

communicating to his boys conclusions already settled in his own mind. He spoke with no faltering hesitation, but with the decision of one who entertained convictions upon the matter in hand. Though he neglected no source of information, the views he inculcated were not culled promiscuously from notes and commentaries, but rather came fresh from the crucible of his own strong intellect. He held them with the utmost perspicuity and expressed them with the utmost vigour.

COLONEL CAMPBELL, C.B.

Nov. 12, 1857. At Lucknow, aged 37, Colonel Campbell, C.B., of the 90th Light Infantry.

This officer entered the service as an Ensign in the 73rd Regiment, in the year 1837. He served throughout the Kaffir war, under Sir Harry Smith, and was frequently mentioned by him in general orders. While in command of detachments of the 43rd and 73rd Regiments, he forced a difficult pass leading from Fuller's Rock to the heights above, against overwhelming numbers, with signal overthrow of the enemy. For this act of gallantry he obtained a brevet Majority. At the end of the Kaffir war, Colonel Campbell exchanged from the 73rd to the 90th, and accompanied that regiment to the Crimea. He was present in all the operations before Sebastopol. He led the storming parties which captured the Russian quarries, and he successfully held them against the attempt of the Russians to retake them. In both these exploits of taking and defending the quarries he was wounded. He was present at the assault of the Redan on the 18th of June, as he was, indeed, at most other encounters with the enemy.

For these services in the Crimea he was several times mentioned in despatches, he was nominated Companion of the Bath, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel for "distinguished services in the field," and was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour. At the end of the Crimean war he returned home with his regiment.

As soon, however, as the 90th had time to recruit its diminished ranks, it was ordered to China, and the young hero of Kaffirland and of the Crimea again embarked for foreign service.

On reaching Singapore, he was met with news of the Sepoy mutiny, and with orders to proceed with his regiment to Bengal, instead of China. He landed at Calcutta, and from thence proceeded up the Ganges to Berhampore. The sight of the two steamers "Mirzapore" and "Calcutta," with the 90th Regiment on board of them,

was hailed with much rejoicing by the residents of Berhampore, as the 63rd Native Infantry and the 11th Irregular Cavalry were on the point of mutiny. Colonel Campbell began landing his men at four o'clock in the afternoon, and at half-past four he marched them up to the lines of the 63rd, which were arranged in square. He divided his men into three columns, so as to intercept any attempt at retreat. The Government order to pile arms was then read, and reluctantly obeyed. The 90th Light Infantry, under Colonel Campbell, next marched up to the 11th Irregular Cavalry, whom they contrived to surround; but on being called upon to deliver up their arms, there was an evident stir among them, with an attempt at resistance. Finding themselves, however, surrounded by a splendid body of men, they consented to obey the order with a very bad grace, many of them flinging their arms up into the air, and evincing the utmost dissatisfaction. Colonel Campbell, however, not content with the possession of their arms alone, deprived them of their horses likewise. By these prompt and decisive measures he checked the spirit of mutiny, and preserved the lives of Europeans in Berhampore. The political resident there reported his cool and able conduct to the Government, and though no reward may have been bestowed on him, too much praise can hardly be given to an officer who, with few opportunities of being acquainted with the native character in India, had rendered such important service. Colonel Campbell then proceeded with the 90th Light Infantry to Allahabad and Cawnpore. Soon afterwards he joined the force of General Outram, and on September 25 forced his way into Lucknow. On that day he captured a battery which was brought to play on Outram's advancing columns.

He also charged a considerable number of the enemy who had strongly posted themselves with four guns in a narrow lane with gardens on either side. His horse was shot under him, and as the balls fell thick around him, he would have been dangerously or seriously wounded by one of them, had the force of it not been stopped by a little book named "Pietas and Altar," the property of his wife, which he usually carried about his person. The following day, however, while superintending the passage of a 24-pounder through a narrow gateway, he received a wound, from the effect of which he died, after lingering till the 11th of November.

During this interval, much care and attention were shewn him by Brigadier Inglis and other officers of the garrison,



to whose deliverance and safety he had contributed.

Soon after the gloomy news had reached Calcutta, viz. on Dec. 22, 1857, Lord Canning stated in general orders that he lamented "the untimely death of Colonel Campbell, of her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry, than whom the Queen's service possessed no more gallant or promising officer." He was only in his 38th year, although a full Colonel in the army; and doubtless he would have obtained still higher rank, and achieved even greater success, had he not met with a premature but glorious death in the streets of Lucknow.

ELLIOT PAKENHAM BROWNLOW, B.E.

*March 18.* This gallant and enterprising young officer came of an old and honourable family. He was the son of Henry Brownlow, Esq., and Amelia, daughter of George Chester, Esq. Like his father, and many other of his nearest relations, he entered the Hon. E.I.C. His brother Henry was wounded before Delhi. After a brilliant career of the highest promise at the Military College, he received his commission in the Bengal Engineers in 1853. Possessed of an ardent and energetic temper, with great powers of body, of hardy constitution, cheerful and amiable, he was a man qualified to earn the highest honours on the field of battle, and attach the most lasting friendships to himself. He was appointed a first lieutenant on Nov. 21, 1856, but his career was not destined to be of any length, or conduct him to earthly distinction. He became assistant to the Grand Trigonometrical Survey on Feb. 4, 1856. The mutiny broke out, and he was recalled to the camp. On March 16 last he signally exhibited his qualities as a soldier, while the British troops were occupying the Chuttur Munsil and the Residency. On the 17th he was again, having snatched only a few hours' sleep after his exhausting labours, with Sir James Outram, lending his assistance to clear the city up to Mousabagh. The streets were choked up with carts full of powder, and through them pushed on Mr. Brownlow and Captain Clarke. We must tell the sad sequel in the nervous words of Mr. W. H. Russell:—

"*March 17, 1858.* By Sir Jas. Outram's orders, several thousand pounds of powder, a few packed in tin cases, the rest in skins, were carried to a deep well in carts, for the purpose of being thrown to the bottom. As the first case was thrown down, a rush of fire opened from the well;

the cases in the first cart blew up, and the explosion, leaping from cart to cart, burnt all the officers and men engaged in the operation. Capt. Elliot Brownlow, B.E., and Capt. Clarke, B.E., 14 or 16 European Sappers, and 30 Sikhs, were carried to the hospital tents, dreadfully burnt, and several Sikhs were killed on the spot."

"*March 18.* Elliot Brownlow and Clarke were no more. Of Capt. Brownlow, of the B.E., there is but one opinion in the army,—that he was in the very first rank of devoted, brave, and zealous officers, and that his has been a serious loss to the service and his country.—*Times*, May 6.

In dreadful agony he was calm and collected; he said that he knew he must die; he was quite prepared, and did not fear. A noble-hearted brother-officer soothed his parched lips with water as he was borne to the rear; and another comrade, severely wounded, had himself carried down to bid him his last farewell. Not a murmur fell from him: he refused to take any opiates, in order not to die insensible. At length the entreaties of his friends prevailed with him, and taking some laudanum to dull the anguish of his pain, he gradually fell asleep: at midnight the heroic spirit was at rest. Next morning loving hands laid him down in a small cypress garden in the courts of the Kaiser Bagh. He died as a noble soldier should do—fighting for his Queen, a bright example in his profession, and a man who fought faithfully under the banners of the great Captain of our salvation, continuing Christ's faithful soldier and servant till the Master called, and he obeyed.

WILLIAM CHARLES OUSELEY, ESQ.

*Feb. 10.* At Assumption, Paraguay, William Charles, eldest and only surviving son of Sir William Gore Ouseley, K.C.B., and grandson of Sir W. Ouseley, the well-known Persian scholar.

Mr. Ouseley published at New York in 1851 a translation of Lamartine's tract, "England in 1850." He first visited Paraguay in 1853, having been appointed *attaché* to the Special Mission under the late Sir Charles Hotham, to whom Mr. Ouseley's thorough acquaintance with the Spanish language was well known.

In 1855 he returned to Paraguay, and was engaged until his death in the compilation of a Guarrani dictionary and grammar. During his previous short residence in the country, Mr. Ouseley's attention had been directed to Guarrani, which, though still the only language known to the Indian natives, has been of late years entirely neglected by Europeans.