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**SYDNEY.** New South Wales.—**LETTERS OF CREDIT** upon the above Bank will be issued on the London Joint-Stock Bank, at the rate of one-half per cent. premium.

**NATAL.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,**  
as Agents for the Natal Bank, hereby give notice, that they are prepared to **REDEEM** all Letters of Credit on that Bank, for which they will issue letters of credit free of charge.

January 1, 1856.

**BANK OF EGYPT.** The Directors **GRANT** **BILLETTERS OF CREDIT,** payable on demand, free of charges, and negotiate approved Bills of Exchange, on Alexandria and Cairo, to the order of Messrs. Baring, Lazard, & Co., Bankers, 26, Old Broad-street. **EDWARD CHESHIRE, Secretary.**

**DEPOSIT BANK, Leicester-square, London.—**  
2½ per cent. per annum allowed on money at call.  
3 per cent. per annum with 14 days' notice.  
4 per cent. per annum with 30 days' notice.  
5 per cent. per annum when invested for two years.  
6 per cent. per annum when invested for three years.

Established 1847. W. W. SEALE, Manager.

**DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK.—Life Assurance Treasury.—THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST ON THE share capital of the Company is paid quarterly, and is now PAYABLE at this office between the hours of 10 and 4.**

**Chairman.**

G. H. LAWE, Manager.

C. Cannon-street west, E.C., July 18, 1888.

**SCOTTISH AND AUSTRIAN BANK.**

**CHARTERED BANK OF CAPITAL AND £500,000.—LETTERS of CREDIT on the branches are GRANTED on the most favorable terms.**

By order of the Board, **HENRY MOULDES, Secretary.**

75, Cornhill, E.C.

**COMMERCIAL BANK OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—The Bank of New South Wales, 75, Cannon-street, London, E.C., has the honor to inform that, on the 1st of August next, the Commercial Bank of Van Diemen's Land, payable to order, will be opened.**

**BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, British North America;** incorporated by Act of the Colonial Parliament February 20th, 1858. Under the provisions of the Charter of the Bank, the Directors have the honor to hereby give notice, that they are prepared to RECEIVE MONIES on account of the above-named Bank, for which they will issue Letters of Credit for any sum, and to pay the same on Demand.

**WESTERN BANK OF LONDON, 21, Hanover-square, LONDON.** Letters of CREDIT, value £10 and upwards, are ISSUED on Demand, payable to order, in any part of the Continent of Europe, and elsewhere. Current accounts received, and interest allowed upon balances. Interest allowed on money placed on deposit: three days notice. Withdrawals by cheque.

**HENRY T. CLACK, General Manager.**

**BANK OF DEPOSIT (established A.D. 1844), 3, Pall-mall east, London.**—Parties desiring to invest money are requested to examine the following particulars.

rate of interest may be obtained, with ample security. The interest is payable in January and July.

**PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.**

**Forms for opening accounts sent free on application.**

**SOUTHAMPTON TRADING COMPANY,**  
Incorporated in the Royal Charter 1861 - **LETTERS OF CREDIT AND**  
**BILLS are GRANTED** upon the banks at Adelaide, Port Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and the Colonies, and also upon the bills of exchange sent for collection. Every description of banking business is conducted from Victoria and New South Wales, and also with the banks of the Continent, through the agency of Messrs. J. & W. O. Old Broad-st, London, E.C. **WILLIAM PARRY, Manager.**

**UNITED STATES AND CANADA - THE UNION**  
**TRADING COMPANY, Limited, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4,**  
and Co., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice, that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will ISSU E free of charge Letters of Credit, and also Bills of Exchange, payable in New York, or similar to those in such extensive use on the continent of Europe and America.

**THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK**  
ISSUES CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 each, payable at every important place in the world, and in the Colonies. The Bank also issues Letters of Credit on all the principal cities and towns of the world. Office, Lombard Street, London, E.C.4. Branches: 214, High Holborn, W.C.1; 3, Wellington Street, Borough, S.E.1; 8, High Street, Liverpool, L.1; 5, Stratford Place, Oxford Street, W.1; 217, St. Mark Lane, E.C.3.

**J. G. WILBERT, General Manager.**

**LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA:**  
Incorporated by Royal Charter; paid-up capital £700,000.  
Chairman—DUNN, J. H. Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—WILLIAM FANE DE LAS, Esq.  
Office—Circular Quay, Sydney.

**LETTERS OF CREDIT AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE ARE GRANTED** on the branches of this Bank at Sydney, Melbourne, Geelong, Mary-

**THE AGRICULTURAL AND UNITED SERVICE BANK**  
established in India 1833; incorporated by Letters Patent, 1857, Paid-up capital £21,000 sterling. Reserve fund £164,585. Branches at 187 places in India, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements. Drafts and letters of credit are granted by the head office, 27, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

The Bank is authorized to open current accounts, on which interest is allowed, and receive deposits on terms advantageous to depositors, and to discount bills of exchange.

The Bank also takes charge of Government paper, shares, and other securities, and executes all orders relating to their purchase and sale, and draws and remits interest thereon.

Hours of business 10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 2.

**CANADA.—The Union Bank of London, as Agents** for the Bank of Montreal in Canada, hereby give notice that they RECEIVE MONIES for that Institution, for

Montreal	Kington	Ottawa	Port Hope
Quebec	Colbony	Woodstock	Pictou
Toronto	Bellefleur	London	St. John's
Hamilton	Bowmansville	Peterboro'	Perth
Brantford	Georgetown	St. Catharines	Chatham
Brockville	St. Thomas	Simcoe	Conners

London, 9th February, 1887.

**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND THE EAST.**  
 INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.  
 THOMAS ALEX. MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. (Messrs. Sampson, Low, & Co., Ltd.)  
 WILLIAM NICOX, Esq. (late of Messrs W. Nicox and Co., Bombay)  
 Deputy Chairmen.  
 G. U. ADAM, Esq., Managing Director, and Stewart, Esq., Secretary,  
 London Bankers—The City Bank.  
 The Bank is authorized to receive deposits of money in any of the following currencies, and to make advances in any of the following currencies, and to exchange money in any of the following currencies, and to do all such business as may be required for the carrying on of the business of a bank.

As the Bank is a public company, it is required to publish its annual accounts, and to hold a general meeting of shareholders, at his time, the Bank is in the process of preparing its annual accounts for the year ended 31st December 1983. The Bank is also required to publish a statement of affairs, and to hold a general meeting of shareholders, at this time, the Bank is in the process of preparing its statement of affairs for the year ended 31st December 1983. The Bank is also required to publish a statement of affairs, and to hold a general meeting of shareholders, at this time, the Bank is in the process of preparing its statement of affairs for the year ended 31st December 1983.

**BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES**; established by Act of Parliament in 1858, and confirmed by Her Majesty in Council—37, Cannon-street, London. The Board of Directors (**HARVEY LESTER**) of CREDIT, payable on demand, and **WILLIAM MILLIKEN**, Secretary, of the Corporation, at the rate of £100 per year.

Sydney	Brisbane	Albury	Lookly River
Maitland	Ipswich	Nudgee	Darlington
Newcastle	Tewkesbury	Tamworth	
	Victoria		
Melbourne	Kyneton	Ballarat	Beechworth
Geeelong	Castlemaine	Sandhurst	Araucan
	And also at the Bank of New Zealand's Office, Hobart		

Town and Launceston.

It is the intention to negotiate approved Bills of Exchange, and send them for collection, drawn on any of the Australian colonies.

The Royal Bank of Scotland, Stock's Banking Company, the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, the Bank of New South Wales Bank are authorized to grant credits on this Bank at the several cities, towns, and villages in Australia, and to receive the same from the Australian colonies.

By order of the London Board,  
JOHN SIMPSON, Secy.

**NATION BANK OF AUSTRALIA:** London office, 31 Old Broad-street. The Directors are authorized to grant LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS on its branches as under:-

Sydney	Adelaide	South Aus-
Bathurst	Port Adelaide	tralia.
Orange	New South	
Brisbane	Wales.	
Melbourne	Launceston	Von Diemen's
Goulburn	Robert Town	Land.

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the trade is

McEneaney  
Ballarat  
Bendhurst  
Ararat  
Maryborough  
Portland  
Melbourne  
Auckland  
Wellington  
Lyttelton and  
Christchurch  
(Canterbury)  
Dunedin (N.Z.)

Victoria. New Zealand.

These likewise approved bills on the colonies, and send out  
bills for the colonies for which may be obtained on application  
at the offices of the bank.

N.B.—Letters of credit and drafts may also be procured of Messrs.  
Guthrie and Co., of London or India.

By order of the Board,  
J. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

**ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION**; incorporated  
by Royal Charter (paid-up capital, £1,250,000, reserved fund  
£250,000).  
SOLICITORS OF DIRECTORS, 1533-34,  
CHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.  
Deputy Chairman—WILLIAM SOUTHERN, Esq.  
Chairman—WILLIAM SOUTHERN, Esq.

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**NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY (Limited).**

Approved mercantile bills discounted at rates for periods previously introduced.  
Money received at interest on deposits payable at call or at fixed periods.

By order of the Board,  
**RICHARD PRICE,** Secretary,  
Office, 25, Birch-lane, Lombard-street, London, July, 1858.

**DEPOSITS RECEIVED. Advances made.—**  
THE LONDON INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited), 36, Abchurch-lane, allow interest on deposits payable by cheque or cash.

**T**HOMAS' PATENT "GEMERAL" CIGARETTES. Price 60 cents per box of 100 to suit free.

"Thomas'" formed that they are to sell his own brand of Leaf-handles, Man-adopted for sewing,

**TWO large TRAVELING CHESTS for SALE.** 4 ft. long, by 2 ft. wide and deep; iron clamped and bound, recently cost 9 guineas the pair. Will be sold for 75 sh. each. Address H. F. Wentworth-Jermyn north, Westmore-street.

**CROCKFORD'S ATTEMPTOR for SALE** It is adapted to a 50-quart mash tun, newly erected, made a few times. The removal is desired immediately, and it will be sold for little more than the value of the terms. Particulars apply to Messrs. McGlashan & Co., engineers, Quay-yard, Weymouth.

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound into a dark, possibly black, material, which is visible as a vertical strip on the left side. There is no text or other markings on the page.



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## SECOND EDITION.

THE TIMES OFFICE, Monday Morning.

## INDIA.

## THE BOMBAY MAIL.

By the arrival of the Bombay Mail we have received our private correspondence and files of papers from Bombay to the 3d of July.

The following is the letter of our Bombay correspondent:

"BOMBAY, JULY 3.  
"The force commanded by Sir Hugh Rose has obtained another and a crowning victory. The town and fort of Gwalior are recovered, and Scindia is restored to his capital. The rebels who possessed him have fled, a beaten, disorganized, and constantly lessening remnant, before the swords and rifles of his patrons or allies, strewn the country with their corpses, and looting the country with their spoils, of which they had obtained a store-livelihood. With the exception of the victorious operations at Delhi and Lucknow, no success of equal importance has been achieved throughout the war. It is the triumphant conclusion of the Central India campaign, brilliant throughout with daring exploits, with plans ably conceived and gallantly carried out. The men of Saugor, of Jhansi, of Koonch, and of Calpee have crowned their work at Gwalior; and with them, in this their final victory, was to the great satisfaction of all who have traced its toilsome and hitherto fruitless wanderings—the column detached from the Rajpootana field force after the capture of Kotah.

It was on the 20th of last month, a few hours only after the steamer with the English mail on board had sailed, that the first telegram from Sir Hugh Rose, briefly announcing his capture of Gwalior, reached Bombay. Since then other telegrams, with fuller and later information, have come in, and private letters have been received, from all of which combined the various operations may be made out with sufficient general clearness, though the want of plans of the ground and of precision on the part of the letter writers is here and there sensibly apparent to one attempting a description at a distance from the scene of action.

When I closed my last Sir Hugh Rose's 1st brigade was by our latest accounts halted at Indoree, on the Scinde river, waiting for the 2d brigade, which was pressing up from Calpee, where the 5th Fusiliers was to relieve it from Campore. I mentioned also how Smith and Orr were to join to the south of Gwalior and move upwards to the city, and how a force would in all likelihood be moved down from Agra to the fords of the Chambul, or, if necessary, advance beyond the river upon the revolted city. These several movements took place as was anticipated. Sir Hugh's two brigades were completely united by the 15th at Sopowlee, in advance of Indoree—the 1st, still commanded by Brigadier Stuart; the 2d, now under the command of Colonel Napier, of the Bengal Engineers, in place of Stuart, of the 14th Light Dragoons, who had left the force on sick certificate. Orr, advancing from Jhansi on the direct road by Duttah, was joined by Brigadier Smith at Antee on the 15th; and from Agra marched on the 9th for Dholpore, on the Chambul, a column under Colonel Riddell, consisting of about half the 3d Bengal Europeans, the greater part of Meade's Horse, and a field battery. Meanwhile, in the short interval allowed them, the rebels were exerting themselves to strengthen their position morally and physically, in Gwalior. To defend the fort, indeed, they appear, whether from want of time or of spirit, to have made no serious preparations. But they disposed their forces so as to observe and to hold the roads leading upon the city from Indoree, Seepree, and the north, mainly, as we are told, under the direction and personal supervision of the Rane of Jhansi, who, clad in male attire, and attended by a picked and well armed escort, was constantly in the saddle, ubiquitous and untiring. Tania Topee and the Nawab of Banda left the place soon after its capture by their troops, and have made, it is supposed, for Jeypore, seeking the dark chambers of intrigue, and leaving to their female associate the open battle field. But before their departure—immediately, indeed, upon their arrival—they proclaimed as Sovereign of Gwalior the Peshwa Nana Sahib. One Ram Rao Govind, a fraudulent and discarded employe of Scindia, was appointed Prime Minister. Four Zemindars of the country, imprisoned by Scindia for recent turbulence, were released, invested with dresses of honour, and commissioned to repair to their lands, lying between Gwalior and the Chambul, and do their best to oppose the passage of British troops down from Agra. A Minister, called of Justice, was appointed—a Moulvie, formerly in the service of the Nana. But the army was the great difficulty. The rebels from Calpee and the revolted soldiery of the Maharajah were at best but sullenly civil to each other, and were unanimous only in demanding a liberal donation. This request their leaders were disinclined to grant, not merely because they were short of money, but also because they had reason to fear that large numbers of their men would desert even the colours of fanaticism under such hopeless circumstances, if they could only lead their belts with a fair freight of gold mohurs or rupees. Accordingly, by soft words and liberal promises, combined with sounding proclamations and the din and glare of incessant field-days and parades, the rebel chiefs endeavoured to silence their importunate followers. But, as may be supposed, these dusky Pretorians knew their strength, and insisted on the concession of their claims as a condition of further service. It was necessary at all hazards to bid for them, and now the leaders had money in their hands. Among the principal attendants of Scindia in his first visit to Agra, last January (when he came, not as a fugitive, but as a king), was one Amerechund, a man of the Bhatty caste, the chief officer of his treasury. This man now repaid his masters trust by going over to the rebels and giving up to them the treasure, for the safety of which the Maharajah, I conclude, either had not the opportunity or did not think it necessary otherwise to provide. Out of the funds thus obtained, the troops received a sum equivalent to five months' pay,—three as arrears, two as an advance. Then, as was foreseen, desertions became numerous. With or without their arms the mutineers slipped away to seek their villages, and sink, if possible, the soldier in the field labourer or the herdman. Among Scindia's revolted troops the greatest number of the deserters took place. They were scholars in insubordination and mutiny; but the adepts of the old Bengal army and Gwalior Contingent remained, for the most part, to face the coming storm.

"While Sir Hugh's force was still assembling in advance of Indoree Sir Robert Hamilton, present with the army as Governor-General's agent, sent a despatch to Scindia, at Agra, requesting him to move down at once to the Chambul, that he might be in readiness to present himself at Gwalior immediately upon its being occupied by the British, or, perhaps, previously to the assault. Accordingly the Maharajah left, followed Agra on the evening of the 13th with all his followers, escorted by a party of Meade's horse, and reached Dholpore on the 15th. Here he found Colonel Riddell's force encamped, that officer not deeming it advisable to

cross the river unless (as it turned out) he had not occurred) the rebels should present themselves on the further bank. Arrived at Dholpore, the Maharajah was joined by a considerable number of fugitives from Gwalior. On the next day, the 16th, heavy firing was heard to the southward, in the direction of Gwalior, distant 37 miles, and the night did not long follow, when an express arrived from Sir Robert Hamilton announcing the capture of the Moorar Cantonment, the first of the operations against the town and fort of Gwalior. Scindia mounted at once, and still escorted by Captain Meade and his troops, crossed the river, and took the road to the capital.

"We have now to trace the progress of the British columns converging under Smith in the south and Rose in person on the east. The latter, whom we left at Sopowlee on the 15th, broke up his camp at that village on the morning of the 16th, and marched towards Gwalior. Three miles to the eastward of the city and fort, and therefore between them and Sir Hugh's advance, lies the Moorar Cantonment, formerly the head-quarters of the Contingent. On reconnoitering the station Sir Hugh found that it was occupied by the enemy in force. An immediate advance was ordered. The enemy's fire was at first smartly sustained, but the First Brigade turned their left flank, silenced the guns, and drove them through the whole length of the cantonments in rapid rout. Emerging at the other end of the lines on their proper right, the Second Brigade was upon them, and as they fled towards the city, Horse Artillery, cavalry, and infantry followed in hot emulation. For the two former arms the ground was little favourable, but the infantry, advancing in skirmishing order, made play with their rifles, and in one part of the field were engaged, if on a small scale, yet most desperately. A party of the Sepoys had taken refuge from the pursuing Horse Artillery in a deep and narrow nullah, out of which they kept up a fire from their muskets. A company of the 71st came in, and went straight at them. Wyndham Neave, leading the Highlanders, was shot dead at the edge of the ditch, but the next instant his men were down among the rebels, and his death was sternly avenged. Steadily the European bayonet bore down the native tulwar. The wounded Sepoy hugged the fatal steel, to deliver with his failing strength one last cut at his opponent. All that hate and despair could do was done, and in vain. Not a man left the ditch alive. The corpses numbered 43. Of the Highlanders, besides poor Neave, three were killed and five more were severely wounded by sword cuts. No other loss is reported on the English side, and that of the rebels was light. But the Moorar Cantonment was occupied, and, in anticipation of further and complete success, an express was, as I have said, at once despatched to Scindia to bring him down to the scene of action. Meanwhile Brigadier Smith's column—wing 8th Hussars, wing Bombay Lancers, 95th, Bombay 10th Native Infantry, and a Bombay troop of Horse Artillery—joined, as I have said, by Orr and his men of the Hyderabad Contingent, was advancing from Antee, where the junction had taken place. Early on the morning of the 17th the Brigadier was at Kota-ki-Sera, 10 miles from Gwalior, on the little river Oomrar. Beyond this point the road crosses or winds among successive ranges of hills till the plain in which Gwalior lies is attained. Below, and in front of the first of these ranges, the enemy's pickets were observed from Kota-ki-Sera when morning broke. Skirmishing parties of infantry were thrown across the stream, and a squadron of the 8th Hussars followed to reconnoitre, when they were fired upon from a concealed battery. An advance in force was now ordered, the cavalry charged and took the battery of three guns, and the infantry carried and occupied the first range of heights. On our side Lieutenant Kelly, of the 8th, was killed or died from sunstroke, and Crealock, of the 95th, and Anderson, of the Bombay Lancers, were wounded. On the side of the enemy a creditably reported to have fallen no less notable a person than the Rane of Jhansi. Either by the bullet of a rifleman or a fragment of a shell—reports differ on this point, as they are likely to do—this determined and valiant, if cruel and abandoned woman met an end not unfitting her soldierly qualities. Her body was not found; was burnt at once, it is said. The effects which she had saved from the general wreck at Jhansi fell to her rebel confederates.

"On the following day, the 18th, Smith's force remained quiet—only exchanging long shots with the enemy on the next range of heights, whose fire was annoyingly good—waiting to be joined by Sir Hugh Rose. For Sir Hugh seeing that the strong positions of the enemy lay all in front of his subaltern officer, whose force alone might not be sufficient to carry them, determined to join him by a flank march with the greater part of his division. On the 18th, by a circuit of 12 miles to his left, through Kota-ki-Sera, he attained his object. The following morning reconnoissances of the positions of the enemy on their heights were met with smart resistance, and gradually, by the impetuosity of the rebels, were turned into a general action. The whole force advanced to the 80th in skirmishing order on the left, the 71st similarly on the right, the 95th and Bombay 25th and 10th Native Infantry supporting. The 80th took the troublesome guns on the heights opposed to them—the 71st were equally successful. All the high ground cleared, the force appeared at the edge of the plain of Gwalior, about a mile broad. Cavalry and infantry were here in numbers; but, as the Hussars and Bombay Lancers and the infantry skirmishers advanced, they fled in all directions pursued by the cavalry. Here Cornet Mills, of the Lancers, was killed. By 3 in the afternoon, after a running fight of more than five hours, the town of Gwalior was occupied, and the enemy was in full flight, leaving 27 guns in the hands of the victors. Our loss from the enemy has been trifling, though many had suffered severely from the sun. Two other officers, however, than those I have mentioned, were wounded, Colonel Raines and Lieutenant Sexton, of the 95th. On the following day Brigadier Napier, with a flying column of Cavalry and Horse Artillery, went after the fugitives, who were heading towards Kerowly and Jeypore. Other columns watched their flanks. The Brigadier caught them up on that or the following day, took 25 more guns (making 52 in all, five pieces of Scindia), an immense quantity of ammunition, and killed many. "In the field," telegraphs Sir Hugh, "the enemy killed are lying about in every direction." This good service performed by the Brigadier returned to Gwalior on the 23d. Left any considerable body of the fugitives should get as far as Jeypore and be troublesome a force was to leave Nusserebad for that quarter on the 27th. Scindia's faithless treasurer, Amerechund, has been captured, as we learn from Dholpore, on the 20th, by whom does not appear.

"The Maharajah was now to be restored to his recovered capital, and accordingly on the 20th, having arrived in camp the day before, he again took his seat on the Royal cushion attended by Sir Robert Hamilton, Sir Hugh and his staff, and escorted by the 8th Hussars, 14th Light Dragoons, 71st, 80th, and 95th. One mournful event marked the completeness of the day's success. The famous fort of Gwalior was reported to be evacuated, but a shot fired from its walls at the cavalcade proved that it was still occupied. That this was the case had become known during the morning to Lieutenant Rose, of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, stationed at the Kotwale in the town. Finding upon inquiry that the enemy still in

the fort numbered only 10 or 15 men, Rose proposed to Lieutenant Waller, of the same corps, who was with him, to go up with his party of Sepoys and take the place by storm. The other agreed. A blacksmith forced the outer gate for them, and they with their men rushing up forced five gates in succession, and gained the top unharmed. Here they separated their little band of about 20 into two bodies, and while Waller attacked and shot the men who had worked a gun at the assault during their ascent, Rose cut up another small party of the rebels after a desperate hand-to-hand fight. From this encounter he escaped unhurt. But immediately afterwards, while advancing a few paces alone, he was shot through the body from behind the wall by a Pathan—said to have been Rabein Ali, of Bareilly—who, then emerging from his concealment, rushed upon Rose and gave him 10 more wounds with a sword. He then advanced upon Waller and his party, by whom he was shot down. The fort was taken, but poor Rose's wounds proved rapidly fatal, to the very great concern of the whole force, to whom he was known as an excellent officer. I may mention, to avoid confusion, and as Captain Rose, of the Rifles, is, or rather was till lately, with his uncle, that Lieut. Rose was no relation to the General.

"Gwalior thus recaptured, the Central India field force will be broken up, as but for the fall of that town and fortress it would have been after the taking of Calpee. Temporary barracks are being run up, and Brigadier Napier is named as to remain in command. Sir Hugh Rose will return to Poona.

"From Whitlock's column, then, I think, nothing later than the 10th of June, when the General had just succeeded in getting possession, by voluntary surrender, of the persons of Narayan Rao and Madho Rao at Kirwee, of more than 40 guns of various calibres, 2,000 stand of arms, with ammunition, and even the accoutrements and arms of Sepoys, and several pieces of evidence against the Raos on their trial, of which we shall shortly hear. In Behar Um Singh, driven out of the jungles of Jhugpore, betook himself, burning and plundering, to the Ganges, near to Buxar, and is supposed to have crossed into Oude. From this last-named province the principal warlike news is of an action fought by Sir Hope Grant, on the 12th, with the rebels, who had long been massing at Nawabgunge, between the Gogra and the Chooka. The enemy are variously estimated at from 18,000 to 30,000 men, with 18 guns. The fight lasted from daylight till 10. The rebels advanced, as it appears, with unusual determination, bringing their guns into the open, and standing by them till they fell to a man. Four considerable companies of 500 or 600 men are said to have fallen. Our loss is not mentioned otherwise than as trifling. The enemy dispersed, to assemble elsewhere. The Begum, Beni Madho, and the Nana, who is said to be with him, and Feroze Shah, have been unmolested by us. One very troublesome opponent of ours has fallen, however, and by the hand of a native chief. The Moulvie of Lucknow, a name long disagreeable to English ears, attacked for plunder a village belonging to the Hindoo chief of Powanee, near Shahjahanpore. He was resisted, a fight ensued, and "a petty fortress, and an unknown hand" the man who had faced and escaped from the English army at Lucknow faced his death. His head was brought in to Shahjahanpore, and its identity established.

"But the principal item of intelligence from Oude is rather of a civil than of a strictly military character. A proclamation, essentially different to that which of late provoked so much discussion in the two Houses of Parliament, has been issued in Oude. I annex it as promulgated here by the *Bombay Gazette*, having every reason to believe it authentic:—

"The Right Hon. the Governor-General hereby notifies, for the information of all those concerned in the present rebellion, his ultimate views and intentions regarding principles, seconds, and followers engaged in the same, during the past 12 months.

"To all parties immediately concerned in the murder of Christian British subjects, no hope of pardon, on arrest, can be held out; they must pay the forfeit of laws and every civilised country have decreed to a more brutal and gratuitous slaughter of the unprepared, the defenceless, and the innocent; they are out of the pale of humanity, and the magnitude of their offences while they live will ever call aloud for retribution. With these the British Government can make no terms.

"To all those who have offered asylum to refugees or others, being the murderers of Christian British subjects, and known them to have been such, or who have been leading movers against the authority of the British Government, and have persistently acted throughout this rebellion against the constituted paramount power of the land, the Right Hon. the Governor-General can offer only terms of life: their punishment will be proportioned to the offences they have committed against the State. All those who shall surrender on or before the 30th day of September next will have their lives guaranteed to them; after that date they shall continue in arms or in opposition to the Government, their several cases shall be summarily dealt with by the authority into whose hands they may chance to fall, whether civil or military.

"To all others, seconds to principals, zemindars, Sepoys disarmed, fugitives throughout the country, or any person whatsoever in arms against the Government, not setting his own free will and authority, but aiding and abetting some principal, the Right Honourable the Governor-General offers at once a general amnesty. Let them return to their homes and pursue their ordinary avocations, using their best endeavours to maintain peace and quiet. Their estates shall be guaranteed, and a veil of oblivion thrown over the past. Should they, however, still continue to bear arms against the British power, they must bear the consequences of their own acts. The time for clemency will have passed away.

"You will not fail to observe that, *inter alia*, the estates of Zemindars are here guaranteed to them. I forbear to speculate what considerations have caused this change of action, if not of opinion, on the part of the Governor-General. Nor will I do more than merely allude to the discussions that may, or rather inevitably must, hereafter arise out of the unqualified use of the word 'estates' in reference to the annexation of the province and its consequent settlement. For the present pacification of the country the line of conduct laid down by the proclamation may be necessary. We will hope that it may speedily be productive of the end desired.

"In another case, similar in some respects, but dissimilar for the most part, and free from any considerable difficulty attaching to landed estates, an equally forgiving policy has been dictated by the Governor-General. Certain mutinous Sepoys in Behar offered to Mr. Wingfield, Commissioner of Gorakhpore, to bring in the noted rebel Mahomed Hussein, of that district, if favourable conditions were procurable. The Commissioner, applying for instructions to Allahabad, was informed that any Sepoys proved to be concerned in the capture and delivery of the rebel leader were to be assured of life and liberty, on condition of repairing (disarmed, of course), to their homes, and there peaceably remaining, with the proviso, which was to be clearly explained to each of them, that the life of any one of them would be forfeit to the State in the event of his being thereafter proved to have been concerned in the murder of a Christian British subject. Sepoys simply giving themselves up, without any claim upon the Government, such as would be derived from the surrender of a leading rebel, were to be disarmed and dismissed to their homes, without promise of pardon, which, however, would be contingent on subsequent investigation and good conduct. Rebels, not mutineers, surrendering, were to be dismissed at once, with assurance of safety, conditional simply on their quiet behaviour in their respective villages. This, so far as I am aware, is the first instance in which overtures have been made by the revolted soldiery or by the rebel populace to make over to the Government one of their leaders. It will not be the last, if these discriminating and conciliatory conditions are generally made known.

"In this Presidency all is satisfactory. The dis-

armament in Guzerat and in the Southern Mahrattah country proceeds as favourably as could be desired, and piles of swords, daggers, matchlocks, and pistols are lying in the arsenal here, with wall pieces and guns of all light calibres; the whole about to be broken up as old iron. The swift victory that followed on poor Nana's murder has, as Sir Hope Campbell's letter, covered the most turbulently-minded of the Mahrattah chiefs.

"I cannot forbear from mentioning a death of which I have just heard. Digby Neave, of the Civil Service, has succumbed under an amputation rendered necessary by injuries from a wounded bear. Many of us knew him well, and are impressed by the consideration that the same mail takes to England news of the deaths of two fine young men—himself and his brother Wyndham, who fell at Gwalior."

We take the following from the *Bombay Times*:—  
Gwalior.

The recapture of this important city by Sir Hugh Rose's force was announced to us by telegram on the 19th ult., dated Palace of Gwalior, and forms a brilliant termination to the campaign opened on this side of India, and carried with unvarying success through Rajpootana and Central India to the scene of the British victories in the provinces of the Ganges. The march from Calpee to Gwalior seems to have been almost without incident, and was accomplished without a halt until within a day's march of the city. On the morning of the 15th the troops were closing upon the place, and advancing in the direction of the Moorar cantonments, which were found to be occupied by the enemy in considerable force, although the previous reconnoissances had reported them in no strength. His position was soon disclosed, and our troops being thrown into attacking order, with the cavalry and guns on each flank, Her Majesty's 80th and the 25th Native Infantry on the right, and Her Majesty's 71st and the 24th on the left, advanced rapidly upon it, pouring in a tremendous fire and driving the enemy before them. The main body retreated across a bridge on the other side of the cantonments, with all their guns, upon the town itself, distant about four miles. Had Sir Hugh known the locality the seizure of this bridge would have terminated the game. Lightfoot's troop of Horse Artillery contrived, however, to cut off the retreat of a considerable body, driving them along the left of the cantonments, where they encountered the gallant 71st, with whom a severe fight commenced. But though our men were enabled by sickness and the privations of the campaign, and the enemy was composed of the very chivalry of Indian troops, it was soon seen that the Pandys was no match for the British. The Pandys were soon driven off, losing seven men killed, and having a considerable number of wounded. It was here that the brave and promising young Neave fell, while in the act of calling on his men to charge a body of the enemy, who had taken refuge in a building. The Pandys now took up a position about a mile from the cantonments, preparatory to an assault, the enemy occupying all the heights to the south and east of the town and fort. They were computed at 30,000 strong, and were commanded by the Rane of Jhansi, the brother of the late Rane of the infamous Nana. The fort of Gwalior was probably impregnable to any native force, being built after Indian fashion, upon a rock 2,000 yards in length and 300 or 400 wide, and had, in ancient times, the reputation of being the strongest in India. The rock rises abruptly to the height of 300 feet, rendering the fort almost impracticable to a storming party, though it is easily commanded by mortar batteries, placed where the guns of the fort cannot be sufficiently depressed to reach them. The men fighting with a halter round their necks, and the singular disadvantage that there was no way of escape from it when once the entrance was occupied by the besiegers, and the event showed that Pandys had no stomach for holding it under such conditions.

During the night of the 16th, Brigadier Smith, with the 8th Hussars, General Robert Hamilton, and a detachment of the 14th Light Dragoons, debouched on a small plain to the south of the heights occupied by the enemy, who moved out to attack him on the morning of the 17th, headed, it is said, by the Rane of Jhansi in person. We are as yet without particulars of this engagement other than are contained in a brief official telegram to the effect that the Rane was killed, and that Brigadier Smith had captured four guns. The Maharajah Scindia arrived the same morning in Sir Hugh Rose's camp, which was kept under round to turn out at a moment's notice, in consequence of the heavy firing which had been going on in the direction of the fort. On the 18th the same orders were issued, and the firing increasing, the whole force, with the exception of a guard for the camp, composed of a wing of the 3d Europeans and some irregulars, moved by a detour to its left, of about 12 miles, to effect a junction with Brigadier Smith, who had in the meantime been reinforced by the arrival of Orr's brigade, arrested on its march towards the Deccan. The morning of the 19th was spent by Sir Hugh Rose in reconnoitering the enemy's position, from which a fire of round shot, shell, and shrapnel was directed upon the heights in the direction of the fort. The men were now ordered to encamp, the day being too far advanced for the attack, but the attitude of the enemy becoming threatening, the force was ordered under arms, and a general assault made upon his position with the usual result. The only official notice of the affair is a short telegram from Sir Hugh Rose to Lord Elphinstone, dated Palace of Gwalior, 19th June, announcing the capture of the city after an engagement of five hours and a half, the evacuation of the fort, and the pursuit of the rebels by our cavalry and artillery.

From private accounts of the engagement we gather that the enemy occupied a range of heights along our front, in the plain beyond which lay the town of Gwalior, skirting the eastern base of the rock, which constitutes its fortress. The 71st and 80th Regiments advanced in skirmishing order, the 80th on the left, and the 71st on the right, the latter capturing the guns that had been annoying us all the morning, and the 71st advancing with equal gallantry and success on the right. Her Majesty's 95th Regiment and the 10th and 25th Regiments Native Infantry supported both attacking columns, and were ordered to advance in the direction of the fort, on the left of the heights, was held by the enemy's cavalry, drawn up in line covering their guns. The rifles of the 80th soon forced these gentlemen to retire from the neighbourhood of the heights, but having far outstripped their supports, they were unable to push them into the distance. The 95th and 10th, however, with this support, the enemy retreated in all directions, their cavalry not even drawing a sabre. By 3 o'clock the plain was entirely our own, and our soldiers were swarming in the direction of the fort, with the Horse Artillery and Irregular Cavalry, and a wing of the 14th Dragoons, was despatched in pursuit of the enemy; and, to anticipate a little, news reached Gwalior on the 21st that, hemmed in on all sides by pursuing and arresting columns, they were to be placed at places about 20 miles from that city, and scattered to the winds, 25 guns falling into Napier's possession. The town was held on the night of the 19th by the 80th and part of the 10th Regiment, and the next morning the fort was gallantly captured by a score of two men of the 25th Native Infantry, who, in the hands of defenders who had chosen to die there. The Maharajah Scindia re-entered his capital the same day, and the Gwalior campaign terminated. 2,000 men are employed by the Prince in erecting temporary barracks for our troops, the prospect of some repose now rewards these gallant fellows for their toil.

ROHILKHAND.  
The leaders in this revolt are by one perishing, and we have learnt the death of our old enemy the Moulvie of Lucknow, Amudullah Shah, during the last fortnight. It seems that he arrived, with a considerable body of cavalry and some guns, at a place called Powanee, about 16 miles north-east of Shahjahanpore, held by a Rajah whose conduct during the recent disturbance is under investigation by the authorities, and that the gates being shut against him, he commenced an attack upon the place. The Rajah, Jagesh Singh, glad to avail himself of an occasion for showing his present fidelity, led out his force and engaged him in a fight that is stated to have lasted three hours. The Moulvie was sheltered from our bullets to perish at the hands of his country. He fell in the engagement, and, being decapitated by order of Bala Singh, the Rajah's brother, his trunk and head were sent in to Mr. Money, the Commissioner at Shahjahanpore, the respect offering of his chief. Thus has perished

another of the most determined of the rebel leaders of Oude and Rohilkhand.

"The province is now happily affording every indication of a permanent return to quietness. A general breaking up of the rebel horde seems impending, the Mysore Rajah having surrendered to Mr. Hume, and Naran Rao and Madho Rao, two influential men at Beohar. The revenue collections are proceeding so regularly in Bignore, that its treasury is supplying the wants of Meerut, Dehra, and Nynae Tal, while matters are everywhere tending to a return of order and peace. Khan Bahadur Khan of Bareilly and Ismael Khan are supposed to have been present in the engagement in which the Moulvie fell, and Nazim Ali, the Shahi rebel, is wandering about in the Kilporee and Rodeepore pergunnahs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.  
REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE BOMBAY MARKET, FROM THE 20th OF JUNE TO THE 20th OF JULY.

The English mail of the 23d of June, per Peninsula and Oriental Company's steamship Bombay, reached us on the night of the 23d of June, being the quickest passage on record. The fall of rain has continued uninterrupted.

The money-market is easy, and the rates of interest and discount remain unaltered.

EXPORTS.  
Cotton Piece Goods.—A fair amount of business has been transacted in our import market during the past fortnight, the leading shippers at Bombay, Gray and Co., and others, are about an anna lower, and the prices of other goods also show no firmness.

Metals.—There has been little business transacted in any description of these during the fortnight, and the state of the market, generally speaking, is dull.

EXPORTS.  
Cotton.—The prices have not been affected by a large increase to our stock, by the arrival of about 50,000 bales from Broach and Cambay. The market was almost bare of stock, and, but for this increase, we might have expected a rise in the price.

Bleached and Fancy Goods.—Bleached goods are in inquiry and maintain prices.

Cotton Yarns.—Stocks of both male and water twist have been accumulating; dyed yarns are in favour.

Oil.—Rape seed has advanced in price, and is in fact dearer than linseed. Sugar is scarce, and the inquiry for linseed has diminished, and the prices are looking down.

TONGERS.  
The rates of freights, though they have improved a shade, continue unremunerative. We quote 20s. to 25s. for London, and 15s. to 20s. for Liverpool.

EXCHANGE.  
Owing to the uneasiness prevailing in the money-market, and since the arrival of the China mail on the 1st inst., the rates on London have fallen considerably, and are now 1d. to 1d. lower. For China, we quote 4s. to 4 1/2s. per candy.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.  
The following is the letter of our Paris correspondent, dated yesterday (Sunday), 28th July.

I find, in a Lyons newspaper, a statement to the effect that English recruiting agents have been endeavouring to decoy from their colours soldiers of the garrison of that city, who had resisted their incitements and reported them to their officers. It is possible that such reports may have been made by soldiers desirous of gaining credit for their fidelity, but, assuredly, the recruiting agents exist only in the imagination of those trusty *militaires*. It has been so repeatedly and authoritatively stated that foreigners are not only not sought, but are not admitted into the British service, that one might have thought even French provincial papers were by this time aware of the fact.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* replies, rather after date, to some remarks in the *Times* of the 24th July respecting Cherbourg. The article is one of contradiction and assertion rather than of argument or proof, and fails to refute anything that has been advanced by you. It concludes by a defence of the present system in France, by a eulogium of the Emperor, and by a recommendation to you to banish all uneasiness, the harmony between the two Governments being perfect, and no hostility on the part of this one to be apprehended.

M. Trioulet, *Captaine de Frigate*, who served with distinction in the French sailors' land batteries before Sebastopol, is appointed to the command of the steam-corvette *Duchayla*, with instructions to sail without delay for the Red Sea. I am informed that a commissioner extraordinary will proceed with him to Jeddah.

M. Baze, Quæstor of the Legislative Assembly which was dissolved by the *coup d'Etat*, and who escaped to Belgium, was pardoned, some time ago, at the intersection of Jassin, the post of Agen, of which town he is a native. At the time he refused to profit by the pardon, but he now returns to France, and his name is restored to the list of the Agen bar, of which he was a distinguished member.

Letters from Copenhagen speak of irritation produced there by the ill-will of the Frankfort Diet, and of the conviction existing in the minds of Danish politicians that the European Government will not permit Germany to strip Denmark of her independence. The suspension of the general constitution, as far as regarded the Duchies, had been considered quite sufficient, and the proposal made in the Diet to declare it unsatisfactory had surprised every one. It is stated very positively that Denmark will certainly make no further concessions. The presence at Frankfort of the Prince of Augustenburg, the former chief of the Holstein insurrection, and his visit to Gotha and Hanover, have given some umbrage to the Danish Government, which attributes the Diet's resolution to his intrigues.

From Cremona we learn that Sami Pasha, the new Governor of the island, has degraded Seik Effendi, member of the Council, who is accused of having excited the Mohammedan populace to the outrages committed on the 3d July on the corpse of the Greek homicide.

Admiral Rigault de Genouilly has sent to the Minister of Marine, for the Museum of that department, a plan of the forts of the Peiho, executed by an officer of the French fleet.

In the total absence of political news of importance, Cherbourg is the chief topic of conversation. M. Lendé, Mayor of that town, who had been summoned to Paris to concert arrangements with the Government, left again this morning. It is said that he will be named Officer of the Legion of Honour. Admiral Hamelin's departure is still fixed for to-morrow night.

The Marquis d'Antoniini, (who was Neapolitan Ambassador to the Tuileries at the time of the rupture of diplomatic relations with Naples, has just arrived in Paris.)

The last accounts received from the departments inform us that commercial transactions, so long stagnant, are at length gradually reviving. The progress, however, does not respond to the impatience of the merchants and manufacturers, who have for so many months been living on their capital. They will not be satisfied until the former wild speculation is revived, which enriched a few and impoverished thousands. Such a sudden resurrection is not probable, nor is it to be desired. As I lately mentioned, the shopkeepers of Paris have not yet experienced any of the improvement visible in the departments. They are unanimous in declaring that this is the dull season known in Paris since the summer of 1848. The absence of strangers is particularly noticed, and the loss of the large sums usually expended by foreigners at this period of the year is sensibly felt. It is unquestionable that travelling in France has been materially checked by the unnecessary severity introduced into the passport system. The Government papers tell us that travellers have no reason to complain, because the regulations enforced since the attempt of the 14th January are only old orders deemed necessary to revive tyrannical decrees enacted during the worst period of a sanguinary revolution just at the moment when the French Government professes a desire to establish an *entente cordiale* with its neighbours. With respect to the general commerce of the country, it is going through a tedious process of revival, such as is required to restore a building that has fallen to the ground. The ruins must be first removed, and the ground once cleared, the foundation may be again laid, but this demands both time and labour. The bonded stores are beginning to be cleared of the

merchandise with which they were encumbered, and the export merchants are giving the first signal of the improved commercial relations between France and foreign countries. The importation of foreign produce into France has considerably diminished, but the exports are equal to those of the year 1857. Considerable orders have been received from the United States, where the stock of foreign merchandise is nearly exhausted, the merchants there not having supplied themselves since the commercial crisis. Accounts from Mulhouse state that business, although not very active, is nevertheless improving. Prices are well maintained both for cloth and thread. At Rouen all hands are employed, and some manufacturers are unable to execute their orders fast enough. Bolbec handkerchiefs are in considerable demand. There is not much business doing at Lille, the summer purchases being completed. There has been very little speculation in the Paris market this week. There are offers for delivery during the last four months of the year at 53s. the sack of 157 kilogrammes. The large quantity of rain which fell during the last eight days having enabled the millers to work, bakers' flour fell 1/2 a sack. The factors declared on Friday that 2,000 sacks of flour, first quality, would be delivered within 30 days at prices varying from 50s. to 57 1/2 50c, the sack—average price 54f. 46c, and 2,000 sacks to bakers. Wheat has been freely offered during the week at from 26f. 50c. to 29f. 50c. the 120 kilogrammes, according to quality, but there was not much business done. An attempt was made to influence the market on Friday by the circulation of a report that a telegram had been received from Marseilles announcing that the crops in Poland and in Bessarabia are less than a fair average. The report did not produce much effect. Rye is quoted at from 17f. 50c. to 18f. 115 kilogrammes, with heavy rain being in demand at from 17f. 50c. to 19f. the 100 kilogrammes. White oats are rather more scarce, but the price is firm at from 33f. 50c. to 34f. 50c. the 100 kilogrammes. Black oats maintain their price at from 37f. 50c. to 39f. the 150 kilogrammes. The provincial markets are well supplied, and prices are looking down, with the exception of Douai, Lille, Coulemiers, Montoire, where they have risen. Raw silk continues to be much sought for in the districts where it is produced, and a further rise is announced. Silk of good quality is quoted at Aubenas at from 67f. to 70f. the kilogramme. The supply, however, is not equal to the demand. The price of raw silk is likewise well maintained at Marseilles, although business is dull in that town. Levant is quoted at from 40f. to 75f.; Persian, fine quality 45f. to 60f.; ordinary ditto 27f. to 32f.; Salomon, 50f. to 72f.; Messina, 63f. to 72f.; Canton silks, 30f. to 60f. Raw sugar is rising; beet-root, fourth quality, is quoted in Paris at 139f. the 100 kilogrammes, and colonial 136f. There is likewise a demand for refined sugar. Ordinary quality is quoted at from 158f. to 160f. the 100 kilogrammes, and the best quality 167f. to 170f. Prices are likewise rising both at Bordeaux and Nantes. This rise is accounted for by the fact that the quantity of refined sugar exported from France is equal to the quantity of colonial sugar imported. Rape oil is quoted in Paris at 110f. the hectolitre in cask; refined, 118f.; linseed oil, 104f. The price of iron is unchanged at Saint-Dizier. The ironmasters sent a deputation to the Emperor at Plombières. They were well received, and the Emperor listened attentively to a statement of the ironmasters, and promised to take the subject into consideration. The wine stores at Bercy are encumbered with the large consignments daily arriving from the wine-growing districts. There arrived by the Lyons Railway, on Wednesday, 21st July, 2,402 casks and 3,508 half-casks of



FRANCE.

The termination of the great political trial at Palermo, which I announced in my last two letters, suggests to me some observations on the conduct of the proceedings of those who have been connected with it. It is, depending on the 29th of January of this year, it has been continued at long intervals until the 19th of the present month, thus showing that a Neapolitan Minister for Foreign Affairs misinterprets the idea of despatch in urging the trial to public cause. During the whole of this time your respondent has been treated with the utmost courtesy, and has received every facility in ascertaining the facts of the case. There has been no exclusion of any except the accused, and though such treatment could never make any impression on the whole truth, it has made an imperative obligation on the whole truth. The judges who have presided at it have been the President, Dalia (who was Attorney-General at the trial of the unfortunate Bandiera), Ponsi, Baccialupi, Salselli, De Marinis, Tommasolo, Politi, Councils, and Attorney-General Pica.

From Demerara the chief local event of the fortnight was the grand banquet given by the colonists to Governor Wodehouse as a mark of respect and esteem on his return to the colony after an absence of nearly ten months, and as a testimony of the high sense entertained by them of the services rendered by his Excellency in devoting himself so assiduously

major part of the 4,500% allowed him for bounty and expenses. Recruits got no more than they had been getting before—viz., 3% per head: the regular recruiting staff got a little

length, 188 feet; breadth, 31 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; tonnage, 926 76-94ths. The sister vessel for the same company is fast progressing to completion at Messrs. White's yard, taking in her engines at the shears, and from the exertions that are being made it is expected

I enclose my card and address, and am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. A. VIATOR.

the extreme. At Valladolid and other places the people apply the most affectionate epithets to Her Majesty, such as "The mother of the poor," the "Queen of charity," &c.

esteem on his return to the colony after an absence of nearly ten months, and as a testimony of the high sense entertained by them of the services rendered by his Excellency in devoting himself so assiduously

major part of the 4,500*l.* allowed him for bounty and expenses. Recruits got no more than they had been getting before—viz., 3*l.* per head : the regular recruiting staff got a little

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JULY 20. VIATOR.







## AMERICA.

(BY ELECTRIC AND INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.)  
The Africa, Captain Shaw, has arrived, with the New York mails of the 21st ult., and \$668,244. She experienced a gale on the 24th from the east-north-east. The weather was afterwards fine and wind moderate.

The North Star, from Southampton, had arrived on the 26th of June. The Mormons had not returned to their homes. Provo was their rallying point.

Accounts from Mexico report that Guadalupe was about to capitulate to the Constitutionalists. The rival forces were approaching each other.

The siege of Vera Cruz had been abandoned. A consignment of about \$1,000,000, was reported to be on its way from San Luis to Tampico. General Canby had despatched some troops from Tamaulipas to intercept.

The New York Herald states that the United States Minister had been ordered to leave Mexico, and that the British Minister had similar orders, unless a better disposition was exhibited towards British creditors.

The New York Bank statement shows the following figures:—Loans, \$119,164,000; specie, \$38,328,000; circulation, \$7,346,000; and deposits, \$107,101,000. Exchange was firm; the market was not largely supplied. The quotations on London were 94 to 10. There was a little better demand for money.

Stocks were firm. The latest quotations were:—Virginia Sixes, 92; Missouri Sixes, 85; New York Central, 84; New York and Erie, 18; Reading Railroad, 45; Michigan Central, 38; Michigan Southern, 33; Illinois Central, 108; Illinois Central, 87; Milwaukee, 34; Mississippi, 17; Cleveland and Toledo, 36; Illinois Central, 74; Chicago and Rock Island, 76; Galena and Chicago, 89; La Crosse, 51; Delaware and Hudson, 100; Cumberland, 18; Pennsylvania Bonds, 75.

Potatoes steady; pearl rather higher. Cotton had slightly improved in price.

Flour had advanced about 3c. to 10c. Wheat had also advanced 1c. or 2c.

Iron inactive. Shales showed a slight improvement in price, with an upward tendency.

Crude turpentine was rather lower, and spirits of turpentine had risen about 1 cent per gallon. Pork active, in consequence of the demand for Fraser River.

Wheat steady. There was a steady demand for sugar, and prices were well supported.

Tobacco dull. Freighters firmer, with more business.

## LATEST PER THE AFRICA.

As the Africa did not leave New York until the afternoon of the 21st of July, we have received by her the following late intelligence:—

"NEW YORK, JULY 21, 2 P.M.  
The screw steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool, arrived here this morning.

"Our stock market today extremely dull, and prices have a drooping tendency. Shares of Illinois Central Shares have been made at 75; ditto Bonds, 80; New York Central Shares, 85; and Erie, 15 1/2, tight.

"Sterling exchange does firmly at 110. A large business has been done for the Africa.

"Money is abundant, and rates easy. Flour is in very light supply, and prices have advanced this morning 10c. to 15c. per barrel. Wheat is also scarce, and prices to date are nominally 2c. per bushel higher. Indian corn very scarce, and firmer. Provisions are quiet, and steady. Sugars are very firm. Coffee dull.

"CHARLESTON, JULY 20.  
Our cotton market advanced one-eighth to-day, with sales of 1,700 bales.

"NEW ORLEANS, JULY 20.  
Our cotton market has been stiff to-day, but not quotably higher. Sales small. Freight to Liverpool easier.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Africa passed the North Channel, bound for New York, 21st ult.; on the 26th, the Christians, of Dublin; and on the 28th, the Glasgow, bound west.

The Neptune, William F. Storer, Belle of the Ocean, South, & J. J. Boyd, hence; Edmond Brothers, for Marcellus; John Sidney, from New York, via New Haven; and Northland, from Sunderland—At New York.

The Cavalier, from Matanzas for Falmouth, sailed from Boston.

The Courant, from Antwerp, and Norens, from Rotterdam, at Boston.

The Class, hence, at Charleston.

The Augusta, from Bremen, at Baltimore.

The Eastern Queen sailed from Charleston for this port.

The Argos, from New York, for New Orleans, was spoken on the 26th June in lat. 47 long. 48, having lost topmast.

The Empress, from Newcastle, at New York. On the 13th ult., during a dense fog, went ashore near Staten, but was got off on the 18th, after being lighted, leaving.

The Prince Rupert, from Jamaica, for London, was off Cape St. Nicholas on the 18th.

The Houghton, hence, at Bath.

The G. W. Bourne, cleared at Boston, for St. John, New Brunswick, to leave for this port.

The Ohio sailed from Mobile, for Havre, and South Carolina, for Cherbourg.

The Vanguard cleared at Mobile for this port.

The Bay State cleared at New Orleans, for London.

The C. D. Merwin, Rappahannock, Dione, and Gulf Stream for this port, and E. M. Arndt, for Bremen.

## COURT CIRCULAR.

OSBORNE, JULY 21.  
His Royal Highness the Prince Consort and Prince Alfred embarked on board the Victoria and Albert yesterday morning, and went to Portland, attended by Captain the Hon. D. de Ros and Lieutenant Cowell.

Her Majesty, accompanied by her Royal Highnesses Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, embarked at half-past 5 o'clock in the afternoon in the Fairy, and went to the Needles to meet the Victoria and Albert on their return.

The Prince Consort returned with Her Majesty to Osborne at half-past 8 o'clock.

The Queen held a Privy Council to-day at Osborne, which was attended by Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Hardwicke, Mr. Secretary Walpole, the Earl of Malmesbury, General Peel, Sir F. Pollock, Mr. Justice Mansfield, the Marquis of Exeter, Earl de La Warr, and the Duke of Devonshire.

At the Council Chamber was ordered to be procured from this day, Monday, the 24th of August, till Tuesday, the 19th of October.

The Royal Speech for closing the present session of Parliament was approved.

The Hon. W. Bathurst was Clerk of the Council in Waiting.

The Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Right Hon. S. Walpole, and the Marquis of Salisbury had audiences of Her Majesty.

A vacant audience was given to the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Exeter, Earl de La Warr, and the Duke of Devonshire.

The Marquis of Salisbury had an audience of Her Majesty, to which his Excellency was introduced by the Earl of Malmesbury, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Gordon, Minister at Hanover, had also an audience of the Queen, introduced by the Earl of Malmesbury.

Captain Knipe was presented to Her Majesty by the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, to present addresses of congratulation from St. Helena on the marriage of the Princess Royal.

Her Majesty gave yesterday the annual fete, in honour of the Prince Consort's birthday, to the seamen of the Royal yacht, the detachment of troops stationed at East Cowes, the Trinity-house men and coast-guard stationed at East Cowes, and the labourers and workmen employed on the Osborne Estate.

Dinner was laid in marquees on the lawn for about 500 persons, who sat down at 3 o'clock.

Her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, and the whole of the Royal Family now at Osborne were present and remained till 7 o'clock. Dancing and rural games took place, and were kept up till Her Majesty's departure.

The bands of the Royal Marines and the 10th Regiment played during the afternoon.

General Peel remained after the Council yesterday on a visit to the Queen.

The Dean of Christchurch and Dr. Acland also arrived on a visit. Her Majesty's dinner party also included Colonel the Hon. Sir C. and Lady Plims, Miss Plims, Miss Knollys, and Lieutenant-Colonel Haygarth, Scots Fusilier

## MUSIC.

If the part of Don Giovanni is to be undertaken by a gentleman with a tenor voice, considerable alterations in the music are absolutely required. Between a basso cantante and a tenor there is as much difference as between a contralto and a soprano; and to expect either to execute what is set down for the other without change or modification is to ask for an impossibility. The experiment made on Thursday night, and repeated on Saturday, at the Royal Italian Opera, was by no means new; but for some cause or other it has raised a storm of indignation in certain quarters. Last night we have thought it had never been tried before. When Garcia, the Mario of his day, appeared as Don Giovanni (at Her Majesty's Theatre, in 1824), there was no such outcry; and when our own Brahms essayed the character (10 years later, at Drury-lane) it was very generally made a ground of objection that, considering his voice was a tenor, he had adhered too strictly to the text to accommodate his peculiar capabilities. Note further that 1840, at the Princess's Theatre, our musical readers will perhaps have borne in mind that even Mr. W. Harrison solicited the indulgence of the public as the hero of Mozart's great opera. Thus to say nothing of the Italian Donzelli and the French Nourrit—predecessors were not wanting for a step to which we are now about to tread. The Royal Italian Opera was urged by reasonableness with the interest of the greatest artist of all opera, the most reliable source of profit—no representation of the chief personage since Signor Tamburini (nor even Signor Tamburini in his later days) has been allowed to pass muster.

It is not need scarcely insist that Signor Mario, and Belletti, first-rate artists as they are known to be, nevertheless failed—like Signors Fornasari and Coletti, Herr Fischer, Mr. Balfe, Signor Bassini, Signor Benvenuto, and every other performer, with the single exception of Signor Tamburini, who has risked the attempt during the last quarter of a century. Influenced by the same considerations, the managers have carried out a scheme for several years in contemplation, and once more presented Don Giovanni in a manner which could not fail in a great measure to injure Mozart's music, and was likely to elicit a protest from those classical judges who regard the tenor as the only voice for the part.

Costa, musical director, and conductor, who is in danger the high reputation he enjoys in this country, and full, moreover, of a just reverence for the greatest composition of the greatest of masters, declined to accept the task of remodelling what Mozart had written. It consequently devolved on Signor Mario, a professor of singing. This gentleman, probably not to be taken as little compensation as if he had been merely called upon to remodel one of the operas of his compatriot, Signor Verdi, and to judge by the result, would have been far more advantageously employed in such a task. The appropriation excited may therefore, perhaps, be attributed to the manager, who has been rather in the score of Don Giovanni have been made rather than to the mere fact of the music being tampered with to suit the emergency.

The principal difficulty with which Signor Mario had to contend was the transposition of airs and duets from one key to another, about which there has been some discussion, as any one acquainted with music must be well aware, this very simple process could have been effected without assistance by the copyist. Signor Mario had to construct anew the majority of the recitatives, and which demanded a still larger amount of judgment, to patch up fragments of recitatives, and occasionally even the parts allotted to Don Giovanni in the concerted music, so as to make them fit the convenience of a tenor voice. Not in both instances we regret to say he has shown very little tact, and still less musical experience. The recitatives (based, of course, upon the original harmony) seem to us to be full of faults, and the music which is called "recitativo parlante" sounds unnatural and forced. This in an Italian (a composer of operas too) was strange. Less so the signal failure which has accompanied the other and graver part of his undertaking. Not to multiply examples, the quartet, "Non ti fidar, o misera" (Act I.), which Don Giovanni has continually to sing in union with the two ladies, and the infante, while the *terzetto* at the balcony, "Ah, che ingratum!" (Act II.), fares even worse. The alteration of the lower and higher registers of the voice, in those phrases of the *terzetto* which foreshadow the coming scene, is not only singular but anti-musical to the last degree. Another instance of extreme bad taste is shown in the *duetto* between Zerlina and Don Giovanni, where the latter echoes the musical sentences of the former, the poetical meaning of which appears altogether to have escaped Signor Mario. The duet, "La ci darem," he, being himself transposed, thus loses its original meaning, and has been otherwise treated in way not only unnecessary but wholly indefensible. In the last movement, "Andiamo andiamo bene," the voice parts are reversed, so that instead of singing in unison with the two ladies, the infante, while the *terzetto* at the balcony, "Ah, che ingratum!" (Act II.), fares even worse. The alteration of the lower and higher registers of the voice, in those phrases of the *terzetto* which foreshadow the coming scene, is not only singular but anti-musical to the last degree.

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once in *medias res*, either Signor Mario or Don Giovanni is not what their experience would render it, or it can hardly succeed in justifying the sacrifice. It has been made to afford the musical part an opportunity of witnessing it. We are aware that Signor Mario is rarely at his ease in a new part, but he has become thoroughly familiar with it; and we are not at all surprised that a sense of the great responsibility attached to his present essay went far to constrain his movements and otherwise to exert an unfavourable influence on his performance. At present he is not the gay reckless nonchalant to whom all considerations are indifferent while engaged in the pursuit of his own gratification. Dressed in his full costume, he looked magnificently—his might have been expected; and his love-making to Zerlina was as elegant and full of feeling as his reception of the guests in the ballroom scene was graceful and dignified. His acting, too, in the quartet (Act I.), where Don Giovanni attempts to persuade Donna Anna and her confidante, the Countess, to consent to his seduction, was as elegant and full of feeling as his reception of the guests in the ballroom scene was graceful and dignified. His acting, too, in the quartet (Act I.), where Don Giovanni attempts to persuade Donna Anna and her confidante, the Countess, to consent to his seduction, was as elegant and full of feeling as his reception of the guests in the ballroom scene was graceful and dignified.

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## THEATRES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Reed certainly do not take advantage of the novelty they have acquired by the representation of town of all important companies. Though the Gallery of Illustration is crowded every evening, their popular "entertainers" are so far from relaxing in their exertions, that their season approaches its close they vary their performance by the introduction of new characters and new songs. A flowing, young, and fresh from the Uni. variety, who sedulously, though not successfully, cultivates moustache, and hopes to shine in London by the adoption of the Horatian "nil admirari," is a fresh specimen of the puppy breed, with a generic defect in the "R," but with youthful attributes that distinguish him from his full-grown predecessors. Moreover, he is clearly good-humoured in the way of his frolics, and his characteristic Mrs. Reed, who is a very fair song, descriptive of a fashionable life, and entitled, "The Right thing to do," which the hopeful young sings to oblige "Weed," greatly increases his effectiveness. Another new personage likewise sustained by Mrs. Reed is a wild country girl, who is a dishonoured sweetheart, resembling in subject the once popular comic song, "He was such a nice young man." The great feature of Mrs. Reed's impersonations is their uniform taste and elegance. However low the station of the assumed character may be, she always contrives, with the exception of the metropolis, and sings a ditty which is a dishonoured sweetheart, resembling in subject the once popular comic song, "He was such a nice young man." The great feature of Mrs. Reed's impersonations is their uniform taste and elegance. 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