

Return of Ordnance captured from the Enemy, by the Right Wing, Army of Gwalior, on the 29th December 1843.

Camp, Chonda, Jan. 1, 1844.

Howitzers, brass,	12	pounder	...	...	2
Ditto	ditto	18	pounder	...	1
Guns,	ditto	4	pounder	...	1
Ditto	ditto	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	pounder	...	4
Ditto	ditto	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounder	...	6
Ditto	ditto	5	pounder	...	3
Ditto	ditto	6	pounder	...	14
Ditto	ditto	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	pounder	...	4
Ditto	ditto	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounder	...	2
Ditto	ditto	7	pounder	...	3
Ditto	ditto	8	pounder	...	2
Ditto	ditto	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounder	...	1
Howitzers, iron	12	pounder, destroyed	...	...	2
Guns,	ditto	3	pounder	ditto	3
Ditto	ditto	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	pounder	ditto	3
Ditto	ditto	6	pounder	ditto	3
Ditto	ditto	12	pounder	ditto	2
Total	...	...	...	...	56

Several tumbrils of ammunition have been destroyed; in one of them, cash to the amount of rupees, Gwalior, 3141, was discovered, which will be paid into the military chest.

J. TENNANT, Brigadier, commanding foot artillery, army of Gwalior.

Major-General J. Grey, C.B., commanding left wing, army of Gwalior, to General Sir H. Gough, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

Camp, Punniar, Dec. 30, 1843.

Sir,—I have the satisfaction to report to your Excellency, that the left wing of the army of Gwalior, under my command, yesterday obtained a complete victory over a large force of the Gwalior troops, under the command of Colonel Secunder, consisting of about 12,000 men of all arms, and captured all their guns, 24 in number, one standard, all their ammunition, and some treasure, &c.

Agreeably to your Excellency's orders, I marched from Simmereea on the 28th instant, and encamped at Burka-ka-Sarai. I had information of the Gwalior troops being in position at Antree, seven miles in front of my camp, and of their intention of making a night attack. On the 29th (yesterday) I made one march to this place, 16 miles, being desirous of getting through the narrow valley from Himmutghur to Punniar. The enemy (as it afterwards appeared) marched from the Antree Pass early on the morning of yesterday by a parallel movement, with the left wing concealed behind a lofty and extensive range of hills, some miles distant on our right, and took up a strong position on the heights in the immediate vicinity of the fortified village of Mangore, near Punniar, and commenced firing on my immense line of baggage. I immediately detached all the cavalry I could spare under Brigadier Harriott, and an addition of a troop of horse artillery under Captain Brind, which on approaching the baggage on the other side of the town of Punniar took up a position, and returned the fire

of the enemy with much precision and effect. Every attempt was made by Brigadier Harriott to attack the enemy, but, from the ground being intersected by ravines, this able officer was prevented from bringing the cavalry into action, and proceeded with them to the rear-guard, having passed under a smart cannonade. About 4 o'clock p.m., the enemy was observed to have taken up a very strong position on a chain of high hills, four miles to the east of our camp. I decided immediately to attack him, and detached Her Majesty's 3d Buffs and a company of sappers and miners to take up a position on an opposite ridge, followed afterwards to the right by the 39th regiment native infantry, consisting of five companies, until I could bring up the force, amounting to 2007 men, and then make an attack upon the enemy's left flank and centre, and drive him from the strong position he occupied; owing to the lateness of the day, it was some time before I could support the force I had detached. The Buffs and sappers attacked the enemy's centre, exposed to a galling fire from their guns, but most gallantly carried every position before them, drove the enemy from height to height, and captured 11 of his guns and the standard. I cannot sufficiently express how much indebted I feel to Lieutenant-Colonel Clunie, who commanded the Buffs, for the gallant and judicious manner he took his regiment into action, and overcame all obstacles. The wing of the 39th native infantry, with Brigadier Yates, was conducted to the crest of a hill commanding the enemy's left, and after pouring in a destructive fire, rushed down on him, and on approaching the nullah below was exposed to a heavy fire from two guns, which they captured. Brigadier Yates and Major Earle, commanding the 39th native infantry, were both wounded at this place, and I have to thank them for the manner in which the battery was carried.

The 2d infantry brigade, under the command of Acting Brigadier Anderson, K.H., Her Majesty's 50th regiment, arrived in time to put a finish to the action, and formed on the crest of the hill, and by a most gallant and judicious movement attacked the enemy's left and completely defeated him, taking the remainder of his guns. I have to return my thanks to Major White, who commanded the 50th native infantry, and took the 2d infantry brigade out of action, Brigadier Anderson, K.H., being wounded. Major Petit, commanding Her Majesty's 50th regiment, distinguished himself by the gallant charge down the hill he made at the head of his regiment. A wing of the 50th native infantry was posted with the main battery of horse artillery, which attacked the enemy's right, and the remainder accompanied the brigade. The 58th native infantry supported Her Majesty's 50th regiment, under the command of Captain Parker, who led his regiment into action much to his credit.

Brigadier Biddulph, with six horse artillery guns, much distinguished himself by the manner he disposed of his battery, which silenced those of the enemy on the right, and committed great havoc. He was assisted by Major Geddes, commanding the brigade of horse artillery, and by Captain Campbell, commanding the troop, whose