands the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal "will at last carry out the recommendations of the committee appointed to report on the introduction of the new constabulary into Madras, the report on which has been upwards of two months before him. Mr. Carnac is spoken of as inspector-general, and his appointment would be as unexceptionable as that of any other who could be named. We are not sure if the good people of Howrah will appreciate the dignity about to be conferred on them, by raising their now petty subdivision of the zillah of Hooghly to the position of a separate zillah. As the town of Howrah is fast treading on the heels of Calcutta, and will maintain its importance even when the bridge at Ishapore carries all the passenger traffic of the Gangetic valley into the capital, we should have preferred to have seen it assimilated to Calcutta in the administration of