



SUPPLEMENT

TO

The London Gazette

Of FRIDAY the 15th of JANUARY.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1858.

India Board, January 12, 1857.

THE following dispatches have been received at the East India House.

No. 1.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

*Military Department,
December 11, 1857 (No. 324).*

WE have the honor to forward for your information a narrative of the defence of the Residency of Lucknow, from the first threatened attack upon it on the 29th of June, until the 25th of September, 1857, which we have recorded in General Order No. 1543, of the 8th instant; and in recognition of the heroism of the defenders of the Residency, we have, in a subsequent Order of the same date, No. 1544, which also accompanies, awarded honors and rewards to the officers and men of the two services, and to the civilians respectively.

Since writing the foregoing, the Commander-in-chief's despatches have come to hand, which have been published in a notification of this date—General Order No. 1,546; copies thereof are likewise transmitted herewith.

No. 2.

General Orders by the Governor-General of India in Council.

Fort William, December 8, 1857. (No. 1,543.)

THE Governor-General in Council has received from Brigadier Inglis, of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, lately commanding the garrison in Lucknow, the subjoined report of the defence of the Residency in that city, from the first-threatened attack upon it on the 29th of June, to the arrival of the force under Major-General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., and the lamented Major-

General Sir H. Havelock, K.C.B., on the 25th of September.

The divisional order of Major-General Sir James Outram upon the report accompanies it.

The Governor-General in Council believes that never has a tale been told which will so stir the hearts of Englishmen and Englishwomen as the simple, earnest narrative of Brigadier Inglis.

It rightfully commences with a soldier's testimony, touchingly borne, to the chivalrous character and high deserts of Sir Henry Lawrence, the sad details of whose death are now made known.

There does not stand recorded in the annals of war an achievement more truly heroic than the defence of the Residency at Lucknow described in the narrative which follows.

That defence has not only called forth all the energy and daring which belong to Englishmen in the hour of active conflict; but it has exhibited, continuously, and in the highest degree, that noble and sustained courage which, against enormous odds and fearful disadvantages—against hope deferred, and through unceasing toil and wear of body and mind—still holds on day after day, and triumphs.

The heavy guns of the assailants, posted, almost in security, within fifty yards of the entrenchments, so near, indeed, that the solicitations, and threats, and taunts, which the rebels addressed to the native defenders of the garrison, were easily heard by those true-hearted men; the fire of the enemy's musketry, so searching that it penetrated the innermost retreat of the women and children, and of the wounded; their desperate attempts, repeatedly made, to force an entry after blowing in the defences; the perpetual mining of the works; the weary night-watching for the expected signal of relief; and the steady waste of precious lives until the number of English gunners was reduced below that of the guns to be worked;—all these constitute features in a history which the fellow-countrymen of the heroes of Lucknow will read with swelling hearts, and which will endure for ever as a lesson to those who shall hope, by treachery, num-