

Captain Forbes conducted the charge with the same gallantry and intelligence which distinguished him at Kooshab.

Although the ford was a bad one, Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull took his guns across it rapidly in support of the cavalry, and when, by the strength of the enemy's position, they were compelled to give up the pursuit, unlimbered in front of the village, and the enemy's guns, and opened an effective fire on their position; Captain Lightfoot with the 9-pounder battery arrived shortly afterwards.

The enemy answered with guns and rockets, killing, at my side, to my great regret, Captain Neville, of the Royal Engineers, acting as my Aide-de-Camp. Knowing what excellent service he had done as an engineer officer, before Sebastopol, I had brought him up by forced marches to assist in the reduction of the forts in this country; during the action he was most useful to me, exhibiting to the last, the courage and intelligence which had obtained for him so honourable a reputation.

Driven from their position by the fire of our guns, the enemy retreated across a wall and open space into the village and jungle. I directed Captain Lightfoot to correspond to this movement; he took ground to the left with his guns, and gave them, before they reached cover, an enfilading and destructive fire; the 5½-inch mortars threw shell into the small fort of the village and jungle to which the enemy had retired.

It was now getting dark, taking two companies of the 3rd Europeans which had just come up, I crossed the wet nullah, and bringing their right shoulders forward occupied the wall round the village, and surrounded it with the skirmishers and a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry. Lieutenant-Colonel Liddell afterwards occupied it and the little fort. But the enemy, except a few Valaitee skirmishers who were killed, had fled to Koray through the jungle, leaving baggage unpacked, and other signs of a precipitate retreat.

It was not at all sure that my camp, with the siege artillery and numerous stores, left with a small force at Rathghur under Brigadier Stewart, might not be attacked during my absence, as it had been before. I, therefore, halted in the village only for a short time, in order to rest the troops, who had been on duty for the last five days, and marched back the same night to Rathghur; they were marching or engaged fifteen hours.

The enemy's loss was severe, they themselves state it to be from four to five hundred, which is not surprising, as they were exposed to well-directed fire for a length of time. Amunt Sing, their ablest military leader, and a nephew of Fazil Mahomed Khan, were killed, and the Raja of Banpore was wounded.

The Valaitees and Puthans fought with their accustomed courage, several of them, even when dying, springing from the ground and inflicting mortal wounds with their broadswords.

The good results of the defeat of the rebels at Barodia exceeded my expectations; not only were my communications with the west and with Saugor completely opened, but the rebels flying from Barodia to Koray, left in their panic that place, although it is a fort in a strong position, and Krulassa, which is between thirty and forty miles to the north-west of Saugor. Nureewallee, their fortified camp, was also abandoned. All these places, and the country about them, had been in their hands for the last eight months. The rebels also left at Koray their guns which they had had at Barodia.

The troops behaved at Barodia with discipline and courage, keeping, in very bad ground, their formation, and obeying with eager alacrity any orders which brought them closer to the enemy. The 3rd Europeans, although very young, and now for the first time in the field, have qualified themselves for a career of honour, and Lieutenant-Colonel Liddell is sure to lead the way.

I am much obliged to Captain Wood, my Assistant-Adjutant-General, and my Staff for the assistance which they gave me on this occasion, as well as at Rathghur; and I ought to add that the officers of my Divisional Staff, whose duties are non-combatant, still in their zeal accompany me to the field. Captain Campbell, Baggage Master, who was hit, was very useful and intelligent in conveying my orders, and Lieutenant Lyster, my interpreter, of the 72nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, was wounded when engaging the nephew of Mahomed Fazil Khan, whom he killed.

I have the honor to enclose a list of the casualties at Barodia, as also a list of Sappers and Miners whom Major Boileau, Commanding Engineer, wishes to be mentioned for having inspected the ditch and the breach of the fort of Rathghur.

I have, &c.,

HUGH ROSE, Major-General,
Commanding Central India Field Force.

No. 3.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Head-Quarter Staff and Second Brigade Central India Field Force, during the action with the Rebels at Barodia, on the 31st January, 1858.

Staff.

Captain Neville, killed by a round shot.
Captain J. MacDonald, wounded, sword cut on outer part of right thigh.
Captain E. Campbell, wounded, contusion of right thigh by spent ball.
Lieutenant H. H. Lyster, wounded, deep sword cut on inner part of right forearm.

1st Troop Horse Artillery.

Lieutenant R. Pithman, wounded by a round shot in right shoulder.
Gunner J. Lee, wounded by a spent ball.

3rd European Regiment.

Sergeant J. O'Connors, wounded severely by gun-shot wound in chin.
Lance Corporal H. Currie, wounded severely by gun shot wound in neck.
Lance Corporal H. Hoben, wounded severely by gun-shot wound in left arm.
Private T. Wright, wounded severely by gun-shot wound in left thigh.
Private H. Wingfield, wounded, fracture of both legs (by gun-carriage wheel).

3rd Light Cavalry.

Cornet Daniels, wounded, slight in right arm.
Trooper Hummutt Sing, wounded, slight in right arm.
Trooper Francis Vass, wounded severely in both arms.
Trooper Kalkee Pursad, wounded slightly in the back.