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TO MARKET GARDENERS.—Ten acres
GROUND, abundantly stocked with fruit trees, enclosed by
walls, and planted with vines, &c., situated close to the
Stabling Grounds, &c., situate close to the Railway Station at
Woolwich, near Deptford, Kent; apply to Mr. Abraham,
auctioneer and land agent, Twickenham Road, London.
TO GREENGROCERS AND OTHERS.—
To LET, with immediate possession, an extensive
dwelling house, containing six rooms, coal cellar, and kitchen
and taxes very low, including stabling, out-rooms, &c. Potable
water from a well, and a large garden, with many fruit trees.
For further particulars apply to Mr. F. G. Johns, house agent
Victoria Mansions, 10, Upper Portland Street, London W.

FOOD-STREET, elegantly situated between Greenwich
and Goldsmith streets.—EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSE PREMISES
to BE LET. Apply to Mr. Jones, 27, Milk-street, Chancery, E.C.

FOR A HOUSE TO RESIDE IN.—A
containing eight rooms, rent £25 per annum, and a garden
suitable for a school, containing 12 rooms; rent £50. Apply
to Mr. Jones, 27, Milk-street, Chancery, E.C.

BEECHESIDE, near Woolf-street.—Nos. 17,
121, and 122, to be LET upon a Repairing or Building Lease
Frontage about 60 feet. Apply to Mr. Jones, 27, Milk-street, Chancery, E.C.

SURBITON (near to).—To BE LET OR SOLD
HOUSES in Woodside-terrace, Toward : four both, three
single, all new, and in good repair. Apply to Messrs. Norman,
or W. L. Taylor, & Danvers, in

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SIX room and domestic offices, situated in a dire line from new opening, Queen's park, South Kensington, one mile from Hyde Park, and 10 minutes from the City. Rent and rates moderate.

BAYSWATER.—In the Vicinity of Kensington.—To be LET, furnished, a comfortable HOUSE, containing nine rooms, and a bathroom, with two garages, a week. Apply to Kildare-rose, Westlaine-grove.

HARROW.—Education.—To be LET, a HOUSE close to the school and church, exactly adapted for a schoolmaster's residence, with a large garden, and a small outbuilding. For sitting, nine bed rooms, spacious garden. Apply by letter to Mr. J. W. B. Smith, 10, St. John's-street, Harrow.

ST. JOHN'S-WOOD.—To be LET, furnished a small semi-detached VILLA, containing five bed rooms, a dressing room, two sitting rooms, two water-rooms, good domestic offices, and a bathroom. Apply to Mr. J. W. B. Smith, 10, St. John's-street, Harrow.

PADDINGTON.—Bristol-gardens and St. John's street, near the Victoria Station, a large and commodious, elegant and elegant RESIDENCE, with double frontages and a garden, containing 12 rooms, and a bathroom, and a garden, £50, £25, and £70 per annum. Apply, with office, to Mrs. J. Clifford, Victoria-bldg., Paddington.

REGATE.—Desirable stone-built RESIDENCE in the Regent's Park, comprising the most extensive view of the city, and containing drawing, dining, and breakfast rooms, a large library, and a billiard room, and a garden, detached stable and coach-house. For cards to view apply to Mr. J. W. B. Smith, 10, St. John's-street, Harrow.

RYDESLAKE OF WIGHT.—To be LET, for 8 or 10 weeks at a very reasonable rent, a gentleman's RESIDENCE, standing up to date, with a large garden, and a small outbuilding; coach-houses and four stall stable. For terms and view apply to Edward Martin and Son, house and estate agents, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

WEST-END, Hampstead.—A detached HOUSE, standing in its own grounds, to be LET Furnished, for a single person, or two persons, at a very reasonable rate. Regent's park. Stabling for four horses; eight bed rooms, and a large bathroom. Rent four guineas per week.—C. C. Post-off, H. 22, W. 1.

FOREST-HILL, 525, a year.—A very convenient seven-room HOUSE, with garden, bath and good water supply, and a large garden, to be LET, for a single person, South-road, Forest-Hill, also, a superior eight-roomed HOUSE, with garden, bath and good water supply. Apply to J. Brewer, 105, Upper Thames-street, E.C. 3.

SYDENHAM.—To be LET, for a few weeks, a pleasant and commodious semi-detached RESIDENCE, within a few minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, and a few minutes' walk to the Crystal Palace grounds. Drawing and dining rooms, five bedrooms, and a bathroom. For terms apply to Messrs. Church-mendham, Sydenham, S.E.

RICHMOND.—To be LET, Furnished, for two or three persons, a very pleasant and commodious detached house, with its own grounds of seven acres, making up 13 beds, with good stable and coach-houses and use of cow, &c. To a quiet family would be a most desirable and pleasant home. Apply to Messrs. Church-mendham, Sydenham, S.E.

TO LET WITH A LARGE generalist's Wisteria tree, a large lawn, and a detached garage. The RESIDENCE on this estate, at a low rent. The house contains five bedrooms, two bathrooms, a large kitchen, a minute parlour, a study, a billiard room, a large front minute parlour of Kensington Palace and Hyde-park. Apply Mr. B. J. GARDNER, 20, Stock Exchange Buildings, London E.C. 6.

GLOUCESTER TERRACE. Hyde-park, a man, having left grounds for the East, desires to LET his HOUSE in the above terrace for the unexpired term of his lease, which expires on the 1st January 1907. Rent £160 per annum. Apply to Boyce, Bryden, and Co., 10, Abchurch Lane, London E.C. 4.

IN HIGH HOLBORN.—A MILLINERY BUNESS, established 13 years, returning 21,800 net per annum. person who can take possession during the present month may purchase the business and stock for £1,000. Apply to Messrs. Stock option ticket. Address E. J. care of Mr. Gardner, 20, Stock Exchange Buildings, London E.C. 6.

DORKING (three miles from the town off—) TO LET, up to Michaelmas next, with immediate possession, a FINE HOUSE, containing 10 rooms, with a large garden, containing entrance-hall, dining and drawing rooms, water-colour, marble, and the usual domestic offices, and making up eight bed-rooms; also a large bathroom, and a billiard room. Water and Gas, estate agents, auctioneers, &c., Dorking.

KENSINGTON.—To be LET, on Earl's-trace Road, a convenient DWELLING HOUSE, containing 15 rooms, with a large garden, and a detached garage. Rent £100 per year above the usual amount 10 rooms, &c., rent £50; one central night room, at £40; and another at £30. Apply to Mr. Barclay

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RUSSEX.—TO LET. Furnished, from the 1st of October, a comfortable house of six bedrooms, within 10 minutes' walk of the sea, air particularly mild. The house has a large garden, with lawn, tennis ground, kitchen garden and peony grounds. The house is well furnished, contains three sitting rooms, five bed rooms, two dressing rooms, bathroom, wash room, and a large kitchen. Apply to Messrs. R. & J. Russell, 16, Upper Portland Street, London, W., or to Mr. Thomas, Hakon's Hotel, Dover street.

CABBY FARM LODGE, Near Finchley road, N. 4 miles from London. A new and comfortable house of eight rooms, with central heating, electric light, and suitable offices, to be LET on long lease, half-mile beyond the Regent's park, and near Belsize Park Station. The house is built of brick, and finished in the Old English style, placed on an elevated site, with a fine view of the city. The garden is extensive, and contains beautiful lawns and flower gardens, with conservatory, hot and cold houses, forcing pit, kitchen garden, cottage for gardener, and coach house, all in excellent condition. The house is finished with floor cover. Apply for cards and particulars to Messrs. BUILDERS, 17, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

BREWERY, Staffordshire.—To be SOLD. A first-class brewery, situated in a healthy district, with a water course, an old established company BREWERY, with ample accommodation for 100,000 gallons per week, and situate in a populous manufacturing town. The plant and utensils two copper, six cylinder mash-tun, wort refrigerator, and four steam engines, and other apparatus complete. The business annual, which may be considerably increased, the situation being

DELIGHTFULLY situate detached **VILLA** QUENBY.—To Families from India, Natives and Gentlemen, a beautiful Residence.—To BE LET, for the summer months, or the Lease, Furniture, &c., for Sale, within three miles west of Leicester, a most beautiful and comfortable detached house, called CHALIST, standing in its own ground (enclosed), with beautiful shrubberies, aviary, falconry, graperies, summer-houses, double Chinese, three-stall stable, lawn and croquet ground, and grounds of 100 acres, with a large and commodious dairy, and a large and airy Alderney cow, and a small flock of sheep, with plate-glass doors to lawn, dining room opening on lawn, fine parlour, library, billiard and card room, a double bed and dressing room, the bathing room, and every appurtenance of a first class residence. For particulars and terms apply to E. T. Smith, Drury Theatre.

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, and the overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

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RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

BRISTOL AND EXETER.
Report of the directors states that the co-

between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard. The promise of local traffic on this short extension is, however, not so manifest, as to insure its adoption at an early period on its own merits and as a separate undertaking. It will not be sufficient to induce the adoption of such an extension, until the objects of the main line are secured. To effect the objects on which the final success of this great enterprise depends, and to secure the prosecution of the works with the least vigour, the shareholders of the Chicago and Atlantic, may be given the right to cancel one-fifth of his consolidated stock, and to receive for such cancelled stock a like amount of 7 per cent. debentures, redeemable at par on the 1st of October 1867, upon condition of his subscribing for an equal amount of 7 per cent. debentures, redeemable at par on the 1st of October, 1862; these latter to be paid in money at the rate of 100 dollars for each debenture, by four instalments of 250 each. The 7 per cent. debenture capital of the company ranks immediately after the company's debentures. The 10 per cent. coupon will be attached to them, payable half-yearly.

SALISBURY AND YEOVILL.

The half-yearly meeting of the company was held yesterday at the office, Leadenhall-street, Mr. Chapman in the chair.

Mr. H. W. Notman, the secretary, read the report, an abstract of which has appeared in *The Times*.

On the motion of the CHAIRMEN, seconded by Captain MANOLES, M.P., the report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. H. W. Notman then proposed that the report should be opened to Gillingham.

The CHAIRMEN said, he hoped the line would be opened in the summer of 1867, and that there would be no misunderstanding between the Great Western and South-Western Railway Companies respecting the approach to Salisbury from Gillingham. Nonetheless, he was sorry that the delay would be the cause of some delay to the works on the South Western Company's junction line at Salisbury. He believed, however, that the latter company would be able to complete the line in the summer, and by that time the Yeovill line would be ready for opening to Gillingham, so that by means of the junction line mentioned there would be continuous line from the latter place to London.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the

Chairman and Directors.

NEWCASTLE AND CARLISLE.

The directors of this railway have declared an intermediate dividend of 2½d. per share, in proportion for the quarter-shares and sixtenths, for the half-year ending the 30th of June last, payable on the 3d of September. The holders of the preference shares will receive 10s. 6d. per share, while the next preference dividend is payable.

AMBERGATE, NOTTINGHAM, AND BOSTON.

The directors state in their report that this undertaking, in common with others of similar character, has suffered from the depression of the cotton affairs caused by the convulsion of 1857, and that the development of traffic looked for upon the opening of the new line and station has not yet been sufficient to meet the expenses of the maintenance of a revival of trade now exists, and they feel little doubt of a gradual improvement in the profits of the company. The accounts for the construction of the line, station, and buildings, and the purchase of the iron railway, receipts not being now liable to toll and station-ent show an improvement of 2,500*l.*; but the increased interest paid on the loan of 1857, and the increased cost of the annual receipts, and the difference in the balance brought forward this time last year (250*l.*), prevent the directors proposing a share of the amount then paid—25*l.* per share, the warrants for which will be issued on the 23rd inst.

RAILWAYS.

Miles open.

	Total, 1852.	Total, 1853.
Edinburgh and Glasgow, Aug. 7	233	2,779
North Staffordshire, Aug. 1	233	9,308
London and North-Western, Aug. 15	638½	65,418
London and North-Western, Aug. 15	638½	70,601
Great Western, Aug. 15	496	36,449
London and North-Western, Aug. 15	638½	17,680
Manchester and Lincoln, Aug. 15	179½	10,528

PROVINCIAL STOCK-EXCHANGES.

LIVERPOOL, 18th.—Irish Caledonia, 67½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 97, 91c; London and North-Western, 90½; Manchester, Glasgow and London, 90½; Great Western, 90½; South-Eastern, 70½.—Grand Trunk of Canada, 38½; Great Western of Ireland, 38½.

MANCHESTER, 18th.—A good deal of business was done at auction yesterday, the principal items being as follows:

Woolen Cloth—Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire, 93½—Great Western of Ireland, 38½; London and North-Western, 90½; Manchester, Glasgow and London, 90½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 97; South-Eastern, 70½.—Grand Trunk of Canada, 38½.

Hemp—Blackburn, class B, per cent., 28½.—Grand Trunk of Canada, 56½.

Cotton Cloth—Lancashire, 100½; Birmingham, 100½.

Rail Exchange Billings, 161½.—Grand Trunk of Canada Dividend 100.

BIRMINGHAM, 18th.—Prices have been about the same as yesterday, but business continues very quiet during the closing portion of the week.

Woolen Cloth—Birmingham, 100½; Manchester, Glasgow and London, 90½; London and North-Western, 90½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 97; South-Eastern, 70½.—Grand Trunk of Canada, 38½.

Hemp—Blackburn, class B, per cent., 28½.

LEEDS, 18th.—The share-market has rather improved to-day. The sales have been at the following prices:—Midland, 90½; York, 90½; North-Eastern, 90½.

THE CHARGES AT KILLARNEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In reference to the letter you have published concerning alleged over-charges at the Lake Hotel, Killarney, I beg to inform you that it is entirely untrue.

An English Clergyman's complaint that his bill for a day to the Gap of Dunloe and through the Lakes amounted to £100, and that he had paid no more than £10 for the Gap, and 10s. for two ponies from the Gap, to the boat-

"For miles and miles, Sir, he has responded to have that the Gap is about eight miles from the Lake Hotel. I saw for which he paid it had, therefore, to travel 10 miles. The ponies, for which he paid 10s.—i. e., 5s. each, had also the same distance to travel. I have, therefore, to travel 10 miles through the Gap and back—making 24 miles. I am sure you will not consider the postboy overpaid for 2s. 6d., nor the horse for 10s. and the driver for 10s. 6d."

The charge for the boat, 6s., and 2s. 6d. for the dinners of two men, is payment for rowing about 21 miles.—i. e., 12 miles to meet the tourist, and 9 miles to take him to his home. The bugler, whose charge is 5s., is also the guide. It is a small sum to pay for usually a large amount of enjoyment to most tourists. I have, therefore, to travel 24 miles out-of-the-way that I do not believe it would have been made at any other hotel in the locality: it is a discreditable thing to meet the tourist at the hotel and to have to travel 24 miles to meet him."

I dare not trespass on your space, but I think I could easily show that the charges at Killarney are less than they are at any other place of attraction for tourism in the kingdom."

At the present moment, when so much real service may be rendered to Ireland by the introduction of a free intercourse between the two countries, it is very essential that tourists should be correctly informed, which I humbly venture to think I have done. I am, Sir, very respectfully, concerning the charges complained of by "An English Clerk,"

Yours faithful servant,
S. C. H.

BRIGHTON, COLUMBIA. The discovery of gold in British Columbia excites a vast impetus to the growth of our power on the western side of the continent, and will

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lent crops and large stocks of cattle have, it is said, been raised by the missionaries near the Canadian border. The principal crops are wheat, corn, and hay, and the principal stock-raising is done by the missionaries. However, grain and vegetables have been produced at Fort Hall, and cattle thrive without the necessity of being housed in winter. A market for the timber will eventually spring up in the Pacific, and there is abundance of water-power for the lumbering industry. The Fraser and other rivers abound in salmon, sturgeon, cod, carp, sole, flounders, perch, herring, and eels, as well as crabs, oysters, and other shell-fish. The elk, the deer, antelope, bears, wolves, foxes, muskrats, and martens abound in great numbers. In the spring and autumn the rivers are alive with geese, ducks, and other waterfowl.

Canadian News.

price paid by the Bank to the public for the priv-
 Government at its own proper peril, whether the
 law or left us at present to be exercised by

SECOND EDITION.

THE TIMES OFFICE, Thursday Morning.

INDIA.

By the arrival of the Bombay mail we have received our private correspondence and files of papers from Bombay to the 19th July.

The following is the letter of our Bombay correspondent:—

BOMBAY, JULY 19.

With Sir Hope Grant's action at Nawabganj, and the capture of Gwalior by Sir Hugh Rose, active operations on any considerable scale seem to have come to an end, whether owing to the rainy season now generally set in throughout India, or to the exhaustion and dispersion of the mutineers and rebels. For the first time I think since the commencement of the insurrection a mail leaves Bombay without tidings of a single fresh engagement—if I except a little fight, which I have this morning heard as having taken place on the 5th between Rateray's Sikhs and some of the Jangpore rattle, at a place called Kusma, near Sheergotry, with the usual result to the latter.

Intelligence from Oude comes down to the 6th of the month. At that date the troops at Lucknow and elsewhere were being employed hutting themselves for the rains, which had just set in. Part of Grant's column appears to have returned to the capital, but cover for 3,000 men was being hastily thrown up at Nawabganj, the scene of its recent victory. The effect of that well-fought action has been to clear the whole country between Lucknow and the Gogra. The beaten rebels crossed the river, and proceeded probably northwards, to join the Begum at the fort of Boudou, now the gathering place of the disaffected. At this place are collected the Begum, her son, Birjis Kadr, now self-styled Ikbal Shah, King of Oude, and Mucoom Khan, the Begum's paramour, constituted Prime Minister of the new Sovereign, with a string of high-sounding titles. At other points to the north of Lucknow are Lakher Shah and Feroze Shah, fugitive Princes of Delhi, and a Moulvie recently elected fill the place of our old enemy, who, as I mentioned in my last letter, was slain in attacking a village belonging to the Rajah of Porewara. In some groves of trees near Mohunpore his own opponent was said to be encamped with 1,800 cavalry, 5,000 infantry, and three guns, breathing vengeance against the slayer of his predecessor. To the southward of the capital Beni Mahdo Singh, as before at Poorwa, threatening the Cawnpore road at Onao, which has been strengthened sufficiently to defy him. To the eastward, in his castle, near Fyzabad, Shahrang, by name Mann Singh, is still besieged by Melindie Hoosain, with a rabble of 15,000 men. Khan Bahadur, Khan of Bareilly, the ruffian unpardonable and unpardonable, was, when last heard of, at Baryat in a state of great destitution. At Lucknow the great military works designed by Colonel Napier, of the Bengal Engineers, were progressing under the superintendence of Major Crommelin, Chief Engineer of Oude. Their nature and extent are well described in a letter from Lucknow, dated the 28th of last month, which I extract from one of the local papers, and which may be readily followed by reference to a plan of the city. The names of the various posts will recall the desperate struggles of the imprisoned garrison, of the relieving forces, and of the final all-conquering army.

"The city of Lucknow, from its vast extent, and from the absence of any very prominent features of the ground on which it stands, must always remain difficult to control, except by a large body of troops. This difficulty may be greatly diminished by establishing a sufficient number of military posts, by clearing such spaces round the posts on their lines of communication with the open country, as will render them at all times accessible by opening broad streets through the city, and practicable roads through and round the suburbs, so that troops may move rapidly in any direction. The city is situated on an incline, descending towards the Gogra; the lines of the Residency and of the open country, called the Muech Bhawan, are more elevated than the other parts surrounding them, and are surrounded from the high edge of the incline which stretches round the south side of the city. The drainage between them falls into the Gogra near the iron bridge. The height of the buildings is so great compared to the nature of the ground, that the latter is only discernible on close examination. The point which gives the nearest approach to a command over the city is the old Fort or Muech Bhawan, in close proximity to which is the great Imambara, which affords most excellent shelter for troops. It is here our principal post will be maintained, for it commands completely the stone bridge, and greatly influences the communication with the iron bridge. Our second post is at the iron bridge, and the third will be built on the site of the late Residency. These to be connected by outposts at Allee Meekes Khan's house and the Moosa Bagh, to connect the Muech Bhawan with the strong pickets in the Muech Bhawan. The Jumna Bagh appears to offer no military position, though the shelter of a few buildings there is convenient for the present, but it will be found expedient to clear away the whole of them, leaving merely the highly ornamental gateways, and laying out the ground surrounding the great mosque, in walks and gardens for the use of the garrison in the Muech Bhawan, avoiding to construct or leave any cover that would be injurious to it. All suburbs and cover lying on the banks of the river, which would intercept the free march of troops from the Muech Bhawan to the Moosa Bagh, is now being swept away. The second post, as already mentioned, lies between the iron bridge, which is connected with the Muech Bhawan by strong pickets, a little labour converting an existing hollow into a covered way for a considerable part of the distance. The post at the Residency, which is not yet completed, will maintain the communication between the bridges and the Muech Bhawan. An explanation of the plan of the city is now being cleared round it, and the following roads are being constructed radiating from it through the city:—

"No. 1. To the Chalk Bagh-bridge.
"No. 2. To the Taluk Bagh-bridge.
"No. 3. To the Muech Bhawan, and from there to Sandeloh.
"No. 4. Iron bridge runs into No. 1.
"No. 5. Stone bridge to cantonment at Murrian.
"No. 6. From Chalk Bagh to the cantonment at Murrian.
"No. 7. From Chalk Bagh to the Taluk Bagh, thence to the Moosa Bagh.
"These will form the grand military lines of road, perfecting the communication to, from, through, and with our system of fortified posts.
"The palaces of Feroze Bagh, the Chutter Munnell and the Kaiser Bagh, together with the range of palaces stretching from the Kaiser Bagh to Bank's house, form the main barracks for our troops. The part of the city lying immediately south of them, and almost in ruins, will be cleared away. Every building and garden enclosure not required for the use of our troops which exists between the Muech Bhawan and the Gogra will also be cleared away. All bridges over the canal destroyed and damaged by the enemy are being rebuilt and repaired as far as possible.
"The following, already made or in course of construction, will form our civil lines of roads, all communicating directly or indirectly with the military:—
"No. 1. From Kaiser Bagh to Chalk Bagh.
"No. 2. Ditto to Taluk Bagh.
"No. 3. Ditto to Sandeloh-bridge.
"No. 4. From a point south of Kaiser Bagh to Surraz, gunje and Sandeloh.
"No. 5. From Civil Durg to the Sandeloh-bridge.
"No. 6. From Muech Bhawan in rear of the Residency to Kaiser Bagh, continued to Bank's house. This last to form the boundary between the civil and military lines.
"The Martineau and Dilkoosa are also used as outposts on the east side. Thus our troops will occupy cantonments altogether seven miles in extent, from the entrance outposts from east to west, in the centre of which are the three permanent fortified posts, which will require a garrison aggregating 1,000 men, and will hold the roads between the city and the north bank of the Gogra. The position of the troops is one entirely forced by circumstances, and the greatest of all forces I may remark by the way—the necessity of holding the line which controls the city and its communications with the north bank of the Gogra and

northern districts of Oude, otherwise it would be a large force should have been maintained, to be entirely independent of the movable columns."

Our latest letters from Lucknow speak of the existence of a more hopeful feeling on the part of the Begum and her followers at Boudou, a change which was popularly ascribed to an understanding having been come to between the rebels and Jung Bahadur of Nepal. Throughout the city rumours prevailed that the Begum had applied for assistance to the Nepalese Chief, that the aid required had been promised and would certainly be forthcoming, and that, backed by this new and powerful auxiliary, the ex-Queen of Oude would make one last struggle to recover the kingdom. It need hardly be said that our ally has not proved thus untrue to us. But that his fidelity has not been unattested the following correspondence will show. From the late Moulvie and from the Prince of Oude, Birjis Kadr, letters were addressed to him urging him to desert the infidel and to range himself on the side of the Hindus and Mussulmans who had risen against their oppression. It is no shame to the Maharajah that his answer to the Prince bears evident marks of English suggestion. It only thereby appears that, on receipt of the treasonable letters, he was wise and honest enough to show them to his allies, and to take their advice as to the manner of replying to them:—

"TRANSLATION OF A LETTER FROM MOULVIE MAHMOUD SYPHER, AMBASSADOR OF THE KING OF OUDE, TO THE MAHARAJAH JUNG BAHADUR (WITHOUT DATE), RECEIVED 6TH JUNE, 1858.
"After compliments,—Friendship has subsisted for a very long time between the Kingdom of Oude and that of Nepal, and nothing has been done on our part to interrupt it. It is therefore astonishing you have sided with the impure infidels, who are tyrants and enemies of the religion both of Hindus and Mahomedans, and have fought against the army of the Faithful. The chiefs of every tribe should fight for their religion as long as they live. These exalted people have become the destroyers of the Hindu and Mahomedan religion, and your friendship for them is unbecoming the dignity of Princes and Kings. There is a proverb, that 'When infidelity springs from Mecca, where Islamism exists?' If you in person are prepared to destroy religion, how can it stand? I hope that you will be guided by justice and kindness to rest on both creeds, you will make your arrangements so that these enemies of the faith may abandon their present posture and meet with punishment; and for thousands of Hindus and Mahomedans whom they have slain without cause, you will leave nothing undone in the way of retribution. You were in the first place, and you will be in the next; secondly, you will give satisfaction to our Government, and it will be the means of increasing friendship. From your kindness I am in hope you will favour me with an answer to this letter, with your seal attached, that I may send it to the Maharajah. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, and I have the honour to be, Sir, your friend and ally."

"The principal intelligence from Bundelcund and Central India is the promulgation of an amnesty similar to that lately declared in Oude. Its exact terms I am not yet acquainted with, but of the fact of its promulgation and of its favourable character I have reason to be assured. Under the terms thus offered it is, I believe, that the ex-Rajah of Shahgah has surrendered himself to Mr. Thornton, one of the Commissioners of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. This man's country lying just north of Saugor, was formally annexed by Sir Hugh Rose and Sir Robert Hamilton after the former forced the Mudumpe Pass, and occupied the chief town of the district, Marwara.

Regarding the battle at Gwalior, I have nothing to add to the account which I sent you in my last. But we have received later and fuller accounts of Napier's action at Jouna Alipore, where, two days after the fall of Gwalior, the Brigadier caught up a large body of the fugitives. When he came up with them he found them 5,000 men, with about 30 guns in position. With a troop of Bombay Horse Artillery, under Captain Lightfoot, and a handful of the 14th Dragoons and 3d Bombay Light Cavalry, in all some 600 men, the Brigadier actually charged and routed this vastly superior force of the enemy. The action began by a movement of the Horse Artillery (who had with them but four guns of the troop) upon the left flank of the rebels. The guns were unlimbered and opened fire, but, after a very few rounds, the enemy's line wavered and broke up. Immediately Lightfoot limbered up and galloped in upon their position, even outstripping the supporting cavalry. This charge decided the fate of the day; the enemy, scattered in all directions, cut up by the cavalry and Horse Artillery, and abandoning to the victors 25 guns, all but three in good order, and numberless standards of arms. Meade's Horse and the remaining two guns of Lightfoot's troop, which the Brigadier had sent back for before the action, came up at all speed, but found the battle over. A small force, under Captain Ross, composed of Sikhs and 3d Bengal Europeans, joined the next day from Dholpore—lucky, perhaps, in not falling in with the rebels before their defeat, having no guns or cavalry, apparently.

"This remarkable engagement was the last of the Central India Field Force, which was immediately afterwards broken up. At Moorar, in the lines of the old Gwalior Contingent, are cantoned the first (Lightfoot's) troop of Bombay Horse Artillery, three squadrons of the 14th Light Dragoons, a field battery, a company of Royal Engineers, the 86th, wing 71st Highlanders, and 25th Bombay Native Infantry.

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was rendered possible by the movement of Major-General Roberts, of the Bombay army, into Rajpootana, on the one side, and of Major-General Whitlock, of the Madras army, on the other, and by the support they respectively gave to Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, as he moved on wards in obedience to his instructions.

"The two Major Generals have well sustained the honour of their Presidencies.

"The siege of Kotah and the action of Banda take rank among the best achievements of the war.

"The Commander-in-Chief offers his best thanks to Major-General Roberts, to Major-General Whitlock, and the various corps under their command. He is happy in welcoming them to the Presidency of Bengal."

"The following telegram has been received:—
"From Goons, 28th June, 18th Jeth 19th July, Monday, 10.42 a.m.—From Sir Hugh Rose to Lord Elphinstone.
"Extract from Field Force Orders."

"The Major-General Commanding being on the point of reuniting the Central India Field Force, on account of ill health, bids farewell to the Central India Field Force, and at the same time expresses the pleasure he feels that he commanded them when they gained one more laurel at Gwalior. The Major-General witnessed with satisfaction how the troops and their gallant comrades in arms, the Rajpootana Brigade under Brigadier Smith, storming height after height, and gun after gun, under the fire of a numerous field and siege artillery, taking finally by assault two 18-pounders and Gwalior. Not a man in these forces enjoyed his natural strength or health, and an Indian sun, and months of broken rest and march, had done the most; but the moment they were told to take Gwalior for their Queen and country, they thought of nothing but victory. They gained it, restoring England's true and brave ally to his throne, putting to complete rest the rebel army, killing numbers of them, and taking from them in the field, exclusive of the 18-pounders, 52 pieces of artillery, all their horses and baggage, and capturing the city and fort of Gwalior, reckoned the strongest in India. The Major-General thanks sincerely Brigadier General Napier, C.B., Brigadier Stuart, C.B., and Smith, commanding brigades in the field, for the very efficient and able assistance which they gave him, and to which his labours as the success of the day, his life, and their brave soldiers owe more than he can express. He cannot do so under better aspects than those of the victory of Gwalior."

"By a telegram from Indore, dated 8th July, which has been placed at the disposal of the press by the Governor, we learn that letters from Nee-much of the 6th mention the arrival at Jeypore of General Roberts' force, and that the rebels had diverged from Jeypore."

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