









[illegible]



[illegible]



pieces. One soldier jumped into a blind well, but was cut out and mangled by a host of ruthless barbarians.

[illegible][illegible]



## SECOND EDITION.

THE TIMES OFFICE, Friday Morning.

## INDIA.

## THE BOMBAY MAIL.

By the arrival of the overland mail we have received our private correspondence and files of papers from Bombay to the 4th of August.

We take the following summary from the Bombay Standard of the above date:—

"The Oude clemency proclamation, published in the Bombay Gazette of the 30th of June, and republished in most of the Overland Summaries since then, has been pronounced by the Supreme Government a fiction. No order appears to have been promulgated, in reference to the terms on which the insurgents were to be forgiven, subsequent to that of the 8th of March. There are still some 40,000 men, with nearly 50 guns, in the field against us, within reach of Lucknow. The Talookdars, however, are making overtures to us, and drawing steadily over to our side, and they require a sufficient force to protect them, when they will join us at once. On the 17th Brigadier Berkeley proceeded with a strong force from Allahabad to the southern frontier. Two forts were captured by him, and 500 of the enemy are said to have been slain. General Sir Hope Grant left Lucknow on the 21st, with a force of about 3,000 men, 12 light guns, and a battery train, for Fyzabad, of which they were to take possession. They were then to relieve Mann Singh, anxious to join us, but who was shut up in his fort at Shahjehan, besieged by about 20,000 of the rebels. General Roberts has been in a great measure restored in Rohilkhand and the Doab. The movement of General Roberts from Nussersabad on Jeypore relieved the latter place of all apprehension of a visit from the fragments of the Gwalior Contingent. They halted on their approach, and then retired on the large town of Tonk, which they plundered, but without doing any serious amount of mischief. Roberts followed at their heels, but finding them to be too nimble to be overtaken by the whole column, he detached Brigadier Holmes in pursuit, he himself taking up his quarters for a time in Tonk. Here he was last heard of on the 21st, the enemy being at that date at Boudes, purposing either to penetrate into Meywar or Malwa, where a warm reception is awaiting them. The great Mahomedan festival of the Bucker-Eed seems to have passed over quietly everywhere. Indore and the Nizam's dominions are now so strengthened with European troops, as to occasion no alarm, and throughout Western India we have at present no force in active operation in the field, though some of the rebellious mountain tribes, with whom we were engaged when the rains set in, will probably require to be taken in hand on the return of the cold weather. Sir Hugh Rose last night received a magnificent public entertainment at Bombay, from the members of the Bynell Club, at which above a hundred were present. The rains, after a partial suspension of some weeks, have again set in, and we have the prospect of an auspicious monsoon. Trade is dull. The Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of India continue at Allahabad, Lord Canning proposing to visit Lucknow. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Madras are at the Nilgherries, those of Bombay are at Poona.

## RAJPOOTANA.

"The rains have so reduced the extent of our field operations, that we feel some difficulty in finding material to fill up our usual headings, all of which have been reduced in size, several of them having altogether disappeared. We mentioned in our issue of the 19th July that the scattered fragments of the Gwalior Contingent having taken the direction of Jeypore, where, though the chiefs were stanch, the troops have all along been doubtful, a strong force under General Roberts had, on the 28th June, marched from Nussersabad to meet them. They reached Jeypore without opposition on the 2d. They here learned that the rebels had halted to the southward. They were commanded by Tantia Toppe, and numbered 9,000 infantry and 1,500 cavalry. They carried with them about three millions sterling worth of property, including the Gwalior crown jewels. Roberts now pushed southward, but finding the fugitives too fleet for him, so long as the whole column kept together, he, on the 9th, on approaching Tonk, detached Colonel Holmes, with a light party consisting of 150 of the 8th Hussars, 120 of the Bombay Lancers, 220 of H.M.'s 72nd, a troop of Horse Artillery, and four companies of the 12th Native Infantry. The Europeans were mounted on camels to push on with all possible speed. On the 11th the rebels got possession of Tonk, which they plundered 5,000 worth of property. We were too hard at their heels to permit of further mischief, and on entering the town three days afterwards, found the shops open, and the people pursuing their customary avocations, without excitement or alarm. Ajmere had meanwhile been fortified, and the ladies from Nussersabad placed within its walls in safety. In utter certitude as to whetherward the chase might lead, Roberts had resolved to make Tonk his headquarters for the present, and here he remained up to the 20th watching the measures of Holmes' column, which had moved on Indore on the 15th, and were believed to be only six miles ahead of their pursuers with an unfavourable river in their rear. Brigadier Smith, from Seepore, was watching the further bank of the Chambul, so as to render retreat in this direction impossible. Roberts' advance had saved Rajpootana, confirming the wavering and inspiring our friends with confidence, our enemies with alarm. The rebels were last heard of at Boudes, and would either make for Meywar or go straight down to Malwa; in both cases we are fully prepared to meet them. Heavy rains had fallen all over Rajpootana, and our troops on the whole were healthy.

"Gwalior, lately the theatre of so much bloodshed and excitement, has at once settled down to its customary state of repose. Every exertion has been made to get the men into cantonments, the Maharajah vigorously assisting. He was so delighted with his rapid restoration, that he proposed giving six months' batta to our troops, when a much less popular and substantial form of testimonial, a decoration, was recommended. Sir Robert Hamilton continues with him, assisting in the completion of arrangements. Scindia has resolved from henceforth that the principal men around him shall be Europeans; it is to be hoped he will make a judicious selection, and avail himself of the counsels of Government in his nominations. It has been determined that the Saugor and Gwalior territories shall for the present be formed into two divisions. Brigadier-General Naylor will continue to command Gwalior, having See, Goona, and Jhansi under him. The Saugor division, which will extend to the Jumna, and include Saugor, Jubbulpore, Banda, Omerpore, and Calpee; it will be commanded by Major-General Whitlock, and continue as heretofore a first-class brigade command.

## OUDE.

"The following details of the strength of our enemies in Oude and on its borders will show the very formidable force still required to be disposed of. Scanderpore Kalka, a Canonjee of the Oonao district, has 1,600 horse and foot, with two small brass

guns. Baboo Rambuccoo commands 2,500 men of all arms, with four small guns, near Doudia Khara. There are 5,000 men, with s & x guns carried off from Lucknow, five miles from Kurda, in Baiswarra, near Nuggur. Busant Sing's son has 700 men, Bichinath Sing, son of Rugoonath Sing, has 2,000 men opposite Rajpootana. At Baraich 4,000 of the Nawaibunge fugitives are stationed with two light and two heavy guns. Across the Gogra, near Chowkhat, the Queen and her paramour, Amil Khan, are said to have 40,000 followers, Chanda Buccoo and Goolab Sing are said to have 1,000 men under them, with four small guns. They are believed to be well disposed towards our Government, and could greatly increase their strength were our troops at hand to protect and assist them. Opposite the Soolam Ghaut on the Ganges, there is a party of 3,000 or 4,000, under three or four different chiefs; with half a dozen of other detachments, giving a grand total of above 60,000 men, with betwixt 30 and 40 guns, most of these insignificant in size. It will be seen from this, that though numerically our enemies seem formidable in strength, they are scattered and broken up in trumpery detachments, without hope, without a cause, without concert or leaders, and rapidly irritating the country people, whom they are plundering and oppressing, against them. On the 17th Brigadier Berkeley marched out with a strong force from Allahabad, capturing two strong forts, driving the enemy everywhere before him, and killing some 500 of them. On the 20th Sir Hope Grant marched out from Lucknow with a force consisting of the 11th Madras Fusiliers, the 2d Battalion of the 11th Brigade, the 1st Punjab Light Infantry, the 7th Hussars, Hodgson's Horse, with a battery train and 12 light guns. They were first to take possession of Fyzabad, and then proceed to relieve Mann Singh, who is shut up in Shahjehan and surrounded by about 20,000 insurgents. Mann Singh was understood to be quite ready to join us the moment we set him free, and many of the other large talookdars were anxious to come in. It is quite clear that the various petty detachments scattered over the country are at wide intervals from each other, and only waiting to see what turn things will take, and if once the example is set, by a few of the influential men amongst them, it will speedily be followed by the rest. The system now beginning to be pursued of rewarding the faithful chiefs by conferring on them the possessions of the disaffected will, if promptly and vigorously carried out, prove one of the strongest stimulants to action that can be presented. Those who could bear being stripped of their dominions find the aggravation of their being transferred to rival chiefs too much for them, and will hasten, by timely submission, to avert this, while a possibility remains of recovering their own. While their estates remained in the hands of Government, they might in some merciful mood at some future time be restored to them. When once made away to others the case becomes hopeless. On the whole, the state of affairs throughout Oude looks more promising than it has hitherto done, although there is still a very heavy amount of work before us. The following from Camp Butee, 21st July, gives the latest tidings we have received from this quarter:—"The right wing of the Madras 27th have arrived at Gorkhpore, and one company has been sent on to Hurryah and Amora, at which places, with the aid of two troops of Madras cavalry, they are supposed to be able to keep the country quiet; the remaining wing of the 27th goes, I hear, to Sikrengree or thereabouts, to protect the passage of the Gogra; another troop (1st) of the Madras cavalry has, I hear, been ordered out of Bancee—rather a shame, after making them build expensive houses for the rains at their own expense, and which ten to one they shall never pass a night in. 160 rupees is no small sum out of a sub's pocket for a house of grass and matting, and to be service only three months, that is if he were only allowed the use of it. Really I think Government ought, at all events, to give them shelter gratis, after walking them all the way up here. They are, and were willing enough, why should they be imposed upon? Sir Colin took precious good care to keep the Madras out of all chance of gaining glory, and now Government wants to do them out of their tin. Why not send us back where, in an enlightened presidency, we can be appreciated?"

We have received the following letters from our Special Correspondent:—

SIMLA, JULY 12.

For the present it will be the duty of my able colleagues at Calcutta and Bombay to collect and communicate to you, without any assistance from me, all intelligence of interest in reference to the revolt in India and the incidents of a contest in which complete victory is now only a question of time. Indeed were I down in the plains at this very moment I could not give them much help in their labours, for the telegraph is indifferent in its operations, and sends news to all towns in India with nearly equal indifference, evincing partiality only when it approaches the seat of central Government, now fixed for civil and military affairs at Allahabad. The troops are fast settling down into quarters from the rains, and only a few detached and insignificant operations are at this moment, so far as we know, in hand against the enemy. In Rohilkhand matters were peaceful, though not a smiling aspect. The people somehow or other are sullen—they fear vengeance, and fear does not make man of a cheerful countenance. By the last accounts from Bareilly, dated last month, I hear that Brigadier Walpole is still casting up entrenchments and strengthening his position, and that several of the regiments are still without cover, though expectations were entertained that waterproof sheds and barracks would be ready for them ere the rains which were just threatening had fairly set in. The invalids had been sent to Nynee-tah, and had arrived in safety, but one officer (Bosworth, 42d Highlanders) had died on the road. The Nawab of Rampore, our faithful ally, had visited General Walpole, and had been received with the respect due to his rank and his services. Shahjehanpore and Jellalabad were tranquil, but the Rajah of Payer was suffering from bringing us in the Moulvie's head, and the disaffected who swarm in the Budaon district of Rohilkhand had burned several of his villages. He is anxiously pressing the authorities for the price of the Moulvie's body alive, on the ground that he is entitled to it because he brought us what we wanted—the man's head. A native does not see the difference between decapitation, *susp. per col.*, or disintegration by gunpowder and cannon. In Oude there is no movement, nor will there until the rains are over. Meantime the rebels on the Gogra are fortifying themselves, but they are weak and powerless and terrified. On the whole up to this moment, with the exception of Bene Madho, there are not more than a dozen of the large landholders who have as yet signified their readiness to accept terms from us. As an intelligent and experienced officer writes, "Proclamations here will never do; they do not reach the mass of the people, who are in dense ignorance. We require emissaries who will tell the truth and make known our intentions." The Begum is still active. Women have been our most formidable foes in this struggle. They learn ascendancy over the men and the arts of ruling in the Zenna. The Ranees of Jhansi and the Begum were braver and better leaders than any rebel leader except Koor Singh. Your Calcutta correspondent will tell you all about the disturbances on the Soane, and you will have learned from Bombay the

**ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.**—Director, Mr. R. Duffell. (See or see every evening, from Monday to Friday at 7 o'clock, on Saturdays at 8 o'clock, on Sundays at 10 o'clock, on the 2nd of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 3rd of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 4th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 5th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 6th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 7th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 8th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 9th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 10th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 11th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 12th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 13th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 14th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 15th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 16th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 17th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 18th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 19th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 20th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 21st of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 22nd of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 23rd of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 24th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 25th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 26th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 27th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 28th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 29th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 30th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 1st of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 2nd of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 3rd of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 4th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 5th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 6th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 7th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 8th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 9th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 10th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 11th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 12th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 13th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 14th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 15th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 16th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 17th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 18th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 19th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 20th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 21st of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 22nd of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 23rd of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 24th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 25th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 26th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 27th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 28th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 29th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 30th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 1st of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 2nd of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 3rd of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 4th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 5th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 6th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 7th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 8th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 9th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 10th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 11th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 12th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 13th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 14th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 15th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 16th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 17th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 18th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 19th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 20th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 21st of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 22nd of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 23rd of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 24th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 25th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 26th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 27th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 28th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 29th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 30th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 1st of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 2nd of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 3rd of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 4th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 5th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 6th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 7th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 8th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 9th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 10th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 11th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 12th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 13th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 14th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 15th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 16th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 17th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 18th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 19th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 20th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 21st of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 22nd of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 23rd of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 24th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 25th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 26th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 27th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 28th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 29th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 30th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 1st of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 2nd of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 3rd of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 4th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 5th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 6th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 7th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 8th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 9th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 10th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 11th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 12th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 13th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 14th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 15th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 16th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 17th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 18th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 19th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 20th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 21st of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 22nd of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 23rd of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 24th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 25th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 26th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 27th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 28th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 29th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 30th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 1st of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 2nd of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 3rd of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 4th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 5th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 6th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 7th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 8th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 9th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 10th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 11th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 12th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 13th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 14th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 15th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 16th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 17th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 18th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 19th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 20th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 21st of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 22nd of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 23rd of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 24th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 25th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 26th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 27th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 28th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 29th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 30th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 1st of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 2nd of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 3rd of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 4th of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 5th of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 6th of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 7th of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 8th of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 9th of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 10th of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 11th of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 12th of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 13th of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 14th of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 15th of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 16th of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 17th of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 18th of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 19th of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 20th of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 21st of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 22nd of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 23rd of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 24th of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 25th of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 26th of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 27th of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 28th of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 29th of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 30th of March, at 10 o'clock, on the 1st of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 2nd of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 3rd of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 4th of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 5th of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 6th of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 7th of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 8th of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 9th of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 10th of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 11th of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 12th of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 13th of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 14th of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 15th of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 16th of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 17th of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 18th of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 19th of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 20th of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 21st of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 22nd of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 23rd of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 24th of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 25th of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 26th of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 27th of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 28th of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 29th of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 30th of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 1st of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 2nd of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 3rd of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 4th of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 5th of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 6th of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 7th of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 8th of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 9th of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 10th of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 11th of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 12th of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 13th of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 14th of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 15th of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 16th of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 17th of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 18th of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 19th of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 20th of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 21st of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 22nd of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 23rd of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 24th of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 25th of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 26th of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 27th of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 28th of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 29th of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 30th of May, at 10 o'clock, on the 1st of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 2nd of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 3rd of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 4th of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 5th of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 6th of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 7th of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 8th of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 9th of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 10th of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 11th of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 12th of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 13th of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 14th of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 15th of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 16th of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 17th of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 18th of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 19th of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 20th of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 21st of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 22nd of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 23rd of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 24th of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 25th of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 26th of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 27th of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 28th of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 29th of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 30th of June, at 10 o'clock, on the 1st of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 2nd of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 3rd of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 4th of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 5th of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 6th of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 7th of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 8th of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 9th of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 10th of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 11th of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 12th of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 13th of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 14th of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 15th of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 16th of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 17th of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 18th of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 19th of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 20th of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 21st of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 22nd of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 23rd of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 24th of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 25th of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 26th of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 27th of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 28th of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 29th of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 30th of July, at 10 o'clock, on the 1st of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 2nd of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 3rd of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 4th of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 5th of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 6th of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 7th of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 8th of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 9th of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 10th of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 11th of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 12th of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 13th of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 14th of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 15th of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 16th of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 17th of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 18th of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 19th of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 20th of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 21st of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 22nd of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 23rd of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 24th of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 25th of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 26th of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 27th of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 28th of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 29th of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 30th of August, at 10 o'clock, on the 1st of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 2nd of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 3rd of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 4th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 5th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 6th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 7th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 8th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 9th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 10th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 11th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 12th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 13th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 14th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 15th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 16th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 17th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 18th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 19th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 20th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 21st of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 22nd of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 23rd of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 24th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 25th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 26th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 27th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 28th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 29th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 30th of September, at 10 o'clock, on the 1st of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 2nd of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 3rd of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 4th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 5th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 6th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 7th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 8th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 9th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 10th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 11th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 12th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 13th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 14th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 15th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 16th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 17th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 18th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 19th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 20th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 21st of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 22nd of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 23rd of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 24th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 25th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 26th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 27th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 28th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 29th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 30th of October, at 10 o'clock, on the 1st of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 2nd of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 3rd of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 4th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 5th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 6th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 7th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 8th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 9th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 10th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 11th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 12th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 13th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 14th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 15th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 16th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 17th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 18th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 19th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 20th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 21st of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 22nd of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 23rd of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 24th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 25th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 26th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 27th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 28th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 29th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 30th of November, at 10 o'clock, on the 1st of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 2nd of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 3rd of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 4th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 5th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 6th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 7th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 8th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 9th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 10th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 11th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 12th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 13th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 14th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 15th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 16th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 17th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 18th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 19th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 20th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 21st of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 22nd of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 23rd of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 24th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 25th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 26th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 27th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 28th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 29th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 30th of December, at 10 o'clock, on the 1st of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 2nd of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 3rd of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 4th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 5th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 6th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 7th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 8th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 9th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 10th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 11th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 12th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 13th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 14th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 15th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 16th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 17th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 18th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 19th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 20th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 21st of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 22nd of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 23rd of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 24th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 25th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 26th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 27th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 28th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 29th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 30th of January, at 10 o'clock, on the 1st of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 2nd of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 3rd of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 4th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 5th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 6th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 7th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 8th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 9th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 10th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 11th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 12th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 13th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 14th of February, at 10 o'clock, on the 15th of February,



Off.—William Shaud, Phenix, Drago, and Inveinelle.  
(EX SUBMARINE AND BRITISH TELEGRAPH.)  
GRAVESEND, FRIDAY MORNING.  
Wind W., die first hour's flood; weather cloudy.  
Arrived, Sept. 2.—Fanta Bella, from Jamaica.  
Arrived, Sept. 3.—Choice, from Havanna; Christina, from Mexico; Pecker, from Port-au-Prince; Pata Mor gani, from Tangaroo; Italy, from Dieppe; Lane, steamer, from Harlingen; Concordia, steamer, from Ostend; J'abile, from Guernsey; Agila, from Alexandria.  
Sailed, Sept. 3.—Prince, for Melbourne; Parkfield, for St. John's, N.B.  
DEAL, FRIDAY MORNING.  
Wind W.S.W., strong, raining.  
Passed.—Windward Forest, from Quebec; Mignonette, from St. Lawrence; Waterloo, from Kurrachall—all for London.

STOCK EXCHANGE.  
FRIDAY MORNING, 11 O'CLOCK.

Consols for Money	...	96 3/4 to 96 3/4
Ditto Account (Oct. 12)	...	...
	...	96 1/2

## STOCK EXCHANGE.



## BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI TO SIMLA.

UMBALLA, JUNE 11.

I do not think the grandeur of the siege of Delhi has ever been properly appreciated in England. The greatness of the political results has been fully understood; the perseverance, courage, and devotion of the troops have, perhaps, been adequately recognized; but the physical difficulties of our position and the splendid audacity of the assault have not been estimated at their true value. The General who commanded the troops when the final attack was delivered has been largely rewarded, and promotions and honours have been bestowed on certain officers—but not on all—who distinguished themselves during the siege; the heroic devotion of those who fell before the Chashmee-gate has touched the popular heart. All this is true. Nevertheless, I am of opinion that, in order to comprehend thoroughly the arduous character of the operations and the qualities displayed by those engaged in them, it is necessary to have seen the defences of the place we attacked, and to have surveyed the ground we occupied; and that, in consequence of imperfect details and deficient information, the public have not the same sympathy with those who achieved such great results as they could not fail to feel if they were better acquainted with the facts. The history of the siege of Delhi has not yet been written. A great public journal only deals with the events of the passing hour—the newer the better; but I make these remarks because, standing before the walls of the city which witnessed such endurance and desperate valour, I am convinced justice has not been done to the army which, in the face of every disadvantage in point of numbers, and of all things, indeed, except skill and bravery, wrested it from the grip of our mutinous and murderous Sepoys and their fanatic auxiliaries. It is not necessary to draw any comparison between the garrison which defended Lucknow and the force which assaulted Delhi, but it is obvious that the merit of those who were fighting for dear life, for their wives and children, and who could not have abandoned their position even had they been so inclined—to whom even capitulation and surrender were closed—differs in its nature and degree from that which attaches to the exertions of men voluntarily carrying on the most hazardous and, at times, apparently hopeless contest. Our army before Delhi might be said, in a military sense, to be "in air," its only base of operations being in the Punjab, hundreds of miles away. The enemy swarmed on our right flank, and whenever they liked passed round to our rear; our left, indeed, rested on the Jumna, but an enterprising foe in possession of a bridge from the city to the other side could have gone up the stream, and, crossing it, have harassed us at any time—not without risk, it is true, but still with disastrous influence on the progress of the siege. In fact, Delhi contained men enough to defend the place and at the same time to place an army in our rear and invest the besiegers. The press and public opinion directed by it, have obtained for the soldiers engaged in this grand military operation a more liberal reward than the authorities intended to bestow, but there is one class of officers—indeed, more than one—who are and have been so unfortunately placed that they have derived no benefit whatever—benefit in the sense of reward, promotion, professional advancement—from their gallantry, continuous exposure, and brilliant services. In their case we see exemplified the great evils of a rigid system of seniority—evils which affect not merely the victims themselves, but the service to which they belong. The Adjutant-General of the army (a force which exceeds 200,000 men and 350 guns) is an officer whose merits are known to every soldier in India. His career has been most distinguished, and it has been his fortune to share in every military operation which has been carried on in the eastern empire since our conquest of the Punjab. He has been engaged in no less than 61 battles, general actions, or encounters with the enemy. A young man still, his qualities were so remarkable that he was appointed Adjutant-General of the army before Delhi, and acted in that capacity, with a short intermission, during the siege. When Sir Colin Campbell took the command of the Indian army, remembering the ability displayed by him long before, he appointed Mr. Norman Adjutant-General of the forces—British and native, Queen's and Company's—of the Bengal and North-West Provinces. He is Major by courtesy, but Major Norman is but a regimental lieutenant, and he can be nothing more for years to come, if he is not of the opinion that he must be more than human not to feel—the mortification of seeing officer after officer whose regimental promotion has been over rapid receive honours, and advancement by brevet, while he remains unnoticed. It is all very well to say that as soon as Lieutenant Norman becomes a captain, and has attained the rank which alone entitles him to increase of rank, he will, as it were, get his degree *per saltum*, and that the captain will expand at once into brevet-major, the brevet-major into the brevet lieutenant-colonel, who will at once seize upon the honours of a full colonelcy and of a C.B., but not only must he wait long—and long waiting in active military service is sometimes rendered impossible by a hasty shot or sword-cut—in an inferior grade, and see others of lower official rank and fewer services promoted; Lieutenant Norman must, unless by special dispensation, remain forever the military subordinate of those who are advanced over his head, and whose commissions are dated before his own. There are many cases of a similar character, but none so conspicuous. The Adjutant-General to the Chief of the Staff, Lieutenant Hope Johnstone, is in somewhat similar position. He has worked hard, and has done good service, and yet his regimental position stands in the way of his promotion. The Ordnance officer, Lieutenant Tod Browne, of the Bengal Artillery, is one whose services and exertions are patent to every one in this command, and have been acknowledged by the Commander-in-Chief, as well as by all who have witnessed them. He was one of the four or five officers who, on that awful night of the 6th of June, saved the fort of Allahabad, disarming the men of the mutinous 6th Bengal Native Infantry on duty, and restraining the Sikhs, who in many instances have proved the ringleaders in the revolt of the native regiments, and who at Allahabad plundered, but were prevented doing worse by the exertions of Brassyer, Tod Browne, and others. He has since, with labour incredible, unassisted by aid but his spirit and devotion to his duty, conducted two of the largest siege trains ever assembled in India, with enormous stores of material, ammunition, and trains of animals, through two sieges, without a fault, without a mistake—his guns ever ready at the right time and in the right place. But he has some 30 or 40 officers before him in the list of lieutenants in the regiment of Bengal Artillery, and until they are disposed of Lieutenant Tod Browne must remain where he is, unless *Deus intercedat*, the authorities do something. Even in the matter of filthy lucre these officers suffer, for they will take share in prize money and batta according to the pay scale of their rank, with some exceptions in favour of staff officers. The reconstruction, or reconstitution, or destruction of the Indian army seems to afford an opportunity for doing justice.

Observe that Colonel Baird Smith has already given such a clear and admirable description of the defences

of Delhi, in a letter which appeared some time ago in your columns, that it is not necessary for me to say anything on a subject with which I am necessarily imperfectly acquainted; but I may remark that to an unprofessional eye the walls, bastions, and ditch of Delhi are more formidable than they appear to a scientific engineer. The curtains, consisting of solid masonry of blue limestone and sandstone, vary from 12 to 9 feet in thickness, and are well protected by the glacis, which, however, does not cover to the height usual in fortified places in Europe. The bastions are regularly constructed, each with embrasures for 11 guns, and there is additional flanking fire from small semicircular towers at intervals along the curtain. I should estimate the height of the walls from the bottom of the ditch to be 30 feet, and the breadth of the ditch, from scarp to counter-scarp, at the same—altogether an "ugly place" to look at. And then the fighting for days inside in the narrow streets—the iron wedge forcing its way day after day, till the mass enveloped split and broke! It must have been a grand sight to see, as it was a grand fight to fight—that assault and capture of Delhi! I wandered round our trenches and batteries, the lines of which are in places imperceptible, as they were, in due accordance with the maxims of military art, levelled and filled in after the siege was over; but there are batteries still untouched, sandbags and all—only within 160 yards of the walls; and there are parapets still remaining which recalled to my mind the considerations suggesting themselves on a comparison of the English and French works made in a visit in 1856 to the Crimea after the evacuation, that our engineering works are made for English soldiers, afford little cover, and are not so durable and solid, or massive, as those of other armies. With difficulty can one trace the outlines of our trenches before the Redan, but the French approaches before the Bastion Centrale and Bastion du Mat must last for many years to come. Our soldiers are, for the most part, bad workmen; they would sooner run the risk of shot and shell than labour for an hour with the pick and shovel. Many of them entered the army to escape these arms of Cores, and are very much disgusted when they find that Mars uses them also.

But there is Delhi; ours once more, and under the sway of Sir John Lawrence the district is undergoing a thorough reconstitution. It is decided, we understand, that the railway shall be diverted from the line marked out for it, and that it will pass at a distance from the imperial city; but, although in the very environs of Delhi there are striking evidences of the power of man over the work of his hands, and of the possibility of completely destroying vast cities, it remains to be seen if such strength lies in the hands of civilization, and whether it did not pass away with the race of barbaric conquerors. Delhi is, or was, famous for its gold and silver embroidery, and its worked shawls and loaves; but that trade is already withering. The mechanics, it is true, rescued their quarter by a ransom, some of which has been remitted to them; but only some half-dozen of these skilled artisans are now permitted to remain in the town, and thus the trade will die out, or seek shelter elsewhere. The Delhi jewellers have now become pedlars and packmen. One of those people—a famous engraver, who has the names of crowned heads in Europe and many great Indians in his book of customers—showed us the impression of a seal made for the ex-King of Delhi, and added that he had to summon him to the court of law before he was paid for his labour. An itinerant jeweller, who displayed, as part of his valuables, certain worthless bits of paper in the shape of promissory notes from English officers and ladies to pay certain sums of rupees and interest, which he assured us he never received, was one of the greatest sufferers by the revolt. "What could I do?" said he; "the Sepoys rushed in at once and closed the gates. Had I tried to get out I should have been robbed and killed. So I had to remain, and the Sepoys came and took all my jewels. Then the siege began, and then the English took the city, and your soldiers broke in and cleared off what the Sepoys had left." Let it not be supposed that I ran about gobemoucheing with an interpreter, and swallowing every story which such men as these like to tell me. In such cases I have always had by my side some officer of the Company, well acquainted not only with the place and with the natives, but with the particular man whom I was addressing. Of what I heard much will and must keep. The people say that Delhi will never recover the siege, do what we like, and that it will not be much affected one way or other by any efforts of ours to make it prosperous or the reverse. "You will not act," they say, "like the Maharrats or the Persians. You will not destroy holy places which they spared, or waste the people with universal massacres, but the thousands who depended on the Court of Delhi are gone for ever. You close the city gates against all but a few, and there are none now who care for Delhi, except those to whom it would be a sacred place if all its buildings were rased to the ground." During the heat and fury of the struggle there were some who counselled that the city should be utterly destroyed—its grand edifices, such as the Palace, the Jumna Masjid, the chasteest, grandest, and noblest temple ever erected by those great architects the Mohammedans, pulled down or left to decay; but their counsels have been rejected in the interests of civilization and of good government, and we are now about to try the effect of a slower process. Our policy in reference to Delhi, however, does not seem very decided as yet. We are merely keeping the population out of the city, and there are thousands of miserable, ill-disposed looking wretches huddled together in the tombs and wretched villages around the city, which are so many moral plague-spots and so many nurseries of rebels and Christian haters. Miserable they must be, for they live no one knows how, and the course we have taken is not likely to be of any use, and very well disposed towards us. I am not writing a gazetteer or a book of travels, and therefore I shall not attempt a description of the city or of its "environs," of its grand canal, of the mosques, of the historical spots sacred to Muslims, of the ruins of the ancient city some miles away, of the fantastic grandeur of the Kootub, or of the great mausoleums, where, as a small stone in a huge setting, repose some of our most famous rulers of the Imperial house of the Mogul. The investigations of the inquiring traveller may sometimes receive very peremptory and characteristic interruption. The morning I visited the Kootub I had a great wish to climb the interior of the fantastic and extraordinary monumental pillar which stands in the midst of the ruins—a tapering cylinder of sculptured stone as high as St. Paul's, and engraved, like a fine gem, from the summit to the base. My infirmities, however, prohibited the attempt, very fortunately for myself, for it appeared that a leopard had taken up his residence in a recess in the dark interior staircase, and that he had on the very previous day attacked and nearly killed a native at the foot of the pillar. Saffer Jung's tomb was also the residence at this time of a tiger or leopard, which carried off several goats and sheep, and had eaten some bullocks; but none of our party were in a condition for hunting, and the tiger (or ourselves) escaped.

There is much more that a traveller would have to say about Delhi—its position, its present state, and the ruins around it; nothing more to be noted just now by a correspondent. The gharry is again on its way; the horses of the district again exhibit their wonderful ignorance of Mr. Rares's discipline, and we are on the road to Kurnaul—a tolerable road with intolerable gaps or breaks of such a

nature that nothing short of the labours of several gas companies at once seems adequate to produce the chasms and broken ground through which we laboured. Travelling in India is very much the same in point of expense as it is all over the world, it comes to something like a pound a day, unless the pace be very rapid; the posting costs about eight annas or one shilling a mile either for a private or public gharry, then there are the driver, the blacksmith, and butter for the wheels, the little elephants which bring the charges up to the old English rate. At the post hotel (or dak bungalow), a square building, one story high, with a high pointed roof, in an enclosure off the road (they are all like as one egg to another), the charge is one shilling each for the use of a room, while halting, food and rice are provided at a varying rate according to the khansamah or steward's conscience. I would it were in a ratio with the tenderness of the fowl. Water is supplied by a bheshtie for a trifle, and a punkah is set to play by a punkah wallah for a few pice, but everything is paid for, and if beer, soda-water, or wine are to be had the cost at the present moment is enormous. Travelling all night, at times across unbridged water-courses, where the help of many coolies was required, and where I began to entertain serious doubts as to the soundness of John Company's great *cheval de bataille*—the perfection of the Grand Trunk Road. I arrived at Kurnaul in the morning at 9 a.m. It is said to be the dirtiest city in India; all I can say of it is, that I saw a long and high brick wall, battlemented here and there, and bastioned, and in all places in a state of decay, outside which our gharry drove, and above which were visible some very shabby mosques, minarets, and decaying roofs, and that at the gateway which we passed there were groups of the gayest dressed, cleanest-looking Mohammedans and Hindoos I have yet seen in India—all of them insolent in air, and as honest hatters of Christian pale-faces as Shyluck himself. The day was intensely hot, and it was spent within the walls of the dak bungalow, where our only entertainment was afforded by one Noor Khan, a musician of merit and night, who extorted some very extraordinary sounds out of the ribs of a tough little harp, like one of those which delighted the ancient Cyreni, and are said to possess charms for their genuine descendants in the present day. The instrument was made of stout timber; the strings, 36 in number, all of brass and copper wire; but Brian Boroi-ho would have been amazed at its outward form. The *moroscos* were "interpreted" by Noor Khan with much vigour, the rendering being aided by a youth who rubbed and thumped a tom-tom, or Indian drum, and the music, however unpromising to read of, was not unpleasant to hear.

We left Kurnaul at 7 p.m. in the evening; it is only 56 miles to Umballa, which is, recollect, the station of a major-general, the head-quarters of a military division, and a very important station *per se*—and yet so infamous was the road that we did not reach the dak bungalow till past 8 o'clock the following morning. Part of the journey we were dragged and propelled by men, like so many Juggernauts, and were jolted along at the rate of two miles an hour. The country at each side of the road a horrible flat waste, the colour of sea sand, scantily dotted with jungle shrubs. On approaching the station some signs of cultivation and vegetation were visible, but the road became worse, and at last was nothing but an organized resistance to progress. At last we reached the end of our day's journey.

At Umballa, as at some other Indian stations, I was struck once more by an undefinable resemblance to some of the Russian military colonies in Bessarabia, and by that indescribable "sentiment" of place which in our Eastern Empire often recalls the dominion of the Czar to the traveller. The mathematical precision of the lines of the roads, running at right angles to each other; the disregard of economy of space; the rows of bungalows, each detached, surrounded by walls and enclosed by grounds planted with trees and shrubs; the gateways, drives, large courtyards, and square enclosures at the rear, with buildings and offices around three sides, the width of canopy and street, the absence of a middle-class looking population, may be some ingredients in the feeling, which may also be strengthened by the official, military, and bureaucratic character of the society and of the persons around one. If we compare the Russian noblesse, administration locale, and army with the English residents, the rich septs, and free men of the merchants' guild who represent the middle classes in Russia with the native mahajuns and the English not connected with the Company's service, and the sepi population generally with the natives of India, we have a parallel which is in some instances sufficiently striking in all that relates to social position. The analogy may be merely apparent, or it may be very superficial, but it certainly has struck me much on several occasions. There is one class to which in Russia there is no parallel—the native Princes, with all but sovereign rights, who have for good and for evil exercised such enormous influence over the contest which now seems to draw towards its termination. The number and power of these great proprietors has, no doubt, excited surprise in England, where so little is known about India, and I am not ashamed to admit my ignorance on a subject which is but little understood by thousands of more intelligent persons who have regarded India as a vast homogeneously governed empire, in which the Company ruled paramount, without aid or restriction, from Peshawar to Cape Comorin. The rebellion has disposed of a good many of those rajahs and zemindars, but it remains to be seen, I think, whether their absorption and the cession of their territories will facilitate our task in governing India. It appears to me that these men were powerful levers in our hands, wherewith the government of many millions was effected with comparative ease, and that they acted as "buffers" between our State machinery and the shock of popular passion and prejudice. It is not encouraging to remark that our oldest possessions are the most turbulent and ill-disposed—that the Punjab and North-West Provinces are tranquil, while Behar, which has the oldest settlement, is in overt insurrection. In Oude I hear the large landowners are to some extent yielding to the conviction that their chance of independent anarchy is past, and I am glad to inform you on excellent authority that Beni Madho (or Banie Madho), the formidable zemindar on the Ganges, whose second stronghold Sir Hope Grant did not think it expedient to attack last month after an encounter with the Zemindar's levies, in which we were of course victorious, has declared his readiness to come in as soon as the rains are over, and sooner if we can assist him against his own countrymen—in other words, we shall pacify a district as large as Hampshire. The Indian journals recently have contained official reports of the trials and executions of rajahs by thousands of acres of land and many lacs of revenue will lapse to the Indian Government. The machinery of Government must be increased in strength, and the European element in India developed to meet these new duties. Before the mutiny and rebellion the British Government held political relations in the North-West Provinces with no less than 200 native Princes and States, subject to them in various degrees. The rope or the cannon has terminated these relations in many instances, but the lands and the people remain. Strange as it may appear, the population are frequently warmly attached to the persons and families of their princes whose rule is, we assert, no tyrannical and mis-

chievous, as it is unquestionably deficient in what a European values so much, and an Asiatic one would think so little—security of life and property. There is no people on earth among whom tradition is so venerable and antiquity so much respected, and we all know how the past is invested with a rich Claude-like golden glow when seen through those twin spectacles. The massacre of one's great grandmother is not much resented, except by an inveterate Highlander, and the greatest monster that ever devastated kingdoms would be revered in the East if he had built a fountain of sweet water, or dug a canal; ear-lapping, nose-erecting, throat-cutting, child-roasting, and other exercises of the conqueror's right being quite forgiven, if not forgotten. A few learned Germans, one or two Frenchmen, and the Company's officers who read more than their mere examination-books alone know the many histories with which the intellectual vigour of the Mussulman race has enriched the literature of the East; but their books form the basis of the wonderful mythology which is the current literature of the people, and which deals with the wealth, magnificence, valour, and power of the forefathers of many princely races whose descendants are living under our rule. We cannot destroy those traditions, if the only copies of those works could be burned, the minstrels, storytellers, the Indian jongleurs and troubadours—would invent others, or embellish the skeletons in their memories with more than their original richness of covering. According to Sir H. Elliot, there exist in India no less than ten distinct histories of the House of Timur, and of Baber, Akbar, Shahjahan, Aurangzeb, and other Monarchs his descendants there are 87 biographies and memoirs; smaller houses preserve their peculiar legends and genealogies. These facts suggest considerations of high importance to the rulers of such a people—a people who seem to revel and delight in the records of overturned despotism, while they kiss the feet of a descendant of their ancient tyrants. So in Russia, not now, it would seem, but in times not long past, the greatest opposition to the emancipation of the serfs came from the serfs themselves, who preferred capricious kindness to legitimate rights, and thought it better to bear the ills they suffered from their owners than fly to others they knew not of in the isolation and self-reliance of a novel independence. The "Old Russians" predict evil things of the day when the Crown and the people shall stand face to face, and when the second estate shall have ceased to interpose their benign influences between them.

UMBALLA TO SIMLA.

SIMLA, JULY 10.

My last letter left me at Umballa, a station which for heat, mosquitoes, sandflies, and entomological torments generally I should say from brief experience to be almost without a parallel in India; here rest Sir Robert Garrett, K.C.B., the General in command, and his aide-de-camp, Major Dallas, after the toils of the Crimea and of China. There are but few troops as yet in the division, but as the barracks and cover are good, some regiments—two, perhaps—will be sent up during the rains. Therefore there is but little for a General to do, but Sir Robert does not find absence of work any recommendation, unless he is greatly changed from the days when I used to see him trudging down to the trenches with his stick in his hand, while Sebastopol was yet Russian. The state of the road I have already mentioned. There must be some strong reason for its disagreeable condition, but, as it was, the road from Umballa to the foot of the hills is still worse. Horse power is no longer available, and the gharry is pushed by gangs of Coolies, some of whom are also harnessed to shafts and cross-bars in front. The country is level, flat, and uninteresting, but the watercourses from the hills cut it into nullahs, and in some places the road is like the bottom of an Alpine ravine. I know nothing like the country, except the sands at the mouth of the Ribble, nor are there much more signs of life or population. The haze caused by the heat limits the horizon, and at this time of year the ranges of the Himalayas loom on one like low, dark, indistinct clouds resting on the verge of the plains. A stage or two beyond Umballa the road is unfit for wheeled carriages, though the country is, as I have said, quite level; but there are no bridges across the streams, and the traveller has to resort to the dhooly, or palankeen, or palanquin—a kind of covered stretcher borne on men's shoulders—or the body of a laundress's cart. Within he reclines at his length, but not at his ease, for the cries, shouts, and choruses of the bearers, their frequent shifting of their burden, the passage of streams where he is alternately standing on head and heels—the glare of torch lights—all these are disturbing influences. On the present occasion we all took to palankeens, and some 40 or 50 men were employed in carrying us to the foot of the hills. The carriage of luggage is effected by men also. They are veritable beasts of (not excessive) burden, and by degrees you find yourself at the head of a small army, as the division of labour in portage is carried to a very great extent. Dawn on the 13th permitted us to recognize some isolated barren hills on a barren plain. As we advanced farther and small trees became more abundant, and the hillsides expanded into tufted knolls, the land rose and swelled into great waves, and seemed like some vast ocean to beat against the foot of the dark hills which rose in front of us, their forms lost in the heat fogs and vapours. By and by the ascent became decided the country covered with boulders and heaps of rock like the moraine of a glacier. The walls of the Puteelaes Rajah's residence—a fine stone castle—rose upon our left, embowered in trees, and worthy of a feudal baron. The Rajah, as all the world knows, is our fast and faithful and useful ally, and like the Nawab of Kurnaul, who rendered us good service in time of need, he will, no doubt, be rightly royally rewarded. It is said that in times gone by he was rude and truculent, but that a visit to Calcutta improved his tone very greatly. Now the object of his life is to pay a visit to England. Why should he not? But the Company, it is said, or the Governor-General, acting on some maxim of traditional policy, do not approve these visits to our soldiers. They do not think that the influence of London, like that of art, *"amollit mores, nec sinit esse feros."* The Puteelaes Rajah is very rich, and there does not appear to be any valid objection to his visiting London at present, particularly as he consents to go with a very small retinue, and has abandoned the idea of taking a little army with him to keep up his dignity and empty his purse. The more of the rajahs, zemindars, and nawabs we can get to visit us the better, provided only that we treat them civilly, and abstain from mobbing them in the streets. The peasantry whom we met between Kurnaul and this are lighter in colour, in limb, and in dress than the sturdy population between Fetteghur and Delhi. The women, too, are less careful to muffle up their heads at the noise of our chariot-wheels, and rejoice in robes of saffron, scarlet, blue, and white, and in utterly abominable, tight, wrinkled, shape-deforming pantaloons. Their air is more free, but not more graceful than that of the Hindoos; in lieu of bangles on their ankles and arms they wear shining metal rings on their big toes, and huge circles of gold through their nostrils. "Why do your women wear rings in their noses?" I asked a native. "For the same reason that the memsahibs (the ladies) wear them in their ears," replied he. "But, then, you have big rings on your toes," rejoined I. "Just as the sahibs have rings on their

fingers," said he; "our toes are always uncovered in company." "But," persisted I, "natives of rank wear stockings in visiting." "And the sahibs," quoth he, "put covers of skins on their hands when they go out." I felt it was useless to continue the argument. Part of the road was crowded with the baggage of a Sikh regiment returning towards the Punjab. What piles of "loot!"—I am told that is a more expressive word than either "plunder" or "plunder"—each surmounted by a gaily-dressed lady, while the lean-limbed, sinewy Sikh, in his dust-coloured turban, carkeet tunic, and tight trousers, strode along lightly by the side of the cart, laughing and singing with delight at the prospect of a return to his native deserts! It is a serious thing

to reflect upon that there are seventy and odd thousand of these fiery soldiers, who, now faithful to us, are full of Punia faith and more than Oriental cunning, and who were but too often the foremost and the most sanguinary among the ringleaders of the mutiny—73,000 of them drilled, equipped, and armed, fighting for us south of the Sutlej, and talking of the time when they may have to fight against us. Their present "Goroo" is John Lawrence, but there is no one in India more deeply sensible of the danger which may come from the race he rules with such facile and mighty hand than the great administrator of the Punjab. These fellows are *disquiet* with gold. They have huge earrings of the precious metal, and cables of iron with fringes of mohurs round their necks. Their sword hilts are nuggets; and the richest scarfs and shawls encircle their little waists. With their flashing black eyes, fine thin noses, glossy black moustaches, beard, and upturned whiskers, light, grinning smile opening up the rows of sharp snow-white teeth, their quick light tread, and little movements, they put one more in mind of tigers than any race of men I ever beheld. The tiger has tasted blood in the plains below, but his meal will content him for the present. It must not be supposed that the beast did not give trouble now and then. Like the Hindoo, he regards the cow as a sacred creature, and in one instance we had to give orders that no oxen should be slaughtered except at a distance from camp, in order that the Sikhs might not be offended. Some of these regiments, such as Wilde's and Brassyer's, the Ferozepore regiment, have fought as hard, if not more fiercely, done as much service, and lost as many from the enemy, as any of our English battalions, but it cannot be denied that much depends upon their officers. The men can, of course, march better, and resist the heat of an Indian sun better, than ordinary Europeans. Some men they will follow to the death—for others they will not. The general relation of the European to the native soldier is admirably expressed in a metaphor suggested, I believe, by Sir Colin Campbell in his description of the merits of the two races—"Take a bamboo and cast it against a tree, the shaft will rebound and fall harmless; tip it with steel and it becomes a spear, which will pierce wood and kill. The bamboo is the Asiatic—the steel point is the European!" Of the Sikh this is true only to a certain extent. He is made of tougher and denser material than bamboo; he is at least of oak, and hardens in the fire. Hodson's Horse refused to charge, if my letters tell me the truth, the other day at Navabnug; but the Sikh never absolutely refuses to face the enemy.

But, here we are at Kalka, the post station at the foot of the hills. A new form of locomotive misery awaits us. The laundress's cart must here be abandoned, and the voyager is consigned to a rude sort of alpine *chaise-a-porteur*—a sedan chair without any sides or top except a loose curtain—in which he is borne aloft on the shoulders of four mountaineers constantly relieved by their fellows. All that day and the next we were on our journey through the still grand mountains, and it was late in the afternoon of the 14th when the *jampoon*—for so this very curious vehicle denominated—deposited us at Simla. Here I too must halt for the present.

## NEW WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

About a twelvemonth since we felt no little gratification in announcing to our readers, upon authority, that the first half of this splendid structure would be thrown open to public use in October or November of the present year. It is with equal regret that we have now to inform them that nothing of the kind will take place, and that, counting from the present time, there is every probability of our being doomed to another twelvemonth of the riskiest dangerous old bridge, which is every day becoming more and more obstructive to navigation, more unsightly, and, if possible, more ruinous. We by no means wish to infer that since our last notice nothing has been done towards the completion of the new bridge; but, though the stonework of the piers has been proceeded with till all the first halves are finished, the contractors for the ironwork have not yet required for further progress have only been so recently entered into by the Board of Works that some time must elapse before the material for the ribs arches will be ready. In the meantime advantage is being taken of the delay by Mr. Page, the architect and engineer, to proceed, where practicable, with the other halves of stone piers, and four of these accordingly are being erected under the old bridge, and are just rising to low-water level. Such a time has elapsed since our last notice of the progress of this noble work, and so many rumours have since then been afloat respecting it, that it will, perhaps, not be amiss to repeat here details respecting the design, and manner of construction of a bridge that we think will be the handsomest and most graceful of its kind in Europe. The new bridge, then, occupies all the site of the old one, and as much more ground in addition. In order to avoid the expense of a temporary bridge during the erection of the new one, it has been determined by Mr. Page to build half the new structure at a time—that is, half its width. The piers for the western half are complete, but all those for the eastern half cannot be commenced till the old bridge, which occupies the ground, is quite removed. Wherever the eastern halves of the piers pass under the archway of the present bridge they are being continued, as we have already said. Only four, however, can be thus proceeded with—the others being in the way of the remaining three. But by even thus carrying the four piers through at the present time Mr. Page is effecting a considerable saving of time and money, as the new piers not only strengthen the old structure, but will eventually serve as centres from which to take it down. That, if any bridge is to be built, it is to be a bridge of stone, and in appearance and in convenience, our readers can judge for themselves from the following principal dimensions of the work and brief description of its form. The old bridge is just 1,160 feet in length, and only 44 feet in width. The width of its roadway is 26 feet, the footpaths are 8 feet each. Its height from foundation to crown arch is 57 feet, the depth of its foundation below low-water mark only 6 feet, the rise of the whole structure being 10 feet 6 inches above the new bridge. The cost of this old structure amounted to 389,500*l.*, or at the rate of 77 1/2 *l.* per square foot of surface. Its roadway in area is only 16,000 feet, while the pressure on its foundations amounts to no less than 6 tons per foot of the whole width upwards of 90,000 tons. The new bridge, in almost every particular, is the very reverse of all this. Its total length from extreme of abutment to abutment is 1,100 feet, its width 85 feet, giving 15 feet for each path and no less than 50 feet for the roadway. The greatest height of the centre arch will be 22 feet above high-water mark. The depth of the foundation is no less than 30 feet below low-water mark, or more than 20 feet into the London clay. The rise on the whole bridge is to be only 5 feet 3 1/2 inches—apparently half the rise of the old bridge, though in reality much less, since it joins the roadway at a much lower level. In the new bridge there are to be seven arches, and these are 13, so that the water way of the former will give a greater area by 2,600 feet than the latter. The centre arch will have a span of 120 feet, the two next on each side 115, the two next 104, and the two shore arches at Surrey and Middlesex 94 feet each. The cost of the new bridge will be in all only 235,000*l.*, or 22 *l.* 8*d.* per superficial foot, and the pressure on its foundations is only 2 1/2 tons.

Mr. Page had the benefit of Sir Charles Barry's advice in some of the ornamental details, in order that the design might be as much in keeping as possible with the style of the House of Parliament. The new bridge, therefore, will harmonize perfectly with the noble Palace of Westminster, to which it will form one of the most important public avenues. The bridge being composed of iron arches, the piers of masonry will be extremely light in appearance, though, in truth, one of the strongest across the Thames. The piers are magnificent-looking pieces of workmanship, massive and durable as the columns of Stonehenge. Each pier will be surmounted by columns of light ironwork, of the most graceful proportions. The spandrels of every arch will be profusely enriched with ornamental castings, and the cornice, parapet, and side rail are each in keeping with the other, and with the general rich and light effect of the whole. The shape of the arches is something quite new in the history of bridge-building—a curve, parallel with an ellipse, which will impart to the whole a graceful sweeping outline, simple and elegant in its last lines, and which, as we have said, make it beyond all doubt one of the most striking and beautiful bridges of its size and kind in Europe. But light and beautiful as this bridge will be, its appearance has been regarded as a very secondary point when compared with its durability, and probably there is no bridge across the Thames, not even excepting London or Waterloo, which will be superior to it in strength. The foundations especially, as we have seen, extend not only against the scour of the river, but the shifting and treacherous nature of the subsoil of Westminster, are of immense strength, and so novel in their construction as to merit fresh notice here. They are made to combine all the advantages of foundations on bearing piles, made by means of caissons, without the enormous expense and obstruction to the water way which the use of the latter involve, and which, at this part of the river, would have rendered their employment quite impracticable. The bearing piles, which are of elm, and 14 inches square, are driven home at intervals of one foot nine inches from centre to centre, to an average depth of 20 feet into the London clay. Around these bearing piles caissons of cast iron, 12 feet in diameter, and 12 feet high, are placed, and the caissons are driven to a great depth, and the whole mass bolted together in all directions by a crossing series of wrought iron rods. This peculiar iron casing, which thus answers all the purpose of a permanent cofferdam, is composed of 44 cast iron permanent guide piles, 25 feet in length, each of which is driven in at intervals of five feet six inches, which are afterwards completely filled in with sheet piling, so that the whole foundation is bound in and faced with a casing of wrought iron and cast iron. The space thus enclosed is then dredged down between the bearing piles we have mentioned to the hard gravel bed, and filled in with concrete, so as to form a solid mass. The cast iron sheet piling between the circular guide piles casts at six feet below low water line, and the piers are there faced with slabs of granite of enormous size and 20 inches thick. The foundations of the old bridge, of course, bear no kind of comparison with these, as their lowest depth is actually only six feet below low water line. However, to do justice to the latter, it is but fair to state that he laid his foundations for a light wooden bridge, and it was not till he was beginning the work from pier to pier that the Government of that day put their finger in the pie and ordered the bridge to be built of stone. All the exterior of the new bridge, from low water mark to solid granite, and so to the top of the piers, is solid granite, and it is so continued up to the height whence the arches will spring—two feet above high water mark. These piers are to be surmounted with octagonal pillars, which are now in course of preparation. They will consist of immense blocks of gray granite with moulded capitals and bases, all to be cut from the solid rock. When finished these pillars will be 12 feet in diameter, and will weigh 15 tons each. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Board of Works will permit Mr. Page to have them polished, which would make them both more durable and more beautiful. The blocks of which these pillars are being formed weigh from 15 to 20 tons each, and are cut from the Cornish granite quarries at St. Austell, Cornwall. The new piers are 19 feet 6 inches above low water level, and not the slightest shrinkage or settlement of any part of the whole mass has taken place since the commencement upwards of two years ago. This is more than could ever have been said of the old bridge which gave ominous warning of what it was to cost in country, and what kind of a ruin it would be in time, by two of its arches falling even before the bridge was opened for traffic. This old bridge was always a blunder, but those who built it at least meant well, and considering that it is now 111 years since it was erected, it was not per-haps put up so badly after all. It is in our own time that the greatest blunders have been made in bridge building, committed too, without much of that well intentioned ignorance which excuses the past generation. Actually upwards of 100,000*l.* more than would have built a new bridge have been wastefully expended in patching up this ruinous obstacle, and the greater part of this money has gone in stone ballast round its old piers to prevent their further settlement, and to remove all which from the bed of the river again when the new bridge is finished will cost some 100,000*l.* more. However, there seems no fear this time but that when the new bridge is finished we shall have seen the last of Westminster-bridge expenditures for many generations yet to come. Certainly the foundations will not yield. According to a calculation made by Mr. Page, the pressure on the bearing piles of the new foundations is unusually light when compared with the loads they are generally called upon to support. Thus at Hull dock the diameter of the bearing piles is only 10 inches; yet the load is 37 tons to the square foot. At Liverpool the diameter of the old dock is actually 80 tons; so also is it 30 tons the square foot with the same sized piles under the Albert Warehouse at Liverpool. In the new bridge, though the bearing piles are 14 inches in diameter, yet their load is only 12 tons the square foot. The pressure per superficial foot on the whole area of the foundation is only 2 tons, while on the old bridge it is six tons, and on Lowry-bridge, which is the heaviest on the bearing piles of the new bridge has taken its bearings will be only two tons to the square foot.

Owing to the peculiarly flat curve of the arches and their consequently thin crowns, where the weight will be the greatest, it has been necessary to construct the ribs in such a manner of wrought and cast iron as to give the requisite stiffness to the central portion, while obviating the danger of constant pressure from heavy loads. The ribs of the arches have, therefore, been made with wrought iron central portions, which are constructed to answer the purpose of both rib and girder. These wrought iron portions vary in span from the centre arch, where they are 52 1/2 feet by 28 inches deep, to the side arches, where they are 42 feet 3 inches by 22 inches deep. These centre spans will be made of rolled iron, 14 inch thick, and will be considerably stronger than any strain they will ever be required to encounter under any circumstances of London traffic. The full load strain of each arch is three tons the square inch; but the wrought iron portions are tested with a compressive strain of 10 tons to the square inch, and the whole mass would come down like a caribou. How it has ever held up for so long a time in its present state seems perfectly marvellous. When the western half of the piers of the new bridge had to be sunk alongside the piers of the old the latter of course were partly cut away to make room, a rather dangerous operation at the time. The section thus exposed showed that the piers between the arches had never been built in regular courses of masonry, but that they were merely hollow walls, filled up inside with coarse rubble. When one of the new piers we have mentioned was taken under the centre arch of the present bridge it was necessary to alter and rearrange the old ribs of the bridge, which apparently supported the new one. It was then found that these supports (which, at their best, were only the poorest and weakest kind of pine wood) were so rotten that had the bridge really been settling they would no more have withstood any pressure than so many trusses of straw.

During the past summer all the workmen employed at the bridge have suffered most severely from the effects of the effluvia of the river. These men of course were working down on the surface of the water when the source of the river was greatest, and when the tide was in constant agitation in passing is represented as being at times quite unendurable, and the men were seized with such violent attacks of nausea, vomit, and serious illness that as many as six or seven per cent were often sent from the works. The men have a sick fund among themselves, to which all subscribe, and which allows the workmen at the rate of 12*s.* per week during illness. Hitherto no call worth notice had come upon the fund in summer; indeed, it was during summer that the workmen were gathered as sufficed for the sticky days of winter. In the present summer, however, the sickness has been so general among the men that, instead of gaining upon the reserve in hand, not only the more weekly income of the sick fund has been expended, but all the balance which had been in hand some time before.

In November the first ribs of the arches will be adjusted in their places.







about 50 rounds of shot and shell in the usual proportion, the Dove's and Drake's balls playing "the very dickens."

On the 1  
of a daugh  
On the 1  
on the 1  
son.  
On the  
Thomas L  
On the  
daughter.  
On Sat  
Lion-squa

Mr. Simon  
a son.  
On Sun-  
wife of J.  
On the 3  
Urwick,  
On the  
Rev. John  
On the 3  
Joseph S  
On the 3  
On the 1  
surgeon, o  
On the  
F. W. Tu  
On Wed  
of W. O.  
On the 1  
man, Esq  
On the 1  
Williams,  
On the 1  
a son.  
On the  
Palmer, o  
On Wed  
residence  
Lieut. H.

On the  
F.R.C.S.,  
On the  
daughter.  
On the  
Esq., of a  
On the  
Inman, E  
On the  
On the  
barrister-  
On the  
botham B

On the 2  
Esq., barr  
On the 2  
Esq., of a

---

On the  
Engineer  
to Eliza  
Darjeelin  
On the  
Hind, of  
Paterson.  
On the  
Frederic  
Baughan,  
India cha  
On the 1  
of Canter  
beth, elde  
On We  
the Rex

On the 2  
Esq., barr  
On the 2  
Esq., of a

---

On the  
Engineers  
to Eliza  
Darjeeling  
On the  
Hind, of  
Paterson.  
On the  
Frederick  
Baughan,  
India cha  
On the 1  
of Canter  
beth, elde  
On We  
the Rev.  
Esq., barr  
Tamanis  
George C  
On the 1  
Jas. Raw  
daughter  
On the 1  
Anderson  
Hamburg  
daughter  
On the 1  
of St. Geo  
Mauchest  
Queen-sq  
On the 1  
Bernau, l  
daughter

On the Dean,  
Cambridge.  
Amelia,  
George-pl  
On the  
A. G. Ed  
Coombe,  
Georgina  
Brighton.  
On the  
Nicholson  
daughter  
On the  
M. A., vi  
Montpell  
Twyford,  
On the  
by the R  
George B  
field, Eve  
On Th  
Howard  
of East A  
On the  
Marriage  
colnshire.  
On the  
Seymour  
Grove-loc

On the  
the Dean,  
Cambridge  
Amelia,  
George  
On the  
A. G. Eld  
Coombe,  
Georgia  
Brighton.  
On the  
Mrs. J. S.  
daughter  
On the  
M. A., vi  
Montpel  
Teyford,  
On the  
by the R.  
field, Eve  
On Th  
Howard  
of East  
On the  
Marriage  
collage  
On the  
the  
Seymour  
Grove-loc  
Fieldier, J  
On the  
Wynne J  
the R.  
Eg., sur  
On the  
by the R.  
William  
eldest da  
On the  
the  
daughter  
On the  
foord, of  
Hall, Ca  
Elizabeth  
square, I  
On the  
the  
of Viscou  
third dan  
On the  
Edward,  
daughter  
On the  
Elizabeth  
Esq., B.  
daughter  
Norwood  
On the  
G. F. W.  
London,  
daughter  
York, Es  
of York,  
On the  
Rev. J. M.

On the  
dale, D. I.  
the bride  
daughter

---

Washer  
the Cape  
late Cap  
irrepara  
who kne

On the  
ship Cit  
to the  
beloved  
and 3 da

On the  
borne wi  
Benjami  
and on t  
ber only

On the  
berland,  
age,

On the  
51, New  
the late

On Sur  
Hyde-pa  
On Sur  
Liverpo  
On the  
of 29, Cl  
of Swift  
On the  
daughte  
aged 74.  
On the  
borough  
On the  
late Cha  
square, 1  
On the  
of the B  
On the  
Francis  
regretted  
On the  
Wm. W  
On the  
Ann, the  
Surrey.  
On Th  
Botherf  
On the  
Bolton,

On Sun  
Hyd. 23  
Liverpool  
On the  
of 23, Cl  
of Swift  
On the  
daughters  
aged 74.  
On the  
Charlotte  
of the  
late Cha  
On the  
square, o  
of the B  
On the  
Francis  
regretted  
W. W.  
Ann, the  
On Sun  
On Surrey  
Robert  
On the  
Boltona,  
and  
**E**  
Bridge-  
**M**  
On view  
street,  
forty  
**C**  
U  
slightly  
miles fr  
and a  
been ex  
value m  
B. J. S  
Robins  
Howit  
**I**  
are  
with g  
for SAI  
Mapled  
B. J. S  
man, 65  
**I**  
Ing

W  
direct,