



SUPPLEMENT
TO
The London Gazette

Of TUESDAY the 27th of JULY.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1858.

India Board, July 28, 1858.

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

No. 1.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Allahabad, May 10, 1858

No. 130 of 1858.—The Right Honorable the Governor-General of India is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Brigadier F. Rowcroft, commanding Sarun Field Force, No. 260, dated 1st May, 1858, forwarding a report from Major Cox, commanding left wing, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, of an action with the rebels, at Nuggur, on the 29th ultimo:—

No. 2.

Brigadier F. Rowcroft, Commanding Sarun Field Force, to Colonel Birch, C. B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General, Allahabad.

Camp, Captaingunge, Goruckpore District, May 1, 1858.

SIR, No. 260.

I HAVE the honor to forward to you, for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor-General, the accompanying report, dated 30th April, from Major Cox, commanding left wing Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, reporting to me the complete success of the detachment I sent out under his command, on the 29th ultimo, to dislodge and disperse about 1000 sepoys and other rebels who had assembled at Nuggur, six or seven miles south-east from camp, but without guns, and about the same distance from Bustee. It was necessary this should be done without delay, as, from the reports received by the Commissioner, Mr. Wingfield, there was great probability of the rebels at Nuggur being joined

by a considerable force, with guns, from Tanda. We learnt yesterday morning, that this was intended, and that the rebels from Tanda were to have joined those at Nuggur on the night of the 29th April. A karinda or agent of the Nuggur rajah, was at the head of the body of rebels at Nuggur.

2. The two silk colours captured by the Sikhs, are partly native, but the pike heads and tassels appear to be regimental. One native colour was taken by the men of the Naval Brigade, and another by Deputy-Magistrate Shekh Kairoodeen, who shot the rebel with his pistol who was carrying it away. A quantity of powder and ammunition and a number of ponies and other property were captured. About 100 of the enemy were killed and wounded. I am very glad to say we have only three men wounded.

3. The expedition has been very ably and most successfully carried out by Major Cox, commanding the detachment, and the Officers and men of all arms behaved admirably, and with great zeal and gallantry.

4. The Commissioner, Mr. Wingfield, accompanied the detachment, and afforded Major Cox valuable assistance.

5. I beg to recommend all engaged to the most favorable notice of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, Viscount Canning.

I have, &c.,

F. ROWCROFT, Brigadier,
Commanding Sarun Field Force.

No. 3.

Major J. W. Cox, 13th Light Infantry, to Brigadier Rowcroft, Commanding Field Force.

Camp, Captaingunge, April 30, 1858.

SIR,

AUTHENTIC information having yesterday morning been received, that a body of the enemy, about 1000 strong (half of them being sepoys), were posted at and about the town of Nuggur, seven miles from our camp; I have the honor to

report that, in compliance with your orders, I started to dislodge them at 1 P.M., with a force as per margin.*

The intelligence procured from villagers on the road, corroborated our information both as to the numbers and position of the enemy; and, on approaching, we found them in occupation of the town, and partially ruined fort of Nuggur, which is situated at the extremity of a dense bamboo jungle, about two miles in length, the jungle being bordered by a large lake with swampy ground about it; on the further extremity of the town there are thick groves of trees, which, as well as the bamboo jungle, were occupied by the enemy.

By making a slight detour, we kept the jungle about half a mile on our right as we advanced, covered by a flanking party of the 13th, and the Sikhs, who skirmished with the enemy, and kept them back until the column came opposite the town and fort.

I then halted, and wheeled into line to the right, while I directed the two guns and rocket to take up a position on a slight rise of ground 500 yards from the town, and sent the cavalry round beyond the groves, to intercept any force which might escape in that direction.

The guns and rocket under Lieutenant Grant, Royal Navy, then opened, with precision and effect, and, after about 40 shells and rockets had been thrown, the enemy's fire began to slacken; I

* Left Wing, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry.—5 officers and 151 men, under command of Captain Kerr, 13th Light Infantry.

"Pearl" Naval Brigade.—5 officers and 91 men, with 2 12-pounder howitzers and 1 24-pounder rocket, under Lieutenant Grant, Royal Navy.

Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry.—9 officers and 58 men, under command of Captain Jenkins, Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry.

Gorucknath Regiment of Goorkhas.—11 officers and 281 men, in charge of Captain Barclay, 68th Regiment Native Infantry.

Sikhs of the Bengal Police Battalion.—1 officer and 46 men, under Lieutenant Burlton, Honorable East India Company's Service.

then sent orders for the guns to cease firing, directed Captain Kerr's Company of the 13th and the Sikhs to clear the groves beyond the town, wheel to their right and enter from that side, while the remainder of the Naval Column, gallantly led by Lieutenant Pym, Royal Marines, Light Infantry, and the Goorkhas by Captain Barclay, having arrived within 100 yards, we made a simultaneous advance on the town and fort which was completely successful; the enemy were driven through both town and fort, some of them being killed in houses which they ineffectually attempted to defend, and were pursued for a considerable distance into the swamps and jungle, leaving 40 or 50 dead on the field.

As soon as we had got possession of the town, I sent orders for the cavalry to pass round to the rear, and endeavour to intercept the enemy in their retreat; this was promptly done by Captain Jenkins, but the extremely unfavorable nature of the ground prevented him from cutting off many of the fugitives.

Four standards were captured during the day, two of them being handsome silk colours; we also found a quantity of powder and ammunition, and a large number of baggage animals, with other property.

The conduct of the whole of the troops was excellent, and they were ably and gallantly led by their respective commanding officers.

Mr. Wingfield (the Civil Commissioner) accompanied me during the action, and I feel much indebted for the valuable and accurate information he afforded me; he was also good enough to convey my orders to the cavalry, and guide them to the position I wished them to take up.

Lieutenant Leet, 13th Light Infantry, acted as Staff Officer on the occasion, to my entire satisfaction.

I beg to inclose a return of casualties which, I am glad to say, are not of a serious nature.

I have, &c.,

J. W. COX, Major,
13th Light Infantry.

No. 4.

NOMINAL RETURN of Casualties in the Force under Command of Major Cox, 13th Light Infantry, in the Engagement at Nuggur, April 29, 1858.

Camp Captaingunge, April 30, 1858.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
13th Light Infantry ...	Serjeant Thomas Hughes ...	Slightly, musket shot wound of lower jaw
do ...	Private James Larkin ...	Severely, musket shot wound over left eye
Royal Naval Brigade ...	A.B. Charles Cloak ...	Severely, musket shot wound of right thigh

J. W. COX, Major,
Commanding Left Wing, 1st Batt. 13th Light Infantry.

F. ROWCROFT, Brigadier,
Commanding Field Force.

No 5.

No. 131 of 1858.

IN publishing the accompanying despatches regarding the pursuit of the insurgents under Koer Sing, the Right Honorable the Governor-General desires to record his thanks to Brigadier-General Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., for the judgment and energy with which his operations have been conducted; to Brigadier Douglas, C.B., for the very able and active manner in which he carried on the pursuit of the rebels; and to the officers named in the despatches; and, generally, to the whole force employed, for the courage, endurance, and gallantry shown by them during these operations.

Mr. Davies, Civil Service, Collector of Azimghur, is also entitled to the acknowledgments of the Governor-General, for the valuable services rendered by him during these operations.

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

No. 6.

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

*Head. Quarters Camp, Furreedpore,
May 4, 1858.*

No. 295 A.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor-General, copy of a despatch from Brigadier-General Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., commanding Azimghur Field Force, dated 25th ultimo, enclosing report from Brigadier J. Douglas, C. B., of his pursuit of Koer Sing to the banks of the Ganges.

2. The vigour and closeness of this pursuit are considered by his Excellency, to reflect the highest credit upon the Brigadier, and upon the troops under his command.

I have, &c.

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

No. 7.

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

Camp Mhow, April 25, 1858.

SIR,

IN my report of the 16th instant, I had the honor to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that, in consequence of the rebels under Koer Sing having taken up a strong position at Azimutghur, I had reinforced the pursuing column, and placed the whole under the command of Brigadier Douglas, C. B.

2. This force then consisted of the details as per margin,* which, equipped as lightly as my means permitted, I deemed quite sufficient to accomplish the object in view.

3. The remainder of the Field Force, including the heavy guns, park, &c., I retained under my

* 3 guns E troop, Royal Horse Artillery; 4 guns Major Cotter's Battery; 2 5½-inch mortars; 1 Squadron Military Train; 2 Squadrons Sikh Cavalry; 1 Wing 37th Foot; 84th Regiment; Detachment Punjab Sappers.

immediate command in Camp at Azimghur, which place I considered it was necessary to hold strongly for the present, and to remain there myself, as a strong body of rebels under the Rajahs of Nuhurpoor and Naneejor (who formed a portion of Koer Sing's Force before Azimghur,) had gone in a northerly direction towards Oude; scattered portions also of Gholam Hossein's force, which I had dispersed at Tigra, were known to be near Sandah; and other parties of rebels were reported to be collecting in the vicinity of Mundoree and Koelser, whilst Benares had been denuded of troops to assist in the operations against Koer Sing. Thus the central situation of Azimghur enabled me to watch the proceedings of the rebels north of it, to cover Benares and Ghazeepore, and to direct and control the combined movements in pursuit of Koer Sing.

4. At daybreak on the 17th instant, Brigadier Douglas, in obedience to my instructions, attacked the rebels near Azimutghur, drove them from their position with much slaughter, and followed them to Ghosee, whence they fled to Nugra, and thence to Secunderpore, closely pursued by the Brigadier.

5. On reaching Secunderpore on the 19th, it was found that the rebels had proceeded but a few hours, with the intention of crossing the Gogra; as soon as he possibly could, the Brigadier followed, and at daybreak of the 20th instant, came up with them at Muneer Khass, and, taking them by surprise, killed and wounded a great many, captured a brass 9-pounder gun, complete with limber, horses, &c., two ammunition waggons, several elephants, horses and bullocks, with 20 carts laden with stores, harness, &c., and dispersed the main body, the bulk of which fled towards Bulliah and Beyreah.

6. Nineteen elephants were separated from the rebel force during this attack, and, making their way to Ghazeepore, were handed over to the magistrate there by the native in charge.

7. Colonel Cumberlege, who had been posted at Mhow to cover Ghazeepore, and co-operate with the pursuing force, was duly warned and directed to move towards Bulliah, and endeavour to intercept the fugitives.*

8. No time was lost by Brigadier Douglas in renewing the pursuit, but, on reaching Sheopore on the 21st, it was found that Koer Sing had effected the passage of the river in boats, which had been prepared by his adherents, and were in readiness for him! The other 9-pounder brass gun which Koer Sing was known to have here, fell into our hands, together with several elephants, and much ammunition.

9. A party of rebels is reported to have crossed near Bulliah, but I have not yet learnt what steps were taken to intercept them by Colonel Cumberlege, who was placed there for that purpose.

10. Having left a sufficient force in Azimghur, I am now *en route* with provisions to effect a junction with my scattered troops, who have been directed to meet me, when I shall be in a position to operate, as may be necessary, against any bands of rebels, either of Koer Sing's force, who, unable to cross, may still remain in the district, or against those to the northward of Azimghur, who may again venture to collect in strength.

11. I regret extremely that, after the very great exertions which have been made to capture Koer Sing, he should have evaded our pursuit; he returns however to his own district a fugitive, hunted and nearly worn out with fatigue, and dispirited by the loss of nearly all his warlike munition.

* 2 guns, 6-pounder; 2 battery guns; 50 men 2nd Dragoon Guards; 180 men 4th Madras Cavalry; 300 men Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry; 100 men 10th and 97th Foot; and 100 men Madras Rifles.

12. Since the rebels quitted Azimghur, we have deprived them of five guns (two of which belonged to the Government), about 30 elephants, all their ammunition, and most of their stores and plunder; a large number of the rebel Sepoys have been killed, and every report agrees that the remainder are much dispirited.

13. I beg you will do me the favor to bring to the especial notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the very extraordinary exertions made by Brigadier Douglas, and the troops under his command, and the judgment and untiring energy with which this officer has conducted the pursuit. I consider that all has been done that it was possible for a military force to do under the circumstances; and that, but for the unforeseen event of boats being in readiness on the river, the whole of the rebels must have been captured or annihilated. Brigadier Douglas was just in time to fire a few rounds from his guns at the rearmost boats, and to sink one of them.

14. Much credit is also due to Mr. Davies, Civil Service, magistrate of Azimghur, who accompanied the Brigadier, and aided him with his local knowledge, and the correct intelligence of the movements of the rebels.

I have, &c.

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

P.S.—Since writing this, I have received from Brigadier Douglas, a more full and connected despatch than his daily reports; copy of this, together with returns of casualties and captured ordnance, stores, &c., I beg to enclose.

No. 8.

*Brigadier John Douglas, C.B., Commanding
Brigade of the Azimghur Field Force, to
Brigadier-General Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B.,
Commanding Azimghur Field Force.*

Camp Sheepoor Ghaut, April 22, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of Brigadier-General Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., a detailed account of the operations of the force under my command, from the 17th to the 21st April inclusive, the object being to press the rebels as much as possible, and to force them to give up their guns.

On the 17th, according to instructions, I marched at 3 A.M. from Nuthoopoor, with a force as per margin,* and found the enemy strongly posted at Nughai, near Azimutghur; I sent the cavalry and horse artillery of the advanced guard through the village by the road, the infantry cutting across the fields; the guns became immediately engaged, but the enemy stood well behind their breastworks. At the edges of tops of trees, it was now certain that a large force was opposed to us with artillery, as they came round on almost every side, and made several attempts to charge the guns. I threw part of the 37th, 84th, and the Company of Madras Rifles, into skirmishing order with supports, who rapidly advanced under a very heavy fire, carried the enemy's positions, and drove them off: they retired in good order from tope to tope, followed by the infantry, a number were bayoneted in their trenches, and a colour was taken by the 37th. Whilst the infantry were clearing

* 3 guns, E. Troop Royal Horse Artillery; 4 guns, Major Cotter's battery, Madras Artillery; 2 5½-inch mortars; Detachment Panjaub Sappers; one squadron Military Train; two squadrons, 3rd Sikh Cavalry; one wing Her Majesty's 37th Regiment; Her Majesty's 84th Regiment; one company, Madras Rifles.

our front, the enemy appeared in great force on our left, and were kept in check by the horse artillery and Major Cotter's Battery, supported by the cavalry, who made several charges. I followed the enemy for some distance, and a number were cut up; they were very determined, and evidently trained soldiers: in their retreat, they divided into two bodies, and I halted for some time, till I could ascertain which was the main body; I then started in pursuit along the lower Ghoosee road, passing through Chuprah and Eta-wah, at which latter place the enemy seemed to have united; our force bivouacked at Ghoosee, within four miles of the enemy, after a march of twenty miles; from information afterwards received, the enemy, on our arrival, moved six miles further on.

On the 18th, we marched within three miles of Nugra, a distance of about 24 miles, the Cavalry and Horse Artillery going on in advance, and following the enemy till they took up their position in the town of Nugra: during the evening, information was received that the enemy, hearing of our approach, had rapidly left the town, but the spies could not inform us which road they had taken; about midnight we heard that the enemy had retired towards Secunderpore, and intended to cross the Gogra there: at 2 A.M. on the 19th, we followed in pursuit, and bivouacked four miles beyond Secunderpore, and within four miles of the enemy at Munuhur in the Ghazee-pore District: during this long march we picked up several of the enemy's stragglers: we here heard that the enemy were in much distress by the rapid pursuit, not having had time during the last two days either to cook or sleep. On the 20th, we started so as to arrive at Munnuhur at daylight, and found the enemy posted in some very thick woods to the right of the village. I ordered a few rounds of grape to be fired, and then advanced part of the 37th and 84th, and Madras Rifles, in skirmishing order through the wood, the cavalry, and Horse and Madras Artillery moving round by the right. The enemy were quickly driven from their position, broken, and pursued for six miles by the cavalry and artillery; the Horse Artillery and two of Major Cotter's guns, supported by the greater portion of the Military Train, proceeding along the bank of the Gogra, where a few of the enemy crossed in boats, but under a heavy fire. Two of Major Cotter's guns, with a small portion of the Military Train, and the 3rd Sikh Cavalry, followed to the right, in pursuit of a large body of about 1,500; unfortunately, one of the guns broke down in consequence of the rough nature of the ground, and they were obliged to be withdrawn, the Sikhs having continued the pursuit for several miles, cutting up a great number, and dispersing the remainder.

Captain Pearse, commanding the Sikh Cavalry, desires particularly to mention the gallant conduct of Sepoy No. 1772, Furradun, Madras Rifles, who kept up with the cavalry, killing several of the enemy. In the hasty retreat of the enemy, they abandoned a brass 9-pounder gun belonging to the Honorable East India Company's service, complete in horses and ammunition, several limbers and waggons, and immense quantity of ammunition and a large quantity of treasure, a number of bullocks and hackeries, and four elephants; and the regimental colours of the 28th Bengal Native Infantry were found wrapped round the body of a subadar who was shot. The enemy on this occasion were completely dispersed. Having collected my force, I proceeded to Bansdelh, where the roads diverge to Bullialh and Beyreah, and then halted till I could ascertain which road the rebels had taken. Koor Sing was reported first to have gone to a village named Rajogaon, and afterwards to

Taintwar, where the dispersed rebels had their rendezvous. I proceeded in that direction, and found several bodies of the enemy on my left, and I also understood that they were holding the village; it being nearly dark, and the country thickly wooded, I did not consider it advisable to advance further, and bivouacked within two miles of Taintwar. During this night no spies came in; we were under arms at 2 A.M., on the 21st; but at this time a spy came in, saying that the enemy had collected all their forces in a dry tank close to the village, and our reconnoitring party made the same statement, which prevented my moving off till daylight. On advancing, I found that the enemy had moved off, and I am led to believe that they went at a very early hour. I immediately pushed the cavalry and Horse Artillery on, as quickly as possible, to the ghat here, where it was reported the enemy intended to cross the Ganges, but from all information I was led to believe that they had no boats, and must ford on elephants, in which case I should have been up in time to have prevented their crossing; the information, however, on this head, proved false, as they were provided with boats, and the cavalry and Horse Artillery arrived only in time to cut up about 200, and sink one of the last boats that crossed; on this march, we took another Horse Artillery brass 9-pounder gun, belonging to the Honorable East India Company's service, complete in every respect, and several elephants. I enclose a return of the killed and wounded in the two actions, which must be considered very small, in comparison with that of the enemy, which I believe could not have been less than 1,000 men. I believe the original number of the enemy to have been between 4,000 and 5,000 men, nearly all sepoys; a good many of them are still on this side of the river. I beg to bring to your notice the admirable

manner in which the troops performed this rapid and arduous march of nearly 120 miles in five days, many hours in each day under a burning sun, and never under canvass. I beg to thank Colonel Riddell, Royal Artillery, for the assistance he rendered me during the action of the 17th, and whose orders were to return to Azimgurh; I have also to thank Major Cotter, Madras Artillery; Captain Lightfoot, commanding the 84th Regiment; Captain Harrison, commanding 37th Regiment; Captain Wyatt, commanding Military Train; Captain Pearse, commanding 3rd Seikh Cavalry; Captain Broome, commanding detachment Madras Rifles; Lieutenant Fulford, commanding Punjab Sappers,—for their able co-operation during the two actions; also Major Mitchell, Royal Horse Artillery, who was several times detached in command of cavalry and artillery; also Lieutenants Jennings and Beadon, 3rd Seikh Cavalry, for the assistance they gave in reconnoitring and collecting information. I also beg most particularly to mention Captain Stevenson, 79th Highlanders, Major of Brigade, and Major Turner, Royal Artillery, who acted as artillery staff officer, and who both rendered me valuable assistance. In conclusion, I beg to return my best acknowledgments to Mr. R. A. Davies, the collector of Azimgurh, who accompanied me throughout the operations, and gave me the greatest assistance by his valuable information; he also carried orders for me during the actions, and behaved in the most gallant manner.

I have, &c.

JOHN DOUGLAS, Brigadier,
Commanding Brigade of the Azimgurh
Field Force.

P.S.—It has just been reported by the magistrate at Chuprah, that Koer Sing is wounded in the thigh and arm.

No. 9.

NUMERICAL Return of Casualties in a portion of the Azimgurh Field Force, detached under Command of Brigadier J. Douglas, C.B., in the pursuit of the Rebels from Azimgurh, in the Engagements at Azimgurh on the 17th, at Munnihur on the 20th, and at Sheopore Ghat on the 21st of April, 1858.

Corps.	Killed.			Wounded.				
	Rank and File.	Total.	Troop Horses.	Subalterns.	Serjeants and Havildars.	Rank and File.	Total.	Troop Horses.
E. Troop Royal Horse Artillery	1	1	...
2nd Battalion Military Train	1	...	...	...	...	...
Her Majesty's 37th Regiment	...	1	...	1	...	7	8	...
" 84th Regiment	8	8	...
3rd Seikh Cavalry	1	...	*1	4	5	3
Total	1	1	2	1	1	20	22	3

* 1 Duffadar, 1 Syce wounded.

Total Casualties.

1 man killed, 22 wounded.
1 follower wounded.
2 horses killed, 3 wounded.

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

No. 10.

RETURN of Casualties of a portion of the Azimgurh Field Force, detached under Command of Brigadier J. Douglas, C.B., in the pursuit of the Rebels from Azimgurh, in the Engagements at Azimgurh on the 17th, at Munnuhur on the 20th, and at Sheopore Ghat on the 21st of April, 1858.

Corps.	Regtl. Number.	Rank and Names.	Date of Casualty.	Remarks.
E Troop R. H. Artillery	...	Bombardier Anderson ...	April 17	Slightly wounded
H. M.'s 37th Regiment	...	Lieutenant H. P. Lasage*	" 17	" "
"	2657	Private Chas. Smith ...	" 17	" "
"	1775	" John Kilroe ...	" 17	Severely
"	2029	" John Loughriff ...	" 17	Wounded slightly
"	2593	" Wm. Smithett...	" 17	Killed
"	2745	" James Moore ...	" 17	Wounded severely
"	2200	" John Crooks ...	" 17	" slightly
"	2771	" Wm. Crowley ...	" 17	" severely
"	3086	" Robert Patterson ...	" 17	" slightly
H. M.'s 84th Regiment...	2210	" James Hogan ...	" 17	" severely
"	2846	" Patrick FitzGerald ...	" 17	" slightly
"	111	" Thomas Morton ...	" 17	" severely
"	147	" Patrick Lambert ...	" 17	" slightly
"	2591	" John Fox ...	" 17	" severely
"	2285	Corporal Samuel Hewston ...	" 17	" slightly
"	2919	Private Patrick Copley ...	" 20	" "
"	1702	" John FitzPatrick ...	" 20	" "
3rd Seikh Cavalry	...	Sowar Shere Sing ...	" 17	" severely
"	...	" Sirdar Khan ...	" 20	" "
"	...	Syce Gholam Ali ...	" 20	" "
"	...	Duffadar Unur Sing ...	" 21	" slightly
"	...	Sowar Uzeem Khan ...	" 21	" "
"	...	" Lall Khan ...	" 21	" very severely

Total Casualties.

1 man killed, 22 wounded.

1 follower wounded.

* This name is given as above in all the Casualty Lists received.

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

No. 11.

RETURN of Ordnance, Ammunition and Stores, captured by the Detachment from the Azimgurh Field Force, under Command of Brigadier J. Douglas, C.B., between the 17th and 22nd of April, 1858.

Description.	No.	Remarks.	Description.	No.	Remarks.
9-pr. gun No. 299, Bengal pattern, with limber complete ...	1		Stock, portfire ...	3	Transferred to Major Mitchell, Royal Horse Artillery.
9-pr. gun No. 300, Bengal pattern, with limber complete ...	1		Mallets, setting ...	1	
Bengal ammunition cart, old pattern ...	1		Setter, fuze ...	1	
Gun limber No. 298, Bengal pattern ...	1		Port fires ...	32	
Gun limber No. 427, Bengal pattern ...	1		Wheels, spare ...	1	
Bengal ammunition waggon, with limber complete ...	1		Pouches, priming ...	2	
Bengal platform cart, with sides	4		Bars of iron ...	1	
Ditto ditto, without sides	3		Rasps, wood ...	3	
Cartridges, 9-pr. filled bags Dingaree ...	148		Files ...	4	
Shot, round, 9 and 6-pr. ...	106		Tongs ...	2	
Shot spherical case 9-pr. filled ...	11		Drills ...	1	
Shot, canister, 9-pr. ditto	20		Ditto screw ...	1	
Barrels, powder, C. P. 100 lbs. ...	6		Files, saw ...	2	
Spikes, jagged ...	2		Hack, saw ...	1	
Iron, priming ...	2		Steel (pieces) ...	3	
			Punches ...	2	
			Bits, gun, iron ...	4	
			Rod, iron, piece ...	2	
			Locks, iron ...	1	
			Bellows ...	1	
			Vice, with block ...	1	
			Sponges, 9-pr. gun ..	2	

Return of Cattle Captured between the 17th and 22nd April, 1858.

Description.	No.	Remarks.
Horses sick or lame ...	14	
Bullocks	23	

GEO. COTTER, Captain and Brevet-Major, Commanding Artillery with Brigadier Douglas' Field Force.

No. 12.

No. 133 of 1858.

Allahabad, May 11, 1858.

IN continuation of General Order No. 103, dated 26th April, 1858, the Right Honourable the Governor General directs the publication of the following Return of Casualties in the Field Force, under command of Brigadier-General Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., at the passage of the bridge over the Tonse river, and subsequent pursuit of the enemy to Azimgurh, on the 15th April, 1858 :

No. 13.

RETURN of Casualties in the Azimgurh Field Force under Command of Brigadier-General Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., at the passage of the Bridge over the Tonse River, at Azimgurh, and the subsequent pursuit of the Enemy to Azimutgurh, on the 15th of April, 1858.

Corps.	Killed.					Wounded.					
	Subalterns.	Native Officers.	Serjeants and Havildars.	Rank and File.	Total.	Troop Horses.	Native Officers.	Serjeants and Havildars.	Rank and File.	Total.	Troop Horses.
A Company 3rd Battalion Madras Artillery, with No. 2, Light Field Battery attached	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Native Establishment attached to the above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
24th Punjaub Pioneers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Her Majesty's 10th Regiment ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	...
Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion Military Train	...	...	1	3	4	2	...	1	6	7	3
3rd Seikh Cavalry	1	1	...	1	3	4	2	...	4	6	17
Total	1	1	2	4	8	6	2	2	16	20	20

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

No. 14.

NOMINAL RETURN of Casualties in Azimgurh Field Force under Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., at the passage of the Bridge over the Tonse River at Azimgurh, and the subsequent pursuit of the Enemy to Azimutgurh, on the 15th of April, 1858.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Casualty.	Remarks.
A Co. 3rd Battal. Madras Artil. No. 2, Light Field Battery	Gunner Henry Robertson	1858. April 15	Wounded
Native Establishments	Driver Seedesnow	" 15	do
24th Punjaub Pioneers	Naick Chunsdah Sing	" 15	Contusion on foot
Ditto	Sepoy Doolah Sing	" 15	Bullet through thigh
Her Majesty's 10th Foot	Serjeant George Wragg	" 15	Killed
Ditto	Colr.-Serjeant William Hamell	" 15	Slightly wounded
Ditto	Private Robert Davies	" 15	Severely do
Ditto	" Thomas Collier... ..	" 15	Slightly do

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Casualty.	Remarks.
		1858.	
2nd Battalion Military Train	Serjeant James Tucker Wilkins	„ 15	Killed
Ditto	Private Anthony Consani ...	„ 15	do
Ditto	„ Jeremiah Dunn... ..	„ 15	do
Ditto	„ John Foulds	„ 15	do
Ditto	Serjeant William McQuestion ...	„ 15	Wounded
Ditto	Corporal James Fisher	„ 15	do
Ditto	Farrier Michael Murphy	„ 15	do
Ditto	Private John Joynes	„ 15	do
Ditto	„ Martin Killeen	„ 15	do
Ditto	„ Samuel Morley	„ 15	do
Ditto	„ Ralph Williams	„ 15	do
3rd Seikh Cavalry	Lieut. and Adj. R. A. Hamilton	„ 15	Killed
Ditto	Jemadar Mahiboola Khan	„ 15	do
Ditto	Duffadar Muddutally	„ 15	Severely wounded
Ditto	„ Khair Shaw	„ 15	Slightly do
Ditto	Sowar Shram Khan	„ 15	do do
Ditto	„ Mug Ram	„ 15	Severely do
Ditto	„ Oonait Sing	„ 15	do do
Ditto	„ Omur Khan	„ 15	do do
Ditto	„ Hussun Shaw	„ 15	do do

Total casualties—seven killed, twenty-one wounded.

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

No. 15.

Allahabad, May 17, 1858.

No. 144 of 1858.

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch, from Brigadier-General J. Jones, C.B., commanding Roorkee Field Force, dated the 28th April 1858, reporting his proceedings at Moradabad:—

No. 16.

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

Camp Moradabad, April 28, 1858.

SIR,

THE day following the action of Nugeenah (on the 22nd), the column moved to Dhampoor, and on the 23rd, I struck into the high road from Nozuffurnuggur to Moradabad at Noorpoor, with the view of nearing the Ganges, in case the enemy should halt in their flight, and attempt to pass my right flank, and get into the Bijnoor district. I found the people on this road much more friendly; some of the villages had turned out against the enemy's cavalry, and cut up about thirty, taking a gun also which had broken down. Directions were forwarded to the officer commanding the troops watching the ford at Duranuggur to cross and occupy Bijnoor. Mr. A. Shakespear, the collector of the district, left my camp at Noorpoor for Bijnoor: I must here record my thanks to Mr. Shakespear for the able assistance he has rendered me: his knowledge of the country is considerable, and the exertion he has made to obtain intelligence and supplies indefatigable. The column marched to Chujlite on the 24th; intelligence reached me on the road that Moradabad had been occupied by Feroze Shah, son of the late Emperor of Delhi, with 2,500 followers. It

appeared that he had defeated the troops of Rampore, on the 22nd instant, under the Nawab's nephew, taking his guns: some of the Nawab's troops had acted treacherously and gone over to the enemy.

On the morning of the 25th, I marched for Moradabad: on nearing the town, I was met by the brother of the Nawab of Rampoor. He had marched a body of troops from Rampoor on Moradabad, and defeated Feroz Shah, who, hearing of our approach, evacuated Moradabad and retreated on Bareilly, taking his own and the guns captured with him. I encamped on the race course. Under the direction of Brigadier Coke, the town was occupied by infantry and cavalry, and a diligent search made for the rebel chiefs about whom he had obtained information. This search under that most indefatigable officer was attended with unlooked-for success, and I have much pleasure in enclosing his report, and a list of the persons taken.

I would beg to draw the attention of his Excellency to the gallant conduct, as related in this report, of Lieutenant Richard Fisher Angelo 1st Punjab Infantry, and the loyal and faithful service of Willayut Hoosein Khan, deputy collector.

From Mr. J. F. D. Inglis, Civil Service, I have received most valuable assistance, and I am happy in having an officer of this service in my camp, on whose knowledge and discretion I can so much rely.

From all the information I can gather, I am led to believe that the rebels who have escaped, are all making towards Bareilly, and I believe I have fully carried out his Excellency's directions to clear the enemy from this portion of Rohilcund.

I have, &c.,

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

P.S.—I must not omit to mention an excellent young officer of the Civil Service accompanying my camp, Mr. Lowe, from whom I have received much assistance.

No. 17.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Coke, Commanding Infantry of the Force, to Major Muter, Assistant Adjutant-General, Field Force.

Moradabad, April 26, 1858.

SIR,

ON the arrival of the force at this place yesterday, I obtained information from Mr. Inglis, Civil Service, in charge of the civil department with this force, that it was probable that a number of the chief rebels were concealed in the city; this was confirmed by the information of Willayut Hoosein, deputy collector of Moradabad.

I accordingly made an inspection of the city with Mr. Inglis, and, having settled the different points to be held during the search, I obtained the Major-General's sanction to take a sufficient force into the city to carry out this object. I had previously placed parties of the Mooltanee Cavalry round the city to prevent the escape of the rebels. About 12 o'clock I proceeded with 2 guns of Captain Austin's Battery, a party of Sappers and the 1st Punjaub Infantry, to search the Mohulla of Nawab Mujjo Khan, the chief of the rebels in this district, who had caused himself to be proclaimed Nawab of Moradabad, and had instigated the people to murder and plunder the Europeans at this place.

After a long search, I succeeded in capturing Nawab Mujjo Khan: one of his sons and his nephew were shot on the spot, as resistance was made by the soldiers of the Nawab's Guard.

The capture of the Nawab was effected by Lieutenant Angelo, doing duty with the 1st Punjaub Infantry, who deserves great credit for his spirited conduct on this occasion. This officer, having burst open the door of the room in which the Nawab and his sons were concealed, and having captured them, was fired on by the guard of the Nawab, who were in a room on an upper story, commanding the house in which the Nawab was concealed. Lieutenant Angelo rushed up the narrow stairs leading to this room, burst open the door, and single-handed, entered the room, shot three men with his revolver, and, on being joined by some of his men, captured the rest of the guard.

A quantity of property and some horses were, with my sanction, taken by the troops, and an elephant belonging to the Nawab, was made over to the Commissariat.

I enclose herewith a list of the chief rebels, captured on this occasion, furnished by Mr. Inglis.

I am much indebted to Willayut Hoosein Khan, deputy collector, for the information afforded by him: he has proved the correctness of the opinion formed of him by Mr. Wilson, "that he was a loyal subject and might be fully trusted." I hope he may be rewarded for the excellent service he has rendered.

Having effected the capture of the rebel leaders, and as Mr. Inglis considered his police able to effect the capture of the followers of the Nawab and the other rebels in the city, I brought the force back to camp.

The energy displayed by officers and men in carrying out my orders after the long march in the five hours' laborious work in the city, was very creditable to them.

I have, &c.,

JOHN COKE, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding Infantry of the Force.

No. 22167.

B

List of Rebels Captured in the City of Moradabad on the 26th April 1858.

Mujjo Khan.
Shaik Eneautoollah Vakeel.
Abid Ali Khan.
Sayud Allie Khan.
Niaz Allie Khan.
Jhubbur Ali Khan.
Abdul Kurreem Khan.
Ala Ali Khan.
Shaik Goolam Hussein.
Nusuroodeen.
Mirza Yakoob Beg.
Mirza Jahangeen Beg.
Hoosain Bux.
Kurreeoolah.
Elahie Bux.
Jafur Hoosein.
Rugwedeem Sha.
Muddut Khan.
Shuffaodeen.
Ahmud Hussein.
Looman.

Killed in the City during the capture.

Nugeemooodeem, son of Mujjo.
Noobarik Allie Khan, grandson of Mujjo.
Emaum Sha, } Servants of Mujjo.
Moona, }

No. 18.

No. 145 of 1858.

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General is pleased to publish, for general information, the following letter from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army No. 297, A, dated the 6th of May 1858, and the despatch which accompanied it, from Brigadier H. R. Jones, of her Majesty's 6th Carabineers, giving an account of an affair which took place at Kukerowlee, on the 30th ultimo, between the rebels and the force under Major-General N. Penny, C.B., who lost his life on the occasion.

The Governor-General shares the deep regret expressed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, at the loss which the service has suffered, in the death of that distinguished officer.

No. 19.

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

Head Quarters Camp, Bareilly, May 6, 1858.

SIR, No. 297 A.

I HAVE the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor-General, a despatch from Brigadier H. R. Jones, of her Majesty's 6th Carabineers, in which that officer gives an account of an affair which lately took place at Kukerowlee, in the Budaon district of Rohilcund.

2. His Excellency desires to express the deep regret he feels at having to announce to his lordship, the death of the lamented Major-General Penny, C.B. This old and very deserving officer had remained patiently in the district for the last six weeks, at the head of his moveable column, performing a most important service in the safeguard of the communications, while the country was much denuded of troops in consequence of

the operations in Oudh. With all the anxiety of a young man for military distinction, he rode a very long distance to confer with his Excellency, prior to his passage of the Ganges, notwithstanding the intense heat of the weather.

3. As shown in the despatch of Brigadier Jones, it would appear, that the lamented Major-General lost his life, in consequence of having been blinded by false intelligence, which caused him, probably for the sake of sparing his troops, to neglect some common military precautions.

I have, &c.,

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

No. 20.

Colonel H. R. Jones, Carabineers, Commanding Field Force, to the Chief of the Staff.

Camp Kukerowlee, April 30th, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that, under the orders of Major-General Penny, C. B., commanding the force, a column, strength as per margin,* was held in readiness to move from the village of Nerolee, upon the town of Oosait, at 8 o'clock P.M., on the evening of the 29th April. At the latter place, it was supposed that the rebels were in considerable force, with one or more guns, and the object of the movement was to surprise and cut them up. The column moved off at about 9 o'clock, but owing to one delay or another did not reach Oosait, a distance of about seven miles, till 12 o'clock that night. The column, up to this point, moved in military formation with an advanced guard, followed by artillery, duly supported by cavalry, with the infantry in rear, the heavy guns and baggage having been sent with a sufficient escort straight to Kukerowlee.

When within a short distance of Oosait, Mr. Wilson, the Commissioner, informed General Penny, that the rebels had entirely evacuated the place, and with their guns had retired to Dabagunge. The column, however, still moved forward, and on reaching Oosait, the information given to Mr. Wilson by the town people appeared to satisfy him of the correctness of the above report. From this point military precautions were somewhat neglected, the mounted portion of the column being allowed very considerably to out-march the infantry, and eventually, though an advanced guard was kept up, it was held back immediately in front of the artillery, and such was the confidence placed in native reports, that Major-General Penny and his staff, under the guidance of Mr. Wilson, the Commissioner, were riding at the head of the advanced guard, at about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 30th of April, leading it to Kukerowlee, where it had been previously determined that our camp should be pitched, and the force halted for the day. When within one or two hundred yards of Kukerowlee, some horsemen were indistinctly seen in front, and some inquiries were made as to what they could be; it was supposed they must be a portion

* Her Majesty's Carabineers, 200 men; 4 guns Light Field Battery; Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, 350 men; Mooltan Horse, 250 men; Wing Belooch Battalion, 360 men; 2nd Punjab Infantry, 299 men.

of our own force, that had marched by the direct route to Kukerowlee, and the advance was continued without any extra precaution being taken, till we found ourselves close to the town of Kukerowlee, in a regularly prepared ambuscade, with guns opening on us from the right, with grape and round shot at not more than forty yards distance, while the horsemen charged down from the left, and infantry opened on us with musketry from the front. As far as can be ascertained, it was at this moment that the much-lamented Major-General Penny fell disabled by a grape shot; he was at any rate not seen alive afterwards.

The 4 guns of Captain Hammond's Light Field Battery were now ordered to the front, and nobly did this officer and his men respond to the call. The ground, however, where the enemy had taken up their position, was, to our left, nothing but a mass of sand hills, while, to our right, they were protected by thick groves of trees, and immediately in their rear, they had the town of Kukerowlee to fall back upon. Owing to these circumstances, and to the want of light, the execution done by the fire of our Artillery, was less severe than it would have been under more favorable circumstances, and the same causes operated against an effective advance of our cavalry. The enemy's numbers and real position could not be seen, and, under these circumstances, it was deemed best merely to hold our ground till daylight might enable us to determine the particular point for our attack, and the infantry could be brought up and made available. On the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham, with Her Majesty's 64th Foot, he was ordered to advance upon and dislodge the enemy from his front and right; this was done in the most gallant style, and the enemy were speedily driven into the town. Not feeling myself strong enough to follow them there, the Artillery was directed to fire the town by shelling, and this they speedily accomplished. Some time after this, information was brought that the rebels were evacuating Kukerowlee at the opposite end of the town. The force was accordingly put in pursuit, but it soon became evident that nothing but a rapid advance of cavalry would enable us to come up with them. Major Bickerstaff, in command of the two squadrons of Her Majesty's Carabineers, and Lieutenant Lind, in command of the Mooltan Horse, were accordingly ordered forward at a gallop to endeavour to overtake them; this duty was performed by both, thoroughly and zealously: they drove the enemy in confusion with them, and succeeded in cutting up many, capturing one of his guns, and two carts containing powder. The enemy being no longer in sight, the force returned to Kukerowlee, and encamped there for the day, after having marched fully 25 miles. I have now to return my thanks to the officers of Major-General Penny's Staff, who, on his death, volunteered their services to me, and rendered me much assistance during the day; viz., to Major Harriott, Deputy Judge Advocate-General; Captain Simeon, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Briggs, Commissariat Officer with the Force; Lieutenant Eckford, Assistant Quartermaster-General; this officer, I regret to say, was severely wounded. Also, Captain Dudgeon, of Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, and Lieutenant Warde, of the late 11th Native Infantry, both Aides-de-Camp to Major-General Penny. A return of casualties will be forwarded as soon as made out.

I have, &c.,

H. R. JONES, Colonel, Carabineers,
Commanding Field Force.

No. 21.

GENERAL RETURN of Killed and Wounded of the Moveable Column under the Command of Colonel Henry Richmond Jones, 6th Dragoon Guards, in Action at Kukerowlie, on the 30th of April, 1858.

General Staff.		Casualty.	Artillery Division.			6th Dragoon Guards.					H.M.'s 64th Regt.	Mooltanee Horse.			
Killed.	Wounded.		Gunners.	Syce Drivers.	Horses.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Rank and File.	Native Officers.	Rank and File.	Officers' Chargers.	Troopers.
Major-General N. Penny, C.B., Commanding Mee- rut Division and Move- able Column.	Lieutenant A. H. Eckford, Deputy Assistant-Quar- termaster-General.—Se- verely.*	Killed ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	7	..	...	1	...	2
		Wounded ...	3	1	4	2	2	1	17	12	2	3	5	2	8
		Missing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2
		Heat and ex- haustion	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			4	1	8	2	2	1	18	22	2	3	6	2	12

* Lieutenant Eckford's Charger killed. † Major Bickerstaff's and Captain Betty's Chargers wounded.

H. RICHMOND JONES, Colonel,
Commanding Moveable Column.

No. 22.

NOMINAL RETURN of the Casualties with the Moveable Column under the Command of Colonel H. R. Jones, in Action on the 30th of April, 1858.

Corps.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
Artillery ...	Gunner	Morgan Moore ...	Killed in action
	do	James Beggan ...	Wounded slightly
	do	Thomas McGillicuddy ...	do
	do	William Bunting ...	do
	Captain	John Forster ...	Wounded severely
	do	William Thomas Betty ...	do
	Lieutenant	G. S. Davies ...	Contused
	Lieut. and Adjutant	William Graham ...	Wounded slightly
	Troop Sert.-Major	Henry Bouchier ...	do
	Corporal	John Withers... ...	do
	do	E. Pelham ...	do
	do	John Ahern ...	Wounded severely
	do	Thomas Warren ...	Dislocation
	Private	George Banks ...	Wounded severely (since dead)
6th Dragoon Guards	do	John Davies ...	Wounded severely
	do	William Dunbar ...	do
	do	Thomas Fairburn ...	Wounded slightly
	do	Felix Macdonald ...	do
	do	Pat. McDermott ...	Wounded severely
	do	Edward Paims ...	Wounded slightly
	do	Fred. Purnell... ...	Wounded severely
	do	John Randall... ...	Wounded slightly
	do	Thomas Ratcliffe ...	do
	do	Thomas Sinker ...	do
	do	William Tofts ...	Severely contused
	do	John Thwaite... ...	Slightly wounded
	do	Richard Watson ...	Severely contused
	H.M.'s 64th Regiment	Private	Alexander Black ...	Wounded severely
	do	John Mealwin ...	do

No. 23.

RETURN of Ordnance captured by the Moveable Column, under the Command of Colonel Henry Richmond Jones, 6th Dragoon Guards, on the 30th of April, 1858.

- 1 9-pounder gun, brass, country-made, unserviceable.
- 1 9-pounder carriage, country-made, unserviceable.
- 1 9-pounder limber.
- 60 Rounds 9-pounder shot (round beaten).
- 20 Ditto.

H. RICHMOND JONES, Colonel,
Commanding Moveable Column.

No. 24.

No. 146 of 1858.

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated 8th May, 1858, reporting operations against the rebels in Rohilcund.

His Lordship desires that his Excellency will accept his hearty congratulations and thanks upon the complete accomplishment of all the operations projected for Rohilcund.

The small cost of life at which success has been secured to the forces under his Excellency's command, is again a source of the highest satisfaction to the Governor-General; while the cheerful endurance by the troops of the fatigue and exposure to which they have necessarily been subjected of late, is quite admirable.

The whole of Brigadier-General Jones's progress from Roorkee to Bareilly, has, in the Governor-General's opinion, been marked with a happy combination of energy and prudence.

No. 25.

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

Camp Bareilly, May 8, 1858.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honor to report to your Lordship that, according to my intentions already announced, my Head-Quarters were transferred to General Walpole's Division in Rohilcund on the 27th ultimo. The siege train, &c., having joined him on the previous day.

The time had now arrived for General Walpole's Division to advance on Bareilly on the one side, while directions were sent to Brigadier-General Jones, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, with whose movements your Lordship has already been made acquainted, to move forward from Moradabad in a like direction.

The late lamented General Penny, C.B., was instructed to cross the Ganges with the troops as per margin,* at the same time at Nudowlee, to advance through the Budaon District, and unite himself to the column under my immediate orders at Meranpore Kutra, on the end of the 6th March, from Futtyghur.

Although this officer unhappily lost his life in a trifling skirmish, the orders were literally obeyed,

* Detail of General Penny's force.—Light Field Battery, Heavy Field Battery, under Major Hammond; Head-Quarters and 2 squadrons 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers); detachment Mooltancee Horse; Head-Quarters Her Majesty's 64th Foot 7 companies; Wing 1st Belooch Battalion; 22nd Punjaub Infantry.

and the junction was effected as designed, under the orders of Brigadier Jones, Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards; the rebels who had so long occupied the ghats of the Ganges above Futtyghur, and the District of Budaon, having retired before him, and swelled the mass of the insurgents at Bareilly. During my advance from Futtyghur towards Bareilly, the detached parties of the enemy which had previously occupied Shahjehanpore and the various large villages along the line of road, did not venture in a single instance to offer resistance. Accordingly every town and village was spared, and I advanced by the regular marches, having halted one day at Shahjehanpore to form a military post at that place.

On the 5th instant, a movement was made on Bareilly. The information which had been furnished me from various quarters was most conflicting, and to place reliance on it was utterly impossible. In short, in spite of the assumed friendship of the Hindoo portion of the population, I have not found it easier to obtain information in Rohilcund on which trust could be put, than has been the case in dealing with the insurrection in other parts of the empire.

Very early on the morning of the 5th, the advance having been made from Furreedpore, the force consisting of as per margin,* was formed in line of battle about 6 o'clock, A.M. The first line consisted of the Highland Brigade, supported by the 4th Seikhs and Belooch Battalion, with a heavy field battery in the centre, with Horse Artillery and Cavalry on both flanks, under the respective Brigadiers and Commandants.

* Detail of the force on the 5th May.—Cavalry—1st Brigade, under Brigadier Jones, 6th Dragoon Guards; Head-Quarters and 2 squadrons 6th Dragoon Guards, under Captain Bickerstaff; Captain Lind's Mooltancee Horse; 2nd Brigade, under Brigadier Hagart, 7th Hussars; Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, under Major Coles; 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, under Major S. Browne; Detachments Lahore Light Horse, 1st Punjaub Cavalry, 5th Punjaub Cavalry, 17th Irregular Cavalry. Artillery—Under Lieutenant-Colonel Brind, C.B., B.A.; Lieutenant-Colonel Tomb's Troop, B.H.A.; Lieutenant-Colonel Remington's Troop, B.H.A.; Major Hammond's Light Field Battery, B.A., 4 guns; 2 Heavy Field Batteries, Captain Francis, B.A.; Siege Train, with Major Le Mesurier's Company R.A., under Captain Cookworthy's Detachment, B.A.; Detachment R.E., Bengal and Punjaub Sappers and Miners, under Lieutenant-Colonel Harness, R.E., Chief Engineer to the force. Infantry—Highland Brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Leith Hay, C.B.; Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders; Her Majesty's 42nd Highlanders, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron; Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders, under Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, C.B.; Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ross; 4th Punjaub Rifles, Lieutenant McQueen; Belooch Battalion, Captain Beville; Brigadier Stisted's (78th) Brigade; 7 Companies Her Majesty's 64th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Brigham, C.B.; Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, Colonel Hamilton; 4 Companies Her Majesty's 82nd Foot, Colonel the Honourable P. Herbert, C.B.; 2nd Punjaub Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Greene; 22nd Punjaub Infantry, Captain Stafford.

The second line was wholly employed for the protection of the baggage and siege train, this precaution appearing to be necessary owing to the very numerous rebel cavalry. The enemy, who had come out from the city with much boldness, and taken position on the left bank of the Nuttea Nuddee, having that stream in his rear, fired his first guns about 7 o'clock A.M.

His guns were well placed, advantage having been taken of the road along which we were advancing, and of certain sand hills. The Horse Artillery and Cavalry advanced at the trot from both flanks, while the heavy field battery, with infantry in line, pressed up along the centre.

In a short time the enemy was driven from his guns, the left part of our line taking position on the river, while the right crossed the bridge and advanced about three quarters of a mile towards the town. The heavy guns were rapidly passed over in succession, and placed in a position from which they raked the centre of the enemy's second line, which he had taken up in the suburbs. A considerable distance had now been traversed by the troops, and it became necessary to check the advance to allow time for the siege train and baggage to close up.

About 11 A.M., great activity was observed in the enemy's ranks; and, while the attention of my right was occupied by a considerable body in the suburbs, the most determined effort that I have seen made in this war to turn and break through the left, was executed at this time by the enemy.

Some old cavalry lines had been occupied by a Seikh regiment. Such was the vigor with which this regiment, a most distinguished one (Major Wilde's), under command of Lieutenant McQueen, was attacked by a large body of fanatical Ghazees, that they gave way for a few minutes. The Ghazees, pursuing their advantage, rushed like madmen on the 42nd Highlanders, who had been formed in line in rear of the village to support the Seikhs as soon as the hostile movement was described. These men were all killed in the very ranks of the 42nd Highlanders in a most desperate hand-to-hand encounter.

The 42nd, supported by the 4th Seikhs and a part of the 79th Highlanders then advanced, sweeping through the various lines for about a mile and a half, into the cantonments where they were placed in position for the day.

Whilst the Ghazee attack had been going on the left of the first line, a very large body of the enemy's cavalry, some 600 or 700 in number, coming round our extreme left, attacked the baggage. They were quickly encountered by Lieutenant-Colonel Tombs's Horse Artillery troop, which, after the first advance across the river, had been left to meet such a contingency, by Her Majesty's Carabineers (6th Dragoon Guards), the Moultee Horse and infantry of the rear guard; their instant dispersion took place.

This was the last effort made by the enemy. A short time afterwards, the 79th and 93rd were directed to seize all the suburbs in their front, and the troops were put under shade as far as possible, the action having lasted for about six hours, and the troops having been under arms from 2 A.M.

Early on the next morning, on the 6th instant, the whole force advanced into the cantonment. At the same time I had the pleasure to hear Brigadier-General Jones's guns on the Moradabad side of Bareilly. This officer had obeyed his instruc-

tions with great judgment and spirit, defeated a portion of the enemy on the 5th instant, taking 3 guns, and, finding himself resisted in his approach to the town on the 6th, took three more which were in position against him, entered the town, and took three advanced positions without delay.

On the morning of the 7th, the town was finally reduced, and the Mussulman portion of it, where there were still detached bodies of Ghazees remaining with the intention to sell their lives as dearly as possible, was cleared.

When I passed through Shahjehanpore, I was informed that the Fyzabad Moulvie and the Nawab of the former place were at Mohumdee, with a considerable body of men who had retired from Shahjehanpore. I thought it would be impolitic to leave the district of that name without evidence of our presence; a post was therefore formed consisting of 500 of Her Majesty's 82nd Foot, a detachment of artillery, with 2 24-pounders and 2 9-pounders and DeKantzow's Horse, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hale, C.B., Her Majesty's 82nd Foot. He was directed to hold the large enclosure of the gaol. I anticipated that, as soon as my back was turned, the Moulvie and the Nawab would annoy him. This expectation turned out to be correct, and on the 3rd instant he was attacked and invested by immense bodies and cavalry. The guns brought against him were of very insignificant calibre, and he writes that he had no casualties within his entrenchments.

Brigadier-General Jones marched this morning with a force as per margin,* to his relief. The Brigadier-General has a discretionary power to attack Mohumdee after the relief has been effected, I have not as yet received Brigadier-General Jones's despatch of his own operations on the 5th and 6th instant, but it will be forwarded to the Secretary of Government for submission to your Lordship in due course. In the meantime, I beg to recommend most favourably to your Lordship, the Brigadier-General and the officers to whom he is indebted since his passage of the Ganges, to take part in the general contribution arranged for reduction of Rohilcund. I have the greatest reason to be satisfied with all the troops under my own immediate command. Their alacrity to meet the enemy on all occasions is of course what your Lordship expects from them; but I must not lose this opportunity of bearing my testimony to the constancy displayed by all ranks of the force in the performance of their duty during the great and incessant heat of the season of the year. It is difficult to speak too highly of that cheerful endurance of intense fatigue, to which we are indebted for the victories gained at comparatively trifling loss on the day of battle.

I beg to return my thanks to the officers of the Staff and officers commanding regiments and corps employed during the campaign of Rohilcund, and to append a list of their names.

I have, &c,

C. CAMPBELL, General,
Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

* Detail of troops under Brigadier-General Jones.—The Shahjehanpore Brigade, consisting of 2 squadrons 6th Dragoon Guards; Cureton's Horse; No. 7 Light Battery, B.A.; detachment of heavy guns and Sappers; Her Majesty's 60th Rifles; Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders; Her Majesty's 82nd Foot left wing; 22nd Punjab Infantry.

No. 26.

RETURN of Ordnance captured at Bareilly by the Force under his Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

Bareilly, May 7, 1858.

No.	Nature of Ordnance.	Weight.			Manufacture.		
		cwt.	qr.	lbs.			
2	Ordnance Brass Gun 9-pounder ...	6	0	0	Foreign Manufacture		
1	do ...	7	2	0	do	do	
2	do ...	0	0	0	do	do	unfinished
2	do 3½-pounder ...	2	0	0	do	do	
1	do 2-pounder... ..	1	0	0	do	do	
1	do 1½-pounder ...	1	2	0	do	do	
1	do 1-pounder ...	0	0	27	do	do	Claude Martin 1786
1	Ordnance Iron Carronade, 9-pounder ...	10	0	0	Foreign manufacture		
3	do Iron Gun 1-pounder, 1 under ...	0	2	0	do	do	one of these has two barrels
14							

A large quantity of native-made ammunition, especially of powder, and 9-pounder case shot. All the powder manufactory, and laboratory apparatus. Also the tools and implements of the enemy's workshops, and gun carriage manufactory, which appear to have been abandoned in great haste.

TOD BROWN, Lieutenant,

Commissary of Ordnance, with the Army.

R. WALPOLE, Brigadier-General.

No. 27.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Field Force under Command of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in Action with the Enemy near Bareilly, on the 5th May, 1858.

Corps.	Killed (including Deaths by Sunstroke).			Wounded.		
	Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, Rank and File.	Horses.		European Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, Rank and File.	Horses.
General Staff ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
Divisional Staff ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
ARTILLERY.						
2nd Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery	2	1	...	...	1	...
3rd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery	...	...	...	...	1	1
ENGINEERS.						
23rd Comp. Royal Engineers	*2					
CAVALRY BRIGADE.						
H.M.'s 6th Dragoon Guards	...	1	...	...	1	...
H.M.'s 9th Lancers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th Irregular Cavalry ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
2nd Punjaub Cavalry	2	1	...	...	6	...
Mooltanee Horse ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	...
INFANTRY.						
H.M.'s 42nd Royal Highlanders	1	...	2	12	...	...
H.M.'s 79th Highlanders	*2	...	...	2	...	...
H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders	*1	...	...	...	...	...
H.M.'s 82nd Regiment	*3	...	...	...	...	...
4th Punjaub Infantry	5	...	...	13	...	...
Total	18	5	4	36	2	
Grand Total	18	5	40	2		

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Camp Bareilly, May 8, 1858.

H. W. NORMAN, Major,

Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Army.

* Died from sun-stroke.

No. 28.

NOMINAL ROLL of the Europeans Killed, Wounded and Missing, of the Force under Command of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in action with the Enemy near Bareilly, on the 5th of May, 1858.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
General Staff	Major H. W. Norman, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army	Wounded, severe contusion by round shot
Divisional Staff	Brigadier-General R. Walpole, C.B., Commanding Field Force	Wounded, sword cut on right hand
2nd Troop 1st Bde. Horse Artillery ...	Corporal W. Hepworth...	Killed
Ditto	Gunner John Ashton ...	do
Ditto	" James Gibbons ...	Wounded severely
3rd Troop 3rd Bde. Horse Artillery ...	Corporal Charles Williams ...	" slightly
23rd Company Royal Engineers ...	Sapper Charles Reynolds ...	Died from sun stroke
Ditto	Corporal Joseph Wren ...	do
Her Majesty's 9th Lancers	" John Freeman ...	Wounded dangerously
Her Majesty's 42nd Royal Highlanders	Lieutenant-Colonel A. Cameron	Wounded slightly, sword cut on wrist
Ditto	Assist.-Surgeon A. T. Thornhill	" " on foot
Ditto	Colour-Serjeant William Garden	" " on thigh
Ditto	Private George McKay...	" severely
Ditto	" W. Smith ...	" "
Ditto	" Patrick Doeherty ...	" slightly
Ditto	" John McNeil ...	" severely
Ditto	" Andrew Souter ...	" slightly
Ditto	" Peter Hutton ...	" dangerously
Ditto	" John Martin ...	" severely
Ditto	" James Clunie ...	" slightly
Ditto	" Martin Hyland ...	" severely
Ditto	" John Holland ...	" "
Ditto	" William Ritchie ...	" " sword cut
Ditto	" Andrew Buchnan ...	Killed
Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders	" Robert Fraser ...	Wounded slightly
Ditto	" James Lafferty ...	" "
Ditto	" Alexander Thompson ...	Died from sun-stroke
Ditto	" John Balmain ...	" "
Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment	Corporal John Hoven ...	" "
Ditto	" Patrick Flynn ...	" "
Ditto	Private Michael Kelly ...	" "
Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders	" Gordon Sutherland ...	" "

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

No. 29.

ROLL of Officers of the Staff, and Officers Commanding Regiments and Corps, employed during the Campaign in Rohilcund.

Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
	<i>General Staff.</i>	
Major-General ...	Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B.	Chief of the Staff
Colonel	The Honourable W. L. Pakenham, C.B.	Acting Adjutant-General H.M.'s Forces in India
Major	H. W. Norman ...	Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army
"	D. M. Stewart ...	2nd Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Army
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	J. D. Macpherson ...	Acting Quartermaster-General of the Army
Captain	G. Allgood ...	Offg. Asst. Quartermaster-General of the Army

Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
<i>Personal Staff of the Commander-in-Chief.</i>		
Colonel	A. C. Sterling, C.B. ...	Military Secretary
Major	Sir D. Baird, Bart. ...	Aide-de-Camp
Lieutenant	F. M. Alison	Ditto
Major	J. Metcalfe	Interpreter
Assistant-Surgeon	W. A. Mackinnon	Surgeon
<i>Personal Staff of the Chief of the Staff.</i>		
Lieutenant	R. G. Hope Johnstone ...	Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General
Major	H. H. Crealock	Acting Aide-de-Camp
<i>Divisional Staff.</i>		
Brigadier-General	R. Walpole, C.B.	Commanding Field Force
Major	C. A. Barwell	Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General
"	T. A. Carey	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General
Captain	A. C. Warner	Aide-de-Camp
Lieutenant	W. H. Eccles	Extra Aide-de-Camp
Captain	W. H. Earle	Deputy Judge-Advocate-General
"	R. G. Simeon	Depy. Asst. Adjutant-General, Meerut Division
Major	F. J. Harriott	Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Meerut Division.
Captain	R. Ouseley	Offg. Depy. Asst. Quartmr.-Gen., Meerut Division.
Lieutenant	J. Morland	Baggage Master.
1st Class Staff-Surg.	J. C. G. Tice, M.D. ...	Superintending Surgeon.
<i>Artillery.</i>		
Lieutenant-Colonel	James Brind, C.B.	Commanding Artillery.
Captain	A. Bunny	Staff Officer of Artillery.
Major	W. G. Le Mesurier	Comdg. 3rd Co. 14th Battn. Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel	H. Tombs, C.B.	" 2nd Troop, 1st Bgde., Bengal Horse Art.
" "	F. F. Remington	" 3rd Troop, 3rd Bgde., Bengal Horse Art.
Captain	H. Hammond	" No. 14 Light Field Battery.
" "	H. Francis	" Heavy Field Battery.
Lieutenant	W. Tod Brown	Commissary of Ordnance.
" "	J. R. Pearson	Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.
Captain	C. Cookworthy	Comdg. Bengal Artillery attached to siege train.
<i>Engineers.</i>		
Lieutenant-Colonel	H. D. Harness	Commanding Engineers.
Captain	F. E. Cox	Staff Officer of Engineers.
Major	W. O. Lennox	Commanding Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant	F. R. Mannsell	" Bengal Sappers and Miners.
" "	J. St. J. Hovenden	" 24th Punjaub Infantry (Pioneers).
<i>1st Cavalry Brigade.</i>		
Brigadier	C. Hagart	Commanding.
Major	H. A. Sarel	Major of Brigade.
Lieutenant	A. F. W. Gore	Orderly officer.
Captain	J. R. J. Coles	Commanding Her Majesty's 9th Lancers.
" "	J. H. Balmain	" Lahore Light Horse.
Lieutenant	G. C. Thomson	" Detachment 17th Irregular Cavalry.
" "	A. K. J. C. Mackenzie	" " 1st Punjaub Cavalry.
Captain	S. Browne	" 2nd Punjaub Cavalry.
Lieutenant	W. F. Fergusson	" Detachment 5th Punjaub Cavalry.
" "	S. G. Warde	Doing duty 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, commanded a detachment in pursuit on the 6th.
<i>2nd Cavalry Brigade.</i>		
Brigadier	R. Jones	Commanding.
Captain	C. H. Nichollets	Major of Brigade.
Major	R. Bickerstaff	Commanding 6th Dragoon Guards.
Lieutenant	J. B. Lind	" Mooltance Horse.
<i>1st Infantry Brigade.</i>		
Lieutenant-Colonel	A. S. L. Hay, C.B.	Commanding.
Major	J. H. Cox	Major of Brigade.
Lieutenant-Colonel	A. Cameron	Commanding Her Majesty's 42nd Highlanders.
" "	R. C. H. Taylor	" " 79th Highlanders.
" "	R. L. Ross	" " 93rd Highlanders.
Lieutenant	J. W. McQueen	" 4th Punjaub Infantry.
" "	H. Beville	" Wing Belock Battalion.

Ranks.	Names.	Remarks.
<i>2nd Infantry Brigade.</i>		
Brigadier ...	H. W. Stisted, C.B. ...	Commanding.
Lieutenant ...	A. Cassidy ...	Major of Brigade.
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	G. W. P. Bingham, C.B. ...	Commanding Her Majesty's 64th Regiment.
"	H. Hamilton, C.B. ...	" " " 78th Regiment.
Colonel ...	The Hon'ble P. E. Herbert, C.B.	" Detachment H.M.'s 82nd Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	G. W. G. Green ...	" 2nd Punjaub Infantry.
Captain ...	W. J. F. Stafford ...	" 22nd Punjaub Infantry.
<i>Commissariat Department.</i>		
Major ...	G. S. Macbean ...	In principal Commissariat charge.
Lieutenant ...	F. Goldsworthy ...	In Commissariat charge, Army head-quarters.
Captain ...	R. Bridge ...	Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary-General. In attendance on the Commander-in-Chief on the field, and of great use from his local knowledge.

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

No. 30.

No. 150 of 1858.

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from Major-General Sir J. H. Grant K.C.B., commanding Lucknow Field Force, No. 85, dated the 24th of April, 1858, reporting operations at Barree against a rebel force assembled there.

No. 31.

Major-General Sir J. H. Grant, K.C.B., Commanding Lucknow Field Force, to the Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Army.

Lucknow, April 24th, 1858.

SIR, No. 85.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that, agreeably to the instructions I received from his Excellency, I marched with the force detailed in the margin* on the 11th instant towards Barree, where a rebel force was reported to be assembled under the Fyzabad Moulvie. Early on the morning of the 13th, when about a mile from Camp Uttereah, my advance guard, consisting of one troop Irregular Cavalry, one squadron 7th Hussars, two Horse Artillery Guns, pioneers of regiments, and 100 infantry, came upon an advance force of the enemy. The advanced guard, under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Hagart, was immediately formed to the front. The enemy's cavalry charged two Horse Artillery guns under the command of Lieutenant Hunter, opened a well-directed and rapid fire upon them, and a detachment of the 1st Seikh Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Prendergast, met them in a very gallant style,

and had a hand-to-hand encounter with them, in which Lieutenant Prendergast was wounded. A squadron of the 7th Hussars was covering the guns and in support. The enemy's cavalry was soon driven off with loss. In the meantime, I had ordered the column to be formed to the front, the cavalry to the right. The 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade in the first line, on the left, supported by the wing of the 5th Punjaub Infantry, the 38th in the second line. The enemy's cavalry, which had retired to my right, moved round towards the rear, and made an attack upon the baggage, but they were repulsed and driven off by a troop of the 7th Hussars, under Lieutenant Topham, supported by a squadron of that regiment under Major Horne, and the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, which I had ordered to cover the right rear. I then advanced against the main body of the enemy's infantry, which was posted in a strong position in my front and towards the left. The battalion of the Rifle Brigade soon drove them off, and they retired in disorder towards Barree. On this occasion the rapidity and steadiness with which the cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Hagart was manœuvred on my right and right rear, when the enemy attempted to attack the long line of baggage, is deserving of great praise. The Horse Artillery and the Field Battery also did good service here: whenever the enemy showed himself, there was a detachment to meet and repulse him; on one occasion two companies of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers in line defeating a charge of cavalry.

I would also bring to the notice of his Excellency the steadiness of the Rifles in the general advance, reserving their fire until it was really wanted.

The enemy showed no guns on the field, but a tumbril full of ammunition was found deserted.

My acknowledgments are due to the following officers for the support they rendered me on this occasion:—

Brigadier Horsford, C.B., commanding the infantry, whose coolness and ability in manœuvring his brigade I wish to bring to his Excellency's notice.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hagart, commanding the cavalry, who had also the superintendence of the

* DETAIL.—Cavalry: Her Majesty's 7th Hussars; Her Majesty's 2nd Dragoon Guards (1 squadron); 1st Seikh Cavalry (Wale's); Hodson's Horse (1 squadron). Artillery: 1 troop Horse Artillery; 1 Light Field Battery; 1 Heavy Field Battery. Infantry: Brigadier Horsford's Brigade, consisting of Her Majesty's 38th Regiment, Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 1st Bengal Fusiliers, a wing 5th Punjaub Rifles; Detail of Sappers and Miners.

out-post duty on this as on former occasions, was most active and energetic.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maberly, commanding the Artillery, who, though suffering from bad health, was most active in the discharge of his duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, commanding 38th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, commanding 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade; Major Sir W. Russell, commanding 7th Hussars; Major Horne, 7th Hussars, who had command of the detachment covering the rear.

Major Nicholson, Royal Engineers, commanding Engineers and Sappers and Miners, who was most energetic and active; Captain Hume, commanding 1st European Bengal Fusiliers; Captain Middleton, commanding Battery, Royal Artillery; Captain Mackinnon, commanding troop Bengal Horse Artillery; Captain Talbot, Royal Artillery, commanding Heavy Battery; Captain Hutchinson, commanding squadron, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Stewart, commanding 1st Sikh Cavalry; Lieutenant Lawford, commanding squadron Hodson's Horse; Lieutenants Hunter and McLeod, Bengal Artillery; Lieutenant Prendergast, 1st Sikh Cavalry, who was wounded in the charge on the advanced guard; Lieutenant Topham, 7th Hussars; the troop under this officer's command met the enemy's cavalry at the charge, when one man of the 7th was killed, and Lieutenant Topham and six men wounded.

Major Mollan, 75th Regiment Major of Brigade of Infantry, and Captain the Honourable J. Fienes, Major of Brigade of Cavalry.

Captain Reid, Deputy Commissioner, and who had charge of the Intelligence Department, rendered important service.

To my personal staff—Captain the Honourable A. Anson, 84th Regiment, aide-de-camp, Captain Wolsley, 90th Light Infantry, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, and Major W. Hamilton, 9th Lancers, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, my acknowledgments are also due.

On arrival at Barree, it was found to be evacuated by the rebels; a quantity of military stores were found in it, which were destroyed.

I arrived at Mamadabad on the 15th instant, there had been a large body of rebels here, but on the approach of the column they dispersed. In the fort was found one brass gun and a quantity of gunpowder. The Nawab's house, a large building in the fort, was blown up and completely destroyed by the Engineers in the course of the afternoon.

The force arrived at Ramnugger on the 19th. The Rajah's house here I had also destroyed, as he was assisting the rebels.

At Ramnugger I received intelligence that the large force which was assembled at Bitowlee had dispersed on the approach of the column.

On the 22nd, on the march from Munsowlee to Nawabgunge, three native iron guns were found in the fort of Jungerabad, which was given up without resistance, and a 24-pounder native iron gun was found at a village about three miles from Nawabgunge. The four guns were all destroyed.

On the 23rd instant I made over command of the column to Brigadier Horsford, C.B., and it will be encamped to-morrow at Chenute, four miles from the iron bridge.

I have, &c.,

J. HOPE GRANT, Major-General,
Commanding Lucknow Field Force.

No. 32.

No. 153 of 1858.

Allahabad, May 20, 1858.

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatches from Major-General G. C. Whitlock, commanding Saugor and Nerbudda Field Division, dated 24th and 30th April, 1858; the former reporting the particulars of a general action with the troops of the Nawab of Banda on the 19th April, and the latter bringing to notice the valuable service of Major Ellis, Political Assistant for Bundelkund.

No. 33.

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

Camp, Banda, April 24, 1858.

SIR,

No. 130.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India, that the force under my command, as per margin,* fought a general action with the troops of the Nawab of Banda, on the 19th instant.

Nawab Ali Babadoor, determined on opposing my advance on Banda, took up, during the 18th instant, a position about five miles from the left bank of the River Kane, selected with consummate judgment, and in every respect well adapted for the protection of his capital.

His artillery commanded the main road on which my force was moving, enabling him to withdraw his guns if hard pressed—broken ground, with numerous ravines and nullahs covered his whole front, affording excellent cover to a swarm of skirmishers, who not only knew their value, but most skilfully availed themselves of them, whilst every desired movement on my part on the enemy's flanks, was impeded by ground most difficult for the combined operations of artillery and cavalry.

The enemy, 6,000 in number, with 3,000 in reserve, were under the personal command of the Nawab, and principally composed of mutineers of the three arms, the infantry with percussion muskets. Videttes on our flanks and front watched our advance, and a near approach to reconnoitre disclosed the enemy's position, from which a sharp fire of artillery was opened.

An advanced party under Colonel Apthorp, 3rd Madras Europeans, first encountered their infantry, and soon found themselves under a heavy fire; every nullah was vigorously disputed, and the judgment and decision with which that officer conducted his movements, thus avoiding much severe loss, called forth my highest commendations.

It now became necessary to dislodge a battery on our right flank, which would have swept through our skirmishers had they further advanced, and no men ever charged more nobly than the squadron of the 2nd Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, under their gallant leader, Captain Macintire; one gun was captured; the other in the *melée* escaped for a time, but the object was effected.

* A Troop H. A. European, 110; E. Troop H. A. Native, 176; H. A.'s 12th Lancers, 227; 1 Squadron Hyd. Cavalry, 136; Detachment Royal Artillery, 111; Detachment Madras Foot Artillery, 75; No. 1 Horse Battery, 84; Detachment Sappers and Miners, 101; 3rd Madras European Regiment, 538; 1st Regiment Native Infantry, 255; Detachment 50th Native Infantry, 156. Total of all arms, 1,899.

The main body of my force had now come up, and I directed its movement to the left, thus co-operating with the advanced guard, which was hardly pressed. A flanking fire soon relieved them, and the desperate resistance and continued struggle of the enemy to maintain his ground, led to many a hand-to-hand conflict, where the bayonet did great execution.

By the most persevering efforts, my artillery and cavalry flanked the enemy, causing heavy loss, and capturing three guns, and the gallantry of Her Majesty's 12th Lancers and the Rissalah, were most conspicuous on these occasions.

The Horse Artillery and Horse Battery did their work with an alacrity, spirit, and precision of fire not to be surpassed, and each man of the native troop vied with the European soldier in his vigorous pursuit of the enemy.

The 18-pounders served by the Royal Artillery, made some excellent practice; it was work of much labour to bring them into position, but it was cheerfully and well executed by officers and men.

Although the enemy now began to retire, it was four hours before the firing ceased; they fell back, occupying every available ground for opposition, and our guns were in constant employment to dislodge them.

The Nawab at length fled, leaving on the field (from information I have since received) more than 1,000 of his men, 800 of whom were amongst the killed; several men of note were slain, and, within a few hours, many notorious vagabonds have been hanged.

A fort commanding the ford was reported to be occupied by the enemy, and it was necessary to bring up some heavy guns previous to advancing: this retarded our movement, and enabled the enemy to cross the river, and get so far ahead as to escape further pursuit.

A flag of truce now approached; it was borne by some of the principal inhabitants of the city, who informed me that the Nawab had fled, the town been evacuated, and the mutineers had set fire to their lines. So great indeed was the panic, and so sudden, that on occupying the palace, we found food preparing for the Nawab.

My troops are now in possession of the palace and town, 13 large brass guns, besides several of small calibre—a large quantity of ammunition, much valuable property belonging to the Nawab, some 40,000 rupees in specie—four elephants, 50 camels, with other cattle,—and about 2,000 rupees, worth of grain of sorts.

The British flag was hoisted under a general salute in the presence of the troops, and the Commissioner is busily employed in establishing order.

The contest was a lengthened one, but Europeans and natives fought well and manfully against their disciplined enemy, and merit my warmest praise for their conduct.

It was the first time the 3rd Madras European Regiment were under fire. I noticed their steadiness and good discipline with pride, as well as the gallantry of the Hyderabad Company, who charged, and, with great slaughter, drove a large party from their stronghold.

Our own loss is extraordinarily small, considering the fire to which the troops were so long exposed. Amongst the killed I have to lament a promising young officer, Lieutenant Colbeck, of the 3rd Europeans.

I beg to attach copies of the reports from Brigadier Miller, commanding the Artillery, and

Major Oakes, commanding the Cavalry Brigade, and it is most gratifying to me to add my testimony to the distinguished gallantry of those officers whose names they have brought to notice, and the dashing style in which they led their guns and troops into action.

Brigadier Miller, a most able and energetic officer, disposed of his artillery with a skill and intelligence most praiseworthy, and I cordially thank him. I regret to add he was severely wounded, and that I am thereby deprived for a time of his valuable services. Major Lavie assumed command, and I have special satisfaction in recording the steadiness and intelligence with which he conducted his important duties.

Major Oakes displayed the zeal and activity of an excellent cavalry officer throughout the day.

Brigadier Carpenter brought his infantry into action, with a steady precision with which I was perfectly satisfied.

Colonel Apthorp's management of the troops placed at his disposal, was what I expected from an officer of his high character. I beg to annex his report.

It is a pleasing duty to bring to the special notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a favour which I beg to solicit at your hands, the name of Captain Macintire, of the Madras Artillery, commanding a squadron of the 2nd Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, always distinguished for his zeal, a soldier's spirit, and a judgment well fitting him for his command; his charge on the enemy's guns (I had no infantry at hand for that purpose), was the admiration of all who witnessed the affair, and his men followed their leader with an order with which his high bearing has inspired them, and I cannot express myself in too high terms of their spirit and their gallantry. Lieutenant Ryall, the Adjutant of the regiment, accompanied the troop on its attack, and with his commanding officer, cut down several of the enemy in hand-to-hand combat.

I received much assistance from my Assistant Adjutant-General, Major R. Hamilton, an able, intelligent, and worthy officer, as well as from my Assistant Quartermaster-General, Captain Lawder, both were by my side during the whole of the action; also Major Mayne, Deputy-Judge-Advocate-General to the Force.

Lieutenant Homan, 50th Regiment Native Infantry, my Aide-de-Camp, was very useful to me.

Major Brett, 3rd Madras European Regiment, an experienced and able officer, who was attached as orderly officer to me during the day, was very active in carrying my orders.

The officers of the Engineers' Department were with me on the field, and Major Ludlow, Field Engineer, received the flag of truce.

The Commissariat Department, under Lieutenant Barrow, has been admirably conducted for the many months the force has been marching, and, from the excellent system of this able officer, the troops were furnished without delay with all their customary supplies at the conclusion of the contest.

I am very much indebted to Major Barrow, Commissary of Ordnance, whose duties have been most arduous, but who has performed them with the utmost efficiency; he was with me throughout the day, and of much service to me.

To Major Abbot, of the Bengal Infantry, who, with the troops of the Chirkarree Rajah, protected my baggage and a lengthened siege train, and brought all safely into camp, my best thanks are due.

The arrangements of the Medical Department were excellent, and my thanks are due to Superintending-Surgeon Davidson, and Field-Surgeon Macfarlane.

I inclose a list of killed and wounded.

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

No. 34.

Colonel E. Apthorp, Commanding 3rd Madras European Regiment, to Major-General Whitlock, Commanding Saugor Division.

Camp Banda, April 20, 1858.

SIR,

I BEG leave prominently to bring to your notice the gallant conduct of Captain Macintire, and his squadron of Hydrabad Cavalry, which formed part of the advanced guard I had the honor to command in the action which took place yesterday morning.

On approaching within six hundred yards of the enemy's position, I formed my troops into line, and placed Captain Macintire's Ressallah on the right. After advancing a short distance, I found that one or two of the enemy's guns were posted so as to enfilade the infantry as they advanced. I therefore ordered Captain Macintire to charge the guns, which was done in most gallant style. The ground to be got over was most difficult for cavalry, being intersected with deep nullahs filled with the enemy's infantry.

I consider this charge enabled the infantry to reach the enemy, who were at least 6,000 strong, with comparatively trifling loss.

The whole of the guard behaved with the greatest gallantry on this occasion.

I remain, &c.,

E. APTHORP, Colonel,
Commanding 3rd Madras European Regiment.

No. 35.

Brigadier W. H. Miller, Commanding Artillery Brigade Saugor Field Force, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Saugor Field Division.

Camp Banda, April 20, 1858.

No. 50.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith a return of casualties in the Artillery Brigade under my command, at the battle of Banda yesterday.

2. It will be observed that these are providentially very small, a subject both of astonishment and congratulation, considering the length of time we were under fire, and the obstinate resistance of the enemy, whilst defending their first position, where their artillery was chiefly brought into play against us, and which was both well and rapidly served, although, fortunately for us, their range was generally short, probably owing to the inferiority of their powder.

3. It is a source of no slight gratification to me, to bring particularly to the Major-General's notice, the admirable conduct of the whole of the native portion of the artillery, affording as it did the most ample proof of their attachment to the service and fidelity to the state. Nothing could be finer than the way in which the native troop of Horse Ar-

tillery, under Major Brice, emulated the cheerfulness, alacrity and cool courage of the gallant comrades of the European troop under Major Mein.

4. It is not very often, I believe, that opportunities offer to artillerymen of distinguishing themselves in any line other than their own, but some such, having presented themselves yesterday, were eagerly laid hold of by officers and men. Major Lavie cut down one gunner, and disarmed another flying from one of the enemy's guns taken; Major Barrow and Lieutenant Hennegan, gallantly supported by Lieutenant Blunt, of Her Majesty's 12th Royal Lancers, with a few of his men, captured another gun: Serjeant-Major Dinwiddie, F. Troop; and Serjeant Alford, D. Troop Horse Artillery (my orderly serjeant) cut down several of the enemy during the action, and the Major-General himself, I believe, witnessed the daring manner in which a gunner of the A. Troop Horse Artillery (Michael Carroll, General No. 4054) went in on a mutineer, who was fighting with the resolution of despair, and had for some time kept several men, both Europeans and natives, at bay.

5. I cannot help wishing, that Captain Palmer's fine Company of the Royal Artillery, had had more opportunity of distinguishing themselves, but the effect on the enemy of the fire they did open from the 18-pounders and 8-inch howitzers, was most marked, and did them much credit.

6. The conduct during the action of every officer and man under my order, merits my unqualified approval and highest admiration; but I would beg leave to bring more prominently to the favourable notice of Major-General Whitlock, the names of the following officers, viz.:—Major Lavie, commanding Madras Artillery Division; Major Brice, commanding F. Troop, and Major Mein, commanding A. Troop, Madras Horse Artillery; Captain Palmer, commanding Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Pope, commanding No. 1 Madras Horse Field Battery; Brevet-Captain Holmes, and Lieutenant Hennegan, commanding detachments of their respective troops of Horse Artillery with the advance; Major Barrow, Commissary of Ordnance, and Brevet-Captain Harrison, acting as my Brigade Major for that excellent officer Captain Gosling, unfortunately laid up at present with small-pox.

7. The zeal, kindness, and attention, of the different medical officers of the Brigade, Doctor Macfarlane, Field Surgeon, Assistant-Surgeons, Allan and Duuman, of the Madras Horse Artillery, and Assistant-Surgeon Webb, of the Royal Artillery, were most conspicuous, and, as such, well deserve especial mention being made of them.

I have, &c.,

W. H. MILLER, Brigadier,
Commanding Artillery Brigade
Saugor Field Force.

No. 36.

Major T. Oakes, Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Saugor Field Division, to the Assistant-Adjutant-General, Saugor and Nerbudda Field Force.

Camp, Banda, April 20, 1858.

SIR,

No. 7.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, for the information of the Major-General commanding the division, that the Ressallah and a troop of the 12th Lancers were detached with the advanced guard, the remainder of the Brigade forming the main column, when the enemy's artillery opened fire

(after crossing the dry bed of a river). I advanced the remainder of the Lancers in column of troops, when I saw the Bissallah charging the left flank of the enemy's position. Owing to the bad ground, which was greatly intersected by deep nullahs, the Lancers had to cross in single files, the Bissallah having been temporarily checked by an unexpected fire of grape and musketry from a nullah 20 yards off; before I could bring the Lancers up to support them, they suffered severely. I immediately formed line, and charged the enemy, who did not stand, but dispersed all over the country. The Lancers followed them up for about four miles to the River Kanu, cutting up about 300 of them. I then deemed it advisable to re-assemble them, and bring them back to the main column. The troop of Lancers attached to the advanced guard, charged the enemy's right flank, and took a gun.

When we advanced upon the enemy's second position, I detached a troop of Lancers to protect the Artillery on our left flank, and a troop of the Bissallah, the Artillery on the right flank. When the heights were gained, the 12th Lancers advanced, and took a large brass gun pursuing the

enemy, who were in full retreat (here Brigadier Miller was cut down, whose life was saved by private Thomas Elliss, 12th Lancers, who speared the rebel.) The retreat of the enemy was covered by some heavy guns on the left of the fort.

I then, in concert with the officer commanding the European Horse Artillery (the fire of the enemy being very heavy, and our guns not being able to tell upon them,) deemed it advisable to retire out of range, and wait until the heavy guns and main column came up.

I beg to bring to the favourable notice of the Major-General, Captain Prior, commanding the 12th Lancers, and Captain Macintire, commanding the 2nd Hyderabad Irregular Horse, who gave me every assistance by strictly carrying out my orders: also my Brigade-Major, Lieutenant Roe, 12th Lancers, who afforded me every help in conveying orders with rapidity.

A nominal roll of killed and wounded is transmitted herewith.

I have, &c.
T. OAKES, Major, Commanding Cavalry
Brigade Saugor Field Division.

No. 37.

GENERAL RETURN of Killed and Wounded in the Saugor Field Division, under Command of Major-General G. C. Whittlock, Commanding Saugor Field Division, on the 19th of April, 1858.

Camp Banda, April 20, 1858.

Corps.	Killed.					Wounded.								Remarks.				
	Native Officers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Eur. Officer's Charger.	N. Officer's Charger.	Troop Horses.	Field Officer.	Subalterns.	Native Officer.	Troop Serjt.-Major.	Serjeants.	Trumpeters, Drummers.	Rank and File.		Total.	Eur. Officer's Charger.	Troop Horses.	Troop Horse Missing.
Staff	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A Troop Horse Artillery
F Troop Horse Artillery
Left Wing H.M.'s 12th Lancers
Squadron Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry
3rd Madras European Regt.
1st Regt. Madras N.I.
Total	1	4	5	1	1	4	1	3	1	1	3	2	19	29	1	9	1	

* 3 of the wounded since dead.

G. C. WHITLOCK, Major-General,
Commanding Saugor Field Division.

No. 38.

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

Camp Banda, April 30, 1858.

SIR,

No. 135.

I MUCH regret I omitted to mention, in my despatch of the 24th instant, the name of the Political Agent for Bundelcund, Major Ellis, who accompanied the force from Punnah, and his services have been most useful to me; he was on the field during the action of the 19th instant, and it was through his valuable intelligence, I became acquainted with the position of the rebels.

I have, &c.

G. C. WHITLOCK, Major-General
Commanding Saugor Field Division.

No. 39.

Allahabad, May 22, 1858.

No. 159 of 1858.

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from Brigadier Rowcroft, commanding Sarun Field Force, No. 258, dated 30th April, 1858, forwarding a report from Captain Clerk, commanding detachment at Bustee, of an action with the rebels in that neighbourhood on the 25th April 1858 :—

No. 40.

Brigadier H. Rowcroft, Commanding Sarun Field Force to Colonel Birch, C.B., Secretary to Government of India, in the Military Department, Allahabad.

Camp Captaingunge, District of Goruckpore, April 30, 1858.

SIR,

No. 258.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, a report in original, from Captain Clerk, of the 4th Madras Cavalry, commanding a small detachment at Bustee, of an encounter which he had with a party of rebels in that neighbourhood on the 25th instant, and which appears to have been very ably carried out by Captain Clerk.

2. Mr. Wilson, deputy magistrate, gallantly led the small detachment of Goorkhas to the attack, and received a bullet through his hat, close over the head.

3. Sheogholam Singh, the leader of the insurgents, who was killed, was a man of considerable influence, and the Commissioner was about to offer a reward of rupees 3,000 for his capture.

4. Captain Clerk has since reported to me, that the loss of the enemy killed and dead of their wounds, has been ascertained to be sixty.

I have, &c,
H. ROWCROFT, Brigadier,
Commanding Sarun Field Force.

No. 41.

Captain E. Clerk, Commanding Detachment 4th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, to Captain Morgan, Brigadier Major, Goruckpore Field Force, Amorah.

SIR, *Camp Captaingunge, April 26, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Brigadier Rowcroft, commanding the Goruckpore Field Force, that, having received intelligence yesterday, that a party of rebels, under Sheogholam Sing, had taken up a position at Pyrah, about six miles north of Bustee, on the road to Rudowlee, I proceeded with the force noted in the margin* to attack them.

2. I found the rebels in a large grove of mango trees, terminating in a small village surrounded with bamboos, and separated by small spaces of open country from numerous other groves which extended to a considerable distance. Directing the Goorkhas to form line and advance straight on the enemy, I rode round with my troop to intercept their retreat from the further side of the village. At first the enemy formed line at the edge of the grove of trees, but, as the Goorkhas advanced, he retired, keeping up a sharp but ill-directed fire, under the shelter of the bamboos, where he, for some time, made a stout resistance, till driven out by a party of Goorkhas led on by Mr. Wilson, the assistant magistrate. As soon as the rebels appeared in the open, I charged them with my troop, cutting down and wounding several, and driving them till they were completely dispersed in the surrounding groves.

3. As intelligence had been received, that another party of rebels were about five miles from Bustee on the north-west, I did not consider it advisable to follow Sheogholam Sing's party further, and accordingly returned to camp.

4. Our loss is two killed and five wounded, six horses wounded and one missing.

5. I herewith forward a casualty list.

6. The enemy must have numbered from four to five hundred, half of whom however retreated, on the opposite side of the village which I took, without taking any part in the fight. Twenty-four bodies were found lying on the field, and amongst them that of Sheogholam Singh.

I have, &c.,
E. CLERK, Captain,
Commanding Detachment 4th Regiment
Madras Light Cavalry.

* 49 Sabres; 4th Madras Cavalry; 150 Goorkhas, Baruck Regiment.

No. 42.

MEMORANDUM of Casualties which occurred in the attack on the Rebels at Pyrah, on the 25th of April, 1858.

Camp Captaingunge, April 26, 1858.

4TH MADRAS LIGHT CAVALRY.

Name.	Rank.	Troop or Company.	Nature of wound.	Remarks.
Said Hossein ...	Troop Havildar-Major	C. ...	.....	Killed
Sheik Hossein ...	Lance Naick ...	C. ...	Slightly ...	Incised wound of left arm

BURRUK REGIMENT OF GOORKHAS.

Bulubeer Thapa	...	Sepoy	...	...	9th	.....	Killed
Purbeer Rana	...	do	...	...	7th	Severely	Gunshot wound of left arm
Runbeer Khutree	...	do	...	...	10th	do	Incised wounds of neck and right arm.
Kooma Khutree	...	do	...	...	7th	Slightly	Incised wound of left thumb.
Rugobee Thapa	...	do	...	...	9th	do	Incised wound of neck.

ABSTRACT.

Killed	...	...	...	...	2
Wounded—Severely	...	...	...	...	2
„ Slightly	...	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	...	7
Horses wounded	...	...	...	...	7

ARCH. H. HILSON, M.D.,
Assistant-Surgeon in Medical charge of Burruk
Regiment of Goorkhas.

No. 43.

Allahabad, May 24, 1858.

No. 162 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. 330 A, dated 19th May 1858, forwarding a report from Brigadier-General J. Jones, C.B., of the relief of the garrison of Shahjehanpore on the 11th May 1858 :—

No. 44.

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 19, 1858.

SIR. No. 330 A.

I HAVE the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward copy of a despatch, dated the 16th instant, from Brigadier-General J. Jones, C.B., reporting his relief of the garrison of Shahjehanpore, on the 11th idem; and I am to beg that, in submitting it to the Right Honorable the Governor-General, you will express to his lordship, his Excellency's entire approval of the manner in which the duty entrusted to the Brigadier-General has been carried out.

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

No. 45.

Brigadier-General John Jones, C.B., Commanding Shahjehanpore Brigade, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp Shahjehanpore, May 16th, 1858.

SIR,

BY daylight of the morning of the 11th, I reached the ford, which I was to cross to relieve the garrison in the jail of Shahjehanpore.

To cover the crossing of the main body, the

cavalry and No. 7 Light Field Battery crossed over; but, on attempting the passage of the heavy guns, the ford was found impracticable, on account of quicksand.

A large body of the enemy's cavalry, crossing from the city by the bridge of boats, appeared on my right flank, and threatened the baggage in the rear.

Under these circumstance, I changed the plan suggested, and advanced upon the jail, over the bridge of boats, and through the city.

I therefore withdrew the guns and cavalry, which had passed the ford, and formed line with the Infantry, the 60th Rifles and 79th Highlanders being in advance, with the Light Field Battery, and Mooltanee Cavalry on the right, and the heavy guns and Carabineers on the left; the whole supported by the wing of Her Majesty's 82nd, and the 22nd Punjaub Infantry.

When within range, the heavy guns opened on the enemy's cavalry, which though, led by the Moulvic in person, was scattered by a few well-directed rounds from the 8-inch howitzers.

The field guns, pushing rapidly on, opened with effect as the enemy retreated across the bridge.

Having swept this bank clear, the heavy guns were moved close to the head of the bridge, and the town I shelled for two hours.

The fire was principally directed on the fort, and it had the effect of setting the city on fire in several places.

When I had reason to believe that the place was abandoned by the enemy, I directed Colonel the Honorable Percy Herbert, with the wing of the 82nd Regiment, and two guns, to advance up the street, and occupy the fort and the head of the stone bridge on the other side of the town, which was effected without opposition.

These points being secured, and the troops refreshed by the halt under a tope of trees, I advanced with the 60th and 79th, the four light guns and the Carabineers.

I had previously detached Captain Cureton, with the Mooltanee Cavalry across by the ford I attempted in the morning, for the purpose of occupying the attention of the enemy, while I passed through the town, and came up in their rear.

He found, on approaching the jail, that the

enemy had moved, and was able to open a communication with Colonel Hale.

No opposition was made to my passage through the streets, but, on debouching into the open country, the enemy's cavalry was seen in swarms. They were dispersed by the fire of the skirmishers, and retreated towards Mohumdee.

Major Bickerstaff led the wing he commands of the Carabineers in pursuit; and, crossing the nullah, he succeeded in capturing one of the enemy's guns, and cutting up a few of their cavalry.

On my approach, the enemy abandoned his position around the jail, and having effected the relief, I pitched my camp on the parade ground in the vicinity.

I regret to say that the troops suffered very severely from the exposure in accomplishing these important operations.

The brigade marched at 2 o'clock, A.M., and the tents were not pitched till 7 o'clock that evening.

Some men were struck dead by the sun, and several carried into hospital.

The energy with which this trying work was done, and the patience with which the suffering was borne, elicited my highest admiration, and I feel much indebted to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of this force.

To Colonel the Honorable Percy Herbert, C.B., 82nd Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, 79th Highlanders; Major Palmer, 60th Rifles; and to Captain Onseley, 22nd Punjaub Infantry, my thanks are due. Also to Major Bickerstaff, commanding a wing of the Carabineers; and Captain Cureton, of the Mooltanee Cavalry; Captain Austin, Artillery; and to Lieutenant Stubbs, in charge of the heavy guns.

The members of my Staff, whom I have, on several occasions, mentioned individually, showed their usual energy and cheerful endurance, and I am much indebted to them all.

I enclose a list of the casualties, and a statement of the gun captured.

I have, &c,
JOHN JONES, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Shahjehanpore Brigade.

No. 46.

RETURN of Killed and Wounded which took place in the Shahjehanpore Brigade, in action with the Enemy, on the 11th of May, 1858, at Shahjehanpore.

Camp Shahjehanpore, May 16, 1858.

Corps.	Europeans.		Natives.		Horses Wounded
	Non-Commissioned Officers Killed	Rank and File Killed	Non-Commissioned Officers Wounded	Rank and File Wounded	
1st Battalion 60th Royal Rifles	1	1	...	...	...
Left Wing H.M.'s 6th Dragoon Guards ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Mooltanee Regiment of Cavalry ... ..	...	...	1	1	2
Total	1	1	1	1	3

JOHN JONES, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Shahjehanpore Brigade.

No. 47.

RETURN of Ordnance captured in action at Shahjehanpore, by the Force under Command of Brigadier-General J. Jones, C.B., on the 11th of May, 1858.

Camp Shahjehanpore, May 12, 1858.

1 Gun, Brass, 6½-pounder, Native, with carriage and limber.

F. W. STUBBS, 1st Lieutenant,
Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, Shahjehanpore Brigade.

No. 48.

Allahabad, May 25, 1858.

No. 164 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, dated 13th May, 1858, forwarding a report of the operations of the column under the command of Brigadier-General J. Jones, C.B., commanding Roorkee Field Force, against a body of rebels, on the 21st April, 1858, near Nuggeenah.

The Governor-General offers his best thanks to General Jones, and his acknowledgments to the officers and men engaged, for the good service rendered in these operations.

No. 49.

Brigadier-General J. Jones, C.B., commanding Roorkee Field Force, to the Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp, Noorpoor, April 23, 1858.

SIR,

ON the 20th instant, I forwarded from Nujeebabad, a statement of the operations of the column under my command to the 19th April, and I now proceed from that date to inform his Excellency of the subsequent events.

On the 20th instant the heavy guns arrived at camp, and information reached me that the rebels from Durranuggur, 6,000 strong, had marched to Nuggeenah, and there been joined by the nephews of the Nujeebabad Nawab, with their followers and guns.

I moved early on the 21st, and crossed the canal which fronts the town of Nuggeenah by half-past eight A.M. The enemy was then taking up his position. He was late on the ground, and lost the site I conclude he would have chosen. His left thrown forward rested on the canal communicating with the other bank by a bridge, and his line, running at an inclined angle to the canal for between two and three miles, reached a top of trees which covered his right. He had two brass guns on his left, besides some iron pieces, five opposite the bridge by which I crossed, and others distributed along his front. I observed considerable bodies of cavalry in his line, and I am of opinion from what I saw, and have since heard, that the numbers given by the spies (10,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry) were not exaggerated.

The squadron 6th Dragoon Guards I placed on the right flank with two guns, and the skirmishers of the advanced guard; the Mooltanee regiment of cavalry were on the left, and the remainder of the field guns were pushed to the front and opened fire; the infantry were rapidly formed in line, the 60th Rifles and 1st Punjaub in advance, the 17th Punjaub in support; the 1st Seikh Regiment swept the other bank of the canal; the enemy having poured a body of troops into our rear by means of the bridge they held.

In this formation, I advanced with the utmost speed: no time was given the enemy to get our range. The 60th rifles and 1st Punjaub Regiment charged the 5 guns, and instantly carried them, while the squadron carabineers, under Captain Bott, captured at the gallop the guns on the enemy's left, one of which had burst on the field.

The rebels, driven from their guns, attempted to retreat into the city, but I rapidly changed front to the right, throwing the left forward at the double, and cutting off their line of retreat, drove them to the left of the town. I afterwards found it had been prepared for defence, barricades having been erected in the streets. Bodies of the rebels sought shelter in walled enclosures, and were there cut to pieces: in one of these nearly two hundred were shot; and, the town being afterwards entered by the 17th Punjaub Regiment, numbers were there killed and many taken prisoners. I passed round Nuggeenah by the right, and halted in rear of the town; nothing of the enemy was to be seen, they had been scattered in every direction.

The Mooltanee Regiment of cavalry swept round the town by the left, and, moving rapidly in pursuit of the enemy's horse, headed the main body of the fugitives on the principal line of the retreat. Captain Cureton, with great judgment, drew his men together and concealed them in a top of trees. Six elephants carrying officers of importance among the rebels, accompanied by 13 guns and a body of cavalry and infantry, soon came by; the Mooltanee Regiment charged this body, cutting up the Sowars, and capturing the elephants and guns. The telegraph signaller taken some time ago by the enemy was re-taken here, and was the only person carried by the elephants that escaped death. Captain Cureton led his regiment some miles in pursuit of other parties of fugitives, and left the ground covered with their bodies. In this action the force captured 10 brass guns and 5 of iron, a return of which I have the honor to enclose. It is difficult to estimate accurately the enemy's loss in men, but it could be little less if not quite 800 killed. I am happy to add, that our loss in obtaining such results is trifling. Annexed is a list of the casualties, Lieutenant Gostling being the only officer or British soldier killed.

I forward also a despatch from Brigadier Coke, C.B., and I concur most heartily in what he says of his brigade, and the officers he mentions; my best thanks are due to himself. His gallantry is always conspicuous, and his energy indefatigable. I have to thank Captain Bott for the manner in which he led his squadron 6th Dragoon Guards. To that able and most gallant officer Captain Cureton, commanding the Mooltanee Regiment of Cavalry, I consider some acknowledgment due and I would especially recommend him to the notice of his Excellency, for the manner in which his regiment has behaved on this occasion, and on the 17th instant, for the way in which he led it, and for the capture of the 3 guns and the 6 elephants. I have again to thank Captain Austen, for the style he brought his guns into action, and the admirable fire he kept up.

Brigadier Coke, C.B., has mentioned the gallant manner in which Major Palmer brought the 60th Rifles in their charge up to the guns, and the admirable conduct of that battalion. My best thanks are due to him, and to Major Gordon, commanding the 1st Seikhs, who swept the canal clear of a large body of the enemy; to Captain Lambert, commanding the 1st Punjaub Regiment

for his charge on the guns : and to Captain Larkins, commanding the 17th regiment, who did good service in the town. I have received much assistance from Captain Drummond, commanding Field Engineer, and his subordinates ; also from Surgeon Innes, Field Surgeon, and Captain Carter, Officiating Deputy Commissary General.

I am much indebted to Major Muter, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General ; to Captain Tedlie, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General ; to Lieutenant Deedes, Aide-de-Camp ; and to Lieutenant Tyler, 20th Native Infantry, Orderly Officer, for their untiring zeal and ability. I have much pleasure in forwarding Captain Cureton's report of the gallant conduct of Mr. Hannah, of the Roorkee College ; and in seconding the application of Brigadier Coke, that this brave young gentleman may obtain a commission for his conduct in the field.

I have, &c.,

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

No. 50.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Coke, C.B. Commanding Infantry Brigade, to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Roorkee Field Force.

Camp Dhanpore, April 22, 1858.

SIR,

WITH reference to the attack yesterday, on the rebel force posted in front of the town of Nuggeenah, I have the honor to report, for the information of the Brigadier-General commanding, that, while the force was passing the bridge over the canal, the advanced guard of the 60th Royal Rifles, reported the enemy advancing in our front. I sent an order to the rear, to bring up the Infantry. The Mooltanee Cavalry, Captain Austen's Battery, and the 60th Royal Rifles, had already crossed the above-mentioned bridge.

The artillery, under Captain Austen, moved rapidly to the front, and opened fire in reply to the enemy's advance guns, which were in a grove of trees about nine hundred yards to our front. The 60th Royal Rifles formed line, and advanced steadily to the front. The 1st Punjaub Infantry were formed to their left, and the Mooltanee Cavalry on the left front of the 1st Punjaub Infantry.

Observing the rebel cavalry advance to turn our left, I directed Captain Cureton, commanding the Mooltanee Cavalry, to attack them, and after driving them back to turn the right of the enemy's infantry. The 1st Punjaub Infantry were ordered by me to advance, and take the guns in flank, while the 60th Royal Rifles moved to the front.

These orders were well and rapidly carried out ; the rebels finding their flank completely turned, retreated hastily, abandoning their guns, and were followed up for nearly two miles by the artillery, 60th Royal Rifles, and 1st Punjaub Infantry.

Simultaneously with this move on the left, I sent directions to Major Gordon, commanding 1st Sikh Infantry on the right, to move down both

banks of the canal, which were thickly wooded, and full of the rebel infantry. This was carried out in a most satisfactory manner ; and the enemy, defeated at all points, fled rapidly.

The 17th Punjaub Infantry were held in reserve. Soon after our arrival at Nuggeenah, when the pursuit of the infantry had ceased, Captain Larkins was ordered with his corps to clear the city of the rebels. Numbers were killed and taken prisoners ; numbers in their retreat threw themselves into large walled gardens near the town, from which but few escaped alive.

It is quite unnecessary for me to say anything in praise of the 60th Royal Rifles, who have always distinguished themselves. On the 17th and 22nd instant they proved themselves to be the perfection of light infantry.

My thanks are due to Major Palmer, commanding the 60th Royal Rifles ; Major Gordon, commanding 1st Sikh Infantry ; Captain Lambert, commanding 1st Punjaub Infantry ; and Captain Larkins, commanding the 17th Punjaub Infantry ; who carried out their orders most efficiently.

Captain Anderson, Major of Brigade, has shown himself on this and all other occasions a most efficient staff officer.

Captain Parrott, of the Haupper Stud, attached to the camp, and Captain Smith, of the Pathan Horse, acted as my orderly officers ; I am much obliged to them for their exertions.

I beg to forward herewith a report from Captain Cureton, which was forwarded at my request, of the conduct of a young student of the Roorkee College, in the hopes that his gallant conduct may lead to his advancement, or to his obtaining a commission, of which he appears most deserving.

I have, &c.,

JOHN COKE, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Infantry Brigade.

No. 51.

Captain Charles Cureton, commanding the Mooltanee Regiment of Cavalry, to Brigadier Coke, C.B., commanding the Infantry Brigade.

Camp, Dhanpore, April 22, 1858.

SIR,

WHEN ordered by you to advance and outflank the enemy yesterday morning, I was joined by a young gentleman, who I thought was a young officer, but who I have since learnt was Mr. Hannah, of the Roorkee College. He begged permission to join my regiment as a volunteer, which I gladly assented to.

During the charge and pursuit, Mr. Hannah behaved with great gallantry ; but I regret exceedingly to say that he has received two dangerous wounds. I trust he will soon recover from these, and that he will not be ultimately a sufferer for his distinguished conduct.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES CURETON, Captain,
Commanding the Mooltanee Regiment
of Cavalry.

No. 52.

RETURN of Killed and Wounded which took place in the Roorkee Field Force, in action with the Enemy, on the 21st of April, 1858, at Nuggenah.

Camp Noorpoore, April 23, 1858.

Corps.	European.		Native.				Horses.					
	Commissioned Officer Killed.	Commissioned Officer Wounded	Rank and File Wounded	Rank and File Killed	Commissioned Officers Wounded	Non - Commissioned Officers Wounded	Rank and File Wounded	Non - Commissioned Officer Missing	Rank and File Missing	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Detachment 6th Carabineers ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	1
Moolance Horse ...	1	1	...	...	4	3	23	...	...	...	38	20
Cavalry attached to 1st Punjab Infantry ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
1st Battalion 60th Royal Rifles ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...
1st Regiment Sikh Infantry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Regiment Punjab Infantry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	1	5	1	4	3	27	1	2	4	44	21

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

No. 53.

NAMES of Officers Killed or Wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Corps.	Remarks.
Lieutenant	Gostling ...	5th Cavalry, attached to Mool-tanee Regiment of Cavalry	Killed
Lieutenant	Williams ...	Mooltanee Regiment of Cavalry	Contusion

No. 54.

RETURN of Ordnance captured from the Rebels, by the Force under the Command of Brigadier-General Jones, C.B., in action at Nuggenah, on the 21st of April, 1858.

Camp Dhampore, April 22, 1858.

No.	Nature and Description of Ordnance.	Remarks.
1	Brass 6-pounder, with carriage and limber	
2	Brass 1½-pounder, with carriage and limber	
3	Brass 4½-pounder, with carriage and limber	
4	Brass ¾-pounder, with carriage and limber	
5	Brass ¾-pounder, with carriage and limber	Limber without boxes
6	Brass ¾-pounder, with carriage and limber	
7	Brass 3½-pounder, with carriage and limber	
8	Brass 6-pounder	This gun had only just been finished, and was taken in a foundry in Nuggenah
9	Brass 1½-pounder, with carriage only	

No.	Nature and Description of Ordnance.	Remarks.
10	Prass 4-pounder	No carriage or limber
11	Iron 1½-pounder, with carriage only	
12	Iron 1¾-pounder	No carriage or limber
13	Iron Zumbooruk, carrying about 12-oz. ball	
14	Two Iron Zumbooruks on one carriage, carrying about 10-oz. balls	
<p>N.B. One Gun, which had burst into several fragments during the action, was not removed from the field, and is not included above. All the above guns, with their limbers and carriages, were of native manufacture. Some of the limbers contained native-made round shot, grape, and cartridges, which there was not time to count.</p>		

Abstract.

Brass guns	...	...	...	...	10
Iron do	...	...	...	...	2
Zumbooruks	...	...	...	...	3
Carriages	...	...	...	...	10
Limbers	...	...	...	...	6

F. W. STUBBS, Lieutenant,
Commanding Heavy Ordnance Rohilcund Field Force.

No. 55.

Allahabad, May 26, 1858.

No 166 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, dated 18th May, 1858, forwarding a report of the operations of the Shahjehanpore Brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General Jones, C.B., against the enemy, on the 15th instant:—

No. 56.

Major D. D. Muter, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Shahjehanpore Brigade, to the Chief of the Staff.

Camp, Shahjehanpore, May 15, 1858.

SIR,

I AM directed by Brigadier-General Jones, commanding Shahjehanpore Brigade, to inform you that the enemy, led by the Moulvie, attacked his position, at Shahjehanpore, at 12 o'clock this day.

The intelligence was, that the rebels in great force would attack us at daylight, and in three columns. The Brigadier-General therefore took up his position at 2 o'clock, A.M. The enemy did not attack till 12 o'clock, when he opened fire from the ridge that runs along the left bank of the nullah on the Mohumdee side of Shahjehanpore. His guns were too far to produce any effect, but his cavalry, of which he had a very large force, crossed this nullah a few miles up, and charged on our guns with considerable loss to themselves, but none to us. The troops will bivouac to-night on the ground they occupy.

The enemy have not all withdrawn, and the Brigadier-General remains out in the field. He has directed me to write and forward this express.

Had the information been positive, something might have been done to capture the rebels' guns, but an attack on the city and on the left flank was looked for, and cautious measures adopted.

A strong patrol of Mooltanee cavalry have crossed the nullah, and the Brigadier-General awaits intelligence of the enemy's movements.

I have, &c.,

D. D. MUTER, Major,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General,
Shahjehanpore Brigade.

No. 57.

Brigadier-General John Jones, C.B., Commanding Shahjehanpore Brigade, to the Chief of the Staff.

Camp, Shahjehanpore, May 16, 1858.

SIR,

IN continuation of the express of yesterday, I have to inform you, that the troops have this morning been withdrawn to camp.

The enemy is said to have retreated to Mohumdee. His loss is reported as considerable. A chief of importance is among the killed, but it has not yet been ascertained who he is.

There can be no doubt that several of the chief rebels led the attack yesterday, and it is the general opinion that they have been much disheartened by the result.

Further intelligence will be sent express when it is received by me, and I have considerable bodies of cavalry out.

As far as I can make out, the enemy opened with 8 guns.

I have, &c.,

JOHN JONES, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Shahjehanpore Brigade.

No. 18.

*Brigadier Stuart, Commanding 1st Brigade
Central India Field Force, to the Assistant
Adjutant-General Central India Field Force.*

*Camp Musjed Ghat, en route to Jhansi,
March 21, 1858.*

No. 85.

FOR the information of the Major-General commanding Central India Field Force, I have the honour to forward documents, and to report the proceedings of his brigade in connection with the capture of the fort of Chandairee.

2. The 1st Brigade Central India Field Force, strength as per margin,* reached Khoorassa on the left bank of the river Our, about eight miles distant from the Fort of Chandairee on the 5th March, and, having crossed the river without opposition, encamped there; in the course of that afternoon Major Gall, commanding Left Wing Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, accompanied by Captain Fenwick, Field Engineer, and Captain Keatinge, Political Assistant, having proceeded on a reconnoissance, was fired on by a picket of the enemy at the Khooshee Ka Mahall, an old palace, about a mile distant from the Fort of Chandairee; on the morning of the 6th March the brigade marched, and, on arriving at the palace in question, found that the picket which occupied it the preceding day had fallen back upon a strong line of masonry defences which cover the Futtiabad outskirt of the town, and, having been reinforced, held the same in strength; I immediately attacked them, having previously detached two bodies of infantry to turn both flanks of their works. The left flank attack, though made over most difficult ground, succeeded admirably, and the enemy commenced to retreat. On moving up the main body of the brigade to the Futtiabad gate, which was about the centre of the position, I found that the enemy had all fled precipitately to the fort; accordingly I encamped the brigade near to the gate in question, until a plan of operations against the fort should be determined on. On the afternoon of that day Captain Fenwick, Field Engineer, in company with Captain Keatinge, Political Assistant, made a reconnoissance, and their report determined me on moving the brigade the next morning near to the village of Ramunggur, possession of which they had already secured. On the morning of the 7th March, the brigade marched in two columns, dislodging the Kutyghatty outpost of the enemy and clearing the whole approach to that part of the fort against which the Field Engineer recommended that breaching operations should be commenced. The description of the Fort of Chandairee and the Field Engineer's journal of the siege herewith transmitted, will explain to the Major-General the difficulties we had to encounter, not the least of which was experienced in conveying the siege pieces to the batteries. From the 8th to the 16th March, siege operations were steadily carried on, particulars of which will be found in the journal already referred to. These operations extended

* Left wing Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, 110 rank and file; 3rd Regiment C. H. C., 133 do.; No. 6 Field Battery Royal Artillery, 109 do.; No. 4 Light Field Battery, 40 do.; 21st Company Royal Engineers, 103 do.; 2nd Company Bombay Sappers and Miners, 50 do.; Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, 517 do. Of these 318 joined with head-quarters on the 16th March; detachment 3rd European Regiment, 64 do.; 25th Regiment Native Infantry, 813 do., including 150 recruits; total 1,989 rank and file.

over a longer period than was at first anticipated; but I beg to assure the Major-General that the delay in bringing matters to an issue was quite unavoidable. On the afternoon of the 16th March, I received a favourable report of the breach from the Field Engineer, and immediately ordered that the assault should take place at daybreak the following morning, 17th March, and that the troops should attack in the order named in the margin.* I also arranged that another attack to our left by escalade should be at the same time made by the troops marginally noted under command of Captain Little, 25th Regiment Native Infantry, at the re-entering angle of the fort opposite to the Khutyghetty pass. Captain Little, I should mention, had been in command of an outpost at this pass from the time of our arrival before the fort, and had therefore had good opportunities of studying the ground and making his arrangements. I also caused another diversion in our favour to be made by a small body of cavalry under command of Lieutenant Gowan, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, who moved out to the eastward of the fort, and opened a brisk fire when the assault took place, shortly after 5 A.M. of the 17th March, the troops having formed up near the breaching battery with a steadiness and silence which no one could fail to appreciate. I gave the preconcerted signal for the assault, viz.: a salvo from all the siege pieces in position, which had been carefully laid for the head of the breach and the enemy's bastions. The storming party, commanded by Lieutenant Jerome, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, and accompanied by Lieutenant Forbes, 25th Regiment Native Infantry; Lieutenant Gossett, Assistant Field Engineer; and Captain Keatinge, Political Assistant, moved steadily to the front, received a volley at the foot of the breach, and with a cheer only for a reply, dashed gallantly up it. They were warmly received by the enemy, but, resolutely driving all before them at the point of the bayonet, they made good the assault, and their cheers soon told the whole brigade how their brave conduct had been rewarded. The column of assault quickly followed them, and, moving steadily across the fort, completely cleared that part of it of the enemy who fled most precipitately, throwing themselves headlong from the walls in many instances. Line was then formed to the left, and with three companies of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment in skirmishing order, their line being prolonged to the right flank by skirmishers, 25th Regiment Native Infantry; also three companies, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, as supports, and the 25th Regiment Native Infantry as reserve. The brigade swept down the plateau of the fort, which is of some extent. On nearing the palace, where it was expected some stand would be made, a gun opened on the line, but the Grenadiers of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment rushed to the front and instantly took it. The remainder of the enemy then retreated from the fort in precipitate flight, in the direction by which I

* Advance Party—50 rank and file Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, under an officer; 50 rank and file 25th Regiment Native Infantry, under an officer, the senior to command the whole. Column of Assault—50 rank and file 21st Company Royal Engineers, under an officer, carrying ladders and various implements; Her Majesty's 86th Regiment and 25th Regiment Native Infantry, column of sections right in front. Reserve—50 rank and file 21st Company Royal Engineers; 2nd Company Bombay Sappers and Miners; 30 rank and file Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, under an officer; 70 rank and file 25th Regiment, under an officer, the senior to command. Captain Little's Column.—100 rank and file Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, under Lieutenant Jerome; 100 rank and file 25th Regiment Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Mills; 13 rank and file 2nd Company Bombay Sappers and Miners, under Lieutenant Gordon, Assistant Field Engineer.

had every reason to believe they would encounter Captain Abbott's cavalry. The miscarriage, however, of my letter to Captain Abbott on the previous evening admitted of their escape by that road, to my very great regret. As the Major-General is aware, the small body of cavalry at my disposal, and the difficult nature of the country round Chandairee for cavalry, enabled me only to hold them in readiness to pursue as might be practicable. As, however, the enemy scattered in every direction, mostly by twos and threes, into thick jungle and hilly ground, except in the direction by which I anticipated Captain Abbott would fall in with them, I had no opportunity of using my cavalry in pursuit.

3. I am happy to be able to state that the left attack on the fort of Chandairee, under the command of Captain Little, 25th Regiment Native Infantry, supported by Lieutenant Lewis, Her Majesty's 16th Regiment, Lieutenant Mills, 25th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Gordon, Assistant Engineer, was admirably carried out, and I beg to forward Captain Little's report, by which the Major-General will be able to see how gallantly it was conducted, and how well all the troops concerned in it behaved.

4. I regret to have to report the death of Lieutenant Moresby, Royal Artillery, a most promising young officer, who was killed at the breaching battery on the 11th March, whilst most gallantly performing his duty; the loss in Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, as the Major-General will perceive, has been severe; 7 men of this regiment were unfortunately killed or wounded by the enemy exploding a magazine, regardless of their own fate. It has not been in my power to ascertain the loss of the enemy during these operations; after the fort came into our possession, 87 of their bodies were found and buried; many newly made graves were also observable. I am therefore of opinion that their losses were much heavier than I at first anticipated.

5. According to instruction received, the fort of Chandairee has been, as much as possible, dismantled, the guns and munitions of war have been disposed of as directed, also the stores of grain, &c., and I have made over the fort to the charge of the Sir-Sooba of H. H. Scindia.

6. I beg, in conclusion, to place on record how much I have been indebted to Captain Keatinge, Bombay Artillery, and Assistant to the Agent of the Governor-General for Central India, throughout these operations. This officer joined me at Ragooghur, and proved of the very greatest assistance to me in gaining information as to the enemy's movements, and also in making me acquainted with all particulars as to the defences of the fort of Chandairee; so anxious was he to verify his information that, on two occasions, immediately before the assault, he examined the intermediate ground, which is of a very difficult nature, from the breaching battery to the very foot of the breach. The knowledge thus gained led him to volunteer to assist in guiding the storming-party, and I deeply grieve to add that he fell dangerously wounded at the head of the breach, foremost amongst the foremost of the stormers.

7. To the officers of my staff my best thanks are due. Captain Fenwick, Field Engineer,

carried out the onerous duties entrusted to him with the greatest skill and with the most untiring zeal and energy; he was ably seconded by his assistants, Lieutenants Gossett, Webber, Festing, and Gordon; Captain Coley, Major of Brigade; Captain Bacon, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Lieutenant Loury, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, and Lieutenant Henry, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, were most unremitting in their exertions in their several departments. Surgeon Mackenzie, Staff Surgeon, displayed his usual care and attention in the arrangements as to the Field Hospital, and with the greatest success, for the prompt and ready aid afforded to the wounded was remarked by all; the Rev. W. H. Schwabe, Field Chaplain, also availed himself of every opportunity most earnestly to discharge his duties. I beg also to bring to the notice of the Major-General the excellent and gallant conduct of all the officers and men of this brigade. Captain Ommanney, Royal Artillery, Commandant of Artillery, and Captain Woolcombe, commanding $\frac{1}{4}$ Artillery, distinguished themselves on all occasions by the capital artillery practice directed against the fort; these officers and the officers and men under their command were most unwearied in their exertions, which extended over a protracted period. Lieutenant Edwards, commanding 21st Company Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant Meiklejohn, commanding 2nd Company Bombay Sappers and Miners, and their men, carried out the works intrusted to them in the most indefatigable manner. Major Gall, commanding left wing of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, and his officers and men, were continually employed in reconnoissances in the neighbourhood of Chandairee, during the time this brigade was before the fort. These were most ably conducted by Major Gall, with whom Lieutenant Clerk, commanding 3rd Regiment C. H. C. and his men most zealously co-operated. On the occasion of the assault on the fort of Chandairee nothing could exceed the brilliant courage displayed by both officers and men of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment and 25th Regiment Native Infantry. Colonel Louth, commanding the former, and Major Robertson the latter regiment, led their men in the most gallant manner, and I felt that, with such troops and so commanded, success, however we might be opposed, was certain. I cannot conclude this despatch without bringing to the notice of the Major-General how much I am indebted to Captain Little, 25th Regiment Native Infantry, and the officers and men who accompanied him, for the very spirited and successful assault by escalade on the fort of Chandairee, which I have called the left attack. On this occasion, Lieutenant Lewis reports that Private Sheahan, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, saved his life, by bayonetting one of the enemy, who took the Lieutenant at a disadvantage. Captain Little also reports that Havildar Rambaz Khan and Private Shaik Lall, of the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, accompanied him on a reconnoissance on the evening preceding the assault, and, behaving with great coolness and daring, greatly assisted him in discovering the best point at which to make his attack.

I have, &c.

C. S. STUART, Brigadier,

Commanding 1st Brigade, Central India
Field Force.

P.S. I beg to be allowed to add to my report that, on the morning of the assault on the fort, Captain Daun, commanding detachment, 3rd European Regiment, with his men, was placed in charge of the Kattee Ghatty outpost, and performed the duty entrusted to him in a most satisfactory manner.

C. S. STUART, Brigadier,
Commanding 1st Brigade Central India
Field Force.

No. 59.

Captain A. B. Little, 25th Regiment Native Infantry, Commanding left Attack on Fort of Chandairee, to the Brigade Major, 1st Brigade, Central India Field Force.

Camp before Chandairee, March 17, 1858.

SIR,

I DO myself the honor to report, for the information of the Brigadier commanding 1st Brigade Central India Field Force, that, agreeably to his instructions, I proceeded with my detachment as per margin,* through the Kattee Ghatee. Shortly after the brigade had moved past my post this morning, I led my men as quietly as possible towards the point I had decided on attacking, but had not reached the lower wall between the round bastion and the "corner" one, opposite our mortar battery, when we were challenged by the sentry of the enemy on the round bastion, and fire immediately opened from their guns and matchlocks; we, however, continued to advance steadily, and had just reached the wall, when the signal for assault was fired. I saw, to my joy, that the wall was broken down, and no impediment except very rugged and bushy ground was between us and the wall of the fort itself, and, hearing the cheers of the column assaulting at the breach, with a yell, we charged, and in a few minutes many of us had, with each other's assistance, and without the aid of ladders, scaled the wall; the ladders were however soon up, and the remainder of my detachment also gained the fort. The round bastion having been taken on our left, we swept to our right, and, driving the enemy before us, carried with slight opposition the next (square) bastion. We here fell in with some of the enemy (who were flying before our troops, who had entered at the breach), many of whom were killed. Seeing the next or "corner" bastion, as I have above designated it, had not been taken by our men, I could not resist the temptation of taking it also, though exceeding the orders I had received. In getting some men together with a rush, the object was soon gained. We then advanced towards the palace (taking the gate-way on our left), and were then joined by the whole assaulting column, &c.

* 100 rank and file Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, under command of Lieutenant Lewis; 13 Bombay Sappers and Miners, under Lieutenant Gordon, Assistant Field Engineer; 100 Rank and File, 25th Regiment Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Miles.

The conduct of all under my command, both Europeans and Natives, was admirable, and, where all behaved so well, it would be difficult to bring any one prominently to notice. I cannot, however, conclude my report without saying I consider Havildar Rambaz Khan and Private Shaikh Loll, Light Company 25th Regiment Native Infantry, are deserving of much praise, as by their aid I was in a great measure guided to the point I was anxious to gain; these two men had, on the night of the 15th instant, attended me on a reconnoissance in the same direction, and did good service. I trust they will meet with some mark of approval of the good service done by them.

Our loss this morning was, I am sorry to say, 1 private 86th killed, and 8 wounded.

I have, &c.,

A. B. LITTLE, Captain, 25th Regiment
Native Infantry, Commanding Left As-
sault on Fort Chandairee.

No. 60.

List of Ordnance and Stores found in the Fort of Chandairee on the 17th of March, 1858.

Camp before Chandairee, March 18, 1858.

NAMES OF STORES.	QUANTITY.
Bags, saltpetre, amounting to about 2000 lbs.	4
* Bundles, musketry ammunition, Europe manufacture.	99
Cartridges, empty, dungaree gun, of sizes.	230
Country rockets.	12
Gun cartridges of sizes, a number of which are shotted.	160
Powder cannon.	lbs. 600
* Shot, round, loose, 9-pounder.	11
Shot, country, of sizes.	200
Skeins, of country slow match.	50
Brass 3-pounder field-gun carriage.	1
Brass 2-pounder field-gun carriage.	1
Iron 16-pounder country carriage.	1
Iron 9-pounder field-gun carriage.	1
Iron 3-pounder field-gun carriage.	1
Iron 2-pounder field-gun carriage.	1
Iron 1-pounder field-gun carriage.	1
Iron 1-pounder field-gun carriage.	1
Iron 8-ounces field-gun carriage.	1
Powder tumbil, Europe manufacture.	1
Powder tumbil, country manufacture.	1

The articles marked * are useful for ordnance purposes.

JAMES C. J. LOWRY, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Brigade Central India Field Force.

No. 61.

NOMINAL ROLL of Officers and Men of the 1st Brigade Central India Field Force Killed and Wounded in the operations before and during the day of assault and capture of the Fort of Chundairee.

Corps and Department.	Rank.	Names.	Date.	Remarks.
Staff	Political Agent, and Captain Bombay Artillery ...	R. H. Keatinge	1858. March 17	Dangerously wounded
Royal Artillery ...	Lieutenant ...	Richard Moresby	" 11	Killed
do	Gunner ...	William Powers	" 12	Slightly wounded
21st Co. Royal Engineers	Sapper ...	George Elcock	" 17	Severely wounded
$\frac{4}{2}$ Bombay Artillery ...	Gunner ...	Thomas Sheldon	" 12	Slightly wounded
Details attached to the Siege Train	Store and Park Corporal	Keran Gaffney	" 8	do
do	do	Denis Hogan	" 17	do
2nd Company Bombay Sappers and Miners	Private ...	Mulco Cootu	" 10	do
Her Majesty's 86th Regiment	Lieutenant and Adjutant	H. S. Cochrane	" 17	do
do	Lieutenant ...	R. F. Lewis	" 17	do
do	Serjeant-Major ...	Jerome Murphy	" 17	do
do	Private ...	John McGowan	" 17	Killed
do	do	James Butler	" 17	Mortally, since dead
do	do	John Sykes	" 17	Dangerously, do
do	do	John Kane	" 17	Dangerously wounded
do	do	John Bourke	" 17	Severely wounded
do	do	Dominick Mullen	" 17	do
do	do	John Sutton	" 17	do
do	do	Jeremiah Murphy	" 17	do
do	do	Patrick Stanton	" 17	do
do	do	Patrick Bestick	" 17	do
do	do	Patrick Hanlon	" 17	do
do	do	Thomas Johnson	" 17	do
do	do	Arthur Oneal	" 17	Slightly wounded
do	do	Darley Collier	" 17	do
do	do	Michael Murphy	" 17	do
do	do	Martin Welsh	" 17	do
25th Bombay Native Infantry	Lieutenant ...	John Forbes	" 17	do
do	Private ...	Babajee Wancee	" 17	do
do	do	Trimbuckhjee	" 17	do

ABSTRACT.

Corps and Departments.	Killed.	Wounded.	Remarks.
Staff	—	1	
Royal Artillery	1	1	
Royal Engineers	—	1	
$\frac{4}{2}$ Bombay Artillery	—	1	
Details attached to the Siege Train ...	—	2	
2nd Company Bombay Sappers and Miners	—	1	
Her Majesty's 86th Regiment	1	18*	*2 since dead
25th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry	—	3	
Total	2	28	

W. MACKENZIE, M.D.,

Staff-Surgeon, 1st Brigade, C. I. Field Force.

Camp, Chundairee, March 18, 1858.

No. 62.

Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., to the Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army.

SIR, *Camp, Goslowie, May 17, 1858.*

WHILST I was detained at Jhansie by the necessity of protecting it against the Kotah rebels and the late Chandairee garrison, who made an incursion on the road from Jhansie to Goonah, I sent Major Orr, as I have already had the honor to report, across the Betwa to clear Mhow, on the road from Jhansie to Chirkaree, where rebels were said to have reassembled, with orders to proceed northwards to Goorseraie, of which district the chief is our ally, gain all possible information from him, and move against Kotra, an important ford across the Betwa, said to be occupied by rebels, co-operating with Major Gall, 14th Light Dragoons, whom I had sent along the road from Jhansie to Calpee, with the force detailed in the margin,* to gain information respecting the enemy, the most contradictory accounts existing as to their movements and number. When I moved from Calpee, I was to take up Major Orr's and Major Gall's force.

I wished to clear Kotra and the circumjacent line of the Betwa, because I apprehended that the rajahs of Banpore and Shahgur would either hurry on and annoy my right flank or rear as I advanced to Calpee, or double back across the Betwa and again create troubles and disorders in the south of Bundelcund, the Chandairee, and Shahgur districts. Major Orr found no enemy in Mhow, but between Goorserai and the Betwa he came upon a fort occupied by the rebels; some of them escaped, the remainder, 40 in number, surrendered, with 3 guns. He found that Kotra at that time was occupied by Goorserai troops, not by rebels. Major Orr marched to the ford of Erich, across the Betwa, to the west of Kotra, and entered into communication with Major Gall, who advanced as far as Poorh, and ascertained that the enemy in force in that town intended to oppose my advance to Calpee.

Major Gall, in order better to observe the enemy, had a jemadar's party of Hyderabad Cavalry at Lohare, a village and mud-fort, about 8 miles from Poorh, garrisoned by some 70 or 80 men of the rajah of Sumbter, who is said to be our ally. These men betrayed the party of Hyderabad cavalry to the rebel cavalry, in Koonch, in the basest way, and the former with great difficulty cut their way through their assailants, with the loss of a man killed, all their baggage, and 3 or 4 camp followers.

I sent Major Gall, on my arrival at Poorh, with the party detailed in the margin,† to punish the treacherous garrison of Lohare, who, it turned out afterwards, were, if not all, the greater part, disguised sepoy of the 12th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, quantities of their accoutrements being found in the fort.

I have the honor to enclose copy of the report of Major Gall of the capture of Lohare; and, in seconding strongly the recommendation of the officers and men who behaved with so much gallantry, I beg to bring to the notice of his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, that this is not the first occasion on which Major Gall has done good service. His daring, combined with great intelligence, and indefatigable zeal, have induced me to employ him frequently on reconnaissances and duties belonging especially to light cavalry. On all these occasions Major Gall has shown how impor-

* 3 guns, Bengal Artillery; 1 squadron, 14th Light Dragoons; 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry.

† 4 guns Royal Artillery; 1 squadron 14th Light Dragoons; 100 sabres Hyderabad Cavalry; left wing 3rd Bengal European Regiment; left wing 25th Regiment Native Infantry; 50 Bombay Sappers.

No. 22167.

E

tant are the duties of this arm, and how thoroughly he understands them.

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

No. 63.

Major R. H. Gall, Commanding Field Force Detachment, to the Chief of the Staff, Central India Field Force.

SIR, *Camp, Poorh, May 5, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Major-General, commanding Central India Field Force, that, in pursuance of his instructions, I marched with the force, as per margin,* at 2 A.M. on the 2nd instant, upon the fort of Loharee, about nine miles distant from, and to the north-west of, Poorh.

My cavalry, rapidly pushed forward, had completed the investment of the place soon after day-break, and my main body was halted on the plain to the east of the fort, and within cannon-shot of it, at half-past 6 o'clock.

As I passed Girsra, I sent a party of the 3rd Regiment Hyderabad Cavalry, under a Duffedar, to Khullea, a fort reported to be occupied by the enemy, and to my right, as I advanced, with orders to watch any hostile movement that might be made from that quarter.

When the force halted, I rode, accompanied by Captain Baigill, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Central India Field Force, and Guneshee Lall, a native official in the service of the Governor-General's agent for Central India, through the village of Loharee, up to the walls of the fort, and sent Guneshee Lall to the main gateway with directions to summon the killedar of the place to surrender at discretion. A man soon after made his appearance, whom I supposed to be the killedar, but he was not, though he did by my orders summon the garrison to surrender; they paid no attention to him.

Discovering, however, that Munshur Sing was himself in the fort, I sent Guneshee Lall to summons him.

Munshur Sing delayed obeying my summons for a long time, but at last he came out with a small retinue and gave up his sword, and his retinue laid down their arms.

To Munshur Sing I returned his sword at his own urgent request; at the same time, I called upon him to order out his garrison and direct them to lay down their arms. To the best of my belief he endeavoured to induce them to do so, but they refused. Munshur Sing had clearly no control over them whatever.

All my own efforts failing to induce the garrison to give themselves up, I proceeded to make my dispositions for attack, my skirmishers advancing through the village until they had reached some low mud enclosures, beyond which was an open space between it and the fort, about 150 yards in extent. I placed two guns on the Khullea road, and a howitzer and one gun opposite a guard-house that stands outside of, and on the eastern side of, the fort.

The fort and village of Loharee are situated in an extensive level plain; the village being separated from the fort by the clear space of ground above alluded to.

The little fort itself is square, and built of mud and sun-burnt bricks. The square is flanked by

* 1 squadron 14th Light Dragoons, 120; Hyderabad Cavalry, 100; 4 guns, Royal Artillery, under Captain Field; left wing 3rd Europeans; left wing 25th Bombay Native Infantry; 20 Sappers, Bombay.

round towers at the corners; it has a ditch and a second line of works outside the ditch, and the length of the interior side is about 100 yards.

A company of the 3rd Europeans (Bombay) crossed the open space between the village and fort without opposition, and established themselves in the guard-house close to the ditch.

Two of the fort-gates were opened for us by Lieutenant Armstrong, commanding the left wing of the Europeans. They were undefended, the garrison having retired within a third which was closed, the enemy taking post behind it.

The last of several summonses, accompanied by a threat that, if not obeyed, I would destroy the fort and the garrison too, having failed to cause a single man to come out and lay down his arms; I directed Captain Field, Royal Artillery, to open fire with two 9-pounders and a 24-pounder howitzer on a building at the summit, whence the men of the 3rd Bombay Europeans might have been seriously annoyed by the sepoys, who were collecting there.

Captain Field continued firing on various parts of the work, wherever the enemy showed themselves in any numbers; and the enemy replied to my fire with matchlocks, and with a 9-pounder brass gun, that fired grape and round shot alternately upon the dragoons in the plain and all who came near a well, commanded by the bastion on which it stood.

Lieutenant Bonus, of the Bombay Engineers, after a very close reconnoissance, had reported to me the extreme difficulty of taking the place by escalade. Nothing then remained, in my opinion, but to blow open the third gate with a bag of gun-power, and carry the fort by storm. By good luck a gunsmith's shop had been discovered in the village, and in it an old pair of forge bellows. Lieutenant Bonus borrowing fifty pounds of powder from the artillery, soon converted this into a very efficient powder-bag.

The distribution for the assault was as follows.

Twenty-five files of the 3rd Europeans, under Lieutenants Armstrong and Donne and Ensign Newport, were told off as a storming party; an equal number of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Rose of that regiment, was formed in support.

The storming party and support occupied the gateways that were already in our possession; twenty-five files of the Bombay Europeans and fifty files of the 25th were in reserve behind the guard-house.

The remainder of both detachments were so disposed as to afford support to the guns, and also to meet any attempt at escape from the fort into the village.

A false attack with three scaling ladders, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Fenwick, drew off the attention of a few of the garrison for a short time to the south side, and was not without its use.

When the powder-bag was filled, Lieutenant Bonus, under the cover of a sharp fire from the 3rd Europeans, placed it in front of the closed gate—a strong wooden one with iron spikes,—the small piece of portfire was lighted, and the firing party withdrew. After about a minute and a half the explosion took place. The gate was demolished, and the stormers under Lieutenants Armstrong and Donne and Ensign Newport, whom I accompanied, rushed in through the smoke, and almost immediately met the enemy face to face at a fourth gateway at right angles to the third, and from which a very narrow curved passage with a wall of seven feet in height on either side led to where the garrison was assembled, and whence they rushed, getting down sword in hand and firing matchlocks.

A desperate combat commenced, and as the stormers, so well led, advanced, they were assailed by a shower of stones and brickbats from above, as well as by men who cut, and stabbed, and shot at them from the walls on either side as they went by; the enemy were giving way when a cloth full of loose powder, and burning, was dropped from above into the midst of the crowded stormers who, thrown into some confusion, fell back to avoid the explosion, which not taking place immediately, was harmless; the enemy following their advantage, came close up to the bayonets of the Europeans and dealt sword-cuts at them, but were repulsed.

A third time Lieutenant Donne and Ensign Newport led on their men with daring valour into the very midst of the enemy, from whom, I regret to say, these noble young men received some very severe wounds whilst fighting hand to hand, yet, wounded as they were, they beat off their assailants, and their retreat was protected by the bayonets of their men. Lieutenant Armstrong could give them no assistance, as he had just been knocked down by a blow on the head from a brickbat, which stunned him for a time. Matters were becoming serious, as the enemy pressed boldly down to the fourth gateway, in which, however, they were not permitted to gain a footing.

Lieutenant Rose now came opportunely to the front, and the fight was continued in the narrow lane until, with a final shout and charge, the Europeans with some of the 25th Native Infantry, fairly broke and drove their foe before them to our right, along what I can only describe as an uncovered way passing round the walls of the fort, but, at less than fifty yards beyond the first corner, turned the fugitives, rallied behind two trees, and firing off their matchlocks actually advanced again; beneath the trees a bloody *melée* took place, and in this spot ten of the garrison were cut, or shot down; the regiment, now reduced to about five-and-twenty, fled.

Some vainly sought refuge in a mud guard-house below the south wall, some in the interior of the place itself; they were followed up and slain.

A last stand was made by a few desperate men to the immediate left of the gateway near which the conflict had commenced, and here the last man of the garrison of Loharee fell.

Fifty-seven bodies were counted by an officer within the gateways of the fort.

Previous to forming the column of assault, I had made over the command of the cavalry on the plain to Captain Thompson, 14th Dragoons; he reports that several of the enemy, being observed letting themselves down from the bastion at the north-west angle of the fort, he moved forward a division of his Dragoons, intercepted and cut them down.

All who endeavoured to escape on the south side into the village were met and shot by a company of the 25th under Lieutenant Fenwick.

I can safely assert that none of the garrison (which must have numbered, including Munsheet Sing and his retinue, at least ninety men) escaped.

During the assault Captain Blyth, of the 14th Dragoons, rode within a very short distance of Khuleea and observed a great many men assembling on the bastions of that fort, and some in the "topes" that surround it, but seeing our cavalry drawn upon the plain between them and Loharee, they did not attempt to make a forward movement.

I would here observe that many indications of the presence of the mutineer sepoys amongst the garrison met my eye; for instance, an European drum and bugle were found in the fort; also many brass cap plates, belonging to the 12th Regiment

Bengal Native Infantry, which garrisoned Jhansie at the period of the mutiny there, and several red dootees with yellow facings. Many of the slain had the appearance of sepoy of the Bengal army,—tall, broad shouldered, narrow waisted men.

In conclusion, I trust I may be permitted to bring to the notice of the Major-General the gallantry and steadiness displayed by the officers and men of all arms composing the field force, which I had the honor and the pleasure of commanding on this occasion. I feel much indebted to Captain Little, commanding the left wing of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, for the manner in which he brought up a support consisting of 25 files of his detachment which followed close upon the heels of the storming party, when the place was carried, and subsequently aided them in several combats with the remnant of the garrison before it was completely destroyed. Captain Field, commanding the battery, I have to thank for rendering untenable by his fire the strongest position the enemy could have occupied to annoy me, and Captain Thompson, 14th Light Dragoons, for his dispositions outside the fort during the assault, and for the vigilance with which he intercepted the fugitives.

Captain Baigrie, Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General, deserves my best acknowledgements for making himself generally useful to me throughout the day.

I beg also to thank Assistant-Surgeon O'Brien attached to 3rd Europeans, and Assistant-Surgeon Skipton 78th Highlanders, attached to 14th Light Dragoons, for their prompt attention to the wounded; but the following officers and men I beg especially to recommend to the protection of the Major-General, as having under my own eyes greatly distinguished themselves in the conflict at the gates—one of unusual severity:—

Lieutenant Armstrong, 3rd Bombay Europeans, who commanded the storming party.

Lieutenant Donne, 3rd Bombay Europeans; Ensign Newport of the same regiment; who both fell severely wounded.

Lieutenant Rose, of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, who joined me from the rear, and when the two former officers were struck down ably supplied their place.

Also:—

Regimental No. 1031, Private Frederick Whirlpool*, No. 5 Company, 3rd Bombay Europeans.

Regimental No. 223, Private Robert Howard, No. 8 Company, 3rd Bombay Europeans.

Regimental No. 153, Private Patrick Fitzgerald, 3rd Bombay Europeans.

Private Bhola Gudurya, 9th Company 25th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

The readiness of resource evinced by Lieutenant Bonus will, I feel, be appreciated by the Major-General. I can further bear witness to the coolness with which, under fire, Lieutenant Bonus adjusted the powder-bag to the gate, and enabled us to effect an entrance into the fort.

I subjoin a list of casualties in the F. detachment under command.

On the wall of the fort a brass 9-pounder gun was captured and brought into camp. I had the carriage, which was perfectly new, destroyed.

Upwards of 150 stand of arms were taken from the enemy—swords, matchlocks, and spears, which I caused to be broken up. One of the garrison used a double-barrelled gun.

I have, &c.,

R. H. GALL, Major,
Commanding Field Force Detachment.

* This gallant man fell covered with wounds at the final charge, in which he was one of the very foremost.

No. 64.

RETURN of Casualties during the attack and capture of the Fort of Loharee, on the 2nd of May, 1858.

Corps.	Names.	Killed.	Wounded.	Remarks.
3rd Bombay European Regiment	Lieutenant W. A. Armstrong	...	1	Contusion
"	" F. C. Donne	...	1	Very severely wounded
"	Ensign W. H. Newport	...	1	"
"	Private Thomas Canavan	... 1	...	"
"	" John Bateman	...	1	Severely wounded
"	" Robert Howard	...	1	Very severely
"	" George Wiltshire	...	1	Slightly
"	" Frederick Whirlpool...	...	1	Dangerously
"	" W. Wallum	...	1	Contusion
"	" John Boyle	...	1	Incised wound
"	" W. Ryan	...	1	Severely
"	" W. Mooney	...	1	"
"	" George Simpson	...	1	Slightly
"	Corporal R. Morrison	...	1	"
"	Private J. Thompson	...	1	"
"	" M. Keirman	...	1	Contusion
"	" P. Corroll	...	1	Slightly
"	" G. Gowdee	...	1	"
25th Regiment, N.I.	Lieutenant W. Rose	...	1	"
"	Private Bulree Passee	...	1	"
"	" Raja Ram	...	1	"
"	" Bunde Now...	...	1	Severely, by accident
"	" Moorajee Powar	...	1	Slightly
	Total	...	1	22

ABSTRACT.

Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.
3rd Bombay European Regiment ...	1	17
25th Regiment, N.I. ... ..	...	5

H. H. A. WOOD, Captain,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

No. 65.

NAME of European Soldier of the 2nd Company, 5th Battalion, Artillery.

Agra, May 12, 1858.

Regimental Number.	Name.	Rank.	Remarks.
9080	George McCann ...	Half-Pay Bugler ...	Died at Cawnpore European Depôt, April 17, 1858

ALFRED LIGHT, Captain,
Commanding 2nd Company, 5th Battalion, Artillery.

No. 66.

NAME of an European Gunner of the 2nd Company, 5th Battalion, Artillery, who died in Hosp ita at Agra, on the 16th of May, 1858.

Agra, May 17, 1858.

Regimental Number.	Name.	Rank.	Remarks.
9383	Robert Anderson ...	Gunner	Died at Agra, May 16, 1858, of apoplexy

ALFRED LIGHT, Captain,
Commanding 2nd Company, 5th Battalion, Artillery.

No. 67.

CASUALTY LIST of an European Soldier of the 4th Company, 5th Battalion Artillery.

Dinapore, May 18, 1858.

Regimental Number.	Name.	Rank.	Remarks.
6056	Linnane, Michael ...	Bombardier	Died at Goruckpoor, May 13, 1858

F. W. SWINBOR, Captain,
Commanding 4th Company, 5th Battalion, Artillery.

No. 68.

CASUALTY LIST of an European of the 2nd Company, 5th Battalion, Artillery, who died in Hospital, at Agra, on the 19th May, 1858.

Agra, May 19, 1858.

Regimental Number.	Name.	Rank.	Remarks.
9141	Michael Barry	Gunner	Died in hospital at Agra, between 2 and 3 A.M., 19th May, 1858, of apoplexy

ALFRED LIGHT, Captain,
Commanding 2nd Company, 5th Battalion, Artillery.

No. 69.

DESCRIPTIVE Casualty Roll of Europeans of the 1st Company 5th Battalion Artillery, during the month of May, 1858.

Camp Bareilly, May 19, 1858.

Regimental Number.	Name.	Rank.	Remarks.
5661	Michael Brian ...	Corporal	Wounded April 15; died in General Hospital, Futtighur, May 7, 1858.

G. W. E. WALKER, Lieutenant H.A.,
Commanding 1st Co. 5th Bat. Artillery.

No. 70.

LIST of European Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Honorable Company's Service on the Bombay Establishment, who, up to this date, have been reported Killed and Wounded during the mutinous outbreak in India.

*Adjutant-General's Office,
Poona, June 4, 1858.*

Rank and Name.	Corps.	When.	Where.	Remarks.
Serjeant Edward Burnes ...	1st Troop Horse Artillery	1858. April 3	Island of Beyt	No particular
„ William Sharpe ...	3rd European Regiment	May 13	Bundee	Sun stroke
Private Thomas Henry Canovan	do	„ 2	Lahoree	Killed in action at the capture of the Fort
„ Thomas Panton ...	do	„ 14	Elora	Sun stroke
„ James Madden ...	do	„ 16	Denpora	do
„ Peter Brown ...	do	„ 16	do.	Mortally wounded during an attack of the enemy on the rear-guard
„ Patrick Doyle ...	do	„ 16	do.	Apoplexy
„ Patrick Daly ...	do	„ 11	Jhansi	do
„ John Osborne ...	do	„ 11	do.	do
„ Charles Miller ...	do	„ 8	do.	do
Corporal William Looth ...	do	„ 21	Calpee	Sun stroke

E. GREEN,
Colonel, Adjutant-General.

No. 71.

REGISTER ROLL of Casualties by Death, &c., among the European Non-Commissioned Rank and File of the Honorable Company's Army, in consequence of the Mutinies in Northern India, that have been reported to this Department from 21st of May, 1858, up to this date.

Corps.	Name.	Rank.	General Number.	Nature and Date of Casualty.
3rd European Regt.	John Call ...	Private	1083	Killed April 19, 1858, in action at Banda
Ditto	Patrick Fallon	do	640	Died April 20, 1858, at Banda, of wounds received in action

Adjutant-General's Office, Fort Saint George,
June 7, 1858.

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

Admiralty, 27th July, 1858.

A DESPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, from Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, K.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the East India Station, dated 21st May, 1858:—

I accordingly lost no time in consulting with Rear-Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, and making the necessary arrangements, and the same afternoon we proceeded with all the English gun-boats across the bar to the mouth of the river, where the gun-vessels and French gun-boats named in the margin* had been previously stationed, to give weight to the negotiations. The Slaney, Firm, Staunch, and Bustard, conveyed our landing parties, and the Leven and Opossum those of the French.

From the arrival of the Ambassadors on the 14th April, the Chinese have used every exertion to strengthen the forts at the entrance of the Pei-Ho; earthworks, sand-bag batteries, and parapets for the heavy gingalls, have been erected on both sides for a distance of nearly a mile in length, upon which, 87 guns in position were visible, and the whole shore had been piled to oppose a landing. As the channel is only about 200 yards wide, and runs within 400 yards of the shore, these defences presented a formidable appearance. Two strong mud batteries, mounting respectively 33 and 16 guns had been also constructed about 1000 yards up the river, in a position to command our advance. In the rear, several entrenched camps were visible, defended by flanking bastions, and it was known that large bodies of troops had arrived from Peking. All the forts and the camps were covered with the various coloured flags under which the "troops of the eight banners," as the Tartar soldiers are styled, range themselves.

At 8 A.M. yesterday, the notification to the Imperial Commissioner Tan, and the summons to deliver up the forts within two hours, were delivered by Captain Hall, my Flag Captain, and Capitaine Reynaud, Flag Captain of the French Admiral, and accompanied by my gallant colleague, and attended by our respective secretaries and Flag

Lieutenants, we embarked in the Slaney, to direct the movements of the squadron.

I beg to enclose a copy of the plan of attack, which was arranged in concert with Admiral Rigault.

No answer having been returned to the summons by 10 o'clock, the signal agreed upon was made, and the gun-boats advanced in the prescribed order, led by the Cormorant. The Chinese opened fire immediately, and the signal to engage was made a few minutes afterwards from the Slaney. By the time all the vessels had anchored in their respective stations, the effects of our well-directed fire had become very apparent. The first fort was entirely dismantled and abandoned, and the second partially so, whilst those on the north side had been completely subdued by the Cormorant and two French gun-boats. At the short range within which we engaged, every shot told, and many of the massive embrasures of mud were levelled by shells. At the end of an hour and a quarter, the enemy's fire ceased. The landing parties were then pushed on shore, the one for the north forts, under the orders of Captain Sir F. Nicholson and Captain Leveque, and that for the south forts, under Captains Hall and Reynaud, Flag Captains, the Royal Marines on each side being commanded by Major Robert Boyle and 1st Lieutenant McCallum.

Owing to the destructive fire from the gun boats, but little opposition was made to our landing, and the Chinese troops were observed moving off in masses, whilst our people were in the boats. The flags of the Allied Powers soon replaced those of the Chinese. On the south side 200 large gingalls were found in position near the landing place, on an embankment.

Having obtained possession, the dismantling of the works was commenced, and field pieces landed for the protection of the forces against the possible attacks of the Chinese. Shortly after the landing, our gallant allies sustained a melancholy and heavy loss of men, killed and wounded, by the accidental explosion of a magazine.

When all the vessels had taken up their positions, a bold attempt was made to send down upon them a long array of junks, filled with straw in flames, and drawn across the river; but they fortunately grounded, and though the people, guiding them down the river with ropes, made great efforts to get them off, a few shells from the Bustard

* Nimrod, Cormorant. Mitraille, Fusée, Dragonne, Avalanche.

drove them away, and the vessels burnt out without doing any damage.

Much skill and labour had been expended in the construction of these forts. The guns were much better cast, and not so unwieldy, as those in the Canton River, and were better equipped in every respect. They had good canister shot, and the hollow 8-inch shot appeared imitations from our own. There were several English guns in the batteries.

Directions were now sent to Captain Sir F. Nicolson and Capitaine Leveque to advance and capture the two forts up the river, which had kept up a smart fire.

This movement was successfully executed, under the supporting fire from the Bustard, Staunch, and Opossum. Several entrenched camps were also destroyed.

The Chinese stood well to their guns, notwithstanding shot, shell, and rockets were flying thickly around them. Most of the gunboats were hulled, some several times, whilst boats, spars, and rigging were cut by round shot, grape, and gingall balls. This signal success, after the Chinese had ample time to fortify their position, and were confident of their strength, may probably have a greater moral effect on the Chinese Government than if we had attacked them in the first instance, when they were less prepared.

The necessary arrangements at the entrance of the river having been completed, a further advance was made to the village of Takoo, where we found a barrier of junks filled with combustible matter, moored by chains right across the river, whilst seven similar obstructions to our progress were observed within a mile higher up. Captain Hall, with my Flag Lieutenant and a party of men, landed, and took possession of 18 field pieces in front of an abandoned encampment at Takoo. Whilst on shore, the residence of the High Commissioner Tan was visited, and found deserted, though a significant proof of his recent presence was found in a beheaded Chinaman near his gate. It was ascertained here that the main body of the Chinese troops had retired with Tan to a position about 8 miles up the river.

The barrier at Takoo offering good security to our vessels below, it was made our advanced position for the night, in charge of Sir F. Nicolson and Capitaine Thoyon.

I enclose a list, of our casualties, amounting to 1 warrant officer and 4 men killed, and 2 officers and 15 men wounded. That of our gallant allies is, I regret to state, much heavier; amounting to 4 officers and 2 men killed, and 5 officers and 56 men wounded. Many of these wounded were taken on board the Coromandel, Flag tender, where arrangements had been made for the purpose, under the able supervision of Dr. C. A.

Anderson, Staff Surgeon, whose services on this occasion, and on all former occasions where we have been employed on active service, I feel bound to bring to their Lordships' favourable notice.

It now becomes my pleasing duty to mention to their Lordships, the laudable conduct of both officers and men under my orders. From Captains Sir Frederick Nicholson, Hall, and Osborn, I have received the greatest assistance, as well as from Commanders Leckie, Saumarez, and Cresswell. Commander Saumarez excited the admiration of the whole force by the noble manner in which he led the attack, and for some time sustained the heavy fire from the north forts.

I can bear witness also to the zeal and gallantry of the officers commanding the gun-boats, and beg to recommend Lieutenants Hoskins, Nicolas, Hudson, Wildman, and Hallowes, to their Lordships' favourable notice, as well as the second masters, particularly Mr. C. Prickett, of the Opossum, who has been severely wounded. I also beg strongly to recommend Lieutenant A. Bland, of the Pique, an old and meritorious officer. The names of Lieutenant R. P. Cator, of the Calcutta; Lieutenant A. T. Thrupp, of the Nimrod; Lieutenant H. K. Leet, of the Cormorant; and Lieutenant C. Parry, of the Surprise, have been also brought to my notice. Commander Saumarez has brought to my knowledge the gallant conduct of Mr. W. H. Fawckner, master of the Elk, lent from the Hesper, and of Mr. H. H. Burniston, Paymaster; Mr. Webster, Master's Assistant; and Mr. Campbell, Midshipman of the Cormorant, who worked a 24-pounder howitzer, and kept up a continued fire from that gun on the south forts. I beg to call their Lordships' attention to the list of the officers engaged.

Mr. W. D. Jeans, my Secretary, has accompanied me in this, as on other expeditions; also Mr. W. H. M. Arnold, Chief Clerk in my office, whom I would beg to recommend for promotion for his arduous duties during the progress of the operations in China.

In conclusion, I have much gratification in recording the cordial co-operation of my gallant colleague, and of the forces under his command. We have been actuated by the sole desire to carry into effect the orders of our respective Governments, in a spirit of the most perfect friendship.

Arrangements are making for a further advance up the river towards Tientsin.

I have the honour to enclose two sketches of the forts, made by Lieutenant A. T. Thrupp, of the Nimrod, and Mr. F. C. B. Bedwell, Secretary's Clerk.

I have, &c.

M. SEYMOUR, Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

LIST of Casualties at the Capture of the Forts at the Mouth of the Pei Ho, on the 20th May, 1858.

KILLED.

Ship.	Name.	Rating.
Fury	Mr. John Colley }	Carpenter
Calcutta	Thomas Halloran }	A.B.
Nimrod	Henry Love	A.B.
Bustard	William Potter	Private Royal Marines.
Furious	John Cunningham }	A.B.

WOUNDED.

Ship.	Name.	Rating.	Remarks.
Calcutta ...	Henry Calvert ...	Ordinary	Slightly
	Thomas Collings ...	Ordinary	do
	William Smith ...	A.B.	do
Nimrod ...	E. A. T. Stubbs ...	Lieutenant	do
	John Sutton ...	Stoker	Severely
	James Martin ...	A.B.	Slightly
Fury ...	Michael Parker ...	A.B.	do
Coromandel ...	Richard White ...	Ordinary	do
Cormorant ...	George Stevens ...	Boatswain's Mate	do
Slaney ...	G. G. Dunlop ...	Gunner, 3rd Class	do
Opossum ...	Mr. C. Prickett ...	Second Master	Severely
Staunch ...	G. Davis ...	A.B.	Slightly
	J. Blair ...	A.B.	do
	J. Palmer ...	Ordinary	do
Bustard ...	James Parsons ...	Quartermaster	do
	Patrick Nevin ...	A.B.	Severely

ABSTRACT.

Number killed and since dead	...	...	...	5
Number wounded	...	...	...	16
Total	...	...	...	21

CHAS. A. ANDERSON, M.D.,
Staff-Surgeon on Detached Service.

FRENCH LOSS.

Killed	...	...	...	6
Wounded	...	...	...	61
Total	...	...	...	67
Grand Total	...	...	...	88

RETURN of Officers, Seamen, and Marines, of Her Majesty's Ships employed on shore at the Capture of the Forts at the Mouth of the Pei Ho, on the 20th May, 1858.

Commander-in-Chief and Staff.

Rear Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, K.C.B.
Mr. W. D. Jeans, Secretary.
Lieutenant M. C. Seymour, Flag Lieutenant.
Lieutenant Sholto Douglas.
Mr. W. H. M. Arnold, Assistant-Paymaster.
Mr. F. Le B. Bedwell, Secretary's Clerk.
Mr. A. T. Dale, Midshipman.

Barge's Crew, 13 Seamen.

Ship.	Officer's Name.	No.	Petty Officers and Seamen	Marines.	Total.	
Pique ...	FIRST DIVISION.					
	Captain Sir F. Nicholson, Bart.	}	11	136	37	184
	Lieutenant A. Bland					
	Lieutenant G. Robinson					
	Lieutenant E. H. Stuart, Acting.					
	Lieutenant A. C. May, Acting, Volunteer					
	Mr. L. Chichester, Acting Mate					
	Mr. J. Hanmer, Acting Mate					
	1st Lieutenant E. G. McCallum, R.M.					
	1st Lieutenant W. H. Clements, R.M.					
	Mr. W. H. Cruice, Assisting Surgeon					
	Mr. Mitchell, Acting Gunner, 3rd Class (lent from Fury)					

Ship.	Officers' Names.	No.	Petty Officers and Seamen.	Marines.	Total.
Furious ...	Captain S. Osborne Lieutenant P. Broke Lieutenant D. G. Davidson Mr. Ommancy, Acting Mate Mr. Alfry, Midshipman Mr. Harvey, Midshipman Mr. Harvey, Midshipman Mr. Older, Midshipman Mr. Chapman, Midshipman Mr. Bridges, Master's Assistant 1st Lieutenant H. H. Nott, R.M.A. Mr. H. G. Ruby, Assistant Surgeon	12	103	24	139
Surprise	Commander S. G. Cresswell Lieutenant C. Parry Lieutenant John Patton Mr. H. P. Gilbert, Mate Mr. King, Midshipman Mr. Bagge, Naval Cadet Mr. Purchase, Chief Engineer	7	40	14	61
Hesper ...	Mr. W. H. Fawckner, Master Commanding Mr. Webster, Master's Assistant	2	14	...	16
Nimrod ...	Dr. Jno. Rose, Surgeon				
Cormorant	Dr. A. Watson, Surgeon Afforded assistance on shore, particularly to the French, after the explosion				
SECOND DIVISION.					
Calcutta ...	Captain W. K. Hall, C.B. Commander J. G. Goodenough Commander H. H. Beamish Lieutenant Ralph B. Cator Lieutenant G. S. Bosanquet Lieutenant W. R. Kennedy (Acting) Mr. J. B. Murphy, Assistant-Surgeon Mr. N. B. Smith, Acting Mate Mr. C. E. Buckle, Acting Mate Mr. H. Brand, Midshipman Mr. P. B. Nind, Midshipman Mr. E. H. Seymour, Midshipman Mr. H. McHardy, Midshipman Mr. H. H. A'Court, Midshipman Mr. C. H. Russell, Midshipman Honourable H. Meade, Midshipman Mr. A. K. Wilson, Midshipman Mr. H. B. Cobb, Midshipman Mr. T. S. Jackson, Midshipman, Aide-de-Camp Accompanied Captain Hall on this and every other expedition Mr. S. S. Swan, Master's Assistant Mr. H. H. Rawson, Naval Cadet Mr. J. Dinham, Acting Gunner Mr. C. Blackador, Acting Boatswain	23	312	...	335
	Major R. Boyle, R.M. Second Lieutenant W. W. Allnutt, R.M. Second Lieutenant H. T. M. Cooper, R.M. Mr. C. B. Lamb, Assistant-Surgeon	4	...	130	134
	First Lieutenant H. B. Savage, R.M.A., (lent from Sampson)	1	...	19	20

Ship.	Officers' Names.	No.	Petty Officers and Seamen.	Marines.	Total.
Fury ...	Commander C. T. Leckie Lieutenant C. C. Robinson Lieutenant J. E. Evered Mr. R. C. Scott, Surgeon Mr. P. J. Murray, Mate Mr. G. F. Lyon, Acting Mate Mr. F. L. Graham, Assistant-Surgeon Mr. C. A. Hayes, Midshipman Mr. J. M. Lloyd, Master's Assistant Mr. T. Bertram, Assistant Engineer Mr. Valsar, Clerk Mr. W. Chambers, Boatswain Mr. John Colley, Carpenter	13	67	...	80
Calcutta...	Lieutenant W. A. Cambier*, lent to H.M.'s gun-boat Slaney	1	...	...	1
do ...	Lent to H.M.'s ship Cormorant		10	...	10
do ...	Lent to H.M.'s ship Nimrod		10	...	10
do ...	Lent to H.M.'s gun-boat Opossum		10	...	10
do ...	Lent to H.M.'s gun-boat Firm		6	...	6
	Attending Wounded on board the Coromandel.				
Calcutta...	Dr. C. A. Anderson, Staff-Surgeon	1	...	...	1
Surprise...	Mr. John F. Pritchard, Surgeon	1	...	...	1
Hesper ...	Mr. E. Mortimer, Assistant-Surgeon	1	...	...	1
Calcutta..	Rev. J. W. Bussell, Chaplain	1	...	...	1
	Commander-in-Chief and Staff	7	13	...	20
		87	721	224	1032

French Force landed 700.

* Gunnery Lieutenant, and made admirable practice against the Fort.

(Signed) M. SEYMOUR,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

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