

bineers, 60th Rifles, and artillery, under the command of Brigadier Wilson, took up an advanced position at the village of Ghazee-ooddeen-nugger, where the road to Delhi crosses the little river of Hindun by a suspension bridge some fifteen miles from the capital. That same afternoon the enemy appeared in force with five guns on the further side of the stream, and a smart engagement followed. The brigadier took his Artillery and Dragoons across the river by a ford, while the Rifles passed the bridge. They attacked at once in front and flank; the mutineers were doubled up, and driven back with the loss of all their guns—part into a burning village, which they themselves had fired, and where they perished miserably; part into the open plains, where they were cut up by the sabres of the Dragoons. Undaunted by this severe check, they returned to the attack on the following day, and were again repulsed. On the first of June the brigadier, whose loss on the first day had been forty killed and wounded (that on the second is as yet unknown,) was reinforced, and no further attempt has been made to contest his possession of the bridge and ford. The mutineers have, no doubt, been busily occupied in preparing to receive the army advancing against them from Umballah, for, although there are rumours of desertions from Delhi, they have probably not been numerous, of the horsemen of Scindia and of the Rajahs of Bhurtpore and Ulwas, not to speak of Agra volunteers, would have had their tale to tell of fugitives intercepted and destroyed.

I said in my last that General Anson was expected to leave Umballah about the 13th of May. It now appears that his advanced guard reached Kurnaul, on the 21st, the main body still remaining for some days at Umballah. The cause of this delay was the absence of heavy artillery at that station, and the consequent necessity of waiting till a seige-train could be brought from the nearest arsenal, which was as far off as Philour, on the further side of the Sutlej. When the guns arrived, or were nearing his camp, the general advanced, and had reached Kurnaul, when he was attacked by cholera, and died at the station on the 27th. The command of the army devolved upon Sir Henry Barnard, who as Major-General had been at the head of the Sirhind division. Meanwhile Brigadier Halitax with the advance, had arrived at Paneeput, fifty-six miles from Delhi, from which place he moved forward on the evening of the 29th.—On the 30th Sir Henry and the main body were to march from Kurnaul, and by the morning of the 9th, it is thought that the whole force, strengthened by the greater portion of the Meerut division, which was to join between Paneeput and Delhi, would appear before the revolted capital. The force is not quite so large as it was expected to be when I last wrote, for it was found necessary to disarm at Umballah two of the native corps—the 5th and 60th—which were to form part of it. (Many other disaffected regiments have thus been treated, as we shall see presently). But all the European troops of which I before gave the names are there:—9th Lancers and Carbineers, 75th, 60th, 1st and 2nd Fusiliers, three troops of horse artillery, a field battery, and a seige-train. Moreover, I should mention what I have hitherto omitted—the arrival of a portion of the Punjab Guide Corps, horse and foot, brought down from their station of Murdan, on the Afghan frontier. There are also the trusty Goorkhas of the Sirmoor battalion. The defences of the mutineers against this formidable force, are I believe, a high wall and a ditch, and the guns of two seige trains. How they are off for ammunition is not known. The magazine was fired, and at least partially destroyed, at the commencement of the outbreak by Lieutenant Willoughby, the Commissary of Ordnance, who it is feared perished in the explosion.

#### THE MUTINY AT MEERUT.

The following is from a Bombay letter, dated June 11:—

Since the mutiny and flight of the native portion of its garrison, the cantonment of Meerut has been free from alarms. Several prisoners proved to have been concerned in the murders have been hanged—on one evening six, on the next five. The revolted soldiery for the most part, as you are aware, proceeded at once to Delhi. Detached parties, however, mainly belonging, as it would appear, to the third Cavalry, spread themselves over the country, with the intention, as subsequent prisoners averred, of going quietly to their homes if unopposed.—The fact that bodies of these men were abroad was generally known, and naturally produced much alarm. In one case within my knowledge the panic, combined with hasty flight to cause the death of a young lady, wife of an officer holding a high appointment at Haupper, near Meerut, who was at the time in a delicate state of health. Further down the Doobah, these mutineers took possession of a walled enclosure at the town of Jeswuntnugger. Here they were attacked, but effected their escape during the night. Mr Daniell, assistant magistrate, received a pistol-shot in the face, which broke the lower jaw. Another party, six or seven in number, were cut up at Etawah.

Last evening five murderers were hanged, and the evening before six. Some of those who suffered last evening were proved to be Mrs

Courtney's murderers—one was the private Jemadar of the native deputy collector. One of these savages was undaunted to the last; he wished all his brothers, or rather his brethren, good bye, and blessed them all, and told them the Feringhees were taking his life for no fault of his; and he scarcely gave them time to secure the noose properly round his neck, when he jumped of the platform. We have now to return to the neighbourhood of Delhi for our next episode in this eventful story. The 9th Regiment Native Infantry, stationed at Allyghur, was believed to be thoroughly loyal, and had given strange proof of the sincerity of their professions. 'One of the miseries of treason,' says the Friend of India, 'had found his way into the fort, and was tampering with the men to induce them to join the ranks of the mutineers at Delhi, when he was seized by consent of the whole body, and handed over to the commanding officer. A court-martial composed of native officers was held, which condemned him to death, and a parade was ordered for his execution. At the appointed time the regiment assembled, and the gallows received its victim; but before the traitor was cut down, the Rifle Company from Boelundshurhur came in and marched on to the ground. A fanatic from the ranks stepped out, and proclaimed that they had destroyed a martyr to the cause of religion, since the Company's government were firmly bent upon destroying caste throughout India. The men listened, debated, wavered, and finally broke up with loud shouts, declaring their intention of marching to Delhi, which resolve was speedily put in execution. A number of the well disposed, assembled round the officers, and told them, that although they were powerless to withstand the general will, they would take care that no harm should happen to them, and they kept their word.' We are in some doubt as to the fate of the officers of this corps, which according to latest advices, was uncertain.—Two companies of this regiment were stationed at Mynpooree. They also mutinied, and made an effort to carry off the treasury, but were defeated.

#### MUTINY AT AGRA.

The native regiments at Agra began to show symptoms of the prevailing disease. They were two in number, the 44th and 67th. Two companies, one of each corps, had been sent to Muttra to bring down treasure to Agra. They mutinied on the way back, and proceeded to Delhi, murdering, it is feared, some or all of their officers. The spirit shown by these companies determined Mr Colvin at once to disarm the remainder of the regiments to which they belonged, which was accordingly done on the first of June, in the presence of the 3rd Europeans and Captain D'Oyly's field battery. The affair went off quietly, and the city has since been tranquil.

#### WHOLESALE MUTINY OF REGIMENTS.

The Bombay letter of June 11, says:—

Retracing our steps to the north-west, we find that mutiny, desertion, or dismissal has greatly thinned the imposing army of the Punjab. When I closed my last letter we had just heard of the determination to form a flying column at Jhelum under General Reed. It was rumoured that disaffection was rife both at Ferozepore and at Lahore. These reports soon received confirmation. The 45th and 57th Regiments mutinied at Ferozepore on the 13th of May. But her Majesty's 61st, aided by the 10th Light Cavalry, which remained staunch, inflicted severe loss upon them, and on the following day the mutineers gave in, and were quietly disarmed. At Meeran Meer, the camp of Lahore, the three native infantry regiments of the garrison, the 16th, 26th, and 49th were disarmed on the 13th by Brigadier Corbett, with the 81st Foot and the powerful force of Artillery, horse and foot. At Peshawur, on the 22nd, three more infantry regiments, the 24th, 27th, and 51st, and the 5th Light Cavalry were deprived of their arms. A Subahdar-Major, of the 51st, was hanged in presence of all the troops. At Murdan, the 55th, or the greater portion of the regiment, deserted their colours. Their colonel, Spottiswoode, committed suicide. A party of Europeans and Irregulars from Peshawur, attacked them, killed or captured 200, and drove the remainder to seek safety by hasty flight into the Swat Valley in their rear, the entrance to which is now carefully guarded against a possible attack by the tribes. Six men of the corps had already been shot at Peshawur, together with a native officer of the 10th Irregulars, and the prisoners, 150 in number, were to be tried as soon as they were brought into the station. At the latest dates the whole of the Punjab was perfectly tranquil. A glance at Rajpoodana, and I shall have completed the tale of mutineers that, if my computation is correct, have cost the Bengal army the whole or the greater part of 28 regiments of foot, of four of horse, two companies of Artillery, each with a field battery, and of the corps of Sappers and Miners. The stations of Nusseerabad, near Ajmere, and Neemuch, usually garrisoned from Bombay, were at the beginning of the year drained of the infantry and guns of the army of that Presidency by the pressure of the Persian war. There remained the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry (Lancers) cantoned at Nusseerabad, but that station

received for infantry the 15th Bengal Native Infantry from Meerut, and the 30th from Agra; and for Artillery, a Bengal native company, the 2nd of the 7th battalion. To Neemuch there came the 72nd Native Infantry, and a native troop of Horse Artillery (4th of 1st battalion,) both from Agra; and a wing of the 1st (Bengal) Light Cavalry from Mhow. The Bengal troops at Nusseerabad, who had long been wavering, broke out into open mutiny on the evening of the 28th of May. The Bombay Lancers were weakened by detachments, and drew less than 250 sabres, but they charged again and again the overwhelming numbers of the mutineers in the hope of capturing their guns. But, as may be supposed, their locality and courage were not rewarded with success, and they were forced to draw off, with the loss among their officers of Captain Spottiswoode and Cornet Newbury, killed, and Captain Hardy and Lieutenant F. Loch wounded. Their Colonel, Penny, died the following night from the effects of a fall from his horse. The regiments escorting the officers and families of the revolted regiments retired towards Ajmere; the mutineers moving towards Delhi (which they did with colours flying and drums beating.) Of what has been happening meanwhile at Neemuch we know but little with certainty. But that the 72nd had mutinied seems to be beyond a doubt. I trust to be able to assure you that the rumours of a wholesale European massacre at the station are untrue.

The following later letter from the vicinity of Neemuch, has been received, dated the 6th of June:—

Moyrum, 18 miles east of Neemuch.

All the officers of the 72nd, with their wives and children, are safe and well; likewise Dr. and Mrs Hockin, Captain and Mrs Lawrie, and Lieut. Williams, of the 21st Regiment. Capt. Lloyd, and Lieut. Ritchie have also escaped.—We hear that all the officers of the 7th Regiment Gwalior Contingent have also escaped, but the fate of the four officers of the 1st Bengal Cavalry and two officers of the Bengal Artillery, is too melancholy to think of. We have two sergeants with us, Taylor and Horne.

The following is an extract from a private letter dated Mynpooree, the 26th May:—

We had three companies of the 9th Native Infantry Regiment here. On the evening of the 23rd, we received intelligence of the mutiny of their head quarters at Allyghur, but whether the men knew it or not, is a secret as yet undiscovered. At a council of war at which I was not present, it was resolved to send all the ladies and children to the fort at Agra, and meanwhile to march the men at once out of the station. This was done, but after marching out a few miles, they refused to go any further, fired on their officers, and came back to the station about five in the morning, just as the last of the ladies left for Agra. We got on our horses and divided; part rode for Agra, and part for the fort of the Rajah of Mynpooree.—In about two hours, the mutineers, having killed no one, and only plundered their own regimental treasury, left for Allyghur, and we in the fort at once returned to the Cutchery, where we intend to remain. We are hourly expecting a mutiny at Pullyghur, forty miles off; but as yet the men there have kept in their lines.

At Hissor and Hansi, two stations to the north-west, (north-west of Delhi), the troops consisting of the Hurremah Battalion and the 4th Irregular Cavalry, are said to have mutinied. A general massacre is asserted to have taken place, but we may hope that the report will turn out to be groundless like the similar one at Neemuch.

#### MUTINY IN OUDE.

By the Calcutta papers of the 3rd we learn that the mutiny at Lucknow was not so bloodless as was believed. The revolted soldiery were attacked by Sir Henry Lawrence (with the 32nd Queen's and artillery), and driven out of the cantonment with some loss, Brigadier Hanscomb is reported killed. Besides these regular troops, 300 of the Gude Irregular Cavalry are said to have mutinied. To which of the three regiments they belong does not appear. They are said to have killed Captain Hayes, their commanding officer, but that officer was military secretary to the Chief Commissioner. However, be they who they may, it seems that they have mutinied and made for Delhi, avoiding the volunteer horse from Agra, who were out after them.

The following is an extract of a private letter dated Lucknow, June 1.

The 14th, 48th, and 61st Regiments, of N. I. are said to have mutinied at 1 a. m. this morning, and the officers murdered; but this is not authenticated. God grant it is not true. At all events there are twelve regiments against us. Our rule in Oude is gone—every bungalow in cantonments, except the Residency, is burnt to the ground. The guns at Muehy Baun, are firing right and left. The regiments have all revolted, and escaped with their ammunition; all Oude is under arms, in the districts as well as in the city. The Europeans cannot hold out three days, and a general retreat is expected. We cannot besiege Delhi before the 9th, the seige-train being at Philore—what management! The road east and west is now completely blocked up, and there is no escape.

The river is high, which is the only outlet we have. The Cawnpoor canal is full of water; dead bodies and mutilated trunks of Europeans are floating down, and no one knows where from; God bless you all, and may we escape to meet again.

The Hurkaru says:—

At Lucknow the mutiny broke out in the same manner as at Meerut, commencing with the burning of almost every thatched house near the native lines; but Sir Henry Lawrence was ready for the explosion. He at once turned out with her Majesty's 32nd Foot, a battery of artillery, and that portion of the 7th Cavalry which remained faithful, and attacked the insurgents. The latter were not only defeated, but pursued for thirty miles. Several of their number were killed, and a few taken. These latter have since met the fate which they deserved, by being blown from guns—a death more calculated than any other to strike terror into the native mind.

Sir H. Lawrence, on the news of the outbreak, applied by electric telegraph to the supreme authority at Calcutta in the few and pithy words, 'I want unlimited powers—I will not abuse them.' He received with lightning speed the required grant, and at once assumed the military command.

#### HANGING A NATIVE PRINCE.

A letter, dated June 4, says:—

Some two nights ago we had a *dour* to the village of Khyr, where a Rao had possessed himself of the palace and was defying British authority. We fell upon the village (after travelling all night) at about eight a. m., surrounded it, and one party entered and asked the Rao to surrender. He at first refused; but, on being threatened and told that his stronghold should be burst open, he opened the doors, and was immediately taken prisoner with thirteen of his adherents. The little army he had assembled had dispersed early in the morning, not expecting we should have been there so soon. We walked by the side of the prisoner from the place where he was taken to a mangoe tope out of the village, where he was to be tried. We reached it in half-an-hour when he was tried and hung for rebellion.

#### THE MUTINY AT DELHI.

Two telegraphic messages from the Lieut. Governor of Agra reached the Government of India on June 11, and were immediately made public. The first ran thus:—

There has been great success on the 8th of this month outside the walls of Delhi. Twenty-six guns captured, and the rebels driven dispersed into the town. All the heights in our possession.

The second, dated the same, a few hours later, was more explicit:—

Mr Greathed, agent to the Lieut. Governor, writes from before Delhi, June 8th—We have made good our point to-day, and are now encamped upon the parade-ground, with the heights between the cantonments and the city in our hands, and in a position to commence the siege at once. The enemy had taken up a strong position at Badulla Serai, which was carried, with the capture of all the guns. The pursuit was so sharp that the gunners threw themselves off their horses and left the field-pieces standing in the road. The heavy guns remain in position. Twenty-six guns have been captured to-day and large quantities of ammunition and entrenching tools.

The Meerut force, under Brigadier Wilson, seems to have fallen back and have joined the main army at Alipore, one march from Delhi.

Captain Andrews and eight men of the 60th were killed by the explosion of one of the enemy's ammunition waggons. The loss of the Garbineers was seven killed and wounded. In the action of the following day the enemy again brought up heavy guns, which they succeeded in withdrawing, though they were routed with great slaughter. Our loss of forty included that of both days. The men suffered more from the sun than from the shot of the enemy. Several were struck down dead by the heat, and many injured more or less. Assistant-Surgeon Moore, of the Carbineers, was mortally wounded. Lieut. de Bourbel, of the same regiment, lost three fingers of his right hand; and Napier, of the Rifles, his leg. Lieut. Perkins, of the Horse Artillery, was killed.

The following is an extract from a letter from Secundra, dated May 27:—

The Delhi Gazette press, during the mutiny at Delhi, was demolished. The cases and types were thrown into the Jumna river. Messrs. Boezalt and Pereiro, the printers, contrived to get out of Delhi in disguise, but they were unfortunately recognised as Christians near Poutoured, and were hacked to pieces. Mr Holquet, Mrs Boezalt, and five children were shot. One man, Brown, escaped, and has joined the Secundra press, after four days starvation in the character of a Mussulman.

We give below a detailed account of the massacre at Delhi, from the columns of the Delhi Gazette Extra, published at Agra. It is from the pen of an eye-witness:—

On the morning of the 11th of May, a party of the 3rd Light Cavalry, variously stated at 25 to 250, made their appearance at Delhi.—