

and who were ridden down and sabred almost to a man by his cavalry near Pooruhura. Colonel Walter, following the main body due south, bivouacked that night to the south of Nonadee, near Sukreta, where Colonel Turner's and Sir Henry Havelock's forces were also assembled. 21st October, intelligence reaching me during the night that the enemy had gone to Suhejnee, I marched from Peeroo in pursuit, at 5 A.M., but about 6-30 A.M., I ascertained that they had turned west, and were supposed to be making for the south of the jungle; it was some hours before certain information could be obtained. I then learnt that the enemy had gone to Koath Kas, for which place I immediately marched. The cavalry had now reached Suhejnee, from which place Sir Henry Havelock rode over to my force for orders. About noon I desired him to proceed to Koath Kas. This he did, and reaching it about 4-30 P.M., engaged the rebels, whom he found cooking, and drove them through the town in an easterly direction, killing and wounding a great many. About this time, 5 P.M., the column under my command, which had been marching all day, came in view of the enemy, who, pressed by the cavalry from the west, were in considerable commotion, and evidently preparing to move off from the strong position they had taken up. A walled village, surrounded by a deep moat, and a succession of enclosed gardens covered their left, and a mass of dense topes of trees flanked their right. A small party of the enemy's cavalry were drawn up to my right front, and appeared disposed to threaten the baggage, which I immediately closed up, and forthwith prepared for action. A strong body of about 400 rebels, who were occupying a tope of trees on my left, evincing a resolute determination to hold their position, I ordered up Captain Simeon's guns, covered by a company of the 84th, under Major Lightfoot. A smart fire was poured upon the guns. The artillery practice was excellent, and several shells, bursting in the very midst of the rebels, threw them into confusion, and the company of the 84th rushing forward at this opportune moment, speedily cleared the enclosure, and drove the rebels headlong before them. In the meantime the 35th Regiment, in skirmishing order, advanced rapidly on the main body, who were retiring by our right, still pressed closely by the cavalry. I continued following the rebels for some little distance, when the darkness of the night, and the heavy nature of the ground, rendering further pursuit useless, I halted and bivouacked in front of the village of Mujhowlee. In this affair the enemy's precipitate flight and the lateness of the day saved them from severe loss, but they left some thirty sepoy dead on the field. 22d October, information having reached me that the enemy had fled south through Huldheea, I accordingly moved, at 7 o'clock A.M., in that direction. Here I found Major Sir Henry Havelock, who, having passed the night at Lethan, had marched at daybreak for Huldheea.

After he had halted two hours, I sent him south to Looloonee. In the meanwhile the rebels, on the evening of the 21st, enabled by their superior local knowledge, and having the whole country in their interests, to elude us, had doubled due west, making for Dinareh and Kochas, a party of them moving through Bhanpore. This, however, was not ascertained for some hours afterwards, and supposing that they had gone south, I regained the direct Sasseram road, and marched to Bickrum-gunge, whilst Colonel Walter was ordered to move parallel to me, three miles distant on my right flank. The cavalry meanwhile had moved from Looloonee, nearly due west to Bhanpore, and

thence to Dinareh, and Major Sir Henry Havelock sending back his information to Colonel Walter, that officer followed in support towards Dinareh. Resting four hours at Dinareh, the cavalry pressed on to Kochas; and hearing that Major Havelock had reached that place, and thence proceeded south, I marched on the morning of the 23d from Bickrumgunge to Khuradee, which I reached about 8 P.M. Colonel Walter halted that night about four miles to the south of Kochas. The final skirmish between the rebel force and the cavalry had now taken place near the village of Gourie, thirteen miles north of the Grand Trunk Road, with only partial success, and without having turned them off their line of march for the hills. After this their flight was continued due south to the Grand Trunk Road, but they were so closely pursued by the cavalry that they had no time to do the slightest damage. Colonel Turner, now at Jehanabad, on the Grand Trunk Road, was warned too late of their approach. He made an attempt to cut them off, but his guns and cavalry coming unexpectedly on an impassable nullah, he was compelled to abandon the pursuit. The column under my command arrived at Jehanabad on the morning of the 24th, about twelve hours after the cavalry, and was followed that same evening by Colonel Walter; both columns halted. Colonel Turner had already despatched the cavalry under Sir H. Havelock towards the hills, to which point he was himself about to follow; they returned next morning, not having been able to overtake the rebels. I then directed Colonel Turner to take his column along the left bank of the Soane to watch the passes in the Kymore hills, and to prevent the enemy crossing into Palamon. I also detached three posts from my own column to watch the passes on the Shahabad side of the hills.

Although it has been to me a source of some regret that my plans for surrounding and compelling the enemy to fight in his entrenchment at Jugdeespore, which had been concerted after the most careful and anxious deliberation, should have been frustrated by the unavoidable absence of one of my columns on the morning of the assault, yet I venture to flatter myself that the pursuit which subsequently followed was sustained by such unwearied energy and vigour, and was marked by a success so signal, that I was more than compensated for my previous disappointment, and I have no hesitation in saying that this pursuit would have been still more destructive to the enemy had they not been artfully screened by the inhabitants, every individual of whom, throughout the length and breadth of the district, systematically attempted to mislead and deceive us, and it was only by the most rigid and searching inquiry that we were enabled to keep on the trail of the fugitives. In the various encounters that took place throughout my operations, between 700 and 800 of the enemy have fallen, besides numbers wounded; and those who, by their wonderful endurance, succeeded in eluding my pursuing columns, only escaped with their bare lives, an utterly broken, disheartened, and demoralized rabble.

And I am happy to add that the district, which was so lately infested by an enemy that could be numbered by thousands, and had held the whole country in terror, is now clear of every armed rebel.

It is now my duty and gratification to bring to his Lordship's notice the names of those who have given me such cordial support, not only during the present operations but during the whole time I have had the honour to command these districts;