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— Another striking instance of the certainty of justice at last overtaking the criminal is given by the *Oudh Gazette*.—A villainous-looking native recently put up at an inn a few miles from Lucknow and decamped during the night with a bundle of clothes belonging to the host. He was caught and confessed his guilt before the Assistant Commissioner of Lucknow. He pleaded starvation as an excuse, declaring himself a Christian who had been baptized at Kotah by Major Burton just before the mutiny. The fact that he had been with the Major at that time, and that his protestations of affection for the Major were unusually demonstrative, roused suspicion. The would-be Christian was sent to Oonao where the widow and son of the murdered officer identified him as the culprit. His name is Salabat Khan and at the time of the disturbances he was in constant attendance at the Kotah Residency as a servant of the Vakeel. He awaits his trial.

which may be said to have raised printing to a place amongst the fine arts, and especially by the clear, correct, and beautiful editions of the Tamil Bible, each edition excelling the previous one, which have called forth the admiration, and merited the gratitude, of all Native Christians." With one exception the punches and founts of type were cut by a native, and the matrices were fitted under Mr. Hunt's superintendence. The first fount of oriental types in India was prepared by a native taught by the well-known Mr., afterwards Sir Charles, Wilkins. This was in 1778, and from these types Haldred's Bengali Grammar was printed.

The experiment made in the cultivation of cotton in the neighbourhood of the new port on the Mutlah, has been attended with only "partial success." The Committee of the Mutlah Association imported 27 bags of American sea-island seed in 1858 and the subsequent year. They come to the conclusion that the problem as to the best mode of culture in the Soonderbuns has yet to be worked out.

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Sir Colley Harman Scotland, the new Chief Justice of Madras, arrived there on the 24th instant.

The *Madras Times* contains an account of a singular incident that occurred to a train running Eastwards from Bepore. On arriving at Tirroor a body of police armed with loaded muskets seized the guards, engine drivers and the traffic manager, and carried them off to the Court. They were detained from 9 o'clock till 4 and were then released. The previous day two peons had endeavoured to take a fireman off the engine, the driver set the train in motion and instead of capturing their prisoner the peons were carried off to Bepore. On the return of this train it was captured by the armed police. The obscure wording of the narrative renders it impossible to account for the singular circumstances of the affair.

We regret to notice the death of Sir Mark Cubbon on the 23rd of April at Suez en route to England. He was in his 77th year and had seen sixty years of Indian service. He had just left Mysore in a state of unprecedented prosperity and its inhabitants filled with gratitude towards him and with kind wishes for his happiness in that native land from which he had been so long an exile.

The Governor of Madras has resolved not to take up his permanent residence in the Hills but to remain in Madras.

It was reported some time ago that Lieut. Col. Newbolt now in England, would succeed Colonel Thompson as Commissary General. Col. Newbolt has no intention of returning to India, and will soon retire from the army.

Of the 720 men of which the 1st Madras Fusiliers is composed 60 have volunteered for general service, with 19 of the officers. Their Colonel addressed them in a very complimentary and encouraging manner at the time the volunteering took place. The Horse and Foot Artillery at Bangalore have with few exceptions volunteered.

A serious outrage has been committed at Nuggur, in Madras, on a Mrs. Stanley, an East Indian and her little girl by two natives, one of them in the employ of Mr. Stanley who is a railway inspector. Mrs. Stanley and her child were retiring to bed one Sunday evening, while Mr. Stanley was absent, and the two natives entered the room for the purpose of appropriating the money which they knew was in the house. They were armed with short swords with which they cut down the lady and the girl. The alarm was soon given. One of the men is apprehended. The unfortunate victims of the attack are alive but in a very precarious state.

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1. "The investigation of the title and the survey of the land at Waitara to be continued and completed without interruption. 2. Every man to be permitted to state his claim without interference, and my decision to be conclusive. 3. All the land in possession of Her Majesty's forces belonging to those who have borne arms against Her Majesty to be disposed of by me as I may think fit. 4. All guns belonging to the Government to be returned. 5. All plunder taken from the settlers to be forthwith restored. 6. The Ngatiawa who have borne arms against the Government must submit to the Queen and to the authority of the law, and not resort to force for the redress of wrongs, real or imaginary. 7. As I did not use force for the acquisition of land, but for the vindication of the law, and for the protection of Her Majesty's native subjects in the exercise of their just rights, I shall divide the land which I have stated my intention to dispose of amongst its former owners; but I shall reserve the sites of the block houses and redoubts, and a small piece of land round each for the public use, and shall exercise the right of making roads through the Waitara district." Thus, it is to be hoped, ends one of the saddest of the little wars in which England has ever been engaged. The various tribes are to be dealt with separately however and all may not accept the terms.

The Maori King movement is still active. William King, the leader of the war, has not himself surrendered, but only sent in his daughter to treat. The most guilty of the tribes, the Taranakis and Ngatiuanis have carried off all their booty. We have got the spot of ground which was the bone of contention but otherwise all the honours of war remain with the natives. The colonists consider the terms of peace insufficient.

Some 120 foreigners have been found among the Taeping rebels at Nanking. An English officer obliged the authorities to give up all those over whom his jurisdiction extended. Most of them were English sailors. They said they had been kidnapped, and it is believed that in many instances this was the case. The Imperialists induce foreigners to enter their service by a bounty.

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The *Mofussilite* says the disbanding of the 13th Punjab Infantry at Meerut has been effected without "the slightest sign of discontent or insubordination." The regiment consists of 18 Commissioned Officers, 56 Havildars, 58 Naiks and 700 Sepoys. Of these 450 Sepoys are to be discharged as being under 4 years' service. Of the remainder 7 Native Officers and 7 Havildars availed themselves of the benefits of a pension; while 9 Native Officers, 20 Havildars, 20 Naiks and 20 Sepoys elected to remain in the service, leaving the rest to take their discharge with a gratuity. The changes in the Punjab Police and the prospect of the high prices for grain which must follow the famine, will probably lead to the silent absorption of the disbanded men among the police or the agricultural population. The Mutiny campaigns and the China war together have enriched the Punjab.

The anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday was held with unusual honours at Lucknow. The Volunteers with the Cadet Company of the Martiniers schoolboys, were paraded and addressed by Mr. G. Campbell at the request of the Chief Commissioner. A fete was given in the Kaiser Bagh in the evening.

A sum of Rs. 1,211 has been collected for a memorial of the late W. D. Arnold, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, the author of "Oakfield" and the son of Dr. Arnold of Rugby. Of this amount 70 guineas was paid for a die for medals executed by Mr. Wyon. The medals will be annually presented as prizes in the Schools of the Punjab.

The following sums were received and coined in the three Presidency Mints during April last:—