

Lucknow His Excellency was unaware of the important part taken in aid of the soldiers by the civil functionaries who happened to be at the Residency when it was shut in by the enemy.

2. His Excellency congratulates them very heartily on the honor they have won in conjunction with their military comrades. This is only another instance that in danger and difficulty all Englishmen behave alike, whatever their profession.

*Head Quarters, La Martinière, Lucknow,  
November 23, 1857.*

THE Commander-in-chief has reason to be thankful to the force he conducted for the relief of the garrison of Lucknow.

2. Hastily assembled, fatigued by forced marches, but animated by a common feeling of determination to accomplish the duty before them, all ranks of this force have compensated for their small number, in the execution of a most difficult duty, by unceasing exertions.

3. From the morning of the 16th till last night, the whole force has been one outlying picket, never out of fire, and covering an immense extent of ground, to permit the garrison to retire scatheless and in safety, covered by the whole of the relieving force.

4. That ground was won by fighting as hard as it ever fell to the lot of the Commander-in-chief to witness, it being necessary to bring up the same men over and over again to fresh attacks; and it is with the greatest gratification that his Excellency declares he never saw men behave better.

5. The storming of the Secunderbagh and the Shah Nujjeef has never been surpassed in daring, and the success of it was most brilliant and complete.

6. The movement of retreat of last night, by which the final rescue of the garrison was effected, was a model of discipline and exactness. The consequence was, that the enemy was completely deceived, and the force retired by a narrow, tortuous lane, the only line of retreat open, in the face of 50,000 enemies, without molestation.

7. The Commander-in-chief offers his sincere thanks to Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., for the happy manner in which he planned and carried out his arrangements for the evacuation of the Residency of Lucknow.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

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

No. 14.

*Military Letter from Bengal (No. 281), dated  
November 2, 1857.*

(Ex' tract.)

THE accompanying communication from Lieutenant W. T. Hughes, commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry, reports the gallantry of the sowars under his command, and the defeat of the insurgents at Bulleh, in the Kurnaul district.

No. 15.

*Lieutenant W. T. Hughes, Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters, Camp before Delhi.*

*Camp, Bulleh,*

SIR,

July 16, 1857.

FOR the information of the Provincial Commander-in-chief, I have the honor to report that, on the evening of the 13th instant I received from

No. 22084.

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M. Le Bas, Collector of Kurnaul, a requisition, without date, for the assistance of troops in the collection of revenue from the village of Bulleh, in the Kurnaul district, a copy whereof is annexed.

2. In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 11th instant, I, at 1 A.M., on the 14th, marched from Kurnaul upon the village of Bulleh, a distance of twenty-nine miles, taking with me a detachment, numbering 244 sabres, of the regiment under my command.

3. On arrival at Bulleh, I found the place walled-in, and the gateways barricaded on all sides. The town itself, substantially built of pukka bricks, stands on an eminence, and is, or was, surrounded by suburbs, inclosed by a low wall and ditch. The entrance to each street leading into the town from the suburbs was also strongly barricaded; but of this circumstance I was not aware until I attempted an entrance.

4. Halting my detachment near the principal entrance, behind the barricades of which were some hundreds of matchlock-men, I rode forward, and explained that I had come to demand the Government revenue. The announcement was received with yells, and a volley from the matchlocks, which wounded three horses, and killed a trumpeter. I was informed by the Jemadar of Police who was with me, that a gateway, some two hundred yards to my left, although barricaded, was less strongly defended; and, knowing that the place, if to be taken at all by us, must be at once carried by a rush, I wheeled up my men, and dashed at the last-named gateway, sending a troop to the opposite side of the town, to attempt to force an entrance from that direction.

5. My men, dismounting, tore down the barricade, and we swept through the suburbs, under a brisk fire, to one of the entrances to the town, but the pieces of timber with which this had been barricaded, were too heavy for us to move quickly, so, wheeling about, we cut our way back again.

6. In the performance of this service, I lost 1 sowar, and 1 horse killed, 2 native officers wounded severely (one, Jemadar Azim Khan, since dead), and 9 sowars and 12 horses (including my own charger) wounded.

7. Nothing could exceed the gallantry with which the sowars tore down the barricade and attacked its defenders; and I have since had the satisfaction of hearing, from the villagers themselves, that 20 of the insurgents were killed, and 22 wounded, in our charge through the suburbs.

8. I shall take an early opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Provincial Commander-in-chief, the names of those men who, by their daring, distinguished themselves on this occasion.

9. I directed my camp to be pitched in the most open ground I could find near the village, and sent to Kurnaul for some guns, one belonging to the Puttiala Rajah, and the other to the Nawab of Kurnaul. I also requested M. Le Bas to send me any Infantry he could.

10. About midnight, a Bunniah from Bulleh brought me 1,150 rupees on account of the revenue, and undertook to bring in the remainder before noon of the 15th. During the night, reinforcements from all the neighbouring villages were poured into Bulleh, and, on the morning of the 15th, the insurgents could not have numbered less than 2,000 men, armed principally with matchlocks.

11. About 8 A.M. on the 15th the insurgents moved out of the village to attack us. They occupied the jungle (intersected by deep ditches) in my front, and the banks of the canal, which runs along my left flank. I gradually retired, hoping to draw my opponents into the open, but they stuck to the jungles and the canal, from which they could do no