

"Cut off from the land that bore us,
 Betrayed by the land we find,
 Where the brightest have gone before us,
 And the dullest remain behind.
 Stand ! stand to your glasses steady !
 'Tis all we have left to prize ;
 A cup to the dead already,
 And hurrah for the next who dies ! "

Suddenly Sepoy muskets joined the chorus. But the Sepoys were baulked, Sir Henry Lawrence had ridden to the camp of the 32nd Foot. In a few minutes the men were ready for work. Guns, too, were brought up. The Sepoys made one charge ; a dose of grape greeted them. It was enough. Brigadier Handscomb, however, was killed ; and as the Sepoys retreated they came across Lieut. Grant ; him they shot. An appeal to the native troops resulted in coaxing over to the British side a few men of the 71st, 200 of the 13th, and 57 of the 48th. The mutineers seized the powder magazine, and looted all the European houses that were not protected by troops. All night the European troops and those of the Sepoys who had declared themselves faithful remained under arms. When daylight permitted, Sir Henry Lawrence attacked the mutineers, who fled before him. Mr. Gubbins, who was accompanied by four Sepoys belonging to Fisher's Irregulars, joined in the pursuit and did some good service. A remarkable confession was made by one of the four Sepoys : " We like our colonel, and we shall not allow him to be harmed ; but if the whole army turns, we shall have to turn too." Mr. Gubbins remembered these words when he heard the news that Fisher's Irregulars had mutinied, and had stood calmly by to witness the murder of their *beloved* commander.

The revolt of the Sepoys was followed by an uprising of the riff-raff of Lucknow ; Sir Henry, however, was well able to cope with them. A body of 3,000 police was raised, Captain Carnegie was given the command, and many of the riotous rascals were caught and punished. To prove that the native population of Oude was at first disposed to side with the Sepoys it is only necessary to mention that Sir Henry Lawrence, two days before the mutiny broke out in Lucknow, sent out a reconnoitring party, under Captain Hutchinson, to watch the movements of the mutineers between the Goomtee and the Ganges. This small force was, in its turn, watched and reported upon by armed villagers.

The mutiny broke out at Lucknow on May 30th ; at Barcilly and Shahjehanpore on Sunday, May 31. At Shahjehanpore the 28th B. N. I. tried to surprise the Europeans at church ; they partially succeeded. Mr. Rickatts and some

dying of a mysterious pestilence, wrote a poem called "The Song of the Dying." The last verse was scarcely penned when the author showed symptoms of the plague, and died in a few minutes.