

brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Government, and have been appropriately (though in the case of Brigadier-General Jacob, inadequately) rewarded with the honours of the 2d and 3d class of the Bath.

Sir Richmond Shakespear, who succeeded General Roberts as Political Commissioner (on the latter assuming the command of the Rajpootana Field Force), is also deserving of the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government. The disarmament of the eastern portion of Guzerat was successfully carried out under his directions, and it is impossible to say how much this salutary measure may have contributed to the maintenance of tranquillity when Tantia Topsee appeared upon the borders of these disarmed districts last winter.

The services of Major Merewether, who, during the crisis of 1857 acted as Political Agent on the Scinde frontier, also appear to me to deserve the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Those of Major Green, who was Political Agent at Kelat, were also doubtless valuable in preventing disturbance upon the frontiers of Scinde, but they have been separately brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

Captain Walker, Superintendent of Police at Tanna, who was charged with the suppression of the disturbances in Peint; Major Montgomery, who was Lieutenant of Police at Shikarpoor when the Native Artillery at that station mutinied; Lieutenant Naylor, who held the same appointment at Hyderabad, and anticipated the outbreak at that station by successfully disarming the Native Artillery by his police; and Captain Graham, who was wounded when co-operating with Brigadier Macan in an attack upon the insurgent Bheels at Shumsherpore, ought also, in my opinion, to have their names brought to the notice of the Secretary of State; as ought also Captain Buckle, Assistant Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, of whose energy and judgment it is difficult to speak too highly.

I now come to the last category. Military officers who have rendered good service in their military capacity, otherwise than in the field.

I presume that naval officers are included under this head, and if so, I beg to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State the valuable assistance which this Government received from Commodore Wellesley, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, and the good services rendered by Lieutenants Chitty and Sweeny, of the Indian Navy, in conveying the different detachments of European troops down the coast, at the height of the monsoon, by which movement, under Providence, the peace of the S. M. country, and of this Presidency, was preserved. Those of Captain Jenkins, C.B., who proceeded to the Cape and the Mauritius with letters to the Governors of those Colonies, asking for assistance, may also be considered worthy of being brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

Among military officers the name of Colonel Davidson, Commissary-General, has upon a former occasion been brought to the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government; Major Kane, who organized the transit train to Mhow, and who accompanied Sir Hugh Rose into the Stapooras when he was endeavouring to intercept Tantia Topsee; Major Taylor of the 2d Cavalry, who was wounded in arresting the mutineers who tried to excite the Guzerat Horse to raise the green flag and declare for the rebel cause; Captain Birch, Candeish Bheel Corps, who, with a company of his Bheels, disarmed an equal force of the 4th Infantry, Gwalior Contingent, at Boorbaumpoor,

and who also performed most gallant service against the insurgent Bheels and Walaytees at Amba Panee, should also be brought to the notice of the Secretary of State.

The gallant services of Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm and Lieutenant Kerr, of the S. M. Horse, have already been recognized by Her Majesty's Government; and those of Lieutenant Macauley, of the Scinde Horse, who commanded the Belooch Levy in Rajpootana, have been recommended to the Government of India for recognition.

I have now enumerated the names of those officers, civil and military, who appear to me to have the greatest claims upon the favourable consideration and the notice of Her Majesty's Government. I feel that, when so many officers have done good service, the task of selecting some for rewards and distinction must always be a difficult and an invidious one. I have endeavoured to perform it impartially and carefully.

I cannot, however, conclude this Minute without adverting to the invaluable assistance which I have at all times received from my honourable colleagues, including Mr Lumsden, who has since left the service, to whom I was indebted for many excellent suggestions, and whose foresight and appreciation of the nature of the crisis were truly remarkable; and from the Secretary to Government. I would take this opportunity of specially recommending to the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government the services of Mr H. L. Anderson, Secretary in the Political, Secret, and Judicial Departments, whose labours during the last two years richly deserve some recognition.

Those of Colonel Melvill, Secretary in the Military and Naval Departments, have been already brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Government, with a recommendation that the distinction of the Bath may be conferred on him.

I trust also that I may be pardoned if I venture to draw the attention of the Government of India, and of Her Majesty's Government, to services rendered in the suppression of the rebellion by some high officers unconnected with this Presidency, and indeed altogether independent of the Government of India.

No one on this side of India is likely to have forgotten the relief which was experienced when the 33d Regiment and Captain Bolton's company of Royal Artillery arrived at Bombay. We had just heard of the mutiny of the 27th Native Infantry at Kolapore,—the state of the S. M. country was daily becoming more critical,—the European troops in the garrison of Bombay were less than 300 strong. At this moment the arrival of an entire European regiment, and of 50 artillerymen, was of incalculable value. It enabled us to send off the whole of the European troops in garrison to Kolapore and Belgaum.

The arrival of the 33d was followed (about a month afterwards) by that of the 89th from the Cape of Good Hope, which was immediately despatched to Guzerat, which, up to that time, had been almost without European troops. Other regiments and batteries of artillery were subsequently sent from the Cape of Good Hope, some of which, if I am not mistaken, had the honour of forming part of the force which relieved Lucknow. For these most opportune reinforcements we were indebted to the Governors of Mauritius and of the Cape,—Sir James Higginson and Sir George Grey.

It is worthy of remark that when Sir James Higginson despatched the first reinforcement of six companies of the 33d, and 50 men of the Royal Artillery, he only retained two companies