

into Lucknow for trial. Before the assistant commissioner, Mr. Bickers, the robber confessed his guilt, but pleaded starvation in extenuation of the crime—saying that he had come from the famine districts of the North-Western Provinces, and that though he went by the name of Abdool Reheem, he was in reality a Christian, having been baptized by the late Major Burton at Kotah, just before the mutiny. The mention of the Major's name excited Mr. Bickers' curiosity, who, questioning him further, discovered that the man had actually been with the Major about the time mentioned, of whom he now began to speak in terms of great endearment—lamenting his death as the source of all his subsequent misfortunes. All this, however, being quite apart from the matter in hand, looked remarkably suspicious, and Mr. Bickers at once decided upon keeping Mr. Abdool in custody, pending a reference to Major Burton's widow and son, at present at Oonao. Mrs. Burton, in reply to Mr. Bickers' letter, acknowledged having some recollection of her husband's murderer, who she knew had never been apprehended, and for whom great search had been made. Upon this Mr. Bickers sent the *soi-disant* Abdool to Oonao, where, it seems, he was immediately recognized by Mrs. Burton and her son, Mr. Burton, an extra assistant, both of whom assert that they entertain not the slightest doubt of his guilt. The culprit's real name is Salabut Khan; at the time of the major's murder in 1857, he was in the employ of the Kotah vakeel, who was then in constant attendance at the Kotah residency. Depositions in the case have been taken in the deputy commissioner's court at Oonao, and here for the present it rests. What a wonderful verification of the adage—"murder will out." Abdool Reheem, *alias* Salabut Khan, having confessed the theft of the inn-keeper's clothes, might have taken his twenty or thirty lashes and gone about his business, but for his strange and most uncalled allusion to the name of his unfortunate victim. It is not improbable that the apprehension of this man will lead to considerable light being thrown on the Kotah tragedy. We sincerely hope it may."

**MURDERS AND ROBBERIES IN OUDE.**—A Fattyghur letter of the 22nd May says:—"Last Sunday the body of a soldier, belonging, I believe, to the Rifle Brigade Battalion, and who was travelling by bullock train, was brought in, and as it was within the military jurisdiction, a court of inquest was held, and the doctor of H. M.'s 42nd Highlanders gave his evidence that the man was murdered on the road. The corpse was interred in a proper manner, and the case has been made over to the civil authorities; there is one thing peculiar in the evidence, viz. that out of the several witnesses examined before the court of inquest, some deposed they saw the man's death

city walls be carried out, the offices will be as safe outside as in." In another letter, dated the 23rd May, we read:—"The breaking up of the 4th N. I. is going on very quietly: the men appear satisfied with the provision made for them, and the poor officers are the great sufferers. The natives have a report to the effect that as all the cut-throats are coming back from the Andamans, they will of course bring with them the King of Delhi from Burmah, and restore him to his ancestral throne; but to invest the ceremony with greater importance, and by way of making up for all the indignities unavoidably forced upon the aged monarch, the 'Institute' now in course of erection is in reality a palace preparing for his Majesty! They will be astonished at sunrise to-morrow to hear a royal salute fired from the new battery at the Lahore gate of his Majesty's former residence, in honour of *her* Majesty's birthday."

**THE RUMOURED DEATH OF THE EX-KING OF OUDE.**—The rumour of the ex-King of Oude's death turns out to be incorrect. The hoax it appears, was first practised on the *Delhi (Agra) Gazette*, and thence found its way into other papers.

**NANA SAHIB.**—Sir Charles Wood, we (*Englishman*) learn, still doubts the death of the infamous Nana Rao. He, in one of his recent despatches to the Indian Government, called for detailed and credible information relative to his death. The Oude authorities were accordingly called upon for a report, and in reply stated that they had nothing to add to their previous statements on this head, and that they had quite exhausted every source of information. Those previous statements, it will be remembered, fully proved the scoundrel's death.

**FEROZE SHAH.**—The rebel leader **Feroze Shah** it was said, was lately seen in the Jeypore territory, in the habit of a camel driver, but before any measures for his arrest could be taken, he fled to the jungles.

**THE SONTHALS.**—The Sonthals were quiet again, and had turned their hands to their ploughs, and were busily engaged in cultivating their lands. The cause of the disturbance amongst them was the screwing up of the rents by zemindars, ezardars, and Government officials. One ezardar had in three years raised his rents about 430 per cent., while latterly the crops had been bad.

**NEPAUL.**—"The following is an extract from a private letter from Nepaul in the *Englishman*:—"Our station was again visited by a hail storm, which was of an ordinary nature, and has not done any injury to the present crops. Maharajah Sir Jung Bahadoor is now busily engaged beating the neighbouring jungles and killing the ferocious animals which infest them. Cholera has again broke out in the rebel camp; many of them have been carried away by the epidemic. The Begum was attacked with the disease, but recovered."

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