

men and by hundred in guns of all calibres—the stubborn and desperate resistance offered by the mutineers during and since the assault on the 14th instant—nothing has abated the ardour of our troops, European and Native, nor quelled that indomitable courage and persevering energy which take no denial, and will brook nothing short of success. It will be for a grateful Government to acknowledge, as they deserve the services of Major-General Wilson and his army to the British Empire in India, but the Chief Commissioner cannot refrain from offering them the warm tribute of his heart-felt admiration. Sir John Lawrence requests that a royal salute may be fired at all the principal stations in the Punjab, in honor of the capture of Delhi.

The magazine was taken on the 16th. A breach was made in the college side, and with a rush and a cheer it was in our possession.—The enemy had six heavy guns, loaded with grape to the muzzle, facing the breach; but the whole thing was so suddenly carried out that they had not time to fire them. In this affair we had very few casualties. You may fancy the style of fighting we have had when I tell you that in the reserve column alone the number of killed is 81, wounded 293, and 15 missing—in all 389. Every column had an equal share of fighting. This style of fighting from house to house is very harassing for our troops and our loss must be heavy so long as it lasts. But it is hoped that before long the palace will be stormed and taken, after which all will be easy enough.

The ruin and desolation apparent all over the city are indescribable. Valuable property of all kinds is lying about broken and uncared for. Our brave troops will not want for prize-money, even if they should not get a heap of it in the Palace. The enemy's killed lie about in all directions, and those who oppose us are losing what little organization and discipline they had left. Still their obstinate defence is wonderful, and can only be attributed to *bhag*. A couple or even one fresh European regiment at Delhi would act like magic, but I fear there is no chance of getting it. We are in for it and must work away with the materials we have, worn though they be. Pandey is beginning to find out his mistake. Day by day, and hour by hour, are we improving our position, while that of the enemy is fast becoming hopeless.—An attempt was made on the 16th to retake the magazine; but the enemy was repulsed with heavy loss. The Sepoys are lying in heaps all over the roads and the destruction of almost every house in the immediate vicinity of the gates and bastions, against which we have been directing our mortar guns, proves that our shelling did more mischief than we at first thought.

Women are flying frantically about in all directions, unmolested by our troops, in awful fright; property of great value lying about the streets everywhere, and the enemy in hundreds hurrying away from the doomed city, some say to Gwalior, via, Muttra, where, I suppose, they will make another stand. The slaughter of the enemy has been very great, and in the smaller thoroughfares, where our troops had to fight from house to house, the Sepoys fell where they were found, entreating the Sahib lox, as they called our Europeans, not to give them the cold steel, but to shoot them at once. A great deal of skirmishing is going on in the streets, but Pandey don't stand so firmly as people expected; and although the city, which many supposed was to fall at once into our possession, has taken so long to recover, I think the worst for us is over, and bad enough it is as far as loss for life is concerned.

Many will be glad to learn that women and children are suffered to go unmolested. This is a stretch of mercy I should not have been prepared to make had I a voice in the matter. It ought to be remembered that many of these very women (or fiends in female form) were foremost in inflicting cruelty upon our own women and children; and it must be fresh in your memory that when the mutineers came out of the city for a grand attack upon our camp, while Nicholson's force was at Nuffgurb, they were followed by crowds of these very women, whose sole object on venturing out was to loot our camp when the mutineers took possession of it, which they calculated would be an easy affair, as our troops were away! It must not be forgotten either that these coolie women of Delhi were with the men who looted all the European houses in Delhi, and they are, therefore, to my thinking, equally deserving of punishment. However, it is the General's hoovum that they should be spared—and I hope he won't rue it. I wonder if one of these women would have spared one of our women if she had the chance of murdering her?—Mercy to such wretches is a mistake; they are not human beings, or at best wild beasts, deserving only the death of dogs. The General Wilson, is feeling the fatigue and anxiety of his post; he has been failing, but I hope will be able to reap the reward of his successful siege and recapture of Delhi.

The signal given for the rush at the walls was the blowing open of the Cashmere gate, which most dangerous duty devolved on Lieutenant Salkeld approached with three sergeants under a tremendous fire of musketry. He was first shot through the arm; notwithstanding

that, he went on to the gate with the bags of powder; as they approached one sergeant was killed; the second sergeant took up the bags, assisting Lieutenant Salkeld, knocked them on to the spikes of the gate, not being able to put them underneath, as the wicket gate was opened, and about twenty muskets pointed up, as well as through many holes in the gateway, firing from both flanks from the wall. As Lieutenant Salkeld put on the bags he was shot through the leg, and fell; the second sergeant lit the match, but after lighting it he said to Lieutenant Salkeld on the ground, 'I fear the match has not taken light, sir; at the work 'sir,' efell dead, riddled with balls; the match did ignite, blew open the gate; the third sergeant escaped unhurt. At the signal the troops rushed on—every one who carried the scaling ladders of the 2nd Fusiliers were knocked over, however, they rushed on, put up the ladders (many of which were found to be too short), changing their positions, got on the walls, cheered, and rushed down upon the enemy and carried the place. On they went along the walls, taking the Moree Bastion, Ajmere gate, the other column taking the Church Battery, Water Battery, Treasury Compound, and Skinner's house.

#### LUCKNOW AND CAWNPORE.

"Lucknow was relieved on the 25th ult., and only just in time, as it was found that the enemy had run two mines far under the defences, which, if exploded, would have left the garrison at the mercy of its savage besiegers. Its defenders had, moreover, been closely pressed by the enemy, who doubtless saw his time running short, and had only repulsed a final and most desperate assault by the desperate expedient of throwing lighted shells with their hands into the masses of their assailants! The advance to Lucknow and the raising of the siege appear to have cost us about 400 men killed and wounded, as well as several officers slain, foremost among whom we have to lament the brave Neill, of Madras, whose valour and energy had made him the centre of so many hopes. We have yet but vague and imperfect accounts from Lucknow, and are awaiting further particulars with great anxiety. There is a report, strongly requiring confirmation, which we trust it may not receive, that the place is again besieged, our force having been surrounded by Nena Sahib, with 50,000 men. It has, on the other hand, been stated that the arch-ruffian of Bithoor has been betrayed by one of his own followers, and is now a captive, but this report also needs confirmation.

#### GEN. OUTRAM'S NOBLE CONDUCT.

On the 16th, at Cawnpore, General Sir James Outram issued his divisional order for the formation of brigades of the army under his command; it concludes as follows.—'Major-General H. Havelock, C. B., to command the force. The important duty of first relieving the garrison of Lucknow has been entrusted to Major-General Havelock, C. B., and Major-General Outram feels that it is due to this distinguished officer, and the strenuous and noble exertions which he has already made to effect that object that to him should accrue the honor of the achievement. Major-General Outram is confident that the great end for which General Havelock and his brave troops have so long and so gloriously fought, will now, under the blessing of Providence, be accomplished.—The Major-General, therefore, in gratitude for and admiration of the brilliant deeds in arms achieved by General Havelock and his gallant troops, will cheerfully waive his rank on the occasion, and will accompany the force to Lucknow in his civil capacity as Chief Commissioner of Oude, and tendering his military services to General Havelock as a volunteer. On the relief of Lucknow the Major-General will again resume his position at the head of the forces.

The following order was issued on the same evening by Gen. Havelock to the force about to proceed to the relief of the garrison of Lucknow:—

#### FIELD FORCE AFTER ORDERS.

Cawnpore, Sept. 16.

"Brigadier-General Havelock, in making known to the column the kind and generous determination of General Sir James Outram, K. C. B., to leave to him the task of relieving Lucknow and rescuing its gallant and enduring garrison, has only to express his hope that the troops will strive, by their exemplary and gallant conduct, to justify the confidence thus reposed in them."

From Bassarutgunge, Sept. 21, via Cawnpore, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

#### FROM GENERAL HAVELOCK TO THE CHIEF OF THE STAFF.

"I have to request that you will inform his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that I was joined by my reinforcements on the 15th and 16th inst.

#### FIGHT AT MUNGARWAR.

"On the 19th I crossed first to the Island on the Ganges, and then to its left bank by a bridge of boats which had been laboriously constructed by Captain Crommelin, Field Engineer. The enemy retired after a very feeble

(in fact, a nominal) resistance, to his position at Mungarwar. The two brigades of my force occupied an alignment with the right centre behind sandhills, the centre and left on a plain extending to the road from the Lucknow Ghant to Mungarwar. My heavy guns and baggage were passed over on the 20th. This morning I attacked the enemy, turned his right, and drove him from his position, with the loss of four guns, two of which and the regimental colours of the 1st Bengal Native Infantry were captured by the Volunteer Cavalry, in a charge headed by Sir James Outram. The loss on our side was trifling. The enemy suffered very severely; about 120 were sabred by the cavalry."

Copy of Service Message received by Electric Telegraph:—

"From Camp Bagagunge, Sep. 22nd, dated Cawnpore, Sep. 24, 5.5 p. m. From Sir James Outram to the Governor-General. The rebels along the road are flying before our force, which marched 20 miles, and yesterday 14 miles,—their retreat too precipitate to enable them to destroy the Bunnee Bridge. Only four more guns taken, but many have been cast into wells, and only four passed the Bunnee Bridge.—firing at Lucknow distinctly heard, and royal salute by our 24 pounders to announce our approach to our friend. Our army will have reached Lucknow either last night or this morning."

#### LUCKNOW.

The force under General Havelock, skirting the city, forced their way to the Residency against strong opposition, and relieved the brave garrison on the evening of the 25th. The relief was providentially just in time, as subsequent examination showed that two mines all ready for loading had run far under our chief works, which, if sprung, must have placed the garrison at the mercy of the rebels. On the 26th, the batteries of the besiegers were assaulted and taken, and the ex-King's sons fled towards Fyzabad. The loss has been heavy. The brave and determined General Neill is, alas, killed; also Cowper, of the artillery; Webster, 78th Foot; Packenham, 84th; Bateman, 64th; and Warren 12th Light Cavalry. The enemy are deserting the city by thousands.

Another account, of a later date, states that Sir James Outram is said to have been slightly wounded. On the 29th, the right quarter of the town was occupied, and seven guns captured. Man Singh, the Oude chief, who undertook to join us with 15,000 men, had sided with the rebels—he has been wounded, but will, it is hoped, be preserved to stretch a halter.

The following is supplied from Government:

#### FROM COLONEL WILSON.

Camp, Cawnpore, Oct. 1, 1 p.m.

To Governor General and Commander in Chief.

Baleguard relieved on 25th by General Outram, and advances steadily progressing against the city. Seven guns captured, and the Right Quarter in our possession. On the 29th, Nana Singh wounded among the rebels.

From Cawnpore, Thursday, Oct. 1, 3 p.m. From Colonel O'Brien, to Calcutta.

To the Commander in Chief.

Lucknow Residency, Sept 26.

"Yesterday Havelock's force, 2,000 men of all arms, the rest being in occupation of Alambagh, chiefly Sikhs, had forced their way into the city under serious opposition, skirting the city to the right to avoid enemy's defence.—The force was much opposed up to the Residency, which was attained in the evening. Loss severe. About 400 killed and wounded.—Amongst the former, General Neill, Cowper, artillery, Webster, 98th, Packenham, 34th, Bateman 64th, Warren, 12th Irregular Cavalry.

#### LETTERS FROM OUDE AND CAWNPORE.

Camp on the Oude side of the Ganges, Sep. 20

"I now beg to send you a brief account of our proceedings, so that you may know what we are doing. I am happy to inform you that our (General Havelock's) forces are now greatly augmented, as on the 15th and 16th instant General Outram, with one company of the Highlanders (No. 2) from Benares, eight companies of H. M.'s 90th Regiment, about fifty Sowars or native troopers, with small detachments of different corps, also a few artillerymen, came in.

"For several days past we have been preparing a bridge of boats to cross over to the Oude side, and for the protection of the workmen we sent a few companies over with our guns. On the night of the 18th the enemy came down in force, and drove our men back to the boats, destroying some of our advanced works, so yesterday morning (the 19th) General Havelock had us all ready to commence crossing the river at four o'clock. The enemy at daylight was found to be in a position about one mile away from the bridge, and although they were so near, it did not prevent us from crossing the river. The enemy fired a good deal at us, but luckily their fire did us no damage whatever.—The infantry moved over first, and on each regiment reaching the opposite side it threw out skirmishers, and soon cleared our front for some distance, and as soon as our guns could be brought over we opened fire upon them, which they did not seem to like, for they soon retired

a few miles further in, and left us plenty of room to encamp for the night, and await the arrival of our heavy guns coming over. I am happy to state that, an addition to three batteries of smaller guns, we have this morning brought over four 24 pounders and two 8 inch howitzers.

"The order to advance is not given yet, but I expect we shall commence to-night or to-morrow morning. I am happy to say there is a great change out here in the weather for the better, and with this change the health of our troops is greatly improved, and each man is now eager to commence the march towards Lucknow for the relief of our brave countrymen, countrywomen, and children, whom we consider to be still safe; a task which I have no doubt our brave General will very soon accomplish.

Another letter from Cawnpore dated, the 20th, contains the following:—

"Yesterday morning General Outram and General Havelock crossed for Lucknow with a large force, consisting of about 5,000 men, at 9 a. m. The rebels opened fire about three miles from Cawnpore, on the Lucknow side, but our troops gave them a fearful drubbing which made the rebels run. Fifteen of the enemy were killed, and three on our side, (European) slightly wounded. We have pitched our tents two miles from Cawnpore, and everything is quiet at present. We intend to march to-day for Lucknow to relieve the Europeans from that place, having with us a large quantity of provision.—A few days ago we heard from Lucknow that the poor unfortunate Europeans could not hold out any longer, as they had fallen short of provision, which will only last till the 24th.

#### THE VALUE OF NENA SAHIB.

The Government has issued a proclamation in several languages, offering a reward of fifty thousand rupees for the apprehension of Sreemut Dhoondoo, Punt Nena Sahib of Bithoor. His nephew has been safely lodged in Tannah Gaol for the present, and we are not without hopes of having the uncle yet in the same place.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION OF THE FALL OF DELHI.

Fort William, Oct. 2.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council has received, by a telegraphic message, the gratifying announcement that Delhi is entirely in the hands of Major-General Wilson's army.

Delhi, the focus of the treason and revolt which for four months have harassed Hindostan, and the stronghold in which the mutinous army of Bengal has sought to concentrate its power, has been wrested from the rebels. The King is a prisoner in the palace. The head-quarters of Major-General Wilson are established in the Dewan Khas. A strong column is in pursuit of the fugitives. Whatever may be the motives and passions by which the mutinous soldiers, and those who are leagued with them, have been instigated to faithlessness, rebellion, and crimes at which the heart sickens, it is certain that they have found encouragement in the delusive belief that India was weakly guarded by England, and that before the Government could gather together its strength against them, their ends would be gained. They are now undecieved.

Before a single soldier of the many thousands who are hastening from England to uphold the supremacy of the British power has set foot on these shores, the rebel force, where it was strongest and most united, and where it had the command of unbounded military appliances, has been destroyed or scattered by an army collected within the limits of the North-western Provinces and the Punjab alone. The work has been done before the support of those battalions which have been collected in Bengal from the forces of the Queen in China and in her Majesty's Eastern Colonies could reach Major-General Wilson's army; and it is by the courage and endurance of that gallant army alone; by the skill, sound judgment, and steady resolution of its brave commander; and by the aid of some native chiefs true to their allegiance that, under the blessing of God, the head of rebellion has been crushed, and the cause of loyalty, humanity, and rightful authority vindicated.

The Governor-General in Council hopes that the receipt of dispatches from Major-General Wilson will soon place it in his power to make known the details of the operations against Delhi, and to record fully and publicly, the thanks and commendation which are due to the officers and men by whose guidance, courage, and exertions those operations have been brought to a successful issue. But the Governor-General in Council will not postpone till then his grateful acknowledgement of the services which have been rendered to the empire at this juncture by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.

To Sir John Lawrence, K. C. B., it is owing that the army before Delhi, long ago cut off from all direct support by the lower provinces, has been constantly reunited and strengthened so effectually as to enable its commander not only to hold his position unshaken, but to chieve complete success.

To Sir John Lawrence's unceasing vigilance, and to his energetic and judicious employment