

CENTRAL INDIA.—The *Madras Times* of the 23rd November has the following intelligence respecting the state of Central India:—

“*Nov. 4.*—The rebels have up to the present time succeeded in eluding our columns, and have even scored something like a hit on their side. For they have carried off twenty-one camels, two sowars, one of whom they killed, and three horses belonging to Major Hill's 4th Irregular Cavalry. They have also carried away with them three rich Buncoahs. Daisput has succeeded in getting to the rear of our troops, and has contrived to thread his way through our posts to Indrakota, one of his old haunts, where our column, under Colonel Abthorp and General Whitlock, would have surprised him last year, if a swollen nullah crossing the road had not formed an impassable moat round their camp. Indrakeota is in the midst of the thick jungle six miles north of Nowgong, and Daisput is said to have from one to two hundred followers with him. **Keroze Shah** is supposed to be in their camp. Turzoond Ali, accompanied by a chief called Lokput, and by Nunnee Dewan, Daisput's nephew, has also made a flank movement, which has brought him to the rear of Colonel's Nott's column. And this body of rebels, amounting to about 300, are now at a village near Lokhere, called Koro, or Koor, a short distance from Srinuggur. The Chutterpore troops have marched to attack them, and Captain Sewars, of the police, with 200 infantry and 30 sowars, was to move from Mahoba, and try conclusions with them this morning. Colonel Nott has also despatched his cavalry (the fourth irregulars) in pursuit, and they will be at Rajnuggur to-day; and thus we may hope that a blow will soon be struck in concert both in front and rear. There is however many a slip to be anticipated in hunting these rebels through the jungle. **The names of the chief leaders of whom our troops are in pursuit are:—1. Keroze Shah, an**

The following is from Goruckpore, dated the 18th Nov.:—"The following native Christian drummers with their families came in from Nepaul during the last week:—George Allen, of the 1st Native Infantry band, with mother and two younger brothers; John Sandies, wife, and two daughters; Joshua Davies, wife, and two children; Valentine Davis, with wife and Tom Harfoot. The first family were captured by the rebels at Cawnpore; the rest at Azimgurh. George Allen's father, William Allen, was made a prisoner after our poor fellows surrendered the entrenchments. He was shot by the Nana's order a short distance from Bootwal, after Colonel Kelly's fight in the Terai last year, because the unfortunate man could read and write English. The native Christians were of course in the rebel's camp treated like dogs. They were huddled together in the Nana's stables, and that unmitigated scoundrel often varied his caresses of his steeds, with kicks and cuffs of the Christians, and with taunts on their wretched captivity. They were wholly uncared for by the selfish captain-general of the insurgent army, and had it not been for the charity of the Nana's sirdar, Lidh Man Singh, who invariably treated them with consideration and compassion, they would have starved. For the amazing forbearance of not shooting them, the Christians were condemned to the performance of menial and degrading officers for the Nana. These men mention one Jowala Pershad, a tall, slim, sleek young fellow, to be the Nana's commander-in-chief. Apa Sahib, Bithoor's kotwal, is another great favourite. The Nana's family, consisting of his wife, his deceased brother Bala's wife, his two marriageable daughters, are up at Tara Kote. These young ladies, by the way, are described to be perfect Amazons. Practice with the spear and bow on horseback, is with them a favourite exercise. Their most effective exhibitions in the equestrian art were made in the Bareilly College compound. Nubbee Buksh, sepoy of company No. 3, 1st Native Infantry, Cawnpore, has with him an East Indian girl, named Eliza, daughter of a sergeant. Poor thing! Bunsé Bhadoor, a leading rebel of this district, for whom a reward of 2,000 rs. was offered, has been captured by Captain Hewitt, of the Oude Police, at a fair in Fyzabad."

"From Barraitch we (*Oude Gazette*) hear that letters from Bhinga state that firing was heard in a northerly direction, some twenty miles from that place, which lasted about four hours. 'The sound of cannon was distinct; no particulars yet. On the 12th, all the boats on the Raptee were seized and sunk.' We suspect not all, but only such of them as were likely to fall into the hands of the rebels." The same journal, of November 29th, says:—"Captain Hill, with a small force and some guns, was in the neighbourhood of PERSAMPUR, where he has been engaged in several skirmishes with the rebels, who, our correspondent distinctly says, are provided with guns. The Nepaul troops are encamped not far from the scene of action, but continue passive and inactive. Beni Madho and Jodh Singh were making for the same direction, but had not many men with them. The rebels had succeeded in plundering some villages near Toolseepore, in which direction some troops have been sent. Two companies of Europeans and two of natives had also been sent to Nanparra. On the 24th, 'heavy firing, which lasted for full four hours, was heard at Barraitch in the direction of Toolseepore.' Strange, we cannot get particulars of this heavy firing which we are constantly hearing of."

The *Lucknow Herald* says:—"Our correspondent on the frontier writes that the Nepaul troops have attacked the rebels and that sharp firing continued up to the moment of despatching his letter. He estimates the force from Nepaul at 20,000, but this, we think, may be taken at one-half."

The *Englishman* states the rebel leader Beni Madho wrote to the Governor-General inquiring what terms would be given to him if he surrendered. The Governor-General replied that although the time allowed in the Amnesty had expired, he might come in under it.

CENTRAL INDIA.—The *Madras Times* of the 23rd November has the following intelligence respecting the state of Central India:—"Nov. 4.—The rebels have up to the present time succeeded in eluding our columns, and have even scored something like a hit on their side. For they have carried off twenty-one camels, two sowars, one of whom they killed, and three horses belonging to Major Hill's 4th Irregular Cavalry. They have also carried away with them three rich Buncoahs. Daisput has succeeded in getting to the rear of our troops, and has contrived to thread his way through our posts to Indrakota, one of his old haunts, where our column, under Colonel Athorp and General Whitlock, would have surprised him last year, if a swollen nullah crossing the road had not formed an impassable moat round their camp. Indrakeota is in the midst of the thick jungle six miles north of Nowgong, and Daisput is said to have from one to two hundred followers with him. Feroze Shah is supposed to be in their camp. Turzoond Ali, accompanied by a chief called Lokput, and by Nunnee Dewan, Daisput's nephew, has also made a flank movement, which has brought him to the rear of Colonel Nott's column. And this body of rebels, amounting to about 300, are now at a village near Lokhere, called Koro, or Koor, a short distance from Srinuggur. The Chutterpore troops have marched to attack them, and Captain Sewars, of the police, with 200 infantry and 30 sowars, was to move from Mahoba, and try conclusions with them this morning. Colonel Nott has also despatched his cavalry (the fourth irregulars) in pursuit, and they will be at Rajnuggur to-day; and thus we may hope that a blow will soon be struck in concert both in front and rear. There is however many a slip to be anticipated in hunting the rebels through the jungle. The names of the chief leaders of whom our troops are in pursuit are:—1. Feroze Shah, an illegitimate son of the King of Delhi. 2. Furzoond Ali, an Adjezahi vakeel, who claims the guddee of that State for the boy Lopal Singh. 3. Daisput, a cousin of the Rane of Chutterpore outlawed many years ago. 4. Nunnee Dewan, his nephew. 5. Runmust Sing, a Sirdar of Rewah, the murderer of Messrs. Evans and Limell, civil engineers. Inferior chiefs—6. Lokput, 7. Mokund Singh, 8. Murrud Singh, 9. Omrao Kangar. It is feared that the jungle in which the

rebels are now hiding in this neighbourhood, is so dense that little can be effected by cavalry alone, and it would appear that neither Colonel Turner nor Colonel Nott is at liberty to detach infantry against them. The rebels, who are now at Koor (Koro), cannot have eluded our posts without passing through villages of the Chutterpore State, from which villages no intelligence whatever regarding their movements has been communicated to our authorities."

The *Delhi Gazette* hears from Augur that "Major Phillips started on the morning of the 15th with a detachment of forty men of H. M.'s 72nd Highlanders on camels, and 150 sabres of the 1st Mahratta Horse, to hunt up a body of some two or three hundred rebels, who are reported to be encamped in the vicinity. Ram Rao and two other Brahmins, who have been lately hiding in the neighbourhood, have been seized at Oojein. A force of infantry and cavalry with two guns is reported to have proceeded in that direction from Mhow."

Saugor District, Nov. 22nd.—"The majority of the rebels in the south of Bundelcund have broken up into numerous small bands of from twenty to thirty each, and occasionally loot a village when their supplies are out. Some of them have surrendered, but those who have done so are not persons of any consequence. There have been several cases lately of their maiming and murdering villagers and travellers by cutting off their noses and ears; indeed so many have undergone this treatment, that it is difficult to obtain coolies to go any distance, their invariable reply being that such and such a one has had his nose and ears cut off and they are afraid to go alone. Bundelcund has ever been a disturbed province, and until some measures are adopted of a practical nature, such as cutting down jungle and making roads through them, this country will never be quiet. The villagers would, I have no doubt, take care that the jungle did not grow again, if the cleared land were given them to cultivate; a little money expended by the Government in this way, with the aid of an efficient police on the Oude plan, would tend much sooner to quiet Bundelcund than maintaining a large force in a country with so many natural difficulties as this. A company of Sappers to clear the way is all that is required, and 500 workmen to cut down the jungle, the Sappers making the road; half or one-third of them being always under arms. There are no rebels about here to speak of that a company of infantry could not disperse."

RAJPOOTANA.—Some disturbances had again broken out in the Kishenghur district, a few miles north of Ajmere, in consequence of a quarrel between the Kishenghur Rajah and one of his thakours. The former having solicited assistance from his ally, the Rajah of Jodhpore, a small force, consisting principally of cavalry, was despatched to his aid. The rebel chief and his followers had taken possession of a strong hill fort, a short distance from Kishenghur, and report says, intended to make a resolute stand. Capt. Nixon, political agent of Jodhpore, had proceeded to the scene of action with the view of settling matters to the satisfaction of the belligerents.

THE DECCAN.—The destruction of Bhagojee and his confederates had completely disheartened the rebel Bheels in the Ahmednuggur and Khandeish districts. Previously to Mr. Souter's successful raid against them, numbers of the disaffected amongst the Bheels and Arabs in the Nizam's territory were known to be collecting on our frontier, in expectation of being joined by Bhagojee and his men, who had recently committed great excesses in the Nuggur districts. Only a week before he was attacked and defeated by the police, he had ruthlessly murdered in cold blood six of the district police near Sinnur.

The Waghurs.

The Waghurs, after evacuating Dwarka and plundering the village of Ravana, appear to have assembled in large numbers in the hills behind Porebunder, whence they are making raids upon the inhabitants of the surrounding country. They have been emboldened to act on the offensive, probably, in consequence of the withdrawal of the troops that were recently engaged before Beyt and Dwarka. It is to be hoped that the troops under orders to proceed from Kurrachee will succeed in punishing these rebels. Under instructions from divisional head-quarters at Kurrachee, the whole of the effective men of the 1st (Grenadiers) N. I. embarked on board H. M.'s steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, on the 28th Nov. The vessel returned to Kurrachee from Porebunder on the 29th Nov., after landing the 1st Grenadiers. From the information the *Sind Kossid* has obtained, it seems that 1,000 of the rebels were located in the hills, and an immediate engagement with them was expected. It is said that a wing of a European regiment will probably be ordered to reinforce the troops already sent.

A letter from Rajkote, dated the 24th of November, states that a great number of Meckranees, Velaites, and others, had recently joined the Waghurs, who were upwards of 3,000 strong. They had also amongst them some 350 mutinous Bengal sepoys; and what is still more extraordinary, two field guns complete, said to be 9-pounder howitzers.

THE CHIEF JUDGESHIP OF CEYLON.—The probable arrangements in consequence of Sir W. Rowe's death have been the subject of painful conjecture. The *Ceylon Examiner* says that a contemporary journal has stated that Mr. Temple has sufficient interest at present to secure his appointment to the vacant seat. He would thus supersede his senior, Mr. Justice Sterling, who, in the universal opinion of the legal profession and the public, is superior to Mr. Temple in many essential qualifications. Mr. Justice Sterling, it would appear, has already suffered from having had a chief justice appointed over him; but Mr. Temple's appointment as successor to Sir William Rowe would be, in the opinion of the *Examiner*, an act of gross injustice.

THE ADEN AND KURRACHEE TELEGRAPH.—The steam frigate *Cyclops*, Captain Pullen, Royal Navy, arrived at Kurrachee on the 27th Nov. from Muscat. She had been employed in making soundings, being the forerunner of the submarine cable expected to reach Kurrachee from Aden by the middle of January.