KERR-Jan. 20th, at Churchbank House, Church, Lancashire

INDIA. BIRTUS. BRANFOOT-Feb. 7th, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon-Major

A. M. Brantoot, I.M.D., of a daughter.

TOOTE—Feb. 8th, at Madras, the wife of R. B. Foote, Dy. Supt.

THORNTON—Sr. JOHN—Feb. 4th, at Trichinopoly, Lieut. Hugh Thornton, H. M.'s 77th Rogt., to Emily Jane Georgiana, daughter of Lieut. Col. F. C. St. John, 30th Regt. M. I. HEWITT Feb. 5th, at Madras, Kate St. John, daughter of St John Hawitt, aged 3 years.

THE

TIMES OF INDIA

CALENDAR

DIRECTORY

1885.

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THE TIMES OF INDIA

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1885.

It is difficult to resist the conviction that General Gordon is dead. Nothing official has vet been received, but the Cairo rumours are, we fear, too circumstantial to be without foundation. The public, however, were prepared for this lamentable intelligence ever since it was definitely known that Khartoum had fallen. At the same time to-day's news from Egypt is so vague and unsatisfactory that public interest still centres in the despatch of the Indian Expedition. The India Office authorities, as our London correspondent pointed out yesterday, regard the expedition with disfavour, and the Government of India will, we hope, insist upon a definite understanding as to how the cost will be defrayed. If this important question is relegated to the future, it will be inevitably decided against the Indian tax-payer. An official attempt was made at home to suppress the resolution to despatch an Indian Contingent, and in Bombay itself all manner of ramours were prevalent yesterday as to the postponement of the expedition, but the Indian the meantime all the five native regimentsfor a Madras regiment was added yesterdayhave now been warned for service in the Soudan. They are: the 28th Bombay Native Infantry, as we said yesterday, the 15th Sikhs, the 17th Bengal Native Infantry (The Loyal Poorbeeah), the 12th Madras Native Infantry and the 9th Bengal Cavalry (late Hodson's Horse). It is, our Calcutta correspondent tells us, a notable circumstance that the officers of the selected Bengal infantry regiments are to a great extent non-Mahomedan, but this must have been a leading consideration in determining the selection. Some slight changes, it will be seen from the telegrams, has been made in the regiments chosen at home for service in Egypt, and as arrangements are being made for calling out ten thousand men of the Army Reserve, it is evident that the Government mean to send a very important force. The Egyptian telegrams, if we could believe them, would be very important, but they come, it will be noted, from Cairo, the hotbed of rumours, and have not Lord Wolseley's official confirmation. It is "stated" in the earliest telegram received that General Gordon was s if the previous accounts are to be believed, on the 26th ultimo, and died on the 4th immense cattle fair to which as many as 30,000 instant. All his adherents are said to have been massacred. A later message confirms this to Dharwar in the south, and each year gathered in the more important points, and with so a huge concourse of people to the spot for the much detail that, in spite of the untrustworthy source from which it emanates, we are compelled to give the intelligence very serious consideration. Refugees from Khartoum repeat the story of Faragh Pasha's treachery, and add that General Gordon was slain on the threshold of his palace as he rushed out to ascertain at giving them all the additional advantages the cause of the commotion. The whole of the modern show. The plan was worked out. narrative is, we are afraid, extremely likely, and very much the same rumour has been current in Bombay for the last two days. Khartoum has fallen, and if General Gordon be really dead, the situation is entirely changed: | with, while the wider interest and attention The "rescue and retire policy" will give way to a policy of stern retribution, which, in other words, will mean the difficult task of reconquering the Soudan. But, whatever policy be roused among breeders, buyers, and sellers a now adopted by the Government, we may hope keener intelligence and ambition which are that their indecision is over. It has cost us likely to go far towards the improvement of all our troubles in the Soudan, and if to-day's both horses and cattle. The success of the show news is true, it has been crowned by the sacrifice has not been ensured by the efforts of one or of the most devoted and single-minded soldier who ever wore the Queen's uniform. There would seem to be some blunder in the news received at Cairo that Sir Charles Wilson has arrived at Korti. Korti is at least 200 of their own have set a valuable example to their miles across the desert from the island off the Sixth Cataract where he was wrecked. He could only reach Korti via Gubat, and pro- which is far from being merely theoretical. In be noted, is said concerning the detachment of the to benefit his subjects, H. H. Abba Saheb,

The stirring news from the Soudan is apt to dwarf all matters of local importance, and for this reason it is all the more necessary to call the attention of our native readers to the long account we published on Tuesday of the Chinchli Horse and Cattle Show, and to emphasize the value of a meeting which has now reached its third year. When the late Prince Consort introduced horse and cattle shows into England few people could have predicted the extent to which the idea would be expanded and to what a pitch we should attain in our zeal for shows and exhibitions. We began with horses and cattle, and we have got to exhibitions of babies and competitions of barmaids, and though for the last two items we cannot but express an unmitigated contempt, on the other hand we must admire the enterprize and energy which has extended the field for shows over so wide a variety of objects. A serious and practical purpose first most appropriate, based on scientific research, they and out of these has grown a motley record of are injurious to the sight. gave birth to exhibitions of horses and cattle, fathers with astonishment. For we have had our own shows of dogs, cats, rabbits, and poultry: we have got up exhibitions of machinery and ecclesiastical furniture, and have given the honour of a show to such things as canaries. roses, and fish. Last, but not least, "Health." which one would have thought a rather unpromising subject for a show, has had its turn and achieved a giant success. But of all our over, although financial considerations have preshows, perhaps the most common are the cattle vented, and are likely in future to prevent, them

dozens of others that he learns how far his own question will be reopened, and we trust that he heart falls short of the mark, and sees, too, to what result will be the rescission of the order antionneed impade General Earle's progress, but they have to postpone the advance until the next described and care. So when we by the Supreme Government in their curt letter done nothing. It is probable that by this time zireba was therefore constructed and ontrop held in various parts of England during the last cil has promised to suggest to the Government thirty years, we have to remember that the high of India that if they cannot find the money for standard of our horses and cattle, on which we pride the line they should ask the Secretary of State ourselves so much, is very largely due, the improvement effected by the holding of shows, which have, perhaps, contributed more than anything else to elevate breeding and training to the line they should ask the Secretary of State down the G. I. P. Railway Company to carry out the work, which have, perhaps, contributed more than anything else to elevate breeding and training to doing, for, as the Chamber of Commerce of Colonel Stewart, Mr. Power, M. Herbin and others. From Birtch to Abu Hammed the river is said to present no great difficulties, but opposite in the island of el Mograt the Mahdi's troops are reported to be strongly entrenched, and a doing, for, as the Chamber of Commerce the dignity of a science.

Agricultural shows, then, having fully established their value in England it is a of this country that the idea has received a hearty welcome to India. Their introduction into this country was a great experiment. The mass of the people are conservative to the back-bone, and the humble villager, perhaps of all others, seemed the being least capable of being worked up to enthusiasm enough to embark in so novel an enterprize as a horse and cattle show. The distances to the place of exhibition were often great, the inconvenience involved was considerable, the meaning of the whole thing was not very intelligible, and, above all, it was by no means clear what gain was to be got out of it. However, the experiment was made and has been repeated again and again, and now the annual agricultural show bids fair to become, as in England, quite a recognized and valuable institution in the country. There have been shows at Poona, Ahmednugger, Ahmedabad, Rajkote, Wudhwan, Chinchli, and other places, and though to those accustomed to the exhibitions of cattle in England, the difference in taryship of Finance is an important appointment Marine officers were only waiting their final the quality of the Indian and English exhibits and Sir Evelyn Baring doubtless finds that instructions from the Government of India, and is great, still a start has been made, confidence these arrived in the course of the afternoon has been gained, and a spirit of competition when tenders for tonnage were invited. In roused up. We have seen horses exhibited, the reminiscences of which remind us that even agricultural shows may certainly have their comic side; gaunt, uncanny looking beasts of decided Gothic architecture, with a coat which had rarely, if ever, engaged the attention of a groom, and ribs which as plainly implied that they seldom enclosed an honest meal. It was certainly an advantage that the judges could It has not been decided who will take Mr. have had little difficulty in deciding on the but wonder for what purpose such sorry hacks were exhibited, whether as a set-off to the good qualities of the other beasts or as a horrible warning to show what horse-flesh under of the Egyptian appointment is so large, but Principe Amadeo a few days since stranded inappropriate treatment can really come to. Mr. Westland, like Mr. West, can afford to outside the harbour at Port Said, but was horrible warning to show what horse-flesh under But, as we have said, a beginning has been made, make a pecuniary sacrifice for the more extended which is a great thing; the animals exhibited each year are an improvement on those of the year before; the aim and value of the annual show has been recognized; it has made its influence felt already by creating increased interest and attention in the breeding of horses and cattle,

and only time is needed to develop the institu-

tion to a high standard of excellence. High in the rank of agricultural shows in India stands that of Chinchli, both from the scale of its beasts would collect from Khandeish in the north practical object of trade and business. But to Colonel Reeves, the Political Agent of Kolhapore, occurred the splendid idea of combining a horse and cattle show properly so called with the already existing fair, and while retaining for the people all the benefits of the older institution, he aimed and its wisdom and success have been fully demonstrated and confirmed by each successive year. Trade, which was the main object of the great fair, has been in no way interfered attracted to the place, the classification of exhibits, and the system of prize awards have given rise to a wholesome zeal for competition, and two individuals, but it has happily enjoyed the hearty co-operation of the numerous Chiefs of the Southern Mahratta Country, who in contributing to the prize fund and bringing forward exhibits people, have given real practical assistance to the show, and bestowed upon it a patronage bably the latter place is meant. Nothing, it will | this as in every other matter which is likely Sussex Regiment, who were with him. It is the Regent of Kolhapore, leads the way. He quite impossible, we take it, that they could have is a prince with the ring of patriotism in reached Korti also. But as Lord Wolesley has | him in the highest and best sense. True already expressed a belief that the party has been to the nature and traditions of his race rescued, we have some ground for hoping that and family on the one hand, his modern eduthey are now safely sheltered behind the entrench- cation has not severed his sympathies from the people under his care, while, on the other, thoroughly loyal to the English throne, it enables him to appreciate keenly in English institutions whatever is best and most likely to be beneficial to his own subjects. Hence he very quickly took in the value of the cattle and horse show in its influence on the improvement of the breeds, and from the first gave the project his strong and enthusiastic support. His only manly and sportsman-like nature is well known, and by the intelligent interest he takes in everything which concerns the horse, and by his valuable breeding

establishment at Kagul, he has himself done much for the improvement of the breed. The reply which the Bombay Government with commendable promptness have made to the vigorous protest of the local Chamber of Commerce against the proposed abandonment of the Barsee Railway project will be read with great satisfaction by all our commercial readers. It will be remembered that the final decision of the Government of India was communicated to the Chamber without comment, and the Committee of that body naturally construed the silence of the Bombay Government into acquiescence in the conclusion arrived at by the higher authorities. General Hancock's letter, however, shows that, so far from this being the case, the Bombay Government are as anxious as the Chamber of Commerce itself that the construction of the line should not be indefinitely postponed, and that they have neglected no opportunity of pressing their views on the Government of India. More-Panaphet with self-suiting directions free capable with self-suiting directions free with great with self-suiting directions free capable with self-suiting

look back on the different horse and cattle shows of the 12th December. The Governor in Counin their able letter to the Bombay Government pointed out, Lord Kimberley's decision was evidently based on a misapprehension of matter of sincere congratulation for the people the questions involved, and was arrived at before the deliberations of the Select Committee of the House of Commons. The answer of the Government of India to the joint appeal of the Chamber of Commerce and the Government of of Bombay will be awaited with considerable

Egypt is about to obtain the services of another distinguished Anglo-Indian official Mr. James Westland, C.S., Comptroller-General and Head Commissioner of the Paper Currency Department, having been appointed to succeed Mr. Fitzgerald as Under-Secretary of Finance. The office in question must not be confounded with that formerly filled by Sir Evelyn Baring and subsequently held by Sir Auckland Colvin.
The Controllership disappeared when the Dual
Control was abolished, but was immediately afterwards revived under the title of Financial Adviser and conferred on a previously unknown man, Mr. Edgar Vincent. The Under-Secrehe needs a stronger man for the post than Mr. Fitzgerald, who, it seems, is to be provided for in England. It is only fair, however, to say that Mr. Fitzgerald has done his work well, and that he has several times been commended by his superior officers for his zeal. Mr. Westland's departure for Egypt will be a great loss to the Indian Financial Department, and his successor, whoever he is, will find it no easy task to succeed a man of such large experience and ability. Westland's place at Calcutta, but the choice of points of such steeds, since they were richer in his successor, it seems, lies between the Accountthis feature than in any other, still we could not ant-General of Bengal, Mr. Atkinson, and the Accountant-General of Bombay, Mr. Gay. The pay attached to the appointment is Rs. 4,000 per month. We should doubt if the salary

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

sphere that his new career seems to offer.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING AT GUBAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

stabbed during the capture of Khartoum, that operations and the quality of its exhibits. From of Aboo-Klea we had no news of General Stewart's week. force. General Wolseley telegraphed from Korti that he was sending reinforcements to Metammeh and expecting to hear news of Stewart, but none came, and great excitement prevailed in case the gallant little band had been massacred by overpowering numbers of savages. Our anxiety was increased by paragraphs in the Bosphore, a French paper, supported by the French Consul-General in which it was declared every day that news of a serious disaster to General Stewart's column had been received, which was of so grave a nature that they declined to publish it until confirmed officially. And they hinted that Sir E. Baring had received the news, and called upon him to divulge it. At first no one believed in these statements, but they were repeated with so much audacity, that many became afraid there might be some truth in them. However, yesterday our fears and doubts were allayed by the welcome news of a second victory at Gubat, four miles south of Metammeh, and of the perfect safety of General Stewart's force on the the banks of the Nile, midway between Berber and Khartoum, at Gubat. After the first battle, when the sick and wounded were duly provided for and protected at Aboo-Klea, General Stewart continued his march over the last portion of the desert to Metammeh on the afternoon of the 18th instant. On arriving at the Wells of Shebacut, and finding the enemy occupied Metammeh, the force moved to the right Lord Wolseley's instructions being not to attack the town if occupied but to take up a strong position between it and Khartoum.

About seven o'clock on the morning of the 19th when General Stewart was three miles from the river, the enemy appeared in force. A halt was made for breakfast in a strong zareebah, where the Mahdi's troops poured in a heavy fire, but did not attack the position. They succeeded, however, in severely wounding General Stewart, who was obliged to give over the command to Sir Charles Wilson. When arrangements had been completed for the safety of the wounded, and of stores, baggage, &c., the troops marched on the afternoon of the 19th to a gravel ridge overlooking the Nile, where a large force of the enemy was established. Here a severe fight took place. The Mahdi's troops led by several emirs on horseback charged boldly, but never got within thirty yards of our square. They were repulsed with heavy loss, leaving five emirs and 250 men dead on the ground. The number of wounded is not known. Our loss was Quartermaster Lima, 19th Hussars; Conductor Jewell, Ordnance Store Corps; Mr. St. Leger Herbert; Mr. Cameron, special correspondent of the Khartoum under the command of Nousri Captain Pigott, who left Gubat on the 24th instant

at Korti at daybreak on the 28th.

General Earle has reached Birteh the headquarters of the Monassir tribe, whose chiefs it is to be hoped have been punished for their treacher-ous murder of Colonel Stewart, Mr. Power, M. fight may ensue. All being well when General Earle reaches and occupies Berber, and with Metammeh or Shendy in our possession, the Mahdi's forces at Khartoum will be divided from those lower down the river, and thus the Nile and the desert routes will be practically in the hands of Lord Wolseley. General Eirle's column is composed of the 1st Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, 1st Battalion Royal Highlanders, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, 2nd Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, some Infantry and Camelry of the Egyptian army. Two troops of the 19th Hussars, and a detachment of 26th company of the Royal Engineers. Colonel Brackenbury is chief of the staff and second in command.

The hired transport Poonah arrived here on the 24th instant, bringing 820 men of the 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, 32 officers, 114 Marines, 50 drafts, 800 tons stores, 200 tons baggage. The Sussex Regiment proceeded to Cairo to replace the Berkshire Regiment gone to Suskim in the hired transport Geelong. A squadron of the 19th Hussars and part of a battery of Royal Horse Artillery have also left for Suakim, where Osman Digma is said to be meditating a surrender to Lieut.-Colonel Chermside.

The Cotton Exhibition opened on Saturday by H. M. the Khedive, who was received at the building by H. E. Nubar Pasha and Ministers, by Sir E. Baring, and the members of the Commission. The specimens of raw cotton were much admired, some of them being of remarkably fine quality; as also specimens of Abyssinian cloth, exhibited by Mason Bey. The English machinery tastefully arranged by Messrs. Allen, Alderson and Co., and the Midland Engineering Company, by Mr. Templeton and Mr. Gandy; as also the machinery made in Alexandria by Messrs. Autofage Frères attracted much attention. Native land owners and small cultivators attended from all parts of Egypt, and the Exhibition may be pronounced a great success.

Unusually heavy snow storms continue in the South of Europe and Italy. Whole villages have been swallowed up by avalanches, and the Mont Cenis route has been blocked. The mail steamer Mongolia left Brindist nearly twelve hours Mongolia left Brindisi nearly twelve hours General Stewart took up a position on the slepe after contract time, and as gales are prevalent all of a hill, so that the enemy if he advanced input over the Mediterranean, she will probably not reach Alexandria this (Thursday) evening. The Suez Canal traffic has been interrupted by heavy sand storms, and the Italian ironclad evidently got off by the aid of four steamers. H. M. S. Helicon has returned from Messina and Alexandrette. From Ayas, in the gulf of Iskanderoon, three officers encamped about fifteen miles inland, and in a few days shot over 500 woodcock, inland, and in a few days shot over 500 woodcock, any number of snipe, some ducks and a few pigs.

They kept the ship's company supplied with cock, receiving in return quantities of fish, which were caught by the sailors at Ayas hundreds at a time at each cast of the net. Ayas is not within the ALEXANDRIA, JANUARY 29. reach of every sportsman, but once there it seems action exactly at the right moment. It is consider for nearly a week after the battle and victory a place in which one might spend a very happy that in two out of the three actions in which ma-

> P.S.—Since closing my letter the Mongolia has arrived. The train for Suez leaves at 4 p.m., and the all succeeded in checking the enemy. Their want Cathay will doubtless arrive in Bombay before

As the mail train to Suez does not leave until 9 p.m. I am enabled to send further particulars of the battle at Gubat. The enemy were 7,000 strong with cavalry and rifles. The greatest number of our men killed and wounded fell while constructing the zareeba. It was here that General Stewart was wounded, Mr. Cameron of the Standard and Mr. St. Leger Herbert of the Morning Post were killed. The enemy's sharpshooters fired from all sides, killing twelve and wounding forty men. When the zareeba was completed and the hospital installed with Gardiner and Gatling guns protecting, a square was formed, and advanced some miles, the Marines and Grenadiers in front, the Coldstreams, Scots, and Heavies on right flank, the Mounted Infantry on left flank, and the Royal Sussex and Heavies in the rear. The Mahdi's troops advanced in two échelon line of brigades, and attempted to reach the right front corner, but the cool steady murderous fire of our men mowed them down and compelled them to retire. They then made for the zareeba with their cavalry, but the machine guns, commanded by Captain Lord Charles Beresford, R. N.; and Lieutenant Norton, R. A., did splendid execution, and after two hours' fighting the enemy were beaten off. Their total loss was about 2,000, the first telegrams giving 250 being evidently an error. At sunset the square reached the Nile and bivonacked for the night. Prisoners say that the fighting force came from Khartoum, and were not the same as were defeated at Aboo-Klea.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.) LONDON, JANUARY 28. The news of the first great fight reached London on the evening of the 21st, the telegrams having left Abu Klea Wells on the 17th and Korti on the 21st, so that the distance is passed over by swift camels in four days. General Stewart's force consisted of 1 squadron 19th Hussars, about 90 men on horses; Mounted Infantry, 400 men; Guards, Marines, Camel Corps, 380; Heavy Camel Corps, 350; half battalion Sussex Regiment, under 200; half R. A. Camel Battery, 3 screw guns; Standard 19 non-commussioned officers and 19 men | Royal Engineers, about 30 men; Naval Brigade, 50, killed. Brigadier-General Sir Herbert Stewart; with one Gardner gun, making a total of under Captain the Earle of Airlie, 10th Hussars; Major 1,500 men with three screw guns and one Gardner. Lord Arthur Somerset, Blues; Lieutenant C. | The remainder of the Sussex Regiment, with Crutchley, 2nd Scots Guards; Lieutenants F. D. about 80 men of the Essex Regiment, remained Snow and Livingstone, Mounted Infantry ; Captain at Gakdul to garrison the entrenchments, Leonard, C. and T. Corps ; Lieut. Munro, R. N.; The march, as was to be expected, had not been Major Poe, Marines; Mr. Burleigh, special cor- carried out with the speed that Lord Wolseley respondent of the Daily Telegraph; and 94 had at first anticipated. Not only was the march non-commissioned officers and men, wounded to Gakdul delayed for one day, but also the ad-The last report of General Stewart is that he is vance from Gakdul, so that, whereas Lord Wolsley doing well, and is in good spirits, but that his had at first named the 15th or 16th for arrival at wound is very severe, and will probably unfit him Metammeh, it was only approaching Abu Klea on for any more work this campaign. A hospital has the 16th, and did not succeed in reaching the Abu been established, where the wounded are well cared Klea Wells till the 17th, after a severe engagement for. Gubat is strongly fortified and can hold out in which nine officers and 65 non-commissioned against any force that may be sent to attack it, officers and men were killed, and nine officers and and on a large island opposite Gubat, there is 85 non-commissioned officers and men wounded. plenty of green forage for horses and camels. Thus 18 officers and 150 non-commissioned officers During the fight four steamers arrived from and men were placed hore de combat, or, in other words. General Stewart's little force was literally Pasha, who landed men and guns and took part in more than decimated; but the victory was as comthe action. The despatches were brought by plete as could be wished, and the gallantry and devotion of the modern British army has been with a detachment of mounted infantry, arriving once more proved beyond possibility of doubt. Up to the 16th it had been supposed that the Metammeh is occupied by some 2,000 Arabs, resistance offered to the advance on Metammeh palf of whom are regulars under the command of would not be of a very serious character. All the Noor Angur, with three Krupp guns. The town Arab reports stated that the enemy was occupying or village has been placed in a state of defence, the Abn Kles Wells with a weak force, which and the walls loopholed. Sir Charles Wilson says would offer little resistance to our men, but he could have carried the village, but did not think during the march of the 16th there were various it worth the loss which this would have entailed. indications that a considerable force was somewhere

placed on the hills. During the night the troops were harrassed by an occasional dropping fire, which as usual did little harm, only two men and one camel being hit; but the effect was to keep the men for the most part awake, and three times before daylight they were called to arms. No attack was made by the enemy, and the men breakfasted quietly, after which a fire was opened upon them from some stone breastworks which the enemy had constructed during the night on the heights to the right and rour of our force. It will be understood that the the around which the brigade had been marchin narrowed towards the saddle over which the road passes, and again broadens out gradually on the other side. About eight o'clock the enemy showed in force on the right front, coming over the hills in two lines with banners flaunting in the sun, others crept along a grassy valley to the left front, the valley in which runs the road to the Wells. Our main force was in the hollow with lines extended along the ridge. The screw guns were brought out and checked the enemy's advance, so thoroughly indeed, that the Arabs ceased their attempt to attack the British force in position. Then General Stewart determined to take the offensive by turning the left flank of the enemy so as to render his position untenable. The begginge and camels were left under charge of a guard consisting of a few men of the Sussex Regiment and some Mounted Infantry. The formation of the advance was a hollow square, composed as follows :- The Mounted Infantry on foot, formed the left front angle of the square, being, therefore, both in front and on left face of square. The Guard Marine Camel Corps formed in like fashion the right front angle. The Heavy Cavalry Camel Corps formed the whole of the rear face and half of the left face. The right face was completed by two companies of the Sussex. The Royal Artillery, with its three guns, was in the centre of the front face, the Naval Brigade with its one Gardner in the centre of the rear face, beside the square were the camels with ammunition and hospital stretchers. In this formation the force began to turn the left flank of the enemy, who com-menced a very heavy fire, to which some officers and many men dropped, but all the wounded were picked up and carried forward by the energetic medical staff. This work naturally caused delay and the advance was therefore slow. In about an hour the advancing square came in sight of the enemy's main body, which appeared to be from 8,000 to 10,000 strong.

appear to have been well trained and distribution wheeled to their left, and made one of there a racteristic charges, which appears to have principally on the left and rear of the square the heavy cavalry were. The men were chine guns have been used, and under the direction stances most favourable to them, they have mot at of success was due to no lack of bravery on the part of the gallant Naval Brigade. That the man officers and blue jackets stilet to their officers and blue jackets stilet to their officers and blue jackets stilet to their officers. proved by the fact that include systemania street, and Delasle were killed. Among the first co full after the corner of the squareway pieced, wit the gallant Colonel Burnaby, whose "Ride to Kurnab, has made his name a household world in Engine." It is not necessary to tell your military readers how terrible a trial to discipline is the breaking of a square; yet our men were not daunted. The Sussex Regiment, though now attacked in rear fought splendidly as well as the Mounted Infantry Guards and Marines. The heavy Camel Corps, though broken, struggled hand to hand with the enemy, who was at last defeated and hurled back from the square, all the Arabs who remained within it being killed. The ground outside was covered with dead and wounded, even their banners were left behind to attest the completeness of their repulse. The breaking of the square was probably caused by a slight movement forward of the heavy Camel Corps in order to fire more easily at the rebels. Abu Sala, the Emir of Metammeh, was among those who penetrated the square and was killed there. Mahomed Khair, Emir of Berber, was wounded early in the fight and retired. General Stewart himself had his horse killing under him. About 800 dead of the enemy have been counted altogether. The Hussars appear to have been out skirmishing, and came up shortly after the straigh. They were, however, soon pushed forward to the

do so up hill: The Mounted Infantty sent skir-

mishers to draw on an attack, and the screw guns

opened fire, rendering it impossible for the enemy

These tactics were successful. The Araba and

to remain if he was halted in mass.

wells, which were in our possession by 5 o'clock in the afternoon. A renewed attack was threatened from the enemy's left, but was quelled by the fire of the screw guns, which, says the correspondent of the Daily News, "caused complete demoralization;" nor were the guns wanting even at the moment of attack, for they had time to fire six rounds of case, and they were evidently in the thick of the struggle, for both Lieutenants Lyall and Guthrie were severely wounded. The latter would have been killed but for Gunner Smith. who stood over him with a handspike and swept away the Arabs who tried to slay the wounded Yesterday we had the list of killed and wounded officers and to-day that of the men. The officers were :-Killed-Colonel Burnaby, Royal Horse Guards; Major Carmichael, 5th Lancers Major

Atherton, 5th Dragoon Guards; Major Gough, Royal Dragoons; Captain Darley, 4th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Law, 4th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Wolfe, Scots Greys; Lieutenants Pigott and Delisle, Naval Brigade. Severely wounded—Lord St. Vincent, Major Dickson, Boyals; Lieutenant Lyall and Guthrie, Artillery Surgeon Magill, Slightly wounded—Lord Airlie, Lieutenant Beech, Life Guards; Lieut. Costello, 5th Lancers, contusion : Major Gough, Mounted Infantay I am sorry to say private telegrams speak badly of the health of some of the severely wounded. You will observe that by far the greater proportion of the killed and wounded is among the Heavy Cavalry Camel Corps, which was the first of the force to yield. It is much to say that the rest of

the force remained steady, but the yielding of the Heavies has yet to be explained. Several of the great papers have received no telegrams, and some of the editors imagine that their correspondents spoke out a little too plainly, and that their com-munications were backed accordingly by the press censor. Correspondents are rather too ant some-times to enlarge upon and exaggerate details which strike them as unsatisfactory, but it seems malified that Lord Wolseley would sanction the complete

that Lord Wolseley would sanction the complete suppression of a telegram.

The good understanding with Italy of which I have often spoken is now said to have taken the form of a definite treaty. This doubtful, and even unlikely Englanded does doubtful, and even not like to bind herself, but there is no question that we are on the best terms with the Ita and inclined to further their colonizing rises as a set-off to those of France and Germany. France is preparing to send out heavy reinforce ments to Tonquin, in order to get that affair finished as soon as possible. There is even a