

**Feroze Shah** and the troops that follow him were still causing considerable annoyance. Their base of operations was the fortress of Seronj, and their incursions on the western borders of Bundelcund were very troublesome to the inhabitants. They had been wandering in the vicinity of Saugor; and the following letter from the *Madras Times* gives particulars of recent occurrences in that district:—"Feroze **Shah** is still keeping the country in an unsettled state, and rumour says that, as a consequence of the impunity with which he traverses the western borders of Bundelcund, his influence and numbers are largely increasing. Certain it is that in addition to the other columns operating against him in the neighbourhood of Malthone (Multown), an urgent requisition for more troops has reached Saugor, and yesterday Colonel Nott, of the 19th Madras Infantry started with two companies of H. M.'s 43rd Regiment, two guns of the F Troop, and one or two troops of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry. With the same ill fortune as that which caused the 12th Lancers so much damage on their sudden expedition on the day of thanksgiving, the rain began to fall in torrents just after the little columns had passed through the city, and the difficulty and sufferings of the march may be readily conceived. It will be thought by the natives that **Feroze Shah** was born under a fortunate star, as this is the second time in about a fortnight that he has got the better of the British, and has laughed at his pursuers struggling through the mud, or brought to a stand-still on the banks of an impassable nullah. His recent ally, Adil Mahommed, the rebel Prince of Bhopal, has eluded our authorities, I understand. We had succeeded in surrounding him, but were simple enough to open negotiations instead of closing at once on the game, and while the parley was being carried on with all due gravity and ceremony, Adil Mahommed disappeared. A sepoy of the 52nd N. I., Bengalee mutineers, who, according to his own confession, was with them when they murdered their unfortunate officer Mr. MacGregor, came in under the amnesty at Huttah, and was sent on by the native authorities of the place, of course with proper comfort and consideration, for he was carried luxuriously at the public expense on the plea of a sore foot, which was as sound as mine. The fellow had a vile cut-throat countenance. He did not bring in any of his arms, and could give no account of them."

"Detached bodies of rebels have been hover-

which the fact of his being an active rebel would have given him. He refused to give up his arms and inflicted a severe wound on the wrist of one of his pursuers, who afterwards cut him down. His movements have been very uncertain, as he never remained two days in one place, passing his days like a wild beast in the depth of the jungles, and returning to his house after nightfall, sometimes to one village and sometimes to another. He is an immense man, six feet high, and certainly from his appearance would seem to have been living on the fat of the land. The surprise was fortunately a sudden one, as had he reached the cultivated districts, his detection would have been impossible. Heera Singh died of his wounds the day after he was brought in. He was an officer in the Mohilpore Contingent, and went first to Delhi, afterwards ranging through Central India with the rank of general.

A correspondent of the Gazette in the Gwalior States, writes:—"Since the capture of Heera Sing, of which I informed you a few days ago, such extraordinary things have come to light with regard to the extent in which rebels and outlaws have been sheltered and screened by the native officials of this district, that it is scarcely to be credited that such villainy could have been carried on for so long a time without its coming to the knowledge of Government. It is now known for an absolute certainty that not only have the head men of different villages about here been bribed by rebels to allow them to quietly settle in their vicinity, but that the head men of the district themselves have secretly connived at it and taken their share of the spoil. By the indefatigable exertions of the officer commanding this station several others in addition to Heera Sing have been hunted up and seized, and in the case of a certain sabadar of the 61st Native Infantry, who was brought in a day or two ago, and is still in confinement at this place, I have seen proof positive of their guilt in the shape of written documents with the signatures of the village officials attached, acknowledging to have received the sum of 750 rupees, with a promise of 250 more, in return for the protection they afforded to this worthy. After all this, who can wonder that our efforts to capture those rebels, still at large, have always been so fruitless?"

and the troops that follow him were still causing considerable annoyance. Their base of operations was the fortress of Soronj, and their incursions on the western borders of Bundelcund were very troublesome to the inhabitants. They had been wandering in the vicinity of Saugor; and the following letter from the Madras Times gives particulars of recent occurrences in that district:—"Perrone is still keeping the country in an unsettled state, and rumour says that, as a consequence of the impunity with which he traverses the western borders of Bundelcund, his influence and numbers are largely increasing. Certain it is that in addition to the other columns operating against him in the neighbourhood of Malhona (Malhona), an urgent requisition for more troops has reached Saugor, and yesterday Colonel Neit, of the 19th Madras Infantry started with two companies of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, two guns of the F Troop, and one or two troops of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry. With the same ill fortune as that which caused the 12th Lancers so much damage on their sudden expedition on the day of thanksgiving, the rain began to fall in torrents just after the little columns had passed through the city, and the difficulty and sufferings of the march may be readily conceived. It will be thought by the natives that Perrone was born under a fortunate star, as this is the second time in about a fortnight that he has got the better of the British, and has laughed at his pursuers struggling through the mud, or brought to a stand-still on the banks of an impassable nullah. His recent ally, Adil Mohammed, the rebel Prince of Bhopal, has eluded our authorities, I understand. We had succeeded in surrounding him, but were simple enough to open negotiations instead of closing at once on the game, and while the parley was being carried on with all due gravity and ceremony, Adil Mohammed disappeared. A sepoy of the 52nd N. I. Bengalee mutineers, who, according to his own confession, was with them when they murdered their unfortunate officer Mr. MacGregor, came in under the amnesty at Hattah, and was sent on by the native authorities of the place, of course with proper comfort and consideration, for he was carried luxuriously at the public expense on the plea of a sore foot, which was as sound as mine. The fellow had a vile cut-throat countenance. He did not bring in any of his arms, and could give no account of them."

Another letter says:—"Detached bodies of rebels have been hovering about the neighbourhood for the last fortnight. Four or five days ago one of these made their appearance in the vicinity of the village of Muttra near Salbehat, about fifty miles from Saugor. It was a market-day, and the vendors of estates and merchandise had to make a precipitate bolt."

A private correspondent at Hoosangabad sends us the following:—"On the 8th of August, news was brought into the station, that a body of rebels had attacked a small thanna of four men, on the borders of the Hoosangabad and Chindwarra district, and had severely wounded the whole of them, which was confirmed by the wounded being brought in on the 9th; two of the wounded men having each to have a hand amputated; when the deputy-commissioner received the news, a party of 100 police (cavalry and infantry) started at once for Terone, and on the 10th a company of the 28th Regiment Madras N. I., 100 strong, under the officer commanding the station, left for Terone, which is about fifty miles from this. On the 13th they fell in with the rebels in a dense jungle between Terone and Pissos; the company of the 28th unfortunately lost ten men in killed and wounded; but notwithstanding this, the rebels' outlying picket was driven in, but this advantage could not be followed up, as the Denwa river was unfordable from the heavy rain that was then falling. One man of the 28th was killed, 5 severely wounded (two since dead), and 4 slightly wounded. It was almost impossible to return the fire of the enemy, as the jungle was so thick. The officers and men being drenched to the skin, all returned to camp. On the following day (14th), the fort of Hurrasote was reconnoitred, and found to be naturally fortified, besides being strongly stockaded all round by enormous trees being cut down, from behind which the enemy fired upon the reconnoitring party, but without doing any

damage. A number of the rebels are supposed to have been killed, as a great number of vultures and kites were seen over the spot where the skirmish had taken place the day before. As the detachment had effected the object for which they went out, viz., driving the rebels out of this district, and the rain having set in determinedly, the company of the 28th returned to cantonment, leaving 100 police at Terone to watch the rebels and prevent their leaving the villages. These rebels number about 400, and consist of Rohillas and Gonds, and are supposed to be some of Adil Mohammed Khan's men that remained behind. They are now headed by a Mahajuar of the name of Bayoot Singh, who owns three villages in this district, which have all been destroyed. The police behaved very well, considering they have scarcely got through their drill. It is not at all improbable but that after the accession the rebels will be severely dealt with, and their stronghold stormed, the Chindwarra police coming from one side, and the Hoosangabad police from this, so that they will have to defend their front and rear.

**BUNDELKUND.**—Bundelcund was in a disturbed state. General Whitlock's force was to retrace thither after the rains.

**NIJAM'S DOMINIONS.**—The Nizam's territories were not altogether quiet. A detachment of the Hyderabad Contingent, under Captain Prescott, had taken the field, to hunt down some troublesome characters, said to be Rohillas and Arabs, assembling in the direction of Jintoor and Buswantnagar.

## The Military Exodus.

Our present advices bring no confirmation of the rumour published yesterday, on the authority of a private telegram received at Liverpool, that the disbanded European troops had accepted the bounty, and consented to go to China. On the contrary, the *Telegraph and Courier* says:—

The discharged soldiers of the late East India Company have now been nearly all embarked for England; the number of men for whom passages have had to be provided has been estimated at—from Bengal, 5,800; Madras, 2,300; Bombay, 2,100; total, 10,200. It was reported that captains of ships in Calcutta have refused to take home the discharged European soldiers without strong guards of Queen's troops. H. M.'s 33rd has therefore been selected for the purpose. The ships' captains can scarcely be blamed for their caution, which, as far as the 4th Europeans are concerned, at any rate, is far from unreasonable. A large proportion of the discharged men of this regiment had been sailors, and what they might do under the influence of the sea air, may be easily imagined.

The following items of intelligence respecting the number of men who have taken their discharge from various corps have also been received:—

The *Mafussilite* informs us that "the actual number of men who have taken their discharge from the 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers is 349, all of whom (except twelve left behind, sick,) marched from Delhi towards Calcutta on the 9th August, under command of Capt. Bleanymire and six other officers. The number who asked their discharge from the 1st Fusiliers at Dughal was 393, but it is supposed ten or twelve will change their mind. From the 2nd European Light Cavalry at Meerut, 618 men will go home, two having been permitted to withdraw their names from the discharged list. Out of the two companies of Foot Artillery at Delhi, 78 men have started for the Presidency. The discharged artillerymen in Meerut were recorded as 317, but two or three men have since withdrawn their names."

Some three hundred and odd men of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, having elected to take their discharge, have proceeded from Bangalore to embark for England at the presidency.

A letter from Rajpootana to the *Englishman*, under date the 5th of August, says:—"The order of Government allowing the men of the Company's army the option of claiming their discharge, has been taken advantage of pretty freely by the European portion of the Bombay army at Mhow, Neemuch, and Nussornabad. Between five and six hundred of the 2nd European, a large proportion of Aitkin's battery and Blake's troop, have claimed their discharge under the provisions of the above order. Beyond the enormous expense which will be entailed on the country, little inconvenience, I imagine, will be felt in other respects, already more than a sufficient number of volunteers from Queen's regiments in Central India have come forward to take the place of their recent countrymen, and a much larger number would undoubtedly have volunteered had there not been a limitation with regard to length of service, no man under two or over six years' service being taken on. No bounty is given, but each volunteer is to have a free kit at the expense of Government."

The following is the approximate number of men that have taken their discharge from the various European corps in Sindhi:—1st Bombay European Fusiliers—rank and file, 376. 1st Company Reserve Artillery—rank and file, 21. 4th Company Reserve Artillery—rank and file, 4. 3rd Company 1st Battalion Artillery—rank and file, 18. 2nd Troop Horse Artillery—rank and file, 51. Ordnance Department—rank and file, 1. Total, 471.

The *Delhi Gazette* of Aug. 20th, states that Capt. Elliot and Lieuts. Potten, Webster, Prinsep, McKenzie, and Morris, with 550 rank and file of the 1st European Cavalry, under command of Sir John Hill, Bart., of the same corps, and in medical charge of Dr. Caird, had arrived there by rail from Cawnpore. These men were bound for England, and would be sent on to Calcutta in the *Rajpootah*. The strength of the 1st European Light Cavalry was about 50 odd men, with four or five officers.

The same journal of Aug. 20th, says:—"We hear from Cawnpore up to the 23rd Aug., that the artillery and cavalry detachments of discharged men from Lucknow, numbering 700 men and nine officers, encamped on the left bank of the Ganges, one mile from the bridge, on the 19th. They lost thirty-two men on the road from cholera. On