

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 Hydrabad 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.