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you don't give us drink, we shall soon find means to make you do so; and, seeing a bottle of brandy on the table, they made a rush at it, and, the landlord preventing them, a row ensued, and a large crowd got together before the door. The police came up to arrest them, but were unable to do so until nearly midnight, when they were locked up. However, early in the morning they forced the doors, overpowered the sepoy on duty, and escaped. The alarm was given, and some more sepoys coming up, a struggle ensued, when the English soldiers defended themselves with their knives and wounded three of the sepoys. At last they were overpowered and again put in prison. The French authorities yesterday morning informed the commanding officer at Chinsurah, that the disturbance of the British soldiers on French territory is to be regarded in the light of rebellion, and will be punished accordingly; to which end they will be brought to trial before a tribunal here. All of which promises well for endless trouble for the British authorities, with the representative of the Gallic cock in the east."

**THE THREE BANKS AND THE CALCUTTA MINT.**—The *Friend of India* publishes, in an extract from the Financial Report of the Government of India, for 1860-61, the detailed provisions constituting the three Presidency banks agencies of issue for the paper currency, and substituting the Bank of Bengal for the general treasury. "These arrangements," says the *Friend*, "cannot come into force till the end of the year, if at so early a date, the new notes not having yet arrived from England. The Bank of Bengal will immediately establish a series of branches in the chief towns of the Presidency, beginning with Rangoon. It will be seen that Government is prepared to avail itself of the banks already existing in the mofussil, as bankers and agents of issue, 'on equal terms and finding proper security.' The new currency, the extension of the railway system, the registration of tenures and the increase of settlers, with the probable demand for capital under the fee-simple resolution to redeem the land-tax and purchase wastes, will add immensely to banking transactions in India. We learn from the report what was before only hinted, that Sir Charles Wood was opposed 'to the proposal to raise the lowest denomination of the notes from 5 rs. to 10 rs., and desired that Mr. Wilson's limit of 5 rs. should be adhered to.' Only 1,96,01,814 rs. of Government and merchants' bullion was received into the Calcutta Mint in 1860-61, or less than one-third that of the previous year. The total number of pieces coined during the year of all descriptions was 10,87,54,043, in value 2,88,01,622-14-8½ rs., which is less by 1,54,09,722 in pieces, and 3,32,04,151-0-2 in value than the coinage of 1859-60. But the Mint was sufficiently occupied in coining copper to the number of 7,50,56,096 pieces, or 2,59,37,779 more than in 1859-60. The value of the gold coined was 6,50,385 rs. In the last four years the Calcutta Mint has received an account of Government 5,17,830l., and from merchants 14,027,743l., and has coined 19,911,239l., or nearly twenty millions sterling. In the twenty-six years since 1835 the three Indian mints have sent into circulation coin to the value of a hundred and five millions sterling. This is an average of more than four millions a year, but in the last five years nearly one-half of the whole has been coined, or fifty millions sterling, due partly to the mutiny, and partly to the increase of trade. Here is a field for the paper currency and bankers to work in."

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**SAUGOR.**—The amalgamation of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories with Nagpore, according to a correspondent of the *Oude Gazette*, "has been finally determined on, and Lord Canning's resolution on the subject, it is confidently expected, will appear in the next *Calcutta Gazette*. All the details have been settled and appointments made, and all that is required to constitute those districts into a separate Chief Commissionership under the title and designation of the "Central Province," is the announcement of the arrangement in the *Gazette*. All I know is, that Major Elliott is to be the first Chief Commissioner, provided his health permits him to accept the appointment, and that Colonel Maxwell, of the Bengal Engineers, one of the most popular officers of the old Indian army, is to be the Chief Engineer." The same writer states that it will not be many years before Oude is incorporated with the N. W. Provinces.

**THE LATEST SIMLA SCANDAL.**—The *Mofussilite* of Nov. 5, gives an account of a recent affair which has created some excitement at Simla:—"It appears that early in the season—that is, during the months of May and June—anonymous letters were received by three different persons. One, an officer high on the staff, then in Calcutta, now in Simla. Another, a civilian, who has resided some nine years or more at Simla. The third, an officer on the staff at Umballa. The object of the letters addressed to the first mentioned individual, would appear to have been to engender suspicions in his mind, as to the nature of which we leave our readers to form their own conclusions. The officer on the staff at Umballa was to be persuaded by the letters addressed to him that a certain lady in the station, the wife of the above-mentioned officer, was the perpetrator of some mischievous plot, and aimed at doing him some great injury. The nature of the letter or letters received by a civilian have not, by latest accounts, transpired. About the end of June, or beginning of July, two anonymous letters were received by a young lady who was at the time residing with the married lady already alluded to. The young lady showed the letters to her father, who, convinced that they were written by the Umballa staff officer, taxed him with the offence. The Umballa staff officer admitted, before the

Court of Enquiry, having written once, the first—but denied all knowledge of the other. The gist of these two letters was to request the supposed writer of the original anonymous letters to abstain from writing any more. The supposed writer, that is the "young lady," distinctly denied having had anything to do with them. The particulars of the case were forwarded to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who promptly removed the Umballa staff officer from the staff, and remanded him to his regiment. The question which our readers will naturally ask and would like answered, is, of course, "who wrote the anonymous letters?" We do not mean to answer this question. But we may mention that all Simla points to one person, and that that person is a lady. We are inclined, for various reasons which it is quite impossible for us to lay before the public, to concur in the judgment of the Simla society. We trust, however, that the true state of the case may be placed beyond the shadow of a doubt; for a more scandalous business than it is from first to last we, prepared as we are by long training for anything from Simla, have never met with. That any one of good education, and in easy circumstances, should take to writing anonymous letters, with the basest of objects, is to us almost inconceivable, and we think that the innocent parties 'mixed up' in the affair will be guilty of culpable remissness, if they do not use every endeavour to expose the real offenders. Since writing the above, we have been informed by a correspondent that the punishment awarded to Major — is this: He is to be publicly reprimanded, to join his regiment, and never again to be employed on the staff. Let the green curtain fall on this last act of 'The last Simla scandal,' and let us hope that the piece will never be represented again."

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**THE LUCKNOW MEMORIAL.**—Through the exertions of Mr. Wyllie, C. S., Secretary to the "Lucknow Memorial Fund," the Memorial was likely soon to be *un fait accompli*. A handsome subscription had been obtained in India alone, and the Memorial itself determined on. It had been unanimously agreed to adopt the design made by Mr. Scott, and sent to the Countess Canning as the Cawnpore Memorial, viz., a very handsome cross. The cross is to be about 25 or 30 feet high, to stand upon a tumulus of similar height.

**DELHI.**—The Delhi correspondent of the *Englishman* writes on the 17th Oct.:—"I am glad to state that the police have not only obtained a clue to the murderers of the native found dead in the public bazaar, as reported in my last, but have arrested several persons concerned in the murder. A post mortem examination of the body has led to the conclusion that poison was the immediate cause of death; the poison is supposed to have been administered in a house of ill-fame, and there is reason to suppose that the unfortunate man was murdered for the sake of a few trifling silver ornaments which he wore, and which were not found on the body, but subsequently discovered in the house of one of the persons in custody on suspicion. The appearance of external injury is supposed to have been caused by dragging the dead body down stairs from the house, and throwing it into the street. It appears strange that with policemen posted in numbers along the public highway, such blindness is tolerated. If the police on duty near the spot did not know what was going on, they ought to have known—if they knew and did not interfere, they ought to be made to understand their duty better than they do. But perhaps Asiatic policemen are not intended to prevent or check crime; they may have a higher mission, that of capturing criminals, and the latter is generally the more profitable employment as far as rupees, annas, and picce are concerned. It is perhaps not remarkable that the body of the unfortunate victim was lying where it was found, long before daylight, though it was past six o'clock before the police knew anything about it; and although crowds of passers by saw it, and gaped about, not one took the trouble to give any information. What can be expected from such apathetic people?" On the 20th Oct. he writes:—"On of the principal witnesses who gave evidence against the murderer of the ladies in the palace, was mobbed by a party of city budmashes a few days ago, and appeared in Court covered with blood. Most, if not all, concerned in this assault, are in custody; and as it is evident that they have great sympathy with a murderer, they should be made to take his place when he is disposed of. I have no doubt that they as richly deserve punishment as he does. It is well known that an immense number of those whose participation in the horrors of May, 1857, prevented them from entering the city so long as there were people to recognise them, are now within the walls. But the new police