

by a heavy fire from infantry and artillery, from the northern and western sides of the city, and the topes and gardens around, and our left flank threatened by the enemy's cavalry; the latter were charged with success by the 5th, and part of the 2d Oudh Police Cavalry, who succeeded in capturing one 3-pounder gun, and sabreing a considerable number, while I brought up my guns and mortars to bear upon the gardens and enclosures occupied by the infantry. Perceiving that the enemy's cavalry was again menacing our left in considerable force, I removed my guns and directed my fire upon them, which I kept up for some time, and then a second time our cavalry charged them, obliging them to retreat with loss.

After this the cavalry of the enemy again re-formed in our front, in very extensive masses, and to all appearance as if they intended to hold their ground, when I ordered our guns and mortars to advance, supported on either flank by the detachment of the 88th Regiment, in extended order; our fire proved most effectual, (the Enfield Rifles doing considerable execution,) and this time the enemy were driven back in complete disorder, our cavalry in pursuit.

Their infantry, which had hitherto been keeping a heavy fire upon us from the city and neighbouring enclosures, at the same time retreated rapidly

in disorder, threatened by the 7th Police Infantry, who followed them well up, our guns being brought to bear upon their left flank. The ground was such that cavalry could not pursue.

Owing to the inability further to advance my guns on account of the obstacles presented, such as thick topes and bad ground, and the hard work the Europeans and horses had undergone in the heat of the day, I did not consider it prudent further to follow up the pursuit.

We were engaged from 6 in the morning till 12 noon, previously having had a march of 8 miles.

The enemy's force, from the best information, may be computed at about 12,000 cavalry and infantry, the cavalry preponderating; their loss may be put down at about 150 killed. I annex a list of casualties.

The conduct of both officers and men is deserving of the greatest praise, and I beg to bring under the notice of the Brigadier that of Captain Dowell, commanding detachment Bengal Artillery; Lieutenant Chamberlain, Divisional Commandant; Lieutenant Brown, Royal Artillery; Captain Hall, commanding detachment 88th Regiment.

I have, &c.,
P. MAYNARD, Major,
88th Regiment, Commanding Force.

No. 140.

LIST of Casualties in the Force under Major Maynard, on the 6th October 1858.

Corps.	Killed.		Wounded.		Horses Missing.	Remarks.
	Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	Horses.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	Horses.		
Bengal Artillery	1	...	1	2	..	* Major Maynard's horse
Police Cavalry	2	5	13	16	5	
88th Regiment	1*	..	
Police Infantry	3	
Total	3	5	17	19	5	

NAMES of Europeans Killed and Wounded.

Private Boyle, 75th Regiment, doing duty with Bengal Artillery, killed.

Serjeant Small, 2d Company 3d Battalion Bengal Artillery, severely hurt by gun-wheel going over his leg.

P. MAYNARD, Major,
88th Regiment.

No. 141.

Brigadier Barker to Brigadier Chute.

Camp, Sundeela,

October 9, 1858.

SIR,

On the day of my arrival at Sundeela, information was received that the main body of the rebels, who had been recently investing this place, and had only been driven away the day before, by the advance of Major Maynard's party, was still within 4 miles, at a place called Jamo.

Accordingly, at daybreak the following morning, I started with the force, as per margin,* leaving a small force for the protection of the town and camp. I divided the cavalry into two columns, to act upon either flank, so as to cut off the enemy's retreat when driven from their position.

* Her Majesty's 2d Dragoon Guards, 150 sabres & 4 guns. 12 Light Field Battery; 2 5½-inch mortars. Royal Artillery; Her Majesty's 88th Regiment, 250 bayonets & 3d Battalion Rifle Brigade, 60 bayonets; Police Cavalry 670 sabres; Police Infantry, 950 bayonets Horse, 25 sabres.