



SUPPLEMENT  
TO  
**The London Gazette**

*Of FRIDAY the 16th of JULY.*

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SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1858.

*India Board, July 17, 1858.*

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

No. 1.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Allahabad, April 14, 1858.*

No. 73 of 1858.

IN publishing the following despatch, No. 143 A, dated 17th March, 1858, from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, submitting the official report of Brigadier-General T. H. Franks, C.B., regarding the operations of the late Jounpore Field Force, the Right Honorable the Governor-General desires to make known the high satisfaction he has derived from the perusal of its details, evidencing, as they do, no less the military skill of the commander than the gallantry and devotion of the European and Goorkha troops under his command.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
with the Governor-General.

No. 2.

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

*Head-Quarters, Camp, before Lucknow,  
March 17, 1858.*

SIR,

No. 143 A.

I HAVE the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to enclose in original a report, with enclosures, as per margin,\* dated the 9th

\* Forwards report from Brigadier-General Franks, of the operations of the field force late under his command. Casualty returns. Returns of captured ordnance. Two sketches.

instant, from Brigadier-General T. H. Franks, C.B., commanding the late Jounpore Field Force, of the operations of the force, subsequent to its departure from Singramow, which I am to beg you will be so good as to submit to the Right Honorable the Governor-General for favourable consideration.

I have, &c.,

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

No. 3.

*Brigadier-General T. H. Franks, C.B., to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters Camp.*

*Camp Dilkoosha, before Lucknow,  
March 9, 1858.*

SIR,

No. 148.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a detailed report of the operations of the field force under my command (strength noted marginally),\* from the date of its leaving Singramow, and crossing the Oude frontier on the 19th ultimo, till its junction with the army under his Excellency's command, on the evening of the 4th inst.

2. A report having gained credence in camp, and reached the enemy, that no forward movement would be made before the 20th February, the Nazim Mehundee Hussun had issued his orders for his force, hitherto divided at Waree and

\* 6th Company 13th battalion Royal Artillery, 108; 8th Company 2nd battalion Royal Artillery, 52; detachment A Company 3rd battalion Madras Artillery, 66; detachment 4th Company 5th battalion Bengal Artillery, 30; detachment Benares Horse, 38; Her Majesty's 10th Regiment, 730; Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, 717; Her Majesty's 97th Regiment, 661; Allied Goorkha Force, 6 battalions infantry and artillery attached, 3193; Native Artillery detail, 115; total, 5710;—with 2 18-pounder guns, 13 9-pounder guns, 2 42-5-inch mortars, 3 24-pounder howitzers, 2 12-pounder howitzers, 1 12 pounder rocket tube, and 1 6-pounder rocket tube.

Chanda, to be concentrated at the latter place, by the evening of the 19th February.

3. At 6 A.M., however, of that day, the force under my command marched from Singramow, in the following order:—The advance guard composed of the whole of our small party of cavalry, of 240 selected marksmen, of the three British regiments and four-horsed guns, under Lieutenant-Colonel Longden, 10th Regiment, was followed by the British brigade, under Brigadier Eveleigh, C.B., and by the six battalions of Goorkha Infantry, under Colonel Pulwan Singh, in column of route. The rear and baggage guards, consisting of five companies of the 10th, 20th, and 97th Regiments, and of three companies of Goorkhas, with two-horsed guns, under Major Radcliffe, 20th Regiment, closed the rear.

4. On reaching Koereepore, I learnt, through spies, that the enemy in possession of "Chanda," under the Chuckledar Bunda Hoosain, numbered 8,000 men; of whom 2,500 were sepoys of the 20th, 28th, 48th, and 71st Regiments Native Infantry, and that the Nazim Mehundee Hussun was still at Waree, eight miles distant in a southerly direction with 10,000 men and 11 guns. The junction of his forces was therefore still incomplete and I determined to attack him before it could be effected.

5. Halting the force out of fire, I reconnoitred the enemy's position.

"Chanda" is a large village, at the south-eastern angle of which are a considerable mud fort and a serai, both of great height, and loopholed for musketry. Round the village, fort, and serai, a breast-work had been thrown up, and a ditch excavated, and six pieces of artillery were placed in position in it and on its left. The principal strength of the position consisted in the close and high cultivation surrounding it on three sides, and rendering approach most difficult.

6. My reconnoissance being complete, at 11 A.M., I attacked in the following order:—The marksmen were extended in skirmishing order out of range of the enemy's artillery; then, advancing to 700 yards, they opened fire, which was immediately replied to by the guns opposed to us.

Having thus drawn the enemy's fire, and ascertained the position of his artillery, 8 of our light guns were brought up at a gallop, supported as quickly as possible by the two 18-pounders.

Meantime, the main body followed in contiguous quarter distance columns, at deploying distance; the British brigade in the centre, three regiments of Goorkhas on the right, and three on the left; the cavalry divided and covering the flanks; Captain Thring's four 9-pounder bullock guns accompanied the infantry in the centre. As they advanced into the plain, these columns deployed into line.

7. The skirmishers and light guns now gradually moved forward, the enemy retiring before them, the Goorkhas threatening the flanks, and the British brigade advancing in support in the centre.

In this manner the force soon drove the enemy before it, carried the position and captured 6 guns, following the rebels through and past the village.

When the exhausted skirmishers could no longer reach the enemy, two of Major Cotter's guns, and the cavalry,\* galloping to the front, acted with great effect; the cavalry charging and cutting up a number of the rebels, and the guns following them with a destructive fire, till the

dense thickets which bordered the plain forbade further pursuit.

8. The force was then halted on the right of the road three miles beyond "Chanda."

9. Suspecting the Nazim to be now on the move from Waree on the left, I detached the cavalry under Lieutenant C. N. Tucker, 8th Bengal Light Cavalry, and 2 guns of Captain Middleton's battery to watch that flank; while the troops, fatigued by great heat and rapid movement, gained time to rest and refresh themselves, and liquor and cooked provisions were issued to them. The captured artillery was also meanwhile collected.

10. When this had been accomplished, we took ground to the left across the road to the village of Amereepore, the better to cover the march of our baggage, and to meet the enemy, should he advance.

Later in the day, near sunset, when all hopes of his approach seemed at an end, and while the ground for encampment was being taken up, the enemy appeared on our left front.

11. The force immediately changed front, and attacked in the same order as in the morning.

12. The Nazim having suffered severely on his right, which was exposed in the open plain to our artillery and rifle fire, sought shelter in some thick mango groves to his left: thus endeavouring to work round my right, and bringing an 18-pounder into action at a distance. But this attempt was speedily checked by the three battalions of Goorkhas on that flank, who, under Colonel Pulwan Sing advanced, fired, and charged, driving the enemy before them.

13. The complete state of preparation in which the Nazim found us, when he had anticipated coming unexpectedly on our left rear, took him by surprise. The heavy fire with which he was received completed his discomfiture, and caused his almost immediate retreat in disorder towards Waree; his guns having never been closely engaged, with the exception of the 18-pounder before-mentioned. The lateness of the hour and his rapid flight alone saved his artillery from capture.

14. Thus terminated the action at an hour after dark: and the force bivouacked on the ground it occupied at the close of the day. I estimate the enemy's loss in these two actions to have been upwards of 800 killed and wounded.

15. On the 20th I remained halted; as the baggage, delayed by difficult ground, only arrived late on that day.

During this time the enemy remained at Waree; my flank movement and his defeat at Amereepore having thrown him off his direct line of retreat to Lucknow.

Report, however, tended to show that he contemplated making a wide circuit by our left, and occupying the strong jungle pass, position, and Fort of Budhayan nine miles in our front; which, if stoutly defended, would have considerably delayed my progress.

But as he was kept in a state of uncertainty as to whether I might not attack him in front at Waree, or in flank if he should march towards Budhayan, to which place I was nearer than he, he deferred this movement till mine should be more distinctly defined, keeping his troops constantly under arms watching mine.

16. At daybreak on the 21st, drawing up my force in order of battle as if to march on Waree, I allowed the whole of my baggage to file away past my right rear towards Lumbooh, —the village of Roostum Suhia, a friendly zemindar, who had shown that he was well affected towards the government by the collection of sup-

\* A detachment of 25 mounted soldiers of Her Majesty's 10th Foot, and a few of the Benares Horse, under Ressaidar Nuxbud Khan,

plies, and by safely escorting the bridge of boats from Singramow.

17. It having been given out that the force would halt at Lumbooh, the Nazim, whose spies closely watched every movement, thought that he would still be in time to anticipate me at Budhayan.

But I pushed the baggage rapidly through the village of Lumbooh, and, when this had been effected, my advance guard under Lieutenant-Colonel Longden, withdrawing unperceived from Amereepore, overtook and headed the baggage, followed gradually by the whole force, which, by a rapid movement, seized Budhayan and occupied its fort.

18. The Nazim thus missed his opportunity. He had been deceived as to my intentions sufficiently long to allow of the safe progress of my encumbrances through the defile of Budhayan, and had finally been forestalled in the possession of that strong position.

19. Five companies of Goorkhas were thrown into the fort, and six British Companies and two guns, posted on the Nullah which runs under it, assured the main force encamped two miles in advance against attack on left flank or rear.

20. During the 22nd, I remained halted to allow the expected reinforcements of Lahore Light Horse and Pathans to overtake me. In the course of this day, the Nazim with the remnants of his force reached Badshahgunje two miles beyond Sultanpore, where he took up a position in the old cavalry and police lines, and was joined by the fugitives from Chanda, by the whole of the mutined sepoy and Oude Irregulars of this district, and by the remains of the 7th Light and 12th and 15th Irregular Cavalry, the latter under Shabooddeen Khan, late a resaldar in the last named regiment, and who had command in the mutiny at Sultanpore. The infantry was commanded by the Rajah Hussien Ali Khan, of Husunpore, assisted by his son and by Rhowani Sing, late subadar of infantry. The whole force was under Mirza Guffoor Beg, a general of artillery under the old King of Oude, reinstated in his rank by the present rebel government, and sent from Lucknow specially to take this command.

21. The rebel force, numbering 25,000 men, of whom 5,000 were sepoy and 1,100 cavalry, with 25 guns, occupied a position, a sketch of which accompanies this report, and which was drawn by Lieutenant Innes, Assistant Field Engineer, from information furnished by Lieutenant Smith, 58th Native Infantry, attached to the Goorkhas, and by Lieutenant Tucker, 8th Bengal Cavalry, who were stationed at Sultanpore at the time of the mutiny. On this plan, drawn up before the action, my operations were based. The position may be described as follows:—

22. A deep and winding ravine runs into the Goomtee, behind which the enemy's line was posted in a plain, his left resting on the Sultanpore Bazar, the centre placed behind the ruined lines of the Police Battalion, and the right covered by a range of low hillocks in advance of the village and strong masonry Serai of Badshahgunje. This position is about a mile and a half in length. The direct road from Sultanpore to Lucknow intersects it at right angles, and on this, at the point where it crosses the Nullah, the enemy's principal battery was directed.

His other guns were distributed along the position, three being posted in the village near the bazar and temple on his extreme left, and six in the Serai and village of Badshahgunje and to its right.

23. Marching at 6 A. M. from my ground in

front of Budhayan, in the same order as in the 3rd paragraph of this report, on arriving within a mile of the village of Loramow, my cavalry caught sight of the enemy's outposts: on which I formed my force in order of battle, the front being covered by the 240 selected marksmen of the British Brigade, and eight horsed guns under Lieutenant-Colonel Longden, 10th foot, the guns being 100 paces in rear of the skirmishers. The two 18-pounders advanced in the centre along the high road which runs through the enemy's position. The British Brigade was formed in contiguous quarter-distance columns at 25 paces interval, supported in second line by the six Battalions of Goorkhas, in quarter-distance columns at deploying distance.

24. Moving through the village in this order, till fully in sight of the enemy's pickets, who thus concluded that our advance would be, as they wished, directly down the high road, I advanced with the Benares Horse under Captain Matheson, and the detachment of 25 mounted men of Her Majesty's 10th Regiment, under Lieutenant Tucker, and drove in the enemy's outposts beyond the Nullah, and through a thick belt of trees which concealed their force from ours.

Having done this, leaving the Benares Horse to prevent their outposts from again reconnoitring us, I moved with the mounted detachment to the left to examine the head of the Nullah which I felt convinced disappeared in the plain; and this proved to be the case, for my search found a point where the road from Allahabad crosses it, where the troops and heavy guns could pass the ravine out of reach of the enemy's fire. Some rising ground here gave me a good view of the rebel position, and, ascertaining that it might be turned by its right, I ordered the whole force to take ground obliquely to its left.

25. My baggage and rear-guards, under Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, C.B., 97th Regiment, were halted in rear of the village of Loramow, where the road to the station of Sultanpore branches off from the road to Lucknow.

The movement of the force, unperceived for a long time by the enemy, brought it round his right completely out of fire; the shot from his heaviest guns, when he at length caught sight of our flank march, falling far short of our columns.

26. The skirmishers, who had been moving in file to flank, covering this movement, now turned to the front, and, with the light guns, closed on the enemy's position, the whole force advancing in two lines in their rear, on the right flank of the enemy, who, disconcerted by being thus turned, was compelled to change the position of his heavy guns, most of which it rendered useless. The left of my force now came on the high road to Lucknow, dividing the enemy's line, a part of which at once retreated along that road, taking with them the 4 guns which had been on their extreme right.

My right now rested on the Nullah, and the left beyond the village of Badshahgunje.

27. The left, circling gradually forward, drove the enemy from the different points of his position placing him with his back to the deep Nullah before described (which here made a bend round his rear), and entirely cutting him off from his line of retreat. Finally, his central battery of 5 heavy guns was captured after an obstinate resistance, the gunners standing by their pieces and serving them to the last.

The body of Hussien Ali's son was here found amidst the slain, and the State palanquin of the Nazim lay in its neighbourhood.

28. After these guns fell into our hands, the enemy fled in all directions, escaping across the

deep ravine in his rear. Three guns and a considerable body, still retaining some formation, retired towards the station of Sultanpore, near which, taking post about a temple and in a thick grove, they continued to fire, till finally driven from their guns by two regiments of Goorkhas.

29. The action was now at an end: the plain beyond the ravines was everywhere covered with fugitives, whom my want of cavalry precluded my pursuing, and the ravines prevented the further advance of the guns. Two guns of Captain Middleton's Battery, and the small detachment of British Horse, however, continued the pursuit for nearly two miles along a comparatively open strip of land, and overtook and captured in a ravine 2 guns which the enemy had succeeded in withdrawing so far.

30. Halting the main body of the force to cover the collection of the captured ordnance, I pursued that portion of the enemy, which had retired by the Lucknow road, for four miles, with the 20th and 97th Regiments, and four Battalions of Goorkhas; and the mounted soldiers of the 10th, under Lieutenant Tucker, followed these guns for nine miles; but so precipitate had been the enemy's flight, that they were unable to come up with them; but some ammunition waggons and much baggage fell into our possession.

31. Thus ended the battle of Sultanpore, in which, with only 11 casualties on our side, an army of about 25,000 men was driven from a position of great strength, and scattered to the winds, with the loss of 1800 men killed and wounded, and leaving 21 guns, 9 of them of siege calibre, in our hands.

32. I am full of gratitude for the achievement of these great results with so trifling a loss of life.

The effect has been to open the road to Lucknow for the unopposed march of this force, as well as for that of the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, who has taken this route, instead of that of Fyzabad, as he originally intended.

33. The force halted after the action at Badshahgunje; where it was joined the same evening by the Lahore Light Horse, and Pathan Horse, under Captain Balmain. Next day was employed in the destruction of the whole of the captured artillery, for which I had no means of transport, and of the stores of ammunition and material for gun-carriages, which were found in the town of Badshahgunje, where the Nazim's gun-carriage manufactory appears to have been situated. On the evening of the 24th, the 3rd Sikh Horse, the remaining portion of the cavalry, detached by his Excellency, reached me.

34. On the 25th, in compliance with the telegram from the Chief of the Staff received the previous night, the force resumed its march, reaching the same day Moosafirkhana, 20 miles, and on the 26th Jugdespore, 16 miles, where it was found absolutely necessary to halt on the 27th, to give the cattle rest.

35. By the 28th February, I reached Hydrurgurh, 16 miles, and on the 1st March halted at Selimpore, 18 miles from Lucknow: thus arriving as directed by his Excellency, within one march of that city on that date.

36. In this day's march occurred one of the most dashing cavalry combats I have ever heard of.

Captain Aikman, Commanding the 3rd Sikh Cavalry, on the advanced picket with 100 of his men, having obtained information just as the force marched on the morning of the 1st, of the proximity, three miles off the high road, of a body of 500 rebel infantry, and 200 horse, with 2 guns, under Moosahib Ali Chuckledar, attacked and utterly routed them, cutting up more than 100

men, capturing the guns, and driving the survivors into and over the Goomtee.

This feat was performed under every disadvantage of broken ground, and partially under the flanking fire of an adjoining fort.

I regret to add, that Lieutenant Aikman received a severe sabre cut in the face; which will not, I trust, long deprive me of the services of so enterprising an officer.

37. On the evening of the 1st, the force having made a march of eighteen miles, encamped on the Nullah of Selimpore; with the Goomtee half a mile on its right. The town of the same name was abandoned by the enemy at the first sight of our cavalry, though the strong earth-works surrounding it, which must have been for weeks in course of construction, might have been expected to encourage them to withstand our advance.

38. Immediately on my arrival at Selimpore at 7 P.M. on the 1st March, I reported the circumstance by cossid for his Excellency's information, and solicited further instructions. A duplicate of this report was despatched by a second runner in the forenoon of the 2nd.

On the evening of the 3rd a messenger from Captain Bruce, Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army, brought me an order to advance on Lucknow.

39. Accordingly, on the 4th, at 6 A.M., I marched from Selimpore, and reached without opposition a mosque a mile beyond the town of Ameythee, eight miles from Lucknow.

40. Here intelligence was brought that a large body of rebels with 2 guns were posted in and round the fort at Dhowrara, two miles to the right of the road, and situated in very difficult ground amongst ravines which run into the Goomtee.

I had hitherto passed such forts, when situated at a distance from the road, without taking any notice of their garrisons, who almost universally evacuated them when left in rear of our force.

But, being apprehensive that this party, if left unmolested, might annoy my long train of baggage, I resolved to drive them out.

41. The main column under Brigadier Eveleigh, C.B., moved on a mile further on the road to Goorsaheegunje, where it halted; while, with the two-Horse Artillery guns of Lieutenant-Colonel D'Aguilar's troop under Lieutenant Arbuthnot, a squadron of 9th Lancers and some Sikh and Pathan Horse, the whole under Captain Coles, 9th Lancers, I examined the fort. About 500 rebels originally occupied it, while nearly 3,000 were collected in its vicinity, most of whom fled down the ravines and escaped over the river when they saw our cavalry circling round their flanks; 200, however, fell back, and prepared to defend it.

42. The enemy having opened fire on our approach from 2 small guns, the two-Horse Artillery guns were brought into action at 600 yards, the Native Cavalry threatening the enemy's flanks, and the 9th Lancers being held in reserve well out of fire. The guns were subsequently moved up successively to 400, 300, and 200 yards, but, though they silenced the enemy's artillery fire, they failed in putting down that of the matchlockmen securely posted behind the parapet.

43. I therefore ordered up a company of marksmen from each British regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Longden, 10th Foot, and two 24-pounder howitzers of Major Cotter's Madras Battery; after a few rounds from which the outer enclosure of the fort and the guns mounted there were abandoned. But a sharp matchlock fire was still kept up from the loopholes which everywhere pierced the keep into which the greater part of the defenders had retired. The Company of the

10th Foot was now extended in a meadow on the river side of the fort, and closed on it in that direction, while the Companies of the 20th and 97th attacked it from the south-east. A few of the assailed, seeing themselves on the point of being surrounded, rushed out of the fort, and attempted to escape up one of the ravines, but after a desperate resistance they were despatched by the Native Cavalry posted watching every outlet.

44. The companies of the 20th and 97th now effected an entrance, gallantly headed by Captain Middleton, 29th Regiment, and Ensign Elton, 37th Native Infantry, attached to 10th Foot, and bayoneted about 120 of the occupants.

45. But a report was now brought from Brigadier Eveleigh, that considerable bodies of the enemy were hovering on his right front, and that he had disposed the force to meet them.

46. Repeated attempts having failed to break down the door of a house in which the survivors had barricaded themselves, the shot from one of their own guns, which we turned against it, making no impression on the massive gate, a fire kindled against it having no effect, and my only engineer officer, Lieutenant Innes, having been severely wounded while trying to burst open the entrance, I determined to withdraw from the place. The guns having fallen into our hands, I considered it unnecessary to risk a further loss of life and of time, especially as it was now represented that my presence was required with the force. I accordingly drew off the infantry; carrying with us the 2 captured guns, whose removal was accomplished, under the heavy matchlock fire which the enemy continued to pour from the loopholes, principally by the personal labour and exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Maberly, R.A., and his Quartermaster Lieutenant Strange, R.A., of Captain Middleton, Her Majesty's 29th Regiment, Provost Marshal to the Force, of Major Chichester, and Lieutenants Morgan and Gould, 97th Regiment, and Lieutenant Bradford, Madras Artillery.

47. I regret to add that Lieutenant Percy Smyth, 97th Regiment, a most brave and promising young officer, here received a musket ball through the abdomen, from the effects of which he died the same night.

48. Galloping to the main body, I found that the alarm of attack had been caused by the appearance of a body of horse, who had, however, fallen back towards the city.

The force, resuming its march, reached his Excellency's camp without further interruption, the same evening.

49. It now becomes my pleasing duty to enumerate the officers to whom I am indebted for their cordial support during the operations above described. Brigadier Eveleigh, C.B., commanding the British Brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton, in military charge of the Goorkhas, deserve my warmest acknowledgments of the prompt and able manner in which they have seconded me in the three actions of Chanda, Amereepore, and Sultanpore. The officers on their respective Staff, viz., Captain A. B. Johnson, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, Brigade Major, British Brigade; Ensign Burne, 20th Regiment, Brigade Quartermaster, and Captain Bennett, 20th Foot, Orderly Officer to Brigadier Eveleigh, and Captain Steel, 17th Native Infantry, Staff Officer to the Goorkha Force, are mentioned by the officers under whom they serve as having rendered them every support in their several positions.

50. Lieutenant-Colonel E. Maberly, R.A., commanding the artillery of the force, by his unwearied exertions and able performance of the arduous duties of organizing and superintending the Ordnance Park under circumstances of great difficulty, has earned my best thanks; and he has

set a brilliant example to the officers of his arm in the field in the different actions in which he has been present. Lieutenant-Colonel Maberly speaks in high terms of the Staff Officers attached to him,—Lieutenants Smart and Strange of the Royal Artillery.

51. To Lieutenant-Colonels Fenwick, Lys, and Ingram, commanding respectively the 10th, 20th, and 97th Regiments, I have to record my thanks for the skilful and spirited manner in which they invariably led their Regiments.

Lieutenant-Colonel Longden, 10th Foot, is an officer second to few in Her Majesty's service in attainments and experience; and I especially selected him on all occasions to command my advanced guard of marksmen and light guns, a duty invariably performed by him with an intelligence and gallantry not to be surpassed.

52. To Colonel Pulwan Singh, commanding the Goorkha Force, I am under great obligations for his hearty co-operation; and he has been well supported by his Lieutenant-Colonels Shumshere Sing and Indra Sing, and by the Senior Major, Chumpa Sing. The steadiness and intelligence of the Nepaulese troops under these excellent leaders have been the subject of general admiration, and I have had occasion specially to allude to the conduct of the right Brigade in the action of Amereepore.

53. Major Cotter, commanding a battery of Madras Artillery; Captain Middleton, commanding his own battery of Royal Artillery; Captain Thring, commanding a battery of 9-pounders; and Captain Waller, R.A., in charge of two 18-pounders, rendered most efficient service by the masterly way in which they handled their guns. Lieutenant Simeon, Bengal Artillery, commanding two bullock guns, and Lieutenant Percivall, Bengal Artillery, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, have merited my approbation.

54. Lieutenant J. J. McLeod Innes, Assistant Field Engineer, has been of the greatest assistance to me with his professional aid. I have already mentioned his distinguished conduct at the attack on the Fort of Dhowrara. It is now his due to relate that, at the action of Sultanpore, far in advance of the leading skirmisher, he was the first to secure a gun which the enemy were abandoning. Retiring from this, they rallied round another gun further back, from which the shot would in another instant have ploughed through our advancing columns, when Lieutenant Innes rode up unsupported, shot the gunner about to apply the match, and, remaining undaunted at his post, the mark for a hundred matchlockmen, sheltered in some adjoining huts, kept the artillerymen at bay until assistance reached him. For this act of gallantry, surpassed by none within my experience, it is my intention to recommend him for the honourable distinction of the Victoria Cross.

55. The cavalry was commanded at Chanda by Lieutenant Tucker, 8th Light Cavalry, at Sultanpore, by Captain Matheson, late 13th Irregular Cavalry, and the excellent services of these officers are duly appreciated by me. The first-named officer made a most dashing charge at Sultanpore with the 25 mounted men of Her Majesty's 10th Regiment, and killed numbers of the enemy.

56. Lieutenant Cary, 37th Regiment Native Infantry, in charge of the treasure chest, and Captain Middleton, Her Majesty's 29th Regiment, Provost Marshal, invariably accompanied me in the field, and were most useful in carrying orders. The latter officer has already been mentioned as actively instrumental in withdrawing the captured guns at Dhowrara, and throughout the time he has been with the force he has displayed in no small degree activity, intelligence, and daring.

57. The medical arrangements of the force

under Surgeon C. A. Gordon, M.D., 10th Foot, have met with my entire approval, and the Commissariat Officers, Lieutenant Chalmers, 53rd Native Infantry; Lieutenant H. R. Wroughton, 40th Native Infantry; and Lieutenant Bolton, 50th Native Infantry, have been most assiduous and successful in the discharge of very arduous duties; as has Lieutenant Rawlins, 17th Madras Native Infantry, Baggage Master. Messieurs Lind, Jenkinson, and Venables, Civil Service, accompanied the force in the actions at Chanda and Amereepore. In the former action Mr. Venables, charging the flying enemy with the cavalry, with whom he did good service, received a severe spear wound through the thigh.

58. Mr. P. Carnegy, Special Commissioner with the Force, and head of the Intelligence Department, has rendered me most valuable aid. His information regarding the enemy has proved so correct, that on it alone the whole of my operations might have been planned: he has always accompanied me in the field, and assisted in conveying orders under the heaviest fire. To his knowledge of the locality and skilful guidance, is to be principally attributed the capture of the two guns which I have mentioned in the 29th paragraph of this report as having been overtaken by Captain Middleton, R.A.

59. To the officers of my personal Staff my best thanks are due.

Captain Havelock, 18th Royal Irish, late 10th Foot, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, merits my special acknowledgments. On my appointment to this command in December last, he hastened to join me, though still suffering from severe wounds received at Lucknow.

Since then, his great intelligence, unwearied energy, and devotion to his duties, have won him the admiration of every one in this force.

60. Lieutenant J. Wall, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and my Aide-de-camp, Lieutenant H. Henderson, 10th Foot, have afforded me the most zealous and efficient support in their respective positions, and I beg to commend them to the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

61. I should be committing an injustice, were I to omit to mention the officers who commanded the rear and baggage guards of my force; Lieu-

tenant-Colonels Turner, C.B., Legh, and Burton, of the 97th, Majors Radcliffe and Butler, of the 20th, Chichester, of the 97th Regiment, and Pennycuick, R.A. To the strict performance of most unattractive duties by these officers, not less than the patient endurance of exposure by day and night of fatigue and hunger by the men under their command, do I owe the fact, that not one single article of baggage nor one animal has fallen into the hands of the enemy.

To estimate correctly the value of these services, it must be recollected that a train of upwards of 2,000 carts, drawn in many instances by very inferior cattle, has been safely conducted, most of the time, without any aid from cavalry, over roads often unbridged and nearly impassable, and through a country swarming with a hostile population. Amongst these officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, C.B., 97th Regiment, claims my special commendation, for his masterly disposition of his rear and baggage-guards at the village of Loramow during the battle of Sultanpore.

On the splendid discipline, firm constancy, and dashing courage displayed by this force, both officers and men, it is needless for me to dilate; the results they have gained will speak for themselves. Suffice it to say, that it has marched 130 miles, has beaten an immensely superior enemy in four actions, and has captured thirty-four\* pieces of ordnance, with the loss, in all, of only 37 officers and men killed and wounded.

I beg to record here, before too late, my thanks to the officers who invariably commanded the three companies of selected marksmen (who formed my advanced guards, and were always the first to encounter the enemy); Captain Norman, 10th Foot, Captain Lyons, 20th, and Major Chichester, 97th Regiment.

Returns of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, with Nominal Lists of the Casualties and Returns of captured Ordnance, are inclosed herewith.

I have, &c.  
T. H. FRANKS, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding 4th Division,  
Late commanding Jounpore Field Force.

P.S.—A sketch of the operations at Chanda and Amereepore, and one of the action of Sultanpore, are inclosed.

\* Including 3 captured at Nusutpore, on 23rd January, 1858.

No. 4.

RETURN of Casualties in the Field Force, under the Command of Brigadier-General T. H. Franks, C.B., in the Actions at Chanda and Amereepore, on the 19th of February, 1858.

Camp Amereepore, February 19, 1858.

Corps.	Wounded.		Total.
	Captains.	Rank and File.	
Attached to 6th Company, 13th Bat., Royal Artillery ...	1	...	1
Detachment of Mounted Men of H.M.'s 10th Foot ...	...	2	2
Detachment of Benares Horse ...	...	3	3
Batts. of the Allied Goorkha Force and Artillery attached ...	...	4	4
Field Force Staff ...	...	...	*1
Total ...	1	9	11

\* Mr. E. F. Venables, C.S.  
Total Casualties,—11 men.  
T. H. FRANKS, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Field Force.

## No. 5.

*NOMINAL LIST of Casualties in the Field Force, under the Command of Brigadier-General T. H. Franks, C.B., in the Actions at Chanda and Amereepore, on the 19th of February, 1858.*

*Camp Amereepore, February 19, 1858.*

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
Civil Staff ...	Magistrate E. F. Venables, C.S. ...	Severe spear wound of right thigh.
R. A. 9th B.N.I....	Captain J. Angus (Interpreter) ...	Slight contusion of right thigh.
10th Foot ...	Private John Byrns ...	Severe contusion of chest by a round shot.
10th ...	„ William Reardon ...	Severe gunshot wound through right hand.
10th ...	Private Patrick Curley of Mounted Detachment ..	Slight sword cut of the right arm.
10th ...	„ William Grennan of Mounted Detachment...	Slight sword cut of the left arm.
10th ...	„ George Slator ...	Slight bayonet thrust in the chest.

T. H. FRANKS, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Field Force.

## No. 6

*RETURN of Casualties in the Field Force, under the Command of Brigadier-General T. H. Franks, C.B., in the Action at Sultanpore, on the 23rd of February, 1858.*

*Camp Badshahgunge, near Sultanpore, February 23, 1858.*

Corps.	Killed.			Wounded.			
	Rank and File.	Total.	Officers' Horses.	Serjeants and Havildars.	Rank and File.	Total.	Troop Horses.
6th Co. 3rd Bn. Royal Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Detachment A Co. 3rd Bn. Madras Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Detachment 4th Co. 5th Bn. Bengal Artillery ...	...	...	3	...	1	1	6
Detachment of Benares Horse ...	...	...	...	...	*3	3	...
Her Majesty's 10th Foot ...	1	1	...	1	2	3	...
6th Battalion of the Allied Goorka Force and Artillery attached ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	2	3	1	8	9	6

\* One man since dead.

Total Casualties,—11 men, 9 horses.

T. H. FRANKS, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Field Force.

## No. 7.

*NOMINAL LIST of Casualties in the Field Force, under the Command of Brigadier-General T. H. Franks, C.B., in the action at Sultanpore, on the 23rd of February, 1858.*

*Camp Budshahgunge, near Sultanpore, February 23, 1858.*

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
20th Foot ...	Private Joseph Hay ...	Killed
10th do ...	„ William Allen ...	Very severe fracture with depression of the skull by a grape shot, since dead
do ...	„ Timothy Dacy ...	Severe grape shot wound on left thigh
do ...	„ Michael Cleary ...	Severe grape shot wound on left side of chest
20th Foot ...	„ Enoch Pierder ...	Severe shell wound of the face and neck
do ...	„ James Purrin ...	Slight contusion by round shot on right arm
do ...	„ Denis Sullivan ...	Slight contusion on right knee by splinter of shell
Royal Artillery ...	Bombardier G. Winter ...	Slight contusion of right leg by grape
Bengal Artillery ...	Gunner Francis Tunstud ...	Very slight contusion of left foot
Madras Artillery...	„ H. Robertson ...	Slight contusion on the left side of the chest

T. H. FRANKS, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Field Force.

## No. 8.

*RETURN of Casualties in the Field Force, under the Command of Brigadier-General T. H. Franks C.B., in the Cavalry Combat at Nyapoorwa, near Hydurgurh, on the 1st of March, 1858.*

*Camp Selimpore, March 1, 1858.*

Corps.	Troop Horse Killed	Wounded				Remarks.
		Subaltern.	Rank and File	Total	Officers' Horses	
Detachment 3rd Seikh Cavalry ...	1	1	3	4	2	One of the Horses was lost, as well as wounded

*Total Casualties.*

Four Men.

Three Horses.

T. H. FRANKS, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Field Force.

## No. 9.

*NOMINAL LIST of Casualties in the Field Force, under the Command of Brigadier-General T. H. Franks, C.B., in the Cavalry Combat at Nyapoorwa, near Hydurgurh, on the 1st of March, 1858.*

*Camp Selimpore, March 1, 1858.*

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
3rd Seikh Cavalry ...	Lieutenant F. R. Aikman ...	Severe sabre cut in the face
do ...	Duffadar Heera Singh ...	Severe musket shot in leg
do ...	Sowar Shere Singh ...	Slight sabre cut in thumb
do ...	„ Khooshial Sing ...	Severe, five sabre cuts

T. H. FRANKS, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Field Force.



No. 10.

*RETURN of Casualties in the Field Force, under the Command of Brigadier-General T. H. Franks, C.B., in the capture of the Fort of Dhowrara, on the 4th of March, 1858.*

*Camp Beebeepore, before Lucknow, March 4, 1858.*

Corps.	Killed.		Wounded				Remarks.
	Rank and File	Total	Subaltern	Staff	Rank and File	Total	
Field Force Staff ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	Assist. Field Engineer
Civil Staff							
6th Co. 13th Battalion Royal Artillery							
8th Co. 2nd Battalion Royal Artillery							
Detachment A Co. 3rd Batt. Madras Artillery							
Detachment 4th Co. 5th Batt. Bengal Artillery							
Detachment of Mounted Men of H.M.'s 10th Foot							
Detachment of Benares Horse							
do of Lahore Light Horse							
Detachment of Pathan Horse							
do 3rd Seikh Cavalry							
Her Majesty's 10th Regiment	...	...	...	...	3	3	
do 20th do	1	1	...	...	1	1	
do 97th do	...	...	1*	...	3	4	*Since dead
Six Battalions of the Allied Goorkha Force and Artillery attached							
Royal Horse Artillery F Troop	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Total ... ..	1	1	1	1	8	10	

*Total Casualties—Eleven Men.*

T. H. FRANKS, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Field Force.

No. 11.

*NOMINAL LIST of Casualties in the Field Force, under the Command of Brigadier-General T. H. Franks, C.B., in the Capture of the Fort of Dhowrara, on the 4th of March, 1858.*

*Camp Beebeepore, March 4, 1858.*

Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
20th Staff	Private	Thomas Cox ... ..	Killed
	Lieutenant	J. J. M. Innes, Bengal Engineers	Severe gunshot wound
7th	Lieutenant	P. C. Smyth ... ..	Severe gunshot wound through the abdomen, died 10 p. m. same night
10th	Private	Timothy Healey ... ..	Severe gunshot wound through left shoulder
10th	do	John Murray ... ..	Severe gunshot wound through left shoulder
10th	do	Martin Byrns ... ..	Slight gunshot wound of wrist of right hand
10th	do	William McGee ... ..	Slight gunshot wound of right hand
97th	do	James Allen ... ..	Slight gunshot wound through left shoulder
97th	do	Thomas Broadfoot ... ..	Severe gunshot wound through left hand
97th	do	Henry Edwards ... ..	Slight punctured wound in right cheek

T. H. FRANKS, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Field Force.

No. 12.

*RETURN of Ordnance, Ammunition, &c., captured by the Jounpore Field Force, under the Command of Brigadier-General T. H. Franks, C.B., in the Actions at Chanda and Amereepore, on the 19th of February, 1858.*

*Camp near Chanda, February 20, 1858.*

Description.	Length.	Calibre.	Remarks explanatory of the nature of Gun or Munition.	Remarks as to how finally disposed of.
	Ft. In.	In. Tenths.		
Brass 9-pounder	5 8	4 1½	Bore honeycombed, highly ornamented, carriage new	The whole of these guns have been burst, and the carriages destroyed or made use of by the Artillery of Field Force
Do 4-pounder	3 9½	3 2	Bore very much honeycombed, unserviceable, carriage new	
Do 6-pounder	4 1½	3 6	Unserviceable, carriage new	
Do 4-pounder	4 1½	3 2	Bore honeycombed, vent greatly enlarged	
Iron 3-pounder	3 3	2 4	Bore honeycombed	
Do 6-pounder	5 6	3 8	English manufacture, bore honeycombed	

N.B.—About 300 rounds of fixed ammunition, with a few portfires, &c., captured with the above guns, a portion of which has been expended in bursting the guns.

T. H. FRANKS, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Jounpore Field Force.

No. 13.

*RETURN of Ordnance, Ammunition, &c., Captured by the Jounpore Field Force, under the Command of Brigadier-General T. H. Franks, C.B., in the Actions at Sultanpore and Badshah-gunge, on the 23rd day of February, 1858.*

*Camp Sultanpore, February 24, 1858.*

Description.	Length.	Calibre.	Remarks explanatory of the nature of Gun or Munition.	Remarks as to how finally disposed of.
	Ft. In.	In. Tenths.		
Iron 32-pounder	10 0	6 4	Apparently serviceable, no carriage	The whole of these Guns were burst and the carriages destroyed by fire or otherwise on the 24th instant
Do 24-pounder	9 2	5 7	do	
Do do	9 0	5 5	do	
Do 18-pounder	9 1	4 9	do	
Do 9-pounder	7 4	4 3½	Apparently serviceable	
Do 8-pounder	7 5	4 1	do	
Do 5-pounder	4 6	3 4	Carriage old and unserviceable	
Do 4-pounder	3 11	3 0	do	
Do .....	4 2½	2 0	Very old, no carriage	
Brass 6-pounder	5 0	3 7½	Apparently serviceable, carriage new	
Do .....	3 0	2 4	Apparently serviceable	
Do 5-pounder	4 4¾	3 5	Apparently serviceable, no carriage	
Do .....	2 0½	1 7	do	
Do 3-pounder	2 8	2 5½	Bore very much honeycombed	
Do 6-pounder	4 1	3 6½	Vent greatly enlarged	
Do 12-pounder	7 4¼	4 6	Vent enlarged, carriage unserviceable	
Do 18-pounder	8 0	5 1	Bore honeycombed, carriage broken	
Do 6-pounder	4 1	3 7	Carriage broken	
Do 12-pounder	8 2	4 5	Apparently serviceable, no carriage	
Iron Carronade 12-pr.	3 2	5 0	Apparently serviceable	
Do 6-pr.	0 0	0 0	Dimensions unknown, supposed to have been burst during the action, carriage broken, breech only discovered	

N.B.—A large quantity of ammunition of all descriptions taken with these guns, also tumbrils, carriages in course of construction, and half wrought timber, &c.; the latter were burnt. Percussion-caps 46,000 (about).

T. H. FRANKS, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Jounpore Field Force.

J. PERCIVALL, Lieutenant,  
Officiating Deputy Commy. of Ordnance.

No. 14.

*RETURN of Ordnance, Ammunition, &c., captured by the Jounpore Field Force, under the Command of Brigadier-General T. H. Franks, C.B., in the Action of Nyapoorwa, near Hydurgurh, on the 1st of March, 1858.*

*Camp Selimpore, March 2, 1858.*

Description.	Length.	Calibre.	Remarks explanatory of the nature of the Gun or Munition.	Remarks as to how finally disposed of.
	Ft. In.	In. Tenths.		
Iron 5-pounder	4 0	3 4	False trunnions, carriage serviceable	} Burst on the 2nd March, 1858
Do 4-pounder	3 10½	3 1	do do	

About 40 round shot with a quantity of powder and bullets captured in Selimpore.

N. B.—The whole of the captured powder remaining, has this day been given over to the Executive Engineer Officer, and the shot, &c., not suitable for the guns of this force, thrown into the Goomtee River.

T. H. FRANKS, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Jounpore Field Force.

J. PERCIVALL, Lieutenant,  
Deputy Commy. of Ordnance.

No. 15.

*RETURN of Ordnance captured in the Action at Dhowrara by the Force under the Command of Brigadier-General Franks, C.B., on the 4th of March, 1858.*

*Camp before Lucknow, March 5, 1858.*

Number.	Description.	Length.		Calibre.	Remarks regarding Gun Munition, &c.	Remarks as to how finally disposed of.
		Ft.	In.	Inches.		
1	Iron 3-Pr. ...	4	2	2.8	False trunnions. ... .. Carriage, new.	Burst.
2	Ditto 2-Pr. ...	3	6	2	Cap squares, broken, apparently serviceable ... .. Carriage, good ... .. N.B.—About 20 rounds of Ammunition in limber boxes.	Thrown down a deep narrow well, after failing in repeated attempts to burst it. Carriage burnt.

T. H. FRANKS, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Jounpore Field Force.

J. PERCIVALL, Lieutenant,  
Officiating Commissary of Ordnance.

No. 16.

No. 80 of 1858.

*Allahabad, April 15, 1858.*

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General of India is pleased to publish, for general information, the accompanying despatch from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, forwarding a report from Major-General Sir J. E. W. Inglis, K.C.B., commanding Cawnpore Division, of his recent expedition to Hurra, on the 5th instant.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
Military Department, with the Governor-General.

No. 17.

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

SIR,

No. 227 A.

BY desire of the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honor to forward, for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor-General, copy of a report, dated the 6th instant, from Major-General Sir J. E. W. Inglis, K.C.B., commanding Cawnpore Division, of his recent expedition to Hurra, in which the portion of the 8th Irregular Cavalry, engaged under the command of Captain A. M. Mackenzie, behaved with marked gallantry.

I have, &c.

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

No. 18.

*Major-General Sir J. E. W. Inglis, K.C.B.,  
Commanding Field Force, to the Deputy Ad-  
jutant-General of the Army.*

SIR, *Cawnpore, April 6, 1858.*

AGREEABLY to instructions received from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, through the Chief of the Staff, I assembled the force, noted in the accompanying return, at Oonao, on the evening of the 4th, and marched for Hurra at 3 A.M. on the 5th. On approaching that place, which is surrounded on three sides by an immense mangoe tope, some sowars of the enemy were observed by our advanced cavalry to retire rapidly; as we neared the village, two or three shots were fired, and information received that the enemy, not more than 200 or 300 in number, were escaping to our left front. I immediately directed Captain Mackenzie, commanding 8th Irregular Cavalry, to follow and ascertain their movements; and I have the honor to enclose the report of that officer, by which it will be perceived that he followed the fugitives, and cut to pieces the rebel leader and 25 of his men. I then entered the village of Hurra, which is naturally an exceedingly strong position, and, having ascertained from Captain Evans, the Deputy-Commissioner, that he considered it would tend more to the quieting of the district to establish a Thannah there than to destroy the fort, I placed 200 matchlockmen and Burkundauzes in the post, which I have no doubt they will hold against any force that may be brought against them.

In conclusion, I beg to be permitted to bring to the favorable notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the excellent services rendered by Captain Mackenzie, who, with the faithful remnant of his corps, most gallantly charged and destroyed a troublesome enemy (Luitah Sing) and his body-guard, all of whom rallied around their leader and fought desperately. The conduct of the native officers, non-commissioned officers and men, was admirable, as also was that of Assistant-Surgeon Currie, who accompanied Captain Mackenzie, and whose care of the wounded afterwards was unremitting.

Captain Evans was with me the whole time,

and I am much indebted to him for the valuable information his local knowledge enabled him to afford.

I reached Oonao on my return at 5 15 P.M. yesterday, and the force marched into Cawnpore this morning.

I have, &c.,  
J. INGLIS, Major-General,  
Commanding Field Force.

No. 19.

*Casualty Return of the 8th Irregular Cavalry.*

*Camp Hurra, April 5, 1858.*

*Killed.*

One Sowar.

*Wounded.*

3 Native Commissioned Officers.

Ressaldar Gunga Sing Bahadoor, slightly.

Ressaldar Chubbunath Sing, severely.

Naib Ressaldar Ally Sirdar Bahadoor, dangerously.

3 Non-commissioned officers and men wounded severely.

4 ditto, slightly.

Total, killed 1.

Wounded, 10.

JAMES A. CURRIE, M.A., M.D.

Assistant-Surgeon, 8th Irregular Cavalry.

A. M. MACKENZIE, Captain.

Commanding 8th Irregular Cavalry.

No. 20.

*Casualty Return of the 8th Irregular Cavalry.*

*Camp Hurra, April 5, 1858.*

*Killed.*

1 Sowar,—Four troop horses.

*Wounded.*

3 Native commissioned officers.

7 Non-commissioned officers, rank and file.

2 European officers' chargers.

6 Troop horses (one since dead).

A. M. MACKENZIE, Captain,

Commanding 8th Irregular Cavalry.

No. 21.

*PRESENT State of the Field Force, under Major-General Sir J. E. W. Inglis, K.C.B.,  
Commanding.*

*April 6, 1858.*

Corps.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Non Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	Ordnance.	Remarks.
8th Reg. Irregular Cavalry	2	10	82		
17th do do	1	2	35		
Royal Horse Art. (E. troop)	3	...	62		
3rd Co. 5th Bat. Bengal Art.	1	...	20		
Naval Brigade ...	6	...	159		
H.M.'s 78th Highlanders ...	8	...	241		
H.M.'s 80th Regiment ...	15	...	255		
2nd Reg. Punjaub Infantry	4	13	354		
Total	40	25	1208		Two 6-pr. guns, one 12-pr. howitzer Two 5½-inch mortars Three 24-prs. one 10-inch howitzer

J. E. W. INGLIS, Major-General,  
Commanding Field Force.

E. CANNON, Captain,  
Official Staff Officer, Field Force.

No. 22.

No. 83 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General of India is pleased to publish, for general information, the following despatch from Brigadier Gordon, commanding at Benares, submitting one from Colonel Milman, commanding at Azimgurh, regarding an affair with the rebels near Atrawlia, on the 21st of March, 1858.

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

No. 23.

*Brigadier A. Gordon, Commanding at Benares,  
to the Quartermaster-General of the Army.*

*Head-Quarters, Camp Benares,  
March 23, 1858.*

No. 337.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward two letters as per margin,\* as also copy of letter No. 336, of this date, addressed by me to Colonel Milman, commanding at Azimgurh, for submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. GORDON, Brigadier,  
Commanding at Benares.

No. 24.

*Colonel Milman, Commanding Azimgurh Field  
Force, to Brigadier Gordon, Commanding at  
Benares.*

*Camp, Azimgurh, March 22, 1858.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that, in consequence of a communication received from R. Davies, Esquire, magistrate of Azimgurh, I marched from Camp Koelsa at about 3 a.m., on the 21st instant, and proceeded to Atrawlia, so as to arrive at the latter place at daylight, with detail as per margin.†

Information had been received that a considerable body of mutineers were in the neighbourhood of Atrawlia. I found them posted in several topes of mango trees, and advanced with skirmishers thrown out in front, the guns being supported by a party of Her Majesty's 37th Regiment and the Madras Light Cavalry on the flanks under the command of Colonel Cumberlege.

I followed them for some distance as they retired, when shortly afterwards they were driven into the open country. The cavalry were then enabled to act, and cut up a few of the rebels, but the ground was so marshy and unsound for the horses, that the pursuit could not be continued. Lieutenant Welsh, however, opened fire with a 24-pounder howitzer, and, sending a shell right in the midst of them, completed the discomfiture of

the rebels, who quickly dispersed amongst the neighbouring trees. After this I continued my march to Lorkha, which place I reached without any further occurrence, and set the village on fire. Having effected the object for which I marched from Koelsa, I quietly marched back to Atrawlia. The men were halted in the neighbourhood of this village in a tope of trees, and breakfast was being prepared by the cooks, when news was brought in suddenly that the rebels were advancing in great force. I proceeded with some skirmishers to ascertain their strength and position, and found them strongly posted behind a mud wall in the midst of topes of trees and sugar-cane. I then sent back orders to the troops to advance; but the number of the rebels increased so fast, and they covered such a large space of ground, that both my flanks were threatened. Accordingly I took up my position on a rising piece of ground slightly in rear. The rebels attempted to turn my left flank, and I withdrew into and through the village of Atrawlia at about 12 p.m., and moved slowly on Koelsa, my flanks and rear being covered by the cavalry. The rebels, though they followed and fired at a distance, the whole way, never once inflicted the slightest damage. Finding on my arrival at Koelsa that the camp was threatened, and that the whole population in the district was disaffected, I despatched a squadron of cavalry, supported by a small infantry picquet, to watch the rebels. They were quickly charged by the cavalry and suffered a heavy loss, twenty-one dead bodies being counted on the field, besides wounded. Information was, however, received that a large body of rebels, estimated at some 5,000, were advancing on the camp. This created such a panic amongst the camp-followers, that many of the hackery drivers left their carts, and all the company's cooks ran away. Under those circumstances, and taking into consideration the position of my camp, which was very untenable in case of a night attack, and that no supplies, or liquor of any kind whatever, could be obtained for the men, I judged it expedient to retire upon Azimgurh, which I reached safely early this morning. In making this movement, I regret to say that, in consequence of many of the hackery drivers having run away, as I previously stated, I was compelled to leave a few tents and some baggage behind.

The loss of the rebels, I judge, must have been some seventy men killed. The casualties on our side were very trifling; two gunners grazed by bullets, one trooper Madras Cavalry severely wounded, and one Sowar mortally, since dead.

Nothing could exceed the steadiness of the troops under my command, and I must particularly mention the able assistance of Colonel Cumberlege, of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry, Commanding; of Captain Pelly, commanding detachment Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, Lieutenant Welsh, Bengal Artillery, for precision in firing, and moving his guns in bad ground. The men marched nearly forty-eight miles by road, exclusive of the ground that was gone over when in action, and upon very scanty fare during the whole time.

Lieutenant Ricketts, 43rd Bengal Native Infantry, acted as staff officer to my force, and he displayed great zeal and activity in his duty.

The rebels consisted chiefly of Sepoys of Koer Singh's force, and on the bodies of the slain were found Sutlej and other medals.

I have, &amp;c.,

EGERTON MILMAN,  
Colonel, and Lieutenant-Colonel of  
Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, Com-  
manding Azimgurh Field Force.

\* Letter marked A, dated March 1858, from Colonel Milman, Commanding Field Force.

Letter marked B, dated Ghazepore, 22nd March 1858, from Colonel Dames, Commanding at Azimgurh.

† Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, 96 rank and file; one 24-pounder howitzer; one 9-pounder Bengal Artillery; 23 European Gunners; 140 Madras Light Cavalry.

No. 25.

No. 89 of 1858.

*Allahabad, April 20, 1858.*

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General of India, is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 242 A., dated 12th April, 1858, forwarding a report by Brigadier T. Seaton, C.B., commanding the Futtehghur district, of a successful attack on a body of rebels at the village of Khankhur, on the 8th March, 1858. His Lordship fully concurs with his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in his approval of the excellent arrangements made by Brigadier Seaton, and of the conduct and determination of the troops under his command.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General.

No. 26.

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

*Head Quarters Camp Lucknow,  
April 12, 1858.*

Sir,

No. 242 A.

I HAVE the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward copy of a letter, dated the 7th instant, No. 337, from Brigadier T. Seaton, C.B., commanding the Futtehghur District, reporting his successful attack on a body of rebels at the village of Khankhur.

2. In submitting this report to the Right Honorable the Governor-General, I am to request you will express his Excellency's cordial approval of the manner in which this service was conducted by the Brigadier, and his approbation of the patience and determination of the troops as described by the Brigadier.

I have, &amp;c.,

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

No. 27.

*Brigadier T. Seaton, C.B., commanding Futtehghur District, to the Chief of the Staff, Head Quarters.*

*Dated Futtehghur, April 7, 1858.*

Sir,

No. 337.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that, as the rebels at Soorjupore Gaut, near Kumpil, were greatly increasing in numbers, and were beginning to send parties of horsemen across the Ganges to plunder the country and collect revenue, and as I had no sufficient cavalry to oppose them, I deemed it best, under all circumstances, to make a sudden move across the river on their main body posted near Bangown and its vicinity.

2. Accordingly, last night, I moved out with the troops at my disposal, as per margin,\* and taking with me a day's provisions and ammunition only, and came upon the enemy posted at the village of Khankhur, and in groves of trees on the right and left. I formed Her Majesty's 82nd into line with loosened files, and the 7th Punjab Infantry in a second line, and with the cavalry on my left flank, and the artillery on my right front, I advanced against the enemy's position.

3. The rebel cavalry shewed strongly on my right and left; Major Smith opened with his guns on the cavalry on the right, and a few rounds drove them back.

4. In the meantime, the large body on the left advanced towards me, and got into the dry bed of a nullah, about 700 yards off. As we could see their heads, I made the 82nd open fire on them, and in ten minutes they also retreated as hard as they could. Our artillery now commenced firing on the enemy's guns on our left; they replied feebly, and the shot went mostly over our heads. I steadily advanced against the village, the rebels going off in numbers as we approached, and on getting up to it, the rebels fled precipitately, abandoning 1 gun, a 10-pounder.

5. There were a good many rebels in and about the village, and in rear of it; Lieutenant-Colonel Hale, therefore, at my desire, brought the 82nd round, and destroyed every one we could find.

6. After gaining the village, I sent the cavalry in pursuit; they returned in about an hour, having killed a number of the fugitives, and captured several standards, together with a small gun, "a zumbooruk."

7. I now moved into the groves of trees lately occupied by the enemy, planted videttes all round, and bivouacked until the afternoon; and at half-past three o'clock commenced my homeward march. I fully expected that, during the day, the enemy, collecting their forces from the villages of Mungla and Patin, distant about two or three miles, would have attacked me, but their consternation at my unexpected attack was so great, that they did not, though for some hours their horsemen continued to hover about, when they finally disappeared in the direction of Ala Gunge.

8. The numbers of the enemy are estimated at 800 horse, amongst them 100 of the late Oude Military Police horsemen, and 1,800 infantry, including some sepoys of the 41st and 10th Native Infantry, and Gwalior Contingent. They left as trophies in our hands the 10-pounder gun (native manufacture) already mentioned, and two small guns, several standards, some tents, a heap of papers, the possession of which will afford much useful information, and a large quantity of ammunition, which, for want of sufficient draft cattle, I destroyed.

9. The great enemies we had to encounter, were the long march out and home, full forty miles, the great heat of the weather, and scarcity

\* Artillery—7th Company, 14th Battalion Royal Artillery, with No. 4 field battery; 6 officers and 74 of other ranks. Natives—1 non-commissioned officer and 13 syce drivers. Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment attached to artillery—1 officer and 13 of other ranks. Ordnance—1 24-pounder howitzer, 2 9-pounder and 2 6-pounder guns; total, 5 guns, 7 officers, and 101 of other ranks. European Infantry, Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment—33 officers and 677 of other ranks. Punjab Irregular Infantry, 7th Regiment—6 European officers and 6 Native officers, and 180 of other ranks. Irregular Cavalry, Alexander's Horse—1 European officer, 1 Native officer, and 89 of other ranks. Horsemen attached to 7th Punjab Infantry—3 Native officers and 50 of other ranks. Futtehghur Organised Police Battalion—1 European officer, 6 Native officers, and 165 of other ranks. Total of Native Cavalry—2 European officers, 10 Natives, and 204 of other ranks.

of water, for all along the road the wells were few and the water foul; but the patience and determination of the troops was worthy of all praise, and enabled me to strike a smart blow (for the loss of the enemy was upward of 250 killed) and bring to a successful termination an operation that will, I trust, have the effect of showing them, that, if they are not safe in their present position between two rivers, it would be dangerous for them to cross to our side. As soon as I learn the effects of this punishment, I will report the result to his Excellency.

10. My best thanks are due to all the troops engaged, officers and men, and I trust that his Excellency will appreciate their services. The officers commanding corps and detachments were :

Brevet-Major C. H. Smith, Royal Artillery, commanding Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Hale, commanding Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment.

Captain E. L. Stafford, commanding 7th Punjaub Infantry.

Lieutenant M. R. St. John, commanding Detachment Alexander's Horse.

Lieutenant C. Dekantzow, commanding Futtehghurh Organized Police Battalion.

My Staff-Captain W. H. Hawes, Major of Brigade.

Lieutenant W. Mylne, Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General.

Lieutenant W. C. Ryves (second in command Futtehghurh Levy), Orderly Officer.

11. Messrs. Vansittart and Power, Civil Service, and Captain Bradford, Assistant-Commissioner, accompanied the troops to render any assistance they could, and I feel very greatly obliged to them. I must not omit to mention Deputy-Magistrate Mirza Abbas Beg, who also accompanied me, and whose services in getting intelligence have been most invaluable ever since I came here. He is a most valuable servant of Government.

12. On my return to Futtehghurh I learnt that the rebel gangs at Ala Gunge and Jerahpore Mow, opposite to Bichpooriyah Ghaut, had broken up their bridge of boats at the first named place. I am just informed, however, now that our force has returned, that they are re-building the same, most probably to enable the beaten troops to pass over the Ramgunga.

13. Enclosed I have the honor to attach a nominal roll of the European officers and men killed and wounded, and a general casualty return of the force which accompanied me.

I have, &c.,

T. SEATON, Brigadier, Commanding Futtehghurh District.

#### No. 28.

*RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the under-mentioned Corps and Detachments, in action at Khankhur, on the 7th of April, 1858.*

*Brigade Office, Fort Futtehghurh, April 8, 1858.*

Regiments and Detachments.	Subaltern.	Serjeant or Havildar.	Privates, Sepoys or Sowars.	Syces, Grass-cutters, Bullock-drivers.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
7th Co. 14th Bn. Royal Arty. Missing ...	...	...	...	5	5	These are supposed to have been killed.
H.M.'s 82nd Regiment ... { Killed	...	...	2	...	...	Only one severely wounded.
Wounded ...	...	1	2	...	5	
7th Punjaub Infantry ... { Killed	...	...	1	...	...	One dangerously, one severely wounded.
Wounded ...	1	...	4	...	6	
Alexander's Horse ... Wounded	...	...	5	...	5	
Futtehghurh Military Or- { Killed	...	...	2	...	...	One severely.
ganized Police Horsemen Wounded	...	...	4	...	6	
Total ...	1	1	20	5	27	

T. SEATON, Brigadier,  
Commanding Futtehghurh District.

No. 29.

*NOMINAL ROLL of European Officers and Men, Killed and Wounded in action at Khanhkur, on the 7th of April, 1858.*

*Brigade Office, Fort Futtehgurh, April 8, 1858.*

Regiment.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
7th Regiment Punjab Infantry ...	Lieutenant J. W. H. Johnstone ...	Slightly wounded.
H. M.'s 82nd Regiment ...	No. 3057, Serjeant A. Wilson ...	do
Ditto ...	„ 4233, Private T. Gunnerson ...	Severely wounded.
Ditto ...	„ 35, „ J. McClure ...	Slightly wounded.
Ditto ...	„ 3495, „ W. Millington ...	Killed.
Ditto ...	„ 3649, „ W. Strahan ...	Ditto.

T. SEATON, Brigadier,  
Commanding Futtehgurh District.

No. 30.

*Allahabad, April 20, 1857.*

No. 90 of 1858.

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General is pleased to publish, for general information, the following despatch from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 246 A, dated 13th April, 1858, forwarding one from Brigadier St. G. D. Showers, C. B., commanding Agra and Muttra district, reporting the relief of the village of Pinahut, on the 13th March, 1858, and the defeat by him of rebels in the ravines of the Chumbul.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,  
Secretary to the Government of India, Military  
Department with the Governor-General.

No. 31.

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

*Head-Quarters Camp, Lucknow,  
April 13, 1858.*

SIR,

No. 246 A.

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to inclose copy of a letter, dated 15th ultimo, No. 2 A,\* from Brigadier St. G. D. Showers, C. B., Commanding Agra and Muttra district, reporting his relief of the village of Pinahut, and defeat of rebels in the ravines of the Chumbul, which I am to beg you will submit to the Right Honorable the Governor-General.

2. His Excellency desires me to state that under the provisions of Government General Order, No. 698, of 19th May, 1857, he has directed the bestowal of the 3rd class Order of Merit on Sepoy Kasee Sing, of the 72nd Regiment Native Infantry, for his gallant conduct in this affair.

I have, &c.,

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

\* With a report from Brigadier Showers, of the relief of the village of Pinahut, and defeat of a body of rebels in the ravines of the Chumbul.

The Order of Merit has been bestowed on Sepoy Kasee Sing, 72nd Native Infantry, for gallant conduct.

No. 32.

*Brigadier St. G. D. Showers, C. B., Commanding  
Agra and Muttra District, to the Deputy  
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meerut Division.*

*Camp Jeorah, March 15, 1858.*

SIR,

No. A 2.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Major-General commanding the Meerut Division, that, in conformity with the arrangements reported in my letter A 1, of the 11th instant. I moved out with the column noted in the margin,\* on the night of the 11th instant. I reached Pinahut on the 13th, just in time, as it appears, to prevent the village from being plundered by the rebels. They had collected there in force two days before, but on hearing of the arrival of my force at Futeahbad, they decamped.

2. The villages inhabited by these rebels are situated within and bordering on the extensive and deep ravines of the River Chumbul, which are formed by the combined action of the drainage of the country on the one side, and by the eddies of the river on the other. They extend to the depth of 120 feet and upwards. There are no direct tracts through them. The sides of the ravines are more than usually rugged and irregular, and the ascent and descent among them is difficult even to the inhabitants. The rebels feeling themselves secure in such a position, had issued out and plundered the villages which were loyal and peaceably disposed.

3. On reaching Pinahut, it was considered desirable that these rebel villages should be destroyed. There were no roads to them, and it was necessary to move across the country, over ploughed and cultivated fields; but Mr. Phillips, the magistrate, having supplied me with 60 bildars to cut through any obstructions I might meet, we succeeded in reaching our present encampment with comparatively little difficulty. On coming up to the first village, Bugrenha, I observed a stream of men behind it, with cattle, moving deeper into the ravines, on which I ordered up 100 rank and file of Her Majesty's 8th (the King's) Regiment, and 100 of the Seikhs, and threw them into the

\* 2 9-pounder guns; 1 24-pounder howitzer; 1 8-inch howitzer; 200 rank and file of Her Majesty's 8th (the King's) Regiment; 250 sabres Seikh Police Cavalry; 165 Seikh Police Infantry.



ravines in pursuit. The column was under the command of Major Hennessey, commanding the Agra Police, and the rapidity with which he executed the movement, brought him up with the rebels before the whole had time to cross the Chumbul. He succeeded in killing about 100 of them, among whom was Kuroora Singh, the owner of several villages, and a notorious rebel.

4. After detaching Major Hennessey's force, I moved on with the main body towards Jeorah, where I was led to suppose I should meet with considerable opposition. In advancing with 25 sowars to the right, to attack it from that direction, I was met by a flank fire from some matchlockmen in front of the ravines. These were supported by about a hundred men in their rear, who had taken post at a Hindoo temple, which it seemed they intended to defend. Waiting till the main body reached the opposite flank, I galloped into the village, which I now found evacuated. I then directed the guns to be moved forward as far as the ravines admitted, and some shell to be thrown into the temple. This dispersed the men who had assembled there, when I entered the ravines with another column. We first came on the village of Khylee, which was deserted as we approached. In passing further into the ravines, the column encountered but little opposition. We met occasionally with parties who had settled themselves in the recesses, where they evidently expected they would remain unmolested, as they had brought out their bedding, clothing, food, &c., with their women and children.

5. The attack through these ravines was very laborious, on account of the necessity of keeping the top of the hills crowned by our skirmishers, but it was of importance to make these rebels feel that there are no positions which are inaccessible to the energy of British troops.

6. It is impossible to estimate the strength of the enemy, as they never showed themselves together, but they must have lost about 160 killed; our own loss was one jemadar, of the Police Battalion, killed.

7. I cannot conclude this despatch without reporting the gallant conduct of Kasee Singh, a sepoy of the late 72nd Regiment Native Infantry, who, in a hand-to-hand encounter with the rebel chief, Kuroora Singh, showed a dextrous use of the bayonet and musket against the sword. He parried four successive cuts, and then dashed his bayonet into his opponent. I beg to recommend the gallant conduct of this man to the favorable consideration of the Major-General for promotion to a Naick.

I have, &c.,

ST. G. D. SHOWERS, Brigadier,  
Commanding Agra and Muttra District.

No. 33.

*Sir R. Hamilton, Bart., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, to G. F. Edmonston, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.*

*Camp, Jhansi, April 23, 1858.*

SIR,

No. 170.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor-General, as

No. 22163

C

complete a list as I can obtain of the unfortunate sufferers in the massacre of Jhansi, on the 8th June, 1857.

2. After the most careful enquiry, I have ascertained that with the exception of Major Dunlop and Lieutenant Taylor, who were murdered on the parade, the whole of the parties in the accompanying list left the Fort of Jhansi on the afternoon of the 8th, under a promise of safety; that they proceeded towards the cantonment by the Orcha Gate, and had reached the Jhokun Baugh, about 400 yards from the gate, when they were stopped on the roadside, under some trees. They were accompanied by a crowd of mutinous sepoys, irregular sowars, disaffected police, fanatic Musselmans, men in the service of the Ranee, inhabitants of the town, and rabble. Here Bukshis Ali Jail Darogah called out, "It is the Rissaldar's order that all should be killed," and immediately cut down Captain Skene, to whom he was indebted for his situation under Government. An indiscriminate slaughter of the men, women, and children then commenced, all were mercilessly destroyed, and their bodies left strewn about the road, where they remained until the third day, when, by permission of the same Rissaldar, they were all buried in two general pits close by. The place having been marked out, and cleared with a view to the construction of an enclosing wall, the funeral service was read over the remains by the Reverend Mr. Schwabe, Chaplain to the Force, in the presence of the Major-General commanding himself, the Staff, and the British troops.

3. Subsequently a service was performed by Mr. Strickland, the Roman Catholic Chaplain attached to the Force.

4. I have requested the European Officer to submit a plan and estimate of an enclosing wall and obelisk, which will be hereafter submitted for his Lordship's orders.

I have, &c.,

R. N. C. HAMILTON, Agent,  
Governor-General for Central India.

No. 34.

*List of Europeans and Anglo-Indians murdered at Jhansi on the occasion of the Mutiny.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 4 | { Captain Skene, Superintendent                          |
|   | { Mrs. Skene   |
|   | { 2 Female children                                      |
| 2 | { Mrs. Browne, wife of Lieutenant Browne,                |
|   | { Deputy Commissioner, Jalom                             |
|   | { Miss Browne, his sister                                |
| 1 | { Captain Gordon, Deputy Commissioner of Jhansi          |
| 1 | { Lieutenant Burgess, Revenue Surveyor                   |
| 1 | { Lieutenant Tumbrill, Assistant Surveyor                |
|   | { Lieutenant Powis, Assistant Surveyor for Irrigation    |
| 3 | { Mrs. Powis   |
|   | { 1 Female child   |
| 2 | { Dr. MacEgan  |
|   | { Mrs. MacEgan   |
| 1 | { Captain Dunlop, 12th Bengal Native Infantry            |
| 1 | { Lieutenant Campbell, commanding 14th Irregular Cavalry |

- 1 Lieutenant Taylor, 12th Bengal Native Infantry
- 4 { Mr. Newton, Quartermaster-Serjeant
- Mrs. Newton
- 2 children
- 1 Mr. Andrews, Principal Sudder Ameen
- 6 { Mr. R. Andrews, Dep. Col. and Magistrate
- Mrs. Andrews
- 2 Male children
- 2 Female children
- 6 { Mr. W. S. Carshore, Collector of Customs
- Mrs. Carshore
- 4 children
- 5 { Mr. T. C. Wilton, Patrol
- Mrs. Wilton
- Child
- 2 sisters of Mrs. Wilton
- 7 { Mr. D. T. Blyth, Assist. Revenue Surveyor
- Mrs. Blyth and her mother
- 1 Female child
- 3 Male children
- 5 { Serjeant Millard, Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor
- Mrs. Millard
- 3 children
- 1 Mr. Bunnnett, Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor
- 2 { Mr. J. Young, Sub-Assist. Revenue Surveyor
- Mrs. Young
- 1 Mr. G. Young, Apprentice
- 1 Mr. Palpheryman, Apprentice
- 1 Mr. Munrowed, Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor
- 1 Mr. Scott, Clerk in Deputy Commissioner's Office
- 1 Mr. Purcell, Clerk in Superintendent's Office
- 1 Mr. Purcell (2nd), Clerk in Deputy Commissioner's Office
- 1 Mr. Mutlow, Clerk in Superintendent's Office
- 1 Mr. Mutlow (2nd), unemployed
- 1 Mr. Elliot, Clerk in Deputy Commissioner's Office
- 2 { Mr. Elliot } Parents of the above
- Mrs. Elliot }
- 1 Mr. Flemming, unemployed
- 1 Mr. Crawford

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F. W. PINKNEY, Captain,  
Superintendent.

No. 35.

# GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Allahabad, April 26, 1858.*

No. 101 of 1858.

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General of India is pleased to publish the following account from Colonel F. Rowcroft, Commanding Sarun Field Force, of his engagement with the rebels on the 17th instant.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
Military Department, with the  
Governor-General.

No. 36.

*Colonel Rowcroft to Colonel R. J. H. Birch, C.B.,  
Secretary to the Government of India, Military  
Department, with the Governor-General, Alla-  
habad.*

*Camp, Amorah, Goruckpore District,  
April 19, 1858.*

SIR,

No. 241.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, that about 7½ o'clock on the morning of the 17th instant, several villagers came into camp, stating that parties of the rebels from Belwa, Horse and Foot, were out plundering the villages between this place and Belwa. I ordered out detachments of cavalry and infantry to drive them back and cut them off, and afterwards reinforced them with fresh detachments and 2 guns. From other reports received, that the enemy were getting up reinforcements from Belwa, and hearing our own guns and those of the enemy, and it appearing as if the insurgents were holding their ground, I moved out of camp with the Head Quarters of the Field Force between 10 and 11 o'clock A.M. Near the village of Jahmoulee, about three miles from camp, on the Belwa road, I found the troops first sent out with Major Cox, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, and Captain Sotheby, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship Pearl, judiciously drawn up with their centre and guns in a small wood, to which they had retired, in hopes of bringing the enemy into the plain from the woods and villages, but the rebels would not venture into the open. Major Cox joined me with a portion of the 13th Light Infantry; and hearing from him how matters stood, and that a large body of the enemy was also on our extreme right, it was determined to make a move round to the right, and leaving Captain Sotheby on the left, I moved, with the remaining troops which I had brought up, and the two small Mountain Train howitzers, and with Major Cox and a portion of the 13th Light Infantry, well to the right, and advanced. The sowars and rebels on our right soon retired with a gun, which they only fired two or three times, and, bringing up our right shoulders, the enemy on the left, in front of Captain Sotheby, finding we had turned their left and rear, ceased firing, and soon gave way and retired, getting a few shells from the small howitzers, assisted by the skirmishers with their Enfields and Minies. We continued to advance and press the enemy till near Belwa, when a favorable opportunity appeared to charge a body of the insurgents retreating, as I suspected, with one or two of their guns. After giving them four rounds of shell, I ordered Major Richardson, in command of the 2nd Troop right Squadron Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, with my portion of the force to move from my right flank, and charge this body of the enemy. The 2nd troop, under its gallant leader, made a noble home charge, and though they came upon a larger body of the enemy behind a village, and the sepoys made a desperate resistance, nothing stopped this brave cavalry, and they cut down and killed full sixty of the rebels, and captured a 6-pounder gun, with limber, and the enemy were completely dispersed.

The day, unfortunately, was very unfavorable, the hot weather blowing half a gale, with a blinding dust, or the enemy would have suffered more severely in this action. Major Cox, and Captain Sotheby on the left, with his two guns, the Naval Rifles, and the Enfields of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, early in the day, did good execution among the enemy. From all the reports I have received, the enemy must have lost, killed

and wounded, between 200 and 300, and one of the Gonda Rajah's Chief Pundits was killed. Although the enemy had removed several of the killed from the ground where the cavalry charged, 46 dead bodies were counted there yesterday by one of our best spies. The enemy were reported to be about 2,000 sepoys, some Golundanze, 1,000 irregulars, 100 sowars, with 4 guns. The Rajah of Gonda was not present, but his karinda or head agent was on the ground on an elephant. When the cavalry charged, as soon as I could get a party of cavalry from the rear or the left, I moved them up in support, under Captain Chapman, and some Infantry, to assist also in bringing away the gun. As soon as the wounded had been cared for and the gun brought away, we returned to camp, reaching it at 4 P.M.

My best thanks are due to Captain Morgan, 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, Field Force Staff, and my Acting Aide-de-camp, the Honorable V. A. Montague, R.N., for their zealous readiness and activity in carrying out my orders. To Major Cox, commanding left wing Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, who was ever active and ready for any duty required of him; to Captain Sotheby, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship Pearl, commanding the Naval Brigade; to Major Richardson, commanding Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry; to Captain Barclay, 63th Native Infantry, in military charge of Gorucknath Goorkha Regiment; to Captain Brooks, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, attached to Goorkhas, which active and zealous officer I sent forward with the 2nd detachment of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, as a guide and interpreter; to the Goorkha Commandant Colonel Byroop Singh Koor, and Major Captain Sewukram Thappa, and to Lieutenant Burlton, 40th Regiment Native Infantry, in charge of the detachment of Seikhs. Also to Drs. Shore and Dickinson, Naval Brigade, Dr. Kirwan, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, and Dr. Eteson, attached to Goorkhas, all ready, active, and present in the field. Major Richardson brings to my notice the prompt, ready, and careful aid afforded by Dr. J. W. R. Amesbury, Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, to those who fell in the charge of the 2nd troop, ably and readily

assisted by Dr. Dickinson, doing duty with the Naval Brigade. Also my thanks are due to the troops of all arms engaged, for the zealous and cheerful manner they went through a fatiguing day under a burning sun. My best thanks are especially due to the officers and men of the 2nd Troop Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, and their gallant leader, Major Richardson, who, himself, in the charge, killed six of the enemy, Supernumerary Cornet Copland killed three, Cornet and Quarter-master Kloer killed three, Cornet Scott killed several. Major Richardson also brings to my notice, that Lieutenants Davis, 2nd troop, and Percival, 1st troop, distinguished themselves, as also Serjeant Bulmore, Corporal Craven, his orderly, Ridingmaster-Serjeant W. Curran, Troopers G. Smith and Williams, and Trumpeter O'Donnell. Trooper Kindred, 3rd troop, defended Cornet Troop while on the ground, wounded, shooting four of the rebels. Lieutenant de Hoxar, 3rd troop, wounded early in the action, and Captain Chapman, severely hurt by his horse falling, remained in the field till the close of the action.

I was obliged to leave our camp standing, and could afford to leave but small detachments to guard it, under the charge of Captain MacGregor, 9th Light Cavalry, attached to the Goorkha Force. I felt somewhat anxious about it, receiving a report, as I joined the force in advance, that there was a body of the rebels in our rear on the left; nearly all the sick were left in the small fort and entrenchment.

My best thanks are due to Mr. Wingfield, Commissioner, who accompanied me to the field, and for his obliging readiness to convey any orders; and to Deputy Magistrate Sheikh Khairoodeen, for his ready attention in the field.

I beg to recommend to the most favorable notice of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, all the officers and men of the different arms engaged in the action.

I have the honor to annex a casualty roll.

I have, &c.,

F. ROWCROFT, Colonel,  
Commanding Sarun Field Force.

No. 37.

*General Return of Casualties in the Sarun Field Force, in the Action of the 17th of April, 1858.  
Camp, Amorah, April 1858.*

LEFT WING HER MAJESTY'S 13TH LIGHT INFANTRY.

Name.	Rank.	Nature of Wound.	Remarks.
Amos Powling	... Private	Severe	Gunshot wound of scalp
Malachi Lansey	... Ditto	Slight	Gunshot contusion of shoulder

*Abstract.*

Wounded severely ...	...	1
„ slightly ...	...	1
Total	...	2

## BENGAL YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Name.	Rank.	Nature of Wound.	Remarks.
C. de Hoxar ...	Lieutenant	Severe	Bullet through arm
W. P. Davies ...	do	Slight	Sabre cut on right hand
H. B. Troup ...	Supy. Cornet	Killed	Bullet wound just below the groin
P. H. M. Wynter ...	do	Very slight	Sabre cut on hand
W. Bridgeman ...	Actg. Cornet and Adjutant	Dangerous	Compound fracture of arm and shoulder
Alex. Lewis ...	Troop Serj.-Major	Severe	Bayonet wound in abdomen
William Curran ...	Sergeant	do	Fracture of collar bone by butt end of musket
Robert Bulmore ..	do	Slight	Wound on hand
Christopher Borthwick	do	do	Cut on left knee
John T. Nash ...	Corporal	do	Sabre cut on head
William Craven ...	do	Severe	Bayonet wound in chest
William Peppin ...	Lance-Corporal	do	Left arm fractured by bullet
Hugh O'Donnell ...	Trumpeter	do	Sword cut on right arm
John Anderson ...	Trooper	Slight	Cut on right cheek
James Brown ...	do	Killed	Bullet through head
George Lawrie ...	do	Slight	Sword cut on right wrist
Daniel Gillmore ...	do	Severe	Bullet in lower jaw
<i>Horses.</i>			
Five (5) killed			
Four (4) missing			
Seven (7) wounded ...		Severely	
Seven (7) „ ...		Slightly	

*Abstract.*

Killed ...	2	Horses ...	5
Wounded ...	15	„ ...	14
Missing ...	0	„ ...	4

*General Abstract.*

	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	Horses.
Killed ...	1	0	1	5
Wounded ...	4	7	6	14
Missing ...	0	0	0	4

Killed ...	2	Horses ...	5
Wounded ...	17	„ ...	14
Missing ..	0	„ ...	4
Total ...	19		23

F. ROWCROFT, Colonel,  
Commanding Sarun Field Force.

No. 38.

No. 102 of 1858.

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General of India is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch, from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 257 A, dated 20th April, 1858, forwarding copy of a report from Brigadier-General R. Walpole, Commanding Field Force, detailing his operations against and capture of the fort of Rooya, on the 15th instant.

His Lordship participates in the grief expressed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, at the heavy loss which the British army has sustained in the death of that most admirable officer,

Brigadier the Honourable A. Hope, whose very brilliant services he had had the gratification of publicly recognizing in all the operations for the relief and the final capture of Lucknow. No more mournful duty has fallen upon the Governor-General in the course of the present contest than that of recording the premature death of this distinguished young commander.

The Governor-General shares also in the regret of the Commander-in-Chief, at the severe loss of valuable lives which has attended the operations against the fort of Rooya.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,  
Secretary Government of India, Military  
Department, with the Governor-General,

No. 39.

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

*Head Quarters Camp, Poorah,  
April 20, 1858.*

Sir,

No. 257 A.

I HAVE the honor, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to enclose copy of a despatch from Brigadier-General R. Walpole, dated the 16th instant, which I am to beg you will submit to the Right Honorable the Governor-General.

2. In this despatch the capture of the fort of Rooya is described, an operation which, to the great regret of his Excellency, has been attended with considerable loss.

3. Among the names of those who have fallen, appears that of Brigadier the Honorable A. Hope. The death of this most distinguished and gallant officer causes the deepest grief to the Commander-in-Chief. Still young in years, he had risen to high command, and by his undaunted courage, combined as it was with extreme kindness and charm of manner, had secured the confidence of his brigade to no ordinary degree.

4. This brigade he had led in several assaults, of which the last was in the attack on the Begum Kotee, at the late siege of Lucknow.

5. The service of Her Majesty could, in Sir Colin Campbell's opinion, hardly have sustained a greater loss.

I have, &amp;c.

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

No. 40.

*Brigadier General R. Walpole, Commanding Field Force, to the Chief of the Staff.*

*Camp Madhogunge, April 16, 1858.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that yesterday morning I marched to this place (which almost joins Roodamow) from Gosegunge.

Nurput Sing, who, I stated in my despatch of yesterday, was at Rooya Fort, which is about one mile to the north of this place, did not come in or send any satisfactory reply to the message of Captain Thurburn, the magistrate who accompanies this force. I therefore thought it advisable to attack him, particularly as Captain Thurburn informed me that he understood this man had received only the day before yesterday a letter from the Begum, and that his intentions were certainly hostile to the Government; and under these circumstances it would have had the worst effect to have passed this fort without taking it.

I accordingly directed my baggage to be massed in the open plain, near Madhogunge, under a strong guard of cavalry, infantry, and two field guns, and proceeded with the remainder of the force towards Rooya, turning off from the road, about two miles from Madhogunge, for the purpose of getting round to the north side of the fort, which was stated to be the weakest part of it, where there was a gate, and where there were very few guns.

The fort on the east and north side is almost surrounded with jungle, and at these two sides, the only two gates were stated to be, which information proved correct. It is a large oblong, with numerous circular bastions all round it, pierced or guns, and loopholed for musketry, and sur-

rounded by a broad and deep ditch; there is an inner fort or citadel, surrounded in like manner by a deep ditch, and with a high wall considerably elevated above the rest of the work. On the west and part of the south side, there was a large piece of water, which was partially dried up.

On arriving before the north side, I sent forward some infantry in extended order, to enable the place to be reconnoitred, when a heavy fire of musketry was immediately opened upon them, and an occasional gun; the cavalry at the same time swept entirely round to the west side, to cut off all communication with the fort.

A tolerable view of the fort having been obtained from the road which leads into it from the north, the heavy guns were brought up; the two 18-pounders were placed on it; the two 8-inch mortars behind a wood still further to the right.

After a short time, a great many of the infantry were killed and wounded from having crept up too near the fort, from which the fire of rifles and matchlocks was very heavy. These men had gone much nearer to the fort than I wished or intended them to go, and some of the Punjab Rifles, with great courage, but without orders, jumped into the ditch and were killed in endeavouring to get up the scarp. I therefore gave directions that they should be withdrawn from their forward and exposed situation, and here it was that I regret to say the gallant and able soldier Brigadier Hope was killed by a rifle or musket ball fired by a man from a high tree within the walls of the place.

By half-past 2 o'clock the fire of our heavy guns appeared to have made little or no impression upon the place, and as no gun could be brought to bear upon the gate, the passage to which was not straight, and it could not be approached without the men being exposed to a very heavy fire from the bastion and loopholed walls that commanded it, I considered it better not to attempt an assault until more impression had been made upon the walls of the place, and as it was getting late, to withdraw from the north side and commence operations against the south-east angle, on the following morning, which had been reconnoitred by the engineers, and where they thought it would be easier to effect a breach, as it could be better seen and more direct fire could be brought to bear.

I therefore directed the camp to be pitched on the south side, about a mile from the fort, and withdrew from the north side, where it would have been dangerous to have passed the night, as it was surrounded by thick jungle.

This morning at day-light, Major Brind, Bengal Artillery, and Captain Lennox, Royal Engineers, proceeded again to reconnoitre the place thoroughly before recommencing operations, and found that the enemy had evacuated it, leaving their guns behind them, five in number, ammunition, a large quantity of attah, and some tents. As some of the carriages were found without their guns, and the track of a gun-carriage could be traced to a well, where the water is very deep, I have no doubt other guns have been thrown down it. I had information that there were more in the place, and it is certain none were carried out.

The reports as to the numbers of the enemy vary so much, that it is impossible to arrive at any certainty upon that point; but I am inclined to think the number stated in my despatch yesterday, viz., about fifteen hundred, to be nearly correct; but the strength of the garrison consisted in the nature and situation of the fort, not in their numbers.

I regret to say that this operation has cost us above one hundred officers and men killed and

wounded, and I have deeply to deplore the loss of Brigadier the Honorable A. Hope, from whom I had received the greatest assistance.

The loss of the enemy it is impossible to ascertain; it must have been heavy from the fire of our guns, and especially from our howitzers and mortars. A few bodies which seem to have been overlooked, and three large funeral fires with the remains of the bodies smouldering, was all that remained of their dead on our entering the place this morning.

The fort which has over-awed this part of the country for the last year, is being destroyed under the superintendence of Captain Lennox, Royal Engineers, and I am in hopes that its destruction will be of the greatest advantage.

I have received the most willing support from all under my command during this operation; and I beg particularly to offer my best thanks to Brigadier Hagart, commanding the cavalry, and to Major Brind, commanding the artillery, for their most able and valuable assistance; also to Captain Lennox, the senior engineer officer, to Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, commanding the 93rd Regiment, who succeeded to the command of the infantry brigade

on the death of Brigadier Hope, to Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, commanding 42nd Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, commanding 79th Regiment; to Captain Cape, commanding 4th Punjab Infantry, who, I regret to say, was severely wounded; to Lieutenant-Colonel Tombs, and Major Remington, commanding troops of horse artillery; to Captain Francis, commanding heavy guns; to Captain Coles, commanding 9th Lancers, and Captain Browne, commanding 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

I beg also to return my best thanks to the officers of my staff, Captain Barwell, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Carey, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Captain Warner, aide-de-camp, and Lieutenant Eccles, Rifle Brigade, my extra aide-de-camp.

Enclosed I beg to forward a list of the casualties, and likewise a sketch of the fort, which has been made in a hurry, but will afford information of the nature of the work.

I have, &c.,

R. WALPOLE, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Field Force.

No. 41.

*NUMERICAL RETURN of Casualties in the Field Force under Command of Brigadier-General R Walpole on the 15th of April, 1858.*

*Camp, Roodamow, April 16, 1858.*

Corps.	Killed.								Wounded.							
	Europeans.				Natives.				Europeans.				Natives.			
	Non-Commissioned Officers.		Drummers, Rank and File.		Non-Commissioned Officers.		Drummers, Rank and File.		Non-Commissioned Officers.		Drummers, Rank and File.		Non-Commissioned Officers.		Drummers, Rank and File.	
	Officers.				Officers.			Total.	Officers.				Officers.			Total.
Staff Infantry Brigade ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artillery ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	0	1	8	2
2nd Punjab Cavalry ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Bengal Sappers and Miners ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0
Punjab Pioneers ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
42nd Royal Highlanders ...	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	7	0	3	28	0	0	0	34	0
79th Royal Highlanders ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
93rd Royal Highlanders ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	5	0
4th Punjab Rifles ...	1	0	0	1	1	7	10	0	2	0	0	3	31	36	0	0
Total ...	2	1	6	1	1	7	18	2	6	8	36	5	34	89	2	5

R. WALPOLE, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Field Force.

\* 2 Officers since dead.

No. 42.

*NOMINAL ROLL of Casualties in Brigadier-General Walpole's Field Force on the 15th of April, 1858.**Dated Camp, Roodamow, April 17, 1858.*

Corps.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Nature of Casualty.
Brigade Staff ... ..	...	Brigadier the Honourable A. Hope	Killed in action
Artillery ... ..	...	1st Lieutenant H. E. Harington ...	Wounded severely
" ... ..	7017	Serjeant John Knox ... ..	" "
" ... ..	3661	Corporal Michael Brian ... ..	" "
" ... ..	6648	Bombardier Thomas Dwyer ... ..	" slightly
" ... ..	6050	Gunner D. Somerville ... ..	" mortally
" ... ..	471	Private Brissall ... ..	" slightly
2nd Punjaub Cavalry ...	...	Sowar Jewun Sing ... ..	" "
Bengal Sappers and Miners	...	Havildar Goordyall ... ..	" severely
"	...	Naick Pragdut ... ..	" "
"	...	Sepoy Perrun ... ..	" "
Punjaub Pioneers ...	...	Serjeant Allister ... ..	" "
42nd Royal Highlanders	...	Lieutenant Charles Douglas ...	" dangerously (since dead)
"	...	" A. J. Bramly ... ..	" "
"	...	" G. W. Cockburn ... ..	" severely
"	2589	Colour-Serjeant Thomas Ridley ...	" "
"	2225	" John Stephen ... ..	" slightly
"	1986	L. Serjeant Josh. Hartley ... ..	" severely
"	1957	Corporal James McIntosh ... ..	" "
"	3478	Private James Miller ... ..	" slightly
"	3957	" John Brown ... ..	" severely
"	2765	" John McKenzie ... ..	" "
"	1444	" Donald McLeod ... ..	" "
"	1804	" William Duncan ... ..	" dangerously
"	3089	" Charles Brown ... ..	" severely
"	3160	" Thomas Paul ... ..	" "
"	3059	" David Grimwood ... ..	" "
"	4166	" John Weir ... ..	" "
"	3881	" Robert Wright ... ..	" "
"	3546	" Robert Jamieson ... ..	" "
"	4295	" Robert Leishman ... ..	" slightly
"	4118	" James Woods ... ..	" "
"	3208	" Dennis Hennessey ... ..	" severely
"	121	" Edward Spence ... ..	" "
"	4139	" Joseph Bates ... ..	" "
"	2934	" James Duns ... ..	" dangerously
"	1391	" Alexander Mackie ... ..	" severely
"	3435	" Alfred Dickson ... ..	" "
"	2801	" Robert Hewitt ... ..	" "
"	37	" David Neave ... ..	" slightly
"	3202	" William Haynes ... ..	" severely
"	3826	" James Sharp ... ..	" slightly
"	3536	" William Clark ... ..	" severely
"	4228	" Robert Sterling ... ..	" "
"	3726	" Hugh McMinimy ... ..	" slightly
"	3659	" James Nicholas ... ..	" "
"	1718	Serjeant James Fraser ... ..	Killed in action
"	3629	Private Charles Fraser ... ..	" "
"	3814	" Andrew McKay ... ..	" "
"	1478	" Andrew Brodie ... ..	" "
"	2977	" James Eadie ... ..	" "
"	4196	" John Hepburn ... ..	" "
"	4018	" William Hamilton ... ..	" "
79th Highlanders	1418	" Peter McGraw ... ..	Wounded dangerously
"	4069	" Richard Shedden ... ..	" slightly
"	4248	" David Dawson ... ..	Died (small pox)
"	2441	" Alexander Kelly ... ..	" (cholera)
93rd Highlanders	1260	Serjeant David Sim ... ..	Wounded severely
"	3717	Private Robert Davidson ... ..	" "
"	3745	" Alexander Harris ... ..	" slightly
"	108	" Hugh McKay ... ..	" "
"	1957	" James Lennant ... ..	" "
4th Punjaub Rifles	...	Lieutenant E. C. P. Willoughby ...	Killed in action
"	...	Subadar Heera Sing ... ..	" "
"	...	Havildar Bood Sing ... ..	" "

Corps.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Nature of Casualty.
4th Punjaub Rifles	...	Sepoy Nanuk ... ..	Killed in action.
"	...	" Madhoe ... ..	" "
"	...	" Bhadowur ... ..	" "
"	...	" Bhoota ... ..	" "
"	...	" Baneshah ... ..	" "
"	...	" Khan Mahomed ... ..	" "
"	...	Captain A. McCafe ... ..	Wounded severely.
"	...	Lieutenant F. V. H. Sperling ... ..	" slightly.
"	...	Havildar Thakoor Doss ... ..	" severely.
"	...	" Atta Sing ... ..	" "
"	...	" Goormukh Sing ... ..	" slightly.
"	...	Sepoy Tuttoo ... ..	" severely.
"	...	" Mushoom Shah ... ..	" "
"	...	" Jumna ... ..	" "
"	...	" Emaum Bux ... ..	" slightly.
"	...	" Amrah ... ..	" "
"	...	" Goordut Sing ... ..	" severely.
"	...	" Bahadoor ... ..	" "
"	...	" Kurruk Sing ... ..	" dangerously.
"	...	" Jungre ... ..	" severely.
"	...	" Dotto ... ..	" "
"	...	" Goolat ... ..	" mortally.
"	...	" Gooroo Doss ... ..	" severely.
"	...	" Koothead Sing ... ..	" "
"	...	" Goolab 3rd ... ..	" "
"	...	" Gunda Sing ... ..	" mortally.
"	...	" Ghazee Khan ... ..	" slightly.
"	...	" Hurzah Sing ... ..	" severely.
"	...	" Bussowah Sing ... ..	" "
"	...	" Goordut ... ..	" slightly.
"	...	" Abdool Mahomed ... ..	" dangerously.
"	...	" Kukka Sing ... ..	" "
"	...	" Ashruff Khan ... ..	" mortally (since dead).
"	...	" Bhole Sing ... ..	" slightly.
"	...	" Sham Sing ... ..	" "
"	...	" Guffoor ... ..	" dangerously.
"	...	" Nuzzeer Sing ... ..	" slightly.
"	...	" Dutter 3rd ... ..	" severely.
"	...	" Elahee Buxh ... ..	" slightly.
"	...	" Goolat 2nd ... ..	" "
"	...	" Emaum Bux ... ..	" "
"	...	" Bhurpoor Shah ... ..	" severely.
"	...	" Peenah ... ..	Killed in action.

R. WALPOLE, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Field Force.

No. 43.

No. 103 of 1858.

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General of India is pleased to direct the publication of the following reports from Brigadier-General Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., Commanding Azimghur Field Force, dated 12th and 16th April, 1858, detailing the particulars of his operations during his march to Azimghur, and after his arrival there.

It is with deep regret that his Lordship has to announce the subsequent death of Mr. Venables, of Azimghur, from the wound received by him while gallantly assisting in the pursuit of the rebels under Koor Sing.

Mr. Venables, although bound to the service of the State by no tie, save his courageous and patriotic spirit, had rendered the most valuable assistance to Government from the commencement of the mutinies, and had been greatly distinguished by his intrepidity and energy, tempered with a singularly calm and sound judgment.

The Governor-General records, with much sorrow, his sincere respect for the memory of Mr. Venables.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,  
S.c. Gov. of India, Mily. Dept.,  
with the Governor-General.



No. 44.

*Brigadier-General Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., to  
the Chief of the Staff.*

SIR, *Camp, Tigra, April 12, 1858.*

IN my communication of the 10th instant from Jounpore, I reported my arrival at that station on the previous day, and that I had been compelled to halt there, from the exhausted condition of my cattle, which had marched over bad roads for twelve days continuously, without a halt; also that I intended proceeding towards Azimghur by the direct road the following day.

2. I have now the honour to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that in consequence of intelligence received during the 10th, that a party of insurgents under Golam Hossain, Chuckledar, had advanced to within twelve miles of Jounpore, destroyed the village of Selaidapore, and actually threatened the city of Jounpore, I decided, late on the evening of the 10th, to change my route to the one through Tigra and Deedar Gunge, which would enable me, I hoped, to punish Golam Hossain and his party, whilst my arrival at Azimghur would only be delayed one or two days.

3. Independently of the safety of Jounpore, in my opinion, requiring this movement, I was further induced to change my route in consequence of its having been proclaimed to the people of Oude, by these rebel Chuckledars, that the force under my command was the remnant of the British army which had been destroyed at Lucknow, and was flying for safety to the Lower Provinces.

4. On my arrival at Tigra, where I proposed encamping, I found that the rebel force had moved back some six miles, after destroying the village and house of Selaidapore, and as the morning had been unusually oppressive, and the troops much distressed by the march of nearly sixteen miles, I considered it inadvisable to proceed, and therefore halted for the day, scouts being sent out to reconnoitre the enemy's position.

5. Towards evening, I received intelligence that there was a movement amongst the rebels as if they intended to march. This was about 4 P.M., and fearing they would make off, I at once ordered out all the cavalry off duty, consisting of 293 sabres, with three Horse Artillery guns, and proceeded with them in pursuit, requesting Brigadier Douglas, to bring up a portion of the infantry in support.

6. The enemy were, I understood, in groves of trees on the other side of the village Munnihar, numbering altogether 3,000, of whom 500 or 600 were sepoy, and 200 cavalry, (said to have been the volunteer regiment, probably 37th Native Infantry), and the 12th Irregular Cavalry, and two guns.

We came upon the cavalry picquets of the rebels within three or four miles from our camp; but they rode off as we advanced, and finding that the whole were in full retreat, I at one

pushed on at a rapid pace, the 3rd Irregular Cavalry under Captain Pearse, and a party of the 12th Irregulars, under Lieutenant C. Havelock, supported by a squadron of the Military Train under Major Robertson. The guns, also, in command of Major Michell, Royal Artillery, followed in support; but the evening was too far advanced, and the country too close, for them to act with any effect.

7. The pursuit was continued for more than three miles, and at least eighty of the rebels killed and their two guns captured; one a very large iron eight-pounder, and the other a two and three fourths-pounder (also a large iron gun, though of small bore).

They are both of native manufacture, and being pronounced unfit for our service, I had them burst, and the massive carriages broken up for their material.

The force did not return until 10 o'clock, and the captured guns were not brought into camp until 4 o'clock this morning.

I have therefore been obliged to halt for this day.

8. The cavalry could not certainly have marched yesterday less than thirty-two miles, and the infantry twenty-eight miles. The exertion in such weather was very great, but I considered the object required it; for had Golam Hossain's force gone away unpunished and with their guns, there would have been no limit to their falsehoods and boastings. As it is, the fact of their flight, punishment, and loss of their guns, must become patent to the district.

9. Although our loss is trifling as to numbers, it is, from its nature, I regret to say, most severe, and deeply felt and deplored by all.

Lieutenant Havelock was shot through the head when gallantly leading his men, and he expired before we returned to camp.

He was an intelligent, brave, and gallant soldier, well worthy of the name he bore, and as I before stated, his loss is deplored by every one in this force.

10. In conclusion, I beg you will bring to the notice of his Excellency the high spirit of the troops, European and native, and the obligations I am under to all ranks for the great exertions they have made, and the cheerfulness with which they have endured the fatigues of the long marches.

11. Mr. Forbes, C. S., has accompanied my force from Lucknow, and rendered me much assistance in the intelligence department. Mr. Jenkinson, C. S., and Mr. P. Carnegie, Deputy Commissioner, also accompanied me from Jounpore, and by their local knowledge, assisted me greatly.

I proceed to Azimghur, *via* Deedargunge tomorrow.

E. LUGARD, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Azimghur Field Force.

No. 45.

*RETURN of Casualties in the Azimghur Field Force, under Command of Brigadier-General Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., in the Action of Munnihar, Oude, on the 11th of April, 1858.*

CORPS.	Killed.			Wounded.				Troop Horse Missing.	Remarks.
	Subaltern.	Total.	Troop Horse.	Native Officers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Troop Horse.		
Brigade Staff ... ..									
Field Force Staff ... ..									
Detail 4th Co. Royal Engineers...									
do 24th Punjaub Infantry									
Pioneers ... ..									
do European Troop Royal									
Horse Artillery ... ..									
do 8th Co. 2nd Battalion									
Royal Artillery ... ..									
do 5th Co. 13th Battalion									
Royal Artillery ... ..									
A Company 3rd Battalion Madras									
Artillery, with No. 2 Light									
Field Battery attached, Native									
Establishment attached ...									
Artillery Staff Ammunition									
Reserve ... ..									
2nd Battalion Military Train ...									
3rd Sikh Cavalry ... ..			3	5	5	7			
12th Irregular Cavalry ... ..	1	1		1	1	2		1	Lieutenant C. W. Havelock, Commanding 12th Irregular Cavalry, killed, shot through the head.
Her Majesty's 10th Regiment ...									
do 34th do ... ..									
do 84th do ... ..									
Total ... ..	1	1	3	1	6	7	7	1	

EDWARD LUGARD, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Azimghur Field Force.

No. 46.

*NOMINAL RETURN of Casualties in the Azimghur Field Force, under Command of Brigadier-General Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., in the Action at Munnihar, Oude, on the 11th of April, 1858.*

Corps, Rank, and Names.	Date of Casualty	Remarks.
<b>3RD SIKH CAVALRY.</b>		
Sowar Kishen Sing ... ..	April 11	Sword cut, leg, slight
„ Jey Sing ... ..	„ 11	Sword cuts, forearm, slight
„ Jowahir Sing ... ..	„ 11	Contusion, slight
„ Juggernaut ... ..	„ 11	Contusion, slight
„ Jumna Dass ... ..	„ 11	Contusion, slight
<b>12TH IRREGULAR CAVALRY.</b>		
Lieutenant C. W. Havelock, Commanding ...	„ 11	Gunshot wound through the head; died one hour after being wounded
Duffadar Futteh Ali Shaw ... ..	„ 11	Fracture of clavicle, severe
Standard Bearer Surbur Khan ... ..	„ 11	Contusion, slight

Total Casualties—One killed, seven wounded.

EDWARD LUGARD, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Azimghur Field Force.

No. 47.

*RETURN of Ordnance, Military Stores, &c., captured from the Enemy near Munnihar, on the 11th of April, 1858.*

*Camp, Tigra, April 11th, 1858.*

Description.	No.	Length.	Weight.	Remarks.
Ordnance Iron Gun, 8-pounder	1	ft. in. 6 5	cwt. 15	Unserviceable trunnion secured by an iron band round the gun; mounted upon a field carriage of native construction
do do 2½-pounder	1	4 6	5	Unserviceable, mounted on a similar carriage
Shot, Round, of different sizes ...	50	—	—	Unserviceable
Grape ... ..	16	—	—	Unserviceable

C. S. B. RIDDLE, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery,  
Commanding Artillery.

No. 48.

*Brigadier-General Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., Commanding Azimghur Field Force, to the Chief of the Staff.*

*Camp, Azimghur, April 16, 1858.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to report to you, for his Excellency's information, that the field force under my command marched from Tigra to Deedargunge, 13 miles, on the 13th instant, and the following morning, learning from Azimghur that the bulk of the garrison had been sent towards Mhow, in order to cover Ghazee-pore, which was threatened by a large body of the enemy with 2 guns, which had quitted Azimghur the previous night, I moved on 24 miles to Raneeka-Serai; and the same evening sent forward a squadron of cavalry, 3 guns, and 4 companies of the 10th Foot, under Lieutenant-Colonel Fenwick, of that regiment, to reconnoitre the bridge, which the enemy had thrown over the Tonse, to the west of the city, with instructions to seize it if possible, as from the plan of the entrenchments and town (annexed), which had been furnished me from Azimghur by Lieutenant-Colonel Longden, Chief of the Staff, Azimghur Field Force, it occurred to me that by crossing a portion of my force over this bridge, I should be able to turn the enemy's position, and attack it in the front and rear at the same time.

2. On nearing the Jounpore masonry bridge, Lieutenant-Colonel Fenwick found the enemy, who had crossed over the westward bridge in force, commencing an attack upon a piquet of the 37th Foot, posted in the Judge's house there. It appeared from subsequent intelligence, that, unacquainted with my immediate vicinity, and aware of the departure of most of the garrison, they had contemplated a general attack upon the entrenchments that night.

3. The consternation of the rebels was great on finding themselves opposed by this fresh party, and after exchanging a few shots, they retired over the broken ground towards their bridge, where our troops could not follow them in the dark. Lieutenant-Colonel Fenwick, therefore, bivouacked for the night.

4. At daybreak of the 15th, I advanced with my whole force on Azimghur, having heard during the night that Kooer Singh, with a considerable body, was still in position. The reconnoitring

party before mentioned, under the guidance of Lieutenant-Colonel Longden and Mr. Venables, proceeded at the same time to the enemy's bridge, which, after a sharp skirmish, they succeeded in carrying, and driving the rebels from the factory house on the left bank.

5. The position was a very strong one, and was held with much determination by a party of about 300 rebel sepoys of the late 7th, 8th, and 40th Regiments Native Infantry, as shown by the uniforms upon the bodies of those found slain on the field.

6. The bridge had been partially destroyed, but was speedily repaired by a party of Punjaub Sappers under Lieutenant Keith, Royal Engineers, whom I had sent with Lieutenant-Colonel Fenwick's party, and I at once crossed over 3 guns of Royal Horse Artillery, a squadron of the Military Train, and all the available Sikh Cavalry.

7. In the meantime, the main column under Brigadier Douglas, C.B., had advanced over the Jounpore bridge direct upon the city, and learning that the whole of the rebels remaining in Azimghur had fled on losing their bridge, I directed the Horse Artillery and Cavalry, under Major Michell, Royal Artillery, to pursue, and use their utmost endeavours to capture Kooer Singh. In this, I regret to say, they failed, owing to the regularity and devoted courage with which the retreat was covered by a band of the rebels; 3 guns, however, and nearly all their ammunition and baggage fell into our hands. The pursuit was continued up to the vicinity of the village of Jewunpoor, where the road turns off to Azimghur, and ascertaining that the rebels had thrown themselves into a small fort there, and had been joined by the strong body with 2 Horse Artillery guns (said to be of the Neemuch troops), who had quitted Azimghur about the 12th and 13th instant, I directed the pursuing party to halt, until reinforced by infantry, and heavier guns and mortars. These are now proceeding thither under Brigadier Douglas, when the fort will be attacked, should the rebels remain in it, and the pursuit continued. In the meantime, I have sent an express to Colonel Cumberlege, whose force is at Mhow, covering Ghazee-pore, to patrol in strength towards Ghasee, where a portion of the rebels, it is expected, will proceed. My loss at the western bridge amounted to one killed and six wounded of the 10th Foot and

Madras Artillery. In the pursuit I regret that the casualties were heavier. Mr. Venables was wounded in the left arm by a musket shot; Lieutenant Hamilton, Adjutant 3rd Sikh Cavalry, was badly wounded, and died during the night. Twenty-five casualties are reported, killed and wounded, details of which will be sent hereafter.

8. The loss of the enemy at the bridge could not be exactly ascertained; bodies of sepoys in the uniform of the 7th, 8th and 40th Regiments Native Infantry, were found on the ground. The rapid rush of the 10th Foot, after crossing the bridge, prevented their being removed; but those killed by the artillery and rifle fire before the bridge was taken, were seen to be carried away. In the pursuit, it is supposed that about 70 of the enemy were killed.

9. As this is but one of many skirmishes, it is more than probable the Azimghur Field Force may be engaged in, during the very arduous operations upon which it is at present employed, I shall refrain, until its conclusion, from bringing to his Excellency's notice such officers as I deem worthy of special mention. In the meantime, I beg to express my grateful obligations to all officers and men, for their cheerful endurance of fatigue and exposure, and to those who have engaged the enemy for their undeviating gallantry.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD LUGARD, Brigadier-General, Commanding Azimghur Field Force.

No. 49.

No. 105 of 1858.

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General of India, is pleased to direct the publication of the following report, by Colonel Lord Mark Kerr, detailing the result of an engagement with the rebels by the detachment under his command on the 6th instant, while in progress to join the force at Azimghur.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel, Secretary Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General.

No. 50.

Colonel W. L. Dames, Commanding at Azimghur, to Brigadier P. Gordon, Commanding at Benares.

Dated Azimghur, April 16, 1858.

SIR,

No. 108.

I HAVE the honor herewith to enclose, for submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, an additional report furnished by Colonel Lord Mark Kerr, commanding Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, regarding his engagement with the rebels on the morning of the 6th April.

In forwarding this report, I beg to state that Colonel Lord Mark Kerr has informed me that the previous report which he sent to me was drawn up in a most hurried manner, and, owing to the very little time he had at his disposal, he was unable to fill in many details, and mention the names of various officers who distinguished themselves, as he would have desired.

Lieutenant Collum, of Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, at that time doing duty with Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, very much distin-

guished himself in the engagement of the 6th instant, by his coolness and bravery. Colonel Lord Mark Kerr states that, not knowing his name, he was unable to mention it in his report; but desires that it may be forwarded in this transmitting letter.

I have, &c.,

W. L. DAMES, Colonel, Commanding at Azimghur.

No. 51.

Colonel Lord Mark Kerr, Commanding Field Force, to the Chief of the Staff.

Dated Azimghur, April 6, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to announce, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that I have succeeded this day in joining the besieged Azimghur Garrison.

I left Benares at 10 P.M. on the 2nd instant, to proceed to Azimghur by forced marches, with the troops as per margin\*. At Sursana, 10 miles from Azimghur, where I arrived on the 5th instant, I received pressing letters, at different hours till midnight, from the Staff Officer at Azimghur, to come on without delay; but thinking it imprudent to risk anything by a night march, I did not start till 4 A.M. on the 6th. There was a bright moon at that hour, and I moved on with a reconnoitring party of the Bays. At 6 A.M. I observed a mangoe tope and buildings to the left of the road, and also the banked ditches of the fields to the right of it to be crowded with sepoys. After returning to the column, and waiting till half-past seven o'clock to allow our train of elephants, camels, and carts to close up, Captain Boyd's company advanced in skirmishing order to the right of the road, and opened fire on the enemy, hoping to turn their left flank, and so clear the ground for the advance of the convoy, and succeeded at once in driving the enemy to a further line of ditches. But by this time a heavy fire came from the mangoe tope and buildings, and well back on our left flank, and also on the right, where our skirmishers had driven on the enemy; large bodies of them were firing from enclosures to our rear. Captain H. Jones, 13th, with his own, Lieutenant Everett's, and Lieutenant Gilbert's companies threw out skirmishers, with their left thrown back to the left of the road, taking advantage of any cover at hand, and Lieutenant Robertson, Royal Artillery, and two guns, threw shrapnel into the enclosures to the right, at a distance of 500 yards, Lieutenant Hall, 13th, who was soon dangerously wounded, being sent with a sub-division in support also of Captain Boyd. This continued for some time without producing any effect on the strong defensive point of the enemy, the buildings and tope, from the branches of which latter a severe fire was kept up for some time.

We were now in a serious position; but such precautions had been taken for our large convoy that I had no fears for it. When I discovered that it had gone back some distance, I sent Lieutenant Stewart, 13th, an excellent officer and horseman, with 25 of the Bays, to the rear. I heard from him, that immediately on the fire opening, every driver and mahout had fled, the former having first turned their cattle to the rear, and then, after

\* 2nd Dragoon Guards (Bays), 2 officers 55 men; Royal Artillery (two 6 pounder guns, two 5½ inch mortars), 1 officer, 17 men; 13th Light Infantry, 19 officers, 372 men,

getting them into confusion, absconded. At this time, in rear of the enemy's skirmishers on our flanks, were seen their reserves in quarter-distance columns, and between my small force and the rear guards and baggage, appeared also large bodies of the enemy. It was necessary to advance, however; the slightest change of position to the rear caused the enemy to rise up, and with loud shouts show their numbers all around. I wished to try the effect of the 5½-inch mortars on the buildings so necessary to seize; but for this, it was requisite to retire the gunners and their supports, who would have been struck by the shells. But I at once saw that I must give up the attempt. A party of volunteers attempted an assault, after a slight breach had been made by one of the 6-pounder guns at a distance of about 60 yards, which the soldiers were manfully enlarging, when an inner wall appeared, and I recalled the party, and tried the gun again. One gun was constantly engaged throwing shrapnel at the enemy in rear of our right flank. The buildings had been fired at the first; but the sepoys held them with desperation. Just as I had determined on another assault, they evacuated the place. A pile of dead bodies inside covered the ground to the height of three feet. Lieutenant Ormsby, commanding the Bays, came to the front in pursuit; our whole line advanced; the skirmishers, thrown back on the left, wheeled rapidly up, and the fight was won. It was now nearly ten o'clock A.M.

Immediately in our rear there was a high embankment crossing the road. The enemy had seized on this in great numbers. Captain Wilson Jones, a most gallant young man, commanding the company of the rear guard, was killed while leading his men in the successful attack of it. I had just before sent Major Tyler, 13th, to take command of the rear and baggage guards, with orders to stand firm, relying on his cool judgment, and I resolved to force my way to Azimghur, about two miles distant, and return, with Madras Riflemen, whom I knew to be capable, as European soldiers are not, of driving the bullocks.

But, by the blessing of God, it was unnecessary for me to leave my convoy, for on our advance the enemy

fled with extreme rapidity, and when I came upon a village a quarter of a mile to the front, a very strong position, I found scarcely any opposition, and at the same time saw our rear advancing, the drivers, on our success, having returned. On arriving at the bridge leading across the Nullah towards the intrenchment of Azimghur, I sent a request to Colonel Dames, Commanding Garrison, for assistance in bringing in our convoy, and one of my companies to take temporarily the place of any men he might spare. Two companies of the 37th and Madras Rifles were sent and proved of service. At the bridge there was firing from the high ground, the other side of the Nullah, well answered by Lieutenant Welsh, Bengal Artillery, with 2 guns from the fort and a few skirmishers from the 13th.

I regret to say that my casualties are severe, 1 officer and 7 men killed, and 1 officer and 33 men wounded, mostly severely or dangerously. But I am certain the enemy did not number less than 4,000, the 7th, 8th, and 40th, so called fighting regiments of the sepoy army among them. Deducting the large number required for the safety of our large convoy, consisting of 312 carts, 11 elephants, 20 camels, our whole strength in front was about 300 combatants. I am truly thankful to say that all the officers under my command behaved with daring courage and resolution. Non-commissioned officers and private soldiers the same. I owe my best thanks to Lieutenant Honorable James Dormer, Staff Officer of my force, and to Ensign Yardley, my Orderly Officer, who both behaved with great coolness under heavy fire. To Lieutenant-Colonel Longden and Mr. Venables, who accompanied me throughout the day, I am most deeply indebted for their cordial and constant advice and assistance. Major Tyler speaks of invaluable assistance from Quartermaster Hoban, 13th, in many difficulties and dangers with the convoy.

I have, &c.,

MARK KERR, Colonel,  
Lieutenant-Colonel 13th, Prince  
Albert's Light Infantry, Com-  
manding Field Force.

No. 52.

*NOMINAL RETURN of Killed and Wounded in the 1st Battalion Head Quarters, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, in Action at Azimghur, on the 6th of April, 1858.*

Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
—	Captain W. H. Jones ...	Killed
—	Private William Brown ...	do
1881	„ John Stewart ...	do
—	„ George Staywell ...	do
3308	„ Thomas Wilson ...	do
3494	„ Thomas Collins ...	do
3186	„ Patrick Connell ...	do
3783	„ William Cleybyn ...	do
—	Lieutenant H. E. Hall ...	Wounded dangerously through the back
3218	Private John Sutton ...	Dangerously through right thigh
3160	„ Robert Smith ...	Very dangerously through left lung

Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
1157	Private Benjamin Mills ...	Dangerously through upper part of right leg
3695	" Patrick Moran ...	do do left thigh
2631	" Hugh Carden ...	Severely through both legs
3567	" Edward Crawford ...	Very dangerously, left thigh fractured high up
	" Thomas Dobbys ...	Severely through left knee
3770	" Alexander Cross ...	Slight flesh wound of thigh
2894	" Alfred Simms ...	Severely, right collar bone fractured
3143	" Thomas Power ...	Dangerously shot through right arm
	" George Young ...	Severely, wound of left wrist
	" Richard Harris ...	Very dangerous, ball lodged in right side of chest
	Sergeant David Austin ...	Severe sword cut of left wrist
3545	Private Isaac Grimsditch ...	Slight wound of right arm
—	" George Amos ...	Very dangerously, wound through spine and chest
2339	Sergeant Charles Beere ...	Slight contusion right groin
1808	Private James Higgins ...	Severely wounded through right foot
	" Michael Wixted ...	Severe shot through right thigh
3079	" John Sarsfield ...	do ball through right leg
—	" John Warwick ...	Slight contusion of abdomen
2651	" Thomas Thomson ...	do wound of right thigh
3070	" Thomas Murphy ...	do contusion of two fingers right hand
2655	" Patrick Ryan ...	do do of belly
2550	" Terence Conolly ...	do wound of left leg
2958	" Joseph Witherow ...	do contusion of forefinger, right hand
2848	" James Orchard ...	do do of breast
	" Thomas Dineffe ...	do do right leg
2129	" Jacob Seymour ...	do wound of three fingers left hand

J. H. E. CROSS, Surgeon,  
Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry.

No. 53.

*RETURN of Killed and Wounded of the Force under the Command of Colonel Lord Mark Kerr, in Action with the Enemy near Azimghur, on the 6th of April, 1858.*

*Azimghur, April 7th, 1858.*

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.	Horses killed and missing.	Remarks.
Head Quarters, { Killed	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	Capt. Wilson Jones
H. M. 13th { Wounded	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	Lieut. H. Edwd. Hall
Lt. Infantry { dangerously	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	
{ Do. severely	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	...	
{ Do. slightly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Detachment, 2nd { Killed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dragoon Guards { Wounded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
{ dangerously	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
{ Do. severely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
{ Do. slightly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery { Killed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
{ Wounded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Killed and wounded	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	38	8	

MARK KERR, Colonel, 13th Light Infantry,  
Commanding Field Force.

No. 54.

No. 106 of 1858.

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General is pleased to publish for general information, the following letter from Brigadier-General R. Walpole, commanding Field Force, reporting further successes in his operations against the rebels.

No. 55.

*Brigadier-General R. Walpole, Commanding Field Force, to the Chief of the Staff.*

SIR, *Camp, Allahgunge, April 22, 1858*  
I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that I marched at daylight this morning from Sewajpore.\* Just before we arrived at Sirsle, where I had intended to encamp, the advanced guard came on the enemy, who were in great force, both cavalry and infantry. I brought up the field guns and some infantry to the front, and sent the cavalry to our right, the enemy retreated to a village, from which they opened fire on us with 4 guns. We advanced, and our horse artillery opened with great effect upon it, and in a short time they retreated, taking off their guns. We advanced, took their 4 guns, the cavalry pressing their left and rear. We followed them about 6 miles to this place, killing a great many the whole way, and got possession of the bridge here, where I halted, and have pitched my camp. We have killed certainly as many as 500 or 600, have taken a great quantity of ammunition, hackeries, grain, and their camp. Our loss, as far as I can learn, is 1 man killed, and 3 or 4 wounded. I will send particulars tomorrow.

I have, &c.

R. WALPOLE, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Field Force.

No. 56.

*Allahabad, April 29, 1858.*

No. 110 of 1858.

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General of India is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 266 A, dated April 26, 1858, forwarding a despatch from Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., commanding Central India Field Force, reporting the operations of the 2nd Brigade of the force subsequent to the capture of the Fort of Garakota.

No. 57.

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

*Head-Quarters, Camp, Futtehghurh, April 26, 1858.*

SIR, No. 266 A.

I HAVE the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor-General, a despatch dated 26th ultimo, from Major-General Sir H. Rose, K.C.B., commanding Central India Field Force, reporting the operations of the 2nd Brigade of the force, subsequent to the capture of the Fort of Garakota, embracing the forcing of the pass of Mudinpore, and capture of the Forts of Serai and Marowra.

2. His Excellency considers that these operations were most skilfully conducted.

I have, &c.

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

No. 58.

*Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., to Major-General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff.*

*Cawnpore, Camp before Jhansi, March 26, 1858.*

SIR, I HAVE the honor to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the operations of the 2nd Brigade of the Central India Field Force, under my orders, since the capture of the fort of Garrakota.

A halt of four days at Saugor was necessary for the repair of my siege guns; I therefore marched back to Saugor, in two days, leaving Major Boileau, with the Sappers and Miners, at Garrakota, to demolish all he could of its defences.

The rebels had held a steep and thickly wooded hill, a few miles to the north of Garrakota, which gave them the command of the road to Dumoh; after the fall of Garrakota they then abandoned it, leaving open the communication between Saugor and Dumoh.

My siege artillery was ready in four days, on the 18th instant; but want of supplies, caused by the devastation of the Saugor and the neighbouring districts, by the rebels and other circumstances, did now allow me to leave Saugor till the 27th instant.

This delay did away very much with the good effects of the speedy fall of Garrakota. The rebels not seeing any further operations or movements to the front against them, regained courage, and occupied again in force the strong positions in the Shaghur and adjoining districts, such as the forts of Serai and Marowra, and the difficult passes in the mountainous ridges which separate the Shaghur and Saugor districts.

These passes are three in number. The pass of Narut and the fort of Carnelgurb, near Malthone, of Mudinpore, and of Dhamooney.

My object was to reach Jhansi, against which I was ordered to move as quickly as I could; but on my road there I wished to take up my 1st Brigade, which I had marched from Mhow and Indore to Goonah, for the purpose, as previously stated, of clearing and opening the Grand Trunk road from Bombay to Agra, in obedience to my instructions.

I anticipated resistance to my advance on Jhansi at the passes, the forts of Serai, Murowra, and Thal-Behut, at which latter place it was said that the Rajah of Banpore intended to make his last stand.

It was also affirmed by some, but denied by others, that the fort of Chundeyree, to the west of the River Betwa, formerly a family possession of the Rajah of Banpore, would be defended.

It was necessary that the 1st Brigade, on the west, and the 2nd Brigade on the east of the Betwa, should be concentrated for the attack of Jhansi.

I determined to force these obstacles to the forward movement of my force, and to the union of my 1st and 2nd Brigade; and accordingly gave orders to Brigadier Stuart, commanding my 1st brigade, to move from Goonah westwards, and take Chundeyree, whilst I forced my way northwards, and, crossing the Betwa, march with both brigades against Jhansi.

\* Called in my route Mahabadpore.

An operation against the passes was more than usually difficult on account of the great length of my line of march; for, knowing the danger of a want of ammunition, I took with me abundant reserves of it, having besides to take care of a convoy of 15 days' supplies for my force and its camp followers.

The pass of Narut was by far the most difficult, and the enemy, having taken it into their head that I must pass through it, had increased its natural difficulties, by barricading the road with abatis and parapets made of large boulders of rock, 15 feet thick, all passage by the sides of the road being made impracticable by the almost precipitous hills, covered with jungle, which came down to the edge of the road. The Rajah of Banpore, who is both enterprising and courageous, defended this pass with 8,000 or 10,000 men.

The next most difficult pass was Dhamooney; very little was known about the third, Mudinpore, except that in the Ordnance Map it was described as "good for guns."

Under these circumstances, I requested Major Orr to reconnoitre these passes, whilst I was detained at Saugor for supplies.

Supplies for my force having come into Saugor, I marched from that place on the 27th instant to Rijwass, a central point from which I could move against any one of these passes. Major Orr's force joined me at Rijwass; with his usual intelligence, he had collected information which made me select the pass of Mudinpore for my point of attack.

In order to deceive the enemy as to my intention, and prevent the Rajah of Banpore from coming from the pass of Narut to the assistance of the Rajah of Shahgur, who defended Mudinpore, I made a serious feint against Narut by sending Major Scudamore, commanding Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, with the force stated in the margin\*, with their tents and baggage, to the fort and town of Malthona, just above the pass of Narut, whilst I made the real attack on the pass of Mudinpore. Having taken the ruined little fort of Barodia, and left a small garrison in it to keep up my communications, I marched on the 3rd instant against the pass of Mudinpore, with the force stated in the margin†. As the column approached the pass, the enemy's skirmishers fired on the advanced guard from a ridge of hills on our right, near the village of Noonee. I sent up a party of the Salt Customs, under Mr. Bartie, who, advancing, drove them back.

At about 800 yards from the entrance of the pass, we saw the enemy in force on the hills, on the left of the pass. Major Orr made some good practice at them with round shot and spherical case.

The pass was formed by a sudden descent of the road into a deep glen, thickly wooded. To the right further on, the road ran along the side of a lake. The left of the road was lined by rocky and precipitous hills.

The ardour of an excellent officer induced him

\* Major Scudamore's Force.—2 troops H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons; 1 troop 3rd Light Cavalry; 100 Irregular Cavalry; one 24-pounder howitzer; 3 Bhopal 9-pounders; 24th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

† Sir H. Rose's Force.—Advanced Guard: 500 Hyderabad Cavalry; 200 Hyderabad Infantry; 4 Guns Artillery; 1 company 3rd Bombay Europeans. Centre: 1 troop H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons; Sappers and Miners; 4 Guns Horse Artillery; Right Wing 3rd Bombay Europeans; 3 9-pounder Guns, Captain Lightfoot's Battery; 2 5½-inch mortars; 1 8-inch mortar; 1 1-inch howitzer; Left Wing 3rd Bombay Europeans; Siege Train; 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry; baggage and convoy. Rear Guard: 125 Hyderabad Infantry; 1 howitzer and Gun Horse Artillery; 1 troop H.M.'s Light Dragoons; 50 Hyderabad Cavalry.

at this time, to make an incautious movement with his guns to his right front, with the view to pour an enfilading fire into the enemy. But he had not taken into consideration that this movement brought him to within fifty or sixty yards of the edge of the glen, in which lay concealed some hundred sepoy, who, before he could unlimber, opened a very heavy fire on his guns, which he was unable to depress on them. The sepoy fortunately fired too quick, and too high, and the officer retired his guns out of the range of their musketry, with only a few casualties. The sepoy hailed this little reverse with shouts. But their success had only brought on their more rapid defeat. For knowing now their exact position, and seeing the necessity of showing them that a calm retreat was only the prelude of a rapid offensive, I advanced 100 of the Hyderabad Contingent Infantry under Captain Sinclair, at double time, and made them charge into the glen, bring their right shoulders forward, and sweep it down towards the road, following this up by a movement of a company of the 3rd Europeans, against the front of the sepoy, and of the Salt Customs, from the extreme right, against their rear. To still further discomfit them, I sent a troop of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons to a knoll, quite in rear of the glen, and commanding a view of the lake and the other end of the pass. The rebels were driven with loss from the glen, and crossing the road ascended the hill on its left, for the purpose of joining the large body of rebels, who occupied the hills divided by ravines on the left of the road. The troop of Horse Artillery would have swept them away with grape, had not the officer commanding it mistaken the rebels, on account of the similarity of dress, for men of the Salt Customs.

Not giving the rebels time to breathe, I directed Captain Macdonald, my Assistant-Quartermaster-General, to storm the hill to the left of the road, with two companies of the 3rd Europeans. Captain Macdonald conducted them ably and gallantly up the almost precipitous height, and extending the Grenadier Company from the right, and supporting them with the other company, drove them from the first to the second line of hills. As soon as Lieutenant-Colonel Liddell had come up, with the rest of the 3rd Europeans, I moved him up the hill, in support of his two companies, directing him to advance and drive the enemy successively from all the hills commanding the pass. He performed this movement entirely to my satisfaction.

The glens and hills which protected the pass having been taken, I sent Captain Abbott, with the 4th Hyderabad Cavalry, to clear the pass, and drive in the enemy's front; this he did effectually.

The enemy, repulsed in flank and front, retired to the village of Mudinpore, in rear of the end of the lake. The village was fortified by a formidable work, in the shape of a bund of great thickness of earth and solid masonry, which dammed up the lake. The enemy had placed the few guns they had in rear of the bund, and had been firing with them on the 3rd Europeans on the hill.

The pass having been gained, I sent directions to Brigadier Steuart, whom I had halted in rear of the pass, with the reserve and siege train to advance through it, and occupy the head of the lake. As soon as they had arrived, I opened with the 8-inch howitzer, and the 9-pounders in advance of it, a fire on the rebel guns.

At this time I received a message from the officer commanding the rear guard, that the enemy



had fired, from the range of hills running to the pass of Narut, on him and his long line of baggage. I had all along thought it likely, that the Rajah of Banpore might come to the aid of the rebels at Mudinpure as soon as he discovered that the move of Major Scudamore was a feint and my attack the real one. I therefore sent a troop of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons and a Regiment of Hyderabad Cavalry, to cover the Rear Guard.

A few rounds drove the enemy from their position in rear of the bund, and they retired from Mudinpure, through the jungle, towards the Fort of Serai.

I directed Major Orr to pursue with the remainder of the Hyderabad Cavalry.

The cavalry which I had detached with Major Scudamore, and to assist the rear guard, rendered the force available for the pursuit small.

Major Orr, and Captain Abbott under him, pursuing along the road through the jungle, came up with the rear of the rebels, consisting principally of the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, and killed a good many of them, amongst the number the notorious mutineer, Lall Turbadio, who, as Havildar Major of the 52nd, was instigator of the mutiny in that regiment, and whom they made their commanding officer.

I owe my acknowledgments to Major Orr and Captain Abbott for their conduct on this occasion. Captain Pinkney, who accompanied my force as Political Agent at Jhansie, distinguished himself in the pursuit.

I marched the force several miles beyond the pass into an open and level country. The line of baggage was so long that it did not come up till the next day; but owing to the precautions I had taken, it did not sustain the slightest loss.

The results of the success at Mudinpure were as numerous as they were favorable. My force had got into the rear of the passes, and the enemy's line of defences, of which they thought so much. The pass of Narut considered by them to be impregnable was turned.

Mudinpure, it is true, was the weakest of the passes; but, on the other hand, it had been defended by the sepoys of the 52nd and other regi-

ments, and by 7000 picked Bundeelas. The sepoys and the Bundeelas quarrelled, the former declaring that the latter had run away, and left them to fight at the pass; general mistrust and a panic ensued in the rebel camp.

The fort of Serai, or Soyraage, a fortified palace of the Rajah of Shahghur, perfect in architecture, now used as an arsenal for the manufacture of powder and shot, fell the next day into the hands of my troops. The dyes of the old Saugor Mint, from which the rebels were making balls, were found here in quantities.

The day after, I took possession of Marowra, an ancient fort with a double line of defences, in an important position, on the road from Saugor to Jhansi, and from Shaghur to Malthone.

The Shaghur territory was attached to the British possessions by Sir Robert Hamilton, and in consequence, the British flag was hoisted on the fort of Marowra in presence of my brigade.

The passes of Narut and Dharmooney were abandoned, and Sir Robert Hamilton established a police station at Malthone.

In fact, the whole country between Saugor and Jhansi, to the east of the River Betwa, which, since the outbreak of the rebellion, had been in the hands of the insurgents, was now, with the exception of Thal-Behut, restored to the Government.

I beg leave to recommend to your Excellency, for their conduct at the forcing of the pass of Mudinpure, Lieutenant-Colonel Liddell; Major Scudamore, for the skilful manner in which he conducted the feint against Malthone, which neutralized the force of the Rajah of Banpore; Major Orr; Captain Abbott; Captain Sinclair; Captain Macdonald, Assistant Quartermaster-General; and Mr. Bartie, commanding the Salt Customs Police, who had a short time before been strongly recommended for his gallant conduct in attacking the rebel's position at Dharmooney.

I have the honor to enclose a list of casualties in forcing the pass.

I have, &c.,  
HUGH ROSE, Major-General,  
Commanding Central India  
Field Force.

#### No. 59.

*Return of Killed and Wounded of the 2nd Brigade, Central India Field Force, and Hyderabad Contingent Field Force, during the Action with the Rebels, on the 3rd March, 1858, in the pass of Mudinpure.*

*Camp Jhansi, April 8, 1858.*

Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
Artillery, 1st Troop	Serjeant	Dickenson ...	Wounded severely below left knee
Ditto	Horsekeeper	Rowjee ...	Wounded slightly in right hand
14th Light Dragoons	Captain	Prettejohn ...	Contusion by a spent ball
Ditto	Private	Bavry ...	Wounded in the foot
Ditto	do	Ball ...	Wounded severely in the knee
3rd Light Cavalry	Trumpeter	Francis ...	Contusion by a musket ball
3rd European Regiment	Private	Bernard Dempsay ...	Wounded severely by gunshot in the chest (since dead)
Ditto	do	Phillips Connors ...	Wounded slightly in chest by a spent ball
Ditto	do	John Steen ...	Wounded by a gunshot in the scalp
Ditto	do	James Relly ...	Wounded slightly in left groin by a spent ball
1st Cav. Hyd. Contingent	Trooper	Hossein Khan ...	Dangerously wounded
Ditto	do	Mandah Khan ...	do do

No. 60.

No. 111 of 1858.

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General of India is pleased to publish for general information, the following despatch from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 267, dated April 26, 1858, forwarding a detailed report from Brigadier-General R. Walpole, commanding Field Force, of his successful affair with the rebels near Allahgunge, on the 22nd instant.

No. 61.

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

*Military Department,  
with the Governor-General.  
Head-Quarters Futtehghur,  
April 26, 1858.*

SIR,

No. 267.

I HAVE now the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, a detailed report from Brigadier-General R. Walpole, dated 23rd instant, of his successful affair near Allahgunge on the previous day, when 4 guns were captured and considerable loss inflicted on the enemy.

2. The action was one of horse artillery and cavalry, and both these arms appear to his Excellency to have highly distinguished themselves.

I have, &amp;c.

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

No. 62.

*Brigadier-General R. Walpole, Commanding Field Force, to the Chief of the Staff.*

*Camp Allahgunge, April 23rd, 1858.*

SIR,

I TRANSMITTED yesterday a short account of the defeat of that portion of the rebel force which occupied the villages on the left bank of the Ram Gunga, from Allahgunge to Hoolapoor. I have now the honor to forward for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief a more detailed report of that operation.

I marched at daylight on the 22nd instant, from Sewajpore, intending to encamp in the neighbourhood of Sirsie, and to proceed to this place the following day. However, on the advanced guard approaching Sirsie, the enemy was discovered in our front. I rode forward to reconnoitre and ordered up Major Remington's troop of horse artillery and the infantry, desiring the heavy guns to follow, and made the following dispositions. Four guns of Lieutenant-Colonel Tombs's troop of horse artillery, (two being on the rear guard) supported by a squadron of 9th Lancers and 100 infantry, all which troops had formed the advanced guard, occupied the left. Major Remington's 9-pounder troop was directed to its right, and the main body of the cavalry, consisting of 9th Lancers and 2nd Punjaub Irregulars, under Brigadier Hagart, was placed on the extreme right to protect that flank from the numerous cavalry of the enemy, and with instructions to sweep round the enemy's left and rear the moment they retired, with the hope of getting any guns they might endeavour to save.

I knew, from having occupied the right bank of the Ram Gunga during the winter, that our left was covered by that river, and that from the great bend it takes beyond the villages of Mow and Jerapore, our cavalry would be useless on our left flank.

We advanced in the above order some distance,

crossing the Sende Nuddee, when the enemy opened fire upon us with their guns, which were placed in the village of Hoolapoor, upon which they had retired, and where they made their stand. Their fire was rapid and good, the shot plunging among our artillery, but doing little damage. Lieutenant-Colonel Tombs's troop advanced rapidly to within six or seven hundred yards of the village and opened upon it; Major Remington's troop soon after followed, taking ground to its right. The guns of these two troops were so well served that, in about twenty minutes, those of the enemy appeared to be silenced.

I now perceived the enemy streaming in large numbers from the rear of the village; our whole line advanced, Lieutenant-Colonel Tombs's Troop on one side of the village, Major Remington's on the other. On the extreme right, just at this place, there was a thick jungle which prevented Brigadier Hagart turning their left flank at this point; but Major Remington's guns having been ordered to accompany him, the jungle was soon cleared, and he advanced between it and Hoolapoor, and, as the enemy's guns, which had been withdrawn from that village, were being carried off, three of them were gallantly captured by Captain Wilkinson's troop of the 9th Lancers, he being supported by Lieutenant Richardes with a troop of 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, and every man with the guns was killed. A fourth gun was taken by the cavalry during the rout that followed.

We now advanced with an extended front, one squadron 9th Lancers, Lieutenant-Colonel Tombs's guns, and the infantry which had formed the advanced guard on the left, Major Remington's guns, and the cavalry under Brigadier Hagart, to the right rather in advance, and swept the whole country, driving the enemy through the villages of Nebonuggra and Jerapore, at the latter of which their camp was captured, and then through Chumputteapoor and Saibgunge as far as Allahgunge, where they had a bridge of boats protected by a breast-work pierced for guns. Having secured this town, and the pursuit having continued for six miles, I considered it advisable to halt, and I sent for my baggage and pitched my camp.

Nizam Ali Khan, who commanded, was killed in the action, and some documents were found in his tent, one describing the preparations he had made for stopping the advance of the English.

The loss of the enemy must have amounted in the whole to between five and six hundred, and we captured four guns, the enemy's camp, ammunition, stores and grain in large quantities.

Our loss, I am happy to say, was small, very small, considering the results obtained; it consisted of one man killed and six wounded.

I am particularly indebted to Brigadier Hagart, for the admirable manner in which he conducted the operations of the cavalry on the right. I beg also to return my best thanks to Major Brind, Bengal Artillery, for his exertions, and the able manner in which he commanded the artillery, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Tombs, and Major Remington, commanding troops of horse artillery, for the excellent management of their guns which drove the enemy from their position at Hoolapoor with great loss. Brigadier Hagart speaks in great praise of Captain Coles, commanding 9th Lancers, and Captain Browne, commanding 2nd Punjaub irregular cavalry. I have on all occasions experienced great assistance from these officers. The Brigadier also expresses his obligations to Captain Sarel, 17th Lancers, brigade-major to the cavalry brigade, and to Lieutenant Gore, 7th Hussars, who acted as his orderly officer; and Major Brind speaks in high terms of Lieutenant Bunny, Bengal Artillery, his staff officer.

I beg to record the assistance I received from my staff, Captain Barwell, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Carey, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, Captain Warner, Aide-de-camp, and Lieutenant Eccles, Extra Aide-de-camp.

The action was fought with artillery and cavalry and the pursuit was so rapid, there was no chance for the infantry taking a part in it.

I have learnt to-day, that the enemy who were posted at Jelalabad, on the fugitives reaching that place, and on their hearing of the death of Nizam Ali Khan, evacuated the fort there the same evening, and have proceeded, it is supposed, towards Bareilly.

I have, &c.,  
R. WALPOLE, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Field Force.

No. 63.

*NOMINAL ROLL of Killed and Wounded in the Field Force under Command of Brigadier-General R. Walpole, on the 22nd April, 1858.*

*Camp, Allahgunge, April 23, 1858.*

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Nature of Casualty.
Horse Artillery ... ..	Gunner Patrick Gray ... ..	Killed in action
Do ... ..	„ Jonathan Harris ... ..	Wounded dangerously
9th Lancers ... ..	Serjeant Charles May ... ..	Wounded slightly
Do ... ..	Corporal John Cain ... ..	do
Do ... ..	Private Silas Spillett ... ..	do
2nd Punjaub Cavalry ... ..	Sowar Goolab Sing ... ..	do
Do ... ..	„ Ahmed Shah ... ..	do

R. WALPOLE, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Field Force.

No. 64.

No. 113 of 1858.

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General of India is pleased to publish the following account, from Major-General G. Whitlock, commanding Saugor Field Division, of his engagement with the rebels at Jheeghun, on April 10, 1858.

No. 65.

*Major-General G. Whitlock, Commanding Saugor Field Division, to Major-General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff.*

*Camp, Logassie, April 12, 1858.*

SIR,

No. 121.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India, that Major Ellis, Political Assistant in Bundelcund, having acquainted me that 2000 rebels had collected at Jheeghun, one of their strongholds and the depôt for their plunder, distant about 17 miles from Chutterpore, I decided on making a night march, with the view of surprising them.

The force marched at 8 P.M., on the 9th instant, but from the intricacies of the road, and ignorance of the guides, it was still 4 miles from Jheeghun, at 5 A.M. on the following morning. The only chance now of a surprise was by a rapid advance of mounted troops, and I immediately moved with the A Troop Horse Artillery, two squadrons of Lancers, and detachment of Ressalah Hyderabad Contingent. The result was satisfactory; the

rebels, leisurely evacuating their position, were unprepared for our sudden appearance.

The artillery opened, and the cavalry, gallantly dashing amongst them, committed much havoc.

A portion of cavalry and guns were moved to intercept their flight; this was successful.

Under a fire of matchlocks, and through jungle which had been set on fire to impede pursuit, but unavailing, our troops came up with the rebels, and the slaughter was heavy.

To follow further without infantry (for the jungle was becoming dense) would have been as useless as imprudent, and the force returned to camp, leaving 97 rebels dead on the field, and bringing with them 39 prisoners.

Dassput, the rebel chief, long the terror of the district, narrowly escaped capture; he had just returned from Jhansi.

His two nephews, named Beenijao and Jheet Sing, equally notorious for their villainies, fell into our hands, and with seven other prisoners, were hanged on the evening. A large portion of baggage, cattle, grain, matchlock, ammunition, and some percussion caps, were found; the latter, with articles of uniform stamped Bengal Artillery, led me to believe that some of the mutineers must have been present.

The conduct of all the troops employed gave me much satisfaction, and I only regretted that the infantry, after a toilsome and wandering night's march, had not an opportunity of being brought into contact with the rebels.

The village and stronghold has been com-

pletely destroyed under the superintendence of our field engineer, and the Thakoor of Logassie has expressed his gratification at such a horde of budmashes being driven from his neighbourhood. Our casualties were two of the Ressalah wounded, and one horse missing.

I have, &c.  
G. WHITLOCK, Major-General,  
Commanding Saugor Field  
Division.

No. 66.

No. 668 of 1858.

*Fort William, April 29, 1858.*

THE Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council directs the publication of the following letter from Brigadier-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., in continuation of his report on the cavalry operations, published in Government General Order, No. 315 of the 22nd February, 1858.\*

No. 67.

*Brigadier-General Sir J. H. Grant, K.C.B.,  
Commanding Cavalry Division, to the Deputy  
Adjutant-General of the Army.*

*Dated Camp Lucknow Cantonments,*

Sir, No. 54. *March 8, 1858.*

I BEG to state, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that, through inadvertence, I omitted to mention Lieutenant-Colonel W. N. Custance, 6th Dragoon Guards, in my report of the operations of the cavalry force during the present campaign.

Lieutenant-Colonel Custance commanded a wing of his regiment throughout the whole of the operations before Delhi, and on the 14th September, the day of the assault, I gave him charge of the second line of cavalry.

I regret very much my having omitted to mention the zealous support which I received from Colonel Custance during the arduous duties required of the cavalry throughout the siege, and my approval of the judicious manner in which he carried out my orders on the day of the assault, on which occasion he was attended by Major Richardson, 3rd Light Cavalry, and Lieutenant G. S. Davies, 6th Dragoon Guards, both most zealous and gallant officers.

I have, &c.,  
J. HOPE GRANT, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Division.

No. 68.

*Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., Commanding  
Central India Field Force, to Colonel Green,  
Adjutant-General of the Army, Bombay.*

Sir, *Camp Mote, April 30, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the operations of my force, against the fortress and fortified city of Jhansi.

On the 20th ultimo, the 2nd Brigade under my command arrived at Simra, one day's march from Jhansi. My 1st Brigade had not yet joined me from Chundeerie.

The same day I sent Brigadier Steuart with the cavalry and artillery, noted in the margin,† to invest Jhansi.

\* Horse Artillery, 6 guns; 325 R. and F. 14th Light Dragoons; 140 Light Cavalry; 476 sabres Hyderabad Cavalry.

† See London Gazette, April 23, 1858.

The 20th ultimo was the day which, when at Saugor, I had named for my arrival before Jhansi. I should have reached it some days sooner but for the delay occasioned by my waiting to see whether the 2nd Brigade would be required to assist in taking Chundeerie.

I arrived the following day, the 21st ultimo, with the remainder of my brigade before Jhansi.

The pickets of the cavalry sent on the day before had sabered about 100 armed men, bundeelas, endeavouring to enter Jhansi, having been summoned by the Ranee to defend it.

Having no plan, or even correct description of the fortress and city, I had, together with the officers commanding the artillery and engineers, to make long and repeated reconnoissances, in order to ascertain the nature of the enemy's defences; this delayed for some days the commencement of the siege operations.

The great strength of the fort, natural as well as artificial, and its extent, entitles it to a place amongst fortresses. It stands on an elevated rock, rising out of a plain, and commands the city and surrounding country. It is built of excellent and most massive masonry. The fort is difficult to breach, because, composed of granite, its walls vary in thickness from sixteen to twenty feet.

The fort has extensive and elaborate outworks, of the same solid construction, with front and flanking embrasures for artillery fire, and loop-holes, of which in some places there were five tiers for musketry. Guns placed on the high towers of the fort commanded the country all around.

One tower, called the "White Turret," had been raised lately in height by the rebels, and armed with heavy ordnance.

The fortress is surrounded by the city of Jhansi on all sides except the west and part of the south face.

The steepness of the rock protects the west; the fortified city wall, with bastions, springing from the centre of its south face, running south, and ending in a high mound, or mamelon, protects, by a flanking fire, its south face. The mound was fortified by a strong circular bastion for five guns, round part of which was drawn a ditch 12 feet deep and 15 feet broad, of solid masonry. Quantities of men were always at work in the mound.

The city of Jhansi is about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles in circumference, and is surrounded by a fortified and massive wall, from 6 to 12 feet thick, and varying in height from 18 to 30 feet, with numerous flanking bastions armed as batteries with ordnance, and loop-holes, with a banquettes for infantry.

Outside the walls the city is girt with wood, except part of its east and south fronts; on the former is a picturesque lake and water palace; to the south are the ruined cantonments and residences of the English, temples with their gardens; one, the Jockun Bagh, the scene of the massacre of our lamented countrymen; and two, rocky ridges, the easternmost called "Kafoo Tekri," both important positions, facing and threatening the south face of the city wall and fort.

I established seven flying camps of cavalry, as an investing force round Jhansi, giving to Major Scudamore half a troop of horse artillery, and later, to Major Gall two 9-pounders. These camps detached to the front outposts and videttes, which watched and prevented all issue from the city, day and night, each camp, on any attempt being made to force its line, was to call on the others for help. I gave directions also that the roads from the city should be obstructed by trenches and abatis.

The attack of Jhansi offered serious difficulties,

There were no means of breaching the fort, except from the south; but the south was flanked by the fortified city wall and mound just described.

The rocky ridge was excellent for a breaching battery, except that it was too far off, 640 yards, and that the fire from it would have been oblique.

The mound enfiladed two walls of the city, and commanded the whole of the south quarter of it, including the palace.

It was evident that the capture of the mound was the first and most important operation, because its occupation ensured, in all probability, that of the south of the city and of the palace, affording also the means of constructing, by approaches, an advanced breaching battery.

The desideratum, therefore, was to concentrate a heavy fire on the mound, and on the south of the city, in order to drive the enemy out of them and facilitate their capture; to breach the wall close to the mound, and to dismantle the enemy's defences, which protected the mound, and opposed an attack. This was effected:—

Firstly—By occupying and placing batteries on a rocky knoll, the right attack, which I had found in my reconnoissance, to the south of the lake, opposite the Aorcha gate and south-east wall of the town, which took in reverse the mound and two walls running from it.

Secondly—On the rocky ridge the left attack.

These batteries could not be completed till the arrival of the 1st Brigade with its siege-guns on the 25th ultimo.

In the meantime, the right attack opened fire from an 8-inch howitzer and two 8-inch mortars, on the rear of the mound and the south of the city, with the exception of the palace, which I wished to preserve for the use of the troops.

A remarkable feature in the defence was, that the enemy had no works or posts outside the city. Sir Robert Hamilton estimated the number of the garrison at 10,000 bundeelas and valartees, and 1,500 sepoy, of whom 400 were cavalry; and the number of guns in the city and fort at thirty or forty.

The fire of the right attack, on the first day of the opening of the fire, the 23rd ultimo, cleared the mound of the workmen and the enemy. The mortars, in consequence of information I had received, shelled and set on fire long rows of haystacks in the south of the city, which created an almost general conflagration in that quarter.

The enemy had been firing actively from the White Turret, the Two-tower Battery in the fort, and the Wheel Tower, Saugor, and Sutehmen, gate batteries, in the town. About mid-day their fire ceased almost completely, but recommenced the next day with increased vigour.

The chief of the rebel artillery was a first-rate artilleryman; he had under him two companies of Golundauze. The manner in which the rebels served their guns, repaired their defences, and reopened fire from batteries and guns repeatedly shut up, was remarkable. From some batteries they returned shot for shot. The women were seen working in the batteries and carrying ammunition. The Garden Battery was fought under the black flag of the Fakeers.

Everything indicated a general and determined resistance; this was not surprising, as the inhabitants, from the Ranee downwards, were more or less, concerned in the murder and plunder of the English. There was hardly a house in Jhansi which did not contain some article of English plunder, and, politically speaking, the rebel confederacy knew well, that if Jhansi, the richest Hindoo city and most important fortress in Central India, fell, the cause of the insurgents in this part of India fell also.

To relieve this city, wall batteries to the south and cannonade more effectually the town, two 24-pounder guns were placed in battery, between the 8-inch howitzer and the two 8-inch mortars; and opened fire on the 25th ultimo. They produced a good effect, but not to the extent of silencing the town batteries. Unfortunately on this day the 8-inch howitzer was disabled by the breaking of its trunnion.

On the 24th ultimo, I caused the rocky ridge, the left attack, to be occupied by a strong picket, under Captain Hare, with two 5½-inch mortars, which played on the mound and the houses adjacent to it.

On the 25th ultimo, the siege-train of the 1st Brigade having arrived, batteries were constructed and opened fire from the 26th to the 29th ultimo on the rocky ridge, as follows, forming the left attack.

Two 18-pounders, to dismantle the defences of the fort.

Two 10-inch mortars, to destroy the fort.

Two 8-inch mortars and one 8-inch howitzer, to act on the mound and adjacent wall and city.

One 18-pounder, to breach the wall near the bastion of the mound, which was thus exposed to a vertical and horizontal fire, on its right face and left rear. The 18-pounders were changed from travelling to garrison carriages.

In order to prevent delay and confusion, I gave names to all the enemy's batteries in the town as well as in the fort; they were thirteen in number.

The fire of the two 18-pounders was so efficient that towards sunset the parapets of the White Turret, the Black Tower, and the Tree Tower, which faced our attack, were nearly destroyed.

The two 10-inch mortars created great havoc in the fort, and having pointed out to Lieutenant Pittman, Bombay Horse Artillery, the position of a powder magazine, respecting which I had information, he blew it up the third shot, keeping up a well-directed fire on the fort; for which good service I beg to recommend him to your Excellency.

The breaching gun, so solid was the wall, and so hard the masonry, did not produce the result contemplated on the first, or indeed on the second day, but on the 30th, the breach was practicable. The enemy retrenched the breach with a double row of palisades filled with earth, on which I ordered every description of fire, including red-hot shot, to be directed upon it, and the result was that a considerable portion of the stockade was destroyed by fire.

Riflemen, to fire at the parapets and the embrasures and loop-holes, were placed in all the batteries, with sand bag loop-holes, and posts of riflemen were distributed in the temples and gardens on the east and south sides of the city. I occupied also the Jokun Bagh, nearly opposite the mound, with a picket of riflemen. The riflemen caused numerous casualties amongst the rebels in the town as well as on the parapets.

Two of the enemy's defences which annoyed the left attack the most, were the Wheel Tower on the south, and the Garden Battery on a rock, in rear of the west wall of the city. To silence the former a new battery, called the Kapoo Tekree, or "E." Battery, was established on a ridge to the east of the rocky ridge, with two 5½-inch mortars, which not proving sufficient, I substituted for them two 8-inch mortars and a 9-pounder; I afterwards added a 24-pound howitzer to enfilade the wall running eastwards from the mound.

Before the sand-bag battery could be made for the 9-pounder, acting Bombardier Breuna, of Captain Ommanney's Company, Royal Artillery, quite a lad, commanded and pointed the 9-pounder

in the open, and silenced the enemy's gun in battery in the bastion, destroying, besides, its defences.

I praised him for his good service, on the ground, and promoted him.

The two 8-inch mortars, and occasionally the two 10-inch mortars of the left attack, answered the Garden Battery, shelling also the Nia Bustia, and five wells, where the sepoys had taken up their quarters, on account of the good water.

After the capture of Jhansi, we had proof of the havoc caused by the shelling and cannonade in the fort and city. Beside the damage done to the houses and buildings, the rebels acknowledge to have lost from 60 to 70 men a day killed.

Our batteries had, by the 30th, dismantled the defences of the fort and city, or disabled their guns. It is true that the rebels had made, on the white turret, an excellent parapet of large sand bags, which they kept always wet, and still ran up fresh in lieu of disabled guns; but their best guns had been disabled, and their best artillery men killed. Their fire was therefore no longer serious.

However, the obstinate defence of the enemy, the breach, and the extent fired on, had caused a great consumption of ammunition; so much so, that it was evident that there would not be sufficient to multiply breaches in the town wall, or to establish a main breach in the south double wall of the fort.

Under these circumstances, the officer commanding the artillery and engineers called to my notice the necessity of having recourse to escalade, to which I gave my consent, requiring, however, that the breach should form an important and principal point of attack. Both of these officers entertained a mistrust of the breach, thinking that it was mined or not practicable.

Knowing the risk which generally attend escalades, I had recourse to every means in my power for facilitating an entry by the breach. In order to widen it, and destroy still more effectually the entrenchment and stockade which the enemy had constructed in rear of the breach, I kept up a fire day and night on it from the 18-pounder and the 8-inch howitzer, and with the view to prevent the enemy working, and to render the mound too hot for them, I shelled it and the adjoining houses day and night from the mortar batteries in the centre and left attacks. Lieutenant Strutt, Bombay Artillery, made excellent practice, throwing the shells on the spots occupied by the guards of the city walls.

I had made arrangements on the 30th for storming, but the general action on the 1st instant, with the so-called army of the Peshwa, which advanced across the Betwa to relieve it, caused the assault to be deferred.

With the view to acquire rapid information respecting the enemy's movements, I established a telegraph on a hill commanding Jhansi and the surrounding country. It was of great use telegraphing the Ranee's flight, the approach of the enemy from the Betwa, &c.

On the 2nd instant, Major Boileau reported to me that he had made all the necessary preparations for the escalade, and that a 24-pound howitzer had been placed in battery in front of the Jokun Bagh, for the purpose of enfilading and clearing, during the night, the wall from the mound to the fort, and the Rocket Bastion, which is on it. I issued a division order for the assault of the defences of the city wall, of which a copy with a plan of the attack was furnished to the officers in command.

I have the honour to enclose copies of reports, from Brigadier Stuart commanding my 1st, and

Brigadier Steuart commanding my 2nd brigade, of the operations of their respective columns against Jhansi.

The left attack, ably and gallantly conducted by Brigadier Stuart, succeeded perfectly,—its right column passing without loss or difficulty through the breach, which turned out as well as I thought it would; and the left effecting, with some casualties, the escalade of the Rocket Bastion. Colonel Lowth, commanding Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, acted with cool judgment, and I witnessed with lively pleasure the devotion and gallantry of his regiment.

The 3rd Europeans, under Lieutenant-Colonel Liddell, did their duty, as they always have done; but they could not control adverse circumstances, arising from bad ladders and a mistake in the road; they returned to the assault with alacrity, and fought their way through the town manfully.

I beg leave to support earnestly the recommendations of officers contained in these reports of the Brigadier's, particularly of Captain Darby, wounded; Lieutenant Dartnell, severely wounded in three places, who led the assault of the Rocket Bastion; and Lieutenant Fox, severely wounded. It will be a gratification also to the relatives of Lieutenants Meiklejohn and Dick, of the Bombay Engineers, to know that these two young officers had gained my esteem by the intelligence and coolness which they evinced, as engineer officers, during the siege. I should have recommended both for promotion, if they had not died in their country's cause, for conspicuous gallantry in leading the way up two scaling ladders.

The 86th, on their road to the palace from the mound, sustained many casualties, from their left flank being exposed, as they passed through an open space, to a flanking musketry fire from an outwork of the fort, and from houses and the palace itself to their front. I directed loopholes for riflemen to be made through houses which brought a fire to bear on the outwork of the fort, a large house to be occupied close to the palace, and covered communication to be made to the mound.

The skirmishers of the regiment penetrated gallantly into the palace; the few men who still held it made an obstinate resistance, setting fire to trains of gunpowder, from which several of the 86th received fatal injuries.

Having received no reports from the right attack, composed of the 3rd Europeans and Hyderabad Contingent, I made my way to them in the south-east quarter of the city. I found them engaged with the enemy, and making their way to the palace. The rebels were firing at them from the houses, which the troops were breaking open and clearing of their defenders. I found Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull, commanding the Artillery, here, wounded mortally, I deeply regret to say, by a musket-shot from a house. He had followed me through the breach into the streets, and having received directions from me to bring guns into the city, to batter houses in which rebels held out, he had gone round by the right, to the east quarter of the city, to fix the road by which they were to enter. The Archa Gate was the best for guns, but it was so barricaded by masses of stones, that it could not be opened for several hours.

In the despatches I have recorded, the excellent service performed by Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull, particularly in the general action of the Betwa, always exposing himself to the fire of the enemy, in order to choose the best position for his guns. This devoted officer was as useful to me as Commandant of Artillery, as Captain of a troop of Horse Artillery. His premature fall prevented his receiving the reward which was his due. I

can now only earnestly recommend that his numerous family may inherit their father's claims on his country.

The right and left attacks being now concentrated in the palace, I gained possession of a large portion of the city by advancing the 3rd Europeans to the north-east, and occupying the Burrah Goug Gate, on which I rested, their right flank forming an oblique line from the gate to the palace with the 3rd Europeans and the 86th in the palace, the two regiments occupying with pickets commanding houses to their front. This line was in prolongation of the second line, leading from the mound under the fort to the palace. This done, it was necessary to clear the large portion of the city, in rear of this oblique line, of the numerous armed rebels who remained in the houses, and who were firing on the troops. This was not effected without bloody, often hand-to-hand, combats. One of the most remarkable of them was between detachments of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment and 3rd Europeans, and 30 or 40 Valaitee sowars, the body-guard of the Ranee, in the palace stables, under the fire of the fort. The sowars, full of opium, defended their stables, firing with matchlocks and pistols from the windows and loopholes, and cutting with their tulwars, and from behind the doors. When driven in, they retreated behind their horses, still firing, or fighting with their swords in both hands, till they were shot or bayoneted, struggling even when dying on the ground, to strike again. A party of them remained in a room off the stables, which was on fire till they were half burnt, their clothes in flames, they rushed out, hacking at their assailants, and guarding their heads with their shields.

Captain Rose, my aide-de-camp, saved the life of a man of the 86th, who was down, by bayoneting his assailant.

All the sowars were killed, but not without several casualties on our side. The gallant soldiers captured, in the quarters of the sowars, the Ranee's standards, three standards of the body-guard, three kettle-drums, and horses, and an English union-jack of silk, which Sir Robert Hamilton tells me Lord William Bentinck had given the grandfather of the husband of the Ranee, with the permission to have it carried before him, as a reward for his fidelity,—a privilege granted to no other Indian prince. I granted the soldiers their request, to hoist on the place the flag of their country, which they had so bravely won. Captain Sandwith, who was wounded, commanded with spirit the Europeans on this occasion; and Sergeant Brown, of the Commissariat Department, was the first to dash boldly into the stables.

Numerous incidents marked the desperate feeling which animated the defenders. A retainer of the Ranee tried to blow up himself and his wife; failing in the attempt, he endeavoured to cut her to pieces, and then killed himself. Two Valaitees attacked by the videttes, threw a woman who was with them into a well, and then jumped down it themselves.

Whilst engaged in the town, I received a report from the officer commanding one of the Hyderabad Cavalry flying camps, that a large body of the enemy, flying from the town, had tried to force his picket, that a few had succeeded, but that the main body, from 350 to 500 strong, had been driven back, and had occupied a high and rocky hill to the west of the fort; that he had surrounded the hill with cavalry, till reinforcements were sent. I immediately ordered out from the camps of the two brigades the available troops of all arms against the hill. A report received from Major Gall shows how satisfactorily

these rebels were disposed of. Lieutenant Park was killed whilst gallantly leading on a party of the 24th Bombay Native Infantry along the ridge of the hill. The Ranee's father, Mamoo Saheb, was amongst the rebels; he was wounded on the hill, and captured some days afterwards, and hanged at the Joken Bagh.

After having cleared the quarter of the town in our possession of the enemy, I had intended attacking the remainder of it, but deferred doing so till the next day, on Brigadier Stuart's representation that the men were too much exhausted for any further operations that day.

Towards sunset, it was telegraphed from the observatory, that the enemy were approaching from the east. I had therefore to re-occupy, with all the force I could collect, the field of action of the Betwa, the devoted troops marching to a fresh combat, after thirteen hours' fighting in a burning sun, with as much spirit as if they had not been engaged at all.

The alarm proved to be a false one, troops from Tehree having been mistaken for the enemy.

The next day Brigadier Stuart and myself occupied the rest of the city by a combined movement, assisted by Major Gall, who spiritedly scaled the bastion at the Onou Gate, from his flying camp, and capturing the gun which was there, threw it down the rampart.

The following morning a wounded Mahratta retainer of the Ranee was sent in to me from Captain Abbott's flying camp. He stated that the Ranee, accompanied by 300 Valaitees and 25 sowars, fled that night from the fort; that after leaving it, they had been headed back by one of the pickets, where the Ranee and her party separated, she herself taking to the right, with a few sowars, in the direction of her intended flight to Bundere. The Observatory also telegraphed, "enemy escaping to the north-east." I immediately sent off strong detachment of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, 3rd Light Cavalry, and Hyderabad Cavalry, to pursue, with guns to support them, as it was said that Tantia Topee had sent a force to meet her. I also sent Brigadier Stuart with cavalry, to watch the fords of the Betwa.

In the meantime, detachments of the 86th and 3rd Europeans, took possession of the fortress.

In sight of Bundere, 21 miles from Jhansi, the cavalry came in sight of the Irregular Horse, sent to meet the Ranee, which separated, probably with the view to mislead her pursuers as to her real course.

Lieutenant Dowker, Hyderabad Cavalry, was sent by Captain Forbes through the town of Bundere, whilst he, with the 3rd Light Cavalry and 14th Light Dragoons, passed it by the left. In the town, Lieutenant Dowker saw traces of the Ranee's hasty flight, and her tent, in which was an unfinished breakfast. On the other side of the town he came up with, and cut up, 40 of the enemy, consisting of Rohillas and Bengal Irregular Cavalry. Lieutenant Dowker was gaining fast on the Ranee, who, with four attendants, was seen escaping on a grey horse, when he was dismounted by a severe wound, and obliged to give up the pursuit.

From the time the troops took the palace, the rebels lost heart, and began to leave the town and fort. Nothing could prove more the efficiency of the investment than the number of them cut up by the pickets of the flying camps; the woods, gardens, and roads round the town were strewn with the corpses of fugitive rebels. The Ranee's



flight was the signal for a general retreat. Early in the morning I caused the outskirts of the city to be scoured with cavalry and infantry; it will give some idea of the destruction of insurgents which ensued, when a party of the 14th Dragoons alone killed 200 in one patrol. The rebels, who were chiefly Valaitees and Pathans, generally sold their lives as dearly as they could, fighting to the last with their usual dexterity and firmness. A band of forty of these desperadoes barricaded themselves in a spacious house, with a court-yard, vaults, &c.; before they were aware of its strength, it was attacked by a detachment of Hyderabad Infantry, under Captain Hare, with the loss of Captain Sinclair, of whose conduct it is my duty again to make honorable mention. Reinforcements and several pieces of siege artillery were brought up by Major Orr, who commanded the attack against this house, but even when it had been breached and knocked to pieces the rebels continued to resist in the ruined passages and vaults. They were all as usual destroyed, but not without several casualties on our part. Major Orr expresses his obligations to Captains Woolcombe and Douglas of the Bombay and Bengal Artillery; Lieutenant Lewis, and Ensign Fowler, of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment,—the first very severely wounded, who led the men; and also Lieutenant Simpson, 23rd Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, wounded.

Captain Abbott, Hyderabad Contingent, speaks highly of the gallantry with which Lieutenant Dun, and detachments of the 1st and 4th Hyderabad Contingent, stormed, dismounted, a house and garden, held obstinately by fugitives, and he recommends, as I beg to do also, the officers, whose names follow, for promotion, and for the Order of Merit, for gallantry in the field.

Recommended for promotion:—

1st CAVALRY, HYDRABAD CONTINGENT.

Russaidar, Allaoodeen Khan, 3rd troop.  
Jemadar, Mahomedeen Khan, (wounded).

TROOPERS.

Kerreem Ali Khan, (wounded).  
Tigmalsing (wounded).  
Meer Amzed Ali.  
Train Sing.

4th CAVALRY, HYDRABAD CONTINGENT.

Jemadar, Hunooman Sing, (wounded).  
Duffadar, Himmut Khan.

TROOPERS.

Bugwan Sing.  
Khair Mahomed Khan, (wounded).  
Khairoolah Khan.  
Takoob Khan.  
Syad Shireef (2nd Cavalry), doing duty with

4th CAVALRY, HYDRABAD CONTINGENT.

Recommended for the Order of Merit:—

1st CAVALRY, HYDRABAD CONTINGENT.

Russaidar, Allaoodeen Khan, 3rd troop.  
Jemadar, Mahomedeen Khan, 3rd troop (wounded).

4th CAVALRY, HYDRABAD CONTINGENT.

Jemadar, Hunooman Sing, (wounded).

It was not till Jhansi was taken that its great strength was known.

There was only one part of the fortress, the south curtain, which was considered practicable for breaching; but, when inside, we saw that this was a mistake, there being at some distance, in rear of the curtain, a massive wall, fifteen or twenty feet thick; and immediately in rear of this, a deep tank, cut out of the lime rock.

I beg leave to bring to the favorable notice of the Commander-in-Chief, the conduct of the troops under my command in the siege, investment, and capture of Jhansi. They had to contend against an enemy more than double their numbers, (behind formidable fortifications), who defended themselves, afterwards, from house to house, in a spacious city, often under the fire of the fort; afterwards in suburbs, and in very difficult ground, outside of the walls. The investing cavalry force were day and night, for seventeen days, on arduous duty, the men not taking their clothes off, the horses saddled and bridled up at night. The nature of the defence, and the strictness of the investment, gave rise to continued and fierce combats, for the rebels, having no hope, either for quarter or escape, sought to sell their lives as dearly as they could; but the discipline and gallant spirit of the troops enabled them to overcome difficulties and opposition of every sort, to take the fortified city of Jhansi by storm, subduing the strongest fortress in Central India, and killing 5000 of its rebel garrison.

According to the first reports which I received, only 3000 rebels were killed, but those received since the withdrawal of the seven flying camps, make the loss of the enemy amount to above 5000 killed; native accounts, received by Brigadier Wheeler, at Sangor, make the loss of the rebels to amount to more than 5000.

I beg to recommend to his Excellency, for gallant and good service in investing the fortress of Jhansi,—Major Scudamore, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, the senior officer in command of the flying camps; Major Gale, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons; Major Forbes, C.B., commanding 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry; Captain Abbott, and Lieutenant Dowker, Hyderabad Cavalry.

The Commander-in-Chief will learn with pleasure that the troops under my command treated with great humanity the women and children of Jhansi. Neither the desperate resistance of the rebels, nor the recollections of Jhansi of last year, could make them forget, that, in an English soldier's eye, women and children are sacred; so far from hurting, the troops were seen sharing their rations with them. I gave orders also that the destitute women and children of Jhansi should be fed out of the prize grain.

I have the honour to enclose a list of the guns and ordnance stores captured in the city and fort of Jhansi, and of the casualties of the force during the siege. I regret much that our loss should have been so considerable, but it was caused, in a great measure, by the strict investment which proved so fatal to the enemy, and the loss of my force is, out of all proportion, smaller than that of the enemy. They lost fifty to my one killed, not counting the wounded on our side.

I beg leave to state the obligations I am under to the following officers, for the services which they have rendered to me during the siege operations and capture of Jhansi:—

Brigadier Stuart, Commanding 1st Brigade.  
Brigadier Steuart, C.B., Commanding, 2nd Brigade.



Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, Commanding Her Majesty's 86th Regiment.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Liddell, Commanding 3rd Bombay European Regiment.  
 Major Scudamore, Commanding Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.  
 Major Orr, Commanding Hyderabad Field Force.  
 Major Forbes, C.B., Commanding 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.  
 Major Robertson, Commanding 25th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.  
 Captain Lightfoot, Commanding Battery Bombay Artillery.  
 Captain Woolcombe, Commanding Battery Bombay Artillery.  
 Captain Fenwick, Commanding Company Royal Engineers.  
 Captain Hare, Commanding 5th Regiment Hyderabad Infantry.  
 Captain Brown, Commanding Company Madras Engineers.  
 Lieutenant Goodfellow, Commanding Company Bombay Engineers.  
 Lieutenant Lowry, Commanding Battery Royal Artillery.  
 Lieutenant Pittman, Commanding Troop Bombay Horse Artillery.

GENERAL STAFF.

Captain Wood, Assistant Adjutant-General.  
 Captain Macdonald, Assistant Quartermaster-General.  
 Major Boileau, Commanding Engineers.  
 Captain Ommanney, Commanding Artillery.  
 Lieutenant Haggard, Commanding Ordnance.  
 Doctor Arnott, Superintending Surgeon.  
 Doctor Vaughan, Staff Surgeon.  
 Captain Rose, Aide-de-camp.  
 Lieutenant Lyster, Interpreter.

I have much gratification in bringing to the notice of his Excellency the officers mentioned in the Brigade despatches:—

FIRST BRIGADE.

Major Stuart, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment.  
 Lieutenant Dartnell, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment.  
 Lieutenant Fowler, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment.  
 Lieutenant Jerome, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment.  
 Lieutenant Webber, Royal Engineers.  
 Ensign Sewell, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Captain Coley, Major of Brigade.  
 Captain Bacon, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Captain Sandwith, 3rd Bombay European Regiment.  
 Captain Robison, 3rd Bombay European Regiment.  
 Lieutenant Fox, Madras Engineers.  
 Lieutenant Bonus, Bombay Engineers.  
 Lieutenant Goodfellow, Bombay Engineers.  
 Lieutenant Park, 3rd Bombay European Regiment.  
 Ensign Newport, 3rd Bombay European Regiment.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Captain Todd, Major of Brigade.  
 Captain Leckie, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

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

No. 69.

*Brigadier Stuart, Commanding First Brigade, C.I.F.F., to the Assistant Adjutant-General Central India Field Force.*

SIR, *Camp Jhansi, April 13, 1858.*

IN compliance with Field Force Order, No. 7, of yesterday's date, I have the honor to transmit herewith a return of casualties in the 1st Brigade Central India Field Force during the siege and storm of Jhansi, and with reference to the latter beg to place on record the part taken in it by the brigade under my command.

2. As directed in Field Force Orders, dated the 2nd April, the assaulting column of the 1st Brigade was formed up at daybreak of the 3rd April ready to move on the two points of attack which had been indicated, viz., the breach at the monur and the rocket tower, and the low curtain immediately to the right of it. Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, commanded the former, and Major Stuart, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, the latter attack. On the signal being given, both parties moved steadily to the front, under a smart fire from the enemy. Captain Darby, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, led the stormers up the breach in the most gallant manner, and the enemy were driven before them at all points, while at the same time Major Stuart's attack by escalade at the rocket tower succeeded admirably, though hotly opposed. On gaining the town, Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, with great judgment, moved part of his men to his right, and thus took the enemy in flank and rear, when they were meeting the right attack of the 2nd Brigade with great vigour. All the troops of the 1st Brigade then concentrated on the Ranee's palace, which was taken possession of by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth and his men in the most gallant manner. As the Major-General was himself a witness of the greater part of the operations at this and at a subsequent period, I do not enter into further details.

3. I beg in conclusion to bring to the notice of the Major-General, the excellent and gallant behaviour of both officers and men of the 1st Brigade on this occasion, the energy and judgment displayed by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, proved of the greatest service, and much contributed to the success of our attack. Major Stuart, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, carried out the duties confided to him in the most satisfactory manner, and led the escalading party with the greatest gallantry. He was assisted by Lieutenant Dartnell and Ensigns Sewell and Fowler, of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, who were all wounded, the first two officers severely; also by Lieutenant Webber, Royal Engineers, commanding the ladder party of the Royal Sappers, who most ably performed their duty. On this occasion Lieutenant Dartnell greatly distinguished himself, as also Sergeant Alleyn Walfe and Private Roger Matthews, both Her Majesty's 86th Regiment; the conduct of Lieutenant Jerome and Private Burns, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, has also been brought to my notice. Under a murderous fire, they carried off Ensign Sewell, who had fallen severely wounded, and who would otherwise have been cut up. I lament to say that Assistant-Surgeon Stack, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, was killed near the palace, whilst most nobly and courageously attending to the wounded under a hot fire. I beg also to record an act of daring on the part of Havildar Shaik Dawood, Light Company, 25th Regiment Native Infantry,

brought to my notice by Captain Little, commanding that regiment. After an entrance had been effected into the city, a number of rebels were found to have taken refuge in the recesses of a large well, the only approach to which was by narrow and steep stairs, having a sharp turning, at which one resolute man could have kept off any number; whilst measures were being arranged for seizing these rebels, Havildar Shaik Dawood volunteered to capture them; so, fixing his bayonet he boldly descended the well, and being followed by others, brought up thirteen of the enemy.

I have, &c.,

C. S. STUART, Brigadier,  
Commanding 1st Brigade, C.I.F.F.

No. 70.

*Brigadier C. Steuart, C.B., commanding 2nd Brigade, C.I.F.F., to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Central India Field Force.*

SIR, *Camp Jhansi, April 29, 1858.*

IN obedience to orders received through you, the brigade under my command moved in two columns on the morning of the 3rd of April, to the assault of the town of Jhansi.

The left column led by Captain Robison, 3rd Bombay European Regiment, the right by Lieutenant-Colonel Liddell, advanced with great steadiness through a very heavy fire of musketry and wall pieces towards the ladders, on reaching which they were assailed with rockets, earthen pots filled with powder, and, in fact, every sort of missile.

On arriving at the temple where the reserve of which I was in command was to take up its position, Major Boileau, Madras Engineers, came to me, and reported that the ladders were without protection, and requested me to give him some Europeans to protect them. I therefore gave him the hundred men of the 3rd Bombay European Regiment that were with the reserve.

Lieutenants Meiklejohn and Dick, of the Bombay Engineers, led the way up the ladders of the right column, both of whom were unfortunately killed. Lieutenant Bonus, Bombay Engineers, Lieutenant Fox, Madras Sappers, led up the ladders of the left column, both of whom were wounded—the latter severely.

The ladders were found in some instances too short, in others too weak, breaking under the men, who were withdrawn from the heavy fire to which they were thus unnecessarily exposed, and the movement was made with great precision and coolness.

Shortly after this, Captain Robison, 3rd Bombay European Regiment, was informed by Captain Baily, executive engineer, that some of the 86th Regiment had entered by the breach to his left, and he doubled some of his party round to that point, at which he effected an entry and cleared the ramparts, so as to enable the remainder to mount the ladders unopposed. Lieutenant-Colonel Liddell, on finding his ladders of no use, ordered Lieutenant Goodfellow, of the Bombay Engineers, to try a bag of powder at a postern, but from being built up inside, no entry could be effected; however, by this time, Captain Robison had made good his lodgment, and was followed by the right column, when all proceeded towards the palace, which, as the Major-General is aware, was taken after a desperate resistance.

Both columns behaved with great coolness and gallantry, and I trust I may be pardoned for bringing their leaders to the notice of the Major-General, as also Captain Sandwith and Lieutenant Park, 3rd Bombay European Regiment, Lieutenant Goodfellow, Bombay Engineers, and also Privates Fen and Whirlpool, 3rd Bombay European Regiment, of whom Lieutenant-Colonel Liddell speaks in the highest terms. Captain Robison's conduct, in doubling round with some of his men to the breach, speaks for itself, but he has brought to my notice Corporal Hard, Privates Roger and Archibald, all of the Grenadier Company, and Private Drummond, No. 1, and Private Doran, No. 3 Company of the 3rd Bombay European Regiment, all of whom fought most gallantly at the head of the ladders, till they gave way. Ensign Newport and Private Gillman, of No. 1 Company, 3rd Bombay European Regiment, assisted by Corporal Hard, of the Grenadiers, carried off the body of Lieutenant Fox, of the Madras Sappers and Miners, through the hottest of the fire, after Captain Robison had ordered the troops to retire. Lieutenant Bonus, Bombay Engineers, has also been especially brought to my notice for the gallant manner in which he led up and maintained his position on the ladders, until disabled and knocked over by the blow of a stone.

Captain Tod, Brigade Major, and Captain Leckie, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of the 2nd Brigade, on this, as on every previous opportunity, have afforded me every assistance; and it is only to the circumstance of all former operations in which they have been engaged, being conducted so entirely under the Major-General, as to render any special report from me unnecessary that I have failed in earlier bringing my sense of their worth to his notice, a circumstance which I feel sure will not act to their detriment.

I have, &c.,

C. STEUART, Brigadier,  
Commanding 2nd Brigade,  
Central India Field Force.

No. 71.

*RETURN of Casualties of the Central India Field Force and Hyderabad Contingent Field Force, during the Siege and Storm of Jhansi, exclusive of those Killed and Wounded on the 1st of April, at the Action of the Betwa.*

Camp Jhansi, April 16, 1858.

Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
<b>1ST BRIGADE.</b>			
$\frac{4}{2}$ Artillery	Lieutenant	G. Simpson ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	Gunner	J. Pontor ...	do
21st Co. Royal Engineers	Ast.-Surgeon	John Cruickshank ...	do
Ditto	Corporal	N. Johns ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	Sapper	Hempell Ramsay ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	George Moore ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	do	James Smith ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	R. Machay ...	do
H.M.'s 86th Regiment	Captain	Charles Darby ...	do
Ditto	Lieutenant	J. G. Dartnell ...	do
Ditto	do	W. R. M. Holroyd ...	do
Ditto	Ensign	S. W. Sewell ...	do
Ditto	Surgeon	Thomas Stack ...	Killed
Ditto	Serjeant	Thomas Pickaring ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	Dennis Connors ...	do
Ditto	Corporal	Francis Geeares ...	do
Ditto	do	James Murphy ...	Dangerously wounded
Ditto	Private	C. Sullivan ...	Mortally wounded, since dead
Ditto	do	John Mackanee ...	Killed
Ditto	do	James Leeson... ..	do
Ditto	do	William White ...	do
Ditto	do	John Mara ...	do
Ditto	do	Thomas Doran ...	do
Ditto	do	M. Feeney ...	do
Ditto	do	James Nolin ...	Dangerously burnt. Died April 9
Ditto	do	James Murphy ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	W. Wheelaham ...	do
Ditto	do	James MacGunner ...	do
Ditto	do	Henry Keenan ...	Severely burnt
Ditto	do	Edward Hogan ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	John Turner ...	Severely wounded. Died April 8
Ditto	do	W. Davis ...	Severely burnt
Ditto	do	John Burgin ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	John Lyons ...	do
Ditto	do	Stephens Brady ...	do
Ditto	do	Peter Murphy ...	Dangerously wounded
Ditto	do	Richard Ward ...	Dangerously burnt. Died April 9
Ditto	do	William Gould ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	do	Peter Naven ...	do
Ditto	do	William Kirwin ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	John Brennen ...	do
Ditto	do	George Seethen ...	do
Ditto	do	John Ryan ...	do
Ditto	do	Thomas Cannell ...	do
Ditto	do	George Frash... ..	Slightly wounded
Ditto	do	R. Oram ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	G. Swammy ...	do
Ditto	do	P. Roach ...	do
Ditto	do	H. McMullen... ..	do
Ditto	do	Peter Conray... ..	Dangerously wounded
Ditto	do	W. Youart ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	A. O'Neill ...	do
Ditto	do	T. O'Connor ...	do
Ditto	do	R. Reggs ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	do	Abraham Kear ...	Dangerously burnt. Died April 7
Ditto	do	Henry Webb ...	Dangerously burnt
Ditto	do	T. Prendergast ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	do	P. Cawfield ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	J. Moriarty ...	do
Ditto	do	J. Wabdren ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	do	R. Batty ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	James Pearson ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	do	T. Mullvibill ...	do
Ditto	do	John MacEvoy ...	Severely wounded

Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
H.M.'s 86th Regiment	Private	John Hannon...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	John Byrne ...	do
Ditto	do	T. Murphy ...	Severely burnt
Ditto	Lieutenant	R. F. Lewis ...	Dangerously wounded
Ditto	Ensign	George Fowler ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	Private	P. Conway ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	D. Greaity ...	do
Ditto	do	E. Nevin ...	Dangerously wounded
Ditto	do	M. Maran ...	Mortally wounded. Died April 7
Ditto	do	Hugh Owens ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	Roger Mathews ...	do
Ditto	do	Name not known ...	Blown up by gunpowder
25th Regt. Bombay N.I.	Lieutenant	P. P. P. Fenwick ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	Private	Bunnoo Patkur ...	Contusion, slightly
Ditto	do	Gaarbuccus Chowbay ...	do
Ditto	Subadar	Kesson Sing ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	Jemadar	Rayhoojee Powar ...	do
Ditto	Naique	Pandoo Manjia ...	Killed
Ditto	do	Mungul Pursaud ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	Lance Naique	Durgom Sing... ..	Mortally wounded
Ditto	Private	Seetul Coonby ...	Killed
Ditto	do	Ugbur Sing ...	do
Ditto	do	Pursaud Moorie ...	do
Ditto	do	Ittoo Sowrah ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	Bappoo Mohitta ...	Dangerously wounded
Ditto	do	Pundoo Indour ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	Baboo Bagwa... ..	Slightly wounded
Ditto	do	Rambuccus ...	Severely burnt
Ditto	do	Poorun Moochee ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	Kunnie Moorie ...	Dangerously wounded
Ditto	do	Ramdeen Sadh ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	do	Ajodia Pursaud ...	Dangerously wounded
Ditto	do	Buldeen Doobay ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	Atnarun ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	do	Chittooo Gudvia ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	Juggernuth Panday ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	do	Dhum Sing ...	do
Ditto	do	Luxumon Ghog ...	Dangerously wounded
Ditto	do	Essoo Jugdalay ...	do
Ditto	do	Main Sookh ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	do	Buktawur Khan ...	Killed
Ditto	do	Moora Catchee ...	Slightly wounded
2ND BRIGADE.			
1st Troop Horse Artillery	Lt.-Colonel	Sydney Turnbull ...	Dangerously wounded. Died 4th April
H. M.'s 14th Lt. Dragoons	Serjeant	F. Cooper ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	Corporal	E. Smith ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	Private	John Hoey ...	do
B. Company Madras Sappers and Miners	Lieutenant	F. R. Fox ...	Very dangerously wounded
Ditto	Jemadar	Alli Khan ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	Naique	Coopoo Mootoo ...	do
Ditto	Private	Chemnon ...	do
Ditto	do	Poonun ...	do
Ditto	do	Maine Khan ...	Killed
Ditto	do	Narradoo ...	do
Ditto	do	Armoogum ...	Dangerously wounded. Died 10th April
Ditto	do	Lutchmania ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	do	Appu Swammy ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	Venket Swammy ...	do
Ditto	do	Mahomed Cassen ...	Survived about five hours
Ditto	do	Veern Swammy ...	Severely wounded
Bombay Saps. and Miners	1st Lieut.	W. G. Dick ...	Killed in action
Ditto	Private	Sew Gookam ...	do
Ditto	2nd Lieut.	J. Bonus ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	Naique	Rumdeen Ahier ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	Private	Dyuram Powa ...	do
Ditto	do	Bhomoroo Lingoo ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	do	Sudnee ...	do

Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
Bombay Saps. and Miners	Private	Oomajee ...	Right arm taken off by round shot
Ditto	Corporal	Alexander Anderson...	Killed in action
Ditto	Private	James McLacen ...	do
Ditto	do	W. Burnham ...	do
Ditto	do	James Grady...	do
Ditto	do	Patrick McKenna ...	do
Ditto	do	Myles Bryan ...	do
Ditto	do	Patrick Maye...	do
3rd Bombay European Rgt.	Captain	Sandwith ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	Assist.-Surg.	Miller ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	Colour-Serjt.	Robert Steavens ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	Serjeant	John Walsh ...	do
Ditto	Corporal	J. Groves ..	do
Ditto	do	J. Stuart. ...	do
Ditto	do	R. Hard ...	do
Ditto	do	J. Geddard ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	Private	W. Wheeler ...	Gun-shot wound, survived 2 hours
Ditto	do	Charles Gatton ...	Dangerously wounded. Died 8th April
Ditto	do	W. Hutchinson ...	Dangerously wounded
Ditto	do	W. Tollen ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	do	P. Connelly ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	G. Allen ...	do
Ditto	do	W. Falzey ...	do
Ditto	do	W. Burden ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	do	N. Cowill ...	do
Ditto	do	John Shean ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	P. Farrell ...	do
Ditto	do	Charles Smith...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	do	John Haley ..	do
Ditto	do	James Bufter ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	W. Mould ...	do
Ditto	do	Patrick O'Halaran ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	do	John Smith ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	Robert Kenelly ...	do
Ditto	do	J. Hulston ...	do
Ditto	do	P. Williams ...	do
Ditto	do	D. Wilkinson ...	do
Ditto	do	T. Deegow ...	do
Ditto	do	Michael Fitzgerald ...	do
Ditto	do	P. McDermot...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	do	G. Baker ...	Severely wounded. Died April 9
Ditto	do	W. Cap ...	Dangerously wounded. Died Apr. 5
Ditto	do	T. Squirrel ...	Severely burnt, since dead
Ditto	do	Samuel Tyle ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	Michael McBride ...	do
Ditto	do	J. Harrison ...	Survived 18 hours
Ditto	do	Thomas Smith ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	G. Mitchell ...	do
Ditto	do	P. Henn ...	do
Ditto	do	J. Sinclair ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	do	Rodger Archibald ...	do
Ditto	do	W. Brigham ...	do
Ditto	do	P. Doran ...	do
Ditto	do	G. Booth ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	John Claran ...	do
24th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry	Lieutenant	A. A. Park ...	Killed in action
Ditto	Havildar	Seetal Pursad ...	do
Ditto	Private	Luxumon Jumal Khan ...	do
Ditto	do	Rheewa Runchuraker ...	do
Ditto	Subadar	Damajee Alrajee ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	Havildar	Ram Deen ...	do
Ditto	Private	Tookmunder Sookul ...	Died of his wounds
Ditto	do	Ramjee Subdey ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	Tookaram ...	do
Ditto	do	Soobanee Ragnoo ...	do
Ditto	do	Ramjee Yadow ...	do
Ditto	do	Kissun Sing ...	Killed April 5
Ditto	do	Sochun Bahalia ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	do	Mohun Sing ...	do
Ditto	do	Bulder Misser ...	do

Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
<b>HYDERABAD CONTINGENT FIELD FORCE.</b>			
1st Cavalry	Trooper	Burda Sing ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	do	Toolja Ram ...	do
Ditto	do	Missoor Milla Khan ...	do
Ditto	Captain Com- manding	H. D. Abbott...	Contusion from musket ball
Ditto	Jemadar	Mahomed Deen Khan	Severely wounded
Ditto	Duffadar	Lall Khan ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	Lieutenant	H. C. Dowker ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	Trooper	Kumerali Khan	Slightly wounded
Ditto	do	Jymal Sing ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	Meaeh Khan ...	do
Ditto	do	Meer Hussun Ali	Killed
4th Cavalry	Captain Com- manding	W. Murray ...	Contusion from musket ball
Ditto	Jemadar	Unooman Sing ...	Dangerously wounded
Ditto	Duffadar	Runjeet Khan ...	Killed
Ditto	Trooper	Uminee Sing ...	do
Ditto	do	Meer Hyder ...	do
Ditto	do	Khyree Mahomed Khan	Severely wounded
Ditto	Trumpet Major	Meerza Soorab Bey ...	do
Ditto	Trooper	Ahmed Khan ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	do	Meer Akbur Ali	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	Sheik Wuzzeer Ali	do
Ditto	Jemadar	Syud Noor Ali	Dangerously wounded
1st Company Artillery	Golundauz	Prithee Pal Sing	Severely wounded
2nd Company Artillery	Subadar	Dookul Khan...	Killed
Ditto	Havildar	Ramdual ...	do
Ditto	Golundauz	Kissun ...	Severely wounded
Left Wing 3rd Infantry	Sepoy	Bucktavor ...	Killed
Ditto	do	Ram Deen ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	Sheik Chand ...	do
Ditto	do	Mahomed Rumzan	do
Ditto	do	Beechary ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	do	Burdah ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	Hummoman ...	Slightly wounded
Ditto	do	Rampursad ...	Killed
Ditto	do	Naghojee ...	Dangerously wounded. Died 6th April
Ditto	Captain	John Sinclair...	Dangerously wounded. Died soon after admission
Ditto	Naique	Lutchman ...	Severely wounded. Died soon after
Ditto	Sepoy	Jakoo Sing ...	do
Ditto	do	Sheik Baboo ...	do
5th Infantry	Jemadar	Gunga Sing ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	Lance Naique	Balloo Pursad	Dangerously wounded
Ditto	Sepoy	Chandica ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	Sepoy	Mohun ...	Severely wounded
Ditto	do	Ramdial ...	Slightly do
Ditto	Lance Naique	Chaty Qoul	do do
Ditto	Serj.-Major	Dixon ...	Severely do
Ditto	Sepoy	Khaim Khan	Killed
Ditto	do	Hunmuth Khan	Severely wounded
Ditto	Soobadar	Hoossein Bux	Dangerously do
Ditto	Havildar	Ram Deen ...	Slightly do
Ditto	Sepoy	Heera Lall ...	Severely do
Ditto	do	Bissou...	Dangerously do
Ditto	do	Gummaee ...	Slightly do

## ABSTRACT.

Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Remarks.
<b>1ST BRIGADE.</b>			
4 Artillery ... ..	...	2	
21st Company, Royal Engineers ... ..	...	6	
Her Majesty's 86th Regiment ... ..	8	60	6 since dead
25th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry ... ..	5	25	1 since dead
Total ... ..	13	93	
<b>2ND BRIGADE.</b>			
1st Troop, Horse Artillery ... ..	...	1	Since dead
Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons ... ..	...	3	
B Company, Madras Sappers and Miners ... ..	2	11	2 since dead
Detachment Bombay Sappers and Miners ... ..	2	6	1 since dead
3rd Bombay European Regiment ... ..	7	47	5 do
24th Regiment Native Infantry ... ..	5	10	1 do
Total ... ..	16	78	
Hydrabad Contingent Field Force* ... ..	9	44	5 since dead
Grand Total ... ..	38	215	

3rd Light Cavalry, 1 horse killed, 3 horses wounded.

\* 16 horses killed, dead and missing.

H. H. A. WOOD, Captain,

Assistant Adjutant-General, C.I.F.F.

No. 72.

*Return of Ordnance captured in the Town of Jhansi, on the 3rd of April, 1858, by the Force under command of Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B.*

Camp Jhansi, April 8, 1858.

Nature of Ordnance.	Calibre.	Length.		Remarks.
		Ft.	In.	
Brass gun ... ..	10-pounder	3	4	Native manufacture
do ... ..	7-pounder	3	11	do
do ... ..	6-pounder	3	0	do
do ... ..	6-pounder	4	3	do
do ... ..	3-pounder	2	10	do
do ... ..	3-pounder	3	1½	do
do ... ..	2-pounder	3	6	do
Brass howitzer ... ..	3-pounder	0	6	do
Iron gun ... ..	12-pounder	9	1	European manufacture
do ... ..	9-pounder	1	6	Native manufacture
do ... ..	9-pounder	8	9	European manufacture
do ... ..	4-pounder	5	5	Native manufacture
do ... ..	3-pounder	3	6	do
do ... ..	3-pounder	7	4	do
do ... ..	3-pounder	4	1	do
do ... ..	2-pounder	5	4½	do
do ... ..	1-pounder	2	0	do
do ... ..	1-pounder	0	10	do
Brass gun ... ..	½-pounder	1	3	do
do ... ..	½-pounder	1	4	do
do ... ..	½-pounder	1	3	do
Iron gun ... ..	½-pounder	1	0	do
do ... ..	½-pounder	1	7	do
do ... ..	½-pounder	1	1	do
do ... ..	½-pounder	1	9½	do
do ... ..	½-pounder	1	10½	do

T. T. HAGGARD, Lieutenant,  
Commissary of Ordnance, Central India Field Force.

No. 73.

*Return of Ordnance captured in the Fort of Jhansi, by the Force under Command of Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B. on the 5th of April, 1858.*

*Camp Jhansi, April 9, 1858. ]*

Nature of Ordnance.	Calibre.	Length.		Weight.			Remarks.
		Ft.	In.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
Iron gun ... ..	68-pounder	16	0	42	0	0	Native manufacture
do ... ..	9-pounder	7	10	12	0	0	do
do ... ..	6-pounder	8	0	10	0	0	do
do ... ..	6-pounder	6	6	8	0	0	do
do ... ..	4-pounder	6	10	5	0	0	do
do ... ..	2½-pounder	4	6	5	0	0	do
do ... ..	1-pounder	3	0	2	2	0	do
do ... ..	½-pounder	2	8	3	0	0	do
Brass gun ... ..	5-pounder	6	0	10	0	0	do

T. T. HAGGARD, Lieutenant,  
Commissary of Ordnance, Central India Field Force.

No. 74.

**GENERAL ORDERS by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA.**

*Allahabad, May 1, 1858.*

No. 121 of 1858.

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General is pleased to publish, for general information, the following correspondence, relative to the defence of the bridge and Bithoor road, at Cawnpore, by Brigadier Carthew, on the 28th of November, 1857.

No. 75.

*Brigadier M. Carthew, Commanding Madras Troops in Bengal, to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Cawnpore Division.*

*Cawnpore, December 1, 1857.*

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of this day's date, I have the honor to submit, for the information of Major-General Windham, commanding the Cawnpore Division, the following report on my defence of the bridge and Bithoor road on the 28th ultimo.

At daylight, on the 28th of November, I proceeded, according to instructions, with her Majesty's 34th Regiment, two companies of Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment, and four guns of Madras Native Artillery, to take up a position at the Racket Court, two companies of Her Majesty's 64th Regiment having been placed in the Baptist chapel to keep up communication with me. When within a few hundred yards of the Racket Court, I received instructions, through the late Captain McCrea, that General Windham preferred the position of the previous evening being taken up on the bridge, and the Bithoor road defended. I consequently retired, leaving a company of Her Majesty's 34th Regiment, to occupy the front line of broken down Native Infantry huts, and another company in their support in a brick building, about 100 yards to their rear. I then detached a company of Her Majesty's 34th to the opposite side of the road across the plain, in a line with the above support, to occupy a vacant house, to man the garden walls, and the upstairs verandah. These companies formed a strong position, and quite commanded the whole road towards the bridge. I halted at the bridge with the remainder of the 34th, and four guns, and barricaded the road, and placed two guns on the bridge. I then sent two companies of the 34th, under Lieutenant-Colonel

Simpson, to occupy the position he held the previous evening, to prevent the egress of the enemy from the town towards the entrenchment, as also to defend the road from Allahabad. This picquet I subsequently strengthened with two of my guns, which could not be worked on the bridge.

A brisk fire was kept up by the enemy from their position amongst the native lines on the advanced skirmishers and picquet, and upon the bridge, by their guns (18-pounders), throughout the whole day. About mid-day, Captain McCrea conveyed instructions to me to proceed to the front to attack the enemy's infantry and guns,—that he was to convey the same instructions to Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, and both parties to advance at the same time.

Captain McCrea took with him to strengthen the 64th, 40 men of a company of Her Majesty's 82nd, which I had placed as a picquet at the old Commissariat compound, for the protection of the road leading from that direction to the entrenchment. I advanced with my two guns and a company of the 34th from the bridge, taking, as I advanced, the company stationed to my right in the upstairs house, and the company occupying the broken huts (with its support) on my left. On advancing and clearing the front line of huts, I was desirous, and endeavoured to push the whole of my party across the plain in front to charge the enemy's guns; but as their infantry still occupied the broken ground of other huts, and my force without support, it could not be done. The enemy's guns were driven far to the rear by the fire of my two guns, after which, my skirmishers, support, and right picquet, took up their original positions, and I returned with the guns to the bridge. Shortly after this, the enemy's infantry were seen to be skirting along the edge of the town, with the evident intention of turning our flank, and of pouring a fire upon us from the houses on our left. Both picquet and skirmishers applied for reinforcements which I could not afford, but desired them to hold their positions as long as possible, and then fall back to the head of the bridge, which they did about 5 o'clock.

The enemy were now increasing in large numbers on our left, occupying houses, garden walls, and the church. A company was sent through the gardens to dislodge the enemy and drive them from the church, but the enemy were strong enough to maintain, or rather to return to, their position. I then concentrated all my force on both flanks of the bridge, and with the guns kept up a heavy



fire. The enemy now brought up a gun into the churchyard, which enfiladed the bridge, at a distance not exceeding 150 yards, my own guns not being able to bear on their position.

The enemy were still increasing and working round to my rear by my left flank. I retired the guns about 100 yards, so as to command the bridge and the road leading from the town. Officers and men were at this time falling fast around me, I applied for a reinforcement, but by the time they arrived, night had set in, and I now considered it prudent to retire with the remainder of my force into the entrenchment, which was done with perfect regularity, the reinforcement of Rifles protecting the rear.

Although for some time earnestly advised to retire, I refrained from doing so, until I felt convinced, that, from the increasing numbers of the enemy, the fatigue of the men after three days' hard fighting, and my own troops firing in the dark into each other, the position was no longer tenable, and that consequently it became my painful duty to retire.

I beg to forward a return of the killed and wounded during the day.

*Return of the Killed, Wounded and Missing, in the Force under Brigadier Carthew, employed in defending the Bridge on the Bithoor-road, 28th November, 1857.*

Staff	...	...	2 Captains wounded.
Madras Artillery Company,	5th Battalion, Golu-dauze	{	1 havildar, 8 privates and 1 havildar gun Lascar, wounded.
Her Majesty's 34th Regiment	...		3 officers, 2 serjeants, 8 rank and file, killed; 7 officers, 1 serjeant, and 50 rank and file, wounded.
Grenadier Company	Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment	{	2 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 5 rank and file, wounded.

# Abstract.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Havildars.	Rank and File.	Gun Havildar Lascars.	Horses.
Killed	3	2	0	10	0	1
Wounded	10	1	1	63	1	0
Missing	0	0	0	1	0	0

*N.B.*—Killed and wounded of light company, Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment not included, that Company having been taken on by Captain McCrea, and engaged in the right attack with Her Majesty's 64th Regiment.

I have, &c.,

M. CARTHEW, Brigadier,  
Comdg. Madras Troops.

No. 76.

*Memorandum by the Chief of the Staff, upon Brigadier Carthew's retreat from his post, on the 28th November, 1857.*

*Head-Quarters Camp, Cawnpore,  
December 9, 1857.*

THE Commander-in-Chief has had under consideration, Brigadier Carthew's despatch, dated Cawnpore, 3rd December, 1857, addressed to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Cawnpore Division.

Although his Excellency fully admits the arduous nature of the service on which Brigadier Carthew had been engaged during the 28th November, he cannot record his approval of that officer's retreat, on the evening of that day.

Under the instructions of Major-General Windham, his commanding officer, Brigadier Carthew had been placed in position. No discretion of retiring was allowed to him. When he was pressed hard, he sent for re-inforcements, which, as the Commander-in-Chief happened to be present when the request arrived, his Excellency is aware were immediately conducted to his relief by Major-General Windham in person.

It would appear from Brigadier Carthew's letter of explanation, that he did not wait to see the effect of the re-inforcements which had been brought to him; but to the great astonishment of Major-General Windham and his Excellency, retired almost immediately after.

With respect to these occurrences his Excellency feels it necessary to make two remarks:—

In the first place, no subordinate officer, when possessing easy means of communication with his immediate superior, is permitted, according to the principles and usages of war, to give up a post which has been entrusted to his charge, without a previous request for orders, after representation might have been made that the post had become no longer tenable.

It might have occurred to Brigadier Carthew that when Major-General Windham proceeded to reinforce the post according to his first request, instead of ordering the garrison to retire, it was the opinion of the Major-General, that to hold it was an absolute necessity.

His Excellency refrains from remarking on the very serious consequences which ensued on the abandonment of the post in question.

The night which had arrived was more favorable to the Brigadier for the purpose of strengthening his position than it was to an enemy advancing on him in the dark; at all events there were many hours during which a decision could have been taken by the highest authority in the entrenchment whether the post should be abandoned or not, without much other inconvenience than the mere fatigue of the garrison.

The Commander-in-Chief must make one more remark.

Brigadier Carthew, in the last paragraph of his letter, talks about his men firing into one another in the dark. His Excellency does not see how this could occur if the men were properly posted, and the officers in command of them duly instructed as to their respective positions.

No. 77.

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

*Head-Quarters Camp, Cawnpore,  
December 22, 1857.*

SIR,

No. 34 A.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 10th instant, No. 20 A. and its enclosures, relative to Brigadier M. Carthew's defence of the bridge and Bithoor road at Cawnpore, on the 28th ultimo, I have now the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, copies of letters as per margin,\* marked A, B, and C.

2. When the memorandum, dated 9th instant, was written, copy of which was transmitted in my letter No. 20 A, and in which the conduct of Brigadier Carthew was commented on by his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief was under the strongest impression, that Brigadier Carthew had retired from his post, on the 28th November, without orders, and that no discretionary power had been given to him.

Sir Colin Campbell conceived it to be an imperative duty to mark what he considered to be a violation of one of the first principles of war.

3. It appears now, however, that his Excellency's impression was erroneous, and it is a matter of the sincerest regret to him, that his having acted under such erroneous impression should have been detrimental to Brigadier Carthew, and give pain to that meritorious officer.

4. The Commander-in-Chief directs me to request that you will solicit the permission of his Lordship in Council, that his memorandum of the 9th instant, may be considered null and void, and, if it should have been sent forward to the Government of Madras, he begs that this further correspondence may be despatched to the destination in justice to Brigadier Carthew.

I have, &amp;c.

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

No. 78.

A.

*Brigadier M. Carthew, commanding Madras Troops, to Major-General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff.*

SIR,

*Cawnpore, December 15, 1857.*

WITH reference to your communication to me of the 9th December, conveying the remarks of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, regarding my retreat from the position I had been directed to defend by Major-General Windham, commanding the force, on the evening of the 28th November, I beg I may be permitted most respectfully to state, that I was under the full impression, that I had due authority from the Major-General to retire when the post became no longer tenable.

I received a verbal message during that day, either from the late Captain McCrea, or Lieutenant Budgeon (I cannot recollect which), that, when I could hold out no longer, I was to retire to the entrenchment, where Her Majesty's 64th Regiment was located.

\* A—From Brigadier M. Carthew to the Chief of the Staff, dated 15th December, 1857.

B—From the Chief of the Staff, to Major-General C. Windham, C.B., dated 19th December, 1857.

C—From Major-General C. Windham, C.B., to the Chief of the Staff, dated 19th December, 1857.

I cannot call to mind receiving any express instructions to that effect from Major-General Windham himself, but I am under the impression that the Major-General, on the previous evening, made some such remark as, "Well, gentlemen, when we can hold out no longer, we must retire to the entrenchment."

Under that impression I acted during the day, and made my retrograde movement into the entrenchment in the evening, and I trust his Excellency will be able on this explanation, to exonerate me from blame and censure in that particular respect.

I have, &amp;c.,

M. CARTHEW, Brigadier,  
Commanding Madras Troops.

No. 79.

B.

*Major-General W. R. Mansfield, Chief of the Staff, to Major-General Wyndham, C.B., commanding 5th Brigade.*

*Head-Quarters Camp, near Cawnpore,*

SIR,

*December 19, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to enclose, for your remarks, a letter received from Brigadier Carthew, in answer to a memorandum written by order of the Commander-in-Chief, and forwarded through you by the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, conveying his Excellency's opinions on the retreat of that officer from the post entrusted to his charge, on the 28th November, 1857, without, as his Excellency conceived, any discretion having been left to him for such a movement on his part.

His Excellency would be much obliged to you to communicate to me, for his information, your opinion as to whether Brigadier Carthew had reason to imagine, that a discretionary power was left to him in the exercise of his command of the post in question, which could be interpreted in the sense implied in the enclosed letter.

His Excellency's impressions on this subject were founded on the fact of the general surprise displayed by yourself and others, at the abandonment of the post in question, after you had proceeded with the reinforcements demanded some short time before, almost immediately after his Excellency's arrival in the entrenchment.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. R. MANSFIELD, Major-General,  
Chief of the Staff.

No. 80.

C.

*Major-General C. A. Windham, C.B., to Major-General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff.*

SIR,

*Cawnpore, December 19, 1857.*

IN answer to your communication of to-day, I have the honor to state, for the information of his Excellency, that I think Brigadier Carthew has made a fair representation of my views.

On the night of the 27th, at a general meeting of the superior officers, I thought it my duty to hold as much of the town as I could, as we might expect a large number of women and children, sick and wounded, to arrive shortly, and that it would be cruel to shut them all up in the fort, even if it were possible.

Therefore I was resolved, that every one should hold on as long as possible; and, if obliged to fall back, they could but come to the fort at last.

In the plan of defence, we abandoned the centre of the city, thinking it too cramped and narrow in its streets for the enemy to enter with his big guns.

When I took down the detachment of Rifles to Brigadier Carthew's assistance, I observed it was a sharp fight, and immediately went and ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Watson and two companies 82nd to go to him, and saw him on the road there.

I was in hopes this force would have prevented the necessity of his retiring, which was the cause of my being surprised at it.

I have, &c.,  
C. A. WINDHAM, Major-General.

No. 81.

GENERAL ORDERS by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA.

*Allahabad, May 5, 1858.*

No. 124 of 1858.

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch, from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 285 A, dated 1st May, 1858, forwarding copy of one from Brigadier-General J. Jones, C.B., Commanding Roorkee Field Force, detailing the operations of the force under his command against rebels from the 13th to the 19th April, 1858.

No. 82.

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

*Head-Quarters Camp, Shahjehanpore, May 1, 1858.*

SIR, No. 285 A.

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor-General, copy of a despatch dated 20th ultimo, from Brigadier-General J. Jones, C.B., Commanding Roorkee Field Force, detailing the successful operations of the force under his command from the 13th to the 19th idem.

I have, &c.,  
H. W. NORMAN, Major,  
Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 83.

*Brigadier-General J. Jones, C.B., Commanding Roorkee Field Force, to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.*

*Camp, Nujeebab d, April 20, 1858.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward a detailed statement of my operations, of which his Excellency has been informed by telegram.

On the 13th instant I arrived at Roorkee, and assumed command of the field force. On that evening I despatched a party, as per margin,\* under Major Churchill, 60th Rifles, to Kunkhul, for the protection of the bridge which the engineers were there throwing over the Ganges. The

\* Artillery, 2 guns. Cavalry, 1 squadron. Infantry—60th Rifles, 2 companies; 17th Panjab Native Infantry, wing.

head-quarters 60th Rifles arrived on the 14th by forced marches, and on the 15th the column encamped by the bridge-of-boats. The heavy guns and stores had been sent to the ford opposite Nagul, and Major Smyth was ordered to divert the enemy's attention by making a show of crossing there.

On the 17th, I crossed the river, and moved into the forest in the following order:—

*Advance Guard.*

One company 60th Rifles, in skirmishing order.  
One company 60th Rifles, in support two guns.  
Sappers and Miners and a troop of Cavalry.

*Main Body.*

One troop Cavalry, Captain Austin's Battery.  
60th Rifles, Punjaub Infantry Brigade.  
Ammunition and treasure, the Mooltanee Regiment of Cavalry.

*Rear Guard.*

One Company Punjaub Infantry; a troop of Cavalry.

On each flank of the main body was a patrol of a company Native Infantry, and a half troop of Cavalry.

The force had moved about four miles into the forest, when the advance guard discovered the enemy. The thick jungle rendered it difficult to make out his position, and impossible to tell his strength.

Major Muter, (Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General), in command of the advance guard, judiciously seized on an adjoining height, on which he posted a company of the Rifles, and bringing up the cavalry and guns of the guard, commenced the action.

I ordered Captain Cureton's horse, and Captain Austin's guns, to the front at the gallop, and, forming the infantry into line with their proper supports, and the flanks covered by skirmishers, advanced on the enemy, making out his position by the fire of his artillery.

The rebels, defeated in their intention of effecting a surprise, and disconcerted by the destructive fire of the artillery and rifles, and the charge of a troop of the Mooltanee Regiment of Cavalry led by Lieutenant Gostling, 5th Cavalry, on his left flank, drew back his guns and retired before the imposing force advancing upon him.

I seized the opportunity, and at once pushed on the cavalry and artillery. No time was given the enemy to take up another position. He was charged by Captain Cureton, wherever he attempted to stand, and the guns, unlimbering as they came up, opened with shrapnell. The enemy, thus pushed over positions of great natural strength, and unable to show front even on the bank of a stream where he had erected stockades, and behind which his camp was pitched, fell more and more into confusion. His retreat became a flight; gun after gun was abandoned, and in utter rout the rebels fled through the forest, leaving the ground covered with their arms, and throwing off even their clothes to facilitate their escape. Fully two hundred of their dead were left in the Terai, and four pieces of their artillery were taken on the road, with all their ammunition and camp equipage.

When clear of the Perai, I pitched my camp about five miles from Nagul, from which place information soon reached me, that the enemy had retreated, leaving his camp standing. I gave immediate orders for the passage of the river by the heavy guns and stores.

On the 18th, the force moved in the same order as on the preceding day to Nujeebabad.

When near the town, I sent forward a party to reconnoitre under Brigadier Coke, C.B., and halted the column in the concealment of a tope of trees. The town was deserted, and the Brigadier found, on pushing on to the Fort of Phutteeghur, that it had also been evacuated by the enemy. The cavalry, following in pursuit, came up with their infantry, and cut up about thirty of their number.

Two guns were taken in the town and six in the fort, besides large quantities of grain, hammered shot, and ammunition, a return of which I enclose.

I am happy to say that the casualties attending these operations, have been trifling. I annex a return.

The behaviour of the troops in the action of the 17th, was all his Excellency could wish. Young regiments acted like veteran soldiers, and the difficult nature of the ground (a jungle, the residence of wild beasts only), applied no mean test to their discipline and drill.

I beg to bring to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, the very able assistance afforded me by Brigadier Coke, C.B., in the field, in council, and in his intimate knowledge of the native character.

The Mooltance regiment of cavalry was led by Captain Cureton and his officers, in the most gallant and dashing style, and I trust his Excellency will notice this.

The manner in which Captain Austin brought his guns into action, notwithstanding the difficulty of the ground, and the thickness of the jungle, afforded me the highest satisfaction.

Much praise is due to Major Palmer, commanding 1st Battalion 60th Rifles, for bringing his men so steadily and rapidly to the front. Also to Major Gordon, commanding 1st Seikh Regiment; to Captain Larkins, 17th Regiment Punjaub Infantry; and to Captain Lambert, of the 1st Punjaub Regiment, for the able way in which they moved their corps.

My thanks are due to Captain H. Drummond, commanding, Field Engineer, who afforded me much assistance; to Captain Carter also, Officiating Deputy Commissary-General; and to Surgeon Innes, Field Surgeon, for their unfailing zeal.

I have received every assistance from my personal Staff; and I am much indebted for their exertions.

To Major Muter, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; to Captain Tedlie, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; and to Lieutenant H. Deedes, Aide-de-camp, these acknowledgments are due.

I have, &c.

JOHN JONES, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Roorkee Field Force.

No. 84.

STRENGTH OF THE ROORKEE FIELD FORCE.

- Artillery, 1st Company 1st Battalion, 6 guns.
- Heavy Guns, two 18-pounders, two 8-inch mortars, two 8-inch howitzers, two 5-inch mortars (not joined).
- Cavalry, Mooltance Regiment of Cavalry, 600 sabres.
- Cavalry attached to 1st Punjaub Infantry, 70 sabres.
- Infantry, 60th Rifles, 1st Battalion, 568 rank and file.
- Infantry, 1st Punjaub Regiment (Rifles), 692 rank and file.
- Infantry, 1st Seikh Regiment, 444 rank and file.
- Infantry, 17th Punjaub Infantry, 704 rank and file.
- Sappers and Miners, 103 rank and file.

No. 85.

CASUALTY Return of the Roorkee Field Force in Action near Bhagowla, on the 17th of April, 1858.

Camp Nujeeabad, April 20, 1858.

Corps.	European.	Native.								
	Wounded.	Killed.		Wounded.						Missing.
	Non-Com- missioned Officers.	Sowars.	Horses.	Jemadars.	Duffadars.	Naib Duf- fadars.	Sowars.	Horses.	Horses.	
1st Battalion 60th Rifles... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mooltance Regiment of Cavalry... ..	...	1	1	1	2	1	12	19	4	
Total ... ..	1	1	1	1	2	1	12	19	4	

JOHN JONES, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Field Force.

## No. 86.

*LIST of Ordnance captured on the 17th April, 1858, and on the 19th April, 1858, by the Roorkee Field Force.*

Brass 3-pounders	...	...	...	...	3
Iron 1½-pounder	...	...	...	...	1
Brass 3-pounders	...	...	...	...	2
Do. 4½-pounders	...	...	...	...	2
Do. 6½-pounders	...	...	...	...	1
Do. 12-pounders	...	...	...	...	1
Total					11 (s.o.)
Brass 4-pounders	...	...	...	...	1
Total					12 (s.o.)

## No. 87.

*LIST of Casualties by Death, among the European Commissioned Officers of the Honorable Company's Army, in consequence of the Mutinies in Northern India, that have been reported to this Department, from the 27th of April, 1858, up to this date.*

Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Nature and Date of Casualty.
39th Regiment Native Infantry	Captain	John Sinclair ...	Killed, 5th April, 1858, at Jhansi, in action
8th Regiment Native Infantry	Lieutenant	Henry Clerk ...	Severely wounded, 1st April, 1858, in action at the Betwah river, before Jhansi

G. A. ARBUTHNOT,  
Acting Second Assistant-Adjutant-General  
of the Army.

Adjutant-General's Office, Fort Saint George,  
May 8, 1858.

## No. 88.

*CASUALTY by Death, among the European Commissioned Officers of the Honorable Company's Army, in consequence of the Mutinies in Northern India, reported since the 9th of May, 1858.*

Corps.	Rank.	Name.	Nature and Date of Casualty.
3rd European Regiment	Lieutenant	Clarence Harry Colbeck	Died, 20th April, 1858, at Bandah, of wounds received in action on 19th April, 1858

F. S. GABB, Major,  
Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Adjutant-General's Office, Fort Saint George,  
May 20, 1858.

No. 89.

*LIST of Casualties among the Military and Naval Officers of the Bombay Establishment, known up to this date.*

*Bombay Castle, June 4, 1858.*

Names.	When occurred.	Where.
Sub-Conductor William Henry West, of the Ordnance Department, attached to the Siege Train Rajpootana Field Force	1858. 15th March	Killed in action at Kotah
Sub-Conductor Arthur Flynn, of the Ordnance Department, attached to the Siege Train Central India Field Force	13th May	Camp Banda, en route to Calpee
Lieutenant Hafed Lamont, Her Majesty's 89th Regiment	22nd May	Camp Ahmedabad, from fever
Lieutenant E. Willoughby, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, and Quartermaster 1st Belooch Battalion	15th April	Killed in action in the fort of Roodanow

H. L. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government.

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