



SUPPLEMENT  
TO  
**The London Gazette**

*Of FRIDAY the 9th of OCTOBER.*

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*India Board, October 1857.*

**T**HE following dispatches have been at various times received at the East India House, and are now inserted in the London Gazette, although previous publication has not taken place in India.

No. 1.

*The Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir, *Delhi, June 13, 1857.*

IN continuation of letter of 27th ultimo, to your address, from the late Adjutant-General of the Army, reporting the death of the Commander-in-chief on that day, I am now desired by Major-General T. Reed, C.B., commanding the forces in Bengal, to request that you will inform the Governor-General in Council that the Major-General having left Rawul Pindce on the 28th ultimo, reached the camp of the force under Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., at Alleepore, one march from Delhi, about 1 A.M. of the 8th instant, when the troops were on the point of moving to drive in the posts of the mutineers outside Delhi.

2. Sir H. Barnard had been joined on the previous day by Brigadier A. Wilson with troops from Meerut, and on the 6th instant by the siege train with its escort, so that the total force in camp was as enumerated in the margin.\*

3. I beg to inclose copies of the Major-General's two reports of the successful operations of this day, and am only to add that Major-General Reed entirely approves of the whole of the dispositions

\* 4 guns, 2nd Troop, 1st Brigade; 2nd and 3rd Troops, 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery; 3rd Company, 3rd Battalion, Artillery, and No. 14 Horse Field Battery; 4th Company, 6th Battalion, Artillery; Detachment Artillery Recruits; Head quarter's Detachment Sappers and Miners; Her Majesty's 9th Lancers; two Squadrons Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards; Head-quarters and six Companies 60th Royal Rifles; Head-quarters and nine Companies of Her Majesty's 75th Regiment; 1st Bengal Fusiliers; Head-quarters and six Companies 2nd Fusiliers; Sirmoor Battalion.

made, and cordially concurs in the approbation bestowed on the officers and troops engaged, and particularly on those who are more especially mentioned.

4. The commander of the forces, I am to state, was unable from severe sickness and fatigue to accompany the troops, and in no way interfered with the arrangements of Sir H. Barnard, who was attended in the field by the head-quarters' staff.

5. Major-General Reed desires to express his deep regret at the loss of the Adjutant-General of the army, Colonel C. Chester, who was killed by a cannon-shot in the first advance on the enemy's heavy battery at Badulee Ke-Serai. The loss of this officer at the present juncture is deeply deplored by the Commander of the forces.

6. Since the arrival of the troops at Delhi, several affairs have taken place, in all of which the troops engaged have greatly distinguished themselves. The most important of these occurred yesterday morning, when our position was attacked in great force, and the enemy completely repulsed with much loss. Sir H. Barnard's report of this action is enclosed.

7. The Guide Corps, under Captain Daly, arrived on the morning of the 9th instant, having marched from Murdan in Eusufzaie, a distance of 580 miles in twenty-two days.

8. The Engineer and Artillery portions of the force have been actively employed in throwing up batteries, and in maintaining a fire on the city. The mutineers have mounted a very formidable Artillery, and their practice is excellent and usually well sustained; but the Major-General trusts ere long we shall be enabled to strike a decisive blow at the place.

9. In addition to the inclosures already referred to, I am directed to attach copies of Brigadier Wilson's reports of his two actions at Ghazee-odeen Nuggur.

I have, &c.,

W. A. NORMAN, Lieutenant.

No. 2.

*Brigadier Wilson to the Adjutant-General of the Army.*

Sir, Ghazee-od-deen Nuggur, May 31, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., commanding the Umballa force, that, as reported in my brief dispatch of last night, my advanced pickets were driven in at about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and that I was attacked by a large force of mutineers, accompanied by heavy guns, from Delhi.

I immediately sent off a company of Her Majesty's 60th Royal Rifles, with another in support, to hold the iron bridge, which is the key of my position; and I detached the four guns of Major Tombs' troop, supported by a squadron of Carabineers, right along the bank of the Hindun river.

The insurgents opened upon these advanced parties with heavy guns. I ordered two more companies of the 60th to support their advance, and brought up four guns of Major Scott's battery, the Sappers, and a troop of Carabineers to their support, leaving two guns and a troop of Carabineers to protect the camp.

The first few rounds from the insurgents' guns were admirably aimed, plunging through our camp; but they were ably replied to by our two 18-pounders, in position under Lieutenant Light and Major Tombs' troop, most admirably led by Lieutenant-Colonel M. Mackenzie, who, raking them in flank with his 6-pounders, first made their fire unsteady, and in a short time silenced these heavy guns.

On remarking the unsteadiness of their fire, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Jones to advance his Rifles and attack. This was done in a most spirited manner. They drove the enemy from the guns; but in the act of taking possession of two heavy pieces on the causeway, close to the toll-house, I regret to say, that Captain Andrews and four of his men, were blown up by the explosion of an ammunition waggon, fired by one of the mutineers.

The insurgents were now in full retreat, leaving in our hands ordnance, ammunition, and stores, as detailed in the accompanying statement. They were followed for a considerable distance on the Delhi road by Lieutenant Colonel Custance, commanding the Carabineers with the force.

Where all behaved so well and showed such gallant conduct it is almost invidious to particularise, but I wish to bring to Major-General Sir H. Barnard's notice, and through him to the Commander of the Forces, Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie, 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, who so ably led; Major Tombs, who so gallantly fought the 2nd troop of that brigade (the latter had his horse shot under him); Lieutenant-Colonel Custance, commanding the Carabineers; Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, who so gallantly led the 60th Royal Rifles, and Major Scott, who ably supported that regiment.

I beg to inclose the reports I have received from officers commanding detachments, with a return of killed and wounded, and of the captured ordnance and ammunition.

Mr. Greathed, the Commissioner, attended on me during the whole of the action. From this gentleman and four of my own personal staff—Captain Johnson, Staff Officer of the Force; Captain O'Hamilton, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captain Russell, of the 54th; and Lieutenant Barchard of the 20th Native Infantry; my orderly officers; and Lieutenant Waterfield, of the Commissariat Department, I received every assistance.

The casualties may not be considered great under the advantages we have gained; but with my small force I cannot afford to lose men. I have applied to Major-General Hewitt, commanding Meerut Division, for a reinforcement, as I consider my present force much too small for the position I am placed in—liable to constant attacks from Delhi. Parties of horse have been seen from that quarter reconnoitring my position all the morning, and it is very harassing to the men to be kept so constantly on the alert.

I have, &c.,  
A. WILSON,  
Brigadier, Commanding Field Force.

*Numerical Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Action of Ghazee-od-deen Nuggur, on May 30, 1857.*

*Camp, Ghazee-od-deen Nuggur, June 1857.*

Horse Artillery—1 non-commissioned officer, 5 rank and file, wounded; total 6.—6 horses killed, wounded, and missing.

Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards—2 rank and file killed; total 2; 1 subaltern (Lieutenant De Bourbel severely), 1 non-commissioned officer, 3 rank and file, wounded; total 5.—9 horses killed, wounded, and missing.

1st Battalion Her Majesty's 60th Rifles—1 captain (Andrews), 1 non-commissioned officer, 7 rank and file, killed; total 9; 1 non-commissioned officer, 7 rank and file, wounded; total 8; 2 rank and file missing; total 2.

Total—1 captain, 1 non-commissioned officer, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 subaltern, 3 non-commissioned officers, 15 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Killed . . . . 11  
Wounded . . . . 19  
Missing . . . . 2

A. WILSON, Brigadier,  
Commanding Field Force.

*List of Ordnance, Carriages, and Ammunition, brought in from the enemy yesterday and this morning.*

*Camp, May 31, 1857.*

Carriages, siege, with limber and E.S. complete, gun 24-pounder - - - - 1  
Carriages, siege, with limber and E.S. complete, gun 18-pounder - - - - 1  
Carriages, siege, with limber and E.S. complete, howitzer, 10-inch - - - - 1  
Carriages, siege, with limber and E.S. complete, howitzer 8-inch - - - - 1  
Carriages, siege, light field, with limber complete, gun 24-pounder - - - - 1  
Ordnance iron gun light field with limber complete, 24-pounder - - - - 1  
Ordnance iron gun light field with limber complete, 18-pounder - - - - 1  
Ordnance iron gun light field, with limber complete, howitzer, 10-inch - - - - 1  
Ordnance iron gun light field, with limber complete, howitzer 8-inch - - - - 1  
Ordnance brass field, with limber complete, gun 24-pounder - - - - 1  
3 treasure tumbrels, containing cartridges, serge-filled, 18-pounder gun, and 8-inch howitzer.  
3 carts, containing case shot, 24-pounder gun 10 and 8 inch howitzer.  
1 platform cart, with sand-bags.  
1 platform cart, with entrenching tools.  
41 24-pounder grape in a waggon.  
1 9-pounder waggon complete, with 57 round shot, 12 shrapnell and 4 grape.

MILES McCARTHY,  
Officiating Conductor.

No. 3.

*Brigadier Wilson to the Adjutant-General of the Army.*

SIR, *Ghazee-od-deen Nuggur, June 1, 1857.*

IN continuation of my demi official express of last night's date, I have the honor to report, for the information of Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., and through him of the Commander of the Forces, that the insurgents attacked me again yesterday afternoon, at about one o'clock, in force.

They took up a position extending fully a mile on the high ridge, on the opposite side of the Hindun, about a mile from my advanced picquet, in front of the bridge, and commenced a fire with their guns from this long distance.

The guns of the Horse Artillery, supported by a squadron of Carabiniers, immediately moved forward to reply to the fire; and the two 18-pounders under Lieutenant Light, moved to the bank of the river for the same purpose. The Rifles, leaving one company in camp, moved forward to the support of the picquet at the bridge, supported by two guns of Major Scott's battery and a troop of Carabiniers.

Perceiving that the Horse Artillery were exposed to a very heavy fire, I advanced two more guns of Major Scott's battery, under Lieutenant Davidson, to support them.

For nearly two hours the action was one of Artillery chiefly.

The Rifles clearing the village on the left of the toll-bar, and the fire of the enemy's guns slackening, I ordered a general advance, the insurgents retiring, continuing their fire, until we drove them from their position and crowned the ridge, from which we could see them in full retreat to Delhi.

My men were so knocked up by the heat of the sun, by which many officers and men were struck down, that I could not follow them further, as I wished. I therefore withdrew the force into camp, after having first burnt a village on our right flank, from which the insurgents had given us much annoyance.

All the force performed their duty well, and to my satisfaction; and in addition to those officers whom I brought to notice in my dispatch of yesterday, detailing the action of the 30th, I wish to report favorably of Lieutenant Elliot, of Artillery, who supported the Rifles with two guns of Major Scott's battery, in the most steady and determined manner; Lieutenant Light also did admirable service with his 18-pounders. The Sappers and Miners under Lieutenant Maunsell, whom I brought up in support of Lieutenant Elliot's guns, performed most efficient service.

I have to regret the loss of Lieutenant Perkins, of Horse Artillery, an invaluable officer, and a great loss to me.

I beg to enclose reports from the commanding officers, and a return of killed and wounded.

I regret to say that the insurgents were enabled to carry off all their guns, which appeared to me to consist of two heavy pieces, on the Delhi road, and five light guns, most probably the remains of Captain de Teissier's battery; one of their ammunition-waggons only was destroyed.

I have, &c.,

A. WILSON, Brigadier,  
Commanding Field Force.

*Field Force under the command of Brigadier A. Wilson.*

*Numerical Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Action of Ghazee-od-deen Nuggur, on May 31, 1857.*

*Camp, Ghazee-od-deen Nuggur, June 2, 1857.*

Horse Artillery—1 subaltern, 3 rank and file; killed; total 4; 1 non-commissioned officer, 4 rank and file, wounded; total 5. Killed and wounded includes 5 men sun-struck.

Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards—4 rank and file wounded; total 4; 1 subaltern (Assistant-Surgeon), 2 rank and file, wounded; total 3. Killed and wounded includes 2 men sun-struck.

1st Battalion Her Majesty's 60th Rifles—1 non-commissioned officer, 3 rank and file, killed; total 4; 1 subaltern, 2 rank and file, wounded; total 3. Killed includes 3 men sun-struck.

Sappers and Miners—1 non-commissioned officer wounded; total 1.

Total—1 subaltern, 1 non-commissioned officer, 10 rank and file, killed; total 12; 2 subalterns, 2 non-commissioned officers, 8 rank and file, wounded; total 12.

Horses—8 killed and 16 wounded. Return of wounded horses includes the chargers of Major Tombs, Horse Artillery, and Lieutenant-Colonel Custance, Carabiniers.

A. WILSON, Brigadier,  
Commanding Field Force.

*List of Officers killed and wounded.*

Killed.—Lieutenant H. G. Perkins, 2nd troop, 1st brigade, Horse Artillery.

Wounded.—Ensign Napier, 60th Royal Rifles, severely, leg amputated; Assistant-Surgeon Moore, 6th Carabiniers, severely, grape-shot in the head; Captain Johnson, Brigade Staff, slightly contused.

A. WILSON, Brigadier,  
Commanding Field Force.

No. 4.

*Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Neill, of the Madras Army, to the Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army.*

SIR, *Benares, June 6, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that I arrived here on the 3rd instant with a detachment of the regiment under my command (1st Madras Fusiliers), and found sixty of my men and three officers, who had preceded me here. A company of men were about two days in rear, and three more were following up by bullock-train. I had arranged to start with a detachment of the regiment for Cawnpore on the afternoon of the 4th, but on that afternoon intelligence was received from Lieutenant Palliser, in command of a detachment of fifty Sowars of the 13th Irregular Cavalry, sent out to escort treasure from Azimghur to this, that the 17th Regiment had broken out into open mutiny, and, joined by the city people and jail prisoners, had left the station and attacked his party and captured the treasure, his Infantry escort acting with them. On this intelligence reaching Benares, Brigadier Ponsonby consulted with me about taking the muskets from the 37th, leaving them their side-arms. He proposed waiting until the following morning to do this. I urged its being done at once, to which he agreed, and left my quarters to make his arrangements, directing me to be present with the Europeans, as per

margin,\* at 5 P.M. The Seikh regiment, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon placed much confidence, and a party of about seventy of the 13th Irregular Cavalry, who were dispatched, were to join the Europeans in their demonstration. Brigadier Ponsonby came on parade at the hour appointed, but I observed that he appeared far from well, and perfectly unable to act with energy or the vigour required on the emergency. We moved up the Europeans and guns towards the 37th, the Seikhs advancing upon the other flank of that corps, followed by Irregular Cavalry. On approaching the bells of arms of the 37th, the sepoy of that corps seized their arms, loaded them, and opened fire upon us, which was immediately returned with considerable execution by the Artillery and Europeans, the Seikh regiment not having yet come up. At this time several of our men fell wounded, and the Brigadier was on his back on the ground, seemingly struck by a stroke of the sun, and declared himself quite unfit for anything, and begged that being the next senior officer, I would at once assume command, which I accordingly did, and directed a dash on the lines with the Europeans and Seikhs in line on each flank of the Artillery. I was on the right of our men in the lines when an alarm was given, and I found the Seikhs had suddenly halted, wavered, and eventually gone about and dispersed, having first, however, fired at and tried to shoot their Commanding Officer and Adjutant, and fired upon and wounded several other officers, and fired upon the squadron of Irregular Cavalry drawn up in rear of them.

2. I believe, from all I have observed and been told, that with a few exceptions, the Seikhs were supposed to be quite staunch; they seemed in the greatest spirits and anxious to be led against the 37th. The cause of their sudden panic and extraordinary conduct is supposed to have been the turmoil caused in their rear by a Sowar of the 13th Irregular Cavalry having fired at and attempted to cut down the Brigade-Major, Captain Dodgson, on his riding up to assume command of them by the Brigadier's order (their own Commanding Officer having been killed before reaching parade by the men of the 37th Native Infantry). On hearing the shot and shouts, the Seikhs turned round and fired on their officers and our men; one man who had fired at Colonel Gordon was immediately shot by one of his Havildars.

3. The Artillery, on observing the disaffection of the Seikhs, opened upon them with considerable effect; they broke and ran as did the Irregular Cavalry. After this I completed the expulsion of the 37th Regiment from their lines, and burnt them, and withdrew my men and guns into position in the barrack, securing myself for the night.

4. Early next morning I sent out parties and brought in the arms, accoutrements, and colours of the 37th that had been left in their lines, as also some of the Seikhs. I also arranged with the civil authorities to remove the treasure from its most insecure and unmilitary position in the civil lines, and detached a party, consisting of 100 men of Her Majesty's 10th and Madras Fusiliers, and twenty-five Sowars, Irregular Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, and had it all brought up and secured in the barracks.

5. On my arriving here, I had observed and expressed my opinion on the insecurity of this treasure, under charge only of a native guard of Seikhs who, however, stood firm and deserve the greatest credit for their loyal conduct. I consider the peril in which this treasure has been placed has been for some time imminent; and I feel assured

that had the steps taken against the 37th been deferred until the following morning, the outbreak would have taken place that night when unprepared, and no efficient assistance could have been rendered by the troops to the European families in cantonments, who would have been left to the mercy of the miscreants let loose on such an occasion. I had a party of Madras Fusiliers at a building called the mint, and arranged with the Brigadier before going on parade that, should any disturbance occur, all the families should go there for protection. This was carried out, the party of Europeans there giving confidence and acting as a check to plunderers; the mutineers, who broke and fled, deserted cantonments rapidly, many of them throwing away their arms. I now hold the barracks and mint-house between cantonments and city with my Europeans, and have some Native guards of trustworthy men as pickets in different parts of cantonments, and feel the cantonments are all safe; and when a few more European troops come up, I intend planting a picket at the church, when all the houses in cantonments may, I consider, with safety be again occupied. About ninety of the Irregular Cavalry remained faithful, and are now doing duty, patrolling and keeping off the "Budmashes" from the city from entering cantonments. About 190 of the Seikh Regiment, who were on treasure and other guards, are still with us, and remain faithful. A few of them I have promoted for their good conduct when the regiment broke and fled. A further report will be made on this subject, as well as regarding some men of the Irregular Cavalry I have also promoted for loyalty and good conduct.

I beg to state, that we have lost several officers and soldiers on this unfortunate occasion, as follows:—

*Killed.*

Captain Guise, commanding Irregular Cavalry, murdered by 37th men.  
One apothecary, Her Majesty's 10th, ditto.  
Two men, Her Majesty's 10th, shot on parade.

*Wounded.—Shot on parade.*

Ensign Chapman, 37th Regiment, Native Infantry, dangerously.  
Ensign Hayter, 25th Native Infantry, doing duty, 37th, dangerously.  
Ensign Tweedie, 4th Native Infantry, doing duty, 37th, severely.  
Eight privates, Her Majesty's 10th.  
Quartermaster-Serjeant Maidman, 25th Native Infantry, doing duty with Seikh Regiment, severely.

All ranks behaved as British soldiers; the hard work and exposure to the sun was most cheerfully borne. I beg to bring to notice, particularly, the assistance I have received from Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, commanding the Seikhs, Lieutenant-Colonel Spottiswoode, 37th, the Brigade-Major, Captain Dodgson, Captain Olpherts, commanding the Artillery, and Lieutenant Gosling, Adjutant, Madras Fusiliers.

I have, &c.

J. G. NEILL, Lieutenant-Colonel

P.S.—I have strengthened Chunar by a small detachment of Her Majesty's 84th, with three officers of 37th, and dispatched to Allahabad by Garee Horse Dawk this evening 50 men of Madras Fusiliers, the same number following to-morrow, and as quick as I can spare them to that post and Cawnpore.

J. G. NEILL, Lieutenant-Colonel.

\* 3 guns of No. 12 Field Battery and 30 men, under Captain Olpherts. Her Majesty's 10th, 150 men and 3 officers. Madras Fusiliers, 60 men and 3 officers.

*Nominal Roll of Killed and Wounded at Benares, on June 4, 1857.*

Benares, June 7, 1857.

STAFF.

*Killed.*—None.

*Wounded.*

Captain and Brigade-Major D. S. Dodgson, gunshot grazed right elbow, slight; on duty.

2ND COMPANY, 3RD BATTALION, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

*Killed.*—None.

*Wounded.*

Gunner John Lindsay, 2nd Co., gunshot wound in right thigh, severe.

HER MAJESTY'S 10TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

*Killed.*

- Private William Conway, 2nd Co., gunshot wound in left lung.
- Private Joseph Gill, 7th Co., gunshot wound of head.
- Hospital Apprentice Edwin Courtenay Jackson, gunshot wounds, head, hip, and thigh; killed while proceeding with hospital supplies to the scene of action.

*Wounded.*

- Private John Conolly, 2nd Co., gunshot compound fracture of left thigh, very dangerous.
- Private Job Dowell, 2nd Co., gunshot wound in left shoulder into chest, ball lodged, very dangerous.
- Private Patrick Dunn, 2nd Co., gunshot wound in right cheek, slight.
- Private John Fergusson, 2nd Co., gunshot, deep in right hip, ball lodged, very dangerous.
- Private Thomas Kilsonye, 2nd Co., gunshot, left hip, slight.
- Private Robert Sherlock, 2nd Co., gunshot, deep in left thigh, severe.
- Private Owen Surewan, 7th Co., gunshot, left thigh fractured, left hand, severe.
- Private John Ferris, 7th Co., gunshot, two bones of left foot fractured, very severe.

37TH REGIMENT, NATIVE INFANTRY.

*Killed.*—None.

*Wounded.*

- Ensign — Chapman, gunshot through upper jaw, very severe.
- Ensign — Hayter, gunshots in right groin, right foot (amputated), left thigh fractured, very dangerous.
- Ensign — Tweedie, gunshot through right shoulder, severe.
- Havildar Bulwant Sing, gunshot through knee-joint, very severe.
- Sepoy Laljee Lookul, gunshot, left thigh, severe.
- Sepoy Bunde Chow Opudiah, gunshot, right thigh fractured, very severe.
- Sepoy Lall Sing, gunshot, left thigh fractured, very severe.

13TH REGIMENT OF IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

*Killed.*

Captain Henry John Guise, gunshot wounds in head, chest, abdomen, and both arms; two very deep sabre cuts on left side of head.

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

Killed—1 captain, 2 privates, 1 hospital apprentice.—Total 4.

Wounded—1 captain, 3 ensigns, 1 gunner, 8 privates, 1 havildar, 3 sepoy.—Total 17.

Grand Total of Casualties, 21.

Memorandum—No casualty roll of the Regiment of Loodiana has been received.

D. BUTTER, M.D., Superintendent Surgeon, Benares Circle.

J. G. NEILL, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Benares.

No. 5.

*Major-General Sir H. Barnard to the Adjutant-General of the Army.*

Sir, *Delhi Cantonments, June 8, 1857.*

THE forces under my command marched from Allipore at 1 A.M. this morning, and on reaching Badulee Ke-Serai, found the enemy strongly posted in an entrenched position, which I have the satisfaction to inform you was carried after an engagement of about three-quarters of an hour, and proceeded to take up our present position, which we found to be over disputed ground the whole way, and finally, in a well-defended line of defence, from the signal-tower to Hindoo Rao's house. Our troops behaved with the greatest gallantry and persevering endurance, and after facing a very determined resistance drove the enemy within the walls of Delhi: all this was accomplished by 9 o'clock in the morning. Our loss has been comparatively trifling, only one officer being killed, but I regret to say that officer is Colonel Chester, Adjutant-General of the army, who was esteemed by all for every qualification that can adorn the soldier. I have not been able to ascertain the particulars of our loss, or our capture of guns, but I fear I cannot estimate the former under forty to fifty killed, the number of guns taken to be about sixteen or eighteen. I do not in this hurried dispatch attempt to recommend any one, but I cannot pass over the assistance I received from Brigadier-General Wilson, whose cool judgment entitles him to an equal share of any merit that may be given to the officer in command. From the Brigadier-General and staff of the army attached to me from the divisional staff, I received every support, and from my personal staff, [Captain Barnard and Lieutenant Turnbull, the most daring devotion. The conduct of the Ghoorka Battalion, the Sappers, and other Native troops employed, was most praiseworthy; they vied with their European comrades in forward daring. The troops of the Native contingents did equally good service, including those of the Jheend Rajah; and I cannot close this without especial mention of many gentlemen attached to the army in civil capacities, who not only accompanied us into the field, but did every service the extended nature of our position rendered prominent in keeping up mutual communication.

I hope to send you a fuller detail to-morrow. Our siege-train is up, and I hope to open on the town without a moment's delay.

P.S.—I find the captured guns amount to twenty-six, and I desire to add to this, in justice to myself, special notice of the assistance I received from Colonel Congreve, C.B., Acting Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's Forces in India; Colonel Becher, Quartermaster-General of the Army; and Colonel the Honorable R. Curzon, Military Secretary to the late Commander-in-chief, who never left me; Captain Norman, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, and on whom the important duties of Adjutant-General devolved on the death of Colonel

Chester, and Colonel Young, Judge Advocate-General of the Army, who accompanied me during the whole of the action.

## No. 6.

*Major-General Sir H. Barnard to the Adjutant-General of the Army.*

SIR, *Delhi Cantonment, June 11, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of General Reed, commanding the forces, that the enemy attacked the position occupied by the troops under my command this morning in force. The troops acted throughout with gallantry and coolness, and the affair ended in the total repulse of the enemy, who have retreated to the city. At about a quarter to 5 A.M., the attack first began. On my ascertaining that both flanks were being attacked, the usual supports were not only sent up to the position on the heights, but the whole of the troops under my command were speedily under arms, and marched up to reinforce the picquets, and to drive back the enemy. This was first accomplished on the left, the enemy falling back under the fire of the troops; and after being beaten back from the right, they came on again for a second attack, under cover of the thickly-wooded gardens near the Subjee Munde. The 1st Bengal European Fusiliers were sent against them, under the command of Major Jacob, and succeeded most gallantly in not only driving the enemy back, but pursued them, skirmishing all through the thickly-wooded gardens of the Subjee Munde. It was about half-past 7 A.M. when the troops began to be recalled, and the assembly first sounded for the skirmishers.

In comparison with the strength of the attack, our loss was small, and I trust to be able to send in without delay the official returns of the killed and wounded. I have heard as yet of only one casualty among the officers, Captain Knox, 75th Regiment, who was killed when reinforcing the picquet at the Flag-staff Tower, and while driving back the enemy. The loss on the other side, to the enemy, must have been considerable, and although difficult to estimate, could not have been less than 250.

## No. 7.

*Major-General Sir H. Barnard to the Adjutant-General of the Army.*

SIR, *Delhi, June 12, 1857.*

WITH reference to my hurried despatch of the 8th instant, I have now the honor, for the information of the General Commanding the forces, to submit a more detailed account of the action of Badulee Ke-Serai, and seizure of the position on the ridge above the cantonments of Delhi, necessary to hold with regard to ultimate operations against that city.

Having been joined by the force under Brigadier-General Wilson, I broke up the camp at Allipore without delay, and, on ascertaining that the enemy had made preparations to oppose our advance, and had occupied a fortified position at Badulee Ke-Serai, made the following disposition of the forces:—Brigadier-General Grant, C.B., with the force as per margin\*, was to gain the opposite side of the canal, and recross it below and in rear of the enemy's position, so soon as he heard the action commence, with a view of taking the enemy in flank. The 1st Brigade, under Brigadier-

General Showers, was to act on the right side of the main-trunk road, along which the column was to advance, and the 2nd Brigade, under Brigadier-General Graves, was to take the left; the heavy guns were to remain in position on the road, the rest of the Artillery to act on either side. As soon as our advanced picquet met the enemy, these brigades deployed, leaving the main road clear. The enemy soon opened a very heavy fire upon us, and finding that our light field-pieces did not silence their battery, and that we were losing men fast, I called upon the 75th Regiment to make a dashing charge and take the place at the point of the bayonet; this service was done with the most heroic gallantry, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert, and every officer, non-commissioned officer, and men of the 75th Regiment, my thanks are most especially due; the 1st Europeans supported the attack, and on the 2nd Brigade coming up and threatening their right, and Brigadier-General Grant showing the head of his column and guns on their left rear, the enemy abandoned the position entirely, leaving his guns on the ground. The action lasted nearly one hour, and I regret to say cost many valuable lives.

Although the men were much exhausted, I determined to push on, under the impression that, if I halted, a similar difficulty might be opposed to me the following day in gaining the requisite position, and on the road separating, it became desirable to act in two columns, sending one along the main trunk road, and taking the other to the left through the cantonments. To Brigadier-General Wilson, supported by Brigadier-General Showers' brigade, I confided the conduct of this column, which had to fight its way through gardens with high walls and other obstacles, the whole way; and taking the 2nd Brigade, with Brigadier-General Graves, with myself, I proceeded to the left. I soon found that the enemy had posted himself strongly on the ridge over the cantonments, with guns in position, and under the range of which we soon found ourselves, upon which I determined on a rapid flank movement to the left, in the hope of gaining the ridge under cover of the cantonments, and taking the position in flank.

This was happily successful; the enemy got their guns hastily into a position to meet me; and Brigadier-General Graves' Brigade, consisting of the 60th Rifles, under Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, supported by the 2nd Europeans, under Captain Boyd, advanced gallantly, supported by Captain Money's troop of Horse Artillery, carried the position, and the enemy, finding himself taken in flank and rear, abandoned his guns, and we swept the whole ridge from the Flag-staff to Hindoo Rao's house, where I had the satisfaction of meeting Brigadier-General Wilson, and the object of the day having been thus effected, the force was at once placed in position before Delhi.

I have already mentioned to the Commander in-chief the names of officers to whom I am indebted, and whom I desire in justice to call to his notice, and to whose names I beg to add those of Major Ewart, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain Shute, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Captain Maisey, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, and beg to state that I fully concur in the merit of those recommended by my Brigadiers.

*Nominal Roll of Officers Killed and Wounded.*

Colonel C. Chester, Adjutant-General of the Army, killed.  
 Captain J. W. Delamain, 56th Regiment, Native Infantry, killed.  
 Captain C. W. Russell, 54th Regiment, Native Infantry, killed.  
 Lieutenant A. Harrison, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, killed.

\* Six guns, 3rd troop, 3rd battalion, Horse Artillery; four guns, 2nd troop, 1st battalion Horse Artillery; three squadrons 9th Lancers.

*Artillery Division.*

First Lieutenant A. Light, slightly wounded.  
 Second Lieutenant C. Hunter, slightly wounded.  
 Second Lieutenant A. H. Davidson, severely,  
 blown up by explosion of a gun limber.  
 Second Lieutenant R. Hare, slight contusion.

*Her Majesty's 75th Regiment.*

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert, Commanding,  
 wounded.  
 Captain Dawson, wounded.  
 Lieutenant J. R. S. Fitzgerald, wounded.  
 Lieutenant and Adjutant R. Barter, wounded.  
 Lieutenant C. R. Rivers, wounded.  
 Ensign C. M. Pym, wounded.  
 Assistant-Surgeon S. A. Lithgow, wounded.

*1st European Bengal Fusiliers.*

Captain S. Greville, wounded.  
 Second Lieutenant N. Ellis, wounded.

W. H. BARNARD, Major-General  
 Commanding Field Force.

*Numerical Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Field Force under the command of Major-General Sir H. Barnard, during the operation of June 8, 1857.*

*Head-Quarters, Camp, Delhi, June 10, 1857.*

Staff—1 field officer, 2 captains, killed.

ARTILLERY DIVISION.

Head-quarters Second Troop, First Brigade, Horse Artillery—1 horse killed; 1 subaltern, 1 non-commissioned officer, 2 gunners, 8 horses, wounded.

Head-quarters Third Brigade, Horse Artillery—3 horses killed; 1 subaltern, 1 non-commissioned officer, 1 gunner, 6 horses, wounded; 11 horses missing.

Third Company, Third Battalion, and No. 14 Light Field Battery—1 horse killed; 1 subaltern, 1 gunner, wounded.

Fourth Company, Sixth Battalion—1 non-commissioned officer, 2 gunners, killed; 1 subaltern, 3 non-commissioned officers, 6 gunners, wounded.

Artillery Recruits—1 gunner killed; 1 subaltern, 2 gunners, wounded.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards—2 privates, 5 horses, killed; 1 non-commissioned officer, 4 privates, 1 horse, wounded.

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers—12 privates, 20 horses, killed; 3 non-commissioned officers, 7 privates, 4 horses, wounded.

FIRST INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 75th Regiment—1 subaltern, 2 non-commissioned officers, 20 privates, killed; 1 field officer, 1 captain, 5 subalterns, 2 non-commissioned officers, 41 privates, wounded; 2 privates missing.

First European Bengal Fusiliers—3 privates killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 non-commissioned officer, 25 privates, wounded.

SECOND INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 60th Rifles—1 private killed; 3 privates wounded.

Second European Bengal Fusiliers—1 non-commissioned officer, 5 privates, wounded.

Sirmoor Battalion—1 subaltern (jemadar), 2 non-commissioned officers, 6 privates, wounded.

Total—1 field-officer, 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 6 non-commissioned officers, 41 privates and gunners, 30 horses, killed; 1 field-

officer, 2 captains, 12 subalterns, 15 non-commissioned officers, 103 privates and gunners, 19 horses, wounded; 2 privates and gunners, 11 horses, missing.

Grand Total—51 officers and men, 30 horses, killed; 133 officers and men, 19 horses, wounded; 2 men, 11 horses, missing.

H. W. BARNARD, Major-General,  
 Commanding Field Force,

No. 8.

*The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

SIR, *Calcutta, June 26, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-chief, to annex, for submission to the Governor-General of India in Council, letters in original, of the 17th and 19th instant, from the officer commanding at Allahabad, reporting his own operations at that station since his assumption of the command, and those of Captain Fraser of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, whilst employed in opening the communication between Benares and Allahabad, all of which have met with the warm approbation of the Commander-in-chief, who has desired that his best thanks shall be expressed to both officers for the excellent and useful service they have rendered with the troops under their command.

2. The return of the original inclosures is solicited when no longer required.

I have, &c.

W. MAYHEW, Major.

No. 9.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Neill to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.*

SIR, *Allahabad, June 17, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report my arrival here on the afternoon of the 11th instant, with a party of forty men, the Fusiliers having had more difficulty in getting on from Benares, consequent on the disturbed state of the country, the road being partly deserted, and all the dak horses taken away by the insurgents. I found Allahabad closely invested, except on the river side, it being only approachable from the rivers; the bridge of boats on the Ganges partly destroyed; it, and the village of Deeragunge, in possession of the insurgents. On arriving at the end of the Benares road, at the village of Jansee, I was obliged to move down to my left; was fortunate to bribe some natives to bring a boat over to the left bank of the Ganges, in which I embarked part of my men: the people in the fort, having by this time seen us, sent over boats some way down; by these means we all got into the fort, almost completely exhausted from our long night's march and the intense heat. On assuming command, I at once determined to drive the enemy away and open up some communication with the country; on the following morning I opened fire with several round shots, on those parts of Deeragunge occupied by the worst description of Natives, attacked the place with detachments of Fusiliers and Seikhs, drove the enemy out with considerable loss, burnt part of the village, and took possession of a repaired bridge, placing a company of Seikhs at its head for its protection. The next day Major Stephenson's detachment of 100 men which had left Benares by bullock train the same evening I had, crossed the bridge into the front. On the morning of the 13th I attacked the insurgents in the village of Kydgunge, on the left bank



of the Jumna, and drove them out with loss. On the 14th, I could do little or nothing. Ever since I arrived here, I have observed great drinking among the Seikhs, and the Europeans of all classes, and it was not long before I learnt that large Godowns, belonging to merchants and river steam companies, had been broken into and plundered, and the contents were distributed all over the place; quantities of all kinds of spirits and wine were brought into the fort by the Seikhs, sold to our soldiers at the lowest prices,\* and the consequence was drunkenness to a disgraceful extent in the garrison. The Seikhs showed anything but a subordinate spirit, and, being in the same range of barracks with our men, caused me no small anxiety. I endeavoured to get hold of or destroy all the liquor and rum, and succeeded in both by directing the Commissariat to purchase all the liquor the Seikhs had to sell; I sent out the only two carts I had to empty what remained in the Godowns into the Commissariat stores, and destroyed all that I could otherwise lay hold of. It appeared to me most desirable to get the Seikhs out of the fort; they were very loath to go, and their officers did not appear to me to have that authority over them to oblige them; it required some tact and management, and was happily effected by Captain Brasyer, who deserves the greatest credit; they are now outside in some houses, the old Native Hospital, and others on the bank of the Jumna, under the guns of the fort, and although attacked and obliged to retire on the night of the 14th instant, some, including the Adjutant, wounded, yet they soon regained their position. I felt that Allahabad was really safe when every Native soldier and sentry was out of it, and as long as I command I shall not allow one to be on duty in it. On the evening of the 14th I threw a shell from a howitzer on the brutes, into Kydgunge, and the morning of the 15th early, opened the same fire with round shot also upon it at daylight. I sent a steamer up the Jumna with a howitzer, under command of Captain Harwood of the Artillery, and a party of twenty picked shots of the Fusiliers, under Lieutenant Arnold of that corps, who went up the river, some distance above the city, and did much execution. The Seikhs were directed to attack and clear Kydgunge and Mootingunge on the Jumna, and were supported on the right by fifty of the Fusiliers, under Lieutenant Bailey, and the small party of Irregular Cavalry. The troops behaved with great gallantry and spirit in the heat of the sun; the Seikhs had the legs of the European, and the country they had to go over was less difficult; the opposition they met with was not so great; they, however, punished the enemy severely, although they fire badly, and are very wild. The Fusiliers met with some resistance; did good execution among the enemy, but had two men killed and six wounded, all severely, one dangerously, including Lieutenant Bailey, shot through the thigh. The insurgents were so thoroughly beaten at all points, and our men had followed them up so close to the city, that we have since been informed the greatest terror seized them all, and they all fled from the city during the night. They had also lost several of their chiefs; and the Moulvie, the chief of the insurrection, is now, I understand, with a few followers about fourteen miles off. There are still some villages in the neighbourhood inhabited by Mahomedan tawnties, who took a prominent and active part in the night of the mutiny, I will make an example of; but I cannot march out until I get sufficient cattle for my Artillery, and also to draw carriages to convey wounded or men knocked over by the sun. Many

\* 4 annas the bottle, all round, beer, brandy, and wines of all kinds, including champagne.

sepoys supposed to be from Delhi, fought against us. We have had intelligence from the city of the dispersion and flight of most of the ringleaders. The Moulvie has fled, and two of his men of rank were slain on the 15th. Our two guns, taken away from the bridge of boats by the 6th, were sent in to our outposts, yesterday morning; also, Mr. Cheek, of the 6th, since dead, and Mr. Conductor Coleman and his family, who escaped the night of the mutiny, although severely wounded and badly treated. The troops are in high spirits and as good health as can be expected this fearful weather. The Fusiliers have endured more exposure and fatigue than most soldiers; their conduct has been admirable. I cannot speak too highly of Captain Brasyer of the Seikhs; he alone has kept that regiment together, and all right here; he deserves the greatest credit; he assisted me very greatly indeed in getting the Seikhs out of the fort. I almost feared at one time that force would have to be employed; it was a very near thing indeed; fortunately I was able to employ the Seikhs in the constant attacks, which assisted. The Fusiliers now here consist of 11 officers and 360 men.

I have, &c.

J. G. NEILL, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Commanding Allahabad.

No. 10.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Neill to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.*

(Extract)

*Allahabad, June 19, 1857.*

I LAST did myself the honor of addressing you on the 17th instant. On the following morning I moved out with all my force, having the previous day obtained bullocks for my two guns. I sent one party of 80 Fusiliers and 100 Seikhs in the steamer, with a howitzer, up the river, to attack and destroy the Pathan village of Derryabad and the Mewattie villages of Sydabad and Russelpore, and to co-operate with me. I marched from cantonments, with 200 Fusiliers, two guns, all the Seikhs and Irregular Cavalry, and proceeded as far as the jail, thus getting between the city and the villages belonging to and said to be occupied by the insurgents. I met with no opposition, the enemy, I regret to say, having disappeared during the night; I swept and destroyed these villages, and collected all my force on the parade-ground of the 6th Bengal Native Infantry. It was my intention to have occupied the church and other buildings during the heat of the day; but as symptoms of cholera amongst the Fusiliers had occurred during the night, one man having been taken ill *en route*, I determined to return to the fort with all the Europeans, and leave Captain Brasyer and his Seikhs, with the Irregular Cavalry, accompanied by Mr. Court, Collector and Magistrate, to destroy several villages beyond the church, which work was properly done. I got back to the fort about 7 A. M., and regret to say, that several of the men came into hospital with cholera in its worst form. Eight men were buried last evening, and twenty this evening; there are still many cases in hospital, but of a milder nature, and I hope, with God's blessing, for the best.

I had before this, fearing disease from the crowded state in which I found the fort, sent off two steamer loads of women and children, and as the cantonment is now safe, I directed all the non-combatants out of the fort; this order has been attended to. I have also established an European hospital in a Masonic building, a short distance from the fort, to which I have removed all cholera patients. I have also occupied the dak bungalow near it, with a subaltern's party for its protection; 100 Euro-



peans are in tents on the glaciis, and I move out 200 to-morrow to a tope of trees, near the dāk bungalow. No rain has yet fallen, the heat is intense, and the soldiers, after their hard work and exposure, are much prostrated. The barracks here are in bad order, followers of any description being almost unprocurable; there are but few punkahs and no tatties; the men have, therefore, not the proper advantages of barrack accommodation for this hot season. I regret to add, that the supply of medicines here has failed; there appears to have been little or none kept in Allahabad, and our detachments only brought up sufficient for the march.

I am now in expectation of the arrival of the "Mirzapore," which was also detained by the same authorities, which, I hope, has some little medicine on board. At the same time, I have also to complain of the civil authorities at Ghazepore presuming to keep back and not delivering to the Officer commanding troops on board the "Mirzapore," in Calcutta, written orders I sent through them, for the removal of the treasure, at that station, on board the steamer, to be brought by the Europeans to Benares.

Two hundred bullocks with drivers were brought in here yesterday; this is all our public carriage at present; our Commissariat officer is away, and that Department is, in consequence, inefficient. I am prevented, therefore, from pushing on, as I wish, troops to Cawnpore; his Excellency may feel assured that I will do so as soon as I possibly can. I, however, apprehend that nothing can be done until we have had a shower of rain. A detachment of the 84th Queen's may be in to-morrow; I shall place them in the church, and the other European troops, as they arrive, in other buildings in the cantonment. I beg to inclose Captain Fraser's report of his march from Benares to this place; much good service has been done by so thoroughly opening the road; the men of the detachment acquitted themselves in their usual soldierlike and enduring manner, and I beg to bring to the notice of his Excellency, Captain Fraser, an intelligent and energetic officer, in whom I have the utmost confidence in any emergency. I am organizing a body of Irregular Cavalry, by joining Captain Palliser's detachment of the 13th Irregular Cavalry with the few men of Captain Alexander's corps still remaining faithful to us, and expect to entertain some sowars. I have established a system of patrolling in the neighbourhood with the troopers, to encourage the people to bring in supplies.

The Moulvie has left this with about 3,000 followers, his destination is unknown, but supposed to be Lucknow, or in this neighbourhood. I have arranged to beat up his camp if it is.

No. 11.

*Captain Fraser to the Officer commanding at Allahabad.*

SIR, Allahabad, June 19, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that agreeably to instructions received from the officer commanding Benares, a detachment of Madras Fusiliers, strength as per margin,\* under my command, marched on June 13, 1857, from Benares, for the purpose of acting against the marauders and disturbers of the peace, and with the view of opening the communication along the road to Allahabad, which for some time had been interrupted.

\* 1 Captain, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Second Lieutenant, 1 Assistant Surgeon, and 150 Native Infantry, Rank and File.

2. Mr. Chapman, a gentleman well acquainted with the country, accompanied the party.

3. At Gopaegunj, a detachment of the 13th Irregular Cavalry, of eighty men, under the command of Lieutenant Palliser, joined the expedition.

4. On the 14th instant, information having been received on oath that the inhabitants of two villages within a mile of the Grand Trunk Road, near Gopaegunj, had been plundering the grain and stopping the communication, I proceeded with a party of the Fusiliers to the said villages, and called upon the principals to appear, but they had made their escape, and I ordered their houses to be burned.

5. On the 15th instant, intelligence having been received that three Zemindars, who had proclaimed themselves Rajahs, and had been plundering, were then in a village about three miles from Gopaegunj, fifty men of the 13th Irregular Cavalry, under Lieutenant Palliser, proceeded to the village, accompanied by Mr. Chapman and Mr. Moore, of the civil service, who joined our party from Mirzapore. They succeeded in capturing the Zemindars, and bringing them into camp, where they were tried immediately by court-martial, and hanged by eight o'clock the same evening.

6. At midnight the detachment marched for Baroad, where we arrived at day-break on the 16th, when I immediately proceeded, with a party of 100 men of the Madras Fusiliers, and the whole of the Irregular Cavalry, to apprehend, if possible, a man named Belour Sing, who, with 1,200 followers, was reported to be in a village about five miles from the Grand Trunk Road, and had been plundering the neighbouring villages. On arriving at the village named Dobaar, I found it deserted, and everything carried off, with the exception of some grain, and a small quantity of gunpowder. I ordered Belour Sing's house and village to be burned, and a reward of 200 rupees was offered by Mr. Chapman for his capture.

7. On the evening of the 16th instant, a Zemindar came to the camp, accompanied by a Duffadar, who was in command of twelve sepoy, who formed a guard over some Government treasure in a village about a mile off the road half-way between Baroad and Sydabad. Mr. Chapman and myself arranged that the detachment should be halted at the nearest point on the road on our march to Sydabad, and a party proceeded to the village to recover the treasure. About one A.M. on the 17th, Mr. Chapman and myself, with twenty-five men of the Fusiliers, went to this village and carried off the treasure, which was said to amount to 12,000 rupees, and had been defended by the sepoy guard in charge of it, although the village had been attacked by Dacoits and burned. The treasure was brought into Allahabad escorted by half the sepoy guard, the remainder of the guard having been left to protect the village. The treasure was handed over on arrival here to Mr. Court, and I think that the sepoy are fairly entitled to some remuneration from Government for having protected the treasure.

8. The punishment inflicted on the three Zemindars at Gopaegunj, and the fact of its being known that the detachment was able to march against and punish marauders at considerable distances from the high road, had the effect of intimidating those who had been plundering; and when the detachment was at Baroad, twenty-three Government bullocks made their appearance, evidently brought to the neighbourhood of the camp by the people who had carried them off, but had become afraid to retain them. When the detachment was at Sydabad, some more bullocks and horses were brought back in the same way.

9. On arriving at Sydabad on the morning of the 17th instant, a party of the Irregular Cavalry,

under Lieutenant Palliser, proceeded to a village about three miles off, in which it was reported certain people resided who had plundered the dāk bungalow, and carried off the Government bullocks from Sydad. Lieutenant Palliser's party secured several prisoners, who were brought into camp and tried by court-martial. A party of the Fusiliers proceeded to another village belonging to the same people, but it was found deserted, and I ordered it to be burned. A few Government bullocks were recovered. Two villages were burned by the Irregular Cavalry.

10. On the morning of the 18th June, the detachment arrived at Allahabad. I found the road clear the whole way, and am of opinion that any party of European troops, however small, may now travel the road with safety; but to keep the dāk open, I believe it is necessary, in the meantime, to establish a post of Europeans at Gopaegunj, and another half way between that place and Allahabad, and Colonel Gordon, commanding Benares, has, I understand, ordered this to be done.

11. It is impossible to speak too highly of Mr. Chapman's services, and I am convinced that the measures adopted by him as magistrate at the different places we passed through, if carried out by the police authorities, will have the effect of keeping the road perfectly quiet in future.

12. The conduct of the Fusiliers on the march was most praiseworthy in every respect.

13. The Irregular Cavalry gave me every satisfaction, and I requested Lieutenant Palliser to convey my thanks to his men for their services.

14. Dāk letters, I understand, arrived last night from Benares for the first time, and I trust that there will be no further interruption on this line.

I am, &c.,

J. G. FRASER, Captain, Commanding Detachment Madras Fusiliers.

No. 12.

*The Acting Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

SIR, *July 2, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-chief, to inclose for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, copy of a dispatch from Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., Commanding the Field Force before Delhi, inclosing copy of a report from Brigadier H. Grant, C.B., of an action fought with the mutineers in rear of our camp on the 19th ultimo, in which the troops engaged behaved with great gallantry, and the Brigadier who conducted the affair, displayed much coolness and judgment.

2. Major-General Reed desires to support Major-General Sir H. Barnard's recommendation in favour of the officers and men who distinguished themselves on this occasion.

I have, &c.

N. CHAMBERLAIN,  
Brigadier-General, Acting Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 13.

*Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., Commanding Field Force, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.*

SIR, *Camp before Delhi, June 23, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Commander-in-chief, the report of Brigadier Grant, C.B., of the affair of the 19th instant.

These repeated attacks upon our position with

the small force we have to repel them, are rendered most harassing by the uncertainty of the point on which it is to be threatened, it being always doubtful whether it is to be confined to one, and can only be successfully repulsed by the untiring and unflinching gallantry of the small bodies who alone can be directed against the enemy, and I can assure you, that under no circumstances did officers and men merit greater praise.

I have to deplore the loss of Lieut.-Colonel Yule, 9th Lancers, an officer of great merit, and Lieutenant Alexander, of the 3rd Native Infantry, a young officer of much promise; also, that Colonel Belcher, Quarter-Master General, and Captain Daly, of the Guides, were wounded, and that I shall be deprived for some time of the services of these officers, an irreparable loss at this moment.

The Native Irregular Cavalry-man mentioned by Brigadier Grant, C.B., has been rewarded by the Order of Merit, which carries the highest pension, and I would venture to recommend Privates Hancock and Purcell, 9th Lancers, for the Victoria Cross.

My thanks are due to Brigadier Grant, C.B., who, on this as on all occasions, evinces the highest qualifications for a cavalry officer.

Our loss I regret to say was severe, but taking the great superiority of the enemy in number into consideration, I am only thankful it should not have been greater.

I inclose a return of casualties.

I have, &c.

H. BARNARD.

No. 14.

*Brigadier J. H. Grant, C.B., Commanding Cavalry Brigade of the Field Force, to the Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General of Division.*

SIR, *Camp, Delhi, June 22, 1857.*

ON the afternoon of the 19th instant information was brought in, that the camp was to be attacked in the rear.

The safety of the camp being under my direction, I immediately proceeded with a squadron of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, two guns of Major Scott's, two of Captain Money's, and two of Major Turner's, under command of Lieutenant Bishop, to prevent the near approach of the enemy to our camp. When this force got to the right of the Ochterlony Gardens a heavy fire of artillery was opened upon it, to which our guns replied. The troops from camp now began to arrive and the action became general.

The enemy had taken up a position about half a mile in rear of the Ochterlony Gardens, and from thence opened a very severe fire of round shot, grape and canister. I advanced our guns right up to them, and our artillery replied to their fire with the greatest spirit.

As long as it was light we succeeded in driving the rebels back, but in the dusk of the evening the enemy, who were in great numbers, very nearly succeeded in turning our flank, and for some time two guns were in great jeopardy.

It now became very dark, but I succeeded, with Lieut. Martin, of the 9th Lancers, in getting a few men together, and we charged into the enemy.

The guns, I am happy to say, were saved, but a waggon of Major Scott's battery was blown up. I must not fail to mention the excellent conduct of a Sowar, of the 4th Irregular Cavalry, and two men of the 9th Lancers, privates Thomas Hancock and John Purcell, who when my horse was shot down remained by me throughout. One of these men and the Sowar offered me their horses, and I

was dragged out by the Sowar's horse. Private Hancock was severely wounded, and Private Purcell's horse was killed under him. The Sowar's name is Roopur Khan.

Our fire re-opened, and the enemy were driven back to the town.

On the left flank two squadrons of the 9th Lancers, under Colonel Yule, one troop of the Carabiniers, under Lieutenant Ellis, and the Guide Corps, under Captain Daly, proceeded in support of Major Tombs' and Major Turner's guns. The former proceeded with the Guide Corps, the latter with the 9th Lancers, in support to the left of the Ochterlony Gardens, and both opened fire.

A squadron of the 9th Lancers, under Captain Anson, then charged down the road, and the third squadron, under Lieutenant Jones, with Colonel Yule followed in support. Colonel Yule, I regret to say, fell at this time, having received a shot in his leg and was killed by the enemy. He is a severe loss to the 9th Lancers.

The Guide Corps, under Captain Daly, gallantly charged twice, and I regret to say this excellent officer was severely wounded in the shoulder, but the enemy were beaten, and retired to the town.

The following morning I was ordered by the Major-General Commanding to take a force out on the same ground, and drive the enemy away if any were still left. I proceeded, but found only a strong picquet of the enemy, which was easily driven back, and we captured a gun and two waggons, which they had left the night previous.

I beg to bring to the immediate notice of Major-General Sir H. Barnard, the names of the officers who had command of guns and squadrons. Major Scott, Captain Money, and Lieutenant Bishop, commanded the guns on the right, and nothing could be better than the way in which they brought their guns forward, and opened them on the enemy fearless of danger; also Captain Head, who was on the right, and Captain Anson and Lieutenant Jones, who commanded squadrons on the left; the conduct of all has been reported most favourably to me. Major Turner and Major Tombs' names, I presume, will be mentioned by Brigadier Wilson, and it would be needless my saying anything in their favour.

I beg also to bring the name of Captain Daly before Sir Henry, a most gallant and excellent officer.

I regret to say the loss in the 9th Lancers was severe,—five men killed and 8 wounded, and thirty-one horses killed, wounded, and missing.

I have, &c.

J. H. GRANT.

*Numerical Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Field Force under the Command of Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., during the operation of June 19, 1857.*

*Head Quarters, Camp Delhi, June 20, 1857.*

**ARTILLERY FORCE.**

Head Quarters and 2nd Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery—1 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 1 non-commissioned officer, 5 rank and file, 1 native, 5 horses, wounded.

Head Quarters and 2nd and 3rd Troops 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery—2 horses killed; 1 subaltern, 9 rank and file, 1 native, 7 horses, wounded.

3rd Company 3rd Battalion and No. 14 Light Field Battery—5 horses killed; 6 rank and file wounded.

**CAVALRY BRIGADE.**

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers—1 field officer, 5 rank and file, 6 horses, killed; 8 rank and file, 13 horses, wounded.

4th Irregular Cavalry—2 natives, 4 horses, wounded.

**1ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.**

Her Majesty's 75th Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.

1st European Bengal Fusiliers—1 non-commissioned officers, 4 rank and file, killed; 10 rank and file wounded.

**2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE.**

Her Majesty's 60th Rifles—3 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 4 subalterns, 1 non-commissioned officer, 16 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Sirmoor Battalion—1 rank and file wounded.

**ENGINEER BRIGADE.**

Sappers and Miners—1 native killed; 1 native wounded.

**GUIDE CORPS.**

Cavalry—1 subaltern, 1 kote duffadar, 9 horses, killed; 1 captain, 1 kote duffadar, 6 natives, 6 horses, wounded.

3rd Regiment Native Infantry—1 subaltern killed.

Total—1 field officer, 2 subalterns, 2 non-commissioned officers, 13 rank and file, 1 native, 25 horses, killed; 2 captains, 5 subalterns, 3 non-commissioned officers, 56 rank and file, 11 natives, 35 horses, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Grand Total—19 officers and men, 25 horses, killed; 77 officers and men, 35 horses, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

H. W. BARNARD, Major-General,  
Commanding Field Force.

R. S. EWART, Major,  
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of  
the Army.

*Nominal Roll of the Officers Killed and Wounded.*

*Killed.*

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Yule, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers.

Lieutenant Alexander, 3rd Regiment Native Infantry.

*Wounded.*

Colonel A. M. Becher, Quartermaster-General, severely.

Captain H. F. Williams, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, severely.

Lieutenant J. S. D. McGill, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, slightly.

Lieutenant J. D. Dundas, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, slightly.

Lieutenant M. A. Humphrys, 20th Regiment Native Infantry, dangerously, since dead.

Ensign E. L. Phillipps, 11th Regiment Native Infantry, slightly.

Captain Daly, Commandant Guide Corps, severely.

H. W. BARNARD,  
Commanding Field Force.

R. S. EWART, Major,  
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 15.

*The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.*Sir, *Calcutta, July 16, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-chief, to forward, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, a letter, in original, from the officer commanding at Benares, of the 8th instant, with its inclosures, reporting an attack made on the insurgents assembled in the neighbourhood on the 6th idem, by Brevet-Major J. F. Haliburton, of the 78th Highlanders, for the conduct of which his Excellency has expressed to that officer his acknowledgments.

2. I am to request that you will be good enough to draw the attention of Government to the favorable mention made of the conduct of the detachments of the 47th and 65th Native Infantry, and to express the pleasure it gave Sir P. Grant to see them so creditably reported of.

3. The promotion of Sowar Hyat Khan to Duffadar, for his gallant conduct in rescuing Lieutenant G. H. Hale, under a heavy fire, has Sir P. Grant's warm approval.

4. The return of the inclosure is requested.

I have, &amp;c.

W. MAYHEW, Major.

No. 16.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.*Sir, *Benares, July 8, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, the report of Major Haliburton, Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, who commanded the detachment employed against the insurgents assembled in this neighbourhood on the 6th instant.

2. I am sorry to observe that Major Haliburton was not quite satisfied with the conduct of the party of the 12th Irregular Cavalry, and as his Excellency would doubtless require more detailed particulars, I inclose with this the explanation furnished by Captain Boileau on my requisition.

3. The Sowar named by Captain Boileau as having specially distinguished himself by gallantly rescuing a dismounted officer whose horse had been killed, was yesterday named in Brigade Orders, and promoted to the rank of Duffadar. The sowar, I am informed, is a Punjaabee.

4. His Excellency will be pleased to hear that the sepoys of the 47th and 65th appear disposed to act with energy and good faith against marauders, as shown from the reports from Azimghur and Mirzapore, annexed.

I have, &amp;c.,

P. GORDON, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Commanding Benares District.

No. 17.

*Major Haliburton to Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon.*Sir, *Benares, July 7, 1857.*

IN compliance with my instructions, I advanced yesterday morning about 10 A.M., with the force under my command, about eight miles on the road to Azimghur. Here the advanced Cavalry reported a large body of men half-a-mile in front. On examination I found them posted across the road, their flanks resting on villages; the road through their centre; their left, their stronghold, shaded

with trees, their right partially concealed by rising ground in front, their numbers thus left doubtful.

Owing to the very heavy rain which had still continued to fall, the guns were confined to the road.

Advancing with the Highlanders on the left centre, the Cavalry again on my left, the guns protected by a detachment of Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, the Seikhs turning the right of the rebels, it was my intention (and my orders were issued to that effect) to have approached within 350 yards of their position, and then opened fire with the guns on both flanks.

This was entirely frustrated by the gun-bullocks, which refused to move in the right direction, and got into confusion. Some little delay occurred, when I advanced the Highlanders without them, the Cavalry going rapidly to the front on seeing symptoms of the break-up of the rebel force, which was soon in retreat in all directions, the guns from their position in rear opening upon the fugitives with some effect.

The Cavalry met with combined and determined opposition at close quarters, as well from matchlock as from sword, most of the horses of the Gentlemen Volunteers being badly cut and one killed.

For the conduct of this force at large I refer you more particularly to Captain Boileau in command, but even during my own advance, I myself saw sufficient to weaken confidence in the zeal of the sowars.

The conduct of Surat Sing, a Seikh gentleman, was most decided and courageous. To his example and that of the other gentlemen the success of the Cavalry party must be entirely attributed.

I regret much to have to report that Surat Sing was very seriously wounded by a sword-cut in the knee. The Cavalry killed all they overtook; the Infantry made many good shots: at least some sixty or seventy met their fate.

The two villages were set on fire.

The armed force of the rebels I would calculate to have been not less than 400 or 500 (it may have been much more); mixed up with and assisted by crowds of villagers ready for the fray, making the collected force, I should fancy, not less than 1000, and which might soon, from all appearance, have been increased to double.

I reached quarters last evening about 9 o'clock.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. F. HALIBURTON, Brevet Major,  
78th Highlanders.

No. 18.

*Captain Boileau to the Major of Brigade, Benares.*Sir, *Benares, July 7, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, that in an engagement with some insurgents yesterday, one sowar and two horses of my escort were wounded severely, and one horse missing.

I regret to add that the horses of Lieutenants Miles, Hale, and Campbell, were all badly wounded, and are disabled from work for some time to come.

I beg you will bring to the notice of Colonel Gordon the gallant example shown by these officers to the men, and the good conduct of Sowar Hyat Khan, who under a heavy fire went to the rescue of Lieutenant Hale when dismounted, and who subsequently killed two men with his own hand. I would solicit his promotion.

I have, &amp;c.,

GEO. BOILEAU, Captain,  
Oude Irregular Cavalry.

No. 19.

*Captain Boileau to Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon.*

SIR, *Benares, July 7, 1857.*  
IN reply to your letter of this day's date, calling upon me to report upon the conduct of the sowars employed yesterday under my command, I have the honor to state, that although the sowars cut up nearly every man of that portion of the enemy to which they were immediately opposed, they nevertheless did not show that alacrity in closing with them which might have been expected.

Whether to attribute their conduct to timidity or want of zeal I am in doubt.

Their number was small (only twenty). The insurgents appealed to their religious feelings, and they were exposed to a sharp fire of matchlocks, as is apparent from the number of casualties in horses of officers and men.

These men are quite unknown to me, having only been very recently placed at my disposal as an escort.

I have, &c.,  
**GEO. BOILEAU, Captain,**  
Oude Irregular Cavalry.

No. 20.

*Major General Reed, C.B., to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

SIR, *Camp before Delhi, July 16, 1857.*  
ON the morning of the 14th, the mutineers moved out of the city and attacked our batteries at Hindoo Rao's house\* and picket in the Subzee Munde suburb, all under the command of Major Reid, of the Sirmoor Battalion. Our troops remained on the defensive until 3 p.m., maintaining their position against a force believed to consist of twenty Regiments of Infantry, a large body of Cavalry, and several field pieces, and supported by a fire of heavy artillery from the walls.

2. At 3 o'clock, a column was formed as per margin,† under command of Brigadier Showers, to drive the enemy out of the suburbs; Major Reid, with the troops from Hindoo Rao's picket, co-operating on the left.

3. This service was effectually and gallantly performed, and the enemy driven in confusion, and with much loss, under the cover of a very heavy fire of grape and musketry from the walls of Delhi, and very nearly losing some of the field guns they had brought outside.

4. Our own loss, I am sorry to say, was severe, as will be seen by the accompanying return, and I extremely regret to report that Brigadier General Chamberlain, the Acting Adjutant General of the Army, who accompanied Brigadier Showers' column, was severely wounded. The duties of the Adjutant General's department have therefore again devolved on Captain Norman.

5. Yesterday and to-day the enemy have remained perfectly quiet, with the exception of a fire of Artillery at intervals from the walls, to which our heavy batteries have replied.

I have, &c.,  
**THOMAS REED,**  
General, Commanding Field Force and  
Provincial Commander-in-Chief.

P.S. Inclosed is a copy of the state of this field force, dated 13th instant.

\* Pickets at the Batteries; Detachments of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, and 75th Regiment, Sirmoor Battalion, Guide Infantry; Subzee Munde; Picket, 180 of Her Majesty's 8th and 61st Regiments.

† Six Horse Artillery guns of Major Turner's and Capt. Money's troops; both these officers under command of Brigadier Showers. 1st Fusiliers, under Major Jacob; 1st Punjab Infantry, under Major Coke.

*Numerical Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Field Force under the Command of Major-General T. Reed, C.B., during the operations of the 14th July, 1857.*

*Camp before Delhi, July 15, 1857*

STAFF.

1 Field officer, 1 subaltern, wounded.

ARTILLERY FORCE.

2nd and 3rd Troops 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery—  
1 non-commissioned officer, 1 horse, killed; 1 subaltern, 1 non-commissioned officer, 5 rank and file, 4\* horses, wounded.

4th Company 6th Battalion—3 rank and file wounded.

ENGINEER BRIGADE.

Engineers—3 subalterns wounded.  
Pioneers—3 rank and file wounded.

1ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 75th Regiment—2 subalterns, 6 rank and file, wounded.

1st European Bengal Fusiliers—2 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 8 non-commissioned officers, 54 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE.

1st Battalion Her Majesty's 60th Rifles—1 non-commissioned officer, 4 rank and file, wounded.

2nd European Bengal Fusiliers—1 non-commissioned officer, 1 rank and file, wounded.

Sirmoor Battalion—3 rank and file killed; 3 subalterns, 1 non-commissioned officer, 30 rank and file, wounded.

3RD INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 8th Regiment—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

Her Majesty's 61st Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.

4th Sikh Local Infantry—1 rank and file wounded.

CORPS OF GUIDES.

Cavalry—2 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

Infantry—3 rank and file killed; 3 subalterns, 1 jemadar, 2 non-commissioned officers, 19 rank and file, wounded.

1st Regiment Punjab Infantry—1 non-commissioned officer, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 subaltern, 1 subadar, 4 non-commissioned officers, 23 rank and file, wounded.

Major Coke's Cavalry Troop—1 horse killed; 2 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

Lieutenant W. S. R. Hodson's Sikh Irregular Horse—1 jemadar, 1 rank and file, wounded.

Total—2 non-commissioned officers, 13 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 1 field officer, 15 subalterns, 1 subadar, 2 jemadars, 18 non-commissioned officers, 156 rank and file, 7 horses, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Grand Total—15 officers and men, 2 horses, killed; 193 officers and men, 7 horses, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

**T. REED, Major-General,**  
Commanding Field Force.

**R. S. EWART,**  
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

\* One of these horses is missing.

*Nominal Roll of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Field Force under the command of Major-General T. Reed, C.B., during the operations of July 14, 1857.*

*Camp before Delhi, July 14, 1857.*

*Wounded.*

Brigadier-General Chamberlain, Acting Adjutant-General of the Army, severely.  
 1st Lieutenant F. S. Roberts, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, slightly.  
 2nd Lieutenant P. Thompson, 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, severely.  
 1st Lieutenant, J. T. Walker, Engineers (Bombay), severely.  
 1st Lieutenant M. G. Geneste, Engineers (Bengal), slightly.  
 2nd Lieutenant H. L. Carnegie, Engineers (Bengal), slightly.  
 Lieutenant C. R. Rivers, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, slightly.  
 Lieutenant G. C. N. Faithfull, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, slightly.  
 Lieutenant J. W. Daniell, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, severely.  
 Lieutenant S. Ross (9th Native Infantry), Sirmoor Battalion, slightly.  
 Lieutenant Tulloch (20th Native Infantry), Sirmoor Battalion, severely.  
 Lieutenant Chester (36th Native Infantry), Sirmoor Battalion, slightly.  
 Lieutenant Shebbeare (60th), Guides, slightly.  
 Lieutenant Hawes (3rd Native Infantry), Guides, slightly.  
 Lieutenant De Brett (57th Native Infantry), Guides, slightly.  
 Lieutenant Pollock (35th Native Infantry), 1st Punjaub Infantry, severely.

T. REED, Major-General,  
 Commanding Field Force.

R. S. EWART, Major,  
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

*Present State of the Field Force under the command of Major-General T. Reed, C.B.*

*Camp before Delhi, July 13, 1857.*

**ARTILLERY FORCE.**

Present, fit for duty, 1 field-officer, 7 captains, 22 subalterns, 5 surgeons, 1 veterinary surgeon, 1 subadar, 4 jemadars, 58 non-commissioned officers, 563 rank and file, 727 horses; on duty, 1 field-officer, 15 subalterns, 1 jemadar, 32 non-commissioned officers, 244 rank and file, 59 horses.

**ENGINEER BRIGADE.**

Engineers—Present, fit for duty, 1 field-officer, 1 captain, 12 subalterns.  
 Sappers and Miners—Fit for duty, 10 subalterns, 7 subadars, 7 jemadars, 23 non-commissioned officers, 161 rank and file; on duty, 1 subadar, 4 non-commissioned officers, 27 rank and file.  
 Pioneers\*—Fit for duty, 1 subaltern, 25 non-commissioned officers, 1,035 rank and file.

**CAVALRY BRIGADE.**

Her Majesty's Carabiniers—Fit for duty, 2 captains, 6 subalterns, 1 surgeon, 1 veterinary surgeon, 9 non-commissioned officers, 84 rank and file, 150 horses; on duty, 2 non-commissioned officers, 60 rank and file, 28 horses.

\* N.B. The Pioneers are simply Bildars, recently entertained and formed into a corps.

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers—Fit for duty, 2 captains, 6 subalterns, 2 surgeons, 24 non-commissioned officers, 270 rank and file, 380 horses; on duty, 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 18 non-commissioned officers, 123 rank and file, 130 horses.

4th Irregular Cavalry—Fit for duty, 1 field-officer, 1 captain, 1 subadar, 6 non-commissioned officers, 47 rank and file, 54 horses; on duty, 1 jemadar, 2 non-commissioned officers, 13 rank and file, 16 horses.

17th Irregular Cavalry—Fit for duty, 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 subadars, 2 non-commissioned officers, 6 rank and file, 14 horses; on duty, 6 subadars, 18 non-commissioned officers, 158 rank and file, 172 horses.

2nd Punjaub Cavalry—Fit for duty, 2 subalterns, 2 subadars, 8 non-commissioned officers, 62 rank and file, 50 horses; on duty, 1 jemadar, 4 non-commissioned officers, 28 rank and file, 33 horses.

5th Punjaub Cavalry—Fit for duty, 1 subaltern, 2 subadars, 1 jemadar, 7 non-commissioned officers, 86 rank and file, 101 horses; on duty, 1 subadar, 7 non-commissioned officers, 43 rank and file, 26 horses.

**1ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.**

Her Majesty's 75th Regiment—Fit for duty, 1 field-officer, 4 captains, 13 subalterns, 1 surgeon, 29 non-commissioned officers, 439 rank and file; on duty, 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 12 non-commissioned officers, 109 rank and file.

1st European Bengal Fusiliers—Fit for duty, 1 field-officer, 1 captain, 5 subalterns, 3 surgeons, 9 non-commissioned officers, 119 rank and file; on duty, 2 captains, 10 subalterns, 34 non-commissioned officers, 412 rank and file.

**2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE.**

1st Battalion Her Majesty's 60th Rifles—Fit for duty, 1 captain, 10 subalterns, 3 surgeons, 17 non-commissioned officers, 167 rank and file; on duty, 1 field-officer, 1 captain, 3 subalterns, 7 non-commissioned officers, 111 rank and file.

2nd European Bengal Fusiliers—Fit for duty, 2 captains, 14 subalterns, 25 non-commissioned officers, 276 rank and file; on duty, 2 captains, 6 subalterns, 2 surgeons, 18 non-commissioned officers, 267 rank and file.

Sirmoor Battalion—Fit for duty, 1 field-officer, 3 subalterns, 1 surgeon, 4 subadars, 3 jemadars, 20 non-commissioned officers, 208 rank and file; on duty, 1 subaltern, 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 5 non-commissioned officers, 102 rank and file.

**3RD INFANTRY BRIGADE.**

Her Majesty's 8th Regiment—Fit for duty, 2 field-officers, 3 captains, 3 subalterns, 2 surgeons, 8 non-commissioned officers, 138 rank and file; on duty, 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 8 non-commissioned officers, 76 rank and file.

Her Majesty's 61st Regiment—Fit for duty, 1 captain, 4 subalterns, 2 surgeons, 14 non-commissioned officers, 103 rank and file; on duty, 2 captains, 6 subalterns, 9 non-commissioned officers, 183 rank and file.

**CORPS OF GUIDES.**

Cavalry—Fit for duty, 1 subaltern, 6 subadars, 4 jemadars, 26 non-commissioned officers, 100 rank and file, 188 horses; on duty, 1 subadar, 8 non-commissioned officers, 59 rank and file, 12 horses.

Infantry—Fit for duty, 1 surgeon, 4 subadars, 8 jemadars, 26 non-commissioned officers, 286 rank and file; on duty, 6 subalterns, 2 non-commissioned officers, 37 rank and file.

1st Regiment Punjaub Infantry—Fit for duty, 1 field-officer, 1 surgeon, 7 subadars, 4 jemadars, 56 non-commissioned officers, 413 rank and file; on duty, 3 subadars, 1 jemadar, 22 non-commissioned officers, 218 rank and file.

Punjaub Sappers and Miners—Fit for duty, 2 subalterns, 3 subadars, 2 jemadars, 16 non-commissioned officers, 212 rank and file; on duty, 1 jemadar, 1 non-commissioned officer, 27 rank and file.

Total—11 field-officers, 38 captains, 167 subalterns, 24 surgeons, 2 veterinary surgeons, 52 subadars, 39 jemadars, 621 non-commissioned officers, 7,072 rank and file, 2,140 horses.

THOMAS REED, Major-General.  
Commanding Field Force.

R. S. STUART, Major.  
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

*Numerical Return of Sick and Wounded in the Field Force under the command of Major-General T. Reed, C.B.*

*Camp before Delhi, July 13, 1857.*

ARTILLERY FORCE.

1 field-officer, 1 subaltern, 1 non-commissioned officer, 37 rank and file, 26 horses, sick; 1 captain, 3 subalterns, 41 rank and file, 20 horses, wounded.

ENGINEER BRIGADE.

Engineers—2 subalterns sick; 1 subaltern wounded.  
Sappers and Miners—1 subaltern, 1 jemadar, 35 rank and file, sick; 1 non-commissioned officer, 5 rank and file, wounded.

Pioneers—3 non-commissioned officers, 30 rank and file, sick; 6 rank and file wounded.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's Carabiniers—1 field-officer, 1 captain, 15 rank and file, 22 horses, sick; 2 non-commissioned officers, 2 rank and file, wounded.

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers—1 non-commissioned officer, 24 rank and file, 72 horses, sick; 3 rank and file wounded.

4th Irregular Cavalry—1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 4 non-commissioned officers, 15 rank and file, 21 horses, sick; 1 non-commissioned officer, 1 horse, wounded.

17th Irregular Cavalry—1 subadar, 11 rank and file, 18 horses, sick.

2nd Punjaub Cavalry—1 non-commissioned officer, 7 rank and file, 35 horses, sick.

5th Punjaub Cavalry—1 non-commissioned officer, 2 rank and file, 7 horses, sick.

1ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 75th Regiment—2 subalterns, 2 non-commissioned officers, 32 rank and file, sick; 9 rank and file wounded.

1st European Bengal Fusiliers—1 captain, 3 subalterns, 1 non-commissioned officer, 42 rank and file, sick; 1 field-officer, 1 captain, 1 non-commissioned officer, 23 rank and file, wounded.

2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 60th Rifles—2 subalterns, 1 non-commissioned officer, 36 rank and file, sick; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 7 non-commissioned officers, 26 rank and file, wounded.

2nd European Bengal Fusiliers—1 captain, 3 non-commissioned officers, 19 rank and file, sick; 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 2 non-commissioned officers, 38 rank and file, wounded.

Sirmoor Battalion—1 non-commissioned officer, 16 rank and file, sick; 1 subaltern, 3 subadars, 3 non-commissioned officers, 75 rank and file, wounded.

3RD INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 8th Regiment—1 field-officer, 1 captain, 3 subalterns, 8 non-commissioned officers, 43 rank and file, sick; 1 captain, 4 non-commissioned officers, 14 rank and file, wounded.

Her Majesty's 61st Regiment—1 subaltern, 1 non-commissioned officer, 76 rank and file, sick; 1 subaltern, 8 rank and file, wounded.

CORPS OF GUIDES.

Cavalry—2 non-commissioned officers, 4 rank and file, 12 horses, sick; 1 subaltern, 2 non-commissioned officers, 7 rank and file, 7 horses, wounded.

Infantry—1 subadar, 2 jemadars, 3 non-commissioned officers, 22 rank and file, sick; 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 1 subadar, 2 jemadars, 4 non-commissioned officers, 38 rank and file, wounded.

1st Regiment Punjaub Infantry—3 non-commissioned officers, 32 rank and file, sick; 2 non-commissioned officers, 3 rank and file, wounded.

Punjaub Sappers and Miners—20 rank and file sick.

Total—3 field-officers, 4 captains, 15 subalterns, 3 subadars, 4 jemadars, 36 non-commissioned officers, 518 rank and file, 213 horses, sick; 1 field-officer, 6 captains, 12 subalterns, 4 subadars, 2 jemadars, 29 non-commissioned officers, 298 rank and file, 28 horses, wounded.

Grand Total—583 officers and men, 213 horses, sick; 352 officers and men, 28 horses, wounded.

THOMAS REED, Major-General,  
Commanding Field Force.

R. S. EWART, Major,  
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 21.

*The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

SIR, *Calcutta, July 18, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-chief, to transmit in original, a dispatch under date the 12th instant, from Brigadier-General H. Havelock, C.B.; commanding the moveable column from Allahabad, giving a detailed account of the operations of the troops under his command, and of those under Major Renaud, of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, and of the very decisive action fought by the combined force at Futtehpore, on the above date, which has ended in the complete discomfiture of the enemy.

2. In submitting these documents to the Governor-General in Council, I am instructed to say that his Excellency feels assured that his Lordship will agree with him that the Brigadier-General, and the officers and men of every arm under his command, have well earned the cordial thanks and acknowledgments of the Government of India, for the excellent service they have rendered, and the cheerful alacrity with which they have borne their fatigue and exposure.

3. The return of the documents when done with is requested.

I have, &c.,

W. MAYHEW, Major.



No. 22.

*Brigadier-General Havelock to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.*

SIR, Camp, Futtehpore, July 12, 1857.

BY telegrams and reports in various shapes, the Commander-in-chief has been kept informed of the operations of Major Renaud, 1st Madras Fusiliers, on the Grand Trunk road, between the 1st and 11th instant, at the head of a force of 400 British and 420 native troops, with two pieces of cannon. He has everywhere pacificated the country, by punishing the ringleaders in mutiny and rebellion, wherever they have fallen into his hands, and earned, as I venture to think, the best thanks of his Excellency.

2. But on the 10th instant his position became critical.

Cawnpore had suddenly fallen, by an act of treachery unequalled in our annals, save by one fatal event beyond the Indus; and the rebel force, thus freed from occupation, had rapidly pushed down a force to the vicinity of this place, within five miles of which the Major would arrive on the morning of the 12th. He would thus be exposed to the attack of 3,500 rebels with 12 guns.

3. No time was to be lost; so on the 10th my column marched, under a frightful sun, fifteen miles, to Synee, and, resuming their course at 11 o'clock at night, joined Major Renaud on the road, by moonlight, and with him marched to Khaga, five miles from Futtehpore, soon after dawn, and took up a position.

4. The heat was excessive, but there were now on a point 1,400 British bayonets, and eight guns, united to a small native force. The whole is detailed in the margin.\*

5. Our information had been better than that of the enemy, for when Lieutenant-Colonel Tytler pushed a reconnaissance up to the town they evidently supposed they had only Major Renaud's gallant but small force in their front, for after firing on the Lieutenant-Colonel and his escort, they insolently pushed forward two guns and a force of Infantry and Cavalry, cannonaded our front, and threatened our flanks.

6. I wished earnestly to give our harassed soldiers rest, and so waited until this ebullition should expend itself, making no counter disposition, beyond posting 100 Enfield Riflemen (64th) in an advanced cospse. But the enemy maintained his attack with the audacity which his first supposition had inspired, and my inertness fostered. It would have injured the *morale* of my troops to permit them thus to be bearded, so I determined at once to bring on an action.

7. Futtehpore constitutes a position of no small strength. The hard dry Grand Trunk Road subdivides it, and is the only means of convenient access, for the plains on both sides are covered at this season by heavy lodgments of water, to the depth of two, three, and four feet. It is surrounded by garden inclosures of great strength, with high walls, and has within it many houses of good masonry. In front of the swamps are hillocks, villages, and mangoe groves, which the enemy already occupied in force.

\* *British*.—3rd Company, 8th Battalion, Royal Artillery, 76; 1st Madras Fusiliers, 376; Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, 435; 78th Highlanders, 284; 84th Regiment, 190; Detachment Bengal Artillery, 22; Volunteer Cavalry, 20.—Total British, 1,403.

*Native*.—Regiment of Ferozepore, 448; 13th Irregular, and 3rd Oude Irregular Cavalry, 95; Golundauze, 18.—Total Native, 561.

Grand total, 1,964.

8. I estimate his number as set forth in the margin.\*

9. I made my dispositions. The guns, now eight in number, were formed on and close to the chaussée, in the centre, under Captain Maude, Royal Artillery, protected and aided by 100 Enfield Riflemen of the 64th. The detachments of Infantry were, at the same moment, thrown into line of quarter-distance columns, at deploying distance, and thus advanced in support, covered at discretion by Enfield skirmishers. The small force of volunteers and Irregular Cavalry moved forward on the flanks, on harder ground.

10. I might say that in ten minutes the action was decided, for in that short space of time the spirit of the enemy was utterly subdued; the rifle fire, reaching them at an unexpected distance, filled them with dismay, and when Captain Maude was enabled to push his guns through flanking swamps to point-blank range, his surprisingly accurate fire demolished their little remaining confidence. In a moment three guns were abandoned to us on the chaussée, and the force advanced steadily, driving the enemy before it on every point.

11. Major Renaud won a hillock on the right in good style, and struggled on through the inundation. The 78th, in extension, kept up his communication with the centre; the 64th gave strength to the centre and left; on the left the 84th and regiment of Ferozepore pressed back the enemy's right.

12. As we moved forward the enemy's guns continued to fall into our hands, and then in succession they were driven by skirmishers and columns from the garden inclosures, from a strong barricade on the road, from the town-wall, into and through, out of and beyond, the town. They endeavoured to make a stand a mile in advance of it. My troops were in such a state of exhaustion that I almost despaired of driving them further. At the same time, the mutineers of the 2nd Light Cavalry made an effort to renew the combat by charging, with some success, our Irregular Horse, whose disposition throughout the fight was, I regret to say, worse than doubtful. But again our guns and riflemen were, with great labour, pushed to the front. Their fire soon put the enemy to final and irretrievable flight, and my force took up its present position in triumph, and parked twelve captured guns.

13. I must endeavour, in this hasty despatch, to do justice to those who led the troops to this easy victory:—

First on the list I must place Major Renaud, whose exertions at the head of the advanced column I cannot sufficiently praise. His coolness and conduct in the action are equally entitled to my highest commendation.

I hope that it will be in the power of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief to bring speedily to the notice of His Royal Highness the General commanding-in-chief the courage and skill of Captain Maude, Royal Artillery. I have seen some Artillery fights in my time, but never beheld guns better served, or practice more effective, than that of my battery under this officer.

Colonel Hamilton led his Highlanders well, and they followed him full of spirit and devotion.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct in this combat of Major Stirling at the

\* *Mutineers*.—2nd, 3rd, and 7th Light Cavalry and Irregulars, 500; Native Infantry and Artillery, 1,500; Armed Insurgents, 1,500.—Total, 3,500. Iron and brass guns, 12.

head of the 64th; of Lieutenant Ayrton, in command of the 84th detachment; of Captain Brasyer, Regiment of Ferozepore; of Captain Barrow, leading the Volunteer Cavalry; and Lieutenant Palliser, at the head of the Irregular Horse.

I have next to speak of the Staff:—

Captain Beatson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, has given me entire satisfaction in the performance of his ordinary duties, and I was much gratified by his boldness and activity in the fight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tytler is indefatigable, and most intelligent in a sphere of duty entirely new to him.

Captain McBean's commissariat arrangements, chiefly with the advanced column, have hitherto been every way successful.

My orders were conveyed in the field boldly, actively, and intelligently, by my Aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Havelock, 10th Foot, and the following officers: Lieutenant Morland, 1st Fusiliers; Lieutenant Moorsom, Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry; Captain Sheehy, Her Majesty's 81st Regiment; Captain Russell, Engineers; and Captain McBean.

14. I inclose the list of casualties; the lightest, I suppose, that ever accompanied the announcement of such a success. Twelve British soldiers were struck down by the sun, and never rose again. But our fight was fought neither with musket nor bayonet and sabre, but with Enfield rifles and cannon; so we took no men. The enemy's fire scarcely reached us; ours, for four hours, allowed him no repose.

15. A return of captured ordnance also accompanies this report.

I have, &c.,  
H. HAVELOCK.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Column under the Command of Brigadier-General Havelock, C.B., in the Action at Futtehpore.*

Volunteer Cavalry—2 horses wounded.  
13th Irregular Cavalry—1 jemadar, 1 sowar, killed; 1 duffadar, 1 horse, wounded; 2 duffadars, 4 horses, missing.  
3rd Oude Irregular Cavalry—1 ressoldar, 1 duffadar, 2 sowars, killed; 1 duffadar, 1 sowar, wounded; 2 sowars, 7 horses, missing.  
Regiment of Ferozepore—1 private wounded.

STUART BEATSON, Captain,  
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

July 12, 1857.

*Return of Guns and Mortars captured on the 12th of July, 1857, at Futtehpore.*

Two light 6-pounders, Cossipore Foundry, brass.  
Five light 9-pounder brass field guns.  
One long 24-pounder iron garrison gun.  
One long 12-pounder ditto.  
One 24-pounder brass howitzer.  
One 10-inch iron mortar.  
One 5½-inch brass mortar.

Total, 12 pieces of ordnance.

*The other side of Futtehpore, July 13, 1857.*

F. C. MAUDE, Captain,  
Commanding Artillery.

No. 22050.

C

No. 23.

*The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

SIR, Calcutta, July 31, 1857.

I HAVE the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, two dispatches received from Brigadier-General H. Havelock, C.B., commanding the moveable column, dated the 15th and 20th of July, giving an account of his engagements with the rebels under the Nena Sahib, at the bridge over the Pandoo Nuddee, and at the recapture of Cawn-pore from the same enemy.

2. His Excellency considers that the greatest credit is due to the Brigadier-General and to the brave troops under his command. They have marched 130 miles in eight days, at the most trying season of the year, fought three obstinately contested combats, in each of which the insurgents have been signally beaten, destroyed the stronghold of that arch fiend and traitor the Nena Sahib, and captured 44 pieces of ordnance, many of which are of large calibre.

3. General Havelock has, on many occasions, handled his force with the ability which might have been expected from his well won reputation as a brave, skilful, and experienced soldier, and Sir P. Grant begs to recommend him, and the several officers he has specified in his dispatches, to the most favorable consideration of his Lordship in Council; and his Excellency desires further to draw especial attention to the glowing terms in which General Havelock describes the excellent conduct, and gallantry under fire, of the troops of all arms serving with him in the field.

4. The return of the enclosure is requested.

I have, &c.,  
W. MAYHEW.

No. 24.

*Brigadier-General Havelock to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.*

SIR, Camp, Pandoo Nuddee, July 15, 1857.

I HAVE the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that the troops under my command have been twice successfully engaged with the enemy to-day, and have captured four guns.

2. Whilst prosecuting my march towards Cawn-pore, it became a matter of deep interest to me to learn whether the fine bridge over the Pandoo Nuddee had been destroyed or not. The stream is not at this season fordable, and the delay in crossing by other means, or at any other point, would have been most damaging to the objects of the expedition.

3. Intelligence meanwhile came in to the effect that the village of Aeng was strongly occupied by the enemy, that he was entrenched across the road, and had two Horse-Artillery guns in position.

4. I therefore reinforced the advanced guard, under Lieutenant-Colonel Tytler, by attaching to him, in addition to the small body of Volunteer Cavalry, six guns of Captain Maude's battery, and the detachment of Her Majesty's 64th Regiment.

5. The enemy's entrenchments were not formidable, but the country being thickly wooded, he was enabled to maintain himself for some time against our fire, during which interval large bodies of Cavalry advanced on both flanks, with the intention of capturing our baggage. These attacks were very persevering, and, to defeat them, as I had only twenty horse, I was compelled to protect the flanks with the Infantry in second line, and by Artillery fire. It is gratifying to have to report

that the enemy was unable to capture a single baggage animal, or follower. The last attempt was defeated by the Baggage-Guards, whose fire was very effective.

6. Soon, however, the Lieutenant-Colonel overcame all resistance, drove the enemy before him, and captured his cannon. The road was strewn for miles with abandoned tents, ammunition, and other materials of war. He reports to me, in high terms of commendation, the conduct of the troops immediately under his command, of Captain Maude, commanding the battery, and of Lieutenant Havelock, 10th Foot, my aide-de-camp, and Lieutenant Moorsom, 52nd Light Infantry, whom I had placed at his disposal.

7. The troops were halted for refreshment and short repose, when authentic information was received that the bridge on the Pandoo stream was not destroyed but defended by entrenchments and two guns of garrison calibre.

8. Disposition had to be made to force the passage of the stream. Fortunately, the bridge was at a salient bend of the river in our direction. Captain Maude at once suggested to me his desire to envelope it with his Artillery fire, by placing three guns on the road, and three on either flank. The whole of the Madras Fusiliers were extended as Enfield Riflemen, as being the most practised workmen in the force. They lined the banks of the stream and kept up a biting fire.

9. The enemy opened an effective cannonade upon our column as they advanced along the road. They therefore deployed and advanced with great steadiness in parade order in support of the guns and riflemen. Captain Maude's bullets soon produced an evident effect, and then the right wing of the Fusiliers, suddenly closing, threw themselves with rare gallantry upon the bridge, carried it, and captured both guns. These two affairs cost me 25 killed and wounded, as shown in the accompanying return. Amongst the latter I regret to have to particularize Major Renaud, 1st Madras Fusiliers, to whose gallantry and intelligence I have been under great obligations. His left thigh was broken by a musket-ball in the skirmish at Aeng, but I hope, from the fortitude with which he endures all suffering, a favorable result.

I have, &c.,

H. HAVELOCK,  
Brigadier-General, Commanding Allahabad  
Moveable Column.

*A Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Column under the Command of Brigadier-General Havelock, C.B., in the actions of Aeng and the Pandoo Nudde.*

Royal Artillery—1 bombardier wounded, severely, since dead.

Her Majesty's 64th Regiment—1 corporal, 10 privates, wounded.

Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders—1 private, killed.

1st Madras Fusiliers—2 officers, Brevet-Major Renaud, severely; Captain Fraser, slightly; 1 corporal, 10 privates, wounded.

Total—1 killed, 25 wounded.

S. BEATSON,  
Captain, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 25.

*Brigadier-General Havelock to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.*

SIR, Cawnpore, July 20, 1857.

I HAVE the pleasure to announce that the triumph of the Marhatta pretender Nena Sahib, adopted nephew of the late "Ex Peshwa Bajee Rao," has been of short duration. The treacherous

proceedings by which he compassed the destruction of the force under the gallant Sir Hugh Wheeler have already been reported to the Commander-in-chief.

I have now to announce the complete discomfiture of his force, under his personal command, and the capture of his cannon, followed by the re-occupation of this station, which, since the 6th June, he has been devastating and desecrating by every form of cruelty and oppression.

2. He filled up the measure of his iniquities on the 15th; for, on hearing that the bridge at the Pandoo Nudde was forced, he ordered the immediate massacre of the wives and children of our British soldiers still in his possession in this cantonment, which was carried out by his followers with every circumstance of barbarous malignity.

3. My information was in every respect good, and I ascertained that he had taken up a position at the village of Ahirwa where the grand trunk road unites with that which leads direct to the Military Cantonment of Cawnpore.

4. His entrenchments cut and rendered impassable both roads, and his guns, seven in number, two light and five siege calibre, were disposed along his position which consists of a series of villages. Behind these his infantry, consisting of mutinous troops, and his own armed followers was disposed for defence. It was evident that an attack in front would expose the British to a murderous fire from his heavy guns sheltered in his intrenchment. I resolved therefore to manœuvre to turn his left. My camp and baggage were accordingly kept back, under proper escort, at the village of Maharajpore, and I halted my troops there two or three hours in mango-groves to cook, and gain shelter from a burning sun.

5. My column then moved off, right in front: the Fusiliers led, followed by two guns; then came the Highlanders, in rear of whom was the central battery of six guns under Captain Maude. The 64th and 84th had two guns more in their rear, and the Regiment of Ferozepore closed the column.

6. My troops, defiling at a steady pace, soon changed direction and began to circle round the enemy's left. They were shrouded for some time by clumps of mango; but as soon as the enemy comprehended the object of their march, an evident sensation was created in his lines. He pushed forward on his left in large body of horse, and opened a fire of shot and shell from the whole of his guns. But he was evidently disconcerted by our advance on his flank, and anxious for his communication with Cawnpore. My troops continued their progress until his left was wholly opened to our attack, and then formed line and advanced in direct echelon of regiments and batteries from the right. A wing of the Fusiliers again covered the advance extended as Riflemen.

7. The opportunity had arrived for which I have long anxiously waited, of developing the prowess of the 78th Highlanders. Three guns of the enemy were strongly posted behind a lofty hamlet well entrenched. I directed this regiment to advance, and never have I witnessed conduct more admirable. They were led by Colonel Hamilton, and followed him with surpassing steadiness and gallantry under a heavy fire. As they approached the village they cheered and charged with the bayonet, the pipes sounding the pibroch. Need I add that the enemy fled, the village was taken, and the guns captured.

8. On the left Major Stirling with the 64th was equally successful against another village, and took three guns.

9. The enemy's Infantry appeared to be everywhere in full retreat, and I had ordered the fire to cease, when a reserve 24-pounder was opened on the Cawnpore road, which caused considerable loss to

my force; and, under cover of its fire, two large bodies of Cavalry at the same time riding insolently over the plain, the Infantry once more rallied. The beating of their large drums, and numerous mounted officers in front, announced the definitive struggle of the "Nena" for his usurped dominion.

10. I had previously ordered my volunteer Cavalry to adventure a charge on a more advanced party of the enemy's horse, and I have the satisfaction to report that they conducted themselves most creditably. One of their number, Mr. Carr, was killed in the charge.

11. But the final crisis approached. My Artillery cattle, wearied by the length of the march, could not bring up the guns to my assistance; and the 1st Madras Fusiliers, 64th, 84th, and 78th detachments, formed in line, were exposed to a heavy fire from the 24-pounder on the road. I was resolved this state of things should not last, so calling upon my men, who were lying down in line, to leap on their feet, I directed another steady advance. It was irresistible. The enemy sent round shot into our ranks until we were within three hundred yards, and then poured in grape with such precision and determination as I have seldom witnessed. But the 64th, led by Major Stirling and my Aide-de-camp, who had placed himself in their front, were not to be denied. Their rear showed the ground strewn with wounded; but on they steadily and silently came, then with a cheer charged, and captured the unwieldy trophy of their valour.

12. The enemy lost all heart, and after a hurried fire of musquetry gave way in total rout. Four of my guns came up and completed their discomfiture by a heavy cannonade; and as it grew dark, the roofless barracks of our Artillery were dimly descried in advance, and it was evident that Cawnpore was once more in our possession.

13. The points of this victory I shall have afterwards to describe. The troops had been thirteen hours in their bivouac when a tremendous explosion shook the earth. "Nena Sahib" in full retreat to Bithoor, had blown up the Cawnpore Magazine.

The first movements of the Marhatta indicated a determination to defend himself desperately. Reports from the front assured us that he had assembled 5000 men, and placed 45 guns in position for the defence of his stronghold; but his followers have since despaired, and I have taken possession of Bithoor without a shot.

14. I was joined by the steamer "Burrumputoor" this morning, which is now in easy communication with me.

15. I must reiterate my obligations to the officers commanding my detachments and batteries, to Major Stephenson, Madras Fusiliers; Colonel Hamilton, the leader of my Highlanders, who had his horse shot; Major Stirling, 64th, who is slightly wounded; Captain Currie, 84th, severely, I fear, dangerously wounded (since dead); Captain Maude, Artillery; Captain Brasyer, commanding the regiment of Ferozepore; and Captain Barrow, commanding my small body of horse. Lieut.-Colonel Tytler's zeal and gallantry have been beyond all praise.

16. It was my desire to have offered my thanks in like terms to Captain Beatson, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General; but I can now only record my opinion over his grave. He was attacked by cholera on the morning of this fight, and though he did his duty throughout it, and bivouacked with the troops, he sunk in three days under the violence of his disorder. Lieutenant Moorsom, Her Majesty's Light Infantry, assisted in carrying my orders, and displayed great courage and much intelligence.

I have already mentioned the conduct of my Aide-de-camp in front of the 64th throughout the

fight: he was seen wherever danger was most pressing, and I beg specially to commend him to the protection and favour of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

I enclose returns of killed, wounded, and missing, and Ordnance captured.

I have, &c,  
H. HAVELOCK, Brigadier-General.  
Commanding Allahabad Moveable Column.

*A Return shewing the number of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Column under the immediate Command of Brigadier-General Havelock, C.B., at the action at Cawnpore, on the 16th instant.*

Camp, Cawnpore, July 22, 1857.

Her Majesty's 64th Regiment—3 officers\*, 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, 39 privates, wounded.  
Her Majesty's 84th Regiment—2 privates killed; 1 officer†, 1 serjeant, 5 privates, wounded; 1 private missing.  
Her Majesty's 78th Regiment—1 private killed; 1 corporal, 14 privates, wounded; 2 privates missing.  
1st Regiment Madras Fusiliers—1 private killed; 2 serjeants, 1 corporal, 12 privates, wounded; 1 serjeant, 7 privates, missing.  
Royal and Invalid Artillery—2 privates wounded.  
European Cavalry—1 corporal, 2 horses, killed; 1 private, 2 horses, wounded.  
Ferozepore Regiment—1 sepoy killed; 1 havildar, 10 sepoys, wounded.  
Bengal Artillery—1 private wounded.

Total—1 corporal, 4 privates, 1 sepoy, 2 horses, killed; 4 officers, 4 serjeants, 3 corporals, 65 privates, 1 havildar, 10 sepoys, 2 horses, wounded; 1 serjeant, 10 privates, missing.

Total casualties, 108.

H. M. HAVELOCK, Lieutenant,  
Acting Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant  
General.

*Return of Ordnance captured in the two Actions of the 15th of July and the Action of the 16th July, 1857.*

Brought into Camp.

15th July.

1 24-pounder iron gun.  
1 24-pounder iron carronade.  
2 6-pounder brass guns.

16th July.

2 24-pounder iron guns.  
1 24-pounder iron carronade and limber.  
2 12-pounder iron guns.  
1 9-pounder brass gun.  
2 6-pounder brass guns (found since the action.)

Total 12

Brigadier General Havelock, C.B.,  
Commanding Moveable Column.

Camp Cawnpore, July 21st, 1857.

Total of above . . . 12  
Captured on the 12th 12  
Brought in from Bithoor 20

Grand total 44

T. C. M.

\* Major Stirling, Lieuts. Dickins and Haldane, all slightly.

† Captain Currie (since dead).

## List of Ordnance Captured at Bithoor,

19th July, 1857.

- 1 24-pounder iron gun.
- 1 12-pounder iron carronade.
- 1 9-pounder brass gun.
- 7 6-pounder brass guns.
- 2 Ditto ditto dismantled.
- 2 5½ inch brass mortar.
- 1 2-pounder brass gun.
- 4 Ditto ditto different patterns.
- 4 1-pounder brass gun.
- 1 Model gun.

Total 20

T. N. HARWARD, Lieut.  
Company Bengal Artillery.

L. STEPHENSON, Major.  
Company detachment and Reconnoissance.

No. 26.

*The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the  
Secretary to the Government of India.*

SIR, *Calcutta, August 8, 1857.*

IN forwarding for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council,\* a dispatch, in original, from Brigadier-General H. Havelock, C. B., commanding the moveable column, No. 39, of the 29th ultimo, detailing his operations against the mutineers near the towns of Unao and Buseerut Gunge, I have the honour to request you will state to his Lordship in Council, that the Commander-in-chief considers that the best acknowledgments of Government are due to the Brigadier-General for the true soldierly skill and ability with which these brilliant affairs were conducted.

2. I am further to solicit the attention of the Governor-General in Council to the officers named by the Brigadier-General as most conspicuous. His Excellency considers them especially worthy of commendation.

I have, &c.,

W. MAYHEW, Major.  
Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 27.

*Brigadier-General Havelock to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.*

*Camp, Buseerut Gunge, July 29, 1857.*

(Extract).

I MOVED forward from the strong position of Munghowar on the 19th instant, and soon became engaged with the enemy near the town of Unao.

2. It is necessary to describe the enemy's position: his right was protected by a swamp which could neither be forced or turned; his advance was drawn up in a garden enclosure, which in this warlike district had purposely or accidentally assumed the form of a bastion. The rest of his force was posted in and behind a village, the houses of which were loopholed. The passage between the village and the large town of Unao is narrow. The town itself extended three-quarters of a mile to our right. The flooded state of the country precluded the possibility of turning in this direction. The swamp shut us on the left. Thus an attack in front became unavoidable.

3. It was commenced by the 78th Highlanders and 1st Fusiliers with two guns, and soon became

\* Forwards reports of Brigadier-General Havelock's operations against the mutineers near the towns of Unao and Buseerut Gunge.

exceedingly warm. The enemy were driven out of the bastioned enclosure, but when our troops approached the village a destructive fire was opened upon them from the loopholed houses. It became necessary to bring up the 64th under Colonel Wilson, K. H. Here some daring feats of bravery were performed: Private Patrick Cavanagh, 64th, was cut literally in pieces by the enemy, whilst setting an example of distinguished gallantry. Had he lived I should have deemed him worthy of the Victoria Cross. It could never have glittered on a more gallant breast.

4. Lieutenant Bogle, 78th Highlanders, in an attempt to penetrate into a house filled with desperate fanatics of the Mussulman faith was badly wounded. The village was set on fire. Still its defenders resisted obstinately. Finally, the guns were captured, and the whole force was enabled to debouch by the narrow passage between the village and the town of Unao, and formed in line. It found the enemy rallied and re-formed in great force. Infantry guns and cavalry were drawn up in line on the plain. They were attacked in direct echelon of detachments and batteries, their guns taken, and the Infantry and Horse put to flight. During the whole of the action a large detachment of the troops of Nena Sahib threatened our left flank.

5. The troops halted three hours, and then moved on towards Buseerut Gunge. It is a walled town with wet ditches. The gate is defended by a round tower, on and near which four pieces of cannon were mounted, the adjacent building being loopholed and otherwise strengthened. In rear of the town is a broad and deep inundation, crossed by a narrow chaussée and bridge. The guns pushed on in admirable order, supported by the 1st Fusiliers skirmishing, and the 78th Highlanders, and 64th Regiment in line.

6. The enemy's cannonade was well sustained; nevertheless, our force continued to gain ground. The 64th were then directed to turn the town by our left, and penetrate between it and the swamp, thus cutting off the enemy from the chaussée and bridge. The Fusiliers and the Highlanders precipitated themselves on the earth-works, broke through the entrenchment, and captured the town.

7. The whole of the guns of 5th Company of 7th Battalion Artillery were taken by us, with nearly all its ammunition. It had come from Fyzabad and Lucknow. The ground on both sides of the road at Unao was so flooded that it was impossible for Cavalry to act. My Volunteer Horse were therefore reduced to inactivity, though most anxious to engage.

8. The loss of the enemy at Unao is estimated by Native report at 1,500 killed and wounded. It might in truth amount to 500. It was lighter at Buseerut Gunge, in consequence of the mistake already noticed.

9. In these two combats 19 guns were captured from the enemy.

10. I must praise the conduct of all my staff-officers. Lieutenant-Colonel Tytler, hardly able from indisposition to sit on his horse, set throughout the day an example of daring and activity; Lieutenant Havelock, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, had a horse shot under him; Lieutenant Seton, my Acting Aide-de-camp, was severely wounded. Major Stephenson, at the head of the Madras Fusiliers, showed throughout the day how the calmest forethought can be united with the utmost daring.

11. I forward returns of killed and wounded, and of captured ordnance.

*Allahabad Moveable Column.*

*General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Force under the Command of Brigadier-General Havelock, C.B., in the actions on the 29th July, 1857.*

*Camp, Buseerut Gunge, July 29, 1857.*

- Royal Artillery, &c.—1 private killed; 6 privates, 1 warrant officer, wounded.  
 Her Majesty's 64th Regiment—1 private killed; 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 18 privates, wounded.  
 Her Majesty's 78th Regiment—1 sergeant, 2 privates, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 15 privates, wounded.  
 Her Majesty's 84th Regiment—1 private killed; 1 staff, 5 privates, wounded.  
 Ferozepore Regiment—1 private killed; 1 sergeant, 4 privates, wounded.  
 Volunteer Cavalry—1 horse killed; 1 sergeant, 1 private, 2 horses, wounded.  
 1st Madras Fusiliers—1 lieutenant, 4 privates, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 3 corporals, 12 privates, wounded.

Total—1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 10 privates, 1 horse, killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 staff, 6 sergeants, 5 corporals, 61 privates, 1 warrant officer, 2 horses, wounded.

Total casualties 88, and 3 horses.

H. M. HAVELOCK, Lieutenant,  
 Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General  
 to the Force.

*Return of Ordnance captured during the actions on the 29th July, 1857, by the Force under the Command of General Havelock, C.B., and how disposed of.*

*Camp, Buseerut Gunge, July 29, 1857.*

- Two 3-pounders, brass, captured at Oonow, spiked and left on the ground.  
 One 12-pounder, brass, captured at Oonow, spiked and left on the ground.  
 Two 24-howitzers, brass, captured on the plain beyond Oonow, destroyed by shot.  
 Five 9-pounders, brass, captured on the plain beyond Oonow, destroyed by shot.  
 One 24-pounder, brass, captured on the plain beyond Oonow, destroyed by shot.  
 Two 6-pounders, brass, captured on the plain beyond Oonow, destroyed by shot.  
 One 12-pounder, iron, captured on the plain beyond Oonow, destroyed by shot.  
 One 6-pounder, iron, captured on the plain beyond Oonow, destroyed by shot.  
 One 8-pounder, brass, captured at Buseerut Gunge, destroyed by shot.  
 One 3-pounder, brass, captured at Buseerut Gunge, destroyed by shot.  
 Two 2-pounders, iron, captured at Buseerut Gunge, destroyed by shot.

Total—19 pieces of ordnance.

G. L. COOPER, Major,  
 Commanding Artillery of General Havelock's  
 Column.

No. 28.

*Fort William, July 24, 1857.*

No. 940 of 1857.—THE Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following authentic Report of the occurrences at the Delhi magazine on the 11th of May last, when attacked by mutineers, and of the noble and cool soldiery of its gallant

No. 22050.

D

defenders, commanded by Lieutenant G. D. Willoughby, Commissary of Ordnance.

The Governor-General in Council desires to offer his cordial thanks to Lieutenants Raynor and Forrest, and the other survivors amongst the brave men mentioned in this report, and to express the admiration with which he regards the daring and heroic conduct of Lieutenant G. D. Willoughby and the warrant and non-commissioned officers by whom he was supported on that occasion. Their names are Lieutenants Raynor and Forrest, Conductors Shaw, Buckley, Scully, Sub-conductor Crow, Serjeants Edwards and Stewart.

The family of the late Conductor Scully, who so devotedly sacrificed himself in the explosion of the magazine, will be liberally provided for, should it be ascertained that they have survived him.

No. 29.

*From Lieutenant G. Forrest, Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, to Colonel A. Abbott, C.B., Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, Fort William.*

SIR,

*Meerut, May 27, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Government, and in the absence of my Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Willoughby, Artillery, supposed to be killed on his retreat from Delhi to this Station, the following facts as regards the capture of the Delhi Magazine by the mutineers and insurgents on the 11th instant. On the morning of that date, between 7 and 8 A.M., Sir Theophilus Metcalfe came to my house, and requested that I would accompany him to the magazine for the purpose of having two guns placed on the bridge, so as to prevent the mutineers from passing over. On our arrival at the magazine we found present Lieutenants Willoughby and Raynor, with Conductors Buckley, Shaw, Scully, and Acting Sub-Conductor Crow, and Serjeants Edwards and Stewart, with the Native Establishment. On Sir Theophilus Metcalfe alighting from his buggy, Lieutenant Willoughby and I accompanied him to the small bastion on the river face, which commanded a full view of the bridge, from which we could distinctly see the mutineers marching in open column headed by the cavalry; and the Delhi side of the bridge was already in the possession of a body of cavalry. On Sir Theophilus Metcalfe observing this, he proceeded with Lieutenant Willoughby to see if the City Gate was closed against the mutineers. However, this step was needless, as the mutineers were admitted directly to the palace, through which they passed cheering. On Lieutenant Willoughby's return to the magazine, the gates of the magazine were closed and barricaded, and every possible arrangement that could be made was at once commenced on. Inside the gate leading to the Park were placed two 6-pounders, double charged with grape, one under Acting Sub-Conductor Crow and Serjeant Stewart, with the lighted matches in their hands, and with orders that if any attempt was made to force that gate, both guns were to be fired at once, and they were to fall back on that part of the magazine in which Lieutenant Willoughby and I were posted. The principal gate of the magazine was similarly defended by two guns, with the *chevaux de frize* laid down on the inside. For the further defence of this gate and the magazine in its vicinity, there were two 6-pounders so placed as either to command the gate and a small bastion in its vicinity. Within 60 yards of the gate and in front of the office, and commanding two cross roads, were three 6-pounders and one 24-pounder howitzer, which could be so managed as to act upon any part of the magazine

in that neighbourhood. After all these guns and howitzers had been placed in the several positions above-named, they were loaded with double charges of grape. The next step taken was to place arms in the hands of the Native Establishment, which they most reluctantly received, and appeared to be in a state not only of excitement, but also of insubordination, as they refused to obey any orders issued by the Europeans, particularly the Mussulman portion of the Establishment. After the above arrangements had been made, a train was laid by Conductors Buckley, Scully, and Serjeant Stewart, ready to be fired by a preconcerted signal, which was that of Conductor Buckley raising his hat from his head, on the order being given by Lieutenant Willoughby. The train was fired by Conductor Scully, but not until such time as the last round from the howitzers had been fired. So soon as the above arrangements had been made, guards from the palace came and demanded the possession of the magazine in the name of the King of Delhi, to which no reply was given.

Immediately after this, the Subadar of the Guard on duty at the magazine informed Lieutenant Willoughby and me, that the King of Delhi had sent down word to the mutineers that he would without delay send scaling ladders from the palace for the purpose of scaling the walls, and which shortly after arrived. On the ladders being erected against the wall, the whole of our Native Establishment deserted us by climbing up the sloped sheds on the inside of the magazine, and descending the ladders on the outside, after which the enemy appeared in great number on the top of the walls, and on whom we kept up an incessant fire of grape, every round of which told well, as long as a single round remained. Previous to the natives deserting us, they hid the priming pouches, and one man in particular, Kurreembuksh, a durwan, appeared to keep up a constant communication with the enemy on the outside, and keep them informed of our situation. Lieutenant Willoughby was so annoyed at this man's conduct, that he gave me an order to shoot him, should he again approach the gate.

Lieutenant Raynor, with the other Europeans, did everything that possibly could be done for the defence of the magazine, and where all have behaved so bravely, it is almost impossible for me to point out any particular individual. However, I am in duty bound to bring to the notice of Government the gallantry of Conductors Buckley and Scully on this trying occasion. The former, assisted only by myself, loaded and fired in rapid succession the several guns above detailed, firing at least four rounds from each gun, and with the same steadiness as if standing on parade, although the enemy were then some hundreds in number, and kept up a continual fire of musketry on us, within 40 or 50 yards. After firing the last round, Conductor Buckley received a musket-ball in his arm, above the elbow, which has since been extracted here. I, at the same time, was struck in the left hand by two musket-balls, which disabled me for the time. It was at this critical moment that Lieutenant Willoughby gave the order for firing the magazine, which was at once responded to by Conductor Scully firing the several trains. Indeed, from the very commencement, he evinced his gallantry by volunteering his services for blowing up the magazine, and remained true to his trust to the last moment. As soon as the explosion took place, such as escaped from beneath the ruins, and none escaped unhurt, retreated through the sally-port on the river face. Lieutenant Willoughby and I succeeded in reaching the Cashmere Gate. What became of the other parties, it is impossible for me to say. Lieutenant Raynor and Conductor

Buckley have escaped to this Station. Severe indisposition prevented my sending in this Report sooner.

I have, &c.,  
G. FORREST,  
Lieut., Asst. Commy. of Ordnance.

N.B.—After crossing the river, on the night of the 11th, I observed the whole of the magazine to be on fire, so that I am in hopes that little of the property fell into the hands of the enemy. Park Serjeant Hoyle was shot about 11 A.M. by the mutineers, in attempting to reach the magazine to aid in its defence.

No. 30.

*The Officer commanding at Dinapore to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.*

SIR, August 4, 1857. 2, 15, P.M.

FOR submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I have the gratification of forwarding herewith two despatches as per margin,\* just received from Major V. Eyre, artillery, commanding a field force formed at Buxar, detailing his operations and successful engagement with the mutineers, joined by Koor Sing and his followers, near the town of Arrah on the 2nd instant.

A summary of intelligence received last night by private channels from Arrah, was sent hence at 8, 30 A.M. this day, to his Excellency's Military Secretary.

I have, &c.,  
S. CUMBERLEGE, Colonel,  
Commanding at Dinapore.

No. 31.

*Major Vincent Eyre to the Assistant Adjutant-General at Dinapore.*

*Camp near Arrah.*

SIR, August 3, 1857.

I HAVE much pleasure in reporting for the information of Major-General Lloyd, Commanding Dinapore Division, the safe arrival here of the field force under my command, and the relief of the party defending themselves at Arrah, with whom I have just opened a satisfactory communication, and have received your letter dated the 31st ultimo, from which I exceedingly regret to learn the severe loss sustained by the detachment co-operating with us on the Dinapore side, but I venture to affirm, confidently, that no such disaster would have been likely to occur, had that detachment advanced less precipitately, so as to have given full time for my force to approach direct from the opposite side, for the rebels would then have been hemmed in between the two opposing forces, and must have been utterly routed.

My former letters of the 30th ultimo, and 1st instant, will, I hope, have informed you of my advance from Buxar on the evening of the first-named date; we pushed on with all practicable speed to Shawpore, distant 28 miles, where rumours of the Dinapore disaster reached us. Hearing that the enemy designed to destroy the bridges *en route*, we again pushed on at 2 P.M., as far as Bullowtee, where we found the bridge just cut through. An hour's halt sufficed to repair it, which we employed also in burning the villages on either side, since we had caught their inhabitants in the act of destruction. Arriving at Goojerajunge by night-fall, I was delighted to find the bridge entire; where we bivouacked for

\* From Major V. Eyre, commanding Field Force, dated 3rd instant, with list of casualties annexed. From Captain L'Estrange, commanding Infantry portion of the Force, consisting of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers.



the night, and at day-break next morning resumed our march, but had only proceeded about a mile beyond Goojerajgunge, when we discovered the enemy in great force in possession of the woods to our front and flanks. The road by which we had to reach the wood in our front was bounded by inundated paddy-fields on either side. I halted to observe the best course to pursue, and finding that the enemy were weakening their front to take us on both flanks, I boldly pushed forward, throwing out skirmishers in every direction. The Enfield rifles kept our foes at a distance, and we succeeded in forcing the wood, beyond which, as far as Beebeegunge, it lay across an open swamp, which greatly befriended us. Meanwhile, the baffled enemy were observed hurrying round to oppose us at Beebeegunge, which is situated on the opposite side of a bridge, by which we had hoped to cross the river. There I again halted, to refresh the troops and to reconnoitre.

Finding the bridge had been destroyed, extensive earthen breastworks raised on the other side, flanking the bridge, and the mutinous regiments in force occupying the houses in the village, I determined on making a detour to the right as far as the railway earth-works, about a mile off. I masked this movement for a time by the fire of my guns, but no sooner did the enemy discover our purpose than they hurried with their entire strength to intercept us at a wood which it was necessary for us to pass; a portion of them followed us up in the rear, and by the time we reached the wood we found quite as much on our hands as we could manage.

They mustered some 2,000 to 2,500 strong in Sepoys alone, besides Rajah Koor Sing's irregular forces, of whom, however, we made little account. The Rajah was apparently present in person, and for upwards of an hour we were compelled to act solely on the defensive. The sepoy's apparently emboldened by their recent success beyond Arrah, advanced to the assault with a vigour quite unexpected, and twice, with their bugles sounding first the "assembly," then the "advance" and the "double," made determined rushes on the guns, but were on both occasions repulsed with showers of grape. Meanwhile, Captain L'Estrange with the gallant 5th was not idle as will be seen by his own report hereto appended. Finding at length that the enemy grew emboldened by the superiority of their numbers, and the advantage of their positions I determined on trying the effect of a general charge of the Infantry, and sent Captain the Honorable E. P. Hastings to Captain L'Estrange with orders to that effect; promptly and gallantly he obeyed the order; the skirmishers on the right turned their flank; the guns with grape and shrapnel drove in the centre; and the troops advancing on all sides drove the enemy panic struck in all directions. Thus our road was cleared; all beyond the country was open, and we proceeded without further interruption to within four miles of Arrah, when we were suddenly brought up by an impassable river, and have since been employed in attempting to bridge it over.\* In this work the railway engineers headed by Mr. Kelly have rendered the most valuable aid; meanwhile most of the rebels returned to Arrah, but precipitately left it during the night. Rajah Koor Sing accompanied them to save his family. Their loss is reported to have been severe. We hear that not a Sepoy now remains in Arrah, and that the mass have gone off towards Rhotas, or scattered themselves in various directions.

I have now to commend to the notice of the Major-General the gallant conduct of the officers and troops whom I have the honor to command, on

this occasion: under circumstances of great peril and difficulty they have exhibited those soldierly qualities which seldom fail to ensure success. To Captains L'Estrange and Scott of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, my special thanks are due for the prompt and gallant way in which they seconded my efforts, more particularly in the final charge which was executed against twenty times their number of brave and disciplined troops. Captain L'Estrange reports highly of Ensigns Oldfield, Lewis, and Mason. To Captain the Honorable E. P. Hastings, Staff-Officer of this force, much of the success of this expedition may be attributed; whether on the march, or in action with the enemy, he was everywhere to be found at the right time and in the right place to aid us with his energy in overcoming all difficulties; of the others who especially distinguished themselves I feel bound to make honorable mention of Messrs. Kelly, Barber, Burroughs, Nicholl and Hughes, of the Buxar Gentlemen Volunteers, who rendered excellent service under their gallant leader Lieutenant Jackson, 12th Native Infantry. Assistant-Surgeon Eteson in charge of the Field Hospital, and Staff-Sergeant Melville of the 1st Company 5th Battalion of Artillery, also merit particular notice for their zeal and energy on duty.

My future movements must be guided in a great measure by the information I may receive from other quarters. Meanwhile a good supply of ammunition is urgently required for Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, to the extent of 80 rounds per man, and grape for 2 nine-pounders and howitzer.

Enclosed are the returns of casualties on the 2nd instant. I have, &c.

V. EYRE, Major Commanding Field Force.

P.S. Mr. Wake the magistrate of Arrah, has just ridden into camp; his defence of his house seems to have been almost miraculous.

*Return of Casualties of a Detachment of Her Majesty's 5th Regiment, in actions on the 2nd of August, at Goojerajgunge and Beebeegunge.*

*Camp near Arrah, August 3, 1857.*

*Wounded.*

Private Baconham, No. 2983, 2nd Co., contusion of back by spent ball, slightly.  
 Private Jackson, No. 3110, 2nd Co., gunshot wound of right thigh, severely.  
 Private Bennett, No. 3220, 2nd Co., gunshot wound of left hand, severely.  
 Private Clements, No. 2457, 2nd Co., gunshot wound of left thigh, slightly.  
 Private Warren, No. 2028, 2nd Co., gunshot wound of right shoulder, slightly.  
 Corporal Grinsdall, No. 3257, 1st Co., gunshot wound of left thigh, slightly.  
 Private Bolan, No. 3100, 1st Co., gunshot wound of wrist, severely.  
 Private Love, No. 1144, 1st Co., gunshot wound of ankle, slightly.

J. H. THORNTON, Assistant-Surgeon,  
 In Medical charge of Detachment of  
 Her Majesty's 5th Regiment.

F. W. L'ESTRANGE, Captain,  
 5th Fusiliers, Commanding Detachment.

*Officers Wounded.*

Ensign Oldfield, slightly wounded by a musket ball on the chin.

\* 11 A.M. The guns have just crossed safely.

*Return of Casualties in the 1st Company, 5th Battalion Artillery, in action on the 2nd of August, 1857.*

*Camp near Arrah, August 3, 1857.*

*Killed.*

Gunner T. Hayes, ball through the neck.  
Gunner T. Hickey, ball through the temple.

*Wounded.*

Sergeant John Knox, severely, ball through the arm.  
Gunner M. McCarthy, severely, ball in the cheek.  
Gunner T. Dwyer, slightly, contusion.  
Gunner D. O'Brien, slightly, contusion.  
Sunkur, Tent Lascar, severely, arm amputated.  
2 Camp followers, severely.

A. ETESON, Assistant-Surgeon,  
Artillery.

V. EYRE, Major,  
Commanding Field Force.

No. 32.

*Captain F. L'Estrange to the Assistant Adjutant-General at Dinapore.*

*Near Arrah,  
August 3, 1857.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to report that on the arrival of the detachment of the 5th Fusiliers (160 men) under my command at Buxar on the 30th ultimo, I found that our services were required to cooperate with Major Eyre, Bengal Artillery, to march on Arrah, where we understood that some 2000 or 3000 of the mutineers had assembled. On the following evening, our force, consisting of three guns 154 men, with Captain Scott, Ensigns Lewis, Oldfield, and Mason, all of the 5th Fusiliers, under my command, 12 Mounted Volunteers of the Railway and Engineer Department, the whole under the command of Major Eyre, left Buxar "en route" for Arrah.

We came on the enemy on the morning of the 2nd instant; we found that they had assembled in immense force, and the woods for miles around us seemed to be swarming with rebel sepoys. Major Eyre immediately fired some rounds of shell among the enemy who were in our front, and I sent a skirmishing party under the command of Captain Scott to drive the rebels out of the woods. In consequence of an extensive swamp on the left of the road, our skirmishers were delayed for a short time, but at length reached the woods under a very heavy fire from the mutineers; our skirmishers soon cleared the woods on the right and left of the road, during which time the right skirmishing party sustained a severe cross-fire and three men of the 5th were wounded; our whole force then gained the open country, but with the loss of a considerable quantity of baggage. The enemy had surrounded us on all sides, and our main body being within the enemy's rifle-range, the drivers left the elephants and baggage-carts, and made off into the woods.

A mile further on we found that the Bunhee-junge bridge had been completely destroyed by the rebels who had there concentrated their forces, and were determined to dispute our further advance.

Finding that the re-construction of a bridge in face of such a large force of the enemy was impossible, and that the river could not be forded, we made a flank movement so as to gain the railway embankment on our right, and thus proceed direct to Arrah.

The enemy immediately left their position behind Bunhee-junge Bridge, and proceeded in a parallel direction with us. They kept up their fire on us, but the ground being favorable for our skirmishers, who were judiciously led by Captain

Scott, no great difficulty was experienced by our force until we arrived within about 300 yards of the railway embankment. The ground here being very much broken, and as we were unable to get the guns on to the railway line, the rebels clearly saw the difficulties we had to encounter, and made certain of our complete destruction. Notwithstanding Major Eyre having opened on the enemy with shell and round shot, and although our skirmishers made excellent practice with their Enfield rifles, still no impression could be made on the rebels, who advanced in large numbers and came rushing on to the mouth of the guns.

In the wood on our left, an immense body of the rebels had assembled and poured a tremendous fire upon our line, the left of which with two guns occupied a "tope," and the right was close up to the railway bank under shelter of some brick-kilns and other sort of cover.

Our line was then about 300 yards in length, and the enemy came pouring down on us in large numbers. At this time we were in imminent danger, when Major Eyre ordered us to charge the enemy. This movement was perfectly successful, and our line advancing at the charge, the mutineers fled from the woods, from whence emerging, Major Eyre opened on them with grape, and the enemy cleared off in all directions.

One officer and 8 men were wounded during the operations of the day, which commenced at about 6 A.M. and lasted until 3 P.M.

I beg to bring to your especial notice the gallant conduct of Captain Scott, Ensigns Lewis and Mason, who prevented the enemy from turning our right, and maintained their position under a tremendous fire.\*

Ensign Oldfield, who was wounded in the face by a rifle-ball, was nevertheless most efficient at his post, namely, with the two guns on the left. Lieutenant Wild (of the late 40th Bengal Regiment), our Interpreter, rendered us great assistance, skirmishing with our men when they were thus employed, charging with our line, and performing all his other duties with extreme intelligence.

I flatter myself that with respect to the conduct of the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the 5th Fusiliers, no comments or recommendations to praise can be required at my hands.

I wish to avail myself of this opportunity of acknowledging the many services which the gentlemen Volunteers of our force have rendered to the men of the 5th Fusiliers, and

I have the honor, &c

F. W. L'ESTRANGE,

Captain 5th Fusiliers.

No. 33.

*Major Eyre to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Dinapore Division.*

SIR,

*Camp Arrah, August 5, 1857.*

ACCOMPANYING this, is a letter from Captain L'Estrange, commanding detachment Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, supplying an omission in his first dispatch reporting on the action of the 2nd instant against the rebels of Dinapore and Arrah.

I take advantage of the same opportunity to mention that in the first attack made upon us near Goojraung on the same morning, Lieutenant Wild, 40th Native Infantry (my Acting Interpreter and Quartermaster), greatly distinguished himself in leading on a party of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers to force the wood in our front. His

\* My thanks also to Dr. Thornton, who, though suffering from indisposition, has been unremitting in his attention towards our sick and wounded.

gallant bearing was the subject of general remark subsequently.

I have, &c.,  
V. EYRE, Major.  
Commanding Field Force, Arrah.

No. 34.

*Captain L'Estrange, Commanding Detachment 5th Fusiliers, to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Dinapore Division.*

SIR, *Arrah, August 4, 1857.*

WHEN I had the honour of addressing you, on the morning of the 2nd instant, from our camp, near this place, I was so anxious to finish my dispatch, and to include it with that of Major Eyre, that time did not permit me to do more than record the services and gallantry of the officers belonging and attached to the detachment of the 5th Fusiliers, which was under my command on the eventful day of Sunday the 2nd instant.

It is with feelings of the greatest pleasure that I have now to speak of the eminent services which were rendered to our force by Captain the Honorable E. P. Hastings, from the first moment when our expedition was projected, up to the present time.

The gallantry of this officer was so conspicuous that it excited universal admiration, while I can at the same time assert with equal confidence, that nothing could have surpassed the exertions which he made for providing every comfort and assistance for our men during their long and fatiguing march, followed as it was by the hard fought contest against a host of rebels and marauders. As I have before observed, I was unable in my dispatch from the camp to give you these details of the obligations under which we are to our Acting Quartermaster-General, and at the same time I have to request that you will consider this report as supplementary to my previous one.

I have, &c.,  
F. W. L'ESTRANGE.

No. 35.

*The Officer Commanding at Dinapore to the Deputy Quartermaster General.*

SIR, *August, 10, 1857*

I HAVE the honor to report for the information of the Acting Commander-in-chief, that a detachment of Her Majesty's 10th Foot (of the strength as per margin),\* marched from this station on the 7th instant, with instructions to join the force under the command of Major Eyre, B.A. at Arrah, and to act according to his orders.

2. The object in view is to enable Major Eyre to make an attack on Koor Sing at Jugdispore (12 miles distant from Arrah), to which place he is known to have retired with the greater part of the mutinous Sepoys.

3. Major Eyre has reported the arrival of the Detachment at Arrah on the 8th instant, and on the Force being completed by a party of 100 Seikhs (which should join him this day) that he will be in a condition to commence operations.

I have, &c.  
P. M. N. GUY, Colonel, Commanding at Dinapore.

No. 36.

*The Officer Commanding at Dinapore to the Deputy Adjutant-General.*

SIR, *Dinapore, August 14, 1857.*

FOR the information of his Excellency, the Acting Commander-in-chief, I have the satisfaction

\* 1 Captain, 2 subalterns, 2 ditto attached, 1 Madras Officer, and 200 rank and file.

of transmitting the enclosed despatch No. 11, dated 12th instant, from Major V. Eyre, Commanding Field Force in the Arrah district, reporting an attack made by him the same day upon the Rebel Koor Sing, his adherents and the mass of the mutineers from Dinapore, which terminated in their total discomfiture.

I have, &c.,  
P. M. N. GUY, Colonel.

No. 37

*Major V. Eyre, Commanding Field Force, to Major W. Lydiard, A.A. General, Dinapore. Koor Sing's Palace,*

SIR, *Jugdispore, August 12, 1857.*

I HAVE the pleasure to report the total rout of the rebel force under Koor Sing this day, by the force under my command, as per margin\*

2. The enemy mustered, as far as can be ascertained, about 3000 strong, of whom 1,500 were Sepoys.

3. The action commenced at the village of Dulloor at 11 A.M., where a strong position had been taken up and entrenchments raised. Here they made a resolute stand for about an hour, when they fell back upon the dense and formidable jungle, which extends from thence about a mile and a half to Jugdispore: a running fight was kept up to that place which we entered in triumph at 1 o'clock, and immediately occupied Koor Sing's residence, where much promiscuous property fell into our hands.

4. Two guns were captured in the action.

5. Koor Sing has fled to the South, and I hear that his army is dispersing, and I trust the blow now struck may be the means of effectually destroying his influence.

6. In my next I will give full details of my march from Arrah, and of the services performed by my force, making special mention of those who distinguished themselves.

7. A return of killed and wounded shall be sent with my next dispatch; our loss was trifling, that of the enemy severe.

I have, &c.,  
V. EYRE, Major.

No. 38.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

SIR, *Fort William, August 15, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that you will lay before the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Commissioner of the Patna Division, No. 747, of the 8th instant, and of its inclosures, in which is described the gallant defence by the Officers of the station and other gentlemen, aided by 50 men (Seikhs) of the Bengal Police Corps, against three regiments of mutineers from Dinapore and a large number of insurgents under Koor Sing of Jugdespore.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor doubts not that his Lordship in Council will read this report with the same interest that he has himself felt, and desires to express his sense of the excellent conduct of the officers and gentlemen concerned, as well as of the courage and loyalty evinced by the Seikhs, which, in his Honor's opinion, calls for the most marked approbation and acknowledgments of the Government.

\* In round number, artillery, 3 light-field guns, 36 men; Her Majesty's 5th, 140 men; Her Majesty's 10th, 190 men; Rattray's Seikhs 140 men; yeomanry 16 men, Total, 522.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor earnestly solicits that the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council may at once be accorded to the proposal for promoting the native officers, and bestowing a gratuity of twelve months' pay on all the men of the Bengal Police Corps present on the occasion.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

No. 39.

*W. Tayler, Esq., Commissioner of the Patna Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Extract.) *Patna, August 8, 1857.*

HEREWITH I have the honour to forward a copy of a very interesting report from Mr. Wake, reporting officially the events that occurred at Arrah since the mutiny.

The conduct of the garrison is most creditable, and the gallantry and fidelity of the Seikhs beyond all praise.

I have no time at present to make any lengthened remarks on the subject, but will submit a full report hereafter.

Meanwhile I beg to recommend that the thanks of Government be conveyed to all who held the garrison, and especially to Mr. Wake and Mr. Boyle; that the native officers of the Seikhs be immediately promoted, and that twelve months' pay be given to all the soldiers concerned.

No. 40.

*H. C. Wake, Esq., Magistrate of Shahabad, to W. Tayler, Esq., Commissioner of Patna Division.*  
SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward for the information of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the following narrative of our extraordinary defence and providential escape.

On the evening of Saturday, July the 25th, I received an express from Dinapore, warning us that a disturbance was apprehended on that day, but giving us no other information. On the morning of July 26, a Sowar whom I had posted at Koelwar Ghat, on the Soane, came in and reported that numbers of Sepoys had crossed, and that more were crossing.

I found that Mr. Palin, the Railway Engineer, stationed at Koelwar, had contented himself with sending over for the boats to the Arrah side the night before, but, when leaving, had failed to destroy them as he had promised to do. The police, I imagine, bolted at the first alarm.

All efforts to ascertain the amount of the force of the rebels were unavailing, and the police left the city on Sunday the 26th. Thinking it highly inadvisable to abandon the station when the rebels might be few, and having fifty Seikhs on the spot, and finding the rest of the officers of the station of the same opinion, and the few residents in the district who had come in to us, willing to remain, we, on the night of Sunday the 26th, went into a small bungalow previously fortified as much as possible by Mr. Boyle, the District Engineer of the Railway Company.

Our force consisted of 1 jemadar, 2 havildars, 2 naiks, 45 privates, a bishtee and cook of Captain Rattray's Seikh police battalion; Mr. Little-dale, Judge; Mr. Combe, officiating collector; Mr. Wake, magistrate; Mr. Colvin, assistant; Dr. Halls, Civil Assistant-Surgeon; Mr. Field, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent; Mr. Anderson, his assistant; Mr. Boyle, District Engineer to the Railway Company; Syed Azumooden Hossein, Deputy Collector; Mr. Dacosta, Moonsiff; Mr. Godfrey, School-master; Mr. Cock, Officiating Head Clerk of the Collectorate; Mr. Tait, Secre-

tary to Mr. Boyle; Messrs. Delpiere and Hoyle, Railway Inspectors, and Mr. D'Souza.

We had enough otta and grain for some days of short allowance, and a good deal of water for ourselves, but, owing to the shortness of our notice, nothing but the barest necessities could be brought in, and the Seikhs had only a few days' water, but, as we expected the rebels to be followed up immediately, we had not much anxiety on that score.

On Monday the 27th July, about 8 A.M., the insurgent Sepoys, the whole of the 7th, 8th, and 40th Native Infantry, arrived in the station, and, having first released the prisoners, rushed to the Collectorate, where they were at once joined by the Nujeebs, and looted the treasure, amounting to 85,000 rupees. This did not take long, and they then charged our bungalow from every side, but being met with a steady and well directed fire, they changed their tactics, and, hiding behind the trees with which the compound is filled, and occupying the out-houses and Mr. Boyle's residence, which was unfortunately within sixty yards of our fortification, they kept up an incessant and galling fire on us during the whole day. They were joined by numbers of Koor Sing's men, and the Sepoys repeatedly declared that they were acting under his express orders, and after a short time he was seen on the parade, and remained during the siege. Every endeavour was made by the rebels to induce the Seikhs to abandon us; heavy bribes were offered to them, and their own countrymen employed as mediators. They treated every offer with derision, showing perfect obedience and discipline.

On the 28th, two small cannons were brought to play upon our bungalow, one throwing 4lb. shot, and these were daily shifted to what the rebels thought to be our weakest spots; finally, the largest was placed on the roof of Mr. Boyle's dwelling-house, completely commanding the inside of our bungalow, and the smaller behind it at a distance of twenty yards. Nothing but cowardice, want of unanimity, and only the ignorance of our enemies, prevented our fortification being brought down about our ears.

During the entire siege, which lasted seven days, every possible stratagem was practised against us. The cannons were fired as frequently as they could prepare shot, with which they were at first unprovided, and incessant assaults were made upon the bungalow; not only did our Seikhs behave with perfect coolness and patience, but their untiring labour met and prevented every threatened disaster. Water began to run short; a well eighteen feet by four was dug in less than twelve hours. The rebels raised a barricade on the top of the opposite house, our own grew in the same proportion; a shot shook a weak place in our defence, the place was made twice as strong as before. We began to feel the want of animal food and short allowance of grain, a sally was made at night and four sheep brought in; and finally, when we ascertained beyond a doubt that the enemy was undermining us, a countermine was quickly dug. On the 30th, the troops sent to our relief from Dinapore, were attacked and beaten back close to the entrance of the town. On the next day the rebels returned, and, telling us that they had annihilated our relief, offered the Seikhs and the women and children (of which there were none with us) their lives and liberty if they would give up the Government officers.

August the 1st we were all offered our lives, and leave to go to Calcutta, if we should give up our arms. On the 2nd, the greater part of the Sepoys went out to meet Major Eyre's field force, and, on their being soundly thrashed, the rest of them deserted the station, and that night we went out and found their mine had reached our foundations,

and a canvass tube, filled with gunpowder, was lying handy to blow us up, in which, however, I do not think they would have succeeded, as the powder was dry, and another stroke of the pick would have broken into our countermine; we also brought in the one gun which they had left on the top of the opposite house. During the whole siege, only one man, a Seikh, was severely wounded, though two or three got scratches and blows from splinters and bricks. Everybody in our garrison behaved well, but I should be neglecting a duty did I omit to mention specially Mr. Boyle, to whose engineering skill and untiring exertions we, in a great measure, owe our preservation, and Mr. Colvin, who rendered the most valuable assistance, and who rested neither night nor day, and took on himself far more than his share of every disagreeable duty. In conclusion I must earnestly beg that his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will signally reward the whole of our gallant little detachment of Seikhs, whose services and fidelity cannot be overrated. The Jemadar should at once be made a Subadar, and many of the rest are fit for promotion, and when required I will submit a list with details.

I have, &c.,  
H. C. WAKE, Magistrate.

No. 41.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

SIR, August 20, 1857.

I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1330, dated the 15th instant, with inclosure, describing the gallant defence made by the Officers of the station of Arrah and other Gentlemen, and aided by a detachment\* of the Seikh Police Battalion against the men of the three mutinous regiments from Dinapore, and a large number of insurgents under the rebel Koor Sing of Jugdespore.

2. The Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council cordially joins the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor in acknowledging the admirable conduct of the officers and gentlemen who were engaged in this affair, and the courage and fidelity of the Seikh officers and soldiers who composed the guard. I am directed to request that these sentiments of his Lordship in Council may be made known to all concerned.

3. His Lordship in Council sanctions the promotion of such of the native officers and men of the Seikh Police Corps as may be recommended by the Magistrate, and the grant of a gratuity of 12 months' pay to the whole of the officers and men of the detachment.

I have, &c.  
C. BEADON.

No. 42.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.*

SIR, August 21, 1857.

IN transmitting to you, for submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, the accom-

\* 1 jemadar, 2 havildars, 2 naiks, 45 sepoy.

panying dispatch from the Acting Adjutant-General of the Army with the force before Delhi, dated the 2nd July, 1857, of military operations on the 19th of the previous month, I am instructed to request that his Excellency, the Commander-in-chief, will have the goodness to make it known to Major-General Wilson, now in command of that force, that the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, while regretting the severe loss sustained on the occasion, has perused with much satisfaction the gallantry displayed by the officers and men under Brigadier Grant, C.B., in repelling the mutineers.

2. I am to request the return of the original enclosure when no longer required.

I am, &c.,  
R. I. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

No. 43.

*The Secretary to the Government of India, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.*

SIR, August 21, 1857.

IN returning the inclosures of your letter No. 724 of the 31st ultimo, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council has read Brigadier-General Havelock's reports\* with the highest gratification; and his Lordship in Council desires to assure his Excellency that the Government of India will not be unmindful of the courage, skill and exertions which have marked the progress of the Brigadier-General's column, and of the signal service which that gallant force and its commander have rendered to the Government.

I am, &c.  
R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

No. 44.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.*

SIR, August 21, 1857.

WITH reference to your docket No 745 A, dated the 13th instant, forwarding a report from Major Eyre, of Artillery, of the operations of a force under his command which proceeded from Buxar, to the relief of Arrah, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council has perused the report with the highest satisfaction, and to express the admiration of his Lordship in Council for the zeal, judgment, and resolution, with which Major Eyre and his gallant little force encountered and overcame the formidable obstacles opposed to them.

2. I am further directed to request that you will move his Excellency to convey the thanks of his Lordship in Council to Major Eyre, and to the officers and men under his command.

I am, &c.  
R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

\* Dated respectively, Camp, Pandoo Nuddee, the 15th, and Camp, Cawnpore, the 20th July, 1857.

