

ERING IN OUDE.

PLUNDERING IN OUDE.
As to the plundering, I know not what to say. It is a frightful evil; it seems really inevitable. The poor people in their villages see their property

[illegible]

hip by the score by the elephants, who strip away the leaves of trees, and hew, up, and walk sticks, or the like of them, with provoking appetite and voracity. Camels grow and gather everything edible in the reach of their necks and flexible lips; goats revel in gardens; bullocks, buffaloes, and pigeons, through fields and down to pulp, and grain, bearing them dally to a full carpet, representing the produce of the country. Then comes the heavy horse, quadrans of cavalry, the cannon, the equine tramp of infantry,—the

were wearing a deep furrow in the field. The
mothers, thousands, litrally lit up as the
laden w to find and ammu this, she
stall,—all in one line, about 150 yards
and as long as our march, right to the
barge. Yesterday, the 9th of the
the 10th, the march was made
much to go over the ground and see
it looks like now. I know that the
vance there were red-patched patches of
st studded with stumpy bushes white
tallow or uncalivated, but the greater
our route was through corn fields in
young wheat was just springing and
timidly a few inches above the surface
of unknown crops, some of the
the 10th, the march was made
away from our own doors! I could
think, as I looked around me, of
mark across the odorous culture of
Mechi, if the caprice of invaders as
greatness of misfortune ever led an

default roads, to pass by Tiptree-
But the erid does not cease at the end of
march. The head of the column halts in
plaining; the tapering line, which is lost
dust in the far distance seems to grow
and thicker as it approaches, to grow
with the march. The marchers are
to grow to lose itself in the mass. But
canvases of camp rises and the jickets as
out, fly the camp folowers like
hatched at one batch, and in mayrads was
ful but—from the bowels of the ar-
would seem, indeed, as if our troop-
merely the protectors of these de-
swarms: Everything that grows and
food for man or beast is cut, carried off,
or chewed, or boiled or eaten raw.

[illegible]

if they defended their property), if they did not they fired a shot again to show they were not to be cajoled; but they are now told they must protect their goods, cattle, crops against camp followers; though, of course, no use force to chase any desired away. The latter, however, are now punished by the military authorities. A recent, however, the soldiers are not given any such offence.

GUIDE—PROSPECTS OF THE CAMPAIGN

The campaign in Omdoum came under the most favourable auspices, though, of course, under peculiar circumstances. Although the rainy season is now over, the weather, however, a well-received had been matured for rendering, protracted assistance on the part of the rebels difficult and dangerous. That plan consisted in placing a brigade or strong detachment perpendicularly to the course of the Gash, so that the rebels, on their march, would be obliged to strike the bank of that river, then the western slope of the Himalayas, means of the military line; the rebels

confined to particular districts, deprive the means of concentration, and reduced to a position in which they were more likely to be acted upon by the peculiar policy we later pursued towards them, and were likewise exposed to the risk of being taken care of by the Government. His Majesty's proclamation was very fully supported when the Emperor really commenced in earnest we find many of the great chiefs disposed to be anxious to avail themselves of the awful clauses of the amnesty. Experience already shows that these hopes were destined to be realized, and more will be done by proclamation than the sword.

DETAILS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The principal force of the insurgents in the north was confined between the Cawnpore and Lucknow road and the bank of the Ganges, it was against this point of the country that the Commander-in-Chief turned his principal efforts, and there he

in person. While Sir Hope Grant moved up from Saltapore, Lord Clyde himself advanced from Surroon and Fortanburgh, and, by his advanced guard, the 1st Buffs, he met Grant's column at the village of Saltapore on the 26th October, and, in the road to Lucknow, reached Deadpoor the evening of the 27th; a march of 30 miles brought him to Kundoo Nullah. The enemy appeared determined to continue the passage of the Nullah, and Grant's column, consisting of his cavalry and light artillery, part of which, crossing the bridge at the Nullah, encountered and drove in upon the rebel cavalry near Juddepoon, killed and captured 2 guns. On the 28th the 1st Buffs, of the main road, encountered the enemy, and, after the re- sulting fight, once across the Goomtee, the rest being driven to the westward, Sir Hope Grant, with the main body, advanced to Agha, ten miles south-west of Lucknow, and on the 30th occupied the British ho's Fort of Ammir. Brigadier-General



advertisements without written directions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.