

volume, and only boats of 30 maunds can reach Changsil, the chief Lushai Mart, four days journey above Guturmukh. Guturmukh has therefore been selected as a depot: a police guard has been stationed there, and sheds and store-houses are being built. Government grain will be available to those who are vouchered for by their chiefs as respectable and in want, but willing to repay the loan.

But this Government depot is only meant to supplement the operations of trade, which is still fairly active. A registering station has long been established at Jhalmacherra, and traders from Silchar receive a pass to go into foreign territory, the Lushais being now, as a special case, allowed to go and come without a pass.

Traders took up 360 maunds of rice in November, 430 in December, and 1,160 in January, besides a little paddy; and brought down rubber and cash. It is interesting to notice that they thought it remunerative also to take with them a number of fancy articles—English and American cloth, beads, corals, and looking glasses, needles and matches—for which there would be no demand were the population thoroughly famine stricken.

No specially active demand for the employment of the Lushais has yet sprung up, but they seem willing to do any work of the kind they are accustomed to, and the tea planters are growing readier to welcome the supply of labour thus offered. An effort will be made to devise concerted action among the planters, and to ascertain beforehand how many Lushai labourers each planter will agree to employ, and that they may be drafted off in an orderly manner if the necessity arises. Should this resource fail, they might be largely employed in the reserve forest which covers an immense area along the southern boundary of Cachar. All the men in the Lushai land might be usefully occupied in cutting boundary lines and cross paths through the forest, and such work is precisely that which is most congenial to them.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IN KUCH-BEHAR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

FEBRUARY 25.

H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal arrived at Kuch-Behar on the morning of Thursday the 23rd instant, travelling from Calcutta by special train to Kaunia, and thence by tramway to Mogulhat, where he was received by Captain Evans-Gordon, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Kuch-Behar. After crossing the Dhurla river to Gitaldo, the party drove to Kuch-Behar, a distance of 23 miles. The road was decorated here and there with triumphal arches, and extemporised avenues of plantain trees, tokens of cordial welcome from H. H. the Maharaja and subjects to so distinguished and popular a visitor. The Maharaja drove out to meet His Honour about two miles from the Town and accompanied him to the Deputy Commissioner's house, where His Honour staid, being received there by Mrs. Evans-Gordon, and Lord Ulick Browne, Commissioner of the Division. After breakfast His Honour made a formal inspection of the public offices of the State, being introduced to various officers, and the day generally was spent in business of this nature, whilst in the evening a large party from the Deputy Commissioner's house, including His Honour, accompanied the Maharaja to view the illuminations of the town in honour of the Lieutenant-Governor. There is no need to strain language to describe the effect of them, as there was but one opinion, and that an honest one, about it—that it was both beautiful and artistic. On Friday morning a general move was made into Camp, situated 27 miles distant, on an extensive grass maidan, bordering jungles where tiger, rhinoceros, and buffalo are reported by Philkul Jemadar, the Maharaja's head Shikari, to be plentiful. There is a beautiful grass road all the way, and His Honor, driven by the Maharaja, arrived early in the afternoon. The arrangements of the Camp under the able management of Mr. Kneller and others are the perfection of comfort, the large dining-tent, lined with cherry coloured satin, and containing a Round Table of dimensions that even the good King Arthur and his Round Table Knights might have envied (many a good round table night is anticipated here) being perhaps the gem of the design, but it is close run by a magnificent shamiana furnished most comfortably as a drawing room. In fact the Maharaja has received his guests in a right royal fashion that they most thoroughly appreciate, as they do the special object of the expedition, shikar, which daily will be rigidly pursued when the dak that dogs official steps has

been disposed of. So far there has been but one day's sport, which was partly spoilt by bad weather, there being a cold wind which ended in a sharp storm that sent the elephants scampering home and drove everybody into ulsters and warm wraps. The bag was not, however, a complete blank, comprising a bull buffalo, a deer, and two boars, but most of the day was spent in beating closely for a tiger, which was not found, though there was ample evidence of his proximity. The Maharaja's party is made up as follows:—H. H. the Maharaja of Kuch Behar and his half brother, Sir Ashley Eden, Mr. E. Henry, C. S., Captain V. Schalch, A. D. C., and Captain the Hon'ble M. Eden, A. D. C., Captain and Mrs. Evans-Gordon, Mr. H. St. John Kneller, Mrs. C. Wilkins, Dr. and Miss Simpson, Lord Ilchester, Lord Durham, Sir W. Eden, Mr. Lawlor, M. P., and Mr. Charles H. Moore.

MARCH 1, 1882.

His Honour has continued to accompany the Maharaja each day in pursuit of sport, and the weather, though variable, has on the whole been favourable and pleasant. The bag has gradually swelled to 73 head all told, including 3 tigers, 3 rhinoceroses and 10 buffaloes, and by the end of the week, when the party closes, the total should be a good one. The first view of a tiger was on the second day. Whilst arranging a rhino bent he was seen to coolly skip across the sandy bank of a river into the jungles about 500 yards away. The Field Marshal at once arranged a disposition of forces to encompass his destruction, and the manoeuvres, which would have captured any well conducted tiger, were carried out to a nicety, but the tiger somehow escaped. A buffalo, however, was knocked over, and some rhino were disturbed which afforded good sport in the afternoon, two being bagged. On the next day the line got into a herd of buffalo, and a general action ensued to which Gravelotte was a joke. Fox hunting has been described as having all the excitement of war, but only twenty-five per cent. of its dangers. Buffalo hunting is much the same, barring that it has twenty-five per cent more danger, a man's friends being in this case even more dangerous than his foes. However, all is well that ends well, and it only ended badly for eight buffalo. After tiffin a tragedy was only escaped by a howdah's breadth. A beat was being made through a thick jungle for rhino, and a member of the party, full of Zoedone or innate valour, but with sola topi strangely poised above his head on the ends of his hair, was placed outside where the rhino were expected to break. Seeing the grasses move, he raised to his shoulder a double barrelled, full cocked, loaded rifle, pointed it at the place, and with finger curled round the trigger debated the proper instant to pull. At the moment a noble member of the party (invisible to those outside the jungle) pushing with the beaters through the grasses ten feet over his head, saw to his horror that this weapon of destruction was levelled straight in his face, and was evidently on the verge of being let off. Not troubling about the heavy compliment by being mistaken for a rhino, he shouted aloud, but judging from the unresponsive strong stare behind the stock of the gun that his doom was sealed if he did not take prompt measures, with the inspiration of genius (refraining from the obvious alternative of putting the would-be murderer *hors de combat* by a well placed bullet) he sought head-first the seclusion which the bottom of a howdah grants, for though, like any English gentleman, he would scorn to turn his back on his country's foes, it is altogether irrelevant to be massacred in satisfaction of the lust for blood of a truculent rhino-phobic. The denouement need not be detailed here, but it is supposed the shooter, actuated by the telegrams he had had in the morning of the suggested abolition of the House of Lords, had in mind to assist his party by iconoclastic operations in detail, commencing with the first Lord handy. Later in the day three tigers were beaten up, and they were all slain after a very warm quarter of an hour, and though not quite large enough to satisfy the more ambitious sportsmen who will not heed that eleven foot tigers are not as plentiful as blackberries, they made a goodly show in the day's bag. On the next day the principal event was the death of a large rhino, which brings matters up to the time of writing. All in camp are as jolly as sand boys. The ladies go out every day, being as keen as the men, though they properly hide their faces when blood is shed: and after a tiring day the strains of the Maharaja's band under the able leadership of Herr Konig, and the sweet melodies sung by Mrs. Gordon, are most soothing additions to the comfort of the Camp. By the time this reaches you the Lieut.-Governor will be on his way back to Calcutta, where he is timed to arrive on Monday the 6th, and any further sport obtained before his departure can be written later on.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING.

We have no change of consequence to notice in the position of our Money Market during the past week. The Bank of Bengal minimum was maintained at 9 per cent., by the Directors at their Meeting on Thursday, and in the open market the rate for short discounts and demand loans on the security of Government Paper is about 8 per cent. The statement of the Bank's affairs issued up to the 28th ultimo exhibits the following results when compared with the account for the previous week:—

	Decrease.	Increase.	Week ended 28th Feb.	Week ended 21st Feb.
Public Deposits at Head Office	12,57,000	7,73,000	87,73,000	1,00,60,000
Do. at Branches	.....	1,57,52,000	1,57,52,000	1,49,73,000
Other Deposits at Head Office	.....	11,24,000	2,10,27,000	2,29,03,000
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,43,000	.....	5,39,000	10,82,000
Assets.				
Government Securities	59,000	.....	73,12,000	73,71,000
Other Authorised Investments	.....	.....	40,07,000	40,07,000
Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities	4,78,000	.....	75,69,000	75,69,000
Accounts of Credit on do.	.....	.....	71,03,000	71,03,000
Bills discounted & purchased	3,48,000	.....	2,25,54,000	2,25,62,000
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	14,92,000	.....	70,09,000	85,01,000
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	.....	.....	1,48,85,000	1,35,51,000

From the above returns it will be noticed that the Bank's resources had been added to during the week by a falling off of about 8 lakhs in the trade demand, while they had been diminished by the withdrawal of 5 lakhs of Public Deposits, and by a decrease of about 5½ lakhs in Bank Post Bills. The cash balances showed a small reduction of about 1½ lakhs.

In Government Securities there has been very little business passing during the week, operations, as might be expected, being generally suspended until after the appearance of the Budget, which will, it is understood, be issued on the 8th instant. The course of prices as will be seen from the annexed quotations has been downwards. The market closed, however, this afternoon with a steadier appearance at Rs. 101½ for Four and Rs. 109¼ nominal for Four-and-a-half per cents.

	4 per cents.	4½ per cents.
	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 27th	101½ to 101¾	Nominal.
do. 28th	101½ to 101¾	do.
March 1st	101¾ to 101½	do.
do. 2nd	101½ to 101¾	do.
do. 3rd	101½ to 101¾	do.
do. 4th	Holiday.	
do. 6th	101¾ to 101½	do.

The latest quotations for Enfaced Rupee Paper from London are £84-12-6 for Four and £90-15 for Four-and-a-half per cents.

At the sale of Indian Council Drafts last Wednesday in London 52 lakhs were offered and disposed of at 1-8, the minimum put upon them by the Secretary of State. The allotments were Rs. 33,60,000 to Calcutta, Rs. 1,10,000 to Madras, and Rs. 15,30,000 to Bombay. Tenders at the minimum received 93 per cent of the amounts applied for. This result is almost identical with that of the previous sale, when the minimum was also 1s. 8d. Next Wednesday 50 lakhs will again be put up for tender. Bar Silver in London has been unchanged at 52d since last mail. Shipments of specie have been advised for India consisting of

Silver valued at	£10,000	for	Calcutta.
do do	£60,000	"	Bombay
Gold do	£40,000	"	do.

The Bank of England rate of discount has continued to be 5 per cent., but in the London open market money has been slightly dearer at 4½ per cent. for bills at 3 and 4 months' sight. Paris Exchange in London was last quoted at fcs. 25-23. Our Market for Sterling Exchange, influenced partly by higher quotations from Bombay, opened with more firmness on Monday, and rates improved to 1s. 8½d. for Wire, 1s. 8½ for Bank Bills at 4 months' sight, 1-3½ for discountable mercantile Paper at 6 months' sight, and 1-3½ for documents. Since then, there has been hardly any quotable change, and the tightness of money