

the steps to the verandah, was met by the moonshee, who told him it was no case of sickness, but one of murder. The unfortunate man was lying dead on his back on the floor, and his mangled remains presented an appalling sight. He seems to have been sleeping on his face and to have had several severe blows dealt him on the back of his neck first, with a kitchen chopper. He would then appear to have turned round and to have received similar blows on his face. His upper and lower jaw, his teeth, his lips, his tongue, his nose, were all brutally and mercilessly hacked with a blunt and heavy butcher's chopper. The instrument was found under his body, which was stretched at full length, with a small silver desert knife by its side. Two of the windows of the house were found open to encourage the idea that the deed was that of outsiders. Very fortunately, however, the inspector had come at once to the spot, and did not hesitate to secure the two benches and the moonshee. The durzee and the mallee have since been arrested, and from the confessions of some of these men, there remains no doubt but that the moonshee and durzee were the principals, and all the others more or less concerned in the atrocious murder. The exciting motive was plunder, as the deceased nawab was of retired and peculiar habits, living alone, save with his five servants, in a house elegantly furnished, but received no visitors, scarcely even the members of his own family. There were but two occupied houses in the immediate vicinity, while it was known that the deceased kept much plate in the house, and a very large sum of money in an iron chest, the key of which was always upon his person. The whole affair was as clumsy as it was brutally executed. The deceased was one of the sons of Prince Mohecodeen, the only one of Tippoo's sons who was legitimate. This Prince Mohecodeen committed suicide in Calcutta not long after the arrival of the Mysore family from Vellore. Some reports had reached Government that he had purchased a number of swift horses, and made arrangements for escaping from Calcutta. His only son was also named Tippoo, who died leaving but one son, the murdered prince, to represent the male descendants of Tippoo on the side of legitimacy.

GENERAL CORTLANDT.—With the concurrence of the Supreme Government, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor had deputed General H. C. Cortlandt, C.B., Deputy Commissioner of Hissar, on special duty to Cashmere for six months.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—The system, which has been tried and proved a success in the Panjab and Oude, of admitting native chiefs and gentlemen of rank and influence to a share in the administration of the Government, by entrusting such of them as may be deemed qualified by their general character and their intelligence with magisterial and revenue powers, had been introduced into the North-Western Provinces by the Lieutenant-Governor.

you state at the same time that he is an object of love, and that his ability, intelligence, and acquirements, and, when no option is left to him, of earnest and most useful laboriousness, in whatever duty may be before him, and you are of opinion that the 'requirements of justice and discipline' will be satisfied by your 'never again employing him in a position of authority at a distance from watch and control.'

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.—The Indian Penal Code, which was to have come into operation in May, had been postponed till next January. This postponement was in consequence of the present stage of the Criminal Procedure bill, which had to pass its third reading, and which contained several sections that were not likely to pass without much discussion.

SIR C. WOOD AND INDIAN VOLUNTEER CORPS.—Sir C. Wood, in a recent despatch, expresses his entire concurrence in Lord Canning's opinion that it was the part of Government to respond to the disposition to form volunteer corps which had been manifested at certain stations of India. He suggests that the appointment of all the commissioned officers should be subject to the confirmation of Government, of which Lord Canning approves. The names of the Calcutta volunteer officers accordingly appear in the *Gazette*, and the names of the various corps are to be borne in the Army List in order, according to the date of their formation. This gives an element of both permanence and dignity to the corps. In the same despatch, Sir Charles Wood makes the suggestion that some rule should exist for regulating the admission of individuals into the several corps. "This point is evidently of primary importance, in order that, whilst no distinction is made between the different classes of her Majesty's subjects in India, care may be taken that the persons admitted shall be, in all respects, fitted for the service of her Majesty in corps of this description." Lord Canning, however, simply directs that a list of all new members enrolled be submitted quarterly to the local executive government or authority for approval, and that every new member shall be regarded as provisionally enrolled, pending the approval of the list in which his name is entered.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—The *Deli Gazette* understands that a petition has been drawn up by the civil servants in Agra, for presentation to Parliament, praying for the protection of existing privileges, and a guarantee that their rights and interests shall not be interfered with, such as was given to the officers of the Indian army.

NEPAL.—We hear from Nepal that on the 7th of March Sir Jung Bahadur, accompanied by all the civil and military officers, paid his customary annual visit to the residency, and was received by the Resident with the usual compliments.

BEROZE SHAH AND THE EX-NUWAB OF FURRUCKABAD.—The rebel Beroze Shah and the exiled Nuwab of Furruckabad, it is said, had been heard of from Arabia, where they had become professional beggars.

tic
fu
of
ce
40
De
bo
cu
pr
re
bu
as
in
in
se
to
th
on
Cl
He
of
un
fr
su
cl
to
lar
th
un
R.
in
ce

rence by hearing Grant cry out to Baumgartner to come and kill the brute. The latter in the most plucky and brave manner ran to the spot, and found the tiger on the top of Grant crunching his arm. Baumgartner had only one barrel loaded (his shikaree had also bolted with his rifle) but like a fine fellow as he is, went close up, and placing the muzzle just behind the animal's shoulder fired, and seeing that even then the tiger would not relax his hold, drew his revolver and fired the five barrels into its head. Hemsted then came up and fired two shots into the savage beast's head, when it died; but before poor Grant could be extricated the brute's jaws had actually to be forced open. Poor Grant was then removed in a dooly into Neemuch, but unavoidably some twenty odd hours elapsed before his wounds could be dressed, owing to the distance he had to be carried. On reaching Neemuch, Drs. Arnott and Wright were immediately in attendance, and did all that human skill could, but the poor fellow breathed his last on Tuesday afternoon, the 25th March. Seldom has such a sad accident as this occurred. The bones of the poor fellow's left arm from the elbow up were all broken into small pieces, and what added to his misery was that every time Baumgartner fired into the tiger he gave poor Grant a terrific crunch. All the wounds were of the most jagged description, deep claw marks all over the poor fellow's back, deep claw marks on his left side, a fearful bite on his left hip, and the flesh very much torn, and the brute's teeth had gone deep into his groin and left thigh; and from the depth the fangs entered his right ankle it is supposed the brute must have dragged him off by it. Although so fearfully wounded, the poor fellow showed the greatest pluck, and was in capital spirits. Great hopes were entertained of his life being spared. Grant was an immense favourite in his regiment, loved both by officers and men, and he leaves many a true friend to mourn over his premature grave. The tiger was of the largest size, measuring twelve feet in length."

Bengal.

Our advices from Calcutta by the present mail are to the 3rd of April.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. LAING.—The intelligence received from England of the charges which had been made affecting the character of the Financial Secretary of India in connection with the Great Western Canada Railway Company, had produced a painful impression on the public mind in India; and the result of the inquiry into the circumstances, promised by the Secretary of State for India, was looked for with much anxiety.

MURDER OF ONE OF THE MYSORE PRINCES.—Prince Kootooooddeen, one of the Mysore family of state pensioners, was barbarously murdered on Sunday evening March 31, at his house facing the Nimuk Mohal Ghat in Garden Reach. The murdered man appears to have been in the habit of sleeping on a charpoy in the north-east corner of his verandah, which is on the north side of the house. Two bearers slept at a short distance in the same verandah, and the moon-shee in the room immediately below. At about 11 o'clock Inspector Vardon was informed by one of these bearers that the prince had had a fit of apoplexy, and was bleeding profusely from the nose. He accompanied the bearer to the house, and the moment he ascended the steps to the verandah, was met by the moon-shee, who told him it was no case of sickness, but one of murder. The unfortunate man was lying dead on his back on the floor, and his mangled remains presented an appalling sight. He seems to have been sleeping on his face and to have had several severe blows dealt him on the back of his neck first, with a kitchen chopper. He would then appear to have turned round and to have received similar blows on his face. His upper and lower jaw, his teeth, his lips, his tongue, his nose, were all brutally and mercilessly hacked with a blunt and heavy butcher's chopper. The instrument was found under his body, which was stretched at full length, with a small silver dessert knife by its side. Two of the windows of the house were found open to encourage the idea that the deed was that of outsiders. Very fortunately, however, the inspector had come at once to the spot, and did not hesitate to secure the two bearers and the moon-shee. The durzee and the mallee have since been arrested, and from the confessions of some of these men, there remains no doubt but that the moon-shee and durzee were the principals, and all the others more or less concerned in the atrocious murder. The exciting motive was plunder, as the deceased nawab was of retired and peculiar habits, living alone, save with his five servants, in a house elegantly furnished, but received no visitors, scarcely even the members of his own family. There were but two occupied houses in the immediate vicinity, while it was known that the deceased kept much plate in the house, and a very large sum of money in an iron chest, the key of which was always upon his person. The whole affair was as clumsily as it was brutally executed. The deceased was one of the sons of Prince Mohecoodeen, the only one of Tippoo's sons who was legitimate. This Prince Mohecoodeen committed suicide in Calcutta not long after the arrival of the Mysore family from Vellore. Some reports had reached Government that he had purchased a number of swift horses, and made arrangements for escaping from Calcutta. His only son was also named Tippoo, who died leaving but one son, the murdered prince, to represent the male descendants of Tippoo on the side of legitimacy.

GENERAL CORTLANDT.—With the concurrence of the Supreme Government, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor had deputed General H. C. Cortlandt, C.B., Deputy Commissioner of Hissar, on special duty to Cashmere for six months.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—The system, which has been tried and proved a success in the Punjab and Oude, of admitting native chiefs and gentlemen of rank and influence to a share in the administration of the Government, by entrusting such of them as may be deemed qualified by their general character and their intelligence with magisterial and revenue powers, had been introduced into the North-Western Provinces by the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.—The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was to proceed early in May to Murree, to examine into the working of the Electric Telegraph Department there.

THE NANA.—*The Englishman* extracts the following from a letter from Nepal on the most reliable authority, which it thinks confirms the report of the Nana Sahib's death in the jungle:—"Sir Jung, I understand, has given a grand feast to the Nepaulese sirdars on the occasion of his safe return to his country, and the Maharajah in a durbar has thanked the Governor-General for the restoration of Terai which they had lost in 1816. Orders have been issued by the durbar to Seeda Singh, for the protection and preservation of order in the newly-acquired territories, and also not to allow the foreigners to cross the pillars about to be constructed, as the limit of the two governments without a passport from the durbar. Bala rao has expended a large sum on account of the annual *shradh* of his deceased brother, the infamous Nana. It is stated that at the desire of the Secretary of State, the Government of India had called on the resident to furnish detailed particulars relative to the death of the Nana.

SIKKIM.—The latest news from Sikkim is contained in the following extract from a private letter from Darjeeling:—"The criminals Amchoong and Jooram have been surrendered by the Sikkim Government, and escorted to Darjeeling. The special envoy and the troops, after a long march on the infamous road, halted in a place fourteen miles from Tumloong for stores. The villages are full with men, women, and children. The sirdars of these villages presented Mr. Eden with a bull and a few goats, and he, in return, has paid them 20 rs. The bull and the goats are to be made over to the commissariat department. The special envoy has also made a present to the Soobah of that place who treated the Rinchinpoong prisoners, Moon-shee and others, with great kindness during their confinement there. Dr. Campbell some time since proposed, and the Bengal Government recommended, the extension of the line of telegraph from either Rajmahal or Peer Pointree to Darjeeling. As a permanent line, it is believed that the proposed extension could not be carried out under an expenditure of from one lakh to one lakh and a quarter, and although the connection of Darjeeling with the presidency by telegraph at the present time would be convenient in a political point of view, the commercial importance of the line is not enough to justify the above expenditure in addition to the cost of maintenance and of working additional offices at a time when the Government is obliged to defer the consideration of other projects of greater importance. The Indian Government has therefore been constrained to withhold its sanction to the proposition."

MR. G. PLOWDEN.—The Home Government last year directed the removal of Mr. G. Plowden from the Commissionership of Nagpore. Since that time he has been living on subsistence allowance. At the request of Lord Canning, Sir C. Wood, in a letter published by the *Hurkaru*, sanctions his re-employment "in a subordinate position under the close observation and stimulus of a superior or colleagues." "Your Excellency observes that Mr. Plowden, in addition to continuous neglect of important matters, appears to have committed grave errors calculated to bring discredit upon the Government and to create distrust of it in the minds of all classes in Nagpore." But you state at the same time that he is an officer of more than usual ability, intelligence, and acquirements, and, when no option is left to him, of earnest and most useful laboriousness, in whatever duty may be before him, and you are of opinion that the 'requirements of justice and discipline' will be satisfied by your 'never again employing him in a position of authority at a distance from watch and control.'

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.—The Indian Penal Code, which was to have come into operation in May, had been postponed till next January. This postponement was in consequence of the present stage of the Criminal Procedure bill, which had to pass its third reading, and which contained several sections that were not likely to pass without much discussion.

SIR C. WOOD AND INDIAN VOLUNTEER CORPS.—Sir C. Wood, in a recent despatch, expresses his entire concurrence in Lord Canning's opinion that it was the part of Government to respond to the disposition to form volunteer corps which had been manifested at certain stations of India. He suggests that the appointment of all the commissioned officers should be subject to the confirmation of Government, of which Lord Canning approves. The names of the Calcutta volunteer officers accordingly appear in the *Gazette*, and the names of the various corps are to be borne in the Army List in order, according to the date of their formation. This gives an element of both permanence and dignity to the corps. In the same despatch, Sir Charles Wood makes the suggestion that some rule should exist for regulating the admission of individuals into the several corps. "This point is evidently of primary importance, in order that, whilst no distinction is made between the different classes of her Majesty's subjects in India, care may be taken that the persons admitted shall be, in all respects, fitted for the service of her Majesty in corps of this description." Lord Canning, however, simply directs that a list of all new members enrolled be submitted quarterly to the local executive government or authority for approval, and that every new member shall be regarded as provisionally enrolled, pending the approval of the list in which his name is entered.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—The *Delhi Gazette* understands that a petition has been drawn up by the civil servants in Agra, for presentation to Parliament, praying for the protection of existing privileges, and a guarantee that their rights and interests shall not be interfered with, such as was given to the officers of the Indian army.

NEPAL.—We hear from Nepal that on the 7th of March Sir Jung Bahadour, accompanied by all the civil and military officers, paid his customary annual visit to the residency, and was received by the Resident with the usual compliments.

FEROZE SHAH AND THE EX-NUWAB OF FURRUCKABAD.—The rebel Feroze Shah and the exiled Nuwab of Furruckabad, it is said, had been heard of from Arabia, where they had become professional beggars.