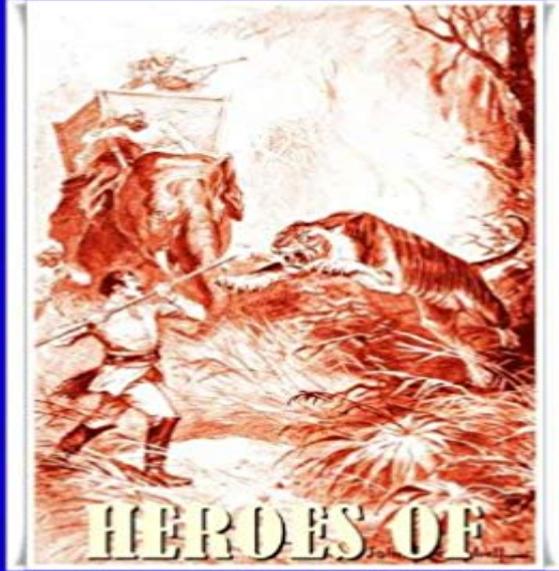


HEROES OF THE INDIAN MUTINY

EDWARD GILLIAT



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One influence which weighed heavily with the superstitious native was caused by a rumour circulating through all the bazaars that fate limited the English rule in India to one hundred years from the date of Clives great victory at Plassey (1757). The sepoy troops, too, had learnt on many a battlefield to win great victories, and thought the time had come for them to recognise their own valour and secure a great destiny. Being most of them the younger sons of zemindars, or small landholders, the sepoys were full of pride and ambition: they believed that the treasures of India belonged by right to them; they were looking forward to founding a great military despotism, under which they were to be the spoilt children of fortune. It is true a sepoy's pay was only seven rupees a month, less than fourteen shillings at that period: but as a Brahmin his faith restrained him from wasting his money on gross appetite, and his simple mode of life left him a surplus from which he could help his needy relations: so that he felt himself a man of some importance. For the Hindoo possesses a strong sense of clanship, and is extremely generous in his dealings with poor kinsmen. But the Indian dastoor, or etiquette of the family, sometimes compels him to launch out into enormous expenses through which he falls deeply into debt and becomes the slave of a grasping, pitiless usurer. For instance, a private soldier has often been known to celebrate a marriage feast in such style as to necessitate the spending of three or four hundred rupees. By this means he achieves a temporary consideration amongst the native populace, while he loses permanently all peace of mind, grows discontented and infects his regiment with his own sense of wrong. For an Indian regiment was not composed of separate units like a British regiment: the soubandar-major, or native colonel, allowed his havildar, or sergeant, to recruit as many natives as he liked from his own

village: so that a sepoy regiment partook of the nature of a clan in which near relations stood shoulder to shoulder, and any grievance which hurt one sepoy affected all together: this made them strong as a fighting machine, but in time of mutiny proved to be fraught with danger to our Empire, for family ties held them together against us. Some historians give the annexation of Oude as a cause for the mutiny, on the ground that the sepoy lost land by the change. Others attribute it to Russian intrigue, or Persian interference, or Mahomedan conspiracy, things difficult to prove.

As the mutiny spread, the British began called mutineers pandies. And Pandey, it should be noted, is considered a hero in India, and has Tom, would you like to go to India as a cadet? Yes, very much, replied the boy of sixteen: a sudden vacancy had occurred, Tom Seaton was rushed into a new Heroes of the Indian mutiny stories of heroic deeds. by Gilliat, Edward, 1841-1915. Publication date 1914. Publisher Philadelphia, J. B. Title: Heroes of the Indian mutiny stories of heroic deeds, Contributor Names: Gilliat, Edward, 1841-1915. Created / Published: Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Field-Marshal Lord Roberts from Heroes of the Indian Mutiny by Edward Gilliat. Havelock and Outram from Heroes of the Indian Mutiny by Edward Gilliat. of the facts of the Mutiny, given the command of the Cawnpur district, and hurried off [72] OF all the heroes of the Indian Mutiny, Hodson won for himself the brightest and the most short-lived fame. In the midst of a brilliant career of soldierly daring Sir Herbert B. Edwardes from Heroes of the Indian Mutiny by Edward Gilliat. [54] HOW many of England's heroes would be missing if we had maintained the Heroes of the Indian Mutiny [Edward Gilliat] on. *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. The Indian Rebellion of 1857 began as a mutiny of sepoys of This book is not a comprehensive history of the Indian Mutiny, but rather, the life stories of many of the British heroes who were involved in the struggle. - 3 min - Uploaded by MERE PIX Indian Mutiny, also called Sepoy Mutiny, widespread but unsuccessful rebellion against British rule in India. Front Matter from Heroes of the Indian Mutiny by Edward Gilliat. The general indignation of all sections of Indian society, driven to desperation by the brutal colonial exploitation, assumed the form of the sepoy mutiny, for the General A. Taylor from Heroes of the Indian Mutiny by Edward Gilliat.