

Berlin. The Empress reached the latter city on the evening of the 8th. The Ministers and some high State dignitaries were presented to her Imperial Majesty, and she subsequently left for Potsdam, with the King and Queen.

CAPTURE OF AN OUTLAW NEAR ALLAHABAD, IN THE NORTH-WEST DIVISION OF BENGAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

It is customary during the cold season for those officers who have charge of districts of the regulation provinces to make a tour through them, by which means they become personally acquainted with the capabilities or deficiencies of the land over which their jurisdiction extends; and are enabled to maintain a more efficient check on the native officials, to whom are confided the minor details of administration. It was during a tour of this kind that the capture which we are about to describe, and which our Illustration depicts, was effected.

Rundheer Singh, of Syabad, in the kingdom of Oude, a large landholder, and son of Pirtapal Singha, *talooquadar*, or head of a district, had rendered himself notorious by his crimes; so much so, that even the Oude Government, patient and long suffering as it is to criminals who carry matters with a high hand, saw itself compelled to take notice of his misdeeds. But Rundheer Singh's exploits were not confined to the kingdom of Oude; there were in our own territory some who had felt the weight of his hand, and who trembled at his name. Proscribed by the King and a price of 1000 rupees set on his head, Rundheer Singh was hard pressed by the Oude frontier police, two nine-pounder guns which adorned his stronghold taken, a large portion of his property seized, he himself obliged to retreat, and requisitions for his capture addressed by the Oude Government to the British authorities. All efforts, however, proved unsuccessful; and he probably flattered himself that he had effectually baffled pursuit, as he had succeeded with a number of his men in leaving Oude, crossing the British territory, and taking up a temporary residence in the native state of Kewah.

On Tuesday, Feb. 10, Mr. R. H. Dunlop, joint magistrate, while on his tour through the Barra and Khyraljurh districts, which lie south of the Jumna, and form a portion of the Allahabad commissionership, had pitched his tents at a village named Jhunjhurra, when three men requested an interview, and producing documents which showed them to belong to the Oude frontier police, commanded by Captain Orr, of the King of Oude's service, and containing a requisition for aid from the British authorities, informed him that the notorious Rundheer Singh, whom they had, with the unflinching perseverance of bloodhounds, tracked during the last four months, was then encamped within six miles of that place, and requested his assistance to enable them to effect the capture.

The great difficulty was, that the outlaw had pitched his camp just within the boundary of the territory of the Rajah of Kewah, an independent Prince. Mr. Dunlop, not feeling himself empowered to attempt, of his own authority, a violation of foreign territory, lost no time in referring the question for the decision of his immediate superior, the magistrate of Allahabad, Mr. H. C. Tucker. This officer, with great spirit and promptitude, unhesitatingly took upon himself the responsibility, thus leaving the joint magistrate at liberty to act.

It was known that Rundheer Singh had with him about three hundred men, all lawless desperadoes like himself; and it was also known that his band had some time before cut to pieces five of the King of Oude's sepoy, who had attempted his capture. It was necessary, therefore, to provide for extremities, and Mr. Dunlop collected in haste such of the police and revenue establishments as were available. He succeeded in mustering thirty-four men, headed by the native deputy-magistrate of the Barra district, who was the only person to be as well depended upon in the very likely case of a scuffle. Fortunately, Capt. Orr's



CAPTURE OF THE ROBBER CHIEF, RUNDHEER SINGH, OF SYFABAD, IN OUDE.

men were bold, resolute fellows; and, still more opportunely, an old soldier, Mr. Sheels, then employed on the repairs of a neighbouring road, arrived in the nick of time and volunteered his services.

A portion of the Rawah frontier is formed by the river Tona, and it was in a grove of trees on the southern bank of the stream that Rundheer Singh's camp was said to be pitched. At between two and three A.M. of the 12th February, Mr. Dunlop and his party, all well armed, started, and fording the river by moonlight, crossed at about six hundred yards below the grove indicated. Hitherto all had gone on admirably; but when within one hundred yards of the spot, the "lightning throwers" began to exhibit some diminution of alacrity, apparently not relishing the prospect of the greeting which 300 dacoits might be disposed to bestow upon any intruder on their morning slumbers. Daylight was approaching, and, notwithstanding all precautions, the alarm was beginning to spread: it was necessary to use despatch. Captain Orr's men, drawing their swords, told Mr. Dunlop that they would show him the man, and, accompanied by that gentleman, dashed on in advance, and entering the camp seized on Rundheer Singh, whose couch was laid under the close branches of a baier tree. In an instant all was uproar; the dacoits, awakened by the sound of the scuffle, sprang to their feet, and with naked swords rushed to rescue their leader; Mr. Dunlop, however, sword in hand, confronted them. Many a native who would not hesitate to encounter a coloured opponent, or meet the cut of a native sabre, yet dreads to close with the pale-faced representatives of Europe, and shrinks in horror from the deadly thrust of an English sword; at the talismanic words, therefore, "In the name of the British Government!" every sabre was lowered, and the majority of Rundheer's men took to flight. [This is the moment which our Artist has selected for illustration]. Whilst this was going on, Mr. Sheels and the native deputy magistrate galloped up, the former dismounting, and handing his sword to the deputy magistrate, rendered Rundheer's capture no longer matter of doubt, by tying that worthy's hands behind his back. Some of the police, who had prevailed on themselves to approach the spot, then disarmed such of the dacoit's men as had remained.

Thus was effected, without bloodshed or accident, an important capture, which, but for the awe inspired by the presence of two Europeans, and the decision and courage which they displayed, under circumstances of no inconsiderable danger, must, to a certainty, have been purchased at the cost of human life; and the success of which, even at that price, would have been more than doubtful, had the business been left in the hands of a native official. Property to a considerable amount, including seven elephants and an unusually large and intractable

rhinoceros, was seized in the outlaw's camp, and has been made over to the Lucknow authorities. Annexed is a Sketch of the rhinoceros, taken while the animal was asleep.

In addition to the 1000 rupees offered by the King of Oude for Rundheer Singh's capture, which sum has been divided between Mr. Sheels, Captain Orr's men, and such of the police as aided in disarming the dacoits, his Majesty has been pleased to testify his sense of the obligation conferred on his Government by presenting Mr. Dunlop with a handsome sword, dagger, and shield. The stringent rules, however, issued by the Court of Directors against the retention of presents from native courts by civilians, will preclude the local Government from permitting these articles to be retained by that gentleman; they must, as in all similar cases, be transferred to the Company's treasury, and sold for the benefit of Government. Still more valuable than such presents, however, must be the high encomiums which he has received, not only from his immediate superiors, but also from his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. The deputy-magistrate, who behaved with a coolness somewhat unusual among men of his cast (the Kayeth, or writer), has also received a suitable reward, in the shape of a "thillat," or dress of honour, of the value of five hundred rupees, from the British Government.

Rundheer Singh's life is forfeited to the offended justice of Oude: but not only is he rich himself, but he has wealthy relations; and it is not improbable that their gold may arrest the sword, now ready to fall on him. Should this be the case, and Rundheer Singh, as would most probably happen, recommence his career of violence and wrong, and become again an outlaw and fugitive, let us hope there may be at hand some one gifted with judgment and courage equal to that which has been displayed by Mr. Dunlop, to secure to him that punishment which his misdeeds merit, and which, sooner or later, must overtake him.

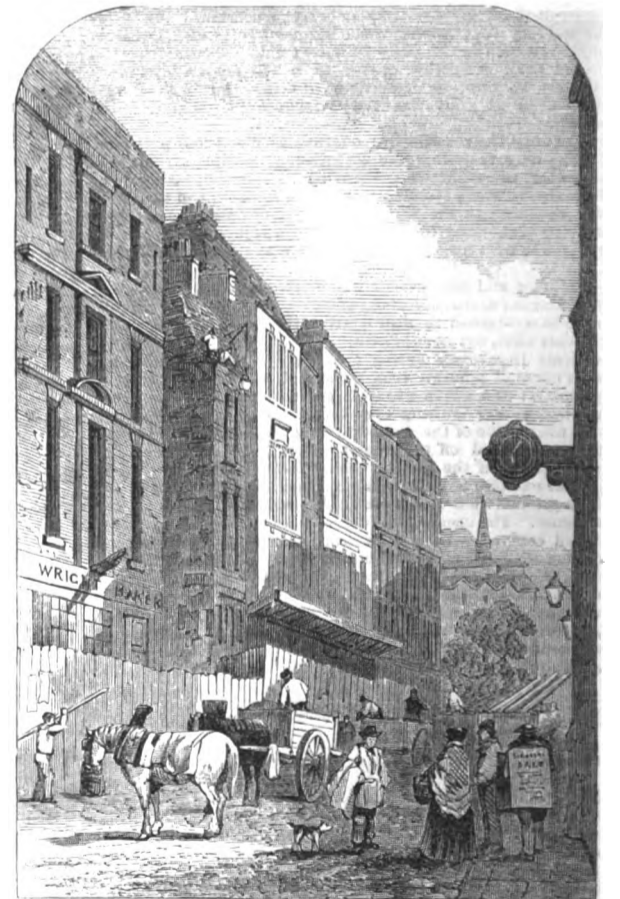
The following notice of the affair is from the *Friend of India*, of March 16th, 1857:—"The *Delhi Gazette* of the 6th inst. contained a notice of the capture of an Oude robber, named Rundheer Singh, by Mr. R. H. Dunlop, the joint magistrate of Juanpore, and the seizure of his property, including several elephants and a rhinoceros. We were struck at the time with the appearance of so remarkable an item in the inventory of the baggage of a robber chief; but we have since had an opportunity of inquiring further details of the affair, which was in fact a most dashing exploit, and calculated to raise the credit of the British Government as much as that of the officer who performed it."

The accompanying illustrations are from Sketches by F. Slinger, Esq., Deputy-Collector of Allahabad.

CANNON-STREET, OPPOSITE LONDON-STONE, REMOVED FOR THE CITY IMPROVEMENT, JULY, 1850.

The thoroughfare now in progress from St. Paul's Churchyard to King William-street will form one of the most striking changes since the reconstruction of the City after the Great Fire of 1666; both as regards local trade, and as a medium passage from London-bridge and the docks, and the commercial traffic between the eastern and western parts of London.

Previous to the Fire, the leading thoroughfares of the City lay in much the same disposition as constructed by the Roman founders; London-stone marking the centre of the original establishment, on the line of Watling-street, whereof Cannon-street was a portion, being supposed to have formed the principal street and praetorian road of Roman London.



CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—CANNON-STREET, OPPOSITE LONDON-STONE.

The name of Dowgate or *Dur* (water) gate, whence a ferry in connexion with this line crossed the Thames, suggests, by its Celtic origin, the probability of this thoroughfare having been a British road prior to the Roman occupation. London-stone stood originally on the south side of Cannon-street, and an examination made after the Great Fire, by Wren, when in its original position, may be noticed as affording an interesting collation with the remains recently discovered a little westward, on the opposite side of the way, noticed in this paper April 17th.

In the course of his operations, Wren laid bare the foundations of this monument, which he believed to be the central milliarum or point whence distances were computed on the military roads traversing London. "In the adjoining ground to the south, upon digging for altars," says the author of "Parentalia," "were discovered some tessellated pavements, and other extensive remains of Roman workmanship and buildings. Probably," he continues, "this might in some degree have imitated the Milliarum Aureum at Constantinople, which was not in the form of a pillar, as at Rome, but an eminent building; for under its roof, according to Cedrenus and Suidas, stood the statues of Constantine and Helena, Trajan, an equestrian statue of Hadrian, a statue of Fortune, and many other figures and decorations."



RHINOCEROS IN RUNDHEER SINGH'S CAMP