

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. VIII.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1859.

No. 37.

Intestate Estate Sale.

TO be sold by Public Auction, at the Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the fourth day of May next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to a licence duly granted for that purpose by his Honor the Surrogate and Judge of Probate of this Island, bearing date the ninth day of June, 1857, part of the REAL ESTATE which belonged to the late John Anderson, of Charlottetown, master mariner, deceased, intestate at the time of his death, that is to say: ALL THAT piece of ground commencing at a distance of eighty-four feet from the corner of King's Square, thence running northwardly forty-two feet along Hillsborough-street, thence at right-angles eastwardly eighty-four feet, or until it strikes land in possession of John Rider, thence southwardly forty-two feet, thence westwardly to the place of commencement—comprising one-quarter part of Town Lot No. Eighty-two (82), in the fourth hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown; and also ALL THAT other piece of ground commencing at the northern angle of the said Town Lot, thence running westwardly along Fitz Roy street forty-two feet, thence at right angles southwardly forty-two feet (a little more or less), thence at right angles eastwardly forty-two feet, thence northwardly to the place of commencement—bounded on the east by land belonging to Mr. George Beer, and being part of the said Town Lot No. Eighty-two, in the fourth hundred of Lots in Charlottetown; and of which said Real Estate the said intestate, John Anderson, died seized and possessed in fee simple.
Dated at Charlottetown this 7th day of March, 1859.

CATHERINE ANDERSON,
Administratrix of Estate of late John Anderson.

Eligible Pasture and Building Lots.

FOR SALE, 10 LOTS within the City, containing a TOWN LOT each; also, 10 immediately adjoining the City, (free of City taxes), of 1 acre each. Apply to
THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY,
Charlottetown, August 23, 1858.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. NOTICE.

IN consequence of the present Storm, which must have blocked up many of the roads in the country, rendering it impossible for farmers living at a distance from Town to get Grain intended for competition forward to the Show to-day, it was deemed advisable, by the Members of Committee present, to postpone the Show until WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., then to take place at the TEMPERANCE HALL, at 12 o'clock, noon.

It was considered advisable also to postpone the Annual General Meeting until the above period, as there were not a sufficient number of qualified persons present at the meeting from whom to elect the different annual office bearers.

By order,
WM. W. IRVING,
Sec'y and Treasurer Royal Agricultural Society,
Charlottetown, March 1, 1859.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

ONE of those handsome, high toned PIANO FORTES, manufactured by one of the best makers, GRUBERT, of Boston, will be sold so very low that it will be an advantage to any one wishing a good article to purchase it.

GEORGE DOUGLAS,
Furniture Warehouse, Kent Street, March 7, 1859. Ex 41

HOME MANUFACTURE Ought to be Encouraged.

THOSE who have a desire to do so can purchase at the CITY TANNERY
Prime Sole LEATHER for one shilling and ninepence a pound, which is less than it can be imported from foreign markets for.
March 7, 1859. Mon & Isl

Elections! Elections!

JUST opened for the occasion, one Cask GLENLEVT WHISKEY (five years old). It is said this genuine article possesses the wonderful qualities of converting your opponents to your Political views, consequently no aspirant to the Red Benches should be without it. For sale by
March 7. N. RANKIN, Great George-street.

The Cheapest and most General Assorted COUNTRY STORE

In the Island—Established 1842.

THE SUBSCRIBER has selected and just received EX "EMMA," from HALIFAX, the largest and best
STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,

to suit the season, and low prices to suit the times—that he has ever imported, which has been selected from some of the most extensive houses in the numerous trade, who give all the advantages of the trade to their old customers. The following are some of the Goods now open for inspection and sale:

Prime Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Currants and Figs.
DRY GOODS in great variety, and some Ladies' Dresses, latest London style; Ladies' Capes, new style and low price; best ready-made Clothing; Fur and Cloth Caps, of new shape, naval and military, &c.; some first quality Buffalo Robes, very cheap; Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, all sizes and prices.

HARDWARE, Cutlery and Jewellery; bar, hoop, sheet and plate Iron; Nails, Spikes, Brads and tacks, iron, zinc and copper; Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass and Putty; Drugs, Medicines and Dye stuffs; burning fluid and lamps; China, Glass and Earthenware, in great variety, and low prices; Sled and Cart Harness; Upper and sole Leather; barrels and half barrels prime Labrador inspected Herrings, Codfish; Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps and Flint; Plough-mounting, and extra sole and side plates; Pots, Bake-pans and extra lids; with various other articles, too numerous for "the printer," and will be sold at very reduced prices, for cash, or good Produce.

Farmers and others in want of the best description of Goods, will please call and examine quality and price, which will be found to ensure satisfaction, having every article priced, in plain figures, for the child as well as the most experienced, from which no alteration will be made, which has been a fixed rule in the establishment for the past sixteen years, and which has obtained for it such extensive patronage.

A Cargo of Timber and Deals for Sale—when disposed of, an alteration will be made in the lumbering business for the future; which will enable the proprietor to attend more strictly to his counter trade, and give satisfaction to his customers.
WANTED, from 200 to 300 OX and COW HIDES, for which the highest market prices will be given.
PATRICK STEPHENS,
Orwell Street, Cheaper than the Cheapest on the Island.
Dec. 13, 1858.

The Chair has been taken by several Members!

NOT the Speaker's Chair, but one of those splendid ARM CHAIRS at DOUGLAS'S

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

where there is a very large assortment, of superior finish, and the latest styles; with a large lot of all kinds of Household

FURNITURE,

different patterns, and finish, and the latest improvements. Will be sold very cheap. Please call and judge for yourselves.
GEORGE DOUGLAS,
Furniture Warehouse, Kent street, Feb. 28, 1859.

To be sold by Public Auction,

IN the Market Square, Charlottetown, on the day of the opening of the Legislative Session, at 12 o'clock, at noon,

The Entire Horse VULCAN,

formerly owned by Mr. J. W. Cairns, of the Globe Hotel, Charlottetown, but now the property of Mr. W. Bell, of Casumpee.

This Horse has been very successful in taking prizes at the Royal Agricultural Society shows, as also have many of his Stock. He is now eight years old, of superior action and symmetry, and has proved himself a sure foot-goaler for five years, his progeny being second to none as travellers and draught horses.

He may be seen at the Globe Hotel, any time after the 19th of March next. Terms will be made known at Sale.

WILLIAM BELL,
Isl Im

Charlottetown, Feb. 28, 1859.

NEW STORE!

British Warehouse Queen's Square.

THE subscriber, having re-commenced business in the premises formerly occupied by Mr. JARDINE McLEAN, takes the earliest opportunity to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received per ship *Isabel*, from Liverpool, his FALL SUPPLY of

BRITISH DRY GOODS,

suitable to the season.

—Also—
72 Chests TEA,
50 Half chests do.,
100 Boxes SOAP,
10 Bags RICE,
Porto Rico and Crushed SUGAR,
Currants, Raisins, Pickles,
And superior Salad Oil,

which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

WILLIAM BROWN,
Charlottetown, October 21, 1858.

For the benefit of all concerned

THE Subscriber, intending to close his present business, hereby requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate settlement of their Accounts. All Accounts not settled by the first of March will be placed in the hands of an Attorney without distinction. As the subscriber does not intend to remain "within the limits," all persons having any claims against him had better look out.

FOR SALE,
A quantity of Saddle and Harness Mounting, Whips, &c.
Also—Pasture Lot, 262, within the Royalty, about two miles from Town, on the North River Road, with a new Barn thereon, 35 x 25. Also, part of Lot 261, fronting the above, and running down to the Creek, where may be obtained any quantity of Seaweed, &c. for Manure.
JOHN STUMBLER,
Charlottetown, January 17, 1859. Isl Gv

TO LET,

THE 'PAVILION HOTEL.'

TO LET, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION given, that eligible situated and well adapted HOUSE and premises lately known as the "PAVILION HOTEL," which, from its standing on the highest ground in the City, and its proximity to the public offices and wharves, renders its situation for a HOTEL the most desirable in the City, for either transient or permanent boarders.

The building comprises on the first floor one large Dining room 25 by 25 feet, one reading or Bar-room 25 by 15 feet, Drawing-room 18 by 15 feet, one large inner Kitchen, outer Kitchen, and large Scullery, with many conveniences, and two Pantry, one small Sitting-room, two spacious Halls, and two pair front Stairs, and one pair back Stairs, and Water Closet. On the second floor, one Dining-room 25 by 14 feet, eight Bed-rooms and one large Pantry and Closet; and in the Attic seven Bed-rooms; and having spacious cellars. The house having lately undergone a thorough repair, is in excellent order, and having a good Stable, Coach-House, and out-office, attached.

For terms and particulars, please apply to
Charlottetown, Dec. 20, 1858. H. HASZARD.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT by the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melville, K. C. B., by Power of Attorney, bearing date the 20th November, 1858, hereby notifies the Tenants on Lots or Townships Nos. 29 and 53, that all Rent and Arrears of Rent, due on said Estate, are to be paid to him, and no other person.

JOHN R. BOURKE,
Mill View, Dec. 27, 1858. 3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by promissory note or otherwise, in respect of my business recently carried on in Charlottetown, are hereby required to make immediate payment to JOHN LONGWORTH, Esq., my Attorney. In case of delay legal measures will be resorted to without further notice.
Casumpee, Dec. 13, 1858. JAMES REID.

Grain, Grain.

THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS

at Coles's Brewery and Distillery.

Constantly on hand at prices cheaper than can be purchased in the Market, the best of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and a superior article of old Malt SUGAR. Also—X, XX, and XXX Ale. Ch. Town, Feb. 16, 1857.

MESSRS. STANFIELD & LORD beg to inform the Farmers of Prince Edward Island, that after this date their NEW MILL at TRYON will be ready for Dyeing, Fulling and Dressing Cloth, having spared no expense in fitting up. The services of Mr. Lippincott, of Picton, being secured as manager, they guarantee to finish work in the best possible manner, on the usual terms.

Mr. H. CALBECK, of Sydney Street, Charlottetown, will receive Cloth, and attend to its being forwarded with despatch.
Tryon, July 27. tf

Chebucto Warehouse.

JUST RECEIVED, per schr. "ROMP"—
2 lhd. strictly prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
3 puns. Porto Rico MOLASSES. For sale by
Nov. 22, 1858. P. W. HYNDMAN.

The Examiner

IS printed and published every Monday by EDWARD WHELAN at his office, Hillsborough-street, near King's-square. Price—15s. per annum payable half yearly in advance

THE REBELLION IN INDIA.

THE REBELLION SUBDUED—FIVE HUNDRED FORTS DESTROYED—THE PEASANTRY DISARMED—ORGANIZATION OF POLICE.

BOMBAY, JAN. 25.—The close of military operations in Oude, and the complete reduction of that province, have justified the predictions of those who declared that before the end of January, 1859, the rebellion would be subdued. From the borders of Nepal to the Ganges, from the frontiers of Rohilcond to the desert plains of Eastern Bengal, not an enemy to our rule remains in arms. The chiefs and their followers are broken and dispirited fugitives in the jungles of Nepal; 500 forts have been razed to the ground in Oude, and the strongholds from which all powerful chiefs coerced their peasants, or pounced upon neighbours weaker than themselves, are laid low. The haughty feudatories, who terrorized the land, and defied the arms of their Sovereign, are gone—their prestige departed. The peasantry, which, under the system now extinct, were entitled to carry weapons of defence, having no longer their old enemies to dread, are everywhere disarmed. Oude, at our feet, only demands reorganization. It no longer requires armies; strong garrisons and efficient police are alone needed. Lord Clyde is about to withdraw the first, and Mr. Montgomery will soon create the last. If past experience has not been thrown away—if the lessons taught by the Coverley Jacksons and the Gubbinses have not been read in vain, we shall found upon the clear field of Oude a system of government more stable, an administration more just, than any that has yet existed in India. The Government have already taken into serious consideration the question of police organization. They admit that the district police which has hitherto been kept up is too numerous—that a part of it must be disbanded. They are satisfied that the military police are strong and efficient enough for any purpose, and the only question remaining to be decided is how the duties of the civil and military can best be combined. In Oude the military police will chiefly be employed, and the stations will be made strong to resist sudden outbreaks. The civil police will be attached chiefly to the large towns, and serve for the suppression or detection of ordinary offences. The army will occupy the best strategic positions, and keep in awe the people and the police. As to the administration of the law nothing as yet has been made known. Whether the Bengal regulations or the simpler code of the Punjab is to be enforced it is equally impossible to determine.

THE BEGUM, BAINIE MADHO, and NENA SAHIB AT LARGE IN THE JUNGLES OF NEPAUL.

In considering the state of Oude it must not be forgotten, however, that the Begum and Bainie Madho, with Nena Sahib, are still at large. So long as they remain free the embers of insurrection are alive; but at present these chiefs are powerless; wandering with some thousands of followers in the jungles of Nepal, their position is unenviable in every respect. The Rajahs of Mahomed and Mithowib, Mehendee Hoossein, and the Nawab of Farruckabad, now await the orders of the Government at Lucknow. 2000 men who surrendered at Baratch are marching to Lucknow under the escort of her Majesty's 50th Regiment. What can the Begum, Bainie Madho, or the Nena expect from Jung Bahadoor? In the days of their power when the districts of Seetapore, Baratch, and Gonda were in their hands, when Bainie Madho was paramount in Salone, and Mehendee Hoossein was powerful in Ghorrookpore, their negotiations with the Government of Nepal were met by a disheartening repulse. Can they hope for a better reception in the day of their humiliation than they received in that of their power?

A FIGHT AND A FLIGHT—THE REBELS PURSUED INTO THE WATER, AND A TERRIFIC CONFLICT THERE—DEATH OF MAJOR HORNE.

Lord Clyde fell back from Mejidiah to Nanparah, at the end of December, and waited for certain information respecting the movements of the rebels. On the 30th he learnt that the Begum, Bainie Madho, and Nena were concentrated in a thick jungle, near Bonke, on the borders of the Nepal frontiers, at the mouth of the pass through which the Raptee breaks from the Himalayas into the plains. Orders were issued to march, and the troops, with Lord Clyde at their head, on an elephant, diligently employed the hours of darkness in covering the ground that separated them from the enemy. The 6th Dragoon Guards, under Colonel Sir William Russell, being in advance, and the exact position of the enemy unknown, the rebels gave a practical demonstration of their presence by firing a volley from their guns at 150 yards. The situation of the cavalry was unpleasant, but they behaved admirably, retiring by alternate squadrons, until they were beyond range. The infantry had in the meanwhile advanced and deployed, and the heavy guns opened on the rebels. In a few minutes the latter fled through most difficult ground, hotly pursued by the cavalry and infantry. So rapid, indeed, was the pace of the former that when they reached the banks of the Raptee, they found the torrent bed, over which a shallow stream rushed furiously, encumbered with fugitives. The 7th Hussars, with Major Horne at their head, charged furiously into the stream, which was soon dyed with the blood of the wretched Sepoys. The conflict was hand to hand in the water, and in their despair some of the wretches clasped the bodies of our men, determined to make them share the death which they knew to be in store for themselves. Major Horne and two privates of the 7th, who perished on this occasion, were afterwards found firmly clasping the stiffened bodies of their dusky opponents.

DEFEAT AND DEATH OF NURPUT SINGH.

The rebels having finally evacuated Oude, and crossed the frontier into Nepal, Lord Clyde retired to Baratch, leaving Brigadier Horsford with a force at Banke. At Baratch he was joined by Colonel Christie and General Grant; the latter had obtained results very similar to those of the Commander-in-Chief. He had joined Brigadier Rowcroft west of Poolepore, engaged and beaten a corps of rebels on the borders of Nepal, north of the Booria Raptee, and driven them across the frontier with the loss of seventeen guns, Bala Rao, the Nena's brother, having in the meanwhile retreated to Duhoreah, east of Poolepore, and there turned into the dominions of Jung Bahadoor. To the west of Baratch the brigade commanded by Troup, and subdivided into detachments under Colonels Dennis and Hay, had done good service also. Nurput Singh, with a large army, attempted to force a passage across the Gogra, at Kayreghur. He was repulsed with loss, but, undismayed at this result, and hoping to find the vigilance of other officers at fault, he made another attempt, marched north-west up the Gogra, and tried to cross that river above the fork of the Chowka; but Brigadier Walpole was as much on the alert as Colonel Dennis, and Nurput Singh was met on the 16th of January, defeated with great slaughter, and killed, paying with his life the penalty of rebellion. Thus perished by the hands of Walpole's men the leader who last year defied the General at Roheah; and thus the death of Adrian Hope was avenged.

REGIMENTS RETURNING HOME.

The reduction of Oude, so happily effected, sets free a number of regiments. The Madras force will return to its home through Central India; and several European regiments will also leave their present positions. The 80th is already in part at Cawpore, and the whole regiment will soon be concentrated there. Eight regiments will be sent home; four, the military train, the 10th, 32d, 64th, and 78th are already officially under orders for Europe.

MORE MIRACULOUS ESCAPES OF TANTIA TOPEE.

Tantia Topee finding himself pressed crossed the Banas, and, leaving Showers on his right, marched straight for Dowsa,

a large town midway between Jeypore and Bhurtpore. Brigadier Showers, hearing of this movement, hastened to leave Kooshalgar, while the Nusseerabad brigade from the direction of Tonk followed a route leading to the same point. Showers had the good fortune to run into the rebels as they were holding a council of war at Dowsa, on the 16th Jan. Tantia escaped by a miracle. His men were completely routed by Showers, assisted by troops belonging to the Chief of Bhurtpore, under Capt. Nixon; 300 of them were killed including three chiefs, whose faces have not been recognised. Several elephants were taken, but no treasure. Holme's portion of the Nusseerabad brigade only failed to take a part in the engagement by a curious mischance. The two brigades met at Chutsoo, on the 15th, two hours after Tantia had evacuated the place; but Brigadier Showers only took with him in pursuit some guns of No. 8, Captain Shekleton's, Bombay Light Field Battery. The Nusseerabad brigade, including Patrie's 2d troop horse artillery and the cavalry, only reached Toonga on the 16th, and was to march immediately on Jeypore. Holme's portion of the brigade and Brigadier Showers were moving on Ulwur, so that the final fight with Tantia may take place at a considerable distance from the point where it originally commenced. There is no fear for Ulwur, which is held by Lieut. Impey and the troops of the Rao Rajah.

ROUTE OF THE REBELS AT PAMVARREE.

Central India bids fair to be pacified before the reinforcements from Oude come up. The rebels under Radha Govind, at Pamvarree, were attacked by General Whitlock on the 2d Jan., and completely routed. They held a position on a series of heights, defended by four guns. Her Majesty's 43d and the troops of the Rewa Contingent stormed the heights, and captured the guns, and Gen. Whitlock cut off the retreat by a movement of troops to the rear; 500 rebels were killed, including Radha Govind and his brother. The remnants of the band fled to Kotee, where they were overtaken by a detachment from Nagode, and dispersed with the loss of 100 killed. In this last action Capt. Osborne, the Resident at Rewa, received a sabre cut in the arm. One more chief of importance remains to be chastised in this part of the country, and then all will be over.

SURRENDER OF MAUN SINGH, OF POWRIE.

In Gwalior order is on the eve of being completely restored by the surrender of Maun Singh, of Powrie. In North Berar, too, peace is nearly restored, though it has not been attained completely, or without contest. After the plunder of Ajanta the Rohillas and Bhels continued their roving expedition along the borders of the Nizam's territory, and burnt the large city of Anwar. Brigadier Hill moved out against them from Oomrawutte, and Sir Hugh Rose from Seerpoor. The latter, in his progress to Jaulnah, met no enemies; but one of Brigadier Hill's detachments came across the rebels in a manner as unpleasant as it was unexpected. The Rohillas, on the 15th of Jan., attacked a village at no great distance from Ellichpore, called Rissode, where the Deputy-Commissioner of Berar was on duty. This officer narrowly escaped being captured, and he sent a messenger to Brigadier Hill to apprise him of the presence of the rebels. The Brigadier started for Rissode as soon as the message reached him, and found that the Rohillas were in retreat, and about eight miles ahead of him. He pursued, and his advanced guard of 21 Madras Cavalry, under Capt. Clogston, overtook the rebels as they entered a small village called Chickmah. The Rohillas, however, had time before the main body came up to barricade some of the streets, and occupy a small fort within them. At three o'clock an ineffectual attempt was made to take the place. Capt. Mackinnon, 3d Hyderabad Infantry, was killed, two officers were wounded, and our force was obliged to retire. Subsequently to this, the Rohillas withdrew, and the band has since separated so that no good can result from keeping troops any longer in the field in this quarter.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE TERRIBLE BATTLE OF BANKEE.

CAMP NEAR BANKEE, JAN. 3.—Having advanced from Intha on the 26th, passing Nanparah, and proceeding nearly due north towards Chunda, we came late in the afternoon on the enemy, under Bainie Madho, and several others, posted in the open, near the fort and hamlet of Burjuddiah, where Nena Sahib had been for some time residing with his followers. By a cavalry demonstration we put the enemy to flight with great precipitation, took six guns in the pursuit, and were only checked by the fall of night. The Nena went away at once, and, as we have since ascertained, proceeded full speed to Banke. As soon as we came in sight the enemy began to draw off their guns, and they succeeded in carrying off five of them, though we saw only one escaping, drawn by horses, in the distance. Next morning, the 27th, hearing the enemy were in force in the strong fort of Mejidiah, seven or eight miles away, we marched there the moment the news was received, attacked and captured the place, and took six more guns, with large quantities of grain, rice, ammunition, and stores. The enemy escaped quietly into the jungle, and it was only by the cessation of their fire we were made aware that the fort was evacuated. The 28th was devoted to the demolition of Mejidiah and to the despatching of spies to ascertain the route of the rebels. On the 29th, being still quiet in the dark, though the rebels were actually within some seven or eight miles of us, at the other side of the thick belt of jungle on the north of the fort, Lord Clyde broke up his camp at Mejidiah, and marched south to Nanparah, which seemed to afford a better base for his operations and for communications with the other columns; and, after a march of seventeen or eighteen miles, we pitched tents in the plain outside the fort, garrisoned by Oude Police Infantry and some Sowars. It was late in the afternoon of the 29th when our spies returned, and stated that the Nena, Bainie Madho, and a large number of desperate rebels, with six or seven guns, were assembled near Banke, on the south side (red bank) of the Raptee, near the Nepalese frontier, the Begum, with another army, being on the left bank, about eight miles from them. Lord Clyde at once resolved to attempt to surprise the enemy by a night march. The heavy guns were left in charge of a detachment of her Majesty's 20th, and a baggage, with a small guard, was placed under the care of Major Kirby, with orders to move off and follow the columns next morning at day-break. Our little expedition consisted of the 7th Hussars, head quarters of the Carbineers, 1st Punjab Cavalry, a troop of the Royal Horse Artillery (six guns), the Rifle Brigade, a detachment of her Majesty's 20th, and a wing of the Beeloch Battalion. As Capt. Fitzgerald collected 150 elephants, it was arranged that one-half of the force should be mounted—five on each of these unwieldy locomotives—the other half marching till the halts took place, when they relieved their comrades from the trouble of journeying aloft, and the elephant cavalry became infantry till the next halt. There were some spare elephants in case of accidents. Lord Clyde, with his shoulder bandaged up, was, much against his will, obliged to go in a dooly. A lantern had been mounted on the back of an elephant which followed the guides, and had the honour of being the leader of the expedition. The men were in high spirits. The column, once started, moved off in a straight line to Banke. Elephants crashing in one leaden line through cuts, over swampy grass, through tall fields, can outmarch cavalry or infantry, and the latter regulated the pace. The moving lighthouse guided the officers, and so, tramp, tramp, squish, squish, thud, thud, away they proceeded. A northerly wind came down sharply from the Himalayas, and soon the cold cut through the warm Indian clothing. The column made such good progress that if it had pushed on it would have reached Banke long ere daybreak. A long halt was called, therefore, near a top of trees and a small hamlet. Wrapped up in cloaks and reasins, officers and men enjoyed an hour's refreshing sleep. The march commenced again so timed as to bring the force to Banke soon after sunrise. It has transpired since that in the night the