

The Edinburgh Gazette.

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FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1858.

WHITEHALL, July 19, 1858.

THE Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend Frederic Southgate, B.A., to the Vicarage of Northfleet, in the County of Kent, and Diocese of Rochester, void by the death of the Reverend Richard Keats.

WHITEHALL, July 20, 1858.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Major William Gilly Andrews, of the Royal Artillery, Her Majesty's royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour of the Fifth Class, which His Majesty the Emperor of the French hath been pleased to confer upon him, as a mark of His Imperial Majesty's approbation of his distinguished services before the enemy during the late war.

DOWNING-STREET, July 17, 1858.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Richard Cornwall Legh, Esq., to be Auditor-General for the Island of Malta.

CROWN-OFFICE, July 19, 1858.

MEMBER returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Stamford.

Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart., of Pynes, in the county of Devon, in the room of John Inglis, Esq., who has accepted the office of Her Majesty's Lord Justice-Clerk in Scotland.

WHITEHALL, July 10, 1858.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto John-Borlase Maunsell, of Thorpe Malsor and of Barton Seagrave, both in the county of Northampton, Esquire, late a Captain in Her Majesty's 12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Regiment of Lancers, Her royal licence and authority that he may, in compliance with a proviso contained in

the last will and testament of Charles Tibbits, late of Barton Seagrave aforesaid, Esquire, deceased, take and henceforth use the surname of Tibbits only, and bear the arms of Tibbits quarterly with the arms of his family, such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Heralds' Office, otherwise the said royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect:

And also to command that the said royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

WAR-OFFICE, July 16, 1858.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General the Right Honourable Jonathan Peel, Secretary of State for War, General His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.M.G., General Commanding-in-Chief the Forces, The Right Honourable Lord Stanley, H.M. Commissioner for the Affairs of India, General the Most Honourable the Marquess of Tweeddale, K.T., C.B., Major-General the Viscount Melville, K.C.B., Lieutenant-General Sir H. G. W. Smith, Bart., G.C.B., Lieutenant-General Sir G. A. Wetherall, K.C.B., Adjutant-General of the Forces, Major-General Patrick Montgomerie, C.B., E.I.C.S., Major-General Henry Hancock, E.I.C.S., Colonel William Burlton, E.I.C.S., Colonel Thomas Forsyth Tait, C.B., E.I.C.S., A.D.C. to the Queen,

to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring into the Organization of the Army at present serving in the pay and under the control and management of the Honourable the East India Company.

WAR-OFFICE, July 16, 1858.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint James Aspinall Turner, Esq., Colonel Henry John French, and Henry Selfe Selfe, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring into the state of the Store and Clothing Depots at Weedon, Woolwich, and the Tower.



INDIA BOARD, July 17, 1858.

THE following Papers have been received at the East India House :—

No. 43.

No. 103 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General of India is pleased to direct the publication of the following Reports from*Brigadier-General Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., Commanding Azimghur Field Force, dated 12th and 16th April 1858, detailing the particulars of his operations during his march to Azimghur, and after his arrival there.

It is with deep regret that his Lordship has to announce the subsequent death of Mr Venables, of Azimghur, from the wound received by him while gallantly assisting in the pursuit of the rebels under Kooer Sing.

Mr Venables, although bound to the service of the State by no tie save his courageous and patriotic spirit, had rendered the most valuable assistance to Government from the commencement of the mutinies, and had been greatly distinguished by his intrepidity and energy, tempered with a singularly calm and sound judgment.

The Governor-General records, with much sorrow, his sincere respect for the memory of Mr Venables.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General.

No. 44.

Brigadier-General Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., to the Chief of the Staff.

SIR, Camp, Tigra, April 12, 1858.

IN my communication of the 10th instant from Jounpore, I reported my arrival at that station on the previous day, and that I had been compelled to halt there, from the exhausted condition of my cattle, which had marched over bad roads for twelve days continuously, without a halt; also that I intended proceeding towards Azimghur by the direct road the following day.

2. I have now the honour to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that in consequence of intelligence received during the 10th, that a party of insurgents under Golam Hossain, Chuckledar, had advanced to within twelve miles of Jounpore, destroyed the village of Selaidapore, and actually threatened the city of Jounpore, I decided, late on the evening of the 10th, to change my route to the one through Tigra and Deedar Gunge, which would enable me, I hoped, to punish Golam Hossain and his party, whilst my arrival at Azimghur would only be delayed one or two days.

3. Independently of the safety of Jounpore, in my opinion, requiring this movement, I was further induced to change my route in consequence of its having been proclaimed to the people of Oude, by these rebel Chuckledars, that the force under my command was the remnant of the British army which had been destroyed at Lucknow, and was flying for safety to the Lower Provinces.

4. On my arrival at Tigra, where I proposed encamping, I found that the rebel force had moved back some six miles, after destroying the village and house of Selaidapore, and as the morning had been unusually oppressive, and the troops much distressed by the march of nearly sixteen miles, I considered it unadvisable to proceed, and therefore halted for the day, scouts being sent out to reconnoitre the enemy's position.

5. Towards evening I received intelligence that there was a movement amongst the rebels as if they intended to march. This was about 4 P.M.; and fearing they would make off, I at once ordered out all the cavalry off duty, consisting of 293 sabres, with three Horse Artillery guns, and proceeded with them in pursuit, requesting Brigadier Douglas to bring up a portion of the infantry in support.

6. The enemy were, I understood, in groves of trees on the other side of the village Munnihar, numbering altogether 3,000, of whom 500 or 600 were sepoy, and 200 cavalry, (said to have been the volunteer regiment, probably 37th Native Infantry,) and the 12th Irregular Cavalry, and two guns.

We came upon the cavalry picquets of the rebels within three or four miles from our camp; but they rode off as we advanced, and finding that the whole were in full retreat, I at once pushed on at a rapid pace the 3d Irregular Cavalry under Captain Pearse, and a party of the 12th Irregulars under Lieutenant C. Havelock, supported by a squadron of the Military Train under Major Robertson. The guns, also, in command of Major Michell, Royal Artillery, followed in support; but the evening was too far advanced, and the country too close for them to act with any effect.

7. The pursuit was continued for more than three miles, and at least eighty of the rebels killed, and their two guns captured; one a very large iron eight-pounder, and the other a two and three-fourths-pounder (also a large iron gun, though of small bore).

They are both of native manufacture, and being pronounced unfit for our service, I had them burst, and the massive carriages broken up for their material.

The force did not return until 10 o'clock, and the captured guns were not brought into camp until 4 o'clock this morning.

I have therefore been obliged to halt for this day.

8. The cavalry could not certainly have marched yesterday less than thirty-two miles, and the infantry twenty-eight miles. The exertion in such weather was very great, but I considered the object required it; for had Golam Hossain's force gone away unpunished and with their guns, there would have been no limit to their falsehoods and boasts. As it is, the fact of their flight, punishment, and loss of their guns, must become patent to the district.

9. Although our loss is trifling as to numbers, it is, from its nature, I regret to say, most severe, and deeply felt and deplored by all.

Lieutenant Havelock was shot through the head when gallantly leading his men, and he expired before we returned to camp.

He was an intelligent, brave, and gallant soldier, well worthy of the name he bore, and as I before stated, his loss is deplored by every one in this force.

10. In conclusion, I beg you will bring to the notice of His Excellency the high spirit of the troops, European and Native, and the obligations I am under to all ranks for the great exertions they have made, and the cheerfulness with which they have endured the fatigues of the long marches.

11. Mr Forbes, C.S., has accompanied my force from Lucknow, and rendered me much assistance in the intelligence department. Mr Jenkinson, C.S., and Mr P. Carnegy, Deputy Commissioner, also accompanied me from Jounpore, and by their local knowledge assisted me greatly.

I proceed to Azimghur, *via* Deedar Gunge, to-morrow.

E. LUGARD, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Azimghur Field Force.

No. 45.

RETURN of Casualties in the Azimghur Field Force, under the Command of Brigadier-General Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., in the Action of Munnihar, Oude, on the 11th of April 1858.

CORPS.	Killed.			Wounded.				Troop Horse Missing.	Remarks.
	Subaltern.	Total.	Troop Horses.	Native Officers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Troop Horses.		
Brigade Staff									
Field Force Staff.....									
Detail 4th Co. Royal Engineers...									
do 24th Punjaub Infantry									
Pioneers									
do European Troop Royal									
Horse Artillery									
do 8th Co. 2d Battalion Royal									
Artillery									
do 5th Co. 13th Battalion									
Royal Artillery									
A Company 3d Battalion Madras									
Artillery, with No. 2 Light									
Field Battery, attached, Native									
Establishment attached									
Artillery Staff Ammunition Re-									
serve									
2d Battalion Military Train									
3d Sikh Cavalry			3		5	5	7		
12th Irregular Cavalry	1	1		1	1	2		1	Lieutenant C. W. Havelock, Commanding 12th Irregular Cavalry, killed, shot through the head.
Her Majesty's 10th Regiment ...									
do 34th do									
do 84th do									
Total.....	1	1	3	1	6	7	7	1	

EDWARD LUGARD, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Azimghur Field Force.

No. 46.

NOMINAL RETURN of Casualties in the Azimghur Field Force, under Command of Brigadier-General Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., in the Action at Munnihar, Oude, on the 11th of April 1858.

Corps, Rank, and Names.	Date of Casualty.	Remarks.
3D SEIKH CAVALRY.		
Sowar Kishen Sing	April 11	Sword cut, leg, slight
„ Jey Sing	„ 11	Sword cuts, forearm, slight
„ Jowahir Sing	„ 11	Contusion, slight
„ Juggernaut	„ 11	Contusion, slight
„ Jumna Dass.....	„ 11	Contusion, slight
12TH IRREGULAR CAVALRY.		
Lieutenant C. W. Havelock, Commanding	„ 11	Gunshot wound through the head ; died one hour after being wounded
Duffadar Futteh Ali Shaw	„ 11	Fracture of clavicle, severe
Standard-Bearer Surbur Khan	„ 11	Contusion, slight

Total Casualties—One killed, seven wounded.

EDWARD LUGARD, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Azimghur Field Force.

No. 47.

RETURN of Ordnance, Military Stores, &c., captured from the Enemy near Munnihar, on the 11th of April 1858.

Camp, Tigra, April 11th, 1858.

Description.	No.	Length.	Weight.	Remarks.
Ordnance Iron Gun, 8-pounder	1	ft. 6 in. 5	cwt. 15	Unserviceable trunnion secured by an iron band round the gun; mounted upon a field carriage of native construction
do do 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -pounder	1	4 6	5	Unserviceable, mounted on a similar carriage
Shot, round, of different sizes ...	50	—	—	Unserviceable
Grape	16	—	—	Unserviceable

C. S. B. RIDDELL, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery,
Commanding Artillery.

No. 48.

Brigadier-General Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., Commanding Azimghur Field Force, to the Chief of the Staff.

Camp, Azimghur, April 16, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report to you, for his Excellency's information, that the field force under my command marched from Tigra to Deedar Gunge, 13 miles, on the 13th instant, and the following morning, learning from Azimghur that the bulk of the garrison had been sent towards Mhow, in order to cover Ghazeepore, which was threatened by a large body of the enemy with 2 guns, which had quitted Azimghur the previous night, I moved on 24 miles to Raneekaserai; and the same evening sent forward a squadron of cavalry, 3 guns, and 4 companies of the 10th Foot, under Lieutenant-Colonel Fenwick of that regiment, to reconnoitre the bridge which the enemy had thrown over the Tonse, to the west of the city, with instructions to seize it if possible, as, from the plan of the entrenchments and town (annexed), which had been furnished me from Azimghur by Lieutenant-Colonel Longden, Chief of the Staff, Azimghur Field Force, it occurred to me that by crossing a portion of my force over this bridge I should be able to turn the enemy's position, and attack it in the front and rear at the same time.

2. On nearing the Jounpore masonry bridge, Lieutenant-Colonel Fenwick found the enemy, who had crossed over the westward bridge in force, commencing an attack upon a picquet of the 37th Foot, posted in the Judge's house there. It appeared from subsequent intelligence, that, unacquainted with my immediate vicinity, and aware of the departure of most of the garrison, they had contemplated a general attack upon the entrenchments that night.

3. The consternation of the rebels was great on finding themselves opposed by this fresh party, and after exchanging a few shots, they retired over the broken ground towards their bridge, where our troops could not follow them in the dark. Lieutenant-Colonel Fenwick therefore bivouacked for the night.

4. At daybreak of the 15th I advanced with my whole force on Azimghur, having heard during the night that Kooer Singh, with a considerable body, was still in position. The reconnoitring

party before mentioned, under the guidance of Lieutenant-Colonel Longden and Mr Venables, proceeded at the same time to the enemy's bridge, which, after a sharp skirmish, they succeeded in carrying, and driving the rebels from the factory house on the left bank.

5. The position was a very strong one, and was held with much determination by a party of about 300 rebel sepoys of the late 7th, 8th, and 40th Regiments Native Infantry, as shown by the uniforms upon the bodies of those found slain on the field.

6. The bridge had been partially destroyed, but was speedily repaired by a party of Punjab Sappers under Lieutenant Keith, Royal Engineers, whom I had sent with Lieutenant-Colonel Fenwick's party, and I at once crossed over 3 guns of Royal Horse Artillery, a squadron of the Military Train, and all the available Sikh Cavalry.

7. In the meantime, the main column under Brigadier Douglas, C.B., had advanced over the Jounpore Bridge direct upon the city, and learning that the whole of the rebels remaining in Azimghur had fled on losing their bridge, I directed the Horse Artillery and Cavalry, under Major Mitchell, Royal Artillery, to pursue, and use their utmost endeavours to capture Kooer Singh. In this, I regret to say, they failed, owing to the regularity and devoted courage with which the retreat was covered by a band of the rebels; 3 guns, however, and nearly all their ammunition and baggage fell into our hands. The pursuit was continued up to the vicinity of the village of Jewunpoor, where the road turns off to Azimghur, and ascertaining that the rebels had thrown themselves into a small fort there, and had been joined by the strong body with 2 Horse Artillery guns (said to be of the Neemuch troops), who had quitted Azimghur about the 12th and 13th instant, I directed the pursuing party to halt, until reinforced by infantry and heavier guns and mortars. These are now proceeding thither under Brigadier Douglas, when the fort will be attacked should the rebels remain in it, and the pursuit continued. In the meantime, I have sent an express to Colonel Cumberlege, whose force is at Mhow, covering Ghazeepore, to patrol in strength towards Ghasee, where a portion of the rebels, it is expected, will proceed. My loss at the western bridge amounted to one killed and six wounded of the 10th Foot and

Madras Artillery. In the pursuit I regret that the casualties were heavier. Mr Venables was wounded in the left arm by a musket shot; Lieutenant Hamilton, Adjutant 3d Seikh Cavalry, was badly wounded, and died during the night. Twenty-five casualties are reported, killed and wounded, details of which will be sent hereafter.

8. The loss of the enemy at the bridge could not be exactly ascertained; bodies of sepoy in the uniform of the 7th, 8th, and 40th Regiments Native Infantry, were found on the ground. The rapid rush of the 10th Foot, after crossing the bridge, prevented their being removed; but those killed by the artillery and rifle fire before the bridge was taken, were seen to be carried away. In the pursuit, it is supposed that about 70 of the enemy were killed.

9. As this is but one of many skirmishes it is more than probable the Azimghur Field Force may be engaged in during the very arduous operations upon which it is at present employed, I shall refrain, until its conclusion, from bringing to his Excellency's notice such officers as I deem worthy of special mention. In the meantime, I beg to express my grateful obligations to all officers and men for their cheerful endurance of fatigue and exposure, and to those who have engaged the enemy for their undeviating gallantry.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD LUGARD, Brigadier-General, Commanding Azimghur Field Force.

No. 49.

No. 105 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General of India is pleased to direct the publication of the following report, by Colonel Lord Mark Kerr, detailing the result of an engagement with the rebels by the detachment under his command on the 6th instant, while in progress to join the force at Azimghur.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel, Secretary, Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General.

No. 50.

Colonel W. L. Dames, Commanding at Azimghur, to Brigadier P. Gordon, Commanding at Benares.

Dated Azimghur, April 16, 1858.

SIR,

No. 108.

I HAVE the honour herewith to enclose, for submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, an additional report furnished by Colonel Lord Mark Kerr, commanding Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, regarding his engagement with the rebels on the morning of the 6th April.

In forwarding this report, I beg to state that Colonel Lord Mark Kerr has informed me that the previous report which he sent to me was drawn up in a most hurried manner, and, owing to the very little time he had at his disposal, he was unable to fill in many details, and mention the names of various officers who distinguished themselves, as he would have desired.

Lieutenant Collum, of Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, at that time doing duty with Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, very much distin-

guished himself in the engagement of the 6th instant by his coolness and bravery. Colonel Lord Mark Kerr states, that not knowing his name, he was unable to mention it in his report; but desires that it may be forwarded in transmitting this letter.

I have, &c.,

W. L. DAMES, Colonel, Commanding at Azimghur.

No. 51.

Colonel Lord Mark Kerr, Commanding Field Force, to the Chief of the Staff.

Dated Azimghur, April 6, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to announce, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that I have succeeded this day in joining the besieged Azimghur garrison.

I left Benares at 10 P.M. on the 2d instant, to proceed to Azimghur by forced marches, with the troops as per margin.* At Sursana, 10 miles from Azimghur, where I arrived on the 5th instant, I received pressing letters, at different hours till midnight, from the Staff Officer at Azimghur, to come on without delay; but thinking it imprudent to risk anything by a night march I did not start till 4 A.M. on the 6th. There was a bright moon at that hour, and I moved on with a reconnoitring party of the Bays. At 6 A.M. I observed a mangoe tope and buildings to the left of the road, and also the banked ditches of the fields to the right of it, to be crowded with sepoy. After returning to the column, and waiting till half-past seven o'clock to allow our train of elephants, camels, and carts to close up, Captain Boyd's company advanced in skirmishing order to the right of the road, and opened fire on the enemy, hoping to turn their left flank, and so clear the ground for the advance of the convoy, and succeeded at once in driving the enemy to a further line of ditches. But by this time a heavy fire came from the mangoe tope and buildings, and well back on our left flank, and also on the right, where our skirmishers had driven in the enemy; large bodies of them were firing from enclosures to our rear. Captain H. Jones, 13th, with his own, Lieutenant Everett's, and Lieutenant Gilbert's companies, threw out skirmishers, with their left thrown back to the left of the road, taking advantage of any cover at hand, and Lieutenant Robertson, Royal Artillery, and two guns, threw shrapnel into the enclosures to the right, at a distance of 500 yards, Lieutenant Hall, 13th, who was soon dangerously wounded, being sent with a sub-division in support also of Captain Boyd. This continued for some time without producing any effect on the strong defensive point of the enemy, the buildings and tope, from the branches of which latter a severe fire was kept up for some time.

We were now in a serious position; but such precautions had been taken for our large convoy that I had no fears for it. When I discovered that it had gone back some distance, I sent Lieutenant Stewart, 13th, an excellent officer and horseman, with 25 of the Bays, to the rear. I heard from him, that immediately on the fire opening, every driver and mahout had fled, the former having first turned their cattle to the rear, and then, after

* 2d Dragoon Guards (Bays), 2 officers, 55 men; Royal Artillery (two 6-pounder guns, two 5½ inch mortars), 1 officer, 17 men; 13th Light Infantry, 19 officers, 372 men.

getting them into confusion, absconded. At this time, in rear of the enemy's skirmishers on our flanks, were seen their reserves in quarter-distance columns, and between my small force and the rear guards and baggage appeared also large bodies of the enemy. It was necessary to advance, however; the slightest change of position to the rear caused the enemy to rise up, and with loud shouts show their numbers all around. I wished to try the effect of the 5½-inch mortars on the buildings so necessary to seize; but for this it was requisite to retire the gunners and their supports, who would have been struck by the shells. But I at once saw that I must give up the attempt. A party of volunteers attempted an assault, after a slight breach had been made by one of the 6-pounder guns, at a distance of about 60 yards, which the soldiers were manfully enlarging, when an inner wall appeared, and I recalled the party, and tried the gun again. One gun was constantly engaged throwing shrapnel at the enemy in rear of our right flank. The buildings had been fired at the first; but the sepoys held them with desperation. Just as I had determined on another assault, they evacuated the place. A pile of dead bodies inside covered the ground to the height of three feet. Lieutenant Ormsby, commanding the Bays, came to the front in pursuit; our whole line advanced; the skirmishers, thrown back on the left, wheeled rapidly up, and the fight was won. It was now nearly ten o'clock A. M.

Immediately in our rear there was a high embankment crossing the road. The enemy had seized on this in great numbers. Captain Wilson Jones, a most gallant young man, commanding the company of the rear guard, was killed while leading his men in the successful attack of it. I had just before sent Major Tyler, 13th, to take command of the rear and baggage guards, with orders to stand firm, relying on his cool judgment, and I resolved to force my way to Azimghur, about two miles distant, and return with Madras Riflemen, whom I knew to be capable, as European soldiers are not, of driving the bullocks.

But, by the blessing of God, it was unnecessary for me to leave my convoy, for on our advance the enemy

fled with extreme rapidity, and when I came upon a village a quarter of a mile to the front, a very strong position, I found scarcely any opposition, and at the same time saw our rear advancing, the drivers, on our success, having returned. On arriving at the bridge leading across the nullah towards the intrenchment of Azimghur, I sent a request to Colonel Dames, Commanding Garrison, for assistance in bringing in our convoy, and one of my companies to take temporarily the place of any men he might spare. Two companies of the 37th and Madras Rifles were sent, and proved of service. At the bridge there was firing from the high ground, the other side of the nullah, well answered by Lieutenant Welsh, Bengal Artillery, with 2 guns from the fort and a few skirmishers from the 13th.

I regret to say that my casualties are severe, 1 officer and 7 men killed, and 1 officer and 33 men wounded, mostly severely or dangerously. But I am certain the enemy did not number less than 4,000, the 7th, 8th, and 40th, so called fighting regiments of the sepoy army among them. Deducting the large number required for the safety of our large convoy, consisting of 312 carts, 11 elephants, 20 camels, our whole strength in front was about 300 combatants. I am truly thankful to say that all the officers under my command behaved with daring courage and resolution. Non-commissioned officers and private soldiers the same. I owe my best thanks to Lieutenant Honourable James Dormer, Staff Officer of my force, and to Ensign Yardley, my Orderly Officer, who both behaved with great coolness under heavy fire. To Lieutenant-Colonel Longden and Mr Venables, who accompanied me throughout the day, I am most deeply indebted for their cordial and constant advice and assistance. Major Tyler speaks of invaluable assistance from Quartermaster Hoban, 13th, in many difficulties and dangers with the convoy.

I have, &c.,

MARK KERR, Colonel,
Lieutenant-Colonel 13th, Prince
Albert's Light Infantry, Com-
manding Field Force.

No. 52.

NOMINAL RETURN of Killed and Wounded in the 1st Battalion Head-Quarters, Her Majesty's
13th Light Infantry, in Action at Azimghur, on the 6th of April 1858.

Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
—	Captain W. H. Jones.....	Killed
—	Private William Brown.....	do
1881	... John Stewart.....	do
—	... George Staywell	do
3308	... Thomas Wilson.....	do
3494	... Thomas Collins	do
3186	... Patrick Connell	do
3783	... William Cleybyn	do
—	Lieutenant H. E. Hall	Wounded dangerously through the back
3218	Private John Sutton	Dangerously through right thigh
3160	„ Robert Smith	Very dangerously through left lung

Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
1157	Private Benjamin Mills	Dangerously, through upper part of right leg
3695	Patrick Moran	do do left thigh
2631	Hugh Garden	Severely through both legs
3667	Edward Crawford	Very dangerously, left thigh fractured high up
	Thomas Dobbys	Severely through left knee
3770	Alexander Cross	Slight flesh wound of thigh
2894	Alfred Simms	Severely, right collar bone fractured
3143	Thomas Power	Dangerously, shot through right arm
	George Young	Severely, wound of left wrist
	Richard Harris	Very dangerous, ball lodged in right side of chest
	Serjeant David Austin	Severe sword cut of left wrist
3245	Private Isaac Grimsditch	Slight wound of right arm
—	George Amos	Very dangerously, wound through spine and chest
2339	Serjeant Charles Beere	Slight contusion right groin
1808	Private James Higgins	Severely wounded through right foot
	Michael Wixted	Severe shot through right thigh
3079	John Sarafield	do ball through right leg
—	John Warwick	Slight contusion of abdomen
2651	Thomas Thomson	do wound of right thigh
3070	Thomas Murphy	do contusion of two fingers right hand
2665	Patrick Ryan	do do of belly
2550	Terence Conolly	do wound of left leg
2958	Joseph Withlerow	do contusion of forefinger, right hand
2848	James Orchard	do do of breast
	Thomas Dinette	do do right leg
2129	Jacob Seymour	do wound of three fingers left hand

J. H. E. CROSS, Surgeon,
Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry.

No. 53.

RETURN of Killed and Wounded of the Force under the Command of Colonel Lord Mark Kerr, in
Action with the Enemy near Azimghur, on the 6th of April 1858.

Azimghur, April 7, 1858.

Distribution.	Distribution.							Remarks.	
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.	Horses Killed and Missing.
Head-Quarters, H. M. 13th Lt. Infantry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7
Detachment, 2d Dragoon Guards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	8
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7
Artillery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Total Killed and Wounded	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	38	38

MARK KERR, Colonel, 13th Light Infantry,
Commanding Field Force.

No. 54.

No. 106 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to publish, for general information, the following letter from Brigadier-General R. Walpole, commanding Field Force, reporting further successes in his operations against the rebels.

No. 55.

Brigadier-General R. Walpole, Commanding Field Force, to the Chief of the Staff.

SIR, Camp, Allahgunge, April 22, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that I marched at daylight this morning from Sewajpore.* Just before we arrived at Sirsie, where I had intended to encamp, the advanced guard came on the enemy, who were in great force, both cavalry and infantry. I brought up the field guns and some infantry to the front, and sent the cavalry to our right, the enemy retreated to a village, from which they opened fire on us with 4 guns. We advanced, and our horse artillery opened with great effect upon it, and in a short time they retreated, taking off their guns. We advanced, took their 4 guns, the cavalry pressing their left and rear. We followed them about 6 miles to this place, killing a great many the whole way, and got possession of the bridge here, where I halted, and have pitched my camp. We have killed certainly as many as 500 or 600, have taken a great quantity of ammunition, hackeries, grain, and their camp. Our loss, as far as I can learn, is 1 man killed, and 3 or 4 wounded. I will send particulars tomorrow.

I have, &c.,
R. WALPOLE, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Field Force.

No. 56.

Allahabad, April 29, 1858.

No. 110 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General of India is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 266 A, dated April 26, 1858, forwarding a Despatch from Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., commanding Central India Field Force, reporting the operations of the 2d Brigade of the force subsequent to the capture of the Fort of Garrakota.

No. 57.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Futtehghurh,
April 26, 1858.

SIR, No. 266 A.

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, a Despatch, dated 26th ultimo, from Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., commanding Central India Field Force, reporting the operations of the 2d Brigade of the Force subsequent to the capture of the Fort of Garrakota, embracing the forcing of the pass of Mudinpore, and capture of the Forts of Serai and Marowra.

* Called in my route Mahabadpore.

2. His Excellency considers that these operations were most skilfully conducted.

I have, &c.,
H. W. NORMAN, Major,
Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 58.

Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., to Major-General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff.

Cawnpore, Camp before Jhansi,
March 26, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the operations of the 2d Brigade of the Central India Field Force, under my orders, since the capture of the fort of Garrakota.

A halt of four days at Saugor was necessary for the repair of my siege guns, I therefore marched back to Saugor in two days, leaving Major Boileau, with the Sappers and Miners, at Garrakota, to demolish all he could of its defences.

The rebels had held a steep and thickly wooded hill, a few miles to the north of Garrakota, which gave them the command of the road to Dumoh; after the fall of Garrakota they then abandoned it, leaving open the communication between Saugor and Dumoh.

My siege artillery was ready in four days, on the 18th instant; but want of supplies, caused by the devastation of the Saugor, and the neighbouring districts by the rebels, and other circumstances, did not allow me to leave Saugor till the 27th instant.

This delay did away very much with the good effects of the speedy fall of Garrakota. The rebels not seeing any further operations or movements to the front against them, regained courage, and occupied again in force the strong positions in the Shaghur and adjoining districts, such as the forts of Serai and Marowra, and the difficult passes in the mountainous ridges which separate the Shaghur and Saugor districts.

These passes are three in number. The pass of Narut and the fort of Carnelgurh, near Malthone, of Mudinpore, and of Dhamooney.

My object was to reach Jhansi, against which I was ordered to move as quickly as I could; but on my road there, I wished to take up my 1st Brigade, which I had marched from Mhow and Indore to Goonah, for the purpose, as previously stated, of clearing and opening the Grand Trunk road from Bombay to Agra, in obedience to my instructions.

I anticipated resistance to my advance on Jhansi at the passes, the forts of Serai, Marowra, and Thal-Bebut, at which latter place it was said that the Rajah of Banpore intended to make his last stand.

It was also affirmed by some, but denied by others, that the fort of Chundeyree, to the west of the River Betwa, formerly a family possession of the Rajah of Banpore, would be defended.

It was necessary that the 1st Brigade on the west, and the 2d Brigade on the east of the Betwa, should be concentrated for the attack of Jhansi.

I determined to force these obstacles to the forward movement of my force, and to the union of my 1st and 2d Brigade; and accordingly gave orders to Brigadier Stuart, commanding my 1st brigade, to move from Goonah westwards, and take Chundeyree, whilst I forced my way northwards, and crossing the Betwa, march with both brigades against Jhansi.

An operation against the passes was more than usually difficult on account of the great length of my line of march; for, knowing the danger of a want of ammunition, I took with me abundant reserves of it, having besides to take care of a convoy of 15 days' supplies for my force and its camp followers.

The pass of Narut was by far the most difficult, and the enemy having taken it into their head that I must pass through it, had increased its natural difficulties by barricading the road with abatis and parapets made of large boulders of rock, 15 feet thick, all passage by the sides of the road being made impracticable by the almost precipitous hills, covered with jungle, which came down to the edge of the road. The Rajah of Banpore, who is both enterprising and courageous, defended this pass with 8,000 or 10,000 men.

The next most difficult pass was Dhamooney; very little was known about the third, Mudinpore, except that in the Ordnance Map it was described as "good for guns."

Under these circumstances, I requested Major Orr to reconnoitre these passes, whilst I was detained at Saugor for supplies.

Supplies for my force having come into Saugor, I marched from that place on the 27th instant to Rijwass, a central point from which I could move against any one of these passes. Major Orr's force joined me at Rijwass; with his usual intelligence he had collected information which made me select the pass of Mudinpore for my point of attack.

In order to deceive the enemy as to my intention, and prevent the Rajah of Banpore from coming from the pass of Narut to the assistance of the Rajah of Shaghur, who defended Mudinpore, I made a serious feint against Narut by sending Major Scudamore, commanding Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, with the force stated in the margin,* with their tents and baggage, to the fort and town of Malthone, just above the pass of Narut, whilst I made the real attack on the pass of Mudinpore. Having taken the ruined little fort of Barodia, and left a small garrison in it to keep up my communications, I marched on the 3d instant against the pass of Mudinpore, with the force stated in the margin.† As the column approached the pass, the enemy's skirmishers fired on the advanced guard from a ridge of hills on our right, near the village of Noonee. I sent up a party of the Salt Customs, under Mr Bartie, who advancing, drove them back.

At about 800 yards from the entrance of the pass we saw the enemy in force on the hills, on the left of the pass. Major Orr made some good practice at them with round shot and spherical case.

The pass was formed by a sudden descent of the road into a deep glen, thickly wooded. To the right, further on, the road ran along the side of a lake. The left of the road was lined by rocky and precipitous hills.

* Major Scudamore's Force.—2 troops H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons; 1 troop 3d Light Cavalry; 100 Irregular Cavalry; one 24-pounder howitzer; 3 Bhopal 9-pounders; 24th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

† Sir H. Rose's Force.—Advanced Guard; 500 Hyderabad Cavalry; 200 Hyderabad Infantry; 4 Guns Artillery; 1 company 3d Bombay Europeans. Centre: 1 troop H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons; Sappers and Miners; 4 Gun-Horse Artillery; Right Wing 3d Bombay Europeans; 39-pounder guns, Captain Lightfoot's Battery; 2 5½ inch mortars; 18-inch mortar; 1 1-inch howitzer; Left Wing 3d Bombay Europeans; Siege Train; 3d Bombay Light Cavalry; baggage and convoy. Rear Guard: 125 Hyderabad Infantry; 1 howitzer and gun, Horse Artillery; troop H.M.'s Light Dragoons; 50 Hyderabad Cavalry.

The ardour of an excellent officer induced him at this time to make an incautions movement with his guns to his right front, with the view to pour an enflading fire into the enemy. But he had not taken into consideration that this movement brought him to within fifty or sixty yards of the edge of the glen, in which lay concealed some hundred sepoys, who, before he could unlimber, opened a very heavy fire on his guns, which he was unable to depress on them. The sepoys fortunately fired too quick, and too high, and the officer retired his guns out of the range of their musketry, with only a few casualties. The sepoys hailed this little reverse with shouts. But their success had only brought on their more rapid defeat. For, knowing now their exact position, and seeing the necessity of showing them that a calm retreat was only the prelude of a rapid offensive, I advanced 100 of the Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, under Captain Sinclair, at double time, and made them charge into the glen, bring their right shoulders forward, and sweep it down towards the road, following this up by a movement of a company of the 3d Europeans against the front of the sepoys, and of the Salt Customs, from the extreme right, against their rear. To still further discomfit them, I sent a troop of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons to a knoll, quite in rear of the glen, and commanding a view of the lake and the other end of the pass. The rebels were driven with loss from the glen, and crossing the road ascended the hill on its left, for the purpose of joining the large body of rebels who occupied the hills, divided by ravines, on the left of the road. The troop of Horse Artillery would have swept them away with grape, had not the officer commanding it mistaken the rebels, on account of the similarity of dress, for men of the Salt Customs.

Not giving the rebels time to breathe, I directed Captain Macdonald, my Assistant-Quartermaster-General, to storm the hill to the left of the road, with two companies of the 3d Europeans. Captain Macdonald conducted them ably and gallantly up the almost precipitous height, and extending the Grenadier Company from the right, and supporting them with the other company, drove them from the first to the second line of hills. As soon as Lieutenant-Colonel Liddell had come up with the rest of the 3d Europeans, I moved him up the hill, in support of his two companies, directing him to advance and drive the enemy successively from all the hills commanding the pass. He performed this movement entirely to my satisfaction.

The glens and hills which protected the pass having been taken, I sent Captain Abbott, with the 4th Hyderabad Cavalry, to clear the pass, and drive in the enemy's front; this he did effectually.

The enemy, repulsed in flank and front, retired to the village of Mudinpore, in rear of the end of the lake. The village was fortified by a formidable work, in the shape of a bund, of great thickness, of earth and solid masonry, which dammed up the lake. The enemy had placed the few guns they had in rear of the bund, and had been firing with them on the 3d Europeans on the hill.

The pass having been gained, I sent directions to Brigadier Steuart, whom I had halted in rear of the pass, with the reserve and siege-train, to advance through it, and occupy the lake. As soon as they had arrived in the lake, the 8-inch howitzer, and the 9-pounder of it, a fire on the rebel guns.

At this time I received a message from the officer commanding the rear guard, that

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had fired, from the range of hills running to the pass of Narut, on him and his long line of baggage. I had all along thought it likely that the Rajah of Banpore might come to the aid of the rebels at Mudinpore as soon as he discovered that the move of Major Scudamore was a feint, and my attack the real one. I therefore sent a troop of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, and a Regiment of Hyderabad Cavalry, to cover the rear guard.

A few rounds drove the enemy from their position in rear of the bund, and they retired from Mudinpore, through the jungle, towards the Fort of Serai.

I directed Major Orr to pursue with the remainder of the Hyderabad Cavalry.

The cavalry which I had detached with Major Scudamore, and to assist the rear guard, rendered the force available for the pursuit, small.

Major Orr, and Captain Abbott under him, pursuing along the road through the jungle, came up with the rear of the rebels, consisting principally of the 52d Bengal Native Infantry, and killed a good many of them, amongst the number the notorious mutineer, Lall Turbadie, who, as Havildar Major of the 52d, was instigator of the mutiny in that regiment, and whom they made their commanding officer.

I owe my acknowledgments to Major Orr and Captain Abbott for their conduct on this occasion. Captain Pinkney, who accompanied my force as Political Agent at Jhansi, distinguished himself in the pursuit.

I marched the force several miles beyond the pass into an open and level country. The line of baggage was so long that it did not come up till the next day; but owing to the precautions I had taken, it did not sustain the slightest loss.

The results of the success at Mudinpore were as numerous as they were favourable. My force had got into the rear of the passes, and the enemy's line of defences, of which they thought so much. The pass of Narut, considered by them to be impregnable, was turned.

Mudinpore, it is true, was the weakest of the passes; but, on the other hand, it had been defended by the sepoys of the 52d and other regi-

ments, and by 7,000 picked Bundeelas. The sepoys and the Bundeelas quarrelled, the former declaring that the latter had run away and left them to fight at the pass; general mistrust and a panic ensued in the rebel camp.

The fort of Serai, or Soyrag, a fortified palace of the Rajah of Shaghur, perfect in architecture, now used as an arsenal for the manufacture of powder and shot, fell the next day into the hands of my troops. The dyes of the old Saugor Mint, from which the rebels were making balls, were found here in quantities.

The day after, I took possession of Marowra, an ancient fort with a double line of defences, in an important position, on the road from Saugor to Jhansi, and from Shaghur to Malthone.

The Shaghur territory was attached to the British possessions by Sir Robert Hamilton, and in consequence, the British Flag was hoisted on the Fort of Marowra in presence of my brigade.

The passes of Narut and Dhamooney were abandoned, and Sir Robert Hamilton established a police station at Malthone.

In fact, the whole country between Saugor and Jhansi, to the east of the River Betwa, which, since the outbreak of the rebellion had been in the hands of the insurgents, was now, with the exception of Thal-Behut, restored to the Government.

I beg leave to recommend to your Excellency, for their conduct at the forcing of the pass of Mudinpore, Lieutenant-Colonel Liddell; Major Scudamore, for the skilful manner in which he conducted the feint against Malthone, which neutralized the force of the Rajah of Banpore; Major Orr; Captain Abbott; Captain Sinclair; Captain Macdonald, Assistant Quartermaster-General; and Mr Bartie, commanding the Salt Customs Police, who had a short time before been strongly recommended for his gallant conduct in attacking the rebels' position at Dhamooney.

I have the honour to enclose a list of casualties in forcing the pass.

I have, &c.,
HUGH ROSE, Major-General,
Commanding Central India
Field Force.

No. 59.

RETURN of Killed and Wounded of the 2d Brigade, Central India Field Force, and Hyderabad Contingent Field Force, during the Action with the Rebels on the 3d March 1858, in the Pass of Mudinpore.

Camp, Jhansi, April 8, 1858.

Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
Artillery, 1st Troop	Serjeant	Dickenson ...	Wounded severely below left knee
Ditto	Horsekeeper	Rowjee ...	Wounded slightly in right hand
14th Light Dragoons	Captain	Prettejohn ...	Contusion by a spent ball
Ditto	Private	Bavry ...	Wounded in the foot
Ditto	do	Ball ...	Wounded severely in the knee
3d Light Cavalry	Trumpeter	Francis ...	Contusion by a musket ball
3d European Regiment	Private	Bernard Dempsey	Wounded severely by gunshot in the chest (since dead)
Ditto	do	Phillips Connors	Wounded slightly in chest by a spent ball
Ditto	do	John Steen ...	Wounded by a gunshot in the scalp
Ditto	do	James Relly ...	Wounded slightly in left groin by a spent ball
1st Cav. Hyd. Contingent	Trooper	Hossein Khan ...	Dangerously wounded
Ditto	do	Mandah Khan ...	do do

H. H. A. WOOD, Captain, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

No. 60.

No. 111 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General of India is pleased to publish, for general information, the following Despatch from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 267, dated April 26, 1858, forwarding a detailed report from Brigadier-General R. Walpole, commanding Field Force, of his successful affair with the rebels near Allahgunge, on the 22d instant.

No. 61.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General.

Head-Quarters, Futteghur,
April 26, 1858.

SIR, No. 267.

I HAVE now the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, a detailed report from Brigadier-General R. Walpole, dated 23d instant, of his successful affair near Allahgunge on the previous day, when 4 guns were captured and considerable loss inflicted on the enemy.

2. The action was one of horse artillery and cavalry, and both these arms appear to his Excellency to have highly distinguished themselves.

I have, &c.,

H. W. NORMAN,
Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

No. 62.

Brigadier-General R. Walpole, Commanding Field Force, to the Chief of the Staff.

Camp, Allahgunge, April 23, 1858.

SIR,

I TRANSMITTED yesterday a short account of the defeat of that portion of the rebel force which occupied the villages on the left bank of the Ram Gunga, from Allahgunge to Hoolapoor. I have now the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a more detailed report of that operation.

I marched at daylight on the 22d instant from Sewajpore, intending to encamp in the neighbourhood of Sirsie, and to proceed to this place the following day. However, on the advanced guard approaching Sirsie, the enemy was discovered in our front. I rode forward to reconnoitre, and ordered up Major Remington's troop of horse artillery and the infantry, desiring the heavy guns to follow, and made the following dispositions:—Four guns of Lieutenant-Colonel Tombs' troop of horse artillery (two being on the rear-guard), supported by a squadron of 9th Lancers and 100 infantry, all which troops had formed the advanced guard, occupied the left. Major Remington's 9-pounder troop was directed to its right, and the main body of the cavalry, consisting of 9th Lancers and 2d Punjaub Irregulars, under Brigadier Hagart, was placed on the extreme right, to protect that flank from the numerous cavalry of the enemy, and with instructions to sweep round the enemy's left and rear the moment they retired, with the hope of getting any guns they might endeavour to save.

I knew, from having occupied the right bank of the Ram Gunga during the winter, that our left was covered by that river, and that, from the great bend it takes beyond the villages of Mhow and Jerapoor, our cavalry would be useless on our left flank.

We advanced in the above order some distance, crossing the Sende Nuddee, when the enemy

opened fire upon us with their guns, which were placed in the village of Hoolapoor, upon which they had retired, and where they made their stand. Their fire was rapid and good, the shot plunging among our artillery, but doing little damage. Lieutenant-Colonel Tombs' troop advanced rapidly to within six or seven hundred yards of the village, and opened upon it; Major Remington's troop soon after followed, taking ground to its right. The guns of these two troops were so well served that in about twenty minutes those of the enemy appeared to be silenced.

I now perceived the enemy streaming in large numbers from the rear of the village; our whole line advanced, Lieutenant-Colonel Tombs' Troop on one side of the village, Major Remington's on the other. On the extreme right, just at this place, there was a thick jungle which prevented Brigadier Hagart turning their left flank at this point; but Major Remington's guns having been ordered to accompany him, the jungle was soon cleared, and he advanced between it and Hoolapoor, and, as the enemy's guns, which had been withdrawn from that village were being carried off, three of them were gallantly captured by Captain Wilkinson's troop of the 9th Lancers, he being supported by Lieutenant Richardes with a troop of 2d Punjaub Cavalry, and every man with the guns was killed. A fourth gun was taken by the cavalry during the rout that followed.

We now advanced with an extended front, one squadron 9th Lancers, Lieutenant-Colonel Tombs' guns, and the infantry which had formed the advanced guard on the left, Major Remington's guns, and the cavalry under Brigadier Hagart, to the right rather in advance, and swept the whole country, driving the enemy through the villages of Nebonuggra and Jerapoor, at the latter of which their camp was captured, and then through Chumputteapoor and Saibgunge as far as Allahgunge, where they had a bridge of boats protected by a breast-work pierced for guns. Having secured this town, and the pursuit having continued for six miles, I considered it advisable to halt, and I sent for my baggage and pitched my camp.

Nizam Ali Khan, who commanded, was killed in the action, and some documents were found in his tent, one describing the preparations he had made for stopping the advance of the English.

The loss of the enemy must have amounted in the whole to between five and six hundred, and we captured four guns, the enemy's camp, ammunition, stores, and grain in large quantities.

Our loss, I am happy to say, was small,—very small, considering the results obtained; it consisted of one man killed and six wounded.

I am particularly indebted to Brigadier Hagart for the admirable manner in which he conducted the operations of the cavalry on the right. I beg also to return my best thanks to Major Brind, Bengal Artillery, for his exertions, and the able manner in which he commanded the artillery, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Tombs and Major Remington, commanding troops of horse artillery, for the excellent management of their guns, which drove the enemy from their position at Hoolapoor with great loss. Brigadier Hagart speaks in great praise of Captain Coles, commanding 9th Lancers, and Captain Browne, commanding 2d Punjaub Irregular Cavalry. I have on all occasions experienced great assistance from these officers. The Brigadier also expresses his obligations to Captain Sarel, 17th Lancers, brigade-major to the cavalry brigade, and to Lieutenant Gore, 7th Hussars, who acted as his orderly officer; and Major Brind speaks in high terms of Lieutenant Bunny, Bengal Artillery, his staff officer.

I beg to record the assistance I received from my staff, Captain Barwell, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain Carey, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Captain Warner, Aide-de-Camp, and Lieutenant Eccles, Extra Aide-de-Camp.

The action was fought with artillery and cavalry, and the pursuit was so rapid there was no chance for the infantry taking a part in it.

I have learnt to-day that the enemy who were posted at Jelalabad, on the fugitives reaching that place, and on their hearing of the death of Nizam Ali Khan, evacuated the fort there the same evening, and have proceeded, it is supposed, towards Bareilly.

I have, &c.,
R. WALPOLE, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Field Force.

No. 63.

NOMINAL ROLL of Killed and Wounded in the Field Force under command of Brigadier-General R. Walpole, on the 22d April, 1858.

Camp, Allahgunge, April 23, 1858.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Nature of Casualty.
Horse Artillery	Gunner Patrick Gray	Killed in action
Do	„ Jonathan Harris	Wounded dangerously
9th Lancers.....	Serjeant Charles May.....	Wounded slightly
Do	Corporal John Cain	do
Do	Private Silas Spillett	do
2d Punjaub Cavalry	Sowar Goolab Sing.....	do
Do	„ Ahmed Shah	do

R. WALPOLE, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Field Force.

No. 64.

No. 113 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General of India is pleased to publish the following account, from Major-General G. Whitlock, commanding Saugor Field Division, of his engagement with the rebels at Jheeghun, on April 10, 1858.

No. 65.

Major-General G. Whitlock, Commanding Saugor Field Division, to Major-General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff.

Camp, Logassie, April 12, 1858.

SIR,

No. 121.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India, that Major Ellis, Political Assistant in Bundelcund, having acquainted me that 2,000 rebels had collected at Jheeghun, one of their strongholds and the depôt for their plunder, distant about 17 miles from Chutterpore, I decided on making a night march, with the view of surprising them.

The force marched at 8 P.M., on the 9th instant, but from the intricacies of the road, and ignorance of the guides, it was still 4 miles from Jheeghun at 5 A.M. on the following morning. The only chance now of a surprise was by a rapid advance of mounted troops, and I immediately moved with the A Troop Horse Artillery, two squadrons of Lancers, and detachment of Ressalah Hyderabad Contingent. The result was satisfactory; the

rebels, leisurely evacuating their position, were unprepared for our sudden appearance.

The artillery opened, and the cavalry, gallantly dashing amongst them, committed much havoc.

A portion of cavalry and guns were moved to intercept their flight; this was successful.

Under a fire of matchlocks, and through jungle which had been set on fire to impede pursuit, but unavailing, our troops came up with the rebels, and the slaughter was heavy.

To follow further without infantry (for the jungle was becoming dense) would have been as useless as imprudent, and the force returned to camp, leaving 97 rebels dead on the field, and bringing with them 39 prisoners.

Dassput, the rebel chief, long the terror of the district, narrowly escaped capture; he had just returned from Jhansi.

His two nephews, named Beenijao and Jheet Sing, equally notorious for their villainies, fell into our hands, and, with seven other prisoners, were hanged on the evening. A large portion of baggage, cattle, grain, matchlocks, ammunition, and some percussion caps, were found: the latter, with articles of uniform stamped Bengal Artillery, led me to believe that some of the mutineers must have been present.

The conduct of all the troops employed gave me much satisfaction, and I only regretted that the infantry, after a toilsome and wandering night's march, had not an opportunity of being brought into contact with the rebels.

The village and stronghold has been completely destroyed under the superintendence of our field engineer, and the Thakoor of Logassie has expressed his gratification at such a horde of bad-mashes being driven from his neighbourhood. Our casualties were two of the Ressalah wounded, and one horse missing.

I have, &c.,
G. WHITLOCK, Major-General,
Commanding Saugor Field Division.

No. 66.

No. 668 of 1858.

Fort-William, April 29, 1858.

THE Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council directs the publication of the following letter from Brigadier-General Sir J. Hope-Grant, K.C.B., in continuation of his report on the cavalry operations, published in Government General Order, No. 315 of the 22d February 1858.*

No. 67.

Brigadier-General Sir J. H. Grant, K.C.B., Commanding Cavalry Division, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Dated Camp, Lucknow Cantonments,
Sir, No. 54. March 8, 1858.

I BEG to state, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that through inadvertence I omitted to mention Lieutenant-Colonel W. N. Custance, 6th Dragoon Guards, in my report of the operations of the cavalry force during the present campaign.

Lieutenant-Colonel Custance commanded a wing of his regiment throughout the whole of the operations before Delhi, and on the 14th September, the day of the assault, I gave him charge of the second line of cavalry.

I regret very much my having omitted to mention the zealous support which I received from Colonel Custance during the arduous duties required of the cavalry throughout the siege, and my approval of the judicious manner in which he carried out my orders on the day of the assault, on which occasion he was attended by Major Richardson 3d Light Cavalry, and Lieutenant G. S. Davies, 6th Dragoon Guards, both most zealous and gallant officers.

I have, &c.,
J. HOPE GRANT, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Division.

No. 68.

Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., Commanding Central India Field Force, to Colonel Green, Adjutant-General of the Army, Bombay.

Sir, Camp, Mote, April 30, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the operations of my force against the fortress and fortified city of Jhansi.

On the 20th ultimo, the 2d Brigade under my command arrived at Simra, one day's march from Jhansi. My 1st Brigade had not yet joined me from Chundeerie.

The same day I sent Brigadier Steuart with the cavalry and artillery, noted in the margin,† to invest Jhansi.

The 20th ultimo was the day which, when at Saugor, I had named for my arrival before Jhansi. I should have reached it some days sooner but for the delay occasioned by my waiting to see whether the 2d Brigade would be required to assist in taking Chundeerie.

I arrived the following day, the 21st ultimo, with the remainder of my brigade before Jhansi.

The pickets of the cavalry sent on the day before had sabered about 100 armed men, bundeelas, endeavouring to enter Jhansi, having been summoned by the Ranee to defend it.

Having no plan, or even correct description of the fortress and city, I had, together with the officers commanding the artillery and engineers, to make long and repeated reconnoissances, in order to ascertain the nature of the enemy's defences; this delayed for some days the commencement of the siege operations.

The great strength of the fort, natural as well as artificial, and its extent, entitles it to a place amongst fortresses. It stands on an elevated rock, rising out of a plain, and commands the city and surrounding country. It is built of excellent and most massive masonry. The fort is difficult to breach, because, composed of granite, its walls vary in thickness from sixteen to twenty feet.

The fort has extensive and elaborate outworks, of the same solid construction, with front and flanking embrasures for artillery fire, and loop-holes, of which, in some places, there were five tiers for musketry. Guns placed on the high towers of the fort commanded the country all around.

One tower, called the "White Turret," had been raised lately in height by the rebels, and armed with heavy ordnance.

The fortress is surrounded by the city of Jhansi on all sides, except the west and part of the south face.

The steepness of the rock protects the west; the fortified city wall, with bastions, springing from the centre of its south face, running south, and ending in a high mound or mamelon, protects, by a flanking fire, its south face. The mound was fortified by a strong circular bastion for five guns, round part of which was drawn a ditch 12 feet deep and 15 feet broad, of solid masonry. Quantities of men were always at work in the mound.

The city of Jhansi is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference, and is surrounded by a fortified and massive wall, from 6 to 12 feet thick, and varying in height from 18 to 30 feet, with numerous flanking bastions armed as batteries with ordnance, and loop-holes, with a banquettes for infantry.

Outside the walls the city is girt with wood, except part of its east and south fronts; on the former is a picturesque lake and water palace; to the south are the ruined cantonments and residences of the English, temples with their gardens; one, the Jockun Bagh, the scene of the massacre of our lamented countrymen; and two, rocky ridges, the easternmost called "Kafao Tekri," both important positions, facing and threatening the south face of the city wall and fort.

I established seven flying camps of cavalry as an investing force round Jhansi, giving to Major Scudamore half a troop of horse artillery, and later, to Major Gall two 9-pounders. These camps detached to the front outposts and videttes, which watched and prevented all issue from the city, day and night; each camp, on any attempt being made to force its line, was to call on the others for help. I gave directions also that the roads from the city should be obstructed by trenches and abatis.

* Horse Artillery, 6 guns; 325 R. and F. 14th Light Dragoons; 140 Light Cavalry; 476 sabres Hyderabad Cavalry.
† See London Gazette, April 23, 1858.

The attack of Jhansi offered serious difficulties. There were no means of breaching the fort except from the south; but the south was flanked by the fortified city wall and mound just described.

The rocky ridge was excellent for a breaching battery, except that it was too far off, 640 yards, and that the fire from it would have been oblique.

The mound enfiladed two walls of the city, and commanded the whole of the south quarter of it, including the palace.

It was evident that the capture of the mound was the first and most important operation, because its occupation ensured, in all probability, that of the south of the city and of the palace, affording also the means of constructing, by approaches, an advanced breaching battery.

The desideratum, therefore, was to concentrate a heavy fire on the mound and on the south of the city, in order to drive the enemy out of them and facilitate their capture, to breach the wall close to the mound, and to dismantle the enemy's defences which protected the mound, and opposed an attack. This was effected:—

Firstly—By occupying and placing batteries on a rocky knoll, the right attack, which I had found in my reconnoissance, to the south of the lake, opposite the Aorcha gate and south-east wall of the town, which took in reverse the mound, and two walls running from it.

Secondly—On the rocky ridge the left attack.

These batteries could not be completed till the arrival of the 1st Brigade, with its siege-guns, on the 25th ultimo.

In the meantime the right attack opened fire from an 8-inch howitzer and two 8-inch mortars, on the rear of the mound and the south of the city, with the exception of the palace, which I wished to preserve for the use of the troops.

A remarkable feature in the defence was, that the enemy had no works or posts outside the city. Sir Robert Hamilton estimated the number of the garrison at 10,000 bundeelas and valartees, and 1,500 sepoy, of whom 400 were cavalry; and the number of guns in the city and fort at thirty or forty.

The fire of the right attack, on the first day of the opening of the fire, the 23d ultimo, cleared the mound of the workmen and the enemy. The mortars, in consequence of information I had received, shelled and set on fire long rows of hayricks in the south of the city, which created an almost general conflagration in that quarter.

The enemy had been firing actively from the White Turret, the Two Tower Battery in the fort, and the Wheel Tower, Saugor, and Sutehmen, gate batteries, in the town. About mid-day their fire ceased almost completely, but recommenced the next day with increased vigour.

The chief of the rebel artillery was a first-rate artilleryman; he had under him two companies of Golundauze. The manner in which the rebels served their guns, repaired their defences, and reopened fire from batteries and guns repeatedly shut up, was remarkable. From some batteries they returned shot for shot. The women were seen working in the batteries, and carrying ammunition. The Garden Battery was fought under the black flag of the Fakeers.

Everything indicated a general and determined resistance; this was not surprising, as the inhabitants, from the Ranee downwards, were more or less concerned in the murder and plunder of the English. There was hardly a house in Jhansi which did not contain some article of English plunder; and, politically speaking, the rebel confederacy knew well that if Jhansi, the richest Hindoo city, and most important fortress in Central India fell, the cause of the insurgents in this part of India fell also.

To cannonade more effectually the town, two 24 pounder guns were placed in battery between the 8-inch howitzer and the two 8-inch mortars, and opened fire on the 25th ultimo. They produced a good effect, but not to the extent of silencing the town batteries. Unfortunately on this day the 8-inch howitzer was disabled by the breaking of its trunnion.

On the 24th ultimo I caused the rocky ridge, the left attack, to be occupied by a strong picket, under Captain Hare, with two 5½-inch mortars, which played on the mound, and the houses adjacent to it.

On the 25th ultimo the siege-train of the 1st Brigade having arrived, batteries were constructed, and opened fire from the 26th to the 29th ultimo on the rocky ridge, as follows, forming the left attack:—

Two 18-pounders, to dismantle the defences of the fort.

Two 10-inch mortars, to destroy the fort.

Two 8-inch mortars and one 8-inch howitzer, to act on the mound and adjacent wall and city.

One 18-pounder to breach the wall near the bastion of the mound, which was thus exposed to a vertical and horizontal fire on its right face and left rear. The 18-pounders were changed from travelling to garrison carriages.

In order to prevent delay and confusion I gave names to all the enemy's batteries in the town as well as in the fort; they were thirteen in number.

The fire of the two 18-pounders was so efficient that towards sunset the parapets of the White Turret, the Black Tower, and the Tree Tower, which faced our attack, were nearly destroyed.

The two 10-inch mortars created great havoc in the fort, and having pointed out to Lieutenant Pittman, Bombay Horse Artillery, the position of a powder magazine, respecting which I had information, he blew it up the third shot, keeping up a well-directed fire on the fort; for which good service I beg to recommend him to your Excellency.

The breaching gun, so solid was the wall and so hard the masonry, did not produce the result contemplated on the first, or indeed on the second day, but on the 30th the breach was practicable. The enemy retrenched the breach with a double row of palisades filled with earth, on which I ordered every description of fire, including red-hot shot, to be directed upon it, and the result was that a considerable portion of the stockade was destroyed by fire.

Riflemen, to fire at the parapets, and the embrasures and loop-holes, were placed in all the batteries, with sand bag loop-holes, and posts of riflemen were distributed in the temples and gardens on the east and south sides of the city, I occupied also the Jockun Bagh, nearly opposite the mound, with a picket of riflemen. The riflemen caused numerous casualties amongst the rebels in the town, as well as on the parapets.

Two of the enemy's defences which annoyed the left attack the most were the Wheel Tower on the south, and the Garden Battery, on a rock, in rear of the west wall of the city. To silence the former a new battery, called the Kapoo Tckree, or "E." Battery, was established on a ridge to the east of the rocky ridge, with two 5½-inch mortars, which, not proving sufficient, I substituted for them two 8-inch mortars and a 9-pounder; I afterwards added a 24-pounder howitzer to enfilade the wall running eastwards from the mound.

Before the sand-bag battery could be made for the 9-pounder, acting Bombardier Brenna, of Captain Ommanney's Company, Royal Artillery, quite a lad, commanded and pointed the 9-pounder

in the open, and silenced the enemy's gun in battery in the bastion, destroying, besides, its defences.

I praised him for his good service on the ground, and promoted him.

The two 8-inch mortars, and occasionally the two 10-inch mortars of the left attack, answered the Garden Battery, shelling also the Nia Bustia and five wells, where the sepoys had taken up their quarters, on account of the good water.

After the capture of Jhansi we had proof of the havoc caused by the shelling and cannonade in the fort and city. Beside the damage done to the houses and buildings, the rebels acknowledge to have lost from 60 to 70 men a day killed.

Our batteries had, by the 30th, dismantled the defences of the fort and city, or disabled their guns. It is true that the rebels had made, on the white turret, an excellent parapet of large sand-bags, which they kept always wet, and still ran up fresh, in lieu of disabled guns; but their best guns had been disabled, and their best artillerymen killed. Their fire was therefore no longer serious.

However, the obstinate defence of the enemy, the breach, and the extent fired on, had caused a great consumption of ammunition; so much so, that it was evident that there would not be sufficient to multiply breaches in the town wall, or to establish a main breach in the south double wall of the fort.

Under these circumstances, the officer commanding the artillery and engineers called to my notice the necessity of having recourse to escalade, to which I gave my consent, requiring, however, that the breach should form an important and principal point of attack. Both of these officers entertained a mistrust of the breach, thinking that it was mined or not practicable.

Knowing the risk which generally attend escalades, I had recourse to every means in my power for facilitating an entry by the breach. In order to widen it, and destroy still more effectually the entrenchment and stockade which the enemy had constructed in rear of the breach, I kept up a fire day and night on it from the 18-pounder and the 8-inch howitzer, and with the view to prevent the enemy working, and to render the mound too hot for them, I shelled it and the adjoining houses day and night from the mortar batteries in the centre and left attacks. Lieutenant Strutt, Bombay Artillery, made excellent practice, throwing the shells on the spots occupied by the guards of the city walls.

I had made arrangements on the 30th for storming, but the general action on the 1st instant with the so-called army of the Peshwa, which advanced across the Betwa to relieve it, caused the assault to be deferred.

With the view to acquire rapid information respecting the enemy's movements, I established a telegraph on a hill commanding Jhansi and the surrounding country. It was of great use telegraphing the Ranee's flight, the approach of the enemy from the Betwa, &c.

On the 2d instant, Major Boileau reported to me that he had made all the necessary preparations for the escalade, and that a 24-pound howitzer had been placed in battery in front of the Jockun Bagh, for the purpose of enfilading and clearing, during the night, the wall from the mound to the fort, and the Rocket Bastion, which is on it. I issued a Division Order for the assault of the defences of the city wall, of which a copy, with a plan of the attack, was furnished to the officers in command.

I have the honour to enclose copies of reports from Brigadier Stuart, commanding my 1st, and

Brigadier Steuart commanding my 2d brigade, of the operations of their respective columns against Jhansi.

The left attack, ably and gallantly conducted by Brigadier Stuart, succeeded perfectly,—its right column passing, without loss or difficulty, through the breach, which turned out as well as I thought it would; and the left effecting, with some casualties, the escalade of the Rocket Bastion. Colonel Lowth, commanding Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, acted with cool judgment, and I witnessed, with lively pleasure, the devotion and gallantry of his regiment.

The 3d Europeans, under Lieutenant-Colonel Liddell, did their duty, as they always have done; but they could not control adverse circumstances, arising from bad ladders and a mistake in the road; they returned to the assault with alacrity, and fought their way through the town manfully.

I beg leave to support earnestly the recommendations of officers contained in these reports of the Brigadier's, particularly of Captain Darby, wounded; Lieutenant Dartnell, severely wounded in three places, who led the assault of the Rocket Bastion; and Lieutenant Fox, severely wounded. It will be a gratification also to the relatives of Lieutenants Meiklejohn and Dick, of the Bombay Engineers, to know that these two young officers had gained my esteem by the intelligence and coolness which they evinced, as engineer officers, during the siege. I should have recommended both for promotion if they had not died in their country's cause, for conspicuous gallantry in leading the way up two scaling ladders.

The 86th, on their road to the palace from the mound, sustained many casualties, from their left flank being exposed, as they passed through an open space, to a flanking musketry fire from an outwork of the fort, and from houses, and the palace itself to their front. I directed loop-holes for riflemen to be made through houses, which brought a fire to bear on the outwork of the fort, a large house to be occupied close to the palace, and covered communication to be made to the mound.

The skirmishers of the regiment penetrated gallantly into the palace; the few men who still held it made an obstinate resistance, setting fire to trains of gunpowder, from which several of the 86th received fatal injuries.

Having received no reports from the right attack, composed of the 3d Europeans and Hyderabad Contingent, I made my way to them in the south-east quarter of the city. I found them engaged with the enemy, and making their way to the palace. The rebels were firing at them from the houses, which the troops were breaking open and clearing of their defenders. I found Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull, commanding the Artillery here, wounded mortally, I deeply regret to say, by a musket-shot from a house. He had followed me through the breach into the streets, and having received directions from me to bring guns into the city to batter houses in which rebels held out, he had gone round by the right, to the east quarter of the city, to fix the road by which they were to enter. The Archa Gate was the best for guns, but it was so barricaded by masses of stones that it could not be opened for several hours.

In the Despatches I have recorded the excellent service performed by Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull, particularly in the general action of the Betwa, always exposing himself to the fire of the enemy in order to choose the best position for his guns. This devoted officer was as useful to me as Commandant of Artillery as Captain of a troop of Horse Artillery. His premature fall prevented his receiving the reward which was his due. I

can now only earnestly recommend that his numerous family may inherit their father's claims on his country.

The right and left attacks being now concentrated in the palace, I gained possession of a large portion of the city by advancing the 3d Europeans to the north-east, and occupying the Burrah Goug Gate, on which I rested, their right flank forming an oblique line from the gate to the palace, with the 3d Europeans and the 86th in the palace, the two regiments occupying with pickets commanding houses to their front. This line was in prolongation of the second line, leading from the mound under the fort to the palace. This done, it was necessary to clear the large portion of the city, in rear of this oblique line, of the numerous armed rebels who remained in the houses, and who were firing on the troops. This was not effected without bloody, often hand-to-hand combats. One of the most remarkable of them was between detachments of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment and 3d Europeans, and 30 or 40 Valaitee sowars, the body-guard of the Ranees in the palace stables, under the fire of the fort. The sowars, full of opium, defended their stables, firing with matchlocks and pistols from the windows and loop-holes, and cutting with their tulwars, and from behind the doors. When driven in, they retreated behind their horses, still firing, or fighting with their swords in both hands, till they were shot or bayoneted, struggling even when dying on the ground, to strike again. A party of them remained in a room off the stables, which was on fire till they were half burnt, their clothes in flames; they rushed out, hacking at their assailants, and guarding their heads with their shields.

Captain Rose, my Aide-de-camp, saved the life of a man of the 86th, who was down, by bayoneting his assailant.

All the sowars were killed, but not without several casualties on our side. The gallant soldiers captured, in the quarters of the sowars, the Ranees' standards, three standards of the body-guard, three kettle-drums, and horses, and an English union-jack of silk, which Sir Robert Hamilton tells me Lord William Bentinck had given the grandfather of the husband of the Ranees, with the permission to have it carried before him as a reward for his fidelity,—a privilege granted to no other Indian prince. I granted the soldiers their request, to hoist on the place the flag of their country, which they had so bravely won. Captain Sandwith, who was wounded, commanded with spirit the Europeans on this occasion; and Sergeant Brown, of the Commissariat Department, was the first to dash boldly into the stables.

Numerous incidents marked the desperate feeling which animated the defenders. A retainer of the Ranees tried to blow up himself and his wife; failing in the attempt, he endeavoured to cut her to pieces, and then killed himself. Two Valaitees attacked by the videttes, threw a woman who was with them into a well, and then jumped down it themselves.

Whilst engaged in the town I received a report from the officer commanding one of the Hyderabad Cavalry flying camps, that a large body of the enemy, flying from the town, had tried to force his picket; that a few had succeeded, but that the main body, from 350 to 500 strong, had been driven back, and had occupied a high and rocky hill to the west of the fort; that he had surrounded the hill with cavalry till reinforcements were sent. I immediately ordered out from the camps of the two brigades the available troops of all arms against the hill. A report

received from Major Gall shows how satisfactorily these rebels were disposed of. Lieutenant Park was killed whilst gallantly leading on a party of the 24th Bombay Native Infantry along the ridge of the hill. The Ranees' father, Mamoo Saheb, was amongst the rebels; he was wounded on the hill, and captured some days afterwards, and hanged at the Jockun Bagh.

After having cleared the quarter of the town in our possession, of the enemy, I had intended attacking the remainder of it, but deferred doing so till the next day, on Brigadier Stuart's representation that the men were too much exhausted for any further operations that day.

Towards sunset it was telegraphed from the observatory that the enemy were approaching from the east. I had therefore to re-occupy, with all the force I could collect, the field of action of the Betwa; the devoted troops marching to a fresh combat, after thirteen hours' fighting in a burning sun, with as much spirit as if they had not been engaged at all.

The alarm proved to be a false one, troops from Tehree having been mistaken for the enemy.

The next day Brigadier Stuart and myself occupied the rest of the city by a combined movement, assisted by Major Gall, who spiritedly scaled the bastion at the Onou Gate, from his flying camp, and capturing the gun which was there, threw it down the rampart.

The following morning a wounded Mahratta retainer of the Ranees was sent in to me from Captain Abbott's flying camp. He stated that the Ranees, accompanied by 300 Valaitees and 25 sowars, fled that night from the fort; that after leaving it they had been headed back by one of the pickets, where the Ranees and her party separated, she herself taking to the right, with a few sowars, in the direction of her intended flight to Bundere. The Observatory also telegraphed, "enemy escaping to the north-east" I immediately sent off strong detachments of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, 3d Light Cavalry, and Hyderabad Cavalry, to pursue, with guns to support them, as it was said that Tantia Topee had sent a force to meet her. I also sent Brigadier Steuart with cavalry, to watch the fords of the Betwa.

In the meantime, detachments of the 86th and 3d Europeans, took possession of the fortress.

In sight of Bundere, 21 miles from Jhansi, the cavalry came in sight of the Irregular Horse sent to meet the Ranees, which separated, probably with the view to mislead her pursuers as to her real course.

Lieutenant Dowker, Hyderabad Cavalry, was sent by Captain Forbes through the town of Bundere, whilst he, with the 3d Light Cavalry and 14th Light Dragoons, passed it by the left. In the town, Lieutenant Dowker saw traces of the Ranees' hasty flight, and her tent, in which was an unfinished breakfast. On the other side of the town he came up with, and cut up 40 of the enemy, consisting of Rohillas and Bengal Irregular Cavalry. Lieutenant Dowker was gaining fast on the Ranees, who, with four attendants, was seen escaping on a grey horse, when he was dismounted by a severe wound, and obliged to give up the pursuit.

From the time the troops took the palace, the rebels lost heart, and began to leave the town and fort. Nothing could prove more the efficiency of the investment than the number of them cut up by the pickets of the flying camps; the woods, gardens, and roads round the town were strewed with the corpses of fugitive rebels. The Ranees

flight was the signal for a general retreat. Early in the morning I caused the outskirts of the city to be scoured with cavalry and infantry; it will give some idea of the destruction of insurgents which ensued, when a party of the 14th Dragoons alone killed 200 in one patrol. The rebels, who were chiefly Valaites and Pathans, generally sold their lives as dearly as they could, fighting to the last with their usual dexterity and firmness. A band of forty of these desperadoes barricaded themselves in a spacious house, with a court-yard, vaults, &c; before they were aware of its strength it was attacked by a detachment of Hydrabad Infantry, under Captain Hare, with the loss of Captain Sinclair, of whose conduct it is my duty again to make honourable mention. Reinforcements and several pieces of siege artillery were brought up by Major Orr, who commanded the attack against this house, but even when it had been breached and knocked to pieces, the rebels continued to resist in the ruined passages and vaults. They were all as usual destroyed, but not without several casualties on our part. Major Orr expresses his obligations to Captains Woolcombe and Douglas of the Bombay and Bengal Artillery; Lieutenant Lewis, and Ensign Fowler, of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment,—the first very severely wounded,—who led the men; and also Lieutenant Simpson, 23d Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, wounded.

Captain Abbott, Hydrabad Contingent, speaks highly of the gallantry with which Lieutenant Dun, and detachments of the 1st and 4th Hydrabad Contingent, stormed, dismounted a house and garden, held obstinately by fugitives, and he recommends, as I beg to do also, the officers whose names follow, for promotion, and for the Order of Merit, for gallantry in the field.

Recommended for promotion :—

1ST CAVALRY, HYDRABAD CONTINGENT.

Ressaldar, Allaodeen Khan, 3d troop.
Jemadar, Mahomedeen Khan, (wounded.)

TROOPERS.

Kerream Ali Khan, (wounded.)
Tigmalsing (wounded.)
Meer Amzed Ali.
Train Sing.

4TH CAVALRY, HYDRABAD CONTINGENT.

Jemadar, Hunooman Sing, (wounded.)
Duffadar, Himmut Khan.

TROOPERS.

Bugwan Sing.
Khair Mahomed Khan, (wounded.)
Khairoolah Khan.
Takoob Khan.
Syad Shireef (2d Cavalry), doing duty with.

4TH CAVALRY, HYDRABAD CONTINGENT.

Recommended for the Order of Merit :—

1ST CAVALRY, HYDRABAD CONTINGENT.

Ressaldar, Allaodeen Khan, 3d troop.
Jemadar, Mahomedeen Khan, 3d troop, (wounded.)

4TH CAVALRY, HYDRABAD CONTINGENT.

Jemadar, Hunooman Sing, (wounded.)

It was not till Jhansi was taken that its great strength was known.

There was only one part of the fortress, the south curtain, which was considered practicable for breaching; but, when inside, we saw that this was a mistake, there being at some distance, in rear of the curtain, a massive wall, fifteen or twenty feet thick; and immediately in rear of this a deep tank, cut out of the lime rock.

I beg leave to bring to the favourable notice of the Commander-in-Chief the conduct of the troops under my command in the siege, investment, and capture of Jhansi. They had to contend against an enemy more than double their numbers, (behind formidable fortifications,) who defended themselves afterwards, from house to house, in a spacious city, often under the fire of the fort; afterwards in suburbs, and in very difficult ground, outside of the walls. The investing cavalry force were day and night, for seventeen days, on arduous duty, the men not taking their clothes off, the horses saddled and bridled up at night. The nature of the defence, and the strictness of the investment, gave rise to continued and fierce combats, for the rebels, having no hope either for quarter or escape, sought to sell their lives as dearly as they could; but the discipline and gallant spirit of the troops enabled them to overcome difficulties and opposition of every sort, to take the fortified city of Jhansi by storm, subduing the strongest fortress in Central India, and killing 5,000 of its rebel garrison.

According to the first reports which I received, only 3,000 rebels were killed, but those received since the withdrawal of the seven flying camps, make the loss of the enemy amount to above 5,000 killed; native accounts, received by Brigadier Wheeler, at Sangor, make the loss of the rebels to amount to more than 5,000.

I beg to recommend to his Excellency, for gallant and good service in investing the fortress of Jhansi,—Major Scudamore, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, the senior officer in command of the flying camps; Major Gale, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons; Major Forbes, C.B., commanding 3d Bombay Light Cavalry; Captain Abbott, and Lieutenant Dowker, Hydrabad Cavalry.

The Commander-in-Chief will learn with pleasure that the troops under my command treated with great humanity the women and children of Jhansi. Neither the desperate resistance of the rebels, nor the recollections of Jhansi of last year, could make them forget that, in an English soldier's eye, women and children are sacred; so far from hurting, the troops were seen sharing their rations with them. I gave orders also that the destitute women and children of Jhansi should be fed out of the prize grain.

I have the honour to enclose a list of the guns and ordnance stores captured in the city and fort of Jhansi, and of the casualties of the force during the siege. I regret much that our loss should have been so considerable, but it was caused, in a great measure, by the strict investment, which proved so fatal to the enemy, and the loss of my force is, out of all proportion, smaller than that of the enemy. They lost fifty to my one killed, not counting the wounded on our side.

I beg leave to state the obligations I am under to the following officers, for the services which they have rendered to me during the siege, operations and capture of Jhansi :—

Brigadier Stuart, Commanding 1st Brigade
Brigadier Steuart, C.B., Commanding 2d



Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, Commanding Her Majesty's 86th Regiment.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Liddell, Commanding 3d Bombay European Regiment.
 Major Scudamore, Commanding Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.
 Major Orr, Commanding Hyderabad Field Force.
 Major Robertson, Commanding 25th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.
 Captain Lightfoot, Commanding Battery Bombay Artillery.
 Captain Woolcombe, Commanding Battery Bombay Artillery.
 Captain Fenwick, Commanding Company Royal Engineers.
 Captain Hare, Commanding 5th Regiment Hyderabad Infantry.
 Captain Brown, Commanding Company Madras Engineers.
 Lieutenant Goodfellow, Commanding Company Bombay Engineers.
 Lieutenant Lowry, Commanding Battery Royal Artillery.
 Lieutenant Pittman, Commanding Troop Bombay Horse Artillery.

GENERAL STAFF.

Captain Wood, Assistant Adjutant-General.
 Captain Macdonald, Assistant Quartermaster-General.
 Major Boileau, Commanding Engineers.
 Captain Ommalley, Commanding Artillery.
 Lieutenant Haggard, Commanding Ordnance.
 Doctor Arnott, Superintending Surgeon.
 Doctor Vaughan, Staff Surgeon.
 Captain Rose, Aide-de-Camp.
 Lieutenant Lyster, Interpreter.

I have much gratification in bringing to the notice of his Excellency the officers mentioned in the Brigade Despatches:—

FIRST BRIGADE.

Major Stuart, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment.
 Lieutenant Dartnell, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment.
 Lieutenant Fowler, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment.
 Lieutenant Jerome, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment.
 Lieutenant Webber, Royal Engineers.
 Ensign Sewell, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Captain Coley, Major of Brigade.
 Captain Bacon, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Captain Sandwith, 3d Bombay European Regiment.
 Captain Robison, 3d Bombay European Regiment.
 Lieutenant Fox, Madras Engineers.
 Lieutenant Bonus, Bombay Engineers.
 Lieutenant Goodfellow, Bombay Engineers.
 Lieutenant Park, 3d Bombay European Regiment.
 Ensign Newport, 3d Bombay European Regiment.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Captain Todd, Major of Brigade.
 Captain Leckie, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

HUGH ROSE, Major-General,
 Commanding Central India Force.

No. 69.

Brigadier Stuart, Commanding First Brigade, C.I.F.F., to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Central India Field Force.

Sir, Camp, Jhansi, April 13, 1858.

In compliance with Field Force Order, No. 7, of yesterday's date, I have the honour to transmit herewith a return of casualties in the 1st Brigade Central India Field Force during the siege and storm of Jhansi, and with reference to the latter, beg to place on record the part taken in it by the brigade under my command.

2. As directed in Field Force Orders, dated the 2d April, the assaulting column of the 1st Brigade was formed up at day-break of the 3d April, ready to move on the two points of attack which had been indicated, viz.—the breach at the monur and the rocket tower, and the low curtain immediately to the right of it. Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, commanded the former, and Major Stuart, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, the latter attack. On the signal being given, both parties moved steadily to the front, under a smart fire from the enemy. Captain Darby, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, led the stormers up the breach in the most gallant manner, and the enemy were driven before them at all points, while at the same time Major Stuart's attack by escalade at the rocket tower succeeded admirably, though hotly opposed. On gaining the town, Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, with great judgment, moved part of his men to his right, and thus took the enemy in flank and rear, when they were meeting the right attack of the 2d Brigade with great vigour. All the troops of the 1st Brigade then concentrated on the Ranees' palace, which was taken possession of by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth and his men in the most gallant manner. As the Major-General was himself a witness of the greater part of the operations at this and at a subsequent period, I do not enter into further details.

3. I beg, in conclusion, to bring to the notice of the Major-General the excellent and gallant behaviour of both officers and men of the 1st Brigade on this occasion, the energy and judgment displayed by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, proved of the greatest service, and much contributed to the success of our attack. Major Stuart, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, carried out the duties confided to him in the most satisfactory manner, and led the escalading party with the greatest gallantry. He was assisted by Lieutenant Dartnell and Ensigns Sewell and Fowler, of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, who were all wounded, the first two officers severely; also by Lieutenant Webber, Royal Engineers, commanding the ladder party of the Royal Sappers, who most ably performed their duty. On this occasion Lieutenant Dartnell greatly distinguished himself, as also Serjeant Alleyn Wolfe and Private Roger Matthews, both Her Majesty's 86th Regiment; the conduct of Lieutenant Jerome and Private Burns, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, has also been brought to my notice: Under a murderous fire, they carried off Ensign Sewell, who had fallen severely wounded, and who would otherwise have been cut up. I lament to say that Assistant-Surgeon Stack, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, was killed near the palace, whilst most nobly and courageously attending to the wounded under a hot fire. I beg also to record an act of daring on the part of Havildar Shaik Dawood, Light Company, 25th Regiment Native Infantry,

brought to my notice by Captain Little, commanding that regiment. After an entrance had been effected into the city, a number of rebels were found to have taken refuge in the recesses of a large well, the only approach to which was by narrow and steep stairs, having a sharp turning, at which one resolute man could have kept off any number; whilst measures were being arranged for seizing these rebels, Havildar Shaik Dawood volunteered to capture them; so, fixing his bayonet, he boldly descended the well, and being followed by others, brought up thirteen of the enemy.

I have, &c.,

C. S. STUART, Brigadier,
Commanding 1st Brigade, C.I.F.F.

No. 70.

Brigadier C. Steuart, C.B., Commanding 2d
Brigade, C.I.F.F., to the Assistant Adjutant-
General, Central India Field Force.

SIR, Camp, Jhansi, April 29, 1858.

In obedience to orders received through you, the brigade under my command moved in two columns on the morning of the 3d of April, to the assault of the town of Jhansi.

The left column led by Captain Robison, 3d Bombay European Regiment, the right by Lieutenant-Colonel Liddell, advanced with great steadiness through a very heavy fire of musketry and wall pieces towards the ladders, on reaching which they were assailed with rockets, earthen pots filled with powder, and in fact every sort of missile.

On arriving at the temple where the reserve of which I was in command was to take up its position, Major Boileau, Madras Engineers, came to me, and reported that the ladders were without protection, and requested me to give him some Europeans to protect them. I therefore gave him the hundred men of the 3d Bombay European Regiment that were with the reserve.

Lieutenants Meiklejohn and Dick, of the Bombay Engineers, led the way up the ladders of the right column, both of whom were unfortunately killed. Lieutenant Bonus, Bombay Engineers, and Lieutenant Fox, Madras Sappers, led up the ladders of the left column, both of whom were wounded—the latter severely.

The ladders were found in some instances too short, in others too weak, breaking under the men, who were withdrawn from the heavy fire to which they were thus unnecessarily exposed, and the movement was made with great precision and coolness.

Shortly after this, Captain Robison, 3d Bombay European Regiment, was informed by Captain Baily, Executive Engineer, that some of the 86th Regiment had entered by the breach to his left, and he doubled some of his party round to that point, at which he effected an entry and cleared the ramparts, so as to enable the remainder to mount the ladders unopposed. Lieutenant-Colonel Liddell, on finding his ladders of no use, ordered Lieutenant Goodfellow, of the Bombay Engineers, to try a bag of powder at a postern, but from being built up inside, no entry could be effected; however, by this time, Captain Robison had made good his lodgment, and was followed by the right column, when all proceeded towards the palace, which, as the Major-General is aware, was taken after a desperate resistance.

Both columns behaved with great coolness and gallantry, and I trust I may be pardoned for bringing their leaders to the notice of the Major-General, as also Captain Sandwith and Lieutenant Park, 3d Bombay European Regiment, Lieutenant Goodfellow, Bombay Engineers, and also Privates Fen and Whirlpool, 3d Bombay European Regiment, of whom Lieutenant-Colonel Liddell speaks in the highest terms. Captain Robison's conduct, on doubling round with some of his men to the breach, speaks for itself, but he has brought to my notice Corporal Hard, Privates Roger and Archibald, all of the Grenadier Company, and Private Drummond, No. 1, and Private Doran, No. 3 Company of the 3d Bombay European Regiment, all of whom fought most gallantly at the head of the ladders, till they gave way. Ensign Newport and Private Gillman, of No. 1 Company, 3d Bombay European Regiment, assisted by Corporal Hard of the Grenadiers, carried off the body of Lieutenant Fox, of the Madras Sappers and Miners, through the hottest of the fire, after Captain Robison had ordered the troops to retire. Lieutenant Bonus, Bombay Engineers, has also been especially brought to my notice for the gallant manner in which he led up and maintained his position on the ladders, until disabled and knocked over by the blow of a stone.

Captain Tod, Brigade-Major, and Captain Leckie, Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the 2d Brigade, on this, as on every previous opportunity, have afforded me every assistance; and it is only to the circumstance of all former operations in which they have been engaged being conducted so entirely under the Major-General, as to render any special report from me unnecessary, that I have failed in earlier bringing my sense of their worth to his notice, a circumstance which I feel sure will not act to their detriment.

I have, &c.,

C. STEUART, Brigadier,
Commanding 2d Brigade,
Central India Field Force.

RETURN of Casualties of the Central India Field Force and Hyderabad Contingent Field Force, during the Siege and Storm of Jhansi, exclusive of those Killed and Wounded on the 1st of April at the Action of the Betwa.

Camp, Jhansi, April 16, 1858.

Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
1ST BRIGADE.			
½ Artillery	Lieutenant	G. Simpson	Severely wounded
ditto	Gunner	J. Pontor	do
21st Co. Royal Engineers	Ast.-Surgeon	John Cruickshank	do
ditto	Corporal	N. Johns	Slightly wounded
ditto	Sapper	Hempell Ramsay	Severely wounded
ditto	do	George Moore	Slightly wounded
ditto	do	James Smith	Severely wounded
ditto	do	R. Machay	do
H.M.'s 86th Regiment	Captain	Charles Darby	do
ditto	Lieutenant	J. G. Dartnell	do
ditto	do	W. R. M. Holroyd	do
ditto	Ensign	S. W. Sewell	do
ditto	Surgeon	Thomas Stack	Killed
ditto	Serjeant	Thomas Pickaring	Severely wounded
ditto	do	Dennis Connors	do
ditto	Corporal	Francis Geeares	do
ditto	do	James Murphy	Dangerously wounded
ditto	Private	C. Sullivan	Mortally wounded ; since dead
ditto	do	John Mackanee	Killed
ditto	do	James Leeson	do
ditto	do	William White	do
ditto	do	John Mara	do
ditto	do	Thomas Doran	do
ditto	do	M. Feeney	do
ditto	do	James Nolin	Dangerously burnt. Died April 9
ditto	do	James Murphy	Severely wounded
ditto	do	W. Wheelaham	do
ditto	do	James MacGunner	do
ditto	do	Henry Keenan	Severely burnt
ditto	do	Edward Hogan	Severely wounded
ditto	do	John Turner	Severely wounded. Died April 8
ditto	do	W. Davis	Severely burnt
ditto	do	John Burgin	Severely wounded
ditto	do	John Lyons	do
ditto	do	Stephens Brady	do
ditto	do	Peter Murphy	Dangerously wounded
ditto	do	Richard Ward	Dangerously burnt. Died April 9
ditto	do	William Gould	Slightly wounded
ditto	do	Peter Naven	do
ditto	do	William Kirwin	Severely wounded
ditto	do	John Brennen	do
ditto	do	George Seethen	do
ditto	do	John Ryan	do
ditto	do	Thomas Cannell	do
ditto	do	George Frash	Slightly wounded
ditto	do	R. Oram	Severely wounded
ditto	do	G. Swamy	do
ditto	do	P. Roach	do
ditto	do	H. M'Mullen	do
ditto	do	Peter Conray	Dangerously wounded
ditto	do	W. Youart	Severely wounded
ditto	do	A. O'Neill	do
ditto	do	T. O'Connor	do
ditto	do	R. Reggs	Slightly wounded
ditto	do	Abraham Kear	Dangerously burnt. Died April 7
ditto	do	Henry Webb	Dangerously burnt
ditto	do	T. Prendergast	Slightly wounded
ditto	do	P. Cawfield	Severely wounded
ditto	do	J. Moriarty	do
ditto	do	J. Wabdren	Slightly wounded
ditto	do	R. Batty	Severely wounded
ditto	do	James Pearson	Slightly wounded
ditto	do	T. Mullvibill	do
ditto	do	John MacEvoy	Severely wounded

Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
H. M.'s 86th Regiment	Private	John Hannon	Severely wounded
ditto	do	John Byrne	do
ditto	do	T. Murphy	Severely burnt
ditto	Lieutenant	R. F. Lewis	Dangerously wounded
ditto	Ensign	George Fowler	Slightly wounded
ditto	Private	P. Conway	Severely wounded
ditto	do	D. Greaity	do
ditto	do	E. Nevin	Dangerously wounded
ditto	do	M. Maran	Mortally wounded. Died April 7
ditto	do	Hugh Owens	Severely wounded
ditto	do	Roger Matthews	do
ditto	do	Name not known	Blown up by gunpowder
25th Regt. Bombay N.I.	Lieutenant	P. P. P. Fenwick	Slightly wounded
ditto	Private	Bunnoo Patkur	Contusion, slightly
ditto	do	Gaarbuccus Chowbay	do
ditto	Subadar	Kesson Sing	Slightly wounded
ditto	Jemadar	Rayhoojee Powar	do
ditto	Naique	Pandoo Manjia	Killed
ditto	do	Mungul Pursaud	Severely wounded
ditto	Lance Naique	Durgom Sing	Mortally wounded
ditto	Private	Seetul Coonby	Killed
ditto	do	Ugbur Sing	do
ditto	do	Pursaud Moorie	do
ditto	do	Ittoo Sowrah	Severely wounded
ditto	do	Bappoo Mohitta	Dangerously wounded
ditto	do	Pundoo Indour	Severely wounded
ditto	do	Baboo Bagwa	Slightly wounded
ditto	do	Rambuccus	Severely burnt
ditto	do	Poorun Moochee	Severely wounded
ditto	do	Kunnie Moorie	Dangerously wounded
ditto	do	Ramdeen Sadh	Slightly wounded
ditto	do	Ajodia Pursaud	Dangerously wounded
ditto	do	Buldeen Doobay	Severely wounded
ditto	do	Atnarum	Slightly wounded
ditto	do	Chitto Gudvia	Severely wounded
ditto	do	Juggernuth Panday	Slightly wounded
ditto	do	Dhum Sing	do
ditto	do	Luxumon Ghog	Dangerously wounded
ditto	do	Essoo Jngdalay	do
ditto	do	Main Sookh	Slightly wounded
ditto	do	Buktawur Khan	Killed
ditto	do	Moora Catchee	Slightly wounded
2D BRIGADE.			
1st Troop Horse Artillery	Lt.-Colonel	Sydney Turnbull	Dangerously wounded. Died 4th April
H. M.'s 14th Lt. Dragoons	Serjeant	F. Cooper	Severely wounded
ditto	Corporal	E. Smith	Slightly wounded
ditto	Private	John Hoey	do
B. Company Madras Sappers and Miners.	Lieutenant	F. R. Fox	Very dangerously wounded
ditto	Jemadar	Alli Khan	Slightly wounded
ditto	Naique	Coopoo Mootoo	do
ditto	Private	Chemnon	do
ditto	do	Poonun	do
ditto	do	Maine Khan	Killed
ditto	do	Narradoo	do
ditto	do	Armoogum	Dangerously wounded. Died 10th April
ditto	do	Lutchmania	Slightly wounded
ditto	do	Appu Swammy	Severely wounded
ditto	do	Venket Swammy	do
ditto	do	Mahomed Cassen	Survived about five hours
ditto	do	Veern Swammy	Severely wounded
Bombay Saps. and Miners	1st Lieutenant	W. G. Dick	Killed in action
ditto	Private	Sew Gookam	do
ditto	2d Lieutenant	J. Bonus	Slightly wounded
ditto	Naique	Rumdeen Ahier	Severely wounded
ditto	Private	Dyuram Powa	do
ditto	do	Bhomoroo Lingoo	Slightly wounded
ditto	do	Sudnee	do

Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
Bombay Saps. and Miners ...	Private	Oomajee	Right arm taken off by round shot
ditto	Corporal	Alexander Anderson ...	Killed in action
ditto	Private	James McLacen	do
ditto	do	W. Burnham	do
ditto	do	James Grady	do
ditto	do	Patrick McKenna	do
ditto	do	Myles Bryan	do
ditto	do	Patrick Maye	do
3d Bombay European Regt.	Captain	Sandwith	Slightly wounded
ditto	Assist.-Surg.	Miller	Severely wounded
ditto	Colour-Serjt.	Robert Steavens	Slightly wounded
ditto	Serjeant	John Walsh.....	do
ditto	Corporal	J. Groves.....	do
ditto	do	J. Stuart	do
ditto	do	R. Hard	do
ditto	do	J. Geddard	Severely wounded
ditto	Private	W. Wheeler	Gun-shot wound, survived 2 hours
ditto	do	Charles Gatton.....	Dangerously wounded. Died 8th April
ditto	do	W. Hutchinson	Dangerously wounded
ditto	do	W. Tollen	Slightly wounded
ditto	do	P. Connolly.....	Severely wounded
ditto	do	G. Allen	do
ditto	do	W. Falzey	do
ditto	do	W. Burden	Slightly wounded
ditto	do	N. Cowill.....	do
ditto	do	John Shean	Severely wounded
ditto	do	P. Farrell.....	do
ditto	do	Charles Smith	Slightly wounded
ditto	do	John Haley	do
ditto	do	James Bufter	Severely wounded
ditto	do	W. Mould	do
ditto	do	Patrick O'Halaran	Slightly wounded
ditto	do	John Smith	Severely wounded
ditto	do	Robert Kenelly	do
ditto	do	J. Hulston	do
ditto	do	P. Williams.....	do
ditto	do	D. Wilkinson	do
ditto	do	T. Deegow	do
ditto	do	Michael Fitzgerald	do
ditto	do	P. McDermot	Slightly wounded
ditto	do	G. Baker.....	Severely wounded. Died April 9
ditto	do	W. Cap	Dangerously wounded. Died Apr. 5
ditto	do	T. Squirrel	Severely burnt, since dead
ditto	do	Samuel Tyle.....	Severely wounded
ditto	do	Michael McBride	do
ditto	do	J. Harrison	Survived 18 hours
ditto	do	Thomas Smith.....	Severely wounded
ditto	do	G. Mitchell	do
ditto	do	P. Henn	do
ditto	do	J. Sinclair	Slightly wounded
ditto	do	Rodger Archibald	do
ditto	do	W. Brigham	do
ditto	do	P. Doran.....	do
ditto	do	G. Booth	Severely wounded
ditto	do	John Claran.....	do
24th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry	Lieutenant	A. A. Park.....	Killed in action
ditto	Havildar	Seetal Pursad	do
ditto	Private	Luxumon Jumal Khan	do
ditto	do	Rheewa Runchuraker...	do
ditto	Subadar	Damajee Alrajee.....	Severely wounded
ditto	Havildar	Ram Deen	do
ditto	Private	Tookmunder Sookul ...	Died of his wounds
ditto	do	Ramjee Subdey	Severely wounded
ditto	do	Tookaram	do
ditto	do	Soobanee Ragnoo	do
ditto	do	Ramjee Yadow	do
ditto	do	Kissun Sing.....	Killed, April 5
ditto	do	Sochun Bahalia	Slightly wounded
ditto	do	Mohun Sing.....	do
ditto	do	Bulder Misser.....	do

Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
HYDRABAD CONTINGENT FIELD FORCE.			
1st Cavalry	Trooper	Burda Sing	Slightly wounded
ditto	do	Toolja Ram.....	do
ditto	do	Missoor Milla Khan ..	do
ditto	Captain Com- manding	H. D. Abbott	Contusion from musket ball
ditto	Jemadar	Mahomed Deen Khan	Severely wounded
ditto	Duffadar	Lall Khan	Slightly wounded
ditto	Lieutenant	H. C. Dowker.....	Severely wounded
ditto	Trooper	Kumerali Khan	Slightly wounded
ditto	do	Jymal Sing	Severely wounded
ditto	do	Meaeh Khan	do
ditto	do	Meer Hussun Ali	Killed
4th Cavalry	Captain Com- manding	W. Murray	Contusion from musket ball
ditto	Jemadar	Unooman Sing	Dangerously wounded
ditto	Duffadar	Runjeet Khan	Killed
ditto	Trooper	Umnee Sing	do
ditto	do	Meer Hyder	do
ditto	do	Khyree Mahomed Khan	Severely wounded
ditto	Trumpet Major	Meerza Soorab Bey ..	do
ditto	Trooper	Ahmed Khan	Slightly wounded
ditto	do	Meer Akbur Ali.....	Severely wounded
ditto	do	Sheik Wuzzeer Ali	do
ditto	Jemadar	Syud Noor Ali	Dangerously wounded
1st Company Artillery	Golundanz	Prithee Pal Sing.....	Severely wounded
2d Company Artillery	Subadar	Dookul Khan	Killed
ditto	Havildar	Ramdual	do
ditto	Golundanz	Kissun	Severely wounded
Left wing 3d Infantry	Sepoy	Bucktavor	Killed
ditto	do	Ram Deen	Severely wounded
ditto	do	Sheik Chand	do
ditto	do	Mahomed Rumzan	do
ditto	do	Beechary.....	Slightly wounded
ditto	do	Burdah.....	Severely wounded
ditto	do	Hummoman.....	Slightly wounded
ditto	do	Rampursad	Killed
ditto	do	Naghojee.....	Dangerously wounded. Died 6th April
ditto	Captain	John Sinclair	Dangerously wounded. Died soon after admission
ditto	Naique	Lutchman	Severely wounded. Died soon after
ditto	Sepoy	Jakoo Sing	do
ditto	do	Sheik Baboo	do
5th Infantry	Jemadar	Gunga Sing.....	Severely wounded
ditto	Lance Naique	Balloo Pursad	Dangerously wounded
ditto	Sepoy	Chandica	Severely wounded
ditto	Sepoy	Mohun.....	Severely wounded
ditto	do	Ramdial	Slightly do
ditto	Lance Naique	Chaty Qoul	do do
ditto	Serj.-Major	Dixon	Severely do
ditto	Sepoy	Khaim Khan	Killed
ditto	do	Hunmuth Khan	Severely wounded
ditto	Soobadar	Hoossein Bux	Dangerously do
ditto	Havildar	Ram Deen	Slightly do
ditto	Sepoy	Heera Lall	Severely do
ditto	do	Bisson	Dangerously do
ditto	do	Gummaee.....	Slightly do

ABSTRACT.

Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Remarks.
1ST BRIGADE.			
4 Artillery .....	...	2	
21st Company Royal Engineers.....	...	6	
Her Majesty's 86th Regiment	8	60	6 since dead
25th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry	5	25	1 since dead
Total	13	93	
2D BRIGADE.			
1st Troop, Horse Artillery.....	...	1	since dead
Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons .....	...	3	
B Company, Madras Sappers and Miners.....	2	11	2 since dead
Detachment Bombay Sappers and Miners.....	2	6	1 since dead
3d Bombay European Regiment	7	47	5 do
24th Regiment Native Infantry.....	5	10	1 do
Total	16	78	
Hydrabad Contingent Field Force *	9	44	5 since dead
Grand Total.....	38	215.	

3d Light Cavalry, 1 horse killed, 3 horses wounded.

* 16 horses killed, dead, and missing,

H. H. A. WOOD, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant-General, C.I.F.F

No. 72.

RETURN of Ordnance captured in the Town of Jhansi on the 3d of April 1858, by the Force under command of Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B.*

Camp, Jhansi, April 8, 1858.

N.ature of Ordnance.	Calibre.	Length.		Remarks.
		Ft.	In.	
Brass gun.....	10-pounder	3	4	Native manufacture
do	7-pounder	3	11	do
do	6-pounder	3	0	do
do	6-pounder	4	3	do
do	3-pounder	2	10	do
do	3-pounder	3	1½	do
do	2-pounder	3	6	do
Brass howitzer.....	3-pounder	0	6	do
Iron gun	12-pounder	9	1	European manufacture
do	9-pounder	1	6	Native manufacture
do	9-pounder	8	9	European manufacture
do	4-pounder	5	5	Native manufacture
do	3-pounder	3	6	do
do	3-pounder	7	4	do
do	3-pounder	4	1	do
do	2-pounder	5	4½	do
do	1-pounder	2	0	do
do	1-pounder	0	10	do
Brass gun.....	½-pounder	1	3	do
do	½-pounder	1	4	do
do	½-pounder	1	3	do
Iron gun	½-pounder	1	0	do
do	½-pounder	1	7	do
do	½-pounder	1	1	do
do	½-pounder	1	9½	do
do	½-pounder	1	10½	do

T. T. HAGGARD, Lieutenant,
Commissary of Ordnance, Central India Field Force.

No. 73.

RETURN of Ordnance captured in the Fort of Jhansi, by the Force under Command of Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., on the 5th of April 1858.

Camp, Jhansi, April 9, 1858.

Nature of Ordnance.	Calibre.	Length.		Weight.			Remarks.
		Ft.	In.	Cwt.	qrs.	lb.	
Iron gun	68-pounder	16	0	42	0	0	Native manufacture
do	9-pounder	7	10	12	0	0	do
do	6-pounder	8	0	10	0	0	do
do	6-pounder	6	6	8	0	0	do
do	4-pounder	6	10	5	0	0	do
do	2½-pounder	4	6	5	0	0	do
do	1-pounder	3	0	2	2	0	do
do	½-pounder	2	8	3	0	0	do
Brass gun.....	5-pounder	6	0	10	0	0	do

T. T. HAGGARD, Lieutenant,
Commissary of Ordnance, Central India Field Force.

No. 74.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, May 1, 1858.

No. 121 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to publish, for general information, the following correspondence relative to the defence of the bridge and Bithoor road at Cawnpore, by Brigadier Carthew, on the 28th of November 1857.

No. 75.

Brigadier M. Carthew, Commanding Madras Troops in Bengal, to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Cawnpore Division.

Cawnpore, December 1, 1857.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of this day's date, I have the honour to submit, for the information of Major-General Windham, commanding the Cawnpore Division, the following report on my defence of the bridge and Bithoor road on the 28th ultimo.

At daylight, on the 28th of November, I proceeded, according to instructions, with Her Majesty's 34th Regiment, two companies of Her Majesty's 82d Regiment, and four guns of Madras Native Artillery, to take up a position at the Racket Court, two companies of Her Majesty's 64th Regiment having been placed in the Baptist Chapel to keep up communication with me. When within a few hundred yards of the Racket Court, I received instructions, through the late Captain McCrea, that General Windham preferred the position of the previous evening being taken up on the bridge, and the Bithoor road defended. I consequently retired, leaving a company of Her Majesty's 34th Regiment to occupy the front line of broken down Native Infantry huts, and another company in their support in a brick building, about 100 yards to their rear. I then detached a company of Her Majesty's 34th to the opposite side of the road across the plain, in a line with the above support, to occupy a vacant house, to man the garden walls, and the upstairs verandah. These companies formed a strong position, and quite commanded the whole road towards the bridge. I halted at the bridge with the remainder of the 34th, and four guns, and barricaded the road, and placed two guns on the bridge. I then sent two companies of the 34th, under Lieutenant-Colonel

Simpson, to occupy the position he held the previous evening, to prevent the egress of the enemy from the town towards the entrenchment, as also to defend the road from Allahabad. This picquet I subsequently strengthened with two of my guns which could not be worked on the bridge.

A brisk fire was kept up by the enemy from their position amongst the native lines, on the advanced skirmishers and picquet, and upon the bridge by their guns (18-pounders), throughout the whole day. About mid-day Captain McCrea conveyed instructions to me to proceed to the front to attack the enemy's infantry and guns,—that he was to convey the same instructions to Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, and both parties to advance at the same time.

Captain McCrea took with him to strengthen the 64th, 40 men of a company of Her Majesty's 82d, which I had placed as a picquet at the old Commissariat compound, for the protection of the road leading from that direction to the entrenchment. I advanced with my two guns and a company of the 34th from the bridge, taking, as I advanced, the company stationed to my right in the upstairs house, and the company occupying the broken huts (with its support) on my left. On advancing and clearing the front line of huts, I was desirous, and endeavoured to push the whole of my party across the plain in front, to charge the enemy's guns; but, as their infantry still occupied the broken ground of other huts, and my force without support, it could not be done. The enemy's guns were driven far to the rear by the fire of my two guns, after which my skirmishers, support, and right picquet, took up their original positions, and I returned with the guns to the bridge. Shortly after this the enemy's infantry were seen to be skirting along the edge of the town, with the evident intention of turning our flank, and of pouring a fire upon us from the houses on our left. Both picquet and skirmishers applied for reinforcements, which I could not afford, but desired them to hold their positions as long as possible, and then fall back to the head of the bridge, which they did about 5 o'clock.

The enemy were now increasing in large numbers on our left, occupying houses, garden walls, and the church. A company was sent through the gardens to dislodge the enemy and drive them from the church, but the enemy were strong enough to maintain, or rather to return to, their position, then concentrated all my force on both flanks of the bridge, and with the guns kept up a



fire. The enemy now brought up a gun into the churchyard, which enfiladed the bridge at a distance not exceeding 150 yards, my own guns not being able to bear on their position.

The enemy were still increasing and working round to my rear by my left flank. I retired the guns about 100 yards, so as to command the bridge and the road leading from the town. Officers and men were at this time falling fast around me, I applied for a reinforcement, but by the time they arrived, night had set in, and I now considered it prudent to retire with the remainder of my force into the entrenchment, which was done with perfect regularity, the reinforcement of Rifles protecting the rear.

Although for some time earnestly advised to retire I refrained from doing so, until I felt convinced that, from the increasing numbers of the enemy, the fatigue of the men after three days' hard fighting, and my own troops firing in the dark into each other, the position was no longer tenable, and that consequently it became my painful duty to retire.

I beg to forward a return of the killed and wounded during the day.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Force, under Brigadier Carthew, employed in defending the Bridge on the Bithoor road, 28th November 1857.

Staff	2 Captains wounded.
Madras Artillery C Company, 5th Battalion, Golundauze	} 1 havildar, 8 privates and 1 havildar gun Lascar, wounded.
Her Majesty's 34th Regiment	
Grenadier Company Her Majesty's 82d Regiment ...	} 2 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 5 rank and file, wounded.

Abstract.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Havildars.	Rank and File.	Havildar Gun Lascars.	Horses.
Killed	3	2	0	10	0	1
Wounded	10	1	1	63	1	0
Missing	0	0	0	1	0	0

N.B.—Killed and Wounded of light company, Her Majesty's 82d Regiment not included, that company having been taken on by Captain McCrea, and engaged in the right attack with Her Majesty's 64th Regiment.

I have, &c.,
M. CARTHEW, Brigadier,
 Commanding Madras Troops.

No. 76.

Memorandum by the Chief of the Staff upon Brigadier Carthew's retreat from his post on the 28th November 1857.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Cawnpore,
 December 9, 1857.

THE Commander-in-Chief has had under consideration Brigadier Carthew's Despatch, dated Cawnpore, 3d December 1857, addressed to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Cawnpore Division.

Although His Excellency fully admits the arduous nature of the service on which Brigadier Carthew had been engaged during the 28th November, he cannot record his approval of that officer's retreat on the evening of that day.

Under the instructions of Major-General Windham, his commanding officer, Brigadier Carthew had been placed in position. No discretion of retiring was allowed to him. When he was pressed hard, he sent for reinforcements, which, as the Commander-in-Chief happened to be present when the request arrived, His Excellency is aware were immediately conducted to his relief by Major-General Windham in person.

It would appear from Brigadier Carthew's letter of explanation, that he did not wait to see the effect of the reinforcements which had been brought to him; but to the great astonishment of Major-General Windham and His Excellency, retired almost immediately after.

With respect to these occurrences His Excellency feels it necessary to make two remarks:—

In the first place, no subordinate officer, when possessing easy means of communication with his immediate superior, is permitted, according to the principles and usages of war, to give up a post which has been entrusted to his charge, without a previous request for orders, after representation might have been made that the post had become no longer tenable.

It might have occurred to Brigadier Carthew that when Major-General Windham proceeded to reinforce the post according to his first request, instead of ordering the garrison to retire, it was the opinion of the Major-General that to hold it was an absolute necessity.

His Excellency refrains from remarking on the very serious consequences which ensued on the abandonment of the post in question.

The night, which had arrived, was more favourable to the Brigadier for the purpose of strengthening his position than it was to an enemy advancing on him in the dark; at all events there were many hours during which a decision could have been taken by the highest authority in the entrenchment whether the post should be abandoned or not, without much other inconvenience than the mere fatigue of the garrison.

The Commander-in-Chief must make one more remark.

Brigadier Carthew, in the last paragraph of his letter, talks about his men firing into one another in the dark. His Excellency does not see how this could occur if the men were properly posted, and the officers in command of them duly instructed as to their respective positions.

No. 77.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Head-Quarters Camp, Cawnpore,
December 22, 1857.

SIR, No. 34 A.

WITH reference to my Despatch of the 10th instant, No. 20 A, and its enclosures, relative to Brigadier M. Carthew's defence of the bridge and Bithoor road at Cawnpore, on the 28th ultimo, I have now the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, copies of letters, as per margin,* marked A, B, and C.

2. When the Memorandum, dated 9th instant, was written, copy of which was transmitted in my letter, No. 20 A, and in which the conduct of Brigadier Carthew was commented on by His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief was under the strongest impression that Brigadier Carthew had retired from his post on the 28th November without orders, and that no discretionary power had been given to him.

Sir Colin Campbell conceived it to be an imperative duty to mark what he considered to be a violation of one of the first principles of war.

3. It appears now, however, that His Excellency's impression was erroneous, and it is a matter of the sincerest regret to him, that his having acted under such erroneous impression should have been detrimental to Brigadier Carthew, and give pain to that meritorious officer.

4. The Commander-in-Chief directs me to request that you will solicit the permission of his Lordship in Council, that his Memorandum of the 9th instant may be considered null and void, and if it should have been sent forward to the Government of Madras, he begs that this further correspondence may be despatched to the destination, in justice to Brigadier Carthew.

I have, &c.,

H. W. NORMAN, Major,
Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 78,—A.

Brigadier M. Carthew, commanding Madras Troops,
to Major-General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff.

SIR, Cawnpore, December 15, 1857.

WITH reference to your communication to me of the 9th December, conveying the remarks of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, regarding my retreat from the position I had been directed to defend by Major-General Windham, commanding the force, on the evening of the 28th November, I beg I may be permitted most respectfully to state that I was under the full impression that I had due authority from the Major-General to retire when the post became no longer tenable.

I received a verbal message during that day, either from the late Captain McCrea or Lieutenant Budgeon, (cannot recollect which,) that when I could hold out no longer I was to retire to the entrenchment where Her Majesty's 64th Regiment was located.

* A—From Brigadier M. Carthew to the Chief of the Staff, dated 15th December 1857.

B—From the Chief of the Staff to Major-General C. Windham, C.B., dated 19th December 1857.

C—From Major-General C. Windham, C.B., to the Chief of the Staff, dated 19th December 1857.

I cannot call to mind receiving any express instructions to that effect from Major-General Windham himself, but I am under the impression that the Major-General, on the previous evening, made some such remark as, "Well, gentlemen, when we can hold out no longer we must retire to the entrenchment."

Under that impression I acted during the day, and made my retrograde movement into the entrenchment in the evening, and I trust his Excellency will be able, on this explanation, to exonerate me from blame and censure in that particular respect.

I have, &c.,

M. CARTEW, Brigadier,
Commanding Madras Troops.

No. 79,—B.

Major-General W. R. Mansfield, Chief of the Staff,
to Major-General Windham, C.B., commanding
5th Brigade.

Head-Quarters, Camp, near Cawnpore,
December 19, 1857.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your remarks, a letter received from Brigadier Carthew, in answer to a memorandum written by order of the Commander-in-Chief, and forwarded through you by the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, conveying his Excellency's opinions on the retreat of that officer from the post entrusted to his charge, on the 28th November 1857, without, as his Excellency conceived, any discretion having been left to him for such a movement on his part.

His Excellency would be much obliged to you to communicate to me, for his information, your opinion as to whether Brigadier Carthew had reason to imagine that a discretionary power was left to him in the exercise of his command of the post in question, which could be interpreted in the sense implied in the enclosed letter.

His Excellency's impressions on this subject were founded on the fact of the general surprise displayed by yourself and others at the abandonment of the post in question, after you had proceeded with the reinforcements demanded some short time before, almost immediately after his Excellency's arrival in the entrenchment.

I have, &c.,

W. R. MANSFIELD, Major-General,
Chief of the Staff.

No. 80,—C.

Major-General C. A. Windham, C.B., to Major-General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff.

SIR,

Cawnpore, December 19, 1857.

IN answer to your communication of to-day, I have the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency, that I think Brigadier Carthew has made a fair representation of my views.

On the night of the 27th, at a general meeting of the superior officers, I thought it my duty to hold as much of the town as I could, as we might expect a large number of women and children, sick and wounded, to arrive shortly, and that it would be cruel to shut them all up in the fort, even if it were possible.

Therefore I was resolved that every one should hold on as long as possible, and if obliged to fall back, they could but come to the fort at last.

In the plan of defence, we abandoned the centre of the city, thinking it too cramped and narrow in its streets for the enemy to enter with his big guns.

When I took down the detachment of Rifles to Brigadier Carthew's assistance, I observed it was a sharp fight, and immediately went and ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Watson and two companies of the 82d to go to him, and saw him on the road there.

I was in hopes this force would have prevented the necessity of his retiring, which was the cause of my being surprised at it.

I have, &c.,
C. A. WINDHAM, Major-General.

— — —
No. 81.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, May 5, 1858.

No. 124 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following Despatch from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 285 A, dated 1st May 1858, forwarding copy of one from Brigadier-General J. Jones, C.B., Commanding Roorkee Field Force, detailing the operations of the force under his command against rebels, from the 13th to the 19th April 1858.

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No. 82.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Shahjehanpore,
May 1, 1858.

SIR, No. 285 A.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, copy of a Despatch dated 20th ultimo, from Brigadier-General J. Jones, C.B., commanding Roorkee Field Force, detailing the successful operations of the Force under his command from the 13th to the 19th idem.

I have, &c.,
H. W. NORMAN, Major,
Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

— — —
No. 83.

Brigadier-General J. Jones, C.B., Commanding Roorkee Field Force, to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp, Nujeebabad,
April 20, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward a detailed statement of my operations, of which his Excellency has been informed by telegram.

On the 13th instant I arrived at Roorkee, and assumed command of the field force. On that evening I despatched a party, as per margin,* under Major Churchill, 60th Rifles, to Kunkhul, for the protection of the bridge which the engineers were there throwing over the Ganges. The

* Artillery, 2 guns, Cavalry, 1 squadron. Infantry—60th Rifles, 2 companies; 17th Punjaub Native Infantry, wing.

head-quarters 60th Rifles arrived on the 14th by forced marches, and on the 15th the column encamped by the bridge of boats. The heavy guns and stores had been sent to the ford opposite Nagul, and Major Smyth was ordered to divert the enemy's attention by making a show of crossing there.

On the 17th I crossed the river and moved into the forest in the following order:—

Advance Guard.

One company 60th Rifles, in skirmishing order.
One company 60th Rifles, in support two guns.
Sappers and Miners and a troop of Cavalry.

Main Body.

One troop Cavalry, Captain Austin's Battery.
60th Rifles, Punjaub Infantry Brigade.
Ammunition and treasure, the Mooltanee Regiment of Cavalry.

Rear Guard.

One company Punjaub Infantry; a troop of Cavalry.

On each flank of the main body was a patrol of a company Native Infantry, and a half troop of Cavalry.

The force had moved about four miles into the forest when the advanced guard discovered the enemy. The thick jungle rendered it difficult to make out his position, and impossible to tell his strength.

Major Muter (Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General), in command of the advance guard, judiciously seized on an adjacent height, on which he posted a company of the Rifles, and bringing up the cavalry and guns of the guard, commenced the action.

I ordered Captain Cureton's horse and Captain Austin's guns to the front at the gallop, and forming the infantry into line with their proper supports, and the flanks covered by skirmishers, advanced on the enemy, making out his position by the fire of his artillery.

The rebels, defeated in their intention of effecting a surprise, and disconcerted by the destructive fire of the artillery and rifles, and the charge of a troop of the Mooltanee Regiment of Cavalry, led by Lieutenant Gostling, 5th Cavalry, on his left flank, drew back his guns and retired before the imposing force advancing upon him.

I seized the opportunity, and at once pushed on the cavalry and artillery. No time was given the enemy to take up another position. He was charged by Captain Cureton wherever he attempted to stand, and the guns, unlimbering as they came up, opened with shrapnell. The enemy, thus pushed over positions of great natural strength, and unable to show front even on the bank of a stream where he had erected stockades, and behind which his camp was pitched, fell more and more into confusion. His retreat became a flight; gun after gun was abandoned, and in utter rout the rebels fled through the forest, leaving the ground covered with their arms, and throwing off even their clothes to facilitate their escape. Fully two hundred of their dead were left in the Terai, and four pieces of their artillery were taken on the road, with all their ammunition and camp equipage.

When clear of the Perai, I pitched my camp about five miles from Nagul, from which place information soon reached me that the enemy had retreated, leaving his camp standing. I gave immediate orders for the passage of the river by the heavy guns and stores.

On the 18th the force moved in the same order, as on the preceding day, to Nujeebabad.

When near the town I sent forward a party to reconnoitre, under Brigadier Coke, C.B., and halted the column in the concealment of a tope of trees. The town was deserted, and the Brigadier found, on pushing on to the Fort of Phutteeghur, that it had also been evacuated by the enemy. The cavalry, following in pursuit, came up with their infantry, and cut up about thirty of their number.

Two guns were taken in the town and six in the fort, besides large quantities of grain, hammered shot, and ammunition, a return of which I enclose.

I am happy to say that the casualties attending these operations have been trifling. I annex a return.

The behaviour of the troops in the action of the 17th, was all his Excellency could wish. Young regiments acted like veteran soldiers, and the difficult nature of the ground (a jungle, the residence of wild beasts only), applied no mean test to their discipline and drill.

I beg to bring to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief the very able assistance afforded me by Brigadier Coke, C.B., in the field, in council, and in his intimate knowledge of the native character.

The Mooltanee regiment of cavalry was led by Captain Cureton and his officers in the most gallant and dashing style, and I trust his Excellency will notice this.

The manner in which Captain Austin brought his guns into action, notwithstanding the difficulty of the ground and the thickness of the jungle, afforded me the highest satisfaction.

Much praise is due to Major Palmer, commanding 1st Battalion 60th Rifles, for bringing his men so steadily and rapidly to the front. Also to Major Gordon, commanding 1st Seikh Regiment; to Captain Larkins, 17th Regiment Punjaub Infantry; and to Captain Lambert, of the 1st Punjaub Regiment, for the able way in which they moved their corps.

My thanks are due to Captain H. Drummond, commanding Field Engineer, who afforded me much assistance; to Captain Carter also, Officiating Deputy Commissary-General; and to Surgeon Innes, Field Surgeon, for their unflinching zeal.

I have received every assistance from my personal Staff, and I am much indebted for their exertions.

To Major Muter, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; to Captain Tedlie, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; and to Lieutenant H. Deedes, Aide-de-Camp, these acknowledgments are due.

I have, &c.,

JOHN JONES, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Roorkee Field Force.

No. 84.

STRENGTH OF THE ROORKEE FIELD FORCE.

Artillery, 1st Company, 1st Battalion, 6 guns.
Heavy Guns, two 18-pounders, two 8-inch mortars, two 8-inch howitzers, two 5-inch mortars (not joined).

Cavalry, Mooltanee Regiment of Cavalry, 600 sabres.

Cavalry attached to 1st Punjaub Infantry, 70 sabres.

Infantry, 60th Rifles, 1st Battalion, 568 rank and file.

Infantry, 1st Punjaub Regiment (Rifles), 692 rank and file.

Infantry, 1st Seikh Regiment, 444 rank and file.

Infantry, 17th Punjaub Infantry, 704 rank and file.

Sappers and Miners, 103 rank and file.

No. 85.

CASUALTY Return of the Roorkee Field Force in Action near Bhagowla, on the 17th of April 1858.

Camp, Nujeebabad, April 20, 1858.

Corps.	European.	Native.							Missing.
	Wounded.	Killed.		Wounded.				Horses.	
		Sowars.	Horses.	Jemadars.	Duffadars.	Naib Duffadars.	Sowars.			Horses.
1st Battalion 60th Rifles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltanee Regiment of Cavalry .....	...	1	1	1	2	1	12	19	4
Total.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	12	19	4

JOHN JONES, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Field Force.

No. 86.

LIST of Ordnance captured on the 17th April 1858, and on the 19th April 1858, by the Roorkee Field Force.

Brass 3-pounders.....	3
Iron 1½-pounder	1
Brass 3-pounders.....	2
Do 4½-pounders.....	2
Do 6½-pounders.....	1
Do 12-pounders.....	1
Total.....	11 (s.o.)
Brass 4-pounders	1
Total.....	12 (s.o.)

No. 87.

LIST of Casualties by Death among the European Commissioned Officers of the Honourable Company's Army, in consequence of the Mutinies in Northern India, that have been reported to this Department, from the 27th of April 1858 up to this date.

Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Nature and Date of Casualty.
39th Regiment Infantry	Native Captain	John Sinclair	Killed, 5th April 1858, at Jhansi, in action
8th Regiment Infantry	Native Lieutenant	Henry Clerk	Severely wounded, 1st April 1858, in action at the Betwah river, before Jhansi

G. A. ARBUTHNOT, Acting Second Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.
Adjutant-General's Office, Fort Saint George, May 8, 1858.

No. 88.

CASUALTY by Death among the European Commissioned Officers of the Honourable Company's Army, in consequence of the Mutinies in Northern India, reported since the 9th of May 1858.

Corps.	Rank.	Name.	Nature and Date of Casualty.
3d European Regiment ...	Lieutenant	Clarence Harry Colbeck	Died, 20th April 1858, at Bandah, of wounds received in action on 19th April 1858

F. S. GABB, Major, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.
Adjutant-General's Office, Fort Saint George, May 20, 1858.

No. 89.

LIST of Casualties among the Military and Naval Officers of the Bombay Establishment, known up to this date.

Bombay Castle, June 4, 1858.

Names.	When occurred.	Where.
Sub-Conductor William Henry West, of the Ordnance Department, attached to the Siege Train Rajpootana Field Force	1858. 15th March	Killed in action at Kotah
Sub-Conductor Arthur Flynn, of the Ordnance Department, attached to the Siege Train Central India Field Force	13th May	Camp Banda, en route to Calpee
Lieutenant Hafed Lamont, Her Majesty's 89th Regiment	22d May	Camp Ahmedabad, from fever
Lieutenant E. Willoughby, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, and Quartermaster 1st Belooch Battalion	15th April	Killed in action in the fort of Roodamow

H. L. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL,
20th July 1858.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, 20th July 1858.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to command that Brevet-Colonel Thomas Harte Franks, C.B., of the 10th Foot, be promoted to the rank of Major-General in the Army, in consideration of his distinguished services in the command of a column during the operations in India, prior to, and at the capture of Lucknow.

By Order of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in Chief.

G. A. WETHERALL,
Adjutant-General.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL,
20th July 1858.

BREVET.

Brevet-Colonel Thomas Harte Franks, C.B., 10th Foot, to be Major-General in the Army. Dated 20th July 1858.

To be COLONEL in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Macdonell, C.B., Rifle Brigade. Dated 20th July 1858.

To be LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Major Arthur Scudamore, 14th Light Dragoons. Dated 20th July 1858.

Brevet-Major William Campbell Mollan, 75th Foot. Dated 20th July 1858.

Brevet-Major John Richard Anderson, C.B., Royal Artillery. Dated 20th July 1858.

Major Richard George Amherst Luard, half-pay Unattached. Dated 20th July 1858.

Brevet-Major Lothian Nicholson, Royal Engineers. Dated 20th July 1858.

Brevet-Major Francis Cornwallis Maude, Royal Artillery. Dated 20th July 1858.

Brevet-Major Lawrence Pleydell Bouverie, 78th Foot. Dated 20th July 1858.

To be MAJORS.

Captain Josias Rogers John Coles, 9th Light Dragoons. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain Stephen Francis Charles Annesley, 10th Foot. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain James Robert Gibbon, Royal Artillery. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain Henry Rudford Norman, 10th Foot. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain Chardin Philip Johnson, 9th Light Dragoons. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain Mawdistly Gaussen Best, 34th Foot. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain Frederick Dobson Middleton, 29th Foot. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain Keith Ramsay Maitland, 79th Foot. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain Alexander Mackenzie, 78th Foot. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain John Everett Thring, Royal Artillery. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain Septimus Moore Hawkins, 97th Foot. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain Francis Henry Atherley, Rifle Brigade. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain Alexander Cockburn M'Barnet, 79th Foot. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain Archibald Richard Harenc, 97th Foot. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain Henry Edward Bale, 34th Foot. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain William Gustavus Alexander Middleton, 93d Foot. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain Horatio Page Vance, 38th Foot. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, 23d Foot. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain Frederick William Burroughs, 93d Foot. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain George Bennett, 20th Foot. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain William Henry Seymour, 2d Dragoon Guards. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain Honourable Charles J. Addington, 38th Foot. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain Henry Holford Stevenson, 79th Foot. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain James Duff, 23d Foot. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain John Drysdale, 42d Foot. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain James Herne Wade, 90th Foot. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain Robert Crosse Stewart, 35th Foot. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain William Drummond Scrase Dickins, 20th Foot. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain Richard Henry Magenis, 90th Foot. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain William Hicks Slade, 5th Light Dragoons. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain Henry Richard Legge Newdigate, Rifle Brigade. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain Henry Lynch Talbot, Royal Artillery. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain Henry Wilmot, Rifle Brigade. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain Coote Syngé Hutchinson, 2d Dragoon Guards. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain William Howley Goodenough, Royal Artillery. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain Honourable J. de V. T. W. Fiennes, 7th Light Dragoons. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain Henry Buck, 53d Foot. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain H. Taylor Macpherson, 78th Foot. Dated 20th July 1858.

To be COLONEL in the ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Tombs, C.B., Bengal Artillery. Dated 20 July 1858.

To be LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Major George Sackville Cotter, Madras Artillery. Dated 20th July 1858.

Major Henry Alexander Carleton, Bengal Artillery. Dated 20th July 1858.

Major Alfred Thomas Wilde, Madras Native Infantry. Dated 20th July 1858.

Major Henry Daly, C.B., Bombay European Fusiliers. Dated 20th July 1858.

Major Alexander Taylor, Bengal Engineers. Dated 20th July 1858.

Major Jeremiah Brasyer, C.B., Unattached, Bengal Army. Dated 20th July 1858.

To be MAJORS.

Captain John Hood, Bengal Native Infantry. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain John Gordon, 6th Bengal Native Infantry. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain Alexander Hume, Bengal European Fusiliers. Dated 20th July 1858.

Captain George Moir, Bengal Artillery. Dated 20th July 1858.
 Captain Ennis Cunliffe, Bengal European Fusiliers. Dated 20th July 1858.
 Captain Thomas Raikes, Madras European Fusiliers. Dated 20th July 1858.
 Captain Samuel James Browne, Bengal Native Infantry. Dated 20th July 1858.
 Captain William Alexander Mackinnon, Bengal Artillery. Dated 20th July 1858.
 Captain Richard Lloyd Thompson, 10th Bengal Native Infantry. Dated 20th July 1858.
 Captain John Blick Spurgin, 1st Madras European Fusiliers. Dated 20th July 1858.
 Captain Hamilton Forbes, Bengal Native Cavalry. Dated 20th July 1858.
 Captain Charles John Stanley Gough, Bengal Native Cavalry. Dated 20th July 1858.
 Captain Allen Bayard Johnson, Bengal Native Infantry. Dated 20th July 1858.
 Captain Alfred Pearson, Bengal Artillery. Dated 20th July 1858.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

The appointment of Assistant-Surgeon Benjamin Tydd, from the 58th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class, to bear date 16th July 1858, instead of 16th May 1858, as previously stated.

ADMIRALTY, July 14, 1858.

Corps of Royal Marines.

Captain and Brevet-Major William Henry March to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Elliot, retired on full pay.
 First Lieutenant and Adjutant Arthur Ellis to be Captain, vice March, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant William Stirling to be First Lieutenant, vice Ellis, promoted.

Board of Trade, Whitehall, July 14, 1858.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Acting Consul at Marseilles, reporting that a malignant fever had broken out at Bengazi, and that in consequence all vessels arriving from that port will have to undergo a quarantine at Marseilles of ten days, and that vessels arriving at that port from Alexandria and Tripoli will only be admitted to free pratique provided they have been 8 or 10 days on their passage, and according as they have a medical man on board or not.

Board of Trade, Whitehall, July 16, 1858.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, an extract from the *Moniteur*, of which the following is a translation:—

“The Department of Marine and Colonies had directed, with the view of encouraging the cultivation of long stapled cotton in the Colonies, the purchase from planters of cotton of this description in 1857 at a remunerative price.

“In execution of this measure an agent of the local government has collected and assorted at Gaudaloupe eighty bales of long stapled blanc couronné indigène from Siam, and from the Sea Island of the Isle of Edisto.

“These cottons have arrived at Havre, where they have been officially classified by a broker. They are chiefly of extra fine quality, particularly the specimens from the Isle Désirade.

“His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, anxious to encourage this interesting production, as well for the benefit of the Colonies as for industry and the maritime commerce of the country, has ordered a public sale of seventy-seven bales of long stapled Edisto cotton, from Gaudaloupe, to take place at the Bourse of Havre, on the 31st July, in presence of an agent of the Department, through the Commissary-General of Marine, by Mr Ch. Gallois, Broker.

“The bales are to be seen in the magazines of the Marine Department, and the specimens may be inspected at the brokers, at Havre, Lille, Mulhouse Chambers of Commerce, at the Exposition of the French Colonies, No. 244, Rue de Rivoli, Paris.”

Commission signed by the Queen.

Royal Sussex Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.
 Thomas Buckner Henry Valentine, Esq., to be Paymaster, from 8th June 1858. Dated 2d July 1858.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Edinburgh.

Royal Mid-Lothian or Edinburgh Yeomanry Cavalry.

John Inglis, Esq. to be Captain, vice Maitland, resigned. Dated 29th June 1858.
 Cornet John Crawford Tait to be Lieutenant, vice Forbes, resigned. Dated 29th June 1858.
 Cornet Archibald David Cockburn to be Lieutenant, vice James Forman, promoted. Dated 29th June 1858.
 John Turnbull, gent. to be Cornet, vice Cockburn, promoted. Dated 29th June 1858.

Commission signed by the Vice-Lieutenant of the County of Perth.

Colonel Robert Richardson Robertson to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 30th June 1858.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Sussex.

Patrick Francis Robertson, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 13th July 1858.

Light Infantry Battalion of the Royal Sussex Militia.

Thomas Carr Foster, gent. to be Ensign. Dated 7th July 1858.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland.

Northumberland Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.

Fenton John Aylmer, Esq., late of the 97th Regiment, to be Captain. Dated 13th July 1858.

Northumberland Regiment of Militia Artillery.
 Thomas Forsyth Forrest, gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated 13th July 1858.

Commission signed by the Vice Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln.

Royal South Lincoln Militia.

Tom Hewitt, gent. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice William Dymock, resigned. Dated 7th July 1858.

County of Donegal,—TO WIT.

Commission signed by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in the Prince of Wales' Own Regiment of Donegal Militia :—

John R. C. Mason to be Quartermaster, vice Searle, resigned. Commission dated 3d June 1858.

JAS. COCHRAN,
Clerk of the Peace for said County.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

PILOTAGE—PORT OF VIGO.

A representation having been made to the Board of Trade by Her Majesty's Consul at Vigo, that the pilots there are in the habit of imposing on masters of British vessels by boarding their ships, for the purpose of claiming pilotage, although their services are not required, shipmasters are informed that pilotage is not obligatory on vessels entering the Bay of Vigo, and that the Captain of that Port has made it known to all pilots of the district, that unless they see the usual pilot signal (Union Jack, with a white border,) flying on board British ships, they need not offer their services.

Shipmasters are recommended, in order to avoid claims on the part of the pilots when their services have not been required, to dismiss the boats from alongside at once, and not to hoist the pilot signal at the pilots' bidding, or even take their boats in tow.

Board of Trade, 19th July 1858.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 42.)—MEDITERRANEAN—COAST OF FRANCE.

Fixed Light at the Grau D'Aigues Mortes.

THE Imperial Ministry for Public Works in France has given notice, that on and after the 15th day of July 1858 a harbour light will be exhibited from the north-west mole-head of the Grau d'Aigues Mortes, in the department of the Bouches du Rhone, Gulf of Lion.

The light will be a *fixed red* light, visible 3 miles, and it is placed at 295 yards to the south-west of the present lighthouse, or Phare d'Aigues Mortes.

By Command of their Lordships,

JOHN WASHINGTON, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
25th June 1858.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—Mediterranean, General, No. 2158; Sheet 3, No. 1188. Also Mediterranean Lights List, October 1857, No. 44.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 43.)—MEDITERRANEAN COASTS OF ITALY AND GREECE.

Fixed Light at Reggio.

INFORMATION has been received at the Admiralty that a light has been established at Reggio, in Calabria, on the south coast of Italy.

The light is a *fixed white* light, placed at an elevation of 75 English feet above the level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather at a distance of about 5 miles.

It is shewn from the small steeple of the church of Santa Maria de Portosalvo; and its position is in lat. 38° 6' 44" N., and long. 15° 38' 43" East of Greenwich.

Alteration of Light at Molfetta.

Also, that the fixed light at the western extremity of the detached mole at Molfetta, in Bari, on the western shore of the Adriatic, has been altered to a *fixed* light varied by a *flash* every 3 minutes.

CAUTION.—The lights said to have been exhibited at Cape Rizzuto, and at Port Cotrone in Calabria, also at Andrea Island, off Gallipoli in Otranto, on the south-east coast of Italy, do not exist.

Egripo or Negropont Channel.

The Greek Government has given notice that the Negropont Channel, between Eubœa or Egripo and the Mainland, which had been opened in January last, at a depth of 15 feet, has been closed for the summer, in order that it may be further deepened to 18 feet English. It is expected that the navigation will be again open in October next.

By Command of their Lordships,

JOHN WASHINGTON, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
28th June 1858.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—Mediterranean General No. 2158; Coast of Italy, Sheet 5, No. 198; Adriatic Sea, Sheet 1, No. 199; Ports Cotrone and Gallipoli, No. 1643. Also Mediterranean Lights List, October 1857, Nos. 108*, 128, 129, 131, and 135.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 44.)—MEDITERRANEAN—SARDINIA.

Revolving Light on Cavoli Islet.

THE Sardinian Government has given notice that on and after the 18th of July 1858, a light will be exhibited from the lighthouse recently erected on Cavoli Islet, off Cape Carbonara, the eastern point of the gulf of Cagliari, south coast of Sardinia.

The light will be a *revolving* light, eclipsed every half minute, placed at an elevation of 242 English feet above the level of the sea, and should be visible in clear weather from the deck of a vessel at a distance of about 25 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the first order.

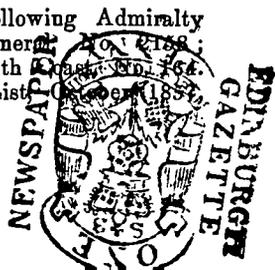
The lighthouse stands in lat. 39° 5' 18" N., long. 9° 32' 35" east of Greenwich (or in 39° 4' N. 9° 31' 45" E. of the Admiralty Charts.) Its form, height, and colour are not stated.

By Command of their Lordships,

JOHN WASHINGTON, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
6th July 1858.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—Mediterranean, General, No. 2158; Sardinia Island, No. 161; South Coast, No. 162. Also Mediterranean Lights List, October 1857, No. 78.



A CCOUNT of the Total Quantities of each kind of CORN, distinguishing Foreign and Colonial, Imported into the principal Ports of GREAT BRITAIN, (viz. London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth,) and the Rates and Amount of duty thereon, in the Week ended 14th July 1858.

SPECIES.	Quantities Imported into the Ports of Great Britain, enumerated above, (being those into which Corn is chiefly Imported).						Amount of Duty received thereon.						Rates of Duty, (Foreign and Colonial.)						
	Foreign.		Colonial.		Total.		Foreign.		Colonial.		Total.		Corn and Grain of all sorts, per quarter.		Meal and Flour of all sorts, per cwt.				
	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Wheat and Wheat Flour	94115	0	19449	5	113564	5	4941	6	11	1105	8	1	6046	15	0	}			
Barley and Barley Meal	19891	1	—	—	19891	1	994	11	7	—	—	—	994	11	7				
Oats and Oat Meal.....	21794	1	1631	1	23425	2	1089	14	10	81	10	8	1171	5	6				
Rye and Rye Meal.....	84	7	—	—	84	7	5	12	7	—	—	—	5	12	7				
Pease and Pea Meal	2058	7	2584	2	4643	1	102	19	0	129	4	4	232	3	4			1	0
Beans and Bean Meal	3941	4	—	—	3941	4	197	1	7	—	—	—	197	1	7			0	4½
Indian Corn and Indian Meal	17103	7	—	—	17103	7	855	10	0	—	—	—	855	10	0				
Buck Wheat & Buck Wheat Meal.....	105	0	—	—	105	0	5	5	1	—	—	—	5	5	1				
Beer or Bigg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	159094	3	23665	0	182759	3	8192	1	7	1316	3	1	9508	4	8				

NOTE.—The Quantities of Corn admitted to Home Consumption within the week, were identical with the quantities imported.

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports, Custom-House, London, 19th July 1858.

JOHN A. MESSENGER,
Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

BANKRUPTS
FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTOTES AWARDED.

- ✓ John Puttock, of No. 219, Upper Marsh, Lambeth, Surrey, and of Horsham, Sussex, timber merchant.
- ✓ Joseph Cox, of No. 13, William Street, Camden Road, Holloway, and No. 16, Park Terrace, Regent's Park, both in Middlesex, Berlin wool dealer.
- ✓ Samuel Crabtree, of No. 28, Vine Street, York Road, Lambeth, Surrey, builder.
- ✓ William Haley, of Leeds, York, hatter and outfitter.
- ✓ Elizabeth Berry, of Birkenhead, Chester, hotel keeper.
- ✓ Michael Ross, of Manchester, Lancaster, boat and shoe manufacturer.
- ✓ Thomas Garside, of Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancaster, licensed victualler.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that at an Extraordinary General Meeting of The **GLASGOW & NORTH OF EUROPE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited**, held within the Registered Office of the Company, No. 25, Gordon Street, Glasgow, on the 19th day of May last, 1858, to consider and determine upon a special resolution 'requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily, in terms of the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1856,' it was unanimously resolved that the said special resolution to wind up the Company voluntarily should be passed; and that, at another Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company, held within its Registered Office, on the 14th day of July 1858, to consider, and if approved of to confirm, the said resolution passed at the previous meeting, to appoint a liquidator or liquidators, and do the other acts necessary for winding up the said Company, in terms of the foresaid Act, it was unanimously agreed to confirm the said special resolution, and the same was thereby confirmed accordingly; and Thomas Kincaid, Shipowner in Greenock, and Frederick Robert Hughes, Chemical Manufacturer, Borrowstounness, were appointed the liquidators of the said Glasgow and North of Europe Steam Navigation Company, Limited, with all the powers and immunities conferred by the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1856.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.
THOS. KINCAID, Chairman.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

MRS MARION GRIERSON, lately Draper in Thornhill, having, on the 16th day of July current, executed a Trust-Conveyance of her whole estates for behoof of her Creditors, all Parties having Claims against the said Mrs Marion Grierson are hereby requested, within one month from this date, to lodge the same, with declarations to the verity thereof, in the hands of the Subscribers, Factors for the Trustee, and to whom the Debtors to the said Mrs Marion Grierson are hereby required to make immediate payment of their accounts.

THOMSONS, RITCHIE, & CRAIG, Accountants.
70, George Square,
Glasgow, July 22, 1858.

MALCOLM M'NEIL WALKER, Optician, Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **JOHN KIDD**, Mathematical Instrument Maker, Dundee, hereby intimates, that an account of his intrusions, brought down to the 6th instant, has been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed payment of a dividend till the recurrence of another statutory period, and dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.

M. M'N. WALKER, Trustee.
Glasgow, July 21, 1858.

ALEXANDER SOUTER, Writer in Banff, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **ARTHUR ABERCROMBY**, Esquire, of Glassaugh, Insurance Broker in Aberdeen, hereby intimates, that an account of his intrusions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 8th day of July current, and states of the funds recovered and those outstanding at the same date, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners on said estate, in terms of the Statute; and farther, that the said Commissioners have postponed the payment of a farther dividend until the recurrence of the next statutory period, and have dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.

ALEXANDER SOUTER, Trustee.
Banff, July 20, 1858.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

WILLIAM M'LACHLAN & SON, Coachbuilders in Stirling, and William M'Lachlan and John M'Lachlan, Coachbuilders there, the Individual Partners of said Company, as Partners thereof, and as Individuals.

ALEXANDER MONTEATH, Writer in Stirling, the Trustee, hereby intimates, that his accounts of intrusions, brought down to the 3d current, and states of the funds recovered and outstanding, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners on said estate, in terms of the Statute: That he has examined the claims of the several Creditors who have lodged their oaths and grounds of debt within the statutory period, and made up lists of those Creditors entitled to be ranked, and of those whose claims have been rejected in whole or in part. Farther, that on and after the 16th day of September next a dividend will be paid to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Trustee on the Company's estate, within the Trustee's Chambers, Port Street, Stirling. Farther, that no dividend will be paid on the estates of the Individual Partners; and, as regards them, a dividend has been postponed till next statutory period, and circulars to their Creditors dispensed with.—Of all which Notice is hereby given.

ALEX. MONTEATH, Trustee.

Stirling, July 17, 1858.

ALEXANDER WYLIE, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **JOHN SMITH, Junior**, Metal Refiner, and Crucible and Melting-Pot Maker, Glasgow, hereby intimates, that states of his intrusions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 6th day of July current, and states of the funds outstanding as at same date, have been made up by him and examined by the Commissioners on said estate, and that they have postponed payment of a dividend till the next statutory period, and dispensed with states and circulars being sent to the Creditors.

ALEX. WYLIE, Trustee.

146, Buchanan Street,
Glasgow, July 22, 1858.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of **M'CALLUM & M'ARTHUR**, Leather Merchants, Oxford Street, Laurieston, Glasgow, and Duncan M'Callum and Neil M'Arthur, the Individual Partners of that Company, hereby intimates, that his accounts, brought down to the 8th instant, have been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed the declaration of a dividend till next statutory period, and dispensed with the sending of circulars to the Creditors.

WM. JOHNSTON, Trustee.

Glasgow, July 22, 1858.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **JOHN PEDDIE**, Leather Merchant, Oxford Street, Glasgow, hereby intimates, that his accounts, brought down to the 6th instant, have been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed the declaration of a dividend till next statutory period, and dispensed with the sending of circulars to the Creditors.

WM. JOHNSTON, Trustee.

Glasgow, July 22, 1858.

JAMES MUIR, Accountant, 14, Miller Street, Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **CHARLES AUDSLEY**, Merchant in Glasgow, hereby intimates, that his accounts have been made up to the 21st July current, and audited by the Commissioners, and that a dividend has been postponed, and circulars to the Creditors dispensed with.

JAMES MUIR, Trustee.

Glasgow, July 22, 1858.

ERRATUM in last Gazette.—In the Sequestration of **JAMES CROLL**, Grain Merchant and Miller in Dundee, and at Mill of Duntrune, near Dundee, and Tenant of the Mill of Duntrune and Lands at Duntrune, and lately residing at Duntrune, now deceased:—John M'Intyre, one of the Commissioners, was designed Bleacher, *Balbirnie*, instead of Bleacher, *Ballunie*.

ERRATUM in last Gazette.—In the Petition for Sequestration of **WILLIAM RIACH**, Farmer, Belnabrieck, Parish of Boharm, and County of Elgin, and presently in Elgin Jail,—Francis Sutherland, one of the Petitioners, was designed Farmer, *Auchaim*, in place of Farmer, *Auchairm*.

THE Estates of WILLIAM CRAIG, Writer in Dunfermline, were sequestrated on the 19th day of July 1858, by the Sheriff of Fifeshire.

The first delivrance is dated the 19th July 1858.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Friday the 30th day of July current (1858), within Aithen's Royal Hotel, Dunfermline.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 19th day of November 1858.

A Warrant of Protection against Arrest or Imprisonment for Civil Debt, until the meeting of the Creditors for the election of Trustee, has been granted to the Bankrupt.

All future Advertisements relating to this sequestration will be published in the Edinburgh Gazette alone.

JOHN S. SOUTAR,
Writer, Dunfermline, Agent.

THE Estates of PETER BRISBANE, Cowfeeder, West Graham Street, Glasgow, were sequestrated on 20th July 1858, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first delivrance is dated 20th July 1858.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at one o'clock afternoon, on Friday 30th July 1858, within the Globe Hotel, George Square, Glasgow.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 20th day of November next.

A Warrant of Protection has been granted to the Bankrupt.

All future Advertisements relating to this sequestration will be published in the Edinburgh Gazette alone.

GAVIN HAMILTON, Agent,
West Nile Street, Glasgow.

THE Estates of J. MACDONALD & COMPANY, Manufacturers in Cochrane Street, Glasgow, as a Company, and of James Macdonald, now or lately residing in Dalhousie Street, Glasgow, and William Augustus Hall, now or lately residing in Florence Place, Glasgow, the Individual Partners of that Company, as Partners thereof, and of the said William Augustus Hall, as an Individual, were sequestrated on the 20th day of July 1858, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first delivrance is dated the 30th day of June 1858.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held on Friday the 30th day of July 1858, at 12 o'clock noon, within the Faculty Hall, Saint George's Place, Glasgow.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 21st day of November 1858.

All future Advertisements relating to this sequestration will be published in the Edinburgh Gazette alone.

MOXCRIEFF, PATERSON, FORBES, & BARR,
Agents.

45, West George Street, Glasgow,
July 21, 1858.

THE Estates of CHARLES BROWN, Slater, and residing in Coatbridge, were sequestrated on the 20th day of July 1858, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first delivrance is dated 20th July 1858.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at one of the clock afternoon, on Monday the 2d day of August 1858, within the Faculty of Procurators' Hall, Saint George's Place, Glasgow.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 20th day of November 1858.

A Warrant of Protection against Arrest or Imprisonment for Civil Debt, until the meeting of the Creditors for the election of Trustee, has been granted to the Bankrupt.

All future Advertisements relating to this sequestration will be published in the Edinburgh Gazette alone.

RICHD. McCULLOCH, Writer,
6, South Hanover Street, Glasgow, Agent.

THE Estates of ROBERT HUNTER, Clothier and Outfitter, 20, Clyde Place, Glasgow, were sequestrated on the 22d of July 1858, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first delivrance is dated 22d July 1858.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at two o'clock afternoon, on Monday the 2d day of August 1858, within the Faculty Hall, St George's Place, Glasgow.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 22d of November 1858.

A Warrant of Protection has been granted to the Bankrupt.

All future Advertisements relating to this sequestration will be published in the Edinburgh Gazette alone.

JOHN KEAR, Agent, Glasgow.

SEQUESTRATION of MARTIN KENWORTHY, formerly of No. 40, Broad Street Buildings, City of London, now residing in Chapel Lane, High Street, Falkirk.

THOMAS EDMOND, Oil Merchant, Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and James Fraser Gordon, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, and George Miller Haxton, Writer, Falkirk, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff Court-House, Falkirk, on Friday the 30th day of July current, at one o'clock afternoon. The Creditors will meet in the Crown Hotel, Falkirk, on Monday the 9th day of August next, at one o'clock afternoon.

July 23, 1858.

THOMAS EDMOND, Trustee.

SEQUESTRATION of JOHN RISK, Commission Agent, Howard Court, Howard Street, Glasgow.

ALEXANDER WYLIE, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Robert Walker, Writer in Glasgow, John Risk, Distiller at Yker, and John Macgeorge, Stockbroker in Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place within the Chambers of Sheriff Steele, Court-House, Glasgow, on Tuesday the 3d day of August next, at two o'clock afternoon. The Creditors will meet in the Trustee's Chambers, No. 146, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 11th day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon.

ALEXANDER WYLIE, Trustee.

Glasgow, July 22, 1858.

SEQUESTRATION of ARCHIBALD ROUGH, Junior, Colour Merchant, Leith Walk, Edinburgh.

JOHN MILLER, Accountant, Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Thomas Brown Peacock, Commission Agent in Edinburgh, David Storer, Oil and Colour Merchant in Glasgow, and John Broom, Commission Merchant, Glasgow, one of the Partners of the Firm of John & James Broom, Commission Merchants there, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff's Office, County Buildings, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 25th day of July current, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in Stevenson's Sale-Rooms, No. 4, St Andrew Square, Edinburgh, on Friday the 6th day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MILLER, Trustee.

Glasgow, July 21, 1858,
71, Queen Street.

SEQUESTRATION of WILLIAM GALBRAITH, sometime Cook and Confectioner, now Wine and Spirit Merchant in Glasgow.

WILLIAM LYON M'PHUN, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and John Campbell, Seed Merchant in Glasgow, Thomas Charles Young, Writer there, and John Hood, Agent there, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place within the Chambers of Sheriff Alison, Court-house, Glasgow, on Tuesday the 3d day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Writing-Chambers of John G. Houstoun, Writer, 46, Renfield Street, Glasgow, on Thursday the 12th day of August next, at two o'clock afternoon.

Wm. L. M'PHUN, Trustee.

Glasgow, July 22, 1858.

SEQUESTRATION of GEORGE NICOLL ANDERSON, Grocer and Spirit Dealer, Hilltown, Dundee.

JOHN MYLES, Commission Agent in Dundee, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and John Low, Confectioner in Dundee, William Wighton, Grocer in Dundee, and David Fleming, Provision Merchant in Dundee, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-House, Dundee, on Monday the 2d day of August next, at 11 o'clock forenoon. The Creditors will meet in the Writing-Office of Peter Reid, Writer, Reform Street, Dundee, on Thursday the 12th day of August 1858, at two o'clock afternoon.

JOHN MYLES, Trustee.

Dundee, July 20, 1858.

THE Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JOSEPH HARE, sometime residing in Edinburgh, now residing in Linlithgow, hereby intimates, that the Commissioners have postponed payment of a dividend till next statutory meeting, and have dispensed with circulars to Creditors. The Trustee hereby calls a general meeting of the Creditors to be held within the Trustee's Office, No. 9, North Saint David Street, Edinburgh, on Monday the 16th day of August next, at one o'clock afternoon, to consider as to an application for his discharge as Trustee upon said estate.

JAS. H. BALGARNIE, Trustee.

July 23, 1858.

JOHN CHRISTIE FOULDS, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of **WILLIAM SKINNER**, Builder, Baker, and Merchant in Glasgow, hereby intimates, that an offer of composition by the Bankrupt having been lodged with him, he hereby, with consent of the Commissioners, calls a general meeting of the Creditors to consider said offer, to be held said meeting in the Counting-house of the Trustee, 64, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Friday the 6th day of August next, at two o'clock afternoon.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

JOHN C. FOULDS, Trustee.

Glasgow, July 22, 1858.

TO THE CREDITORS ON

The Sequestrated Estate of **JOHN JAMIESON**, Timber Merchant and Shipowner in Glasgow.

JOHN HOUSTON, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the said sequestrated estate, hereby call a meeting of the Creditors thereon to be held within the Chambers of Messrs Macfarlane & Houston, Accountants, No. 116, St Vincent Street, Glasgow, on Monday the 2d day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, to take into consideration the propriety of directing the Trustee to apply to the Sheriff for authority to accelerate the payment of the second and subsequent dividends payable from said estate.

JOHN HOUSTON, Trustee.

Glasgow, July 22, 1858.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS ON

The Sequestrated Estate of **JOHN CAMPBELL**, General Merchant and Innkeeper, Kingussie.

THE said John Campbell has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Inverness-shire, craving to be discharged of all debts and obligations contracted by him, or for which he was liable at the date of the sequestration of his estates; and the Sheriff has appointed intimation of the purport of said Petition to be made in the Edinburgh Gazette, in terms of the Acts 2d & 3d Victoria, cap. 41, and 16th & 17th Victoria, cap. 53;—which is hereby done accordingly.

MACPHERSON & MACANDREW,

24, Douglas Row, Agents for Petitioners.
Inverness, July 19, 1858.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

HORACE FENWICK, Brevet-Major in the Army, Wine Merchant, residing formerly in Dundee, now in Glasgow, and sometime Underwriter, and Dealer in Books and Paintings.

THE said Horace Fenwick has this day presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Forfarshire or his Substitute, praying to be discharged of all debts and obligations contracted by him, the said Horace Fenwick, at the date of the sequestration: Upon considering which Petition the said Sheriff-Substitute appointed intimation of the same to be made in the Edinburgh Gazette, in terms of the Statute.—Of all which Intimation is hereby made.

BAXTER & SHIELD, Agents for Petitioner.
Dundee, July 21, 1858.

SEQUESTRATION of Mrs MARY SWIFT, residing at Princes Street of Helensburgh.

GEORGE CUNNINGHAME MONTEATH, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate, hereby intimates, that on application made by him for acceleration of dividends, the Sheriff of the County of Dumbarton has authorized him to make payment of the dividend on the estate of the Bankrupt, falling due at the second statutory period, on the 10th day of October next. In order to entitle Creditors to participate in the said dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must, in terms of the Statute, be lodged one month prior to the period fixed for the payment thereof.—Of all which Notice is hereby given.

GEO. C. MONTEATH, Trustee.

Glasgow, July 21, 1858.

JAMES MUIR, Accountant, Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **JOHN LANGLANDS YOUNG**, Slater in Glasgow, hereby intimates, that at the general meeting of Creditors held on the 20th day of July current, the Bankrupt made offer of a composition of Sixpence per pound on the whole debts due by him at the date of his sequestration, payable within one month after the date of his discharge, with Mr Peter McFadyen, Cabinet Maker, Bishop Street, Anderston, Glasgow, as his security for the due payment thereof, and he engaged to provide for the due payment of the expense of the sequestration and the Trustee's commission: That the meeting having unanimously agreed to entertain said offer, and directed the Trustee to give the necessary notices for having the same decided upon at another meeting to be called for that purpose.—Notice is hereby given, that another general meeting of Creditors will be held within the Trustee's Chambers, 14, Miller Street, Glasgow, on Thursday the 12th day of August next, at two o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of finally deciding on the Bankrupt's offer and the security proposed.

JAMES MUIR, Trustee.

Glasgow, July 22, 1858.

AT the Second General Meeting of Creditors on the sequestrated estate of **JAMES GRANT**, Merchant, lately residing in Campbeltown, in the County of Argyll, now deceased, held at Campbeltown on the 12th day of July current, for the purpose of instructing the Trustee,—**James Grant, Junior**, the Bankrupt's son and successor, made offer of a composition of Six Shillings and Eightpence in the pound on the whole debts due by the Bankrupt, payable by instalments at six, twelve, and eighteen months, and proposed **James Grant and John Grant**, both residing in London, as security for payment thereof. The Creditors present having unanimously resolved that the said offer of composition and security should be entertained for consideration, the Trustee hereby calls a meeting to be held within the Sheriff-Court-Room in Campbeltown, on Wednesday the 4th day of August next, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of deciding on said offer and security.

WM. WATSON, Trustee.

AT the Second General Meeting of Creditors on the sequestrated estate of **JAMES GRANT, Junior**, Ironmonger in Campbeltown, held on the 12th day of July current, for the purpose of instructing the Trustee, the Bankrupt made offer of a composition of Ninepence in the pound on the whole debts due by him, payable within six months, and proposed **Mrs Wooley**, residing in Campbeltown, as security for payment thereof. The Creditors present having unanimously resolved that the said offer of composition and security should be entertained for consideration, the Trustee hereby calls a meeting to be held within the Sheriff-Court-Room in Campbeltown, on Wednesday the 4th day of August next, at two o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of deciding on said offer and security.

WM. WATSON, Trustee.

JAMES McCLELLAND, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of **WILLIAM BROWN & COMPANY**, Oil Merchants and Colour Manufacturers in Glasgow, and of **William Brown, James Brown, and Charles Wilsone Brown**, all Oil Merchants and Colour Manufacturers in Glasgow, the Individual Partners of that Company, hereby intimates, that at a special general meeting of Creditors held on the 21st instant, the said William Brown, on condition of being discharged of all debts and obligations contracted by him, or for which he was liable either as a Partner foresaid, or as an Individual, at the date of sequestration of the said estates (14th December 1857), and of

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