

The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

EDWARD WHELAN)

This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.—EURIPIDES.

[EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Vol. VII.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1857.

No. 23.

To be Sold or Let,

THE Leasehold Interest in a STORE or DWELLING HOUSE at Montague Bridge, with a Loft capable of holding 1,000 Bushels of Grain. Also, a good Cellar underneath the whole; and a Coach-house and Stable at hand.
Also, a BUILDING LOT adjoining the Bridge, where a Wharf or Limekiln might be erected at a small expense, or a Yard for Shipbuilding.
Mr. Thomas Anear will show the premises, and give possession when required.
Orwell, Nov. 30, 1857. PATRICK STEPHENS.

Notice to Tenants on Lot 67.

THE Subscriber hereby notifies the Tenants and Settlers on Township number Sixty-seven, that he has been appointed the Agent of LADY WOOD, for the management of the said Property—and that an immediate Settlement and payment of all Accounts is demanded. WILLIAM H. POPE.
Charlottetown, Nov. 23, 1857. Im

Valuable Mills to be Let.

THE subscriber is desirous of letting those valuable MILLS situate on the Princetown Road, about 15 miles from Charlottetown. They consist of a Grist Mill, with three pair of stones, is quite new and in excellent order; and a SAW MILL. Enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
P. Town Road, Oct. 26. JAMES PATTERSON.

Valuable Leasehold Property for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale his FARM at Barrett's Cross, Lot 19, containing 114 acres of excellent Land, at the annual rent of 1s. per acre, for 999 years; forty acres of which are under a high state of cultivation, and the remainder is covered with the best quality of hardwood timber and fencing poles. It has a front of nineteen chains on the Main Western and Besque Road, and is within nine miles of the flourishing Town of Summerside. There are on the premises a very excellent DWELLING-HOUSE, together with a DISTILLERY, COACH-HOUSE, STABLES, &c.; two excellent Wells of water are within a few yards of the door, and every other accommodation besides. A portion of the purchase money may remain on interest for 12 months, if so agreed on.
Barrett's Cross, Lot 19, Oct. 5. PETER MULLIN.

For Sale,

LOTS suitable for Villa Residences, situate on the western moiety of "Spring Park" Estate—within a few minutes walk of the Province Building. For further particulars, plan, &c., apply to THEO. DESBRISAY, or to the subscriber.
May 18, 1857. W. H. POPE.

Valuable Farm in the Royalty of Charlottetown.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for SALE, a FARM of about Forty Acres of very valuable Land, situate in the Royalty of Charlottetown, and is the distance of about two miles from the City. This property fronts nearly 30 chains on the St. Peter's Road, and about 15 chains on the Union Road, and adjoins the valuable Farm of the Hon. George Coles. The greater portion of the Land has been recently cleared. For particulars, apply to June 1. W. H. POPE.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a FARM, containing 127 acres of LAND—25 to 30 acres are cleared, the remainder is covered with excellent Hard-wood. There is a new DWELLING HOUSE on the premises. A part of the Farm is a Freehold. The Stock will be sold with or without the Farm. It consists of 8 head of horned Cattle, 12 head of Sheep, 1 Mare, 6 years old.

Also, 30 acres of FREEHOLD LAND, 12 acres of which are cleared, and within 2 miles of Alley's Mills, on the St. Peter's Road.

The former is an excellent stand for a public house, as the nearest public house is seven miles; or for a Schoolmaster as he would get employment in the settlement. For further particulars apply to JOHN KANEEN, on the premises, St. Peter's Road.
Lot 54, Nov. 16, 1857. Gw

For Sale,

A FREEHOLD PROPERTY, thirteen miles from Charlottetown, the most eligible situation for country business on the Island, situated at Vernon River Bridge, Lot 50—where vessels drawing ten feet of water can load at the Bridge—the public road from south side of the Island running close by the shop door. There are on the premises a DWELLING-HOUSE, in good repair, containing on the lower floor a Dining-room, Drawing-room, two Bed-rooms and Kitchen, also a Shop 24 x 20, on the upper floor two Bed-rooms; a two-story GRANARY 40 x 25, with double doors; a new SHOP 48 x 20; a Store-house, Stable and Coach-house, and a good Well of water close to the house. For further particulars apply in Charlottetown to EENJ. DAVIES, Esquire, or on the premises to the proprietor.
October 5, 1857. ROBERT BARKER.

To Freeholders, Merchants, Mechanics, and also the Tenant on parts of Townships Nos. 53, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 62.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE Local Government not being in a position to purchase the above property, I now offer, on advantageous terms, at PRIVATE SALE—

Twenty Thousand Acres

of fine fertile LANDS on these Townships, in LOTS from Fifty to Five Hundred Acres each, or in quantities to suit purchasers. A most favorable opportunity will thus be afforded to Freeholders, with large or small capital, to purchase Farms for their rising families within a limited circle of their own homes.

To the Tenant who may feel anxious to become a Freeholder, whether under a term of One, to Nine Hundred and Ninety-nine years, every reasonable encouragement will be afforded him to purchase out the fee simple of his Leasehold tenure. But Tenants (or individuals) taking forcible possession of private property, and whose object may be to enjoy the same, without payment of rent, or making arrangements for its use and occupation, cannot expect any further indulgence, as the law must of necessity be rigidly enforced against them without any respect of persons—they are therefore earnestly requested to prevent such unpleasant and expensive proceedings being instituted against them for its recovery.

Plans of property may be viewed between office hours, 10 and 3. All letters must be pre-paid to receive attention.
WILLIAM DOUSE.
Ch. Town, P. E. Island, Sept. 28, 1857.

For Sale or to Let,

DEVENPORT COTTAGE AND GROUNDS.

THE Subscriber being desirous of removing into Town, offers for SALE or to LET, the above named property where he now resides. This property is prettily situated, and is only about one mile from the centre of the City. The COTTAGE contains eight well-finished rooms, and a large pantry, besides a kitchen, laundry, and two rooms for servants. BARN, STABLES, Coach House, and other Out-Buildings are in good repair, and are convenient and commodious. A Well of excellent water is within a few yards of the kitchen door.
The LAND consists of THREE PASTURE LOTS, of which from 6 to 12 Acres will be sold or leased with the House and Buildings.
For Terms, and further particulars, apply to the Subscriber.
July 6, 1857. G. W. DEBLOIS.

Gleanings from late Papers.

NEWS BY THE LAST ENGLISH MAIL.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM INDIA.

LAST DAYS OF THE SIEGE OF DELHI.

The following account of the last days of the siege of Delhi and the assault of the place will be read with much interest; it is written by an eye-witness:—From the period of the arrival of our army before Delhi, in June last, up till very lately the position occupied by our troops has been in effect a purely defensive one, the distance from the city wall averaging from 1,200 to 1,500 yards. We had from the first no choice as to the front of attack, our position on the north side being the only one that could secure our communications with the Punjab, whence our supplies and reinforcements were drawn. Our available force amounted, in round numbers, to 6,500 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and 600 artillery, Europeans and natives; the regiments in camp being Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards, Guide Cavalry, Hodgson's Horse, and detachments of the 1st, 2d, and 5th Punjab Cavalry. Her Majesty's 8th Foot (part of), 52d Foot, 60th Rifles, (part of), 61st Foot, 75th Foot, 1st and 2d Bengal Fusiliers, Sirmoor and Kumaon Battalions (Ghograas), 4th Sikh Infantry, Guide Infantry, 1st, 2d, and 4th Regiments Punjab Infantry. Four troops of Horse Artillery (Tomb's, Turner's, Remington's, and Rennie's), two light field batteries (Scott's and Bourcier's), and some companies of Foot Artillery attached to the siege guns, which numbered about 40 heavy guns and howitzers, 10 heavy and 12 light mortars. The means of the Engineers were very restricted, not in officers but in trained men, of whom there were only about 120 regular Sappers. Some companies of Muzbee Sikhs had, however, been rapidly raised and partially trained; and a body of coolies had also been collected, who worked remarkably well; the park had been at work for some time in collecting material, and 10,000 fascines, 10,000 gabions, and 100,000 sand-bags were ready for future operations; field magazines, scaling ladders, and spare platforms had also been duly prepared, and great credit is due to Lieutenant Brownlow of the Engineers in charge of the park. The north face being the side to be attacked, it was resolved to hold the right in check as far as possible, and to push the main attack on the left first, as the river would completely protect our flank as we advanced; second, as there was better cover on that side; third as after the assault the troops would not find themselves immediately in narrow streets, but in comparatively open ground. The front to be attacked consisted of the Moree, Cashmere, and Water bastions, with the curtain walls connecting them. These bastions had been greatly altered and improved by our own engineers many years ago, and presented regular faces and flanks of masonry with properly cut embrasures; the height of the wall was 24 feet above the ground level, of which, however, eight feet was a mere parapet three feet thick, the remainder being about four times that thickness; outside the wall was a very wide berm and then a ditch 16 feet deep and 20 feet wide at the bottom, escarp, and counterscarp, steep, and the latter unrevetted, and the former revetted with stone and eight feet in height. A good sloping glacis covered the lower ten feet of the wall from all attempts of distant batteries. On the evening of the 7th of Sept., No. 1 advanced battery, in two portions, was traced about 700 yards from the Moree bastion, the right portion for five 18-pounders and one 8-inch howitzer was to silence the Moree and prevent its interfering with the attack on the left. The left portion for four 24-pounders was intended to hold the Cashmere bastion partially in check. The working parties were very little disturbed during the night; the covering parties in front kept the musketry at a distance, and except three well-aimed showers of grape thrown from the Moree, which knocked over some workmen, we received no further annoyance. By the morning the two portions of the battery were finished and armed, though not ready to fire until nearly sunrise; a trench was also made connecting the two portions and extending a little to the right and left, so as to give communication with a wide and deep ravine, which, extending very nearly up to our left attack, formed a sort of first parallel, and gave good cover to the guard of the trenches, the doolies, &c. For some time we were well pounded from the Moree with round shot and grape; but as our guns in the new battery got gradually into play, the enemy's fire grew less and less, and was at length completely overpowered. This battery became known as Brind's, being worked by that officer with great effect till the end of the siege. On the evening of the 8th and 9th, No. 2 Battery was traced and commenced. To our surprise we had been allowed to seize this advanced position at Ludlow Castle, within 600 yards of the city, without even a fight for it, on the previous day. In fact, there is little doubt the enemy still thought the attack was to be on the right, where all the fighting had hitherto been, and where all our old batteries were located. Ludlow Castle and the Koodsee Bagh were now occupied by strong detachments, and formed our chief supports to the left attack. During the 9th, a sharp fire of musketry, shot, and shells was opened on these positions by the enemy from the jungle in front, and from the Cashmere and Water Bastions, and the Selimgur, but no great damage was done. During the nights of the 9th and 10th No. 2 Battery was completed and partially armed, but not yet unmasked. It was in two portions—one, immediately in front of Ludlow Castle, for nine 24-pounders, to open a breach in the curtain between the Cashmere and Water Bastions immediately to the left of the former, and to knock off the parapet to the right and left for some distance, so as to give no cover to musketry; the other portion, some 200 yards to the right, consisting of seven 8-inch howitzers and two 18-pounders, was to aid the first portion, and work with it for the same end. No. 3 Battery was also commenced on the left, and No. 4 Battery, for 10 heavy mortars, completed in the Koodsee Bagh, but not yet unmasked. During the nights of the 10th and 11th No. 2 Battery was strengthened, armed, and unmasked, and No. 3 Battery completed. This last was made in the boldest manner within 180 yards of the Water Bastion, behind a small ruined house in the Custom-house compound, and under such a fire of musketry as few batteries have ever been exposed to; it was for six 18-pounders, which were to open a second breach in the Water Bastion, and was worked by Major Scott. The enemy also went to work to-night and made an advanced trench parallel to our left attack, and about 350 yards from it, from which at daybreak they opened a very hot fire of musketry, which was maintained throughout the rest of the siege; they had previously got some light guns and one heavy gun out into the open on our right, which caused considerable annoyance by their enfilade fire.

On the 11th our batteries opened fire, a salvo from the nine 24-pounders opening the haze, and showing by the way it brought down the wall in huge fragments what effect it might be expected to produce after a few hours. The Cashmere Bastion attempted to reply, but was quickly silenced, and both portions of No. 2 went to work in fine style, knocking the bastion and adjacent curtains to pieces. Majors Campbell and Kaye, Captains Johnson and Gray, had charge of No. 2. No. 3, however, did not commence fire till the following day, when the full power of our artillery was shown, and a continuous roar of 50 guns and mortars pouring shot and shell on the devoted city warned the enemy that his and our time had at length come. Night and day until the morning of the 14th was this overwhelming fire continued. But the enemy did not let us upon their own way. Though unable to work a gun from any of the three bastions that were so fiercely assailed, they yet stuck to their guns in the open, which partially enfiladed our

position; they got a gun to bear from a hole broken open in the long curtain wall; they sent rockets from one of their mangle-towers, and they maintained a perfect storm of musketry from their advanced trench, and from the city walls.

THE CAPTURE OF DELHI DESCRIBED BY ONE OF THE HEROES.

We have been favoured with the following private letter:—Before the siege-train of heavy guns arrived from the Punjab we were acting almost entirely on the defensive. We had not sufficient men or guns to commence the siege, and it was all we could do with our small force to repel the numerous attacks of the enemy. We were often on duty three nights of every week, making defensive works. On the 8th Sept., large working parties from all the regiments in camp paraded at the Engineer-park, taking tools with them. We marched down to within 300 yards of the walls and bastions of the city. The men were employed in filling sandbags, and making the ground ready for the batteries. Previous to this for about a fortnight we had to go out at night with large working and covering parties, and cut all the trees where the works were intended to be. That was the worst part of all, stumbling about all night in the long rank jungle, sometimes five feet high, wet through with the dew, and frequently attacked by the enemy. On the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th the batteries were completed. They were immensely large, built up to the bottom of the embrasures of solid fascines. 1,500 camels were employed nightly in carrying down the fascines. Strange to say, the enemy did not fire on us much while building the batteries. On the 12th the batteries opened fire, when, after seeing the first salvo knock down a large portion of the Cashmere bastion, I was so tired that I lay down and slept during the roar of the guns for three or four hours. One sandbag battery was within 200 yards of the Water Bastion. The fire of musketry from the walls of the town at this bastion was tremendous. The guns were obliged to have iron mantlets fixed on them to protect the men while working the guns. There were five columns of attack. Two or three Engineer officers were told off to each by seniority. The seniors went with the first column, the next with the second. We paraded about 3 o'clock in the morning of the 14th with our separate columns, with Sappers, with powder bags, &c., and marched down to the attack. It was just daylight when the first column halted at a turn in the road which concealed them from view of the walls, but close to the Cashmere-gate. Lieutenants Salkeld and Home, Sergeants Carmichael, Burgess, Smith, and four Sappers and a bugler of Her Majesty's 52nd Regiment advanced from the column up to the Cashmere-gate. It was an immensely heavy wooden gate, flanked on all sides by the walls. Home laid the powder at the foot of the gate. They were instantly discovered, and a heavy fire opened on them from all sides. Sergeant Carmichael took the fuse and was on the point of firing it, when he was shot dead by a Sepoy, who placed his musket through a hole in the wall. Sergeant Burgess took the fuse from his hand, and was likewise shot dead. Lieut. Salkeld then took the fuse, and was shot through the arm and fell into the ditch, breaking his leg by the fall. As he fell he threw up the fuse, which Sergeant Smith seized, and fired the charge. At the same time the bugler sounded the advance, and on rushed the column. The charge blew in the gate, and about 17 of the enemy who were close to it. Our troops rushed in, up the bastions, and along the walls. At the same time the second and fourth columns attacked by the breaches, and the walls were cleared of all the defenders. The Cashmere-gate presented a horrible sight; 30 or 40 Sepoys, some blown up and others bayoneted and shot down, were lying all about it. It was the same all along the walls. No quarter was given; but they made very little defence, and retired into the city, where they again made a stand. I went into the bastions. Such a scene of ruin you never saw. Almost every gun was dismantled, or had a great piece of iron knocked out of it, and dead Sepoys all around. The troops took up their quarters in the college and church, but the enemy fired on us all night. We made a battery by the college, and commenced shelling the town and Palace. We lost most of our men in the town. They advanced too far without support, and were fired at from the walls and houses. On the 16th we attacked and took the magazine. I went with the column. We took them by surprise, and they offered very little resistance; but in the afternoon they returned and attacked the magazine, and set the roof on fire. We had to get up on the roof with leathern bags of water and put it out, while they threw large stones at us. A sergeant of Artillery then got on the top of the Artillery magazine with 10-inch shells in his hand; he lighted the fuse and dropped them on their heads; five or six he let off in this way. It must have killed a great many, for they fled almost directly. On the 20th, after our pouring into it a tremendous fire of shell, we attacked the Palace. There were very few Sepoys found in it. They had all fled during the night.

THE FUGITIVES FROM THE DESTROYED CITY—ROUT OF THE REBELS FROM THE FORT OF MALAGHAR.

You will desire to know what direction or directions have been taken by the insurgents who escaped from Delhi, and how their further and final punishment is being provided for. Here our accounts are at present somewhat scanty and contradictory. It appears, indeed, clear that the vast majority of the mutineers who did not meet death in the city marched down the Jumna on the Muttra road, keeping at first on the right or Delhi bank; but that at some point of the road, or points, perhaps, large bodies of them crossed the river into the Doab. We still hear of the Bareilly Brigade, the Neemuch Brigade, and so on. The former of these bodies together with, or preceded by, the Nussarabad rebels, are said thus to have crossed the stream. The Neemuch people, according to reports at Agra, were bent on joining their comrades from Indore, who were still at Dholpore, on the Chumbul. But, in truth, the movements of the mutineers are at present obscure. Nor are those of the British much less. We are told at one time that two pursuing columns left Delhi—one on either side of the river; that the one on the right was commanded by Colonel Greathed, of the 8th, and had presumably rescued or passed Muttra, in which direction heavy firing was heard from Agra on the 27th; and that the one on the left, under Brigadier Showers, arrived at Sonma, 16 miles from Allypore, on the 28th. On the other hand, it is undoubted that if Colonel Greathed started, as I believe he did, on the right bank, he crossed to the left shortly afterwards; for on the 27th he attacked and defeated the Jhansi mutineers posted in a strong position at Bolundshuhur, capturing two guns and killing and wounding a considerable number, with a loss to himself of about 60 killed and wounded. No officers are returned as killed, but four as severely wounded. The effect of this skirmish was the evacuation by the rebels of the strong fort of Malaghar in the neighbourhood, which was thereupon occupied by a party of cavalry. On the whole I cannot help thinking that there is but one column out after the fugitives, and that its movements have been construed into those of two. Greathed had with him 1,600 Europeans and Sikh Foot, the 9th Lancers, and the three troops of Horse Artillery.

THE MISCREANT OLD KING OF DELHI AND HIS ATROCITIES.

A private letter from the wife of a medical officer, dated Bordwan, Oct. 8, 1857, gives the following information of some of the brutal atrocities committed on our poor unoffending countrywomen:—"I write you under feelings so acutely painful as to make it a difficulty accurately to describe the horrid details, for myself and children might have been subject to dreadful indignities—ten thousand times worse than death. But, alas! for my unfortunate and polluted countrywomen! Twenty-three ladies, by order of the aged monster within the walls of Delhi, were ordered to be brought before him, and then stripped naked; unheard of indignities were practised upon them, which the wretch gloated over; and then, with a filthy piece of rag to cover their loins, they were ordered and forced by torture to work as coolies, and fed like horses, no

other food being permitted them but 'gram,' and the most offensive water from the dirtiest taps. At length our brave troops appeared before the walls of Delhi, and then the aged demon completed his horrid butchery. Our poor countrywomen were again brought before the wretch again tortured with the vilest indignities by his lowest of ruffians, and then savagely slaughtered, and their poor bodies and limbs hacked to pieces and flung into the streets. Can human suffering surpass this bloody act? And yet the aged monster lives! Great God, is there justice left, and shall such unheard of cruelties remain unpunished? I have heard from good authority that our soldiers have peremptorily demanded the King of Delhi to be given up to them, and let the consequences be what they may, they are determined to hang the old villain outside the city walls, nor is this his just deserts. Fifty thousand rupees are offered for the capture of Nena Sahib, but we fear that he is too strongly protected by his savage hordes, over whom he seems to have unlimited control; and we hear that on the least disposition of wavering among his rebels they are cut down, and their bodies burnt. Fifty thousand of these monsters are yet within a short distance of us, but we know also that our brave English soldiers are arriving fast to our relief. May a merciful Providence save us from the horrors of another massacre and atrocities that I am unequal to pen."

CONFLICTS WITH THE SEPOYS AT JUBBULPORE.

The following is from Jubbulpore, dated October 9:—"We are still at Jubbulpore, you see, and I do not see much prospect of our being able to get away in a hurry, as it is rather dangerous to go along the road without an escort, and I am not likely to get one at present. My last would tell you of the mutiny of the 52nd—how one detachment of the regiment allowed two officers to escape, while another had made a prisoner of poor McGregor; and how the two companies, with the Kamptee column, had been quietly disarmed, that Dumoh had been abandoned, and the column was on its march back to Jubbulpore. On the 30th the column was at Singraampore. The next morning the column was to march to Kuttungee (10 miles) at daylight, but at 2 o'clock, a. m., the Grenadier company of the 33d, under Lieutenant Watson, started with the intention of securing the boats on the Heron River. Major Jenkins, Quartermaster-General, went with Watson. After riding about three miles they had got about 200 yards in front of the company. Suddenly a bugle in front of them sounded the fire; 'snick, snick' went some muskets, then a regular volley. 'Holloa,' said Jenkins, 'here we are in the midst of them.' Dark though it was, they could see they were surrounded by Sepoys; they were the rebel 52nd advancing to attack the Kamptee column. One Sepoy stepped close up to Watson and fired in his face; the ball only gave him a gash under the eye. He rode the man down, but he himself fell in doing so. He regained his feet, but fell again and again. Somehow he managed to get hold of Jenkins's stirrup, and ran on; his horse trotted up to him, and he contrived to mount. Both then carttered on, but immediately came on the rear guard. 'Halt, who comes there?' called out the leading file. 'They gave no reply, but dashed through unhurt, though exposed to the fire of the whole guard. Was it not a wonderful escape? Jenkins's horse had two balls in him, and Watson's boy, carrying his rifle, was shot dead; they hid in the jungle till the column came up in the forenoon; they were received with shouts and cheers, for every one thought them killed. The mutineers had no bayonets fixed. The Grenadier company fell back on the column in good order, which, being warned of the state of affairs, advanced at daylight and soon came in sight of the mutineers, advancing steadily along the road in column of sections when within 300 yards of them our guns were unmasked, but just as they opened fire the mutineers wheeled backwards right and left, and got into the jungle, which was very thick and came quite close to the road. It is believed that in the course of the morning the mutineers lost about 120 men; there were many hundred Bundelais with them. Our loss was trifling; a few men wounded and a trumpeter killed. On coming near Kuttungee the body of poor McGregor was found, pierced with eight or nine bayonet wounds, a shot in the neck, his arm gashed and broken; we were all grieved to hear of his sad fate; his body was brought in here and buried the next day at noon. A wounded Hindwar and Sepoy were taken prisoners at Kuttungee, and hung on the spot. After the column moved on the mutineers returned, cut down the bodies and buried them with military honours! Sixteen mutineers of the 52nd were at Borgee on the 4th, they cut off the noses of some Bunyahs who had gone to buy ghee; and one of them, known to be the principal in the murder of poor McGregor, sent a message to Captain Moxon, 52nd; they hoped to serve him the same way; he had offered 200 rupees for the colours; they had intended to collect a party and attack Jubbulpore; that they would bring the colours with them, and he might then take them if he could! Yesterday morning a party from this were sent to clear the road of the villains; and as Cumberlege, with the 4th Cavalry, en route here, was only three miles beyond Borgee it was hoped that the rebels might be captured or done for. I hear to-day that the expedition was unsuccessful; it is said that the rebels have retired to a hill like a natural fortress. I imagine some effort will be made to dislodge them, as the infantry have not returned and the cavalry are still on the other side of the river. Gunnesingh, another place on the road, is also occupied by rebels—Gonds, I believe."

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW—HAVELOCK'S MARCH TO LUCKNOW.

The advance upon Lucknow was a series of skirmishes, during which we killed many of the enemy, and captured a number of guns. Our loss, until we arrived before the city, was very trifling indeed, but here the mutineers made a most determined stand, and the consequence was, that General Neill and about four hundred of our brave soldiers bit the dust. On the 21st the enemy were attacked at Mungrawur. His right was turned, and he was driven from his position with the loss of four guns, two of which were taken by the Volunteer Cavalry, led on by General Outram. Our loss was light—that of the enemy very severe, 120 being sabred. The fight was so precipitate, that the Bunnee bridge in his rear was left standing. Our troops this day made a march of twenty miles, and the next day of fourteen, dispersing the rebels in all directions. On the 22nd the firing at Lucknow could be distinctly heard, and a royal salute was fired from our 24-pounders, to make the besieged aware that help was at hand. On the morning of the 25th the long-besieged and ill-supplied garrison had their eyes gladdened by seeing the relieving force close at hand. Skirting the city, they made their way to the Residency against severe resistance, and entered in the evening. They were just in time. Two mines, ready for being loaded, had been run far under our principal works. If sprung the garrison must have been placed at the mercy of the rebels. On the 26th the batteries of the besiegers were assaulted and taken, the ex-King's sons escaping towards Fyzabad. Our loss was heavy, amounting to about 450 killed and wounded. Amongst the brave who fell was General Neill, of the Madras Fusiliers; Captain Cooper, of the Artillery; Captain Webster, of H. M.'s 78th; Lieut. Pakenham, 84th; Bateman, 64th; Warren, 12th Light Cavalry; and Lieut. Wilde, 50th Bengal Native Infantry. Sir James Outram is said to have been slightly wounded. On the 29th the right quarter of the town was occupied, and seven guns captured. Man Singh, the Oude chief, who undertook to join us with 15,000 men, has sided with the rebels—he has been wounded, but will, it is hoped, be preserved to stretch a halter.

HAVELOCK AND HIS HEROES FIGHTING THEIR WAY TO LUCKNOW.

The story of the relief of Lucknow will form one of the brightest pages in the annals of British heroism. Havelock had to fight his way from the frontier of Oude, with only 2,500 men, through a country in which every man was in arms against him, and every town, village and house had been converted into a fortress. There was but one practicable road along which he could advance; on either side of it there was nothing but a