

was able to obtain a reinforcement from General Neill, but only to the extent of one hundred and eighty men. Undaunted, General Havelock resumed his march in the direction of Lucknow, but he halted on the 3rd of August. Had Havelock gone on, he would have found the enemy greatly strengthened by his previous retreat, and at the gates of Lucknow he would have had to have pushed his way, with something like 500 men, through three miles of streets, and in the face of a force of 25,000 armed opponents, representing perhaps the entire body of the Oude mutineers. How hazardous and impossible such an operation would have been may be all the more evident when we mention that those women and children, whom he was bound to protect, must have been placed in the centre of the handful of men whom he commanded. The British garrison at Lucknow, therefore, it is most deplorable to relate, cannot be relieved. This is a very serious statement to make without the most positive information, and so far as we can judge it by the intelligence already received, is not correct. On the 3rd of August, the day on which General Havelock is said to have halted, we know from General Neill's despatch of that very date from Cawnpore, that Havelock had not left the town, but was to depart the next day; and from the *Times* that he did set out on the 4th. Whether Lucknow can hold out for the week which the General will occupy in his march is a serious question, though not a hopeless one. He is not likely to shrink from the numbers he will have to encounter, but after the hardships his gallant little band have encountered, it would not be surprising to find them attacked by cholera. Though, therefore, the march of General Havelock is a subject for anxious prayer, we are not inclined to look upon it, without more correct information than the above, in the hopeless light presented by our contemporary.

According to the *Bengal Hurkaru* it appears from letters received in Calcutta that the victims of the Cawnpore massacre were confined in the Assembly Rooms up to the 15th, where they were comparatively well treated. They were then taken to the little house where the unfortunate men who were taken from the boats had been previously murdered, and where they could have no doubt of their impending fate. A note was found, written in Hindee, containing the names of all the ladies who died between the 7th and 15th of July, from what are described as natural causes. The list appears to have been kept by a native doctor, and, deducting the names which it contains, it appears that 197 persons were massacred on the evening of the 15th. The names were not easy to make out, but they are something like the following:—

7th.—Three persons died (names not given); Mrs. Keelan, cholera; Mrs. Boyce, dysentery.

8th.—Miss Glasgow, cholera; Mrs. Heles (name indistinct), wounds; Mrs. Harlow, cholera; Col. Wiggeres's boy, diarrhoea.

10th.—Miss Lindesay, cholera; Miss Fedhana (Fraser?), cholera; a baby two days, cholera; Mrs. Laundel's boy, cholera; Mrs. Charley (Greenway?) cholera.

11th.—Mrs. Reid's child, diarrhoea.

12th.—Dr. Muir's girl (name doubtful), diarrhoea; Mrs. Lindesay wound in the back; Marinne Conolly cholera; William Simpson, cholera.

13th.—Mrs. Greenway's (supposed to be) Ayah, diarrhoea; Mrs. Bristow, diarrhoea; Mr. Brett's girl, diarrhoea.

14th.—Mr. Greenway, diarrhoea; James Lee, diarrhoea.

15th.—T. Barker and Mrs. Gurney, diseases not named.

The building in which the massacre took place is described as looking like a slaughter house. According to the last accounts, General Neill was compelling all the high caste brahmins whom he could capture among the Sepoys to collect the bloody clothes of the victims, and wash up the blood from the floor, a European soldier standing over each man with a "cat," and administering it with vigour whenever he relaxed his exertions. The wretches having been subjected to this degradation, which of course includes loss of caste, are then hanged, one after another. The punishment is said to be General Neill's own invention, and in its infliction has gained him great credit.

At Seoglee the 12th Irregular Cavalry mutinied. They shot their commanding officer, his wife, and child, and burnt alive their doctor, with his wife and child, in their own bungalow. At Futehghur, the wife and child of Mr. Tucker being about to fall into the hands of another rebellious set, she called to her husband to shoot her at once. He did so, his child also, and then himself. A Major Robertson has also shot his wife and children and himself, under similar circumstances. This is a new and melancholy feature in these troubles.

It is stated that the Government has decided upon despatching 10,000 troops to India, in addition to the reinforcements already embarked, or under orders, for foreign service. These will consist of 1000 Royal Artillery and Sappers and Miners; 1,000 Royal Marines, for Madras and Ceylon, to replace regiments that may have been withdrawn from those places, for service in the disturbed districts of Bengal and the North West Provinces; two regiments of cavalry, of 750 sabres each; three regiments of infantry from the Mediterranean; and three regiments from the United Kingdom, each numbering 1,000 effective men. Militia regiments will relieve those of the line which are to embark from garrisons in the Mediterranean. In order to despatch such a large force at once, twelve additional regiments of militia will be embodied forthwith. Troop-ships for the conveyance of these reinforcements are required, each vessel not to be less than 1000 tons; screw steam-vessels will be preferred. The reinforcements will embark as soon as the vessels for their conveyance are ready for sea.

The *Globe* states that "the *Pottinger*, the *Assaye*, and a small sailing vessel have been sent back to the Mauritius to convey another wing of the 33rd, a troop of artillery, and a wing of the 4th to Bombay. Captain Griffith Jenkins has been despatched to the Cape with the *Clusan*, the *Madras*, and the *England*, screwships of 1000 tons each. The *Himalaya* has also been sent from Calcutta to the Cape."

We are informed that the East India Company have declined Messrs. Croskey's proposal for the establishment of a "transport" service to India via Egypt. The directors state that it is not the intention of her Majesty's Government to send any large number of troops across the Desert at present, and therefore they cannot avail themselves of the proposal, which might otherwise be adopted with advantage to the public service. This is assuming a grave responsibility, as we learn that the fleet now offered cannot be obtained later in the year, should it be deemed desirable to organise the proposed line of communication with our Indian colonies.—*Daily News*.

The *Times* says that although the offer of Messrs. Croskey and Co. to establish a regular transport line between England and India, via Suez, has been declined, the Government, it appears, have determined on sending as many troops as possible by that route. The mail-steamers *Ripon*, which left Southampton last week, is to embark two hundred soldiers at Malta for Alexandria; and orders have been received for the *Australasian*, which sails on the 12th proximo with the Australian mails, to be prepared for the conveyance to Alexandria of four hundred troops, and probably a larger number. It is rumoured that a certain number of troops will be sent out by each successive mail steamer that leaves Southampton for Alexandria, and that all the available steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company on the other side of the Isthmus are ordered down to Suez to carry them on as they arrive there.

The strength of the force which arrived at Calcutta with Lord Elgin was—officers and marines 864, and a detachment of the 90th Regiment, consisting of 99 men. The following were expected immediately:—H. M. S. *Pearl*, with 199 men of the 90th Regiment, and 260 officers and marines. The steamer *Lancefield* with 128 men of the 59th Regiment. The *Kennington*, with 150 of the 5th Fusiliers; making a total arrived and immediately expected of 1,700 men.—*Globe*.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has availed himself of the first opportunity presented to him of recognising the services of Brigadier General Havelock in punishing the mutineers. He has conferred upon him a good-service pension of £100 a year.—*United Service Gazette*.

In referring to the religious views of General Havelock, we may mention a fact not generally known—that he belongs to the Baptist body, and is remarkable for the strength of his attachment to his denominational principles. He is married to the daughter of the late Dr. Marsham, the eminent Serampore Baptist missionary.—*Record*.

The death of General Reed, who had resigned the command before Delhi, is confirmed, but there is no foundation for the report that the army had retreated to Agra, broken up by cholera. The latest date appears to be that given in our last, the 27th of July, when all had been quiet for six days.

We are happy to be able to announce that, by letters received in Glasgow, by the Calcutta mail, it appears that Sir Colin Campbell and his suite arrived at Point de Galle in perfect health.—*North British Daily Mail*.

When last heard of, Nana Sahib was somewhere in Oude. A price of 5,000 rupees has been set upon his head.

Private letters from the fort of Agra to the 25th of July have been received. All continued well, without any signs of a further attack by the rebels.

At a Quarterly Court of the East India Company, Mr. Mangley, M. P., the Chairman, in answer to a question, said the directors had not yet come to any conclusion in reference to a subscription to the fund for the relief of the sufferers in India. What the Court had done was this. They had written to the Government of India to provide that nobody should be allowed to perish from want, and that no case of destitution within their reach should be allowed to pass unprovided for. And this assistance was not to be confined to the servants of the Company only, but to be extended to all classes. The Directors had also notified to their military servants that the widows and orphans of officers who had been killed should be entitled to the "Compassionate Allowance" granted to the widows and orphans of those who fell in battle.

The French papers publish a letter, which purports to give news from India that has not yet appeared in the London journals. It says that Nana Sahib had marched upon Lucknow, at the head of 14,000 or 15,000 insurgents. He was in advance of Gen. Havelock by four days' march, and it was certain that he would have effected a junction with the insurgents in Oude before Gen. Havelock could arrive. The letter adds that the Citadel of Lucknow, which is occupied by the British troops, is impregnable, and is supplied with provisions for six months. Major Banks, who took the command after the death of Sir Henry Lawrence, was killed by a fragment of a bombshell.

According to the latest date from Calcutta, Aug. 9, Lord Elgin had arrived with 700 troops and marines; a naval brigade had been organised from the crew of the *Shannon* and other vessels, under Captain Peel, to proceed forthwith up the Ganges; Holkar and Sindiah remained true, and all was quiet at Hyderabad and Nagbore. The Mahometan festival of the Bukreed passed off more quietly than in any previous year in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. Much of the credit of this was said to be due to the Volunteer Guards, who, gentlemen by birth or position, and many of them men of independent fortune, shared with the European soldiers the fatigue of three days' garrison duty. The disarmament of the Governor General's Body-guard took place at their own request, finding themselves objects of suspicion and aversion in Calcutta. Besides the death of Major Banks, already mentioned, the obituary contains the names of Col. Goldie and Capt. Beatson. A postscript in the *Phoenix*, dated the 10th, says, "intelligence has just reached that the Ramnaghour battalion stationed at Domwah, Chota, and Nagpore, about 150 miles from this, have bolted—strange to say without murdering their officers—their strength, 1,100 Sepoys, 180 cavalry, and six brass guns."

CHINA.—The news from Hong Kong is confined to the departure of Lord Elgin, not, as was anticipated by the last mail, for Japan or Peking, but for India. It appears that a council of war had assembled, at which it was resolved that, until a much larger military force arrived, it would not be possible to keep Canton, although its capture might be easily effected by the joint operations of the naval and military forces at present there. Soon after the deliberations were over, the steamer *Lancefield* arrived with much graver news from Bengal, and this determined the noble earl's resolution to proceed at once to Calcutta, and to send to the assistance of the Governor General of India all the military forces destined for China. It is said that the idea of Lord Elgin's self-imposed mission is that the disarmed Sepoys might be used at Canton, and would be loyal as against the Chinese. The merchants of Hong Kong are not, however, at all pleased at his lordship's departure. The overland *Friend of China* reports further successes on the part of the rebels:—

"Under the renowned chief Le they gave battle to the Imperialists under General Kwun near Seuhing, and gained a complete victory, only three boats escaping to Canton to tell the result, and carrying Le's bravado challenge to Yeh to come on again as soon as he could get ready. Le's force is said to number 100,000 fighting men and 1000 war vessels, and his Excellency Le's head quarters are now at the district city of Uet. The first class city of Seuhing is in very straitened circumstances. Another rebel chief, called Lein, with 50,000 men, has had a hard battle with Imperialist troops from Tsue chow, and having gained the victory, his Excellency is compelling the whole of the surrounding country people to submit to his rule."

According to a census just made at Vienna by the municipal authorities, the population of that city consists of 237,004 Austrians, and 234,438 natives of other countries. Among these 471,442 persons there are 442,207 Roman Catholics, 19,479 Protestants, and 15,376 Jews.