

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.