



The London Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1858.

India Board, February 15, 1858.

THE following papers have been this day received at the East India House :

No. 1.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William,
December 22, 1857 (No. 1625).*

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the accompanying despatches relating to the first relief of the garrison of Lucknow, which have lately reached Government.

These despatches contain an account of the proceedings of the force under the command of the late Major-General Sir H. Havelock, K.C.B., before he forced his way into the city, as well as of the various operations carried on under Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., after a junction had been effected with the garrison of the Residency on the 25th of September until the arrival of the relieving force under His Excellency General Sir Colin Campbell.

They show how thoroughly this gallant band has sustained the reputation of British soldiers for courage, discipline, and determination, whether in the plain, in the hand to hand struggle of the street-fighting, or in the more wearying labours of the siege.

The Governor-General in Council has already had the satisfaction of acknowledging the obligations of the Government of India to Sir James Outram ; but his lordship in Council cannot deny himself the pleasure of expressing again his appreciation of Sir James Outram's eminent services, and his respect for the generous and soldier-like feeling which prompted Sir James to abstain from assuming the position due to his superior rank, and to leave in the hands of Sir Henry Havelock the completion of the undertaking which the latter had successfully begun.

To Brigadier Inglis, the Governor-General in Council can give no higher praise than to say that, during the continuance of the siege, after Sir James Outram had assumed the chief command in the Residency, his ability, energy, and vigilance were worthy of the lasting reputation which his conduct of the defence has secured to him.

Sir James Outram has acknowledged the efficient co-operation which he had from Brigadiers Hamilton and Stisted. To these officers, as well as to Captain Bouverie and Captain Spurgin, serving on the Brigade Staff, the Governor-General in Council desires to offer his hearty thanks for the good service they have done.

His Lordship in Council conveys to Major Eyre, who had already established a claim on the gratitude of the Government ; to Captain Maude, Royal Artillery ; to Captain Olpherts, Bengal Artillery ; to Lieutenant Thomas, Commissary of Ordnance ; and to the officers and men of the combined force of Artillery, the assurance of the satisfaction with which he has received the evidence of their zeal and gallantry.

The labours that devolved upon the Engineer Department have been of a most important and difficult nature, and the Governor-General in Council begs to assure Captain Crommelin, commanding the Engineers ; Lieutenant Hutchinson, second in command ; Lieutenants Russell and Limond ; the officers and men attached to, as well as those who volunteered to work with, the Department—his appreciation of the courage, skill, and energy with which they bore their very arduous part in the siege.

Lieutenant-Colonel Purnell, commanding Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry, deserves praise for the able manner in which he held an advanced post, exposed to the unceasing attacks of the enemy ; and to Captain Brasyer, commanding the Regiment of Ferozepore ; to Captain Lockhart, commanding Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders ; to Captain Shute, commanding a detachment of Her Majesty's 64th, who have each maintained a difficult post with complete success ; to Captain Willis, commanding Her Majesty's 84th ; to Captain

Galwey, commanding Madras Fusiliers; and to Lieutenant Meara, commanding Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, the Governor-General in Council tenders his hearty thanks.

His Lordship in Council acknowledges with pleasure the cheerful alacrity with which Captain Barrow, commanding Volunteer Cavalry, Captains Johnson and Hardinge, commanding Irregular Cavalry, have come forward to volunteer their services on every opportunity: the latter officer having also rendered good service as Deputy Quartermaster-General.

The thanks of Government are due to Captain Garden, Assistant Quartermaster-General; to Captain Moorsom, Her Majesty's 52nd Regiment, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, for the zeal they have exhibited in their various Departments; as also to Captains Alexander, Orr, and Carnegie, for their able services at the head of the Intelligence Department; and to Captain Macbean and Lieutenant James for the efficient manner in which, under their superintendence, the Commissariat arrangements have been carried out.

The Governor-General in Council has great satisfaction in acknowledging the excellent provision made for the care of the sick by the Medical Department, under Superintending Surgeon J. Scott; and his Lordship in Council desires especially to tender his warm thanks to the Reverend Mr. Harris for the personal courage displayed by that gentleman in the discharge of his sacred duties, and for the unremitting assiduity with which he, throughout the siege, has sought to allay the sufferings and provide for the comfort of the sick and wounded.

The Governor-General in Council offers to Major North, Deputy Judge Advocate General; to Captain Hudson, Her Majesty's 64th, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; and to Lieutenant Hargood, Madras Fusiliers, serving on the staff of the late Sir Henry Havelock, the thanks they have merited by the efficient discharge of their respective duties.

The support rendered to the force, both in the field and throughout the very intricate and difficult engineering operations of the defence, by Colonel Napier, Military Secretary, and Chief of the Adjutant-General's Department, has been most valuable, and his Lordship in Council desires to assure Colonel Napier that his ability and exertions are fully appreciated by Government.

The Governor-General in Council has much satisfaction in acknowledging the services of Captain Dodgson, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Gordon, Deputy Judge Advocate General; Lieutenants Sitwell and Chamier, on the Personal Staff of, and Mr. Money, Private Secretary to, Sir James Outram; of Captain Dawson and Ensign Hewitt, Orderly Officers, and of Mr. G. Couper, of the Civil Service, who volunteered to perform the duties of Aide-de-Camp.

In addition to those whose names have been more prominently brought to notice, the Governor-General in Council desires to convey his hearty thanks to all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, who have been engaged in the operations referred to in these despatches, for the valor they have displayed in the field, for the firmness with which they have maintained their position in the city, and for the cheerful, willing, and earnest manner in which they have discharged all the various duties and borne the privations imposed upon them, under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty and hardship.

It will be a gratification to the Governor-General in Council to bring the eminent services of Major-General Sir James Outram's force, officers and men, to the favorable notice of Her

Majesty's Government and of the Honorable Court of Directors, by the first opportunity. Meanwhile the Governor-General in Council directs, by a separate order of this date, that the donation batta already granted to the garrison under Brigadier Inglis shall be extended to Major-General Sir James Outram's force.

The Governor-General in Council cannot conclude this notice of the events connected with the relief of Lucknow without expressing his deep regret at the heavy loss which England has suffered by the fall of so many able officers and gallant men.

His Lordship in Council has already recorded his sense of the high worth of those true soldiers, Sir Henry Havelock and Brigadier-General Neill. Their names will be cherished with honor by their fellow-countrymen.

He now has to lament the untimely death of Colonel Campbell, Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry, than whom the Queen's service possessed no more gallant or promising officer.

Major Haliburton, Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders; Major Cooper, Artillery; Major Simmons, Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers; Major Stephenson, Madras Fusiliers; and many other brave men amongst their comrades, have died in the discharge of their duty; and in memory of these the Governor-General in Council desires to record his tribute of sorrow and gratitude.

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

No. 2.

The Assistant, Adjutant General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

*Head Quarters Camp, Cawnpore,
December 5, 1857.*

SIR,
I have the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, the report, by Major-General Sir J. Outram, K.C.B., dated 25th ultimo, of his operations subsequent to the 28th September last, and his Excellency would desire particularly to draw the attention of his lordship to the skill displayed in the arrangements made for the defence of the position occupied by Sir J. Outram's force at Lucknow, and to the gallantry and endurance of the troops engaged.

2. Sir Colin Campbell would most especially refer to the valuable services of the late Major-General Sir H. Havelock, whose death his Excellency, in common with the whole army, deeply deplores, and of that talented and valuable officer, Colonel R. Napier, of the Bengal Engineers, whose exertions were conspicuous and unceasing.

I have, &c.,
H. W. NORMAN, Lieutenant,
Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 3.

Brigadier General H. Havelock, Commanding Oude Field Force, to Captain H. W. Norman, Assistant Adjutant General, Head Quarters.

SIR,
Residency, Lucknow, Sept. 30th, 1857.
Major-General Sir James Outram, having, with characteristic generosity of feeling, declared that the command of the force should remain in my hands, and that he would accompany it as Civil Commissioner only, until a junction could be effected with the gallant and enduring garrison of

this place, I have to request that you will inform his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that this purpose was effected on the evening of the 25th instant. But before detailing the circumstances, I must refer to antecedent events. I crossed the Syc on the 22nd instant, the bridge at Bunnec not having been broken. On the 23rd I found myself in presence of the enemy, who had taken a strong position, his left resting on the enclosure of the Alum Bagh, and his centre and right drawn up behind a chain of hillocks. The head of my column at first suffered from the fire of his guns, as it was compelled to pass along the trunk road between morasses; but as soon as my regiments could be deployed along his front, and his right enveloped by my left, victory declared for us, and we captured five guns. Sir James Outram, with his accustomed gallantry, passed on in advance, close down to the canal. But as the enemy fed his artillery with guns from the city, it was not possible to maintain this, or a less advanced position for a time taken up; but it became necessary to throw our right on the Alum Bagh, and refuse our left, and even then we were incessantly cannonaded throughout the 24th; and the enemy's cavalry, 1,500 strong, crept round through lofty cultivation, and made a sudden irruption upon the baggage massed in our rear. The soldiers of the 90th, forming the baggage guard, received them with great gallantry; but lost some brave officers and men, shooting down, however, twenty-five of the troopers and putting the whole body to flight. They were finally driven to a distance by two guns of Captain Olpherts' battery.

The troops had been marching for three days under a perfect deluge of rain, irregularly fed, and badly housed in villages. It was thought necessary to pitch tents, and permit them to halt on the 24th. The assault on the city was deferred until the 25th. That morning our baggage and tents were deposited in the Alum Bagh under an escort, and we advanced. The 1st Brigade, under Sir James Outram's personal leading, drove the enemy from a succession of gardens and walled enclosures, supported by the 2nd Brigade, which I accompanied. Both brigades were established on the canal at the bridge of Char Bagh.

From this point the direct road to the Residency was something less than two miles; but it was known to have been cut by trenches, and crossed by palisades at short intervals, the houses also being all loopholed. Progress in this direction was impossible; so the united column pushed on, detouring along the narrow road which skirts the left bank of the canal. Its advance was not seriously interrupted until it had come opposite the king's palace or the Kaiser Bagh, where two guns and a body of mercenary troops were entrenched. From this entrenchment a fire of grape and musketry was opened, under which nothing could live. The artillery and troops had to pass a bridge partially under its influence; but were then shrouded by the buildings adjacent to the palace of Fureed Buksh. Darkness was coming on, and Sir James Outram at first proposed to halt within the courts of the Mehal for the night; but I esteemed it to be of such importance to let the beleaguered garrison know that succour was at hand, that with his ultimate sanction I directed the main body of the 78th Highlanders and regiment of Ferozepore to advance. This column rushed on with a desperate gallantry, led by Sir James Outram and myself, and Lieutenants Hudson and Hargood, of my staff, through streets of flat-roofed loop-holed houses, from which a perpetual fire was kept up, and overcoming every obstacle, established itself within the enclosure of the Residency. The joy of the garrison may be

more easily conceived than described; but it was not till the next evening that the whole of my troops, guns, tumbrils, and sick and wounded, continually exposed to the attacks of the enemy, could be brought step by step within this *enceinte* and the adjacent palace of the Fureed Buksh. To form an adequate idea of the obstacles overcome, reference must be made to the events that are known to have occurred at Buenos Ayres and Saragossa. Our advance was through streets of houses such as I have described, and thus each forming a separate fortress. I am filled with surprise at the success of the operation, which demanded the efforts of 10,000 good troops. The advantage gained has cost us dear. The killed, wounded, and missing, the latter being wounded soldiers, who I much fear—some or all—have fallen into the hands of a merciless foe, amounted, up to the evening of the 26th, to 535 officers and men. Brigadier General Neill, Commanding 1st Brigade; Major Cooper, Brigadier, Commanding Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Bazely, a volunteer with the force—are killed. Colonel Campbell, Commanding 90th Light Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Tytler, my Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General; and Lieutenant Havelock, my Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, are severely, but not dangerously, wounded. Sir James Outram received a flesh wound in the arm in the early part of the action near Char Bagh; but nothing could subdue his spirit; and though faint from loss of blood, he continued to the end of the action to sit on his horse, which he only dismounted at the gate of the Residency. As he has now assumed the command, I leave to him the narrative of all events subsequent to the 26th.

Enclosed is the return of casualties up to that date.

I have, &c.,

H. HAVELOCK, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Oude Field Force.

No. 4.

Numerical Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Troops composing Oude Field Force, in the Actions of the 25th and 26th September, 1857, under Brigadier-General Havelock, C.B., Commanding.

Adjt.-General's Office, Oude Field Force, Lucknow, September 30, 1857.

- 1st Madras Fusiliers—1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 32 rank and file, wounded; 11 rank and file missing.
- Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers—1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 3 serjeants, 26 rank and file, wounded; 16 rank and file missing.
- Her Majesty's 64th Foot—1 lieutenant killed; 2 serjeants, 8 rank and file, wounded.
- Her Majesty's 84th Foot—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 21 rank and file, wounded; 9 rank and file missing.
- Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders—2 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 32 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 71 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, missing.
- Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry—11 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 46 rank and file, wounded; 26 rank and file missing.
- Regiment of Ferozepore—1 havildar, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 native officer, 2 havildars, 34 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Volunteer Cavalry—3 rank and file killed; 3 lieutenants, 11 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

12th Irregular Cavalry—1 lieutenant, 1 native officer, 2 rank and file, killed; 2 havildars, 6 rank and file, wounded.

Artillery Brigade—1 major, 1 lieutenant, 1 staff, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 22 rank and file, wounded; 7 rank and file missing.

Golundauze—5 rank and file killed; 12 rank and file wounded.

Staff—2 killed (Brigadier-General Neill and Lieutenant-Colonel Bazely); 8 wounded.

Total—1 major, 1 captain, 6 lieutenants, 1 staff, 1 native officer, 9 serjeants and havildars, 98 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 6 captains, 15 lieutenants, 1 native officer, 18 serjeants and havildars, 1 drummer, 289 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 76 rank and file, missing.

Grand Total—Killed, 119 officers and men; wounded, 339 officers and men; missing, 77 men.

J. HUDSON, Lieutenant,
Acting Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General,
Oude Field Force.

No. 5.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

GENERAL STAFF.

Killed.

- 1 Brigadier-General Neill.
- 2 Brigadier (Major) Cooper, Artillery.
- 3 Lieutenant-Colonel Bazely, Bengal Artillery.

ARTILLERY.

Killed.

- 4 Lieutenant Crump, Madras Artillery.
- 5 Assistant-Surgeon Bartrum.

12TH IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

Killed.

- 6 Lieutenant Warren.

DETACHMENT HER MAJESTY'S 64TH.

Killed.

- 7 Lieutenant Bateman.

HER MAJESTY'S 78TH HIGHLANDERS.

Killed.

- 8 Lieutenant Webster.
- 9 Lieutenant Kirby.

HER MAJESTY'S 84TH.

Killed.

- 10 Captain Pakenham.
- 11 Lieutenant Poole.

HER MAJESTY'S 90TH LIGHT INFANTRY.

Killed.

- 12 Lieutenant Moultrie.

GENERAL STAFF.

Wounded.

- 13 Major-General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B.
- 14 Captain Becher, A.A.G.
- 15 Captain Orr, slightly.

DIVISIONAL STAFF.

Wounded.

- 16 Captain Dodgson, A.A.G.
- 17 Lieutenant Sitwell, A.D.C.

FIELD FORCE STAFF.

Wounded.

- 18 Lieutenant-Colonel Tytler, D.A.Q.M.G.
- 19 Lieutenant Havelock, D.A.A.G.

ENGINEERS.

Wounded.

- 20 Captain Crommelin, slightly.

ARTILLERY.

Wounded.

- 21 Captain Olpherts, slightly.

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Wounded.

- 22 Lieutenant Lynch, H.M.'s 70th, slightly.
- 23 Lieutenant Palliser, 63rd B.N.I., slightly.
- 24 Lieutenant Swanston, 7th Madras N.I.
- 25 Lieutenant Birch, 1st B.L.C., severely.

HER MAJESTY'S 5th FUSILIERS.

Wounded.

- 26 Captain L'Estrange, severely.
- 27 Captain Johnson, severely.

HER MAJESTY'S 78TH HIGHLANDERS.

Wounded.

- 28 Captain Lockhart, severely.
- 29 Captain Hastings, slightly.
- 30 Lieutenant Crowe, slightly.
- 31 Lieutenant Swanson, severely.
- 32 Lieutenant Grant, severely.
- 33 Lieutenant Jolly, H.M.'s 32nd (attached) since dead.
- 34 Lieutenant Macpherson, slightly.

HER MAJESTY'S 84TH.

Wounded.

- 35 Captain Willis, slightly.
- 36 Lieutenant Barry, slightly.
- 37 Lieutenant Oakley, severely.
- 38 Lieutenant Woolhouse, severely.

HER MAJESTY'S 90TH LIGHT INFANTRY.

Wounded.

- 39 Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, severely.
- 40 Lieutenant Knight, severely.
- 41 Assistant-Surgeon Bradshaw, slightly.
- 42 Lieutenant Preston, slightly.

1st MADRAS FUSILIERS.

Wounded.

- 43 Lieutenant Arnold, since dead.
- 44 Lieutenant Bailey, severely.

No. 6.

Major-General Outram, Commanding Cawnpore and Dinapore Divisions to Major-General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff.

Camp, Alum Bagh, November 25, 1857.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint his Excellency the Commander-in-chief with the proceedings of this force since the 28th of September, the date of my last despatch,* and beg to refer to the documents enumerated in the margin.† General Havelock has commanded the field force occupying the palaces and outposts, and Brigadier Inglis has continued in command of the Lucknow garrison—an arrangement that has proved most convenient.

The first work required was to open a roadway through the palaces for the heavy train, which had been brought into one of the gardens on the 27th September, and by the 1st October was safely parked within the entrenchment.

Contrary to the expectations expressed in my last despatch, the enemy, relying on the strong position of their remaining battery, (the one known as "Phillips' Battery,") continued to annoy the garrison by its fire, and to maintain there a strong force. Its capture, therefore became necessary, and this was effected on the 2nd October, with the comparatively trifling loss of two killed and eleven wounded,—a result which was due to the careful and scientific dispositions of Colonel Napier, under whose personal guidance the operation was conducted. Three guns were taken and burst; their carriages destroyed, and a large house in the garden, which had been the enemy's stronghold, was blown up.

With a view to the possibility of adopting the Cawnpore-road as my line of communication with Alum Bagh, Major Haliburton, 78th Highlanders, commenced on the 3rd to work from house to house with the crow-bar and pick-axe.

On the 4th, this gallant officer was mortally wounded; and his successor, Major Stephenson, of the Madras Fusiliers, disabled. During the whole of the 5th these proceedings were continued; but on the 6th they were relinquished, it being found that a large mosque, strongly occupied by the enemy, required more extensive operations for its capture than were expedient; therefore, after blowing up all the principal houses on the Cawnpore-road, from which the garrison had been annoyed by musketry, the reconnoitring party gradually withdrew to the post in front of Phillips' Garden, which has since been retained as a permanent outpost, affording comfortable accommodation to Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, and protecting a considerable portion of the entrenchment from molestation, besides connecting it with the palaces occupied by General Havelock. During the foregoing operations, the enemy, recovering from their first surprise, commenced to threaten our positions

* This despatch, with the General Order, explaining the circumstances under which the publication was delayed, is given at page 836.

- † A. Report from General Havelock on operations of 16th November.
 B. Brigadier Inglis's Report of Garrison of Lucknow; also Engineer operations, Commissariat, &c., &c.
 C. Colonel Napier's despatch of 25th and 26th, in bringing up siege train, sick and wounded, &c.
 D. Colonel Napier's despatch, reporting taking of Phillips' Garden Battery on 1st and 2nd October, 1857.
 E. General Havelock's letter, forwarding Colonel Napier's report of operations in palaces.
 F. Brigadier Inglis's detailed reports of sorties, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.
 G. Report of Captain Crommelin, Chief Engineer.
 H. Lieutenant Hutchinson's plan of Captain Lockhart's post.

in the palaces and outposts by mining and assaults. As there were only a few miners in the garrison, and none with the field force, the enemy could not be prevented from exploding three mines, causing us a loss of several men; and on the 6th they actually penetrated into the palaces in considerable numbers.

But they paid dearly for their temerity, being intercepted and slain at all points. Their loss on that day was reported in the city to have been 450 men.

A company of Miners, formed of volunteers from the several corps, was placed at the disposal of the Chief Engineer, which soon gave him the ascendancy over the enemy, who were foiled at all points, with the loss of their galleries and mines, and the destruction of their Miners in repeated instances.

The Seikhs of the Ferozepore Regiment have zealously laboured at their own mines, and though separated only by a narrow passage (16 feet wide) from the enemy, have, under the guidance and direction of the Engineer Department, defended and protected their position.

The outpost of Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, under Captain Lockhart, has also been vigorously assailed by the enemy's miners. Its proximity to the entrenchment made it convenient to place it under the charge of the Officiating Garrison Engineer, Lieutenant Hutchinson, under whose skilful directions the enemy have been completely outwitted by the soldiers of Her Majesty's 78th Regiment.

I am aware of no parallel to our series of mines in modern war; 21 shafts, aggregating 200 feet in depth, and 3,291 feet of gallery, have been executed. The enemy advanced 20 mines against the palaces and outposts; of these they exploded three, which caused us loss of life, and two which did no injury; seven have been blown in; and out of seven others the enemy have been driven, and their galleries taken possession of by our miners;—results of which the Engineer Department may well be proud. The reports and plans forwarded by Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B., and now submitted to his Excellency, will explain how a line of gardens, courts, and dwelling-houses, without fortified *enceinte*, without flanking defences, and closely connected with the buildings of a city, has been maintained for eight weeks in a certain degree of security; but notwithstanding the close and constant musketry-fire from loopholed walls and windows, often within 30 yards, and from every lofty building within rifle-range, and notwithstanding a frequent though desultory fire of round-shot and grape from guns posted at various distances, from 70 to 500 yards! This result has been obtained by the skill and courage of the Engineer and Quartermaster-General's Departments, zealously aided by the brave officers and soldiers who have displayed the same cool determination and cheerful alacrity in the toils of the trench and amidst the concealed dangers of the mine that they had previously exhibited, when forcing their way into Lucknow at the point of the bayonet and amidst a most murderous fire.

But skilful and courageous as have been the engineering operations, and glorious the behaviour of the troops, their success has been in no small degree promoted by the incessant and self-denying devotion of Colonel Napier,—who has never been many hours absent by day or night from any one of the points of operation,—whose valuable advice has ever been readily tendered and gratefully accepted by the Executive Officers,—whose earnestness and kindly cordiality have stimulated and encouraged all ranks and grades, amidst their harassing difficulties and dangerous labours.

I now lay before his Excellency Brigadier Inglis' report of the proceedings in the garrison, since its relief by the force under my command, since the capture of the enemy's batteries, and the occupation of the palaces and posts.

The position occupied by the Oude field force relieved the garrison of the entrenchment from all molestation on one-half of its *enceinte*,—that is, from the Cawnpore-road to the commencement of the river front; and the garrison, reinforced by detachments of the 78th and Madras Fusiliers, was enabled to hold as outposts three strong positions commanding the road leading to the Irou Bridge, which have proved of great advantage, causing much annoyance to the enemy, and keeping their musketry fire at a distance from the body of the place.

The defences, which had been barely tenable, were thoroughly repaired, and new batteries were constructed to mount 13 additional guns.

The enemy, after the capture of the batteries, adopted a new system of tactics. Their guns were withdrawn to a greater distance, and disposed so as to act not against the defences, but against the interior of the entrenchment.

The moment they were searched out and silenced by our guns, their position was changed, so that their shot ranged through the entrenchment; and but for the desultory nature of their fire might have been very destructive.

Under the care of the Superintending Surgeon, Dr. Scott, the hospital was securely barricaded without detriment to ventilation.

From the Rev. J. P. Harris, Chaplain of the Garrison, the sick and wounded received the most marked and personal kindness. His spiritual ministrations in the hospital were incessant; his Christian zeal and earnest philanthropy I have had constant opportunities of observing since my arrival in Lucknow; and but one testimony is borne to his exertions during the siege, and to the personal bravery he displayed in hastening from house to house in pursuit of his sacred calling, under the heaviest fire. Daily he had to read the funeral service over numbers of the garrison, exposed to shot, shell, and musketry.

Order was established in the magazine under Captain Thomas, the Garrison Commandant of Artillery and Commissary of Ordnance; and under Doctor Ogilvie, Sanatory Commissioner, the Conservancy Department effected great and visible improvements in the condition of the entrenchments, besides removing the horrible collection of filth and putrid carcasses which had accumulated in the palaces taken possession of by the relieving force.

I cannot conclude this report without expressing to his Excellency my intense admiration of the noble spirit displayed by all ranks and grades of the force since we entered Lucknow. Themselves placed in a state of siege,—suddenly reduced to scanty and unsavoury rations,—denied all the little luxuries, (such as tea, sugar, rum, and tobacco,) which, by constant use, had become to them almost necessaries of life,—smitten, in many cases, by the same scorbutic affections and other evidences of debility, which prevailed amongst the original garrison,—compelled to engage in laborious operations,—exposed to constant danger, and kept ever on the alert;—their spirits and cheerfulness, and zeal and discipline, seemed to rise with the occasion. Never could there have been a force more free from grumblers, more cheerful, more willing, or more earnest.

Amongst the sick and wounded this glorious spirit was, if possible, still more conspicuous than amongst those fit for duty.

It was a painful sight to see so many noble fellows maimed and suffering, and denied those comforts of which they stood so much in need.

But it was truly delightful and made one proud of his countrymen, to observe the heroic fortitude and hearty cheerfulness with which all was borne.

My cordial acknowledgments are due to Brigadiers Hamilton and Stisted, and to their Brigade Staff—Captains Spurgin and Bouverie—for the efficient disposition of their troops under General Havelock's orders and direction, and the vigilance with which they have guarded their extended position.

The glorious reputation which his defence of Lucknow has won for Brigadier Inglis, leaves little room for further commendation for the able manner in which that defence has been continued,—the vigour with which the defences of his garrison have been improved and extended,—and the unceasing vigilance which rendered every effort of the enemy to assail him utterly hopeless. I cordially concur in, and second his recommendation to the favourable notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, of the several officers named in his despatch.

To the gallant Brigadier Eyre, commanding the Artillery, whose victories at Arrah and Jugdespore have already given him an European reputation; to the brave Captains Olpherts, of the Bengal Artillery, and Maude, of the Royal Artillery, commanding batteries; to Lieutenant Thomas, Commissary of Ordnance; and to the officers and men of the combined force of artillery, my hearty and sincere thanks are due. The duties which have fallen on them have been most arduous, and have been carried through with the zeal and gallantry which have ever distinguished their noble arm of the service.

Captain Crommelin, Commanding the Engineer Department, has had to undertake very important duties of a novel and difficult nature, without trained sappers and without any establishment of trained subordinates, and with a very small staff. Under these disadvantages, combined with the very serious one of ill-health, Captain Crommelin, aided by the Executive Department, converted the open arched halls of the palace into secure barracks, and has kept aloof the enemy's miners.

To Captain Crommelin; to his gallant and energetic second in command, Lieutenant Hutchinson; to Lieutenants Russell and Limond, and the officers and men recommended by Captain Crommelin, I am very greatly indebted.

I have particularly to recommend to his Excellency's notice Lieutenant-Colonel Purnell, commanding Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry, who throughout these operations has had charge of the advanced garden and its dependent posts, which have been exposed to the unceasing attack of the enemy. For the very able manner in which these posts have been held, Colonel Purnell deserves the highest praise.

Captain Brasyer, commanding the regiment of Ferozepore; and Captain Lockhart, commanding Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, have each maintained a difficult position with the most perfect success. These officers, to whom I must also add Captain Shute, commanding Detachment Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, have gallantly led their men in every sortie.

To Captain Willis, commanding Her Majesty's 84th Regiment; Captain Galwey, commanding Madras Fusiliers; and Lieutenant Meara, commanding Her Majesty's 5th Regiment (Fusiliers), I must tender my acknowledgments. Capt. Barrow, commanding Volunteer Cavalry; Captains Johnson and Hardinge, commanding Irregular Cavalry, though precluded from acting in their proper capacity, have zealously volunteered for every service in

which they or their men could be useful, and have maintained posts, or furnished working parties, with cheerful alacrity.

To Captain Garden, Assistant Quartermaster-General; to Captain Hardinge, Officiating Deputy Quartermaster-General; Captain Moorsom, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, my thanks are particularly due; and also to Captains Alexander, Orr, and Carnegie, for their services at the head of the Intelligence Department. Notwithstanding the complete hostility of the country many trustworthy messengers have been furnished, by which communications have been safely carried to Alum Bagh and Cawnpore. Captain Moorsom, of Her Majesty's 52nd Regiment, having surveyed the city and environs of Lucknow previous to the outbreak of hostilities, has constantly been able to render most important service, and is a very bold and intelligent officer.

The commissariat arrangements have been most efficiently conducted under Captain Macbean, attached to the Oude Field Force, and Lieutenant James, attached to the garrison; and I have to thank them for their valuable services.

I beg to recommend to particular notice the excellent arrangements made for the care of the sick by the Medical Department under Superintending Surgeon J. Scott, whose energy and zeal have been unremitting in the performance of his arduous duties.

I have further to recommend to his Excellency's notice Lieutenant Hudson, Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General; and Lieutenant Hargood, Madras Fusiliers, Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of the late Sir H. Havelock; also the officers of my Divisional and Personal Staff.

To Major North, General Havelock's Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, and subsequently one of the Prize Agents, my thanks are due for the readiness and success with which he established and superintended the manufacture of Enfield rifle cartridges.

This valuable service was rendered without any relaxation of his other duties, in the prosecution of which he met with a wound.

The pleasing duty now remains of acknowledging my obligations to my Personal Staff.

To Colonel Napier, Military Secretary, Chief of the Adjutant-General's Department, for the efficient support I have ever received from him throughout these operations, and whose gallantry in the field was as conspicuous as his able guidance of the engineering operations above detailed was valuable.

I have much pleasure in making favorable mention of the services of Captain Dodgson, Assistant Adjutant-General, who has afforded me every assistance; also Captain Gordon, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General.

My Aides-de-Camp, Lieutenants Sitwell and Chanier, have rendered me most constant and zealous aid. I was unfortunately deprived of Lieutenant Sitwell's services on the 25th September, owing to a contusion received early in the day; and again, on returning from the garrison, from a severe wound on the 17th November. Lieutenant Chamier has attended at my side in the field throughout every operation.

My thanks are due also to my private secretary, Mr. W. J. Money, who has accompanied the army in the field in addition to his valuable services in his civil capacity.

I have to acknowledge the services of Captain Dawson and Ensign Hawett, Orderly Officers.

I was glad to avail myself of the services of Mr. George Couper, Civil Service, who volunteered to perform the duties of an aide-de-camp during

our stay in the garrison and on the night of our retiring from it.

It is with the deepest regret that I have to record, at the head of the gallant and distinguished officers who have so zealously and ably aided these operations, and whose loss their country has to deplore, the name of the lamented Sir Henry Havelock, on whose merits it would be superfluous for me to dwell. Worn out by toils and exposure, he lived but long enough to witness the end for which he had fought so nobly, and to receive the valued token conveyed to him of the approbation of his Sovereign.

Colonel Campbell, of Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry, who, in my former despatch, was returned as wounded, has since died. In him England has lost a most gallant and distinguished officer.

By the fall of the gallant officers—Major Haliburton, Her Majesty's 78th; Major Simmons, Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers; and Major Stephenson, of the Madras Fusiliers, the country and service have sustained a very heavy loss.

I have also, with sorrow, to record the loss of the many other valuable officers and soldiers who have fallen in the performance of their duty during the course of these operations, which have involved a total loss (subsequently to those reported in General Havelock's despatch of the 28th October,) of 6 European officers, 1 native officer, and 120 rank and file killed; 27 European officers, 7 native, and 382 rank and file wounded; total, 551 killed and wounded.

I have, &c.

J. OUTRAM, Major-General,
Commanding Cawnpore and Dinapore
Division.

No. 7.

Major-General H. Havelock, Commanding Oude Field Force, to Colonel R. Napier, Chief of the Staff to Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B.

SIR,

Lucknow, November 16, 1857.

I BEG to report, for the information of Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., the complete success of the operations in which the troops of my division were employed under his own eye this evening, in capturing a succession of houses in advance of the Palace of Fureed Buksh.

I have given in the margin the details of detachments employed.*

The nature of the enterprize may be shortly described as follows:

The progress of the relieving force under his Excellency the Commander-in-chief was anxiously watched, and it was determined that as soon as he should reach the Sikunder Bagh, about three miles from the Residency, the outer wall of the advance garden of the palace, in which the enemy had before made several breaches, should be blown in by mines previously prepared; that two powerful batteries erected in the enclosure should then open on the insurgents' defences in front, and after the desired effect had been produced, that the troops should storm two buildings known by the names of the *Hern khana*, or *Deer-house*, and

* 5th Fusiliers 160, under Lieutenant Meara; 64th Regiment 48, under Captain Shute; 84th Regiment 160, under Captain Willis; 78th Regiment 142, under Captain Lockhart; 90th Light Infantry 181, under Lieut.-Colonel Purnell; Regiment of Ferozepore 100, under Lieutenant Cross. Reserve 200 from 5th Fusiliers, 78th Highlanders, and Regiment of Ferozepore.

Each column being accompanied by a party of miners, with tools and powder bags, under command of an engineer officer.

the Steam Engine-house. Under these also, three mines had been driven.

It was ascertained, about 11 A.M. that Sir Colin Campbell was operating against the Sikunder Bagh. The explosion of the mines in the garden was therefore ordered. Their action was, however, comparatively feeble, so the batteries had the double task of completing the demolition of the wall and prostrating and breaching the works and the buildings beyond it. Brigadier Eyre commanded in the left battery; Captain Olpherts in the right; Captain Maude shelled from six mortars in a more retired quadrangle of the palace. The troops were formed in the square of the Chuttur Munzil, and brought up in succession through the approaches, which in every direction intersected the advance garden. At $\frac{1}{4}$ past 3 two of the mines at the Hern Khana exploded with good effect. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 the advance sounded. It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm with which this signal was received by the troops. Pent up in inaction for upwards of six weeks, and subjected to constant attacks, they felt that the hour of retribution and glorious exertion had returned.

Their cheers echoed through the courts of the palace, responsive to the bugle sound, and on they rushed to assured victory. The enemy could nowhere withstand them. In a few minutes the whole of the buildings were in our possession, and have since been armed with cannon and steadily held against all attack. It will be seen by the enclosed return that the loss has been small.

I received, throughout the operations, the most effective aid from my staff—Lieutenant Hudson, Acting Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant Moorsom, 52nd Light Infantry, Acting Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General; Lieutenant Hargood 1st Madras Fusiliers, my Aide-de-Camp; and Lieutenant C. W. Havelock, 12th Irregular Cavalry, my Orderly officer.

The Officers of Artillery—Brigadier Eyre, and Captains Olpherts and Maude, have earned my best thanks.

I must commend all the officers in charge of detachments; but most prominently Lieutenant-Colonel Purnell, 90th Light Infantry, whose conduct throughout the affair evinced the most distinguished gallantry united to imperturbable coolness, and the soundest judgment; as well as to Lieutenants Russell, Hutchinson, and Limond, of the Engineers, and Captain Oakes (attached) who showed the way to the several points of attack.

I am, &c.

H. HAVELOCK, Major-General,
Commanding Oude Field Force.

No. 8.

Numerical Return of Killed and Wounded of the Troops composing Oude Field Force, at Lucknow, on the 16th of November, 1857, under Brigadier-General Havelock, C.B., Commanding.

*Adjutant-General's Office,
November 17, 1857.*

1st Madras Fusiliers—1 rank and file wounded.
Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers—4 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 4 rank and file, wounded.
Her Majesty's 64th Foot—5 rank and file wounded.
Her Majesty's 84th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant, 8 rank and file, wounded.

Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry—2 rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant, 3 rank and file wounded.

Total—7 rank and file killed; 2 Lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 21 rank and file wounded.

J. HUDSON, Lieutenant,
Acting Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General,
Oude Field Force.

No. 9.

Brigadier J. Inglis, commanding the Garrison of Lucknow, to Colonel R. Napier, Chief of the Staff, &c.

SIR, *Lucknow Garrison, November 12, 1857.*

I HAVE the honour to request that you will do me the favour to submit to Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., commanding the forces, the following record of events in this position since the arrival of the army under his command.

1. On the following morning I received instructions to place under the orders of Major Haliburton, 78th Highlanders, as strong a detachment as I could spare from the garrison, in order to strengthen the rear guard which had been left at Mr. Martin's house, in charge of the heavy guns that had arrived with the force. I accordingly detailed a party of 100 men of the 32nd Foot, under the command of Captain Lowe, who was accompanied by Captain Bassano, Captain McCabe, and Lieutenant Cook, of the same corps. This detachment remained all day in position with the rear-guard, and on the following morning it covered the extreme rear, on the march into the "Fureed Buksh," whence Captain McCabe led a party of volunteers, composed of the 5th, 32nd, and 90th Regiments, into a garden, and routed the enemy with great slaughter. Early the next day, this detachment, having performed the arduous duties assigned to them, returned to my garrison. In these operations, the 32nd Regiment had one serjeant and one private killed, and two serjeants and two privates wounded. Captain Lowe also received a severe wound.

2. The report of the several sorties made under the direction of the Major-General commanding the forces, and in which detachments from this garrison have borne (I would fain hope) a distinguished part, have been so fully detailed by the officers who commanded on these occasions, that I need not enter further on the subject than to express my admiration of the gallant and devoted behaviour of both officers and men.

3. As soon as these operations were terminated, I turned my attention to the state of the batteries and defences of this position, many of which were in a very dilapidated state, as the Major-General is aware, especially the part called the Brigade Mess, at either flank of which was an open breach, neither of which we had ever been able to repair or strengthen, or ever adequately to defend. But the large number of Doolie Bearers placed at my disposal by the Chief of the Staff, and the increased strength of the garrison, enabled me to carry on the works with vigour, and to materially strengthen all my critical positions.

4. Since the arrival of the force, a large mound and a musjid adjacent to Innes's post were taken possession of by the late Lieutenant Graydon, and have been made defensible, as they completely overlook and command the iron bridge, and approach therefrom. A description of the works that have been carried out is fully given in the appended memorandum by the engineer officer. Great praise is due to the great professional skill,

the persevering energy, and the untiring personal activity displayed by Lieutenant Hutchinson, under whom the works have been carried out.

5. Owing to the extreme paucity of numbers attached to the garrison magazine, and the harassing duties which have devolved on this establishment during this very protracted siege, it has necessarily always been in a somewhat unsatisfactory state, and I gladly seized the opportunity to remodel it. With this end in view, I directed Lieutenant Thomas, in charge of the magazine, to remove it to the Post Office compound, as affording the most convenient site for piling shot and collecting together the various materials appertaining to this department. This duty has been ably performed by Mr. Conductor Bewsey, Officiating Sub-Conductor, under the directions of Lieutenant Thomas, and I have now the pleasure to report that all the spare shot and shell has been collected, gauged and piled. The spare muskets and musket barrels have also been collected, and a large supply of cartridges, wads, fuzes, quick and slow matches, have been prepared. The establishment have besides been employed in repairing sponge staffs, grummetting shot and shell, and in collecting wood, iron, lead, and other materials from the Fureed Buksh and other places. The ordnance drivers have also rendered assistance in removing guns and mortars, and in erecting and repairing batteries and issuing stores.

6. The buried treasure, amounting to nearly twenty-five lakhs of rupees, is being exhumed, and placed again under the charge of the civil authorities.

7. The commissariat arrangements made in garrison, under the directions of Sir James Outram, G.C.B., have involved a considerable reduction in rations, and this deprivation, coming as it did upon the garrison at the end of so long a siege, in addition to the want of malt liquor and spirits, has borne somewhat heavily on every one; but all have sustained the deprivation cheerfully, and none more so than the women, whose admirable conduct I have alluded to in a former despatch. An appended memorandum, furnished by the garrison Commissariat officer, enters fully into the commissariat arrangements that have been made.

8. The great number of wounded which accompanied the Major-General's force into this position, speedily increased the number of patients from 130 to 627, and as nearly all arrived without bedding, and as there was besides but a small supply of medicine, it became necessary to make every arrangement to meet these wants. In order to provide the requisite shelter, two large double-pole tents have been pitched close to the hospital portico, and a large room in the Begum Kotee made over for the accommodation of wounded officers. The buildings in the central Seikh square were also assigned to the remaining portion of the sick and wounded. Old tents have been cut up for bedding, and the patients have been made as comfortable as circumstances would admit; and I am sure that Sir James Outram, G.C.B., will have viewed, with the same satisfaction as myself, the excellent arrangements which have been made by that indefatigable officer, Superintending Surgeon Scott.

9. During the period which this report embraces, the proceedings of the enemy have been marked by much less activity than heretofore. Several of their guns, however, have been moved across the river, whence they have kept up a desultory cannonade, which has been silenced on most occasions by a few rounds of our heavy ordnance.

10. Their musketry fire has, however, occasionally been so heavy, especially by night, as to in-

duce a belief that they intended an attack; but these demonstrations have rarely lasted for any lengthened period, though they have rendered it necessary that every man should be under arms for the time. Owing to the repairs made to our defences, and the increased cover obtained thereby, our casualties on these occasions have been but few.

11. Among the officers belonging to this garrison, who have fallen since the advent of the Major-General's force, I deeply regret to have to record the loss of Captain Hughes, of the 57th Regiment Native Infantry, doing duty with Her Majesty's 32nd Foot, who was mortally wounded at the attack of a house which formed one of the enemy's outposts. Captain McCabe, Her Majesty's 32nd Foot, a most distinguished officer, has also fallen; he received his death wound while leading his fourth sortie. Lieutenant Graydon, too, of the 44th Regiment Native Infantry, an officer of great merit, was mortally wounded while assisting in barricading his post.

12. Of the officers attached to this garrison, who have had opportunities of distinguishing themselves, I would beg to bring to notice the gallant conduct of Captain Lowe and Lieutenant Lawrence, of Her Majesty's 32nd Foot, who have each led a sortie; Lieutenant Hardinge, too, Officiating Deputy Quartermaster-General, who headed two sorties; also Lieutenant Aitken, accompanied by Lieutenant Cubitt, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, who led a party of his regiment to a successful attack on a barricaded gateway held by the enemy; Major Apthorp and Captain Kemble, 41st Regiment Native Infantry; Lieutenants Huxham (wounded slightly in two places) and Ouseley, 48th Regiment Native Infantry; Lieutenant Warner, of the 7th Light Cavalry; Lieutenant Cooke, Her Majesty's 32nd Foot; and Lieutenant Mechan, of the Madras Army—also accompanied sorties and distinguished themselves.

13. Neither must I omit to record my appreciation of the gallant bearing of the Engineer officers—Lieutenants Anderson, Hutchinson, and Innes—who accompanied the storming parties.

14. My thanks are due to the officers commanding outposts, who have continued to evince the same vigilance and gallantry that has characterized their conduct throughout this memorable siege.

15. I have already expressed my inability to do justice to the behaviour of the troops, both European and Native, and I can therefore only say that they have continued to exhibit the same gallantry under fire, and the same patience under suffering and privation as heretofore.

16. The several officers who compose my Staff, have continued to render me every assistance, and have given me every satisfaction in their several departments.

17. Lastly, I beg to express my grateful acknowledgments to the Major-General commanding the Forces for the additional force placed at my disposal, composed of detachments of the Artillery, Volunteer Cavalry, 1st Madras Fusiliers, and 78th Highlanders, all of whom have borne themselves as becomes British soldiers. I have also to add my deep sense of the valuable counsel and advice which I have received from yourself on all occasions.

I have, &c.

J. INGLIS, Brigadier,
Commanding Lucknow Garrison.

No. 10.

Nominal Roll of Officers attached to the Lucknow Garrison, Killed and Wounded, between the 25th of September and 10th of November, 1857.

ARTILLERY:

Killed.

Lieutenant D. C. Alexander.

HER MAJESTY'S 32ND REGIMENT.

Wounded.

Captain E. Lowe, severely.
 Captain B. McCabe, dangerously (since dead).
 Lieutenant J. Edmonstoune, slightly.
 Lieutenant Browne, very slightly (and again severely).
 Assistant-Surgeon E. Darby, severely.

13TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wounded.

Lieutenant Cubitt, slightly, twice.

44TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wounded.

Lieutenant J. Graydon, mortally (since dead).

48TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wounded.

Lieutenant G. C. Huxham, severely.
 Ensign Dashwood, severely.

57TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wounded.

Captain Hughes, dangerously (since dead).

CIVIL SERVICE.

Wounded.

J. B. Thornhill, Esq., mortally (since dead).
 — Boulderson, Esq., slightly.

T. F. WILSON, Captain,
 Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 11.

Numerical Return of Killed and Wounded of the Troops composing the Garrison of Lucknow, from the 25th of September, 1857, to the 9th of November, 1857, under Brigadier J. Inglis, Commanding.

Lucknow, November 12, 1857.

Artillery—Europeans: 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, 3 rank and file wounded.—Natives: 1 officer, 1 havildar, 1 naick, killed; 3 havildars, 2 rank and file, wounded.

Engineers—1 European serjeant killed.

7th Regiment of Light Cavalry—1 European serjeant killed.

H.M.'s 32nd Foot—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 3 corporals, 1 drummer, 14 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 assistant-surgeon, 3 serjeants, 2 corporals, 1 drummer, 27 rank and file, wounded.

Detachment 13th Regiment Native Infantry—Europeans: 1 lieutenant wounded.—Natives: 2 havildars, 3 naicks, killed; 2 officers, 1 havildar, 7 naicks, wounded.

Detachment 48th Regiment Native Infantry—Europeans: 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, wounded.—Natives: 1 officer, 1 rank and file, killed.

Detachment 71st Regiment Native Infantry—Natives: 1 officer, 1 naick, killed; 1 officer, 1 havildar wounded.

Oude Irregular Force—Europeans: 1 lieutenant killed.—Natives: 1 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 naick, 1 rank and file, wounded.

Detachment Native Pensioners—Natives: 1 havildar, 2 rank and file, killed.

Detachment New Levies—Natives: 3 rank and file killed.

Lucknow Magazine—Natives: 1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

Civil and Uncovenanted Services—Europeans: 3 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

Total—Europeans: 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 3 corporals, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 assistant-surgeon, 4 serjeants, 3 corporals, 1 drummer, 32 rank and file, wounded.—Natives: 3 officers, 4 havildars, 5 naicks, 8 rank and file, killed; 4 officers, 5 havildars, 10 naicks, 5 rank and file, wounded.

Grand Total—Europeans: 31 officers and men killed; 47 officers and men wounded.—Natives: 20 officers and men killed; 24 officers and men wounded.

N.B.—One hospital apprentice of H.M.'s 32nd Regiment, mortally wounded, since dead, is not included in the above.

J. INGLIS, Brigadier,
 Commanding Lucknow Garrison.

No. 12.

Major-General H. Havelock, Commanding Oude Field Force, to Captain Dodgson, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIR, *Lucknow, November 19th, 1857.*

I BEG to forward, for submission to Major General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., the accompanying report of Captain Crommelin, Field Engineer, with plans, and rejoice in this opportunity of testifying to the merits of this officer, and his untiring industry, when the state of his health has permitted his exertions to be fully developed.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HAVELOCK, Major-General,
 Commanding Oude Field Force.

No. 13.

Captain Crommelin, Chief Engineer, Oude Field Force, to Captain Hudson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Oude Field Force.

SIR, *Lucknow, November 12th, 1857.*

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of Brigadier-General Havelock, C.B., Commanding the Oude Field Force, a brief narrative of the Engineering operations that have been carried on, at the Palace and Gardens of the Chuttur Munzil, since our occupation of the same, up to the present date.

2. Instead of presenting this Sketch in the shape of a Journal, (for which indeed my data are very incomplete), I have determined upon adopting the more simple and intelligible plan of describing the operations under the four following heads:—viz. "General Defensive Operations"; "Operations at advanced Garden"; "Mining Operations"; and "Final Offensive Operations."

The two accompanying Plans, marked A and B, will illustrate the Report.

GENERAL DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS.

See Plans A and B.

3. It would serve no useful purpose to swell this report, by detailing all the numerous petty operations that fall under this head, such as "Preparing roads for passage of guns"; "Piercing loop-holes in walls of houses and courts"; "Barricading passages and isolated doors or windows"; "Opening out communications between posts and picquets"; "Providing screens at various places against musketry fire," &c., &c., &c.; but the following more important works are deserving of separate notice:—

1st.—On the 8th October, the rebels attacked one of our advanced picquets at A; they were repulsed immediately with loss to themselves; but it was considered advisable to disconnect the close communication that existed between their position and ours. To effect this end a charge of 200 lbs. of powder was laid, under the superintendence of Colonel Napier, (Chief of the Staff), at much risk and with considerable difficulty, in a vaulted chamber, under some apartments adjoining our position and occupied by the enemy. The result of the explosion was most satisfactory; the positions were entirely separated, and a clear view opened down the Khas Bazaar Street.

2nd.—The roof of the picquet above alluded to, serving as a post and road of communication to other points, being exposed to the fire of a 9-pounder gun, posted in the Khas Bazaar Street at a distance of 300 yards, a sand-bag parapet, about 8 feet thick at the base and 4 feet at the crest, was erected in one night along the end of the roof, and has since remained proof against the repeated rounds that have been fired at it from the gun.

3rd.—A battery B for two 9-pounder guns has been constructed at the end of the lane to the south of the Lall Bagh, to sweep down the lane, in the event of the enemy forcing the advanced barricade at C.

4th.—A barricade D,* 72 feet in length, composed of boxes, doors, and tent poles, with an embrasure for a single gun, has been constructed at the north-west corner of the Pyne Bagh, connecting the Lall Baradurree with the Jail. This barricade serves the double purpose of a defence against any attack of the enemy by the Pyne Bagh; and as a covered way from the Palace, to the road that runs direct by the Clock Tower to the Baillie Guard entrenchment.

5th.—A barricade E, similar to the above, 60 feet in length, but without a gun embrasure, has also been constructed close to the most advanced picquet on the water face of the Lall Bagh, to prevent the passage of the enemy down the broad terrace between our palace position and the river. There is a corresponding barricade further up stream, near the Baillie Guard entrenchment.

6th.—The whole of the exposed doors and windows of the Lall Baradurree, Furrad Buksh, and Chuttur Munzil Palaces, have been provided with shot-proof barricades, composed of boxes and sand-bags. 34-pounder shot, fired from a distance of about 400 yards, have twice struck the top or weakest part of one of the Lall Baradurree barricades, at a height of 10 feet. The sand-bags were on both occasions thrown inwards, but the shot fell harmless on the ground close to the foot of the barricade. At a height of 8 feet those barricades might be considered quite shot-proof.

7th.—On the Terrace of the Mosque F, three strong lines of barricades, composed of doors, sand-bags, and tent poles, have been constructed, in

order that the utmost extent of the Mosque might be defended, in the event of the enemy destroying any portion of it before our countermines could be completed. The enemy succeeded in blowing down the corner of the Mosque (at A); but the explosion tended rather to strengthen than weaken, our defensive position, and did not reach even our most advanced line of barricades. A shot-proof parapet was also constructed along the east front of the Mosque, as a protection against a battery G that the enemy commence, but have not as yet completed, at a distance of 200 yards down the Cheena Bazaar.

8th.—The gateway and picquet house at the end of the lane to the south of the Lall Bagh have been strongly barricaded.

9th.—A Cavalier battery for one heavy gun has been commenced immediately behind the above-mentioned gateway, and is in course of construction.

OPERATIONS AT ADVANCED GARDEN.

See Plan A.

4. On the 5th of October, the enemy breached the south face of the advanced garden at H, and made an unsuccessful attack at that point. A retrenchment (a) was immediately constructed and has since been rendered shot-proof. A trench (b) facing the breach, and extending from the centre house of the garden to the east wall, was also constructed for the shelter of a strong guard. A third trench (c) for a strong guard, with a communicating trench (d), from the gate of the Garden, were at the same time constructed, and also a battery (e) for two 9-pounder guns to sweep the breach H.

Shortly after having formed the breach H, the enemy burnt down the gate K, in the centre of the east face of the garden, and enlarged the opening by a few round shot. This new breach was at once barricaded, and a retrenchment (f) thrown round it, debouching from trench (b).

Subsequent to the above operations, the following works were taken in hand and gradually carried to completion:—1st. A trench of communication (g) from the gate L to the Vinery, near the right advanced picquet M. 2nd. A trench of communication (h) from the Vinery, to the south-west corner of the garden house. 3rd. A trench (i), with double parapet and traverses, running parallel to the north wall from trench (c) to the east wall. 4th. A trench (k) with traverses, running parallel to east wall, and connecting trench (i) with retrenchment (f). 5th. A battery (l) at north-west corner of the garden house, for three guns to bear upon the breach H, and to oppose two batteries that the enemy had erected outside and opposite to the southern end of the east wall. 6th. A battery (m) for two howitzers to assist the foregoing one. 7th. A battery (n) for two guns to sweep any breach that the enemy might take in the walls, near the north-east corner of the garden. 8th. The doors and windows of both centre garden house and picquet house M have been strongly barricaded with sand-bags and boxes. And lastly, a Cavalier battery, with six embrasures for heavy guns, to sweep the opposite bank of the river, and the several posts of the enemy, in front of the garden, has been commenced and is drawing to completion.

The whole of the trenches are unrevetted, and were constructed by simple sapping. The batteries are revetted with boxes and doors.

The working parties employed were small, and were composed of men totally untrained to such duties, viz. European and Native soldiers drawn from the different Regiments, and Doolie Bearers.

* See Plan B.

† See Plan B.

MINING OPERATIONS.

The enemy, very shortly after our occupation of the Palaces, showed a disposition to annoy us, as much as possible, by their mines. On the 5th October, (as before mentioned), they effected a breach in the south wall of the advanced garden. On the 11th idem, they breached a portion of the boundary wall on the east face of the Sikh position, and on the 17th idem, they succeeded in destroying an upper storied room, in front of the Mosque F. Our limited supply of gunpowder prevented our retaliating by offensive mines; so we determined upon encircling the whole of that portion of our position, open to attack by mines, with a system of defensive or listening galleries, from which we could discover the approach of the enemy's miners, and break into their mines or destroy them by small charges of powder before they could reach our boundary. Volunteer miners were accordingly called for, from the several regiments, and on the 18th of October, we started work at five mines, with a force of 51 European soldiers and 48 Sikh sepoys. Subsequently this force was strengthened by three other gangs, consisting of 54 doolie bearers and gun bullock drivers. The number of shafts and galleries that have been completed are as follows:—

Nine in the Sikh position (marked 1 to 9 on Plan), giving an aggregate of 73½ feet of shaft, and 540½ feet of gallery.

Four for the protection of the Mosque picquet A, and adjacent buildings (marked 10 to 13), giving 32½ feet of shaft and 585½ feet of gallery.

Two for the protection of the buildings along the lane to the south of the Lall Bagh (marked 14 and 15), containing 16 feet of shaft and 514 feet of gallery.

Two, marked 16 and 17, for the lane barricade, and south wall of advanced garden, with branches for offensive mines, giving 15 feet of shaft and 765 feet of gallery.

Two marked 18 and 19, for the east face of garden, giving 16 feet of shaft, and 387 feet of gallery.

Total of shaft 152 feet; ditto of gallery 2,791½.

The shafts average 8 feet in depth, and the general section of the galleries may be set down as 3 feet in height by 2 feet in breadth, with an arched roof. We found the soil to be generally light and sandy; still the greater portion of the galleries were run without casing, although occasionally it was found absolutely necessary to resort to rough open casing. I may here mention, as an extraordinary fact, that two galleries were run respectively to lengths of 298, and 192 feet, without the aid of air tubes; in the latter the lights burned well, but in the former the men were obliged to work in the dark, and were somewhat (though not greatly) affected by the foulness of the air. In working these, we occasionally withdrew the miners for an hour or two, in order to purify the galleries. The daily progress in each gallery varied from 13 to 20 feet.

The utility of the above-mentioned galleries has proved most marked. On eight different occasions, the enemy were heard mining towards our position. We waited patiently and quietly until their miners broke into our gallery. We then fired on them through the opening, wounding several, and in every instance we captured their galleries and tools, and then destroyed the former without using any powder. On two other occasions, when the enemy were heard approaching, we commenced running out short branches from our own galleries, in order to lodge a charge for blowing in those of the enemy. Their miners in both enclosures abandoned their galleries. Our

success has so alarmed the enemy, that they have latterly been afraid to approach near our position, and have twice exploded charges, at ridiculously long distances from the works that they intended to destroy, indeed nearer to their own buildings than ours. I may say that since we commenced our listening galleries, the enemy have failed to do us any injury with their mines, and that our exposed front has remained perfectly secure.

Our offensive operations, that are now in progress, and which I trust will prove conclusive, will form the subject of a future communication, in which I will take the opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Brigadier-general commanding, the names of those officers and men of the department who have rendered good service.

I have, &c.,

W. A. CROMMELIN, Captain,
Chief Engineer, Oude Field Force.

No. 14.

Captain Crommelin, Chief Engineer, Oude Field Force, to Captain Hudson, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, Oude Field Force.

Camp Alum Bagh,

SIR,
November 25th, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter, dated 12th instant, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding the Oude Field Force, upon the "Final Engineering Offensive Operations" at the Palace and Gardens of the Chuttur Munzil.

The Cavalier Battery, alluded to at the conclusion of my previous report, was completed during the night of the 13th instant, and was armed with the heavy guns on the morning of the 14th, viz., the day originally appointed for the storming of the Hern Khana, Engine-house, and King's Stables.

During the night of the 13th, 29 charges of powder (each 25 lbs. in weight) were laid in chambers that had been previously prepared for them, under the foundation of the east face of the advanced garden wall, and immediately in front of the Cavalier Battery. These charges were intended for the demolition of that part of the wall that screened the Engine-house, Stables, and the other adjacent buildings, that were to be breached from the guns of the battery. I would here remind you that our attack was postponed from the morning of the 14th to that of the 16th. The charges of powder were thus exposed, in common canvas bags, for more than forty-eight hours, to the damaging influence of a very damp sandy soil; so that when they were exploded, their effect, owing to the deterioration of the powder, was only sufficient to shake and split the wall in several places, and to form a small breach. The wall, however, was so much injured, that the artillery had an easy task in battering down as much as was necessary. The charges, I may mention, were half as large again as those recommended by Sir W. Pasley (our best practical authority on this as well as most other points of engineering detail), and were such as had been successfully used by myself, at Peshawur, in a precisely similar case.

During the night of the 12th and 13th, the trench (d, d) was widened for the passage of guns; screens were also constructed in the advanced garden; and other precautionary measures taken, to protect our force against any musketry fire that might be poured in through the breaches in our own wall.

During the 15th the three mines that had been prepared for the formation of breaches, in the Hern

Khana, were loaded and tamped. These mines were sprung on the afternoon of the 16th. That at the north-west corner of the building effected the breach by which the right and centre columns of attack entered. Lieutenant Hall, in his report, erroneously states that this breach was made by the 18-pounder gun at the barricade.

The centre mine failed to explode, owing, I imagine, to some wet sand having been dislodged from the roof of the mine, by the concussion of our artillery, and having fallen upon the powder house.

The left charge, which was the largest, exploded; but it proved to be 10 feet short of the building, and consequently effected no breach or injury. This error in the position of the charge is not to be wondered at, when it is considered,—1st, that we could not, by the most careful survey, satisfy ourselves as to the exact position of the Hern Khana; and, 2ndly, that we could not survey the mine itself with the prismatic compass, as no lights would burn, owing to the foulness of the air near the end of a gallery that had been carried to the (I believe) unprecedented length of 289 feet, without the aid of air-pipes.

On the morning of the 16th everything was ready for the attack upon the Hern Khana, Engine-house, and Stables. Copies of instruction, the details of which had been prepared by myself, from memoranda drawn out by Colonel Napier (Chief of the Staff), were handed over to each of the five officers, commanding the storming parties, and to the engineer officers accompanying them; and these instructions were further explained, by the aid of plans, to several of the commanding officers.

For an account of the operations of the storming parties, I must refer to the enclosed reports (in original) of Lieutenants Hutchinson, Russell, Limond, and Hall, with the remark that the duties of the officers, under my command, appear to me to have been rapidly and efficiently carried out.

I must also refer to a separate report by Lieutenant Hutchinson, directing engineer, upon the engineering operations, from the 16th November, to the hour of our evacuation of the Bailey Guard Entrenchment, and the Chuttur Munzil Palace—confinement to my quarters owing to an injury of the leg, having prevented my superintending them personally.

It now remains for me to bring to the favourable notice of the Major-General commanding, those officers and men, of the Engineer Department, who have rendered good service; and, in the first place, I trust it may not be considered out of order, that I here thankfully record my acknowledgement of the assistance that has always been afforded me by my experienced brother officer, Colonel Napier, Military Secretary and Chief of the Staff to Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., who, notwithstanding the pressure of his other important duties, was ever ready to aid me with his valuable counsel and advice, to meet my constant demands for workmen and materials, and to superintend and direct the works, during the last month of our operations, when I was disabled from personally superintending them myself.

Lieutenant G. Hutchinson, of Engineers, deserves very great credit for the very able manner in which he discharged the duties of Directing Engineer of the works, during the last ten days of our operations. His services, as one of the engineers of the original garrison, will be duly reported by the proper authority.

Lieutenant Russell, of Engineers, has rendered me very efficient aid as Brigade-Major of Engi-

neers; his constant and unwearying exertions, both by night and by day, merit my best thanks and the highest praise.

Lieutenant Limond, the only other engineer officer under my command, has also proved himself a very able and energetic officer, and has rendered very excellent service. To him, and to Lieutenant Russell, was entrusted the general supervision of all the works from the time that I was disabled, until the appointment of Lieutenant Hutchinson as Directing Engineer—a period of about three weeks.

The officers and volunteers that have acted in the capacity of Assistant Field Engineers have, without exception, given me their best and readiest assistance; but I may with justice more conspicuously notice the names of Captain Oakes, 8th Native Infantry; Lieuteuant Hall, 1st Bengal Fusiliers; Mr. Coldsworthy, Volunteer Cavalry; and of Mr. Cavanagh, Superintendent of the Chief Commissioner's Office.

Serjeants Duffy and Connell, Assistant Overseers in the Department of Public Works, have proved most useful, and their duties in supervising workmen and collecting materials, &c., &c., have been most cheerfully and efficiently performed.

I cannot close this report, without noticing, in the most favourable manner, the important services performed by the under-mentioned soldiers, as superintendents of miners:—

Acting-Serjeant Cullimore,	} Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment.
" " Banetta,	
" " Farrer,	
Corporal Dowling,	
Corporal Hosey, Madras Fusiliers.	
Private Baylan, Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers.	

Their duties have been of a very dangerous and arduous character, and have invariably been performed to my complete satisfaction.

I have, &c.,

W. A. CROMMELIN, Captain,
Chief Engineer, Oude Field Force.

No: 15.

Lieutenant G. Hutchinson, Engineers, Director of Works, to Captain Crommelin, Engineers, Chief Engineer.

SIR, *Lucknow, November 21, 1857.*

I HAVE the honour to forward Lieutenant Limond's statement, regarding the sortie party he led; also that of Lieutenant Hall.

With reference to my own party, I have to state that, starting from the Garden picquet-house, Captain Shute and myself led the party to foot of stockade, which we scaled, and that then I turned off at once for the house called Captain Orr's, and, in unison with Lieutenant Hall and Lieutenant Hay, who accompanied me, commenced carrying out our instructions. Up to this time not a man had been lost. Captain Shute led his men on beyond the Hern Khana, and took a garden and a gun.

Our mines exploded short; but the mine from the garden picquet decidedly shook and damaged the wall.

Communication with the garden was completed during the night, and all barricades, loop-holes, &c.

I have, &c.

G. HUTCHINSON, Lieutenant,
Director of Works.

No. 16.

*Lieutenant M. Hall, Assistant Field Engineer, to
Captain Hutchinson, Directing Engineer.*

SIR, *Hern Khana, November 21, 1857.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Captain Crommelin, Field Engineer, that, in accordance with his instructions I accompanied the right column of attack, on the Hern Khana, under Captain Willis, 84th Regiment, on the 16th instant.

Immediately after the explosion of the barricade mine we sallied out and made for the part of the building where it was intended the right breach should have been made. On arriving at the wall, of the Hern Khana, we found the crater of the mine, which was about ten feet short of the wall which remained uninjured. We therefore turned to the left, and entered the Hern Khana by the left breach, which had been made by the 18-pounder gun at the barricade at end of lane.

On getting into the Hern Khana we turned to our right, passed across the open square, and immediately commenced loopholing the wall which commands the street dividing our position from the Kaiser Bagh. On your arrival I reported myself to you.

I have, &c.

M. HALL, Lieutenant,
1st Bengal Fusiliers, Assistant Field Engineer.

No. 17.

Lieutenant D. Limond, Engineers, to Captain Crommelin, Chief Engineer, Oude Field Force.

SIR, *Lucknow, November 21, 1857.*

ACCORDING to orders, Lieutenant Chalmers, Assistant Field Engineer, and myself, accompanied the detachment of the 90th Regiment L. I., on the attack upon the Engine-house. Keeping to the left, on passing that building, we found the rebels evacuating the same, and followed them up to the most advanced building, the "Overseer's house," which I at once directed to be barricaded. The enemy opened on it with guns from the Kaiser Bagh, and the house was then abandoned, and burnt by Colonel Purnell's orders. The east wall of the Barahduree enclosure was at once loopholed, and the windows to the south blocked up with sand-bags. During the night a battery for three light guns was constructed at the southern extremity of the lane, between the King's stables and Barahduree enclosure. The doors and windows of the engine-house facing the river were also barricaded. During the night a trench-covered communication was opened to the advanced garden, none being necessary between the Engine-house and King's stables.

I have, &c.

DAVID LIMOND, Lieutenant, Engineers.

No. 18.

Lieutenant J. Russell, Brigade Major of Engineers, to Captain Crommelin, Chief Engineer.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report that, according to order, Captain Oakes, Assistant Field Engineer, and myself, accompanied the detachment under command of Captain Lockhart, Her Majesty's 78th, on the 16th instant, in the attack upon the King's stables.

The detachment was drawn up in line in the front trench of the advanced garden, and on the order for the advance being given, we crossed the parapet of the trench and the breach in our front,

and doubled across the open to the King's stables, on reaching which some confusion occurred, for the lower part of the breach that had been made by our guns was some 4 feet from the ground; and not seeing any easy mode of ingress, Captain Lockhart led the way into the enclosure of the steam engine-house on the left, and was followed by many of his men.

On his mistake being pointed out, however, he returned, and in company we entered the courtyard of the stables, which we found deserted. The men of the detachment followed us as quickly as they could.

Our orders were to man the walls of the stables on the side of the enemy; but the latter were retreating fast, pressed by our troops from the Hern Khana, on seeing which many of the detachment, to which I was attached, rushed across the road without orders and joined in the pursuit.

At Captain Lockhart's request I went to recall these men, and on my return I found that he had occupied the Barahduree and other buildings in rear of the King's stables. Measures were immediately adopted for securing our position; but in a short time the portion of Captain Lockhart's detachment was withdrawn, and the post left to the charge of a detachment of Her Majesty's 90th, under Colonel Purnell.

During the night of the 16th, Lieutenant Limond, of engineers, and myself, constructed a battery for 3 guns, which opened fire towards the Kaiser Bagh on the morning of the 17th.

I have, &c.

J. RUSSELL, Lieutenant,
Brigade Major of Engineers.

No. 19.

*Colonel R. Napier, Military Secretary, &c., to
Major-Genl. Sir James Outram, G.C.B., Com-
manding the Forces.*

SIR, *Lucknow, October 16th, 1857.*

ON the 25th ultimo Colonel Campbell reported to you, that he, with a small party of the 90th not exceeding 100 men and almost all the wounded, the heavy guns, and a large number of Ammunition waggons, were in the walled passage in front of the Motee Munzil Palace, which position he should be obliged to hold for the night, as he was invested by the enemy, and could not advance without reinforcements.

On the morning of the 26th, a detachment of 250 men, under command of Major Simpons, 5th Fusiliers, and part of the Ferozepore Regiment, under Captain Brassey, were sent by your orders to reinforce Colonel Campbell, under the guidance of Captain Moorsom.

They had judiciously occupied a house and garden between Colonel Campbell's position and the palace; but as they were unable to move from their position, I received your orders to proceed to their assistance, with a further reinforcement of 100 men of Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, under Colonel Stisted, and 2 guns of Captain Olpherts' Battery, and Captain Hardinge's Sowars.

Captain Olpherts strongly objected to his guns being taken, and, on considering the reason that he offered, I took it upon myself to dispense with them, merely taking spare bullocks. Captain Olpherts accompanied me as a volunteer. As I had reason to believe that I could open a communication through the palace, which would bring me near the position of the guns, I took Mr. Cavanagh, an intelligent civilian acquainted with the locality, and examined the palace as far as was practicable, and obtained sufficient knowledge of it, to form my plan of operations.

I then led the party, by one of the side outlets of the palace, along the river bank to Major Simmons' position, under a smart fire from the enemy, by which, however, we received little damage.

Under cover of the night, all the sick and wounded were quietly and safely transported along the river bank to the entrenchment, by a path practicable for camels and doolies, but quite impracticable for guns. Captain Hardinge made several journeys to bring up fresh doolies, until every sick and wounded man was removed. He also took away the camels laden with Enfield ammunition. One of our 24-pounders, which had been used on the previous day against the enemy, but the working of which had ceased, owing to the musketry fire which poured upon it, was left in an exposed position; it was extricated in a very daring and dexterous manner by Captain Olpherts, aided by Captain Crump (killed), and Private Duffy, of the Madras Fusiliers.

At 3 A.M. the whole force proceeded undiscovered through the enemy's posts, until the leading division had reached the palace; the heavy guns and waggons were safely parked in the garden, which I had reconnoitred on the preceding day. The enemy were aroused too late to prevent the operation; but made an attack on the rear guard, which was ineffective.

I remained with Colonel Purnell, to secure the position thus gained with trifling loss. A large body of Sepoys was discovered in a walled garden, connected with that which contained our heavy guns by men of Her Majesty's 90th, 5th Fusiliers, and 32nd, who gallantly charged in, led by Colonel Purnell, 90th, and Captain McCabe, 32nd, and almost annihilated them, securing the garden itself as the rear of our position. Measures were immediately taken to open a road for the guns through the palace, and by the 1st instant every gun and waggon was safely lodged in the entrenchment.

It now remains for me to bring to your favourable notice the officers commanding corps and detachments—Colonel Stisted, 78th; Captain Brasyer, Seikhs; Captain Lowe, 32nd. The late lamented Major Simmons gave me very valuable aid.

To Colonel Purnell's lot fell the more difficult duty of commanding the rear guard and of securing the position when gained. In the whole of the operations his assistance and support were of the greatest value.

Lieutenant Fraser, of the Artillery, was left, on the 26th, by the fall of Brigadier Cooper, in charge of the heavy guns, and though wounded, his exertions assisted greatly in extricating the unwieldy train.

I must beg most particularly to bring to your notice Captain Olpherts, of the Bengal Artillery. Without his unflinching determination, skill, and fertility of resource, we should never have been able to withdraw the 24-pounder, but at the cost of a very heavy loss of life. From first to last his assistance has been invaluable, and cannot be too highly praised.

To Captain Hardinge's continued exertions is due the safe removal of the wounded, and camels, with rifle ammunition.

My Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain Dodgson, gave me every assistance. Captain Moorsom was here, as every where, a sagacious and daring guide. Captain Sitwell attended me zealously through the night.

Captain Olpherts recommends Private Duffy for the Victoria Cross for his gallantry in extricating

the 24-pounder gun under a very heavy fire of musketry, and I beg strongly to second his recommendation.

I have deeply to lament the loss of the gallant Captain Crump, Madras Army, killed whilst extricating the 24-pounder.

The loss was as follows:—

Artillery—1 captain killed.
Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers—1 private killed; 4 privates wounded.
Her Majesty's 32nd Foot—1 serjeant killed; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 1 private, wounded.
Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders—2 privates wounded.

Total—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 1 private killed; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 7 privates, wounded.

I have, &c.

R. NAPIER, Colonel,
Military Secretary, &c.

No. 20.

From Colonel R. Napier, Military Secretary, &c., to Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., Commanding the Forces.

SIR, Lucknow, October 5, 1857.

ON the 1st instant, I received your orders to take the enemy's battery in the position called Phillips' Garden, near the Cawnpore road. For this object you placed at my disposal the following troops:—

Detachments of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers; 32nd, 64th, 78th, and 90th Regiments, and the Honourable East India Company's 1st Madras Fusiliers, under Major Haliburton, Her Majesty's 78th; Captain Shute, Her Majesty's 64th; and Captain Raikes, Madras Fusiliers, amounting to 568 men; Lieutenant Limond, Engineers, and Lieutenant Tulloh, Acting Assistant Field Engineer, attended the column, with a party of five Miners of Her Majesty's 32nd, and a party of Artillery, under Serjeant Smith, with means of bursting guns.

In the afternoon of the 1st, the column formed in the road leading to the Paen Bagh, and advanced through the buildings near the jail, occupied the mass of houses on the left and front of Phillips' Garden, under guidance of Mr. Phillips, the former occupant, and the enemy were driven from some houses, and a barricade on the left of our advance, by 50 men of the Madras Fusiliers, led by Lieutenant Groom under a sharp fire of musketry, in a very spirited manner.

The houses in front were strongly barricaded, and in many cases the doors were bricked up; it was, therefore, late before we had worked a way to a point, from whence we could command the enemy's position. A party of the enemy was driven out, and a row of loopholes was commenced immediately, and the ground examined right and left. Attempts to penetrate the garden to the left were ineffectual; to the right an opening was obtained, which disclosed that the enemy's batteries were separated from us by a deep narrow lane, some 12 or 15 feet below the garden; the latter was surrounded by a deep mud wall, with buildings attached. The face of the battery was scarped, and quite inaccessible without ladders. A heavy fire was kept up from the face of the battery, and the lane was flanked by a strong barricade. As it was dark, and a direct attack would be certain to cost many lives, I determined to wait till day-light,

before assaulting the battery. The position was duly secured, and the men occupied the buildings for the night.

In the morning, after giving the men breakfast, and arranging with the Artillery to open fire from the entrenchment, the troops advanced. A severe fire was opened from the barricade, flanking the lane on the right; but Major Haliburton detached Lieutenant Creagh, Madras Fusiliers, with a party to turn the barricade by the Cawnpore road, which was effectually done. The troops then doubled out through the lane, and forced a way through a stockade into the enemy's batteries; the 5th Fusiliers and detachment of 64th in advance, under Lieutenant Brown, supported by the Madras Fusiliers, and Her Majesty's 32nd. The enemy was immediately driven from the battery, and Phillips' house occupied without further opposition. A picquet being left in possession, the troops advanced on the guns which had been withdrawn to the end of the garden, and to the streets adjoining, and captured two 9-pounders and one 6-pounder gun, driving off the enemy, who defended them with musketry and grape. The guns were immediately dragged to the garden and burst, their carriages completely destroyed, and their ammunition sent to the entrenchment. Phillips' house was blown up by a party under Lieutenant Innes, Engineers, and at dark the troops withdrew to their position of the previous night.

In all the arrangements I was most fortunate in having the aid of that very able and brave officer, Major Haliburton, Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, who deserves particular notice.

I beg to recommend to your favourable notice Captain Shute, Her Majesty's 64th, and Lieutenant Brown, 5th Fusiliers, who led the party into the battery, and were foremost in capturing the two 9-pounders. I also beg to recommend to your notice Private McHale, Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, who was the first man at the capture of one of the guns.

Lieutenant Limond, of the Engineers, was very active in the duties of the Engineer Department, and in reconnoitring the enemy's position. Captain Dawson and Lieutenant Hewett attended me zealously as Field Orderly Officers throughout the operations; and Mr. Cavanagh, Superintendent Chief Commissioner's Office, accompanied the party as a guide, and was always to be found at the front.

The guns were destroyed by Sergeant Smith, with the party of Artillery.

The position of this battery was so inaccessible, and the locality so little known, that the enterprise of taking it was considered by the experienced Chief Engineer of the Garrison as one of very serious difficulty. Owing to our laborious investigation of its position, which enabled us to obtain command of it from the adjacent mass of buildings, I was able to take it at the comparatively small loss of 2 killed and 11 wounded.

I have only to add, that, although I have mentioned the names of those officers who had the good fortune to be at the points of attack, yet the conduct of the whole of the Officers and men was in every way deserving of your commendation; they were most eager to assault the battery on the night of the 1st, but I restrained them, as I was convinced that I could effect the desired end without the serious loss that would have then been incurred.

That attack, when made, was carried out with their unflinching gallantry.

It is impossible to estimate the loss of the enemy. I have, &c.

R. NAPIER, Colonel,
Military Secretary, &c.

No. 21.

Nominal Roll of Killed and Wounded, in the Attack and Capture of "Phillip Garden Battery," under Colonel R. Napier, on the 1st and 2nd October, 1857.

Lucknow, October 28, 1857.

Private J. Whelan, 5th Fusiliers, wounded.
Private C. Scollan, 5th Fusiliers, wounded.
Private M. Sheady, 5th Fusiliers, wounded.
Private W. Deacon, 5th Fusiliers, wounded.
Private H. Murray, 5th Fusiliers, wounded.
Private J. Foster, 32nd Regiment, wounded.
Private J. Healy, 64th Regiment, killed.
Private J. Mulcahy, 64th Regiment, wounded.
Corporal J. Fraser, 78th Highlanders, killed.
Private A. Brag, 78th Highlanders, wounded.
Private W. Rankin, 78th Highlanders, wounded.
Private J. Spincks, 78th Highlanders, wounded.
Private J. McKay, 90th Highlanders, wounded.

1 corporal, killed.
1 private, killed.
11 privates, wounded.

Total 13

R. NAPIER, Colonel,
Military Secretary, &c.

No. 22.

Major-General H. Havelock, Commanding Oude Field Force, to Captain Dodgson, Acting Military Secretary.

SIR, Lucknow, November 21, 1857.

I HAVE much pleasure in forwarding for submission to Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., the accompanying report from Colonel R. Napier, Chief of the Staff, detailing the late operations at the advance posts in the Palace of Fureed Buksh.

I have &c.

H. HAVELOCK, Major-General,
Commanding Oude Field Force.

No. 23.

Colonel R. Napier, Military Secretary, &c., to Captain Hudson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Oude Field Force.

SIR, Lucknow, November 20, 1857.

THE Chief Engineer of the Oude Field Force being wounded at the time of our arrival at Lucknow, and further prevented, until the 8th ultimo, from personally attending to his duties, by an accidental lameness, produced by his arduous exertions in constructing the bridge at Cawnpore, for the passage of the force across the Ganges, there devolved upon me many duties not pertaining to my office, which it is proper that I should report through you, as I believe no officer except myself is acquainted with all that has taken place, and the course of those duties gave me an opportunity of noticing the valuable services of officers which could not otherwise be brought to Major-General Havelock's knowledge.

On the morning of the 27th ultimo, the escort with the heavy train occupied the range of palaces called the Chuttur Munzil and Fureed Buksh.

Major-General Havelock is aware that these palaces afford the only shelter that our troops could have occupied, and that as mere shelter they give excellent accommodation; as a military position they have very great disadvantages. The northern face is well protected by the river Goomty; but the east and south-east faces are surrounded by buildings, and in contact with the city.

Captain Crommelin's plan, which he will submit with his report of the engineer operations, illustrates the preceding remarks.

The position was too extensive for our force, nearly all of which was occupied in guarding it; but it was susceptible of no reduction, so that, most desirable as it was that we should have occupied some of the exterior buildings as flanking defences, we were unable to do so, but were obliged to confine ourselves to the palaces and gardens, and to erect precautionary defences against any means of annoyance the enemy could devise. Lieutenant-Colonel Purnell, of Her Majesty's 90th, being in command of the rear-guard on the 27th, I requested him to assume command of the Palace Garden and buildings adjacent to it. On the 28th the palace buildings extending in the direction of the Khas Bazaar were explored by Captain Moorsom, who, with a party of 50 men of the 90th and 5th Fusiliers, gallantly drove the enemy out at the point of the bayonet, killing a considerable number, with the loss of one man of Her Majesty's 90th. Captain Moorsom then placed a picquet in a house commanding the Cheena and Khas Bazaars. On the 3rd instant the enemy sprang a mine under the garden wall, which merely shook it without bringing it down. On the 5th they exploded a second mine, which effected a considerable breach, and appeared in some force with the intention of making an assault; but, on the head of the column showing itself on the breach, a well-directed fire from Her Majesty's 90th caused it to retreat precipitately and with considerable loss. The enemy also burned down one of the gateways of the garden, making a second practicable breach, at which they occasionally appeared to fire a shot or two. Lieutenant-Colonel Purnell had retrenched both these breaches, which it became evident that the enemy had no real intention of assaulting; but they exposed the garden to a severe musketry fire from commanding buildings on the right, called the Hern Khana; it, therefore, became necessary to open trenches of communication, which were commenced by Lieutenant-Colonel Purnell and his officers. On the 6th, the enemy blew up the picquet overlooking the Cheena and Khas Bazaars, causing us a loss of three men, and in the confusion that ensued, penetrated in considerable numbers into the Palace, where many of them were destroyed. They are said to have lost 450 men! The remainder were driven back, but continued to occupy a part of the Palace buildings which had been in our possession. Of these the nearest to us is a mosque, commanded by our buildings, but giving several easy means of access to our position. On the 8th the enemy attacked from the mosque our nearest picquets, but were repulsed with loss. In order to prevent a repetition of this annoyance, I examined carefully, in company with Lieutenant-Colonel Purnell and Captain Moorsom, the buildings connecting us with those of the enemy, and we succeeded in penetrating to a vault under their position, where, screened by the obscurity, we could see the enemy closely surrounding the entrance, and hear them in considerable numbers overhead. A charge of two barrels of powder was lodged in the vault, and was fired by Lieutenant Russell, of the Bengal Engineers. The effect was complete; many of the enemy were blown up, and their position greatly injured, whilst we obtained a command over the streets leading to the Khas and Chena Bazaars, better and more secure from molestation than our previous one. This post was immediately and securely barricaded by Captain Crommelin, of the Engineers, who this day resumed his duties as Chief Engineer, and the value of his services was immediately apparent. Though our position was improved by this explosion, the possession of the mosque was absolutely

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necessary to our security. I accordingly determined to re-capture it, and on expressing my wishes to Lieutenant-Colonel Purnell, that officer himself accompanied me with a small party of the 90th and Madras Fusiliers. The enemy, 50 or 60 in number, were surprised and rapidly driven out with very trifling loss on our side, and the position immediately barricaded and secured by Captain Crommelin; it has ever since formed a good connection between the picquets of the advanced garden and the quarters of Brasayer's Seikhs, and all attempts of the enemy to molest it have been ineffective. It falls within Captain Crommelin's province to report in detail the various operations by which our difficult position, in close contact with the city, occupied by a numerous and persevering enemy, has been defended and protected.

I beg to bring to the notice of Major-General Havelock the excellent services performed by Lieutenant-Colonel Purnell, who has commanded in the advance garden and its outposts since their occupation. Much of the trench work by which it was rendered unassailable has been executed by his men, and under his superintendence, directed by the Engineer Department. On all occasions he has given the cordial and able co-operation of a most brave and accomplished officer. Captain Grant, of the Madras Fusiliers, has commanded the post of the mosque, from the 11th October to the 2nd November, when he was severely wounded. He maintained the post under a constant and close musketry fire, and repeated attacks by mining, with cool courage and judgment. Both these qualities were required to avoid real, and to disregard the imaginary, dangers of mines, and Captain Grant has displayed them in an eminent degree.

The daring and intelligent Captain Moorsom has been engaged in most of the above operations and has given very valuable assistance.

Captains Rattray and Wade have shown themselves excellent commanders of outposts.

I have, &c.,
R. NAPIER, Colonel,
Military Secretary, &c.

No. 24.

*Brigadier J. Inglis, Commanding the Garrison, to
Colonel Napier, Military Secretary, &c.*

SIR, Lucknow, October 22, 1857. (No. 110)

FOR the information of Major-General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., commanding the Division, I have the honour to enclose two reports from officers commanding sortie-parties, giving an account of their proceedings whilst so employed.

Both these officers carried out my orders in a most satisfactory manner, and were most successful in the performance of the duties entrusted to them.

I have, &c.,
J. INGLIS, Brigadier,
Commanding Garrison of Lucknow.

No. 25.

Lieutenant B. M. M. Aitken, Commanding Treasury Guard, to Captain Wilson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Lucknow.

SIR, Lucknow, October 21, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of Brigadier Inglis, commanding the garrison, the proceedings of a party of the regiment under my command, on the night of the 25th and morning of the 26th September, which ended in the capture of the Terec Kotee.

On the evening of the 25th, after the first column of the relieving force arrived, I heard the shouts of the second column in the city in the direction of the jail, and thinking they might get entangled in the lanes, and might suffer from the guns under the Clock Tower, I took 12 armed Sepoys of the regiment, with pick-axes and shovels, for the purpose of clearing away, if possible, the battery under the Clock Tower. We got over without opposition, as the head of the second relieving column was by this time in the lane and close up to the guns. As I thought this a good opportunity to occupy at least a portion of the Teree Kotee, I took upon myself the responsibility to take the Sepoys through a door made in the wall by the insurgents. We advanced some distance quietly without meeting any one. At last in a court-yard we came upon a small body, eight in number, and took them prisoners, without firing a shot. I left the Sepoys in charge of a havildar in this court-yard for the night, and reported the circumstance for the information of Brigadier Inglis, who ordered me to occupy the Teree Kotee with a stronger body in the morning.

Early next morning, we advanced to the bank of the river, and shot a few of the insurgents, who attempted to swim the river. At this time I observed a body of men on the top of a building with a gateway. We attempted to get in by breaking in the principal gate, which was barricaded; but found this impossible. Havildar Ramnarain Pande, however, succeeded in breaking down one of the small doors at the side of the gate, and was the first man who made an entrance. We killed some five or six men in the gateway, the others, having got into the rooms above, and on the terraces which ran towards the Fureed Buksh. A party of the 32nd came up at this time under a Serjeant, and some 25 men altogether were shot and bayoneted. We had two Sepoys wounded, and one man of the 32nd was killed. I ought to mention that Captain Lowe, of Her Majesty's 32nd, arrived with some men after we had got into the rooms, he having been employed in driving the insurgents out of the Captain's Bazaar. All the Sepoys behaved well, and I beg to bring to the notice of the Brigadier the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Cubitt, who was most forward throughout the affair.

Unfortunately three of our Sepoys were wounded by the Europeans of the Second Relieving Column on the night of the 25th, after we got over the Battery under the Clock Tower, they having been mistaken for insurgents.

I have, &c,
B. M. M. AITKEN, Lieut., 13th Native Infantry.
Commanding Treasury Guard.

No. 26.

Captain E. W. D. Lowe, Commanding Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, to Brigadier J. Inglis, Commanding Lucknow Garrison.

City Residency, Lucknow,
September 27, 1857.

SIR,
I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that, agreeably to your instructions, I proceeded yesterday morning in command of 150 men of the 32nd Regiment for the purpose of clearing the Captain's Bazaar, and adjoining posts occupied by the enemy.

The party was in three Divisions:—the first, under Captain Bassano, on the right; the second, in reserve, under Captain Hughes, 57th Native Infantry (attached to the Regiment); and the third, under Lieutenant Lawrence. The first and second advanced under cover of the thick bushes between our trenches and the road, whilst the third, passing through Innes' outpost, came out on the

road through the houses in front, taking two small guns as they entered it, and which they dismounted from their carriages. The enemy were taken quite by surprise, and fled precipitately to the river, leaving a 6-pounder gun in the road. They were pursued by our men, and were nearly all shot or drowned in endeavouring to swim the river. Lieutenant Lawrence then led his party towards the Iron Bridge, and most gallantly succeeded in capturing a 9-pounder gun, just as a second round of grape was about to be fired at them. This gun having been brought away, they returned, and we took possession of the ruined mosque, and clearing the Captain's Bazaar, killed some of the enemy there, and captured an 18-pounder gun, and four small guns (two of them without carriages).

I then proceeded to the Teree Kotee with part of the men; but found it unoccupied. A gate by the river, leading into the Fureed Buksh Palace, was then forced, and several of the enemy inside killed. We were here met by a party of the 13th Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Aitken, who had come in by another entrance. Having your orders not to proceed further in this direction, I withdrew the men.

Captain Hughes had, in the mean time, led a party again towards the iron bridge, and killing a great number of the enemy in the houses about, spiked two large mortars, which, however, he was unable to bring away. He was, I regret to say, dangerously wounded whilst forcing the door of a house. As the party retired, they blew up a large magazine of the enemy's powder.

The objects contemplated having been obtained, not without loss, as the adjoining return will show, I withdrew the party to the Residency, leaving guards at the ruined mosque and Teree Kotee.

In conclusion, I beg to bring prominently to your notice the great zeal and gallantry displayed by all engaged—both officers and men—so equally, that it would be invidious to particularise any one; but Lieutenant Lawrence has, however, begged me to report the distinguished bravery of Corporal Samuel Cole, and Private Michael Power, in charging and capturing the 9-pounder gun.

Lieutenant Innes, of the Engineers, accompanied the party throughout, and afforded me every assistance.

I have, &c.
E. W. D. LOWE, Captain,
Commanding Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment.

No. 27.

Return of Killed and Wounded of a Party of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, under Command of Captain E. W. D. Lowe, on the morning of the 26th of September, 1857.

2 rank and file killed; 1 officer (Captain Hughes, 57th N.I., doing duty, severely wounded), 8 rank and file, wounded.—Total 11.

1 Volunteer (Mr. Sinclair) severely wounded.

E. W. D. LOWE, Captain,
Commanding H.M.'s 32nd Regiment.

Return of Casualties.

2 privates killed; 1 officer (Captain Hughes, 57th N.I., doing duty), 8 privates, 1 volunteer (Mr. Sinclair, Merchant), wounded.—Total 12.

Return of Guns brought in.

1 18-pounder gun, 1 9-pounder gun, 1 6-pounder gun, 2 small guns with carriages, 2 small guns without carriages.

E. W. D. LOWE, Captain,
Commanding H.M.'s 32nd Regiment.

No. 28.

Captain M. Galwey, Commanding 1st Madras Fusiliers, to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIR, *Lucknow, November, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter dated 4th November, 1857, No. and subject as per margin,* I have the honour to state as follows.

About 2 P.M., on the 27th September, 1857, the Madras Fusiliers were ordered to parade for a sortie under command of Major Stephenson, commanding the same regiment, for the purpose of taking some guns in the enemy's Cawnpore battery.

The regiment was told off in three divisions, the strength of it not admitting of a larger number. Captain Fraser had command of No. 1, Captain Galwey No. 2, and Captain Raikes of No. 3 Division; Lieutenant and Adjutant Gosling, Lieutenants Beaumont and Cleland, and Lieutenant the Honourable J. Fraser, 1st Bengal Native Infantry, doing duty with the Fusiliers, fell in with the regiment. A few men of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, under Lieutenant Warner, 7th Bengal Cavalry, Captain Kemble, 41st Bengal Native Infantry, Lieutenant Huxham, 48th Bengal Native Infantry, Lieutenant Anderson, Bengal Engineers, and Lieutenant Meham, 27th Madras Native Infantry, accompanied the party.

The party proceeded in strict silence out of the Bailey Gate to the garden opposite, and passed through a door to the right, about half way down to the Garden, which led through bye-paths till it reached the road, at which place there was a considerable street fire from loopholes and from the top of houses, and from the guns of the enemy in position. A charge was made at the nearest gun, through long grass ruins, small breaches in walls, and a broad ditch. Our men entered by the embrasure, and the enemy immediately abandoned this gun. A considerable delay occurred in making preparations for bursting this gun, which, however, ultimately proved a failure, as some person had spiked it previously and in the hurry of the moment. During this time a party of No. 1 Division, under Captain Fraser, proceeded to reconnoitre a little further, when they came on another battery of the enemy, consisting of a 24-pounder and an 18-pounder gun. These were abandoned; but, the enemy being all round, and keeping such a fire on his party, Captain Fraser sent back to Major Stephenson to say he required a reinforcement. On this Captain Galwey, of No. 2 Division, proceeded with a few men. On reaching the spot, he found that, from the number of the enemy (which he calculated from their heavy fire), the position could not be held without a further reinforcement. The battery was surrounded with high walls, and apparently with no outlets. Captain Galwey returned, and reported this to Major Stephenson. It was now discovered that there were with us no means by which we could destroy or dismantle the guns; so Major Stephenson directed the advanced party to fall back on him, which, however, they did not then do. Captain Fraser spoke in the highest terms of the gallantry of Serjeant Lidster, Madras Fusiliers, who spiked the 24-pounder, and of Corporal William Dowling, Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, who spiked the 18-pounder gun, being at the same time under a most heavy fire from the enemy.

Finding it impossible to burst the first gun, Major Stephenson left a party to protect that gun

* No. 147. Directing a report to be made of a sortie by the troops under command of Major Stephenson, Madras Fusiliers, on the 27th September, 1857.

under a subaltern, and proceeded with Captain Raikes' Division No. 3, which he had kept with him to the advanced battery, which, as before stated, was surrounded with high walls. At this time Serjeant Lidster, previously mentioned as having spiked a gun under heavy fire, was killed. Major Stephenson called on some of the Volunteers or Guides to point out the way to the next battery; but no one knew the way, or seemed at all aware of our locality, and at this time firing being heard in our rear, Major Stephenson was compelled to retire by the way we came, it being quite impossible to go forward without guides. The three guns were left spiked, owing to want of means to destroy them. On the return of the party, it was exposed to a very destructive fire from the enemy, from the tops of houses and loop-holes, and from want of means it was most difficult to take away our killed and wounded. One Serjeant, severely wounded, and since dead, must have been left on the ground, had not a private of the 32nd Regiment, in the most gallant manner, with the assistance of Captain Galwey, taken him up and carried him to a place of safety. Lieutenant Huxham, 48th Bengal Native Infantry, was wounded.

I enclose a return of the killed and wounded of the 1st Madras Fusiliers on this occasion.

I have, &c.

M. GALWEY, Captain,
Commanding 1st Madras Fusiliers.

No. 29.

Nominal Roll of Killed and Wounded of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, during the Attack on the Enemy's Batteries on the 27th of September, 1857.

Lucknow, November 5, 1857.

Killed.

6th Co. Serjeant Thomas Lidster.
2nd Co. Corporal Michael Shannahan.
9th Co. Corporal John Barrett.
3rd Co. Private William Gibbons.

Wounded.

10th Co. Serjeant Edward Edwards, severely.
Died 6th October, 1857.
2nd Co. Corporal Frederick Flegg, severely.
1st Co. Corporal John Traynor, slightly.
5th Co. Private Charles Brown, severely.
3rd Co. Private Thomas Quinlan, slightly.
8th Co. Private Timothy McCarthy, severely.
2nd Co. Private Joseph Hayes, severely. Died
29th September, 1857.

M. GALWEY, Captain,
Commanding 1st Madras Fusiliers.

No. 30.

Lieutenant A. C. Warner, Adjutant 7th Light Cavalry, to Captain Wilson, Officiating Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Lucknow Garrison.

SIR, *Lucknow, November 7th, 1857.*

AGREEABLY to instructions received, I have the honour to report as follows.

In consequence of there being no available officers with Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, I was selected to command a party of that corps on the 27th September in a sortie for the purpose of capturing some of the enemy's guns, in a battery opposite to our Cawnpore battery.

We paraded about 2 P.M. with the Madras Fusiliers, and marched out of the Bailey Guard Gate,

my party in advance, the whole under command of Major Stephenson, of the Madras Fusiliers. We proceeded through the "Terec Kotee," across the road in rear of the Clock Tower, and then took ground to our right. Immediately we had crossed the road, we became exposed to the enemy's fire, and made a rush across a large court-yard through a door-way to our right. After passing through a succession of narrow streets and holes in the walls, we arrived at the Cawnpore-road. We then came on one of the enemy's guns, which was firing grape down the Cawnpore-road. I took my party to one side of the embrasure, and on receiving the word of command, we rushed in, headed by Major Stephenson. The enemy abandoned their gun, and a Naick of the 13th Regiment, "Kalka Tewaree," spiked it. We then endeavoured to burst it; but owing to the absence of water and other materials failed.

While we were attempting to burst this gun, a party of men under Captain Fraser, of the Madras Fusiliers, went on to another battery of the enemy's which was further in advance.

Shortly after this, the party under my command went with Captain Galwey and some of his men to reinforce Captain Fraser. On arriving near his position, we found the enemy in great force on all sides of us, keeping up a very heavy fire. We then retreated, by order of Major Stephenson, on the main body. One of the Madras Fusilier Serjeants being badly wounded, Captain Galwey, Lieutenant Mecham, 27th Madras Native Infantry, Private Smith, Her Majesty's 32nd, and myself, with great difficulty, managed to get him back to the main body. This private was, I regret to say, killed in the retreat. Major Stephenson then ordered us to retreat, which was done by the same route by which we had advanced. During the retreat, we were exposed to a heavy fire from the houses. The conduct of Corporal Cooney and Private Smith, of the 32nd, who were both killed, was most noble.

I enclose a return on the killed and wounded of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment on this occasion.

I have, &c.,

ASHTON C. WARNER, Lieutenant,
Adjutant 7th Light Cavalry,
Commanding a party of H.M.'s 32nd Regiment.

No. 31.

Return of Men of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment Killed and Wounded in a Sortie made near the Cawnpore Battery, on the 27th of September, 1857.

3 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file wounded.—Total, 8.

E. W. D. LOWE, Captain,
Commanding H.M.'s 32nd Regiment.
ASHTON C. WARNER, Lieutenant,
7th Light Cavalry,
Commanding Party of H.M.'s 32nd Regiment.

No. 32.

MEMORANDUM regarding the Sortie of the 27th September.

Chuttur Munzil, Nov. 8th, 1857.

ON the 26th September I was warned by Brigadier Inglis to lead a party from the brigade mess, and, having taken the guns in its front, to circle leftwards, taking or destroying all the guns on the way, till we should reach our own position at the jail or Terec Kotee. The party, however, that was told off for this purpose on the 26th, was re-

quired to help in the heavy guns and rear guard from the Motee Mehal, and the sortie was therefore temporarily deferred.

2. Having next morning mentioned the proposed sortie to Lieutenant Anderson, Garrison Engineer, at the Fureed Buksh, he stated his opinion of the advisability of the sortie debouching from the jail and going in rear of the square house, and proceeding thence in a direction parallel to the road, by which plan we should start fair from our own ground, probably hit on the enemy's usual route, and take the guns in rear.

3. The sortie having been re-arranged for the afternoon of the 27th, Lieutenant Anderson proposed to guide it himself. The party was (as I learnt on reaching the first house attacked) commanded by Major Stephenson, of the Madras Fusiliers, and the party to explode the guns consisted of artillerymen under the command of Captain Evans. Two Sepoys of the 13th Native Infantry accompanied us, under my orders, with picks, to help in knocking down obstacles, should it be necessary.

4. Lieutenant Anderson led the party out by the Terec Kotee and jail, and rear of the square house to the building now forming the left of the Highlanders' position. The enemy being in possession of it, it was attacked; but the party never appeared to enter the rooms and clear them; it only remained in or rushed through the court-yards and passages, shooting or bayonetting such of the enemy as voluntarily came out.

5. The correct place for debouching from the house was on the same side, only further advanced, as that at which we had entered it, and, as I afterwards found, Lieutenant Anderson was waiting there to lead the men out, as soon as they should have taken possession of the house. But waiting for no guidance, they left the house at the point which they reached on rushing through it, and immediately found themselves on the road. Hearing a call for an engineer officer, I went forward, and found the party on the road in front of an embrasure, which was shortly afterwards charged, and the gun taken. Not forty men were present for the first ten minutes, and although Captain Evans and my two Sepoys were there, the rest of the explosion party were among the absentees. After waiting ten minutes, and Major Stephenson getting impatient, Captain Evans, hopeless of the arrival of the bursting party and material, spiked the gun. This was no sooner done than they arrived, and the subsequent attempt to blow up the gun was a failure, from the vent being filled up by the spike. During the attempt to burst the gun, an officer (Captain Galwey I believe) came to report the capture of two other guns, the spiking of one of them, and the necessity for reinforcement. Major Stephenson having advanced towards them, asked me where we were, and what was to be done. As to what was to be done, on enquiry from Captain Evans it appeared that the men had drunk all the water reserved to moisten the clay to tamp the guns, that in fact he could not burst them, and there were no spikes present with which to spike them. I therefore said that, wherever we might go, we could destroy no more guns, and that consequently to return to the entrenchment seemed to me advisable. As to where we were, I said, I thought we were at the battery on the left of the Cawnpore road, which opinion was also expressed by Mr. Cavanagh. Mr. Phillips, our real guide, could give no opinion at all. To make certain of the locality, I told Major Stephenson I would cross the road and reconnoitre, which I accordingly did, and found that my conjecture had been correct. On my returning, the party had commenced its

return to the entrenchments, which it effected by nearly the same route as that by which it had advanced.

The party which remained with Lieutenant Anderson, at the house first attacked, prevented the enemy still on it from doing us much injury on our return, otherwise our loss might have been most serious. The separation of the whole party into the two bodies, which was the previous cause of the failure in destroying the guns, is entirely attributable to an advance having been made from that house without the direction of the proper guide.

J. McLEOD INNES, Lieutenant,
Engineers.

NOTE.—This sortie was designed to attack the Garden Battery, and it appears from the experience gained in a subsequent attack (1st, 2nd and 3rd November) that the strength of the party was quite inadequate to accomplish the object required. The real cause of the failure in bursting the gun that was taken possession of, instead of spiking, appears to have been the delay in bringing up the bursting party.

Had the house alluded to by Lieutenant Innes been taken possession of, instead of being merely passed through, and measures taken to reconnoitre the ground in advance before the party proceeded, it is probable that the result would have been more satisfactory, and that at all events the captured guns would have been effectually destroyed; but without a much larger body of men, the complete conquest and destruction of the whole Garden Battery could not have been accomplished.

J. C. ANDERSON, Lieutenant,
Garrison Engineer.

No. 33.

Major C. Apthorp, Commanding the Reserve, to
Captain Anderson, Engineers.

SIR, Lucknow, October 20, 1857.

AGREEABLY to your request, I have the honor to forward a Report of the proceedings of the party, as per margin*, under my command, during the sortie of the 29th ultimo. We assembled in the third *Seikh square*, a little before daybreak, as a reserve to an attacking party, under command of Captain Hardinge, who, when he had taken the guns in front of the brigade mess, advanced to his right to take a gun situated in a strong position in the middle of a lane, to the left front of Mr. Gubbins's house. He placed his men in a flanking position, and came to me for a party to advance and take some houses to the right and left of the lane, from which there was a heavy fire. I advanced through the breach in the *Seikh square*, with Lieutenant Ouseley, 48th Regiment Native Infantry, Lieutenant the Honorable J. Fraser, and 35 men, and led them up the lane to the front of the enemy's stockade. I took up a position with four or five men, and fired on several of the enemy who were trying to escape. Lieutenant Ouseley, the Honorable J. Fraser, and several men got over the stockade, and the party under Captain Hardinge came forward, and the gun, a six-pounder, pointed towards him, was taken possession of. One of our men was killed as we reached the stockade, and one wounded a short time after. 14 or 15 of the enemy were killed, 9 of them in two huts to the right and left of the lane. I left this party of the reserve under command of the Honorable J. Fraser, and went back

to the remainder of the reserve, which I found had advanced from the *Seikh square*, under Captain Galwey, and we proceeded down the lane and took up forward positions in a house which Captain Forbes, 1st Light Cavalry, and his *Seikh Orderly*, had examined and reported empty. There was a strong party of the enemy to our left front, who kept up a heavy fire. I placed part of the men under Captain Galwey in front of the house; another party, under Captain Forbes, took possession of the upper story of the house; and I detached a third party to take possession of a barricade across the street, a little to our right front. Our loss here was one killed and one wounded. Five or six of the men from this position got into a large house still further in advance, and I went and examined the house, and found, after getting into the lower story, that the enemy had begun two mines, the shafts of which were sunk to a considerable depth. I reported this to Lieutenant Innes, the Executive Engineer, who on examination, decided on blowing them up. Being short of men, I ordered a party of ten, under Serjeant-Major Donovan, to come down our centre bastion and occupy the house where the mines were. He remained in charge till the mines were blown up. During the time I was thus occupied, Lieutenant Ouseley rendered great service by capturing a gun, which had checked the advance of the party to which he was attached, by being planted at the end of a very narrow lane, about 60 or 70 yards long. Lieutenant Ouseley, accompanied by Serjeant Higgins and four men of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, went through a number of houses and narrow passages to the right of the lane, and finding their further progress stopped by a very high and steep bastion, where they distinctly heard the voices of the enemy, they ascended it, led by the above-named officer, found it unoccupied, and rushed across it into a house, from which they fired down upon and killed two out of some 40 men assembled below them, and raising a cheer routed the enemy, and took possession of the gun, without losing a man, or giving the enemy the power of discharging the piece, to which drag-ropes were attached to enable the enemy to pull it round the nearest corner, should we attempt to charge it. A party of 8 or ten men, from Captain Galwey's position, under Lieutenant Cleveland, reinforced Lieutenant Ouseley, and after the gun had been removed, they retired, and the bastion was blown up. Afterwards two small guns were found in a lane close to this battery, and taken possession of by Lieutenants Ouseley and Aitken, 13th Regiment Native Infantry. The three were dismantled from their carriages and were sent into the garrison, and the carriages broken up and burnt. Our loss at this point was one killed and two wounded—one of the latter, Mr. Lucas, whose zeal and gallantry on every occasion during the siege every one has heard of. About 11 o'clock we returned into garrison, having examined and cleared the guns from the whole of the front of Mr. Gubbins's house. We had not time or men to examine the houses in front of our centre bastion, which I much regret, as there are constant reports from the men that mining is going on, but I have no good reason to suppose so, as I have invariably, when called, found the houses unoccupied, and heard no noises that would lead me to suppose that mining was going on.

I have, &c.,
C. APTHORP, Major,
Commanding the Reserve.

* 1 Major, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 100 men 1st Madras Fusiliers.

No. 34.

*Lieutenant J. C. Anderson, Garrison Engineer, to
Colonel R. Napier, Military Secretary, &c.*

Lucknow, October 19, 1857.

SORTIE on the 29th September, from the left square brigade mess, for the object of destroying the enemy's guns left in front of brigade mess, in front of Cawnpore battery, and on the left of the Cawnpore road.

THIS sortie proceeded simultaneously with two others— one from the Seikh Square to the right of the Brigade Mess, and another from the Redan towards the Iron Bridge, led by Captain McCabe, Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, with a few of the men of his regiment, who had, during the siege, been on duty on the posts opposite the position to be attacked. The whole strength of the sortieing party was 200 men, with a reserve of 150 men.

At daylight the party issued from an opening in the Brigade Mess wall, and formed up under cover of a wall which runs parallel to the other at the distance of a few paces. The advance was then made in file, the men having to scramble over the debris of a house which had been blown down on a former occasion, and a rush made direct on the enemy's gun, 18-pounder, which lay behind a breastwork, at a distance of 80 yards from the Brigade Mess. The gunners fired two rounds at us when we made our appearance, but before they could fire again, we had scaled their battery and driven them to flight. We then proceeded to force a building immediately to the left of the gun. The lower story was quickly occupied. Captain McCabe, the gallant leader of many former sorties, was mortally wounded in the operation, and some delay having in consequence occurred, a few of the enemy in the upper story had time to kill and wound several of our men before they were attacked and bayoneted. After the house had been taken possession of, a picquet of 25 men was left to hold it, while the main body of our men proceeded along a narrow lane, under command of Major Simmons, Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, to occupy two large buildings, about 60 and 80 yards, respectively, in advance of the first, with several other smaller buildings adjoining; the loss to the enemy in all being probably above 30 men. On our side we had the misfortune to lose Major Simmons, who was killed by a musket shot while leading his men into the most advanced building. We had now progressed to a position from which we had a view of the enemy's 18-pounder gun in front of the Cawnpore battery. It lay in a lane running towards the Cawnpore road, the end of which was barricaded and loopholed; and directly in line with it, on the opposite side of the road, the enemy occupied a house from which they kept up a hot musketry fire on our position.

I then sent for the reserve, and desired that an officer of rank might be sent to command the whole party. General Sir J. Outram having become acquainted with our progress, sent word that, unless further advance could be made without danger of considerable loss, the design of proceeding against the enemy's gun, now in our view, should be abandoned, and that the party should retire after destroying in succession the houses we had taken possession of. After consulting with Captain Evans (attached to the Artillery), who had meanwhile destroyed the enemy's gun, which we left at the first house, and also a 6-pounder gun in its neighbourhood, I returned a reply to the General that further advance could not be made without considerable loss, and I proceeded to demolish the three large houses we held, commencing with the one furthest in advance, and withdrawing

the party gradually to the rear. This operation, in which 13 barrels of powder were expended, destroyed the principal musketry cover of the enemy against our defences between the Brigade Mess and Cawnpore Battery, and the destruction of the guns in front of the latter, together with that effected by the sortieing parties acting in conjunction with us to the right, has relieved a considerable portion of our work from serious annoyance.

The party returned about 9½ A.M.

J. C. ANDERSON, Lieutenant,
Garrison Engineer.

No. 35.

*Lieutenant J. C. Anderson, Garrison Engineer,
to Captain Wilson, Deputy Adjutant-General,
Lucknow Garrison.*

SIR,

Post Office, October 28, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to forward for the Brigadier's information, and for transmission to Colonel Napier, reports of the three sorties which took place on the 29th ultimo.

These Reports were prepared by Colonel Napier's order, conveyed in a demi-official note.

I have, &c.,

J. C. ANDERSON, Lieutenant,
Garrison Engineer.

No. 36.

*Return of Casualties—Sortie from left Square,
Brigade Mess, on 29th September, 1857.*

Lucknow, October 19, 1857.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers—		
Major Simmons	1	0
Rank and File	0	6
Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment—		
Captain McCabe	0	1 Since dead.
Rank and File	1	2 Since dead.
Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry	0	0
Total	2	9

J. C. ANDERSON, Lieutenant,
Garrison Engineer.

No. 37.

*Return of the Number of Casualties which occurred
in the party of the 78th Highlanders, commanded
by Captain G. A. Lockhart, on the 29th ultimo,
against the Right Front Brigade Mess.*

Lucknow, October 21, 1857.

Captain G. A. Lockhart, wounded.
Private James Scott, killed.
Sergeant James Young, wounded.
Corporal Joseph Andrews, wounded.
Private Robert Kerr, wounded.
Private Francis Morris, wounded.
Private David Rewitt, wounded.
Private James Callaghan, wounded.

1 Officer, wounded.

1 Private, killed.

1 Sergeant, 1 corporal, and

4 privates, wounded.

G. A. LOCKHART, Captain,
Commanding 78th Highlanders.

No. 38.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the 1st Madras Fusiliers on the 29th September, 1857, during the Attack on the Enemy's Guns in front of the Brigade Mess, under Command of Captain Hardinge, 3rd Oude Irregular Cavalry.

Lucknow, October 21, 1857.

Killed.

5th Co. Sergeant Patrick Drury.
2nd Co. Private William Peard.
8th Co. Private James Sowden.

Wounded.

3rd Co. Private William Young, severely. Died same day.

7th Co. Private William McGill, severely.
7th Co. Private Robert Parker, severely. Died 4th October, 1857.

L. STEPHENSON, Major,
Commanding 1st Madras Fusiliers.

No. 39.

Lieutenant G. Hardinge, Commanding Irregular Cavalry, &c., to Colonel R. Napier, Chief of the Staff.

Sir, Lucknow, October 22, 1857.

AGREEABLY to your orders, I have the honour to report that the under-mentioned parties were made over to me to take the guns to the front and right of the Brigade Mess and Seikh square:—

Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, under Lieutenant Cooke	20 men
Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, under Captain Lockhart	140 "
1st Madras Fusiliers, under Captain Galwey	90 "
Total	250 men.

We fell in and filed out of the breach in the Seikh square at daybreak of the 29th September, 1857.

The advance consisted of Her Majesty's 32nd, main body Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, reserve of 1st Madras Fusiliers, the Engineers under Lieutenant Innes, Artillery under Lieutenant J. Alexander, Major Apthorp, (whose report I enclose,) Captain Forbes and Lieutenant Onseley, knowing the ground, accompanied the reserve.

We formed silently under cover of some broken ground. The first gun, a brass 12-pounder, was taken by Her Majesty's 32nd with a cheer. By keeping to the right of the embrasure, we avoided the discharge. Lieutenant Cooke and Private Keilly were first at the gun.

The 32nd occupied a house in rear of the gun, and enabled the Artillery to burst it unmolested.

The 78th Highlanders, led by Captain Lockhart, who was slightly wounded, then charged a gun to the right, the covering party of the first gun, and a considerable body of the enemy, rallied round this gun. Sergeant James Young, 78th Highlanders, the first man at the gun, bayoneted one of the enemy's gunners while re-loading, and was severely wounded by a sword-cut.

I ordered up a party of the 1st Fusiliers, under Lieutenant the Honourable J. Fraser, to take the enemy in rear, and a number of them were killed here and in the houses in the neighbourhood. Hand grenades used with good effect.

Proceeding further to the right, opposite Mr. Gubbins' house, our further progress was stopped by a small gun and some wall-pieces at the end of a narrow lane.

Lieutenant Onseley, 48th Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Aitken, 13th Native Infantry, took these pieces in flank after a difficult detour, by getting into a house above them, and with a cheer and volley routed the enemy. This manœuvre was most skilfully and gallantly executed. Sergeant Higgins, with 4 men of the Madras Fusiliers, and Private Browne, 32nd, are stated to have been the first men at the gun. Mr. Lucas, a volunteer, well known for his bravery, was mortally wounded here.

Major Apthorp and Captain Forbes, with the Fusiliers under Captain Galwey, occupied the houses commanding the pieces which were brought away. Two shafts of a mine were here discovered and blown up.

The batteries and barricades were completely burnt and destroyed. Working parties of the Seikh Cavalry, under Lieutenant Graham, and sepoy of the 13th Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Aitken, did good work.

I inclose Lieutenant Innes's report. Under cover of the houses blown up, the party fell back unmolested.

One heavy gun was burst, three smaller ones and some wall-pieces brought in.

Our loss was 4 killed and 11 wounded, including Mr. Lucas and Captain Lockhart.

I have, &c.

G. HARDINGE,
Lieutenant, Commanding Irregular Cavalry,
and Officiating Deputy Quarter-Master
General.

No. 40.

Memorandum of Demolitions effected by the Party under Captain Hardinge, on the 29th September, 1857.

Lucknow, October 21st, 1857.

THE party for demolition consisted of six miners of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, with a fatigue party of six men supplied from the troops under Captain Hardinge's guidance. It carried six barrels of powder, with the requisite supply of hose, port fire, and slow-match.

2. The house that covered the first gun taken, was the first selected for demolition. I accordingly laid in it a charge of two barrels. This done, Captain Hardinge pointed out the two next places which he proposed to destroy. They were houses in which the enemy were said to be, and to eject whom would have been attended with no benefit, but probably with a considerable loss of life. One house being in a dilapidated condition, I laid one barrel of powder against the middle of its outer-wall; the other was strong, and I therefore lodged two barrels against its wall in a similar position.

3. These charges being laid, it was decided to defer the explosions till the time should arrive for retiring, when they should be fired in a reverse order to that in which the charges were laid.

4. On the capture of the guns by the reserve, I lodged a barrel of powder at the Stockade where they had been, and fired it. The demolition was successful.

5. I had thus laid out all the six barrels, when Major Apthorp, in command of the reserve, reported the discovery of a house with mines in it, leading probably to the bastion and out-houses at Mr. Gubbins' compound. I mentioned the want of powder; but Lieutenant Graham arriving and reporting that more powder had been placed at my disposal, I requested to have four barrels sent me. On proceeding to examine the house and mines, I found that there were two shafts, but no galleries. No mines then had to be destroyed,

only the house, in which, therefore, I lodged and fired two barrels of powder, bringing down the side of the house facing the entrenchments.

6. The time for the party to retire having now arrived, I fired the mines mentioned in paragraph 2, in a reverse order to that in which the charges had been laid. As the explosion did not occur till the rear guard was on the entrenchment side of the buildings successively demolished, the inspection of the results could not be made on the site of the building destroyed; but as well as observation from a tolerably short distance could enable a decision to be arrived at, all the demolitions were successful.

J. McLEOD INNES,
Lieutenant, Engineers,
In charge of the Demolition Party.

No. 41.

*Report of a Sortie made on the 29th September, 1857,
towards the Iron Bridge.*

Lucknow, October 22nd, 1857.

ON the morning of the 29th ultimo, I was directed, by Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., to proceed as guiding officer with a column (strength as per margin)* under the command of Captain Shute, Her Majesty's 64th Regiment.

2. The principal object of the expedition was to destroy a 24-pounder gun, situated on a mound about 200 yards from Mr. Hill's shop, which had been doing immense injury in the garrison during the siege.

3. The party started from Innes' outpost about day-break, and took and spiked 2 mortars and 4 Zemindaree guns of small calibre, destroying the carriage of the latter. The guns were placed on the roads leading towards the iron bridge and past Mr. Hill's shop, and the column had to traverse a distance of 1,200 yards from the outpost before reaching the last gun. The party then returned about 300 yards, and quitted the road to reach the 24-pounder gun above-mentioned. It was taken possession of, and the houses near having been occupied, it was destroyed successfully.

I regret, however, to add that the column sustained considerable loss in consequence of an order with reference to occupying the houses in its rear leading to the iron bridge not having been carried out.

J. GRAYDON,
Lieutenant, 44th Regiment Native Infantry,
Guiding Officer to Captain Shute's Column.

No 42.

Casualty Return of a party of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment under Lieutenant Edmonstoune, on the 29th of September, 1857.

Lucknow, September 30th, 1857.

1 officer, Lieutenant Edmonstoune, wounded.
1 corporal, wounded (since dead.)
Total—1 officer wounded, 1 corporal wounded.

E. W. D. LOWE, Captain,
Commanding 32nd Regiment.

* Strength of Captain Shute's Column:—H. M.'s 32nd Regt., 1 officer and 12 men; H. M.'s 64th Regt., 2 officers and 21 men; H. M.'s 84th Regt., 3 officers and 110 men. Total, 6 officers and 143 men.

No. 43.

Return of the number of Casualties which took place in Her Majesty's 84th and 64th Regiments in the Sortie of the 29th September, 1857.

Lucknow, October 21st, 1857.

CAPTAIN SHUTE'S (against the Iron Bridge.)
Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, 8 killed, 8 wounded.
Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, 2 killed, 13 wounded.

F. A. WILLIS, Captain,
Commanding Her Majesty's 84th Regiment.

No. 44.

Lieutenant G. Hardinge, Commanding Irregular Cavalry, &c., to Colonel R. Napier, Chief of the Staff.

SIR, *Lucknow, November 5th, 1857.*

AGREEABLY to your order I have the honour to report that, on the 2nd ultimo, the under-mentioned party was put under my command for taking the guns to the right of the Cawnpore road:—

Her Majesty's 32nd, Lieutenant Cook, 68 men.

Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, 12 men.

Madras Fusiliers, 15 men.

Artillery, 7 men.

On coming up to the batteries, we found the enemy had deserted them, and withdrawn one or two guns. They had burst a very heavy gun on the Cawnpore road, and another, an iron 18-pounder, had the muzzle blown off. I had this destroyed after burning the batteries and blowing up a large mosque, in which four barrels of powder were placed.

I withdrew the party unmolested, the enemy only firing from some distant houses. One man of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment was wounded.

Lieutenant Graham and 20 Seikh Cavalry formed the working party.

I have, &c.,

G. HARDINGE, Lieutenant,
Commanding Irregular Cavalry, and Officiating
Deputy Quarter-Master General.

No. 45.

Lieutenant G. Hutchinson, Engineers, Director of Works, to Colonel R. Napier, Engineers, Military Secretary, &c. &c.

SIR, *Lucknow, November 21st, 1857.*

I HAVE the honour to forward a plan and memorandum, showing Captain Lockhart's post and work done by the Engineer Department at that post.

I have, &c.,

G. HUTCHINSON, Lieutenant, Engineers,
Director of Works.

No. 46.

Memorandum of Work executed at Captain Lockhart's post, from the first possession of it until the 21st of November, 1857.

BARRICADES were at once and primarily erected at all outlets and loopholes cut along all the walls.

Doorways of communications opened between the three main houses, which originally were distinct buildings, and such arrangements made as enabled us to command to the utmost the ruins on the right and left of position.

A cannon-proof barricade was erected across the Khas Bazaar, communicating with 84th post, and an embrasure opened through it for a gun: a second barricade was afterwards placed across the Cawnpore road.

The enemy commenced mining against us at H on the left of our position, about six days after our occupying the post. We sunk a shaft, preparatory to driving a gallery, to meet them; but before we could complete the shaft, the enemy exploded a very large charge of powder, some 10 feet short of our outer enclosure wall, which had the effect of shaking down the wall and filling up our shaft, by the masses of earth thrown into the air and descending into our shaft. I regret to say we lost one man in this shaft. By some fatality, though the men on duty and at the mine saw the enemy's train burning, and volumes of smoke issuing out of the houses, from which they knew the enemy were mining, they did not move from the spot, but merely sent to report to their officer. We were prepared for the explosion, and had the enclosure already barricaded off, so that the enemy gained nothing by the mine.

From this time up to within the last six days, we have been almost constantly at work day and night, countermining against them.

Our general success has been very good, having held our ground with an expenditure of but 200lbs. of powder, and resisted numerous attacks of the enemys' miners.

On two particular occasions our success was more than usual. A gallery, driven from our shaft C, intercepted a gallery of the enemy's, and our explosion completely cut off some 12 feet of it; so that the next morning, on breaking into the portion so cut off, we dug out, or rather dragged out, four dead bodies, the enemy's miners having been completely cut off in a tomb, as it were, for the gallery they were in was not broken down, but stopped up by our explosion.

In this case our operations commenced from shaft D.

We broke into their gallery some 12 feet from our wall about 12 o'clock at night, and Serjeant Day, our Superintending Miner, remained below, assisted by others, holding the entrance to their gallery until I arrived.

On entering the enemy's gallery, I took Corporal Thompson, of the 78th Highlanders, with me, and observing the apparently great length of the enemy's mine, proceeded cautiously to extinguish the lights, so as to keep ourselves in darkness as we advanced. At this time the enemy were in the mine at or near their shaft, which, contrary to their usual practice, they evidently wished to hold uninjured. They severally fill them in at once when we take their gallery.

I proceeded, extinguishing the lights, until I distinctly saw the enemy at the far end, and to advance further would be to advance in a blaze of light. I therefore lay down and waited, as our preparations above, carried on under Lieutenant Tulloch, were not yet ready. Whilst lying there, I saw a sepoy with musket at trail advance down the mine, and when within 40 feet of him, fired at him. My pistol missed fire, and before Corporal Thompson could hand me his pistol the sepoy had retreated. After remaining some time longer, I placed another man with Corporal Thompson, and went up to get an officer down, as I felt it required a very steady man down there to support us. While we were laying the charge, and making various arrangements, which utterly precluded our watching against an enemy's advance at the same time, Lieutenant Hay, of the 78th Highlanders, then commanding the picquet, kindly volunteered and took up my old post. Lieutenant Tulloch and

Serjeant Day quickly got the powder down, and all arrangements ready, when we then withdrew Lieutenant Hay behind the partial barricade we had formed; and whilst here, still watching with Corporal Thompson, he got two shots at another man who attempted to come down the mine, and apparently wounded him. The enemy made no more attempts to come down the mine, but went outside their building, and came over our heads, apparently with the intention of breaking through. After some quarter of an hour's walking over head, they, I conclude, could not find the direction of the mine, and retreated into the house.

Our charge of 50 lbs. which I had laid outside our barricade, and 82 feet up the enemy's gallery,* was soon tamped, and the charge fired by Lieutenant Tulloch. The charge being laid with nine feet of sand-bag tamping behind it, and none in front, the main force of the powder acted towards the enemy's shaft, but it took down forty feet backwards towards us, leaving us forty feet to use as a listening gallery. I deduce the enemy's mine to be 200 feet long and upwards, from the reconnoitring of Lieutenant Hay and myself before we commenced laying our charge, and from the position of the houses it came from. The gallery had numerous air-holes and was thoroughly ventilated.

I was much indebted to Lieutenant Hay and Corporal Thompson in this business, and also to Lieutenant Tulloch, who himself also fired the mine—a somewhat difficult task, as our bore being short, he had to retreat some sixty feet through the enemy's gallery and ours, and then of the shaft. Such is a brief account of our mining operations.

The total length of gallery work run is 500 feet, and five shafts, averaging 12 feet deep, with a drain of 5 feet each.

The 9-pounder gun I placed in a position in the house on the left of our position, as shown in plan, and it was useful in silencing the fire of a gun of the enemy's firing from a stockade up the lane.

In concluding this report, I would respectfully bring to your notice the valuable assistance rendered by Serjeant Day, of the 32nd, who was in charge of the mines, and until Lieutenant Tulloch was posted to the position, acted direct under my orders. His zeal and quiet steady management of the raw recruits under him has been most commendable.

I would also bring to your notice the unremitting zeal and attention to his work manifested by Lieutenant Tulloch, since he has been in charge of the post; and during the period of my acting here, Lieutenant Tulloch has almost entirely—unassisted by me—carried on our system of mines most successfully.

I have, &c.,

G. HUTCHINSON, Lieutenant Engineers,
Director of Works.

No. 47.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

No. 1626 of 1857.

WITH reference to Government General Order No. 1625, of this date, the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that every officer and soldier, European and Native, who formed part of the force under command of Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B.,

* 82 feet I fixed on as giving us the best amount of gallery, and no more than we could well defend.

shall be allowed a donation of six months' batta, as already authorized for the troops composing the late garrison of Lucknow.

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

No. 48.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, December 30th, 1857.

No. 1666 of 1857.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, in directing the publication of the subjoined despatch from Major-General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., dated the 30th September 1857, considers it due to that officer and to others who may have felt disappointment at the omission of it among the despatches which were published in the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* of the 23rd instant, to explain that, although earlier in date than those despatches, it has been received after them, and that its publication has not been delayed.

His Lordship in Council most fully appreciates the valour of the troops whom that distinguished officer, the late Sir Henry Havelock, aided and supported by Sir James Outram and by the lamented Brigadier-General Neill, led victoriously through the hosts of the insurgents and in the face of extraordinary difficulties, to the relief of the garrison of Lucknow; and he desires that every officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier will accept the assurance of the entire approbation of Government, as offered to each and all individually.

The Governor-General in Council observes with great satisfaction the supplemental order in which Sir J. Outram separately brings to notice the services rendered by the Ferozepore Regiment under their gallant leader, Captain Brasyer. The thanks of Government were given to this regiment in the general order, No. 1625, of the 22nd instant; and his Lordship in Council willingly reiterates his acknowledgments to Captain Brasyer and his officers and men.

A despatch from the Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Army, dated the 22nd of December 1857, is also now published. In it his Excellency the Commander-in-chief prominently brings to notice the good service performed by the officers of the Volunteer Cavalry, commanded by Captain Barrow, and the Governor-General in Council embraces with much satisfaction this opportunity of publicly recording his sense of the gallant conduct of Captain Barrow and his devoted band, officers and men, ever forward where hard work and danger were to be found.

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

No. 49.

Major-General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., to his Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., Commander-in-chief.

SIR, *Lucknow, Sept. 30th, 1857.*

GENERAL HAVELOCK having effected his junction with the garrison holding the Residency of Lucknow on the evening of the 25th instant, I, on the following day, resumed command of the troops, issuing the order A., of which I enclose a

copy for his Excellency's information. I had previously sent a note to the Commandant of the Garrison, warning him of our approach, and warning him not to be enticed into weakening his garrison by detaching to our support when he should hear us engaged in the city, lest the enemy should avail themselves of that opportunity to assault his position. This note I have since learnt he received—copy enclosed B.

Since we have obtained access to the exterior of the entrenchments, we find that they had completed six mines in the most artistic manner—one of them from a distance of 200 feet under our principal defensive works, which were ready for loading, and the firing of which must have placed the garrison entirely at their mercy. The delay of another day, therefore, might have sealed their fate.

To force our way through the city would have proved a very desperate operation, if indeed it could have been accomplished.

After passing the bridge, therefore, which is at the entrance, General Havelock took his force by detours to the right, where but little means comparatively of opposition had been prepared, until he approached the front of the "Kaiser Bagh" (King's Palace), from whence a heavy fire was opened upon us, and from that point (through a limited extent of about a quarter of a mile of street that intervened before reaching the Residency) the troops were much exposed to the fire of the enemy occupying the houses on both sides, as well as to some of the besieging guns which had been turned against us, besides being obstructed by ditches which had been cut across the street—all which obstacles were overcome by the usual gallantry and dash of British troops, but at a heavy cost. The Residency was joined in the evening; and the cheers of our rescued comrades overcame for the time our regrets for the many who had fallen in their cause.

General Havelock's reports will acquaint your Excellency with details; my own reports commencing from the following day, when, as the enemy had, during the night, continued to occupy his offensive position and to maintain his fire on the entrenchment, it became my first object to occupy or destroy his works; for, independent of the damage caused by his fire to the now crowded garrison, no communication could be held with the city. I, therefore, on the morning of the 26th, ordered the Captain Bazaar to be cleared, which has heretofore harboured the enemy in vexatious proximity to the garrison, and it was occupied by Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment under Brigadier Inglis, capturing five guns, with a loss of one officer (Captain Hughes, 57th Light Infantry) and two privates killed and seven privates wounded, thus removing all obstruction from the river side of our position.

On the 27th September the palaces, extending along on the line of the river, from the Residency to near the "Kaiser Bagh" ("Tere Kotee," "Chuttur Munzil," and "Fureed Buksh"), were occupied for the accommodation of our troops. On the same day, at noon, a party consisting of 160 men made a sortie on another of the enemy's positions, and destroyed 4 guns, at a loss of 8 killed and wounded. At day-light on the 28th, 3 columns, aggregating 700 men, attacked the enemy's works at three different points, destroyed 10 guns, and demolished by powder explosions the houses which afforded position to the enemy for musketry fire. This has effectually destroyed his attacks, excepting on one point, where he has still 3 guns, which it is difficult to get at; but it is not likely the enemy will attempt to maintain that isolated position, and as there has been no fir

from thence this morning, it is probable he may have abandoned it. This successful operation was attended by the serious loss of one officer and 15 men killed and missing, 1 officer and 31 men wounded, the officer killed being Major Simmons, Commanding Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, most deeply regretted by the whole Army.

Our present prospects have now to be considered. It was the urgent desire of the Government that the garrison should be relieved, and the women and children, amounting to upwards of 470 souls, withdrawn.

The army of the enemy has been beaten in the open field without difficulty. The resistance was more obstinate in the suburbs, and at a great sacrifice the troops forced their way to the garrison of Lucknow. The sick and wounded had been left with the baggage in a strong enclosure, called "Alum Bagh," five miles from the Lucknow entrenchment.

In considering the heavy loss at which we forced our way through the enemy, it was evident that there could be no possible hope of carrying off the sick, wounded, and women and children (amounting to not less than 1,500 souls, including those of both forces). Want of carriage alone rendered the transport through 5 miles of disputed suburb an impossibility.

There remained but two alternatives; one to reinforce the Lucknow Garrison with 300 men, and leaving every thing behind, to retire immediately with the remains of the Infantry upon the "Alum Bagh," thereby leaving the garrison in a worse state than we found it, by the addition to the numbers they had previously to feed, the great amount of our wounded, and the 300 soldiers, who would barely have sufficed to afford the additional protection that would have been required, without adding such strength as would have enabled them to make an active defence, to repel attacks by sorties, or to prevent the enemy occupying the whole of their old positions, while it would have been impossible for any smaller force than the remainder of our troops, diminished by those 300 men, to have any hope of making good their way back, and that not without very serious loss. I, therefore, adopt the second alternative as the only mode of offering reasonable hope of securing the safety of this force, by retaining sufficient strength to enforce supplies of provisions, should they not be open to us voluntarily, and to maintain ourselves, even on reduced rations, until reinforcements advance to our relief.

Now that Dehli has fallen and released our forces, two brigades might perhaps be spared for this service. But I am satisfied that even one brigade, with two batteries of artillery, could make good its way to the "Dilkoosha" (a position three miles from hence on the Cawnpore side of the canal), the route to which, the rains now being over, will be practicable for artillery by the direct road from "Alum Bagh."

With such a force established at "Dilkoosha," we could without difficulty open out our communication, and withdraw the whole, or such portion, of our forces as may be desired after re-establishing our authority at Lucknow.

Since my decision has been made, I have received a letter from the "Alum Bagh," in which it is stated that they are in great want of provisions, but upon returns of what they have, it is clear that they are not aware of their own resources, which were sufficient for some days. I have, therefore, ordered back the cavalry to join them in the night by a circuitous route, with conditional orders to withdraw to Cawnpore, or to maintain their position, as may be found most practicable. Their only difficulty is provisions, as

they are placed in a fortified enclosure, defended by two of our heavy guns, and two 9-pounders, besides other guns taken from the enemy, 250 European soldiers, and a number of convalescents fit to bear arms.

I have, &c.,

J. OUTRAM, Major-General.

1st October, P.S.—The Cavalry failed to make their way out last night; the enemy being found on the alert, and in such strength beyond our picquets, it was not deemed prudent to attempt to force a passage; consequently this despatch was brought back, and there will be no means of transmitting it at present.

J. O.

No. 50.

A.

Lucknow Residency,
September 26, 1857.

DIVISION ORDERS.

THE relief of the Lucknow Garrison having last night been accomplished by General Havelock and his brave troops, Major-General Sir J. Outram resumes his position as commander of the forces.

The Major-General heartily congratulates General Havelock and the troops whom that gallant and distinguished officer has so gloriously led to victory, on brilliant successes over the hosts that have opposed them since the army crossed the Ganges on the 19th instant. He sincerely believes that, in the history of warfare, British valor was never more conspicuously displayed than on the 21st instant at "Mungulwurra," on the 23rd at "Alum Bagh," and on the 25th, when his heroic comrades forced the city bridge and other formidable obstacles which interrupted their passage to the position held by the beleaguered garrison. The Major-General deeply laments the heavy cost at which the relief of our countrymen has been purchased, but the glorious devotion with which the gallant dead and equally gallant survivors staked their lives to rescue the Lucknow garrison will be deeply appreciated by our Queen and our country; and the safety of those whom we, under God's blessing, have been permitted to redeem from a dreadful fate, must be our consolation for the loss of so many of our noble comrades. The Major-General begs to return his most sincere and heartfelt thanks to the General and his gallant army for their glorious exertions, the only acknowledgment of their achievements which it is in his power to render. On General Havelock it will devolve, in his reports to the Commander-in-chief, to do justice to the army which has so devotedly carried out his orders. But, while fully aware that every arm was stimulated by the same brave spirit, the Major-General deems it right to bear his personal testimony to the admirable conduct of such of the troops as acted under his immediate observation. He would specially note the behaviour of the 90th Regiment, who led the advance of the left attack at "Mungulwurra;" that of the Volunteer Cavalry, who charged the artillery of the retiring enemy and captured two of their guns; that of the 84th and detachment of the 64th attached to it, who led the attack on the enemy's left at "Alum Bagh;" that of Captain Olpherts's battery, who so bravely followed up their retreat on that occasion, and Major Eyre's battery, in opposing the many that afterwards bore on their position; that of the 5th Fusiliers and Captain Maude's battery, who led the column on the 25th instant, under a most murderous fire; that of the

1st Fusiliers (Madras), who charged the bridge and battery at the entrance of the city, led by the gallant Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant Havelock; and finally, that of the 78th Highlanders, who led the advance on the Residency, headed by their brave commander, Colonel Stisted, accompanied by the gallant Lieutenant Hargood, Aide-de-Camp to General Havelock; Captain Grant, 1st Madras Fusiliers; Lieutenant Hudson, 64th Regiment; and Lieutenant Chamier, Aide-de-camp.

SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER.

The Major-General regrets to find that, in noticing the services of the troops which came under his personal attention, in division orders of 26th instant, he omitted to mention the Regiment of Ferozepore and its gallant leader, Captain Brasyer. The Major-General in that order merely referred to what he himself observed, but was well aware that this regiment was most prominently forward on every occasion. Though happening seldom to be in the same part of the field, he takes blame to himself for having inadvertently omitted to mention their advance with the 90th at "Mungulwurra," which did come under his personal observation. The time has not yet come for the Major-General to notice the conduct of the troop subsequently to his assuming command, during which period the Sikh Regiment has been incessantly occupied on the most important service; but they may rest assured that they, as well as all the corps who have like them highly distinguished themselves since, will be brought to prominent notice.

No. 51.

B.

Major-General Sir J. Outram, G.O.B., to Brigadier Inglis.

SIR, North-side of the River, Sept. 20th, 1857.

THE army crossed the river yesterday, and all the material being over, marches to-morrow, and, under the blessing of God, will now relieve you. The rebels, we hear, purpose making a desperate assault upon you as we approach the city, and will be on the watch in expectation of your weakening your garrison to make a diversion in our favour as we attack the city. I beg to warn you against being enticed too far from your works when you hear us engaged. Such diversion as you can make without in any way risking your position, should only be attempted.

J. OUTRAM.

No. 52.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded with General Havelock's Force since leaving Cawnpore the 29th September, 1857, in addition to the names already published in Government General Order No. 1625 of 1857.

HER MAJESTY'S 5TH FUSILIERS.

Killed.

Lieutenant E. F. Haig.

HER MAJESTY'S 90TH LIGHT INFANTRY.

Killed.

Lieutenant J. J. Nunn.

HER MAJESTY'S 5TH FUSILIERS.

Wounded.

Lieutenant J. W. D. Adair.
Lieutenant W. M. Carter (since dead).

HER MAJESTY'S 78TH HIGHLANDERS.

Wounded.

Captain R. Bogle.

HER MAJESTY'S 90TH LIGHT INFANTRY.

Wounded.

Brevet-Major J. Perrin.
Captain A. A. Beecher, 40th Native Infantry (since dead).
Lieutenant N. Grahame (since dead).

No. 53.

Nominal Roll of European Officers Killed and Wounded, from the 29th September to 21st October, in Field Force.

ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant Fraser, September 30th, slightly wounded.

1ST MADRAS FUSILIERS.

Major Stephenson, October 4th, slightly wounded.
Captain Fraser, October 5th, severely wounded.
Captain Galwey, October 5th, slightly wounded.
Lieutenant Groom, October 5th, mortally wounded (since dead).
Lieutenant Barclay, October 21st, slightly wounded.

5TH FUSILIERS.

Captain Scott, October 6th, slightly wounded.

78TH HIGHLANDERS.

Major Haliburton, October 4th, mortally wounded (since dead).
Doctor McMaster, October 15th, slightly wounded.

84TH FOOT.

Lieutenant Gibaut, October 6th, mortally wounded (since dead).

90TH FOOT.

Captain Denison, October 6th, severely wounded.
Lieutenant Bingham, October 6th, severely wounded.
Captain Phipps, October 6th, severely wounded.

REGIMENT OF FEROEZEPORE.

Lieutenant Cross, October 6th, severely wounded.

No. 54.

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

(No. 36, A 1.)

Military Department.

Head-Quarters, Camp before Cawnpore, December 17, 1857.

SIR,
I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, copy of a letter dated the 15th instant, No. 7, from Captain L. Barrow, commanding the Volunteer Cavalry with Major-General Sir J.

Outram's force, bringing prominently to notice the names of officers who have done good service in the corps under his command; and I am to request you will have the goodness to acquaint his Lordship in Council, that Sir James Outram has been requested to inform Captain Barrow, that the merits of these officers, and more especially of Captain Barrow himself as Commandant of the Volunteer Cavalry, are highly appreciated by his Excellency.

I have, &c.

H. W. NORMAN, Major,
Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 55.

From Captain Barrow, Commanding Volunteer Cavalry, to the Chief of the Staff, 1st or Major-General Sir J. Outram's (G.C.B.) Division.

(No. 7.)

SIR, *Camp Alum Bagh, December 15, 1857.*

AS most of the officers of the Volunteer Cavalry have been removed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, their services being otherwise required, and many others having left wounded, I trust I shall be excused for bringing prominently to notice the names of all these officers who have performed their duty well, and in an entirely new capacity.

2. The Officers as per margin marked* served since the Force left Allahabad on the 6th July under General Havelock, and those marked † joined at various periods of the Campaign. These officers have not only performed the duties of private soldiers and non-commissioned officers, but side by side with the privates of the different regiments composing the late Field Force. The arduous nature of these duties is so well known to the Major-General, that it only remains to bring to his notice the cheerful and exemplary manner in which the officers performed them.

3. My object in bringing forward the names at this time is, that those now with his Excellency may have their conduct as Volunteers under his notice in their nomination to other appointments, for, under a somewhat new and peculiar formation, they have readily adapted themselves to all circumstances, and behaved throughout as officers should do, anxious to prove themselves good soldiers.

- * Captain R. L. Thompson, 10th B. N. I.
- * Captain Sheehy, H. M.'s 81st Regt. (dead.)
- * Captain Hicks, 6th B. N. I.
- * Lieutenant R. Chalmers, 45th B. N. I.
- * Lieutenant Lynch, H. M.'s 70th Regt.
- * Lieutenant W. O. Swanston, 7th M. N. I.
- * Lieutenant Grant, 3rd M. Europeans (dead.)
- † Lieutenant Hearsey, 57th B. N. I.
- † Lieutenant Wild, 40th B. N. I.
- † Lieutenant Palliser, 63rd B. N. I.
- * Lieutenant W. Ramsay, 17th B. N. I.
- † Lieutenant Brown, 56th B. N. I. (dead.)
- † Lieutenant Birch, 1st B. L. C.
- * Cornet Fergusson, 8th B. L. C.
- † Cornet R. Goldsworthy, H. M.'s 17th Lancers.
- † Cornet W. Goldsworthy, H. M.'s 8th Hussars.
- * Ensign Brander, 37th B. N. I.
- * Ensign Pearson, 27th B. N. I.
- * Ensign Stewart, 17th B. N. I.
- * Ensign the Honourable H. H. Hare, 17th B. N. I.
- * Ensign Woodgate, 11th B. N. I.

Uncovenanted.

- † J. Erskine, Esq. (dead.)
- * W. Bews, Esq.
- * J. Anderson, Esq.

No. 22098.

E

No. 56.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUCNIL.

No. 1665 of 1857.

Fort William, December 30th, 1857.

THE Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, having received last evening a complete nominal roll of officers, members of the Uncovenanted Service, and women and children of the garrison of Lucknow, is pleased to direct the publication of that document for general information.

No. 57.

Nominal Roll of officers, Members of the Uncovenanted Service, and Women and Children of the Lucknow Garrison.

GENERAL STAFF.

Brigadier General Sir H. M. Lawrence, Chief Commissioner, killed; Lieutenant Hutchinson, A. D. C.; Captain Hayes, Military Secretary, killed; Captain Edgell, Officiating; Captain Wilson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, contused, recovered; Lieutenant Hardinge, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, twice wounded, recovered; Lieutenant James, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, wounded, doing well; Major Anderson, Chief Engineer, dead; Major Marriott, Pension Pay Master.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Brigadier Handscomb, Commanding Oude Brigade, killed; Brigadier Inglis, Commanding the Garrison; Lieutenant Birch, A. D. C., slightly wounded, recovered; Lieutenant Barwell, Town and Fort Adjutant, Officiating Major of Brigade; Captain Carnegie, Provost Marshal.

ARTILLERY.

Captain Simons, wounded, since dead; 1st Lieutenant Alexander, wounded, recovered, since killed; 1st Lieutenant Thomas (Madras); 2nd Lieutenant Lewin, killed; 2nd Lieutenant Bryce, wounded, since dead; 2nd Lieutenant Bonham, wounded 3 times, doing well; 2nd Lieutenant J. Alexander, slightly wounded, recovered; 2nd Lieutenant Macfarlane, wounded, doing well; 2nd Lieutenant Cunliffe, wounded, since dead.

ENGINEERS.

Captain Fulton, Garrison Engineer, killed; Lieutenant Anderson (Madras) Officiating; Lieutenant Innes.

7TH REGIMENT LIGHT CAVALRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Master; Captain Staples, killed; Captain Radcliffe, wounded, since dead; Captain Boileau, slightly wounded, recovered; Lieutenant Arthur, killed; Lieutenant Boulton, killed; Lieutenant Warner, Adjutant; Lieutenant Martin, killed; Lieutenant Farquhar, wounded, convalescent; Lieutenant Raleigh, killed; Surgeon Campbell; Veterinary Surgeon Hely, killed; Riding Master Eldridge, killed.

HER MAJESTY'S 32ND FOOT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Case, killed; Major Lowe, Commanding, twice wounded, doing well; Captain Steevens, killed; Captain Mansfield, dead; Captain Power, wounded, since dead; Captain Bassano, wounded, recovered; Captain McCabe, mortally wounded, since dead; Lieutenant

Lawrence; Lieutenant Edmonstone, twice wounded, doing well; Lieutenant Webb, killed; Lieutenant Foster, wounded, recovered; Lieutenant Clery; Lieutenant Browne; Lieutenant Brackenbury, killed; Lieutenant Harmer, wounded, doing well; Lieutenant Cook, slightly wounded, recovered; Ensign Charlton, wounded, doing well; Ensign Studdy, killed; Pay Master Giddings; Quarter Master Stribbling; Surgeon Scott, M.D.; Assistant Surgeon Boyd.

DETACHMENT HER MAJESTY'S 84TH FOOT.

Lieutenant O'Brien, wounded, recovered; Ensign Magrath.

13TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Major Bruere, killed; Captain Waterman, wounded, recovered; Captain Germon; Captain Francis, killed; Lieutenant Aitken, Quartermaster; Lieutenant Chambers, Adjutant, wounded, doing well; Lieutenant Cubitt, wounded, recovered; Lieutenant Thain; Lieutenant Loughnan; Ensign Green, dead; Surgeon Pitt.

41ST REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Major Apthorp; Captain Kemble, wounded, recovered; Captain Sanders; Lieutenant Rugles; Lieutenant Graves, dead; Lieutenant Darrah; Lieutenant Inglis, wounded, recovered; Lieutenant Keir; Ensign McGregor, dead; Ensign Hewett, slightly wounded, recovered; Surgeon Macdonald, dead.

48TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer; Major Bird; Captain Burmester, killed; Captain Green; Lieutenant Huxham, twice wounded, doing well; Lieutenant Smith, Adjutant, wounded (accidentally), doing well; Lieutenant Ouseley, Quartermaster; Lieutenant Fletcher, wounded, doing well; Lieutenant Dashwood, wounded, since dead; Lieutenant Hay, wounded slightly, recovered; Ensign Farquharson, killed; Ensign O'Dowda, slightly wounded, recovered; Ensign Ward; Surgeon Wells, wounded slightly, recovered.

71ST REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Colonel Halford, dead; Captain Strangways, slightly wounded, recovered; Captain Dinning; Captain Maclean, killed; Lieutenant Langmore, Adjutant; Lieutenant Sewell; Lieutenant Grant, killed; Ensign Worsley; Ensign C. W. Campbell, wounded, doing well; Ensign W. Campbell; Surgeon Brydon, wounded, recovered.

OFFICERS NOT BELONGING TO THE OUDE BRIGADE.

Major Banks, Provisional Chief Commissioner, killed; Captain Stuart, 3rd Native Infantry; Lieutenant Fullerton, 44th Native Infantry, dead; Lieutenant Lester, 32nd Native Infantry, killed; Lieutenant Tulloch, 58th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Birch, 59th Native Infantry, killed; Ensign Inglis, 63rd Native Infantry, doing duty 13th Native Infantry; Captain Weston, 65th Native Infantry, Oude Frontier Police; Ensign Dashwood, 18th Native Infantry, mortally wounded, since dead.

OUDE IRREGULAR FORCE.

Brigadier Gray, commanding; Captain Barlow, Major of Brigade, wounded, since dead; Captain Forbes, 1st Oude Cavalry, slightly wounded, recovered; Lieutenant Bax, 2nd in command, killed; Lieutenant Graham, Officiating Adjutant, dead; Assistant-Surgeon Greenhow; Major Gall, 2nd Oude Cavalry, killed; Lieutenant Shepherd, 2nd in Command, killed; Lieutenant Barbor, Adjutant, killed; Gentleman Volunteer Fayerer, killed; Assistant-Surgeon Partridge; Lieutenant

Graham, Adjutant, 3rd Oude Cavalry, slightly wounded twice, recovered; Lieutenant Clarke, 1st Oude Infantry; Captain Hughes, 4th Oude Infantry, wounded, since dead; Lieutenant Soppitt, 4th Oude Infantry; Assistant-Surgeon Haddow; Captain Hawes, 5th Oude Infantry, wounded, recovered; Lieutenant Grant, 2nd in command, wounded, since dead; Apothecary Thompson; Lieutenant Graydon, 7th Oude Infantry, very dangerously wounded, since dead; Lieutenant Watson, 2nd in command; Lieutenant Meham, Adjutant; Lieutenant Vanrenen, 9th Oude Infantry; Assistant-Surgeon Darby, M.D., 10th Oude Infantry; Captain Hearsey, unattached; Captain Orr, unattached.

ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS OF LUCKNOW.

The Reverend H. P. Harris; the Reverend H. S. Polehampton, wounded, since dead.

CIVIL SURGEONS.

Surgeon Ogilvie, Superintendent of Jails; Assistant-Surgeon Fayerer, Residency Surgeon.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Gubbins, Financial Commissioner; Mr. Ommanney, Judicial Commissioner, killed; Mr. Couper, Secretary, Chief Commissioner; Mr. Martin, Deputy-Commissioner, Lucknow; Mr. Benson, Deputy-Commissioner, Durriabad; Mr. Capper, Deputy-Commissioner Mullaon; Mr. Lawrence, Officiating Deputy-Commissioner, Gondah, wounded, recovered; Mr. Thornhill, Assistant-Commissioner, Lucknow, slightly wounded, recovered — dangerously wounded, since dead; Mr. Boulderson, Assistant-Commissioner, Lucknow, slightly wounded, recovered.

LADIES AND CHILDREN IN GARRISON.

Mrs. Hayes and child; Mrs. Edgell and child; Mrs. Marriott; Mrs. Inglis and 3 children; Mrs. Barwell and child; Mrs. Thomas and child (Mrs. Thomas dead); Mrs. Lewin and 2 children; Mrs. Staples; Mrs. Radcliffe and 3 children (1 child dead); Mrs. Boileau and 3 children; Mrs. Case and sister; Mrs. Steevens; Mrs. Giddings; Mrs. Bruere and 4 children; Mrs. Germon; Mrs. Aitken; Mrs. Pitt and child; Mrs. Apthorp and child (child dead); Mrs. Darrah and 2 children; Miss Palmer, killed; Mrs. Bird and 2 children (1 child dead); Mrs. Green, dead; Mrs. Huxham and 2 children (1 child dead); Mrs. Ouseley and 3 children (2 children dead); Mrs. Dashwood and 3 children (1 child dead); Mrs. Wells and child; Mrs. Halford; Miss Halford; Mrs. Strangways and 4 children (1 child dead); Mrs. Brydon and 2 children, Mrs. Stuart and child; Mrs. Banks and child; Mrs. Birch; Mrs. Orr and child; Mrs. Hearsey; Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Forbes and 3 children (2 children dead); Mrs. Graham and 2 children (1 child dead); Mrs. Gall; Mrs. Barbor; Mrs. Clarke; Mrs. Soppitt; Mrs. Grant and child (both dead); Mrs. Watson and child; Mrs. Harris; Mrs. Polehampton; Mrs. Ogilvie; Mrs. Fayerer and child; Mrs. Gubbins; Miss Nepean; Mrs. Ommanney; Miss Ommanney; Miss Ommanney; Mrs. Couper and 3 children; Mrs. Martin and 2 children (2 children dead); Mrs. Benson and child (child dead); Mrs. Thornhill and child (child dead); Mrs. Schilling; Mrs. Hale and child (both dead); Mrs. Fullerton and child (child dead); Mrs. Dorin, killed; Mrs. Kendall and child (child dead); Mrs. Bartrum and child (child dead); Mrs. Clarke and child (both dead); Mrs. Anderson and child (both dead); Mrs. Anderson (Dr.); Mrs. Boileau and 4 children (1 child dead); Miss E. E. Birch.

EUROPEAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN GARRISON.

Mrs. Evans, dead; Mrs. Brett and child (child dead); Mrs. Bell and child; Mrs. Cane and 3 children; Mrs. Court and 2 children; Mrs. Connell and child; Mrs. Grant; Mrs. Abbott and child (child dead); Mrs. Hembro and 3 children; Mrs. Purcell and child; Mrs. Longton and child; Mrs. Morgan; Mrs. Sexton; Mrs. Ramsay; Mrs. Watson and child; Mrs. Ryder; Mrs. Wells and child; Mrs. Woods and 3 children (1 child dead); Mrs. Morton and child (child dead); Mrs. Baxter and 3 children; Mrs. Fitzgerald and child; Mrs. Fitzgerald and 3 children (1 child dead); Mrs. Martin; Mrs. Kinsley and 4 children; Mrs. Rae; Mrs. Gabriell and 3 children; Mrs. Pew, senior; Mrs. Pew, junior, and 4 children (2 children dead); Mrs. Ireland and child; Mrs. Swarris and 3 children; Mrs. Gamboa; Mrs. Blyth and child (child dead); Mrs. Jones; Mrs. Luxted; Miss Luxted; Mrs. Catania; Mrs. Forbes; Mrs. Blaney; Mrs. Hyde and 2 children; Mrs. Sequera, senior; Mrs. Sequera, junior, killed; Mrs. Chrestien; Miss Sequera; Mrs. Vaughan and 2 children; Mrs. Beale; Mrs. Hardingham; Mrs. Sinclair; Miss Hampton; Mrs. Elliott; Mrs. Sangster and 2 children; Mrs. Barnett and child; Miss Sangster; Mrs. Browne; Mrs. Hamilton and 3 children (2 children dead); Mrs. Vêlozo; Miss Vêlozo; Mrs. Horn and 3 children; Mrs. Parry and 4 children; Mrs. Ereth; Mrs. Bates; Mrs. Scott and child (child dead); Mrs. Need and 3 children; Mrs. Higgins, dead; Mrs. Williams and child (child dead); Mrs. Wilkinson, dead; Mrs. Allnutt and child (child dead); Mrs. Reilly and child (child dead); Mrs. Collins and child, both dead; Mrs. Macgrenan; Mrs. Garland and child; Miss Clarke; Mrs. J. Phillips; Mrs. W. Phillips and child; Mrs. Leslie; Mrs. Lincoln and child; Mrs. Chick and 2 children (1 child dead); Mrs. Clancey and 2 children; Mrs. Joyce and child; Mrs. Best and child (child dead); Mrs. Pidgeon; Mrs. Todd and child; Mrs. Blunt; Mrs. Garrett and 2 children; Mrs. Pedron; Miss Marshall; Miss Savaille; Miss Campagnac; Mrs. Dudman and 3 children (2 children dead); Mrs. Ward and child; Mrs. Dudman 2nd; Mrs. Rennick; Mrs. Derozario; Mrs. Dacosta; Mrs. Archer and 2 children; Mrs. Hilton and 2 children; Mrs. Dera Vara and 2 children; Mrs. Peuder and 4 children; Mrs. McDonnough and 2 children; Mrs. Oliver and 2 children; Mrs. Brown; Mrs. Rontleff and child; Mrs. Curwan and child; Mrs. Lynch and child; Mrs. Morton and 2 children (both children dead); Mrs. Smith and 3 children; Mrs. Brandoff; Mrs. Curtain and 3 children; Mrs. Kennedy; Mrs. Balley and 2 children; Mrs. Peter; Miss Kennedy; Mrs. Burnett and child; Mrs. Cook and 4 children (1 child dead); Mrs. Bryson and 4 children (1 child dead); Mrs. Marshall; Mrs. Rutledge and 2 children; Mrs. Lawrence and 2 children (1 child dead); Mrs. Samson; Mrs. Horan and 3 children; Mrs. Kavanagh and 4 children (1 child dead); Mrs. F. Marshall and 2 children; Mrs. Sago; Mrs. Virtue; Miss Virtue; Miss Browne; Mrs. F. Williams and 2 children; Mrs. Gordon and 2 children; Mrs. Hoff; Mrs. Wittenbaker and 8 children; Mrs. Donnithorne and 2 children (1 child dead); Mrs. Pearce and 2 children; Mrs. Mendes, dead; Miss Gardner; Miss Roberts; Mrs. Dubois, senior; Mrs. Dubois, junior; Mrs. Campagnac, senior; Mrs. Campagnac, junior, and 4 children; Miss Campagnac 1st; Miss Campagnac 2nd; Mrs. Mahar and 2 children; Mrs. Twitchem; Mrs. Marley and 1 child; Miss Hampton; Mrs. Longden; Miss Rodgers; Mrs. Duffy and child; Mrs. Griffiths and 3 children;

Mrs. Keogh and 5 children (3 children dead); Mrs. Molloy and 5 children; Mrs. Hernon and 4 children; Mrs. Manton; Mrs. Miller and 4 children; Mrs. Bickers and 3 children; Mrs. Barrett and 3 children (1 child dead); Mrs. Casey and 5 children (1 child dead); Mrs. Alone; Miss Alone; Miss Arno; Miss Robinson; Miss Bowhear; Mrs. Johannes and child; Mrs. Queiros and child; Mrs. Dias; Mrs. Pelling; Mrs. Nazareth and 2 children (Mrs. Nazareth, dead); Mrs. Nugent, senior; Mrs. Nugent, junior, and 3 children; Mrs. Joseph and 3 children; Mrs. Hamilton; Mrs. Blenman; Mrs. Bates and child; Mrs. Barfoot.

MEMBERS OF THE UNGOVENANTED SERVICE.

Messrs. J. F. Macgrenan, R. Garland, W. E. Fitzgerald, R. M. Collins, F. Leach, F. Williams, F. Kight, J. Gordon, E. Hoff, R. Dorrett, Anthony Wharton, Wittenbaker, Wittenbaker, junior (killed), S. Williams, Donnithorne, Vêlozo, Pearce, Mendes (killed), Philips, French, Leslie, Lincoln, Chick, W. Philips, Clancey (killed), Joyce, Best, Pidgeon (killed), Ewart, Todd, R. Joyce, Thriepland, Blunt, Forrester (wounded), Potter, Kavanagh, Marshall, Forder, May, Martin, Morgan (wounded), McRae (wounded), Bryson (killed), J. Brown (killed), C. Brown (killed), O. Brown (dead), W. Marshall (killed), E. Sequera (killed), Blaney (wounded, recovered), Rutledge (wounded, recovered), Duhan, Hutton, Owen, Morgan, Lawrence, Sarle, Sequera, Parry, Allnutt, B. Alone, A. Alone (wounded), A. Bates, Blenman (wounded), Bailey (wounded, recovered), Bickers (wounded), Ereth (killed), T. Catania, C. Catania, Hardingham, Rees, J. Sinclair (wounded), McAuliffe (killed), Sinclair (pensioner), Rae, Gabriel, Samuells, Pew, senior, A. Pew, junior, G. Ireland, W. Ireland, Swaries (wounded, recovered), Fernandes, Blythe, Jones, Luxted (pensioner), Hyde (wounded slightly, recovered), Howard, Forbes, Blaney, Deprat (killed), W. Hamilton, Sequera, Sequera, junior (wounded, recovered), Chrestien, Schmidth (wounded, since dead), Collins, Vaughan (wounded, recovered), Elliott, Sangster, Beale (killed), Queiros, Queiros junior, Queiros 3rd, Johannes, Nazareth, Dias, Signor Barsotelli, Jeffrey, W. Brown, Mitchell, Johnson, Symes, Wells (killed), Dubois, Campagnac, C. Campagnac, E. Dudman, Owen, Hill, Crabb (killed), Need (killed), Ward, Barry, Casey (dead), Barrett (dead), Wiltshire (dead), Macmanus (killed), Cameron (dead), Gerald Cameron (merchant), H. H. Birch, (son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Birch.)

Martiniere School.

Mr. Schilling, Principal; Mr. Crank, Assistant; Messrs. Archer, Dodd, Wall, Hilton, Dera Vara, De Verrine, and boys.

A. BARWELL, Lieutenant, Town and Fort Adjutant and Officiating Major of Brigade.

No. 58.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

No. 1667 of 1857.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has received the accompanying despatch from his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, and hastens to give publicity to it.

It supplies an omission in a previous despatch from his Excellency, which was printed in the Gazette Extraordinary of the 24th instant.

Major-General Windham's reputation as a leader of conspicuous bravery and coolness, and the reputation of the gallant force which he commanded, will have lost nothing from an accidental omission such as General Sir Colin Campbell has occasion to regret.

But the Governor-General in Council will not fail to bring to the notice of the Government in England the opinion formed by his Excellency of the difficulties against which Major-General Windham, with the officers and men under his orders, had to contend.

No. 59.

The Commander-in-chief to the Governor-General.

*Head Quarters, Camp near Cawnpore,
December 20, 1857.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to bring to your Lordship's notice an omission, which I have to regret, in my despatch of the 2nd December, and I beg to be allowed now to repair it.

I desire to make my acknowledgment of the great difficulties in which Major-General Windham, C.B., was placed during the operations he describes in his despatch, and to recommend him and the officers whom he notices as having rendered him assistance, to your Lordship's protection and good offices.

I may mention, in conclusion, that Major-General Windham is ignorant of the contents of my despatch of 2nd December, and that I am prompted to take this step solely as a matter of justice to the Major-General and the other officers concerned.

I have, &c.,

C. CAMPBELL, General,
Commander-in-chief.

No. 60.

NOTIFICATION.—No. 29.

*Fort William, Home Department,
January 6, 1858.*

WITHIN the next few days, the river steamer Madras, conveying the first of the ladies and children, and of the sick and wounded officers of the Lucknow garrison, will reach Calcutta.

No one will wish to obtrude upon those who are under bereavement or sickness any show of ceremony which shall impose fatigue or pain. The best welcome which can be tendered upon such an occasion is one which shall break in as little as possible upon privacy and rest.

But the rescue of these sufferers is a victory beyond all price; and in testimony of the public joy with which it is hailed, and of the admiration with which their heroic endurance and courage have been viewed, the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council directs that, upon the approach of the Madras to Prinsep's Ghaut, a royal salute shall be fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

The Governor-General in Council further directs that all ships of war in the river shall be dressed in honour of the day.

Officers will be appointed to conduct the passengers on shore, and the state barges of the Governor-General will be in attendance.

As soon as the telegraph shall announce that the Madras has passed Aitchepore, two signal guns will be fired from the fort.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

CECIL BEADON, Secretary to the
Government of India.

No. 61.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, January 5, 1858.

No. 16 of 1858.

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the following report of a successful attack made by a portion of the troops under the Command of Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., on a body of the enemy in the neighbourhood of his camp, on the 22nd December last. His lordship in Council concurs in the commendation given by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to Sir James Outram and the officers and men under his command on the occasion.

No. 62.

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

*Head Quarters, Camp, Poora,
December, 1857.*

SIR,

No. 41 A.

I HAVE the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to enclose, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, copy of a Despatch of the 23rd instant, from Major-General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., reporting the circumstances of a successful attack made upon a portion of the enemy in the neighbourhood of his camp by a detachment of the troops under the Major-General's command, in which four guns were captured; and I am to state that his Excellency considers the whole affair to have been extremely well conducted, and to reflect much credit on the troops engaged.

I have, &c.,

H. W. NORMAN, Major,
Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 63.

*Major-General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., Com-
manding Troops in Oude, to the Deputy Adju-
tant-General of the Army.*

*Camp before Lucknow,
December 23, 1857.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that I had yesterday an affair with the enemy, at a village called Guilee, three miles from hence, situated a little to the right of the road to Dil Khoosha.

I had been informed two days previously, by my spies, that the enemy contemplated surrounding my position, in order to cut off supplies, stop all foraging expeditions, and to intercept my communication with Bunnee. With this object they despatched a force to Guilee, which took up a position between that village and Budroop, which places are about a mile distant from each other.

On the evening of the 21st instant, I learnt that the rebels had been reinforced, and that their strength amounted to about 4,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and 8 field guns.*

Having ascertained that a space of about half a mile intervened between their position and the gardens skirting the canal and the Dil Khoosha, I

* Since ascertained to have been only 4, all of which were captured.

moved out at 5 A.M., in the hope of surprising them at daybreak, and intercepting their retreat to the city, with a force detailed in the accompanying Divisional Order, which I have this day issued, and to which I beg to refer his Excellency for all details, and for the terms in which I express my appreciation of the conduct of the troops on the occasion.

The main body of the enemy being on the march considerably in advance, retreated to the city by a detour to the left out of our reach, and concealed by intervening tops of trees, on hearing the attack on their rear; but the loss of 4 Horse Artillery guns, much ammunition, besides elephants and baggage, and some 50 or 60 men slain, will, I think, deter the enemy from again venturing beyond their defensive works, or at any rate from attempting for some time to come, to carry out their plan of surrounding this camp within a too limited circumference; and I have great hopes that the success of this expedition will be productive of good effect in restoring confidence to the neighbouring inhabitants.

No. 64.

Division Orders issued by Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B.

Camp, Alum Bagh, December 23, 1857.

1. MAJOR-GENERAL Sir James Outram has much pleasure in recording, in Division Orders, his satisfaction with the conduct of the officers and men* under the command of Brigadier Stisted, engaged yesterday in the skirmish at Guilee, in which four guns and twelve waggons filled with ammunition, were captured.

2. The Right Column, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Purnell, Her Majesty's 90th Regiment, consisting of detachments of the 78th and 90th Regiments, and of the Ferozepore Regiment of Seikhs, excited his admiration by the gallant way in which, with a cheer, they dashed at a strong position held by the enemy, and from which they were met by a heavy fire. Regardless of the overwhelming numbers, and six guns reported to be posted there, the suddenness of the attack, and the spirited way in which it was executed, resulted in the immediate flight of the enemy, with hardly a casualty on our side.

3. Colonel Guy, in command of the Left Column, consisting of 400 men of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, under the guidance of Lieutenant Moorson, Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General, was equally successful in his simultaneous attack on the adjacent village of Guilee, in which and the adjoining tope two guns were captured.

4. The enemy were now rapidly followed up across the plain by the Volunteer Cavalry, under Captain Barrow, until they found refuge in a village, from which they opened a fire of grape and musketry. They were, however, speedily dislodged, by the assistance of two of Captain

* Two 9-pounder guns, Royal Artillery, Captain Maude; four 9-pounder guns, 2nd Company 3rd Battalion Bengal Artillery, Captain Olpherts; 112 Military Train, Major Robertson; 50 Volunteer Cavalry, Captain Barrow; 36 Irregular Cavalry, Lieutenant Hay and Lieutenant Graham; 400 Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, Colonel Guy; 103 Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, Captain Brookes; 156 Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, Captain Lockhart; 108 Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, Captain O'Brien; 270 Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry, Captain Guise; 150 Regiment of Ferozepore, Captain Brasyer; 40 Madras Sappers, Lieutenant Ogilvie.

TOTAL.—Six 9-pounder guns, under Captain Olpherts; 190 Cavalry, under Major Robertson; 1227 Infantry, under Brigadier Stisted; Right Column, under Lieutenant-Colonel Purnell, Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry; Left Column, under Colonel Guy, 5th Fusiliers; Reserve, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders.

Olpherts' guns, under the command of Lieutenant Smithett, and, changing their line of retreat, they endeavoured to reach the city by the way of the Dil Khoosha.

5. The Military Train, under Major Robertson, having been, however, despatched to make a flank movement, followed them up so rapidly that they dispersed their cavalry, and drove their guns into a ravine, where they were captured, the leading horses, of which the traces were cut, only escaping.

6. The Major-General was particularly pleased with the very cool and soldier-like behaviour of the Military Train. Far ahead of the infantry and unable to remove the guns which were captured, they were menaced in their front by a large body of fresh troops from the city, and attacked on their right flank by the main body of the enemy, consisting of about 2,000 infantry, who had commenced their march previous to our attack, and who, on hearing their rear assailed also, changed their route to one in the direction of the city, and seeing their guns in possession of so small a force as that under Major Robertson, made demonstrations of an attempt to regain them; but by the bold front shown by the Military Train, and the gallant advance of their skirmishers, were held at bay, until the arrival of a party of the 5th Fusiliers, and two 9-pounder guns, under Captain Olpherts, completely secured their capture, and enabled a working party of the Madras Sappers, under the command of Lieutenant Ogilvie, to extricate them from the ravine into which they had been driven. Captain Hutchinson, Chief Engineer, on this, as on several other occasions during the day, afforded much valuable assistance.

7. The Major-General has to thank Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hamilton, Commanding the Reserve, for the good position taken up by him, which, with the fire of the two guns under Lieutenant Simpson, which were most judiciously posted, were of great assistance in checking the advance of the enemy during the protracted operations of removing the captured guns.

8. Sir James Outram has also to express his acknowledgments to Brigadiers Hamilton and Eyre, who were left in charge of the camp, and with the small force at their disposal, checked the dispositions for an attack which the enemy was commencing with their skirmishers on the left flank, until the return of the force to camp caused them to abandon their intentions.

9. It will be the pleasing duty of the Major-General to make his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief acquainted with the successful result of yesterday's operations, and his approbation of the conduct of all those concerned in them.

SUPPLEMENT TO DIVISION ORDERS.

In publishing to the troops under his command the return of casualties which occurred in the skirmish at Guilee on the 22nd instant, as well as the return of ordnance captured by them, the Major-General is happy to have to record his approval of the conduct of Staff-Serjeant Roddy, who was in command of the two guns attached to Colonel Guy's column, and whom his commanding officer, Captain Olpherts, has mentioned for the able way in which he brought his guns into action, and the good service he rendered in covering the rapid advance of the column.

Major Robertson has also brought to his notice the great assistance he received on every occasion from Captain Lane, 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, and Lieutenant Rich, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, attached to the Military Train.

No. 65.

*Field Force under the command of Major-General
Sir James Outram, G.C.B.*

*Numerical Return of Killed and Wounded in the
action of Guilee, on the 22nd of December,
1857.*

*Camp, Alum Bagh,
December 23, 1857.*

Her Majesty's 2nd battalion Military Train—1 rank and file (Private Wilson Sloane, shot through the leg), wounded.

Volunteer Cavalry—1 rank and file (Private Patrick Walsh), killed; 2 rank and file (Peter Carr, dangerously, Patrick Hurley), wounded. Captain Barrow, Commanding Volunteer Cavalry, and Captain Thompson, had each a horse killed under him.

Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers—1 rank and file (Private James Baker) killed; 1 subaltern (Ensign Danvers, 70th N.I., Interpreter), 2 rank and file (James Bourke and David Brown), wounded.

Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry—1 rank and file (Private John Miles), killed.

Total—3 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 5 rank and file, wounded.

4 horses killed; 5 wounded.

J. OUTRAM, Major-General,
Commanding 1st Division.

No. 66.

*Return of Ordnance and Ordnance Carriages,
captured from the Insurgents, and made over to
the Magazine.*

Camp Alum Bagh, December 22, 1857.

Carriages :—

Ammunition, with limber light field (repairable)...	6
Gun, light field (repairable) ...	3
Gun, light field, late Government, (unserviceable)...	1
Limber, light field, spare (repairable) ...	3
Carts, artificers or store (serviceable) ...	1
Carts, artificers or store, late Government (repairable) ...	1
Draft equipment chains, locking field carriage (serviceable) ...	3
Draft equipment chains, drafts field carriage pole (serviceable) ...	4
Draft equipment yokes, pole or trace (repairable) ...	4
Ordnance guns, brass light field 9-pounder (one unserviceable) ...	3
Ordnance gun, brass light field 4-pounder, late Government ...	1

L. H. C. THOMAS, 1st Lieutenant,
Deputy Commissary of Ordnance,
General Outram's Division.

Published by THOMAS LAWRENCE BEHAN, Editor, Manager, and Publisher, of No. 7, Suffolk Place, Haymarket, at No. 45, St. Martin's Lane, both in the Parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, in the County of Middlesex.

Printed by THOMAS RICHARD HARRISON and THOMAS HARRISON, Printers, at their Office, No. 45, St. Martin's Lane, in the Parish and County aforesaid.

Wednesday, February 17, 1858.

Price One Shilling.