

Lieutenant Barwell, 71st Native Infantry, Fort Adjutant, is honorably mentioned; and Lieutenant Birch, of the 71st Native Infantry, who acted as Aide-de-camp to Brigadier Inglis throughout the siege, has discharged his duties in a manner which has called forth emphatic praise from his commander.

The officers of the Civil Service have not been behind their military brethren in courage and zeal. The assistance rendered by Mr. Couper to Brigadier Inglis, as previously to Sir Henry Lawrence, has been most valuable.

Messrs. Thornhill and Capper were wounded during the siege; and Mr. Martin, Deputy Commissioner, and Captain Carnegie, Assistant Commissioner, have earned the special thanks of Brigadier Inglis.

To all these brave men, and to their brother officers and comrades of every rank and degree, European and Native, who have shared the same dangers and toils, with the same heroic spirit, the Governor-General in Council tenders his warmest thanks.

The officers and men of Her Majesty's regiments must receive their full measure of acknowledgment from a higher authority than that of the Governor-General in Council; but it will be the pleasing duty of his Lordship in Council to express to Her Majesty's Government, and to the Honorable Court of Directors of the East India Company, in the strongest terms, the recommendation of them to that favour for which Major-General Sir James Outram so justly pleads.

Meanwhile, it is a gratification to the Governor-General in Council to direct, in a General Order of this day, that the rewards and honors therein specified shall be at once awarded to the officers and men of the two services, and to the civilians respectively.

This notice must not be closed without mention of those noble women who, little fitted to take part in such scenes, have assumed so cheerfully, and discharged so earnestly, their task of charity in ministering to sickness and pain. It is likely that to themselves the notoriety of praise publicly given may be distasteful; yet the Governor-General in Council cannot forego the pleasure of doing justice to the names of Birch, Polehampton, Barbor, and Gall, and of offering to those whose acts have so adorned them, his tribute of respectful admiration and gratitude.

The history of the defence of the Residency of Lucknow does not end with the narrative of Brigadier Inglis. But no full reports of the course of events at Lucknow, subsequently to the junction of Sir Henry Havelock's force with the defenders, or of the final and effectual relief by the advance of the Commander-in-chief, have yet been received. It is known, however, that the success which has carried joy to so many aching hearts, has been clouded by the death, within the last few days, of one of the first soldiers of India, Major-General Sir Henry Havelock.

The Governor-General in Council deeply deploras the loss of this able leader and truly brave man, who has been taken from the service of his country at a time when he can least be spared, though not before he had won for himself lasting renown, and had received at the hands of his Sovereign the gracious and prompt recognition of his merits.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Military Department.

No. 3.

Brigadier Inglis, Commanding Garrison of Lucknow, to the Secretary to the Government, Military Department, Calcutta.

Sir, Lucknow, September 26, 1857,

IN consequence of the very deeply to be lamented death of Brigadier-General Sir H. M. Lawrence, K.C.B., late in command of the Oude field force, the duty of narrating the military events which have occurred at Lucknow since the 29th of June last, has devolved upon myself.

On the evening of that day, several reports reached Sir Henry Lawrence that the rebel army, in no very considerable force, would march from Chihnūt (a small village about eight miles distant on the road to Fyzabad) on Lucknow, on the following morning; and the late Brigadier-General, therefore, determined to make a strong reconnaissance in that direction, with the view, if possible, of meeting the force at a disadvantage, either at its entrance into the suburbs of the city, or at the bridge across the Gokral, which is a small stream intersecting the Fyzabad road, about half way between Lucknow and Chihnūt.

The force destined for this service, and which was composed as follows, moved out at 6 A.M. on the morning of the 30th of June:—

ARTILLERY—4 guns of No. — Horse Light Field Battery.

4 ditto of No. 2 Oude Field Battery.

2 ditto of No. 3 ditto ditto.

An 8-inch howitzer.

CAVALRY—Troop of Volunteer Cavalry.

120 troopers of detachments belonging to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Regiments of Oude Irregular Cavalry.

INFANTRY—300 Her Majesty's 32nd.

150 13th Native Infantry.

60 48th Native Infantry.

20 71st Native Infantry (Sikhs).

The troops, misled by the reports of wayfarers—who stated that there were few or no men between Lucknow and Chihnūt—proceeded somewhat further than had been originally intended, and suddenly fell in with the enemy, who had up to that time eluded the vigilance of the advanced guard by concealing themselves behind a long line of trees, in overwhelming numbers. The European force, and the howitzer with the Native Infantry, held the foe in check for some time, and, had the six guns of the Oude Artillery been faithful, and the Sikh Cavalry shown a better front, the day would have been won, in spite of an immense disparity in numbers. But the Oude artillerymen and drivers were traitors. They overturned the guns into ditches, cut the traces of their horses, and abandoned them, regardless of the remonstrances and exertions of their own officers, and of those of Sir Henry Lawrence's staff, headed by the Brigadier-General in person, who himself drew his sword upon these rebels. Every effort to induce them to stand having proved ineffectual, the force, exposed to a vastly superior fire of artillery, and completely outflanked on both sides by an overpowering body of Infantry and Cavalry, which actually got into our rear, was compelled to retire, with the loss of three pieces of artillery, which fell into the hands of the enemy, in consequence of the rank treachery of the Oude gunners, and with a very grievous list of killed and wounded. The heat was dreadful; the gun ammunition was expended; and the almost total want of Cavalry to protect our rear made our retreat most disastrous.