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THE following papers have been received by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

No. 1.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Military Department,
Allahabad, September 25, 1858.*

No. 420 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch, from the Officer commanding Saugor Field Division, No. 330, dated 9th September, 1858, submitting the Report of Brigadier MacDuff, commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade, of an action fought with the rebels posted in the village of Sahao, on the 5th September last.

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

No. 2.

Major-General Whitlock to Major-General Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B., Chief of the Staff, Allahabad.

*Camp Syrenugger,
September 9, 1858.*

SIR,

No. 330.

I FEEL much gratification in forwarding the accompanying Report, from Brigadier MacDuff, commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade, Saugor Field Division, of an action fought with the rebels posted in the village of Sahao, and their complete defeat, with great loss, and which I have the honour to beg may be submitted to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Brigadier MacDuff has brought to my notice the Officers noted in the margin,* with a request I would recommend them to the favourable notice of his Excellency. I do so with great satisfaction, trusting the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to extend to them his most favourable consideration.

I have, &c.,

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

No. 3.

Brigadier MacDuff to the Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General, Saugor Field Division, Camp Banda.

*Camp near Rajpoorah,
September 5, 1858.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Major-General Whitlock, commanding Saugor Field Division, as follows. Having received reliable information that the rebels, who have lately been plundering this district, up to the neighbourhood of even Calpie, were under different rebel leaders, to the number of 500 mutineer sepoy, and about 3,000 matchlock-men, strongly posted in village Sahao, four miles north of Jaloun, I this morning moved with the force, as per margin,† to attack them. On nearing the village of Sahao, the rebels, sounding the assembly, appeared in great strength on a rising ground, crowned by the ruins of an old fort.

* Lieutenant-Colonel Primrose, H.M.'s 43rd Regiment Light Infantry; Captain Dovehill, Brigade-Major; Captain Ommaney, Royal Artillery; Surgeon Barclay, H.M.'s 43rd Regiment Light Infantry; Major Davis, commanding Cavalry; Captain Ternan, Deputy Commissioner; Lieutenant Dick, Seikh Horse; Rissaldar, Min Hossain Ali, 8th Irregular Cavalry.

† Staff, 2 officers; Royal Artillery, 3 officers, 89 men, 4 guns; 8th Irregular Cavalry, 51 men; Metges' Seikh Horse, 2 officers, 169 men; Jhansi Mounted Police, 2 officers, 58 men; H. M.'s 43rd L. I., 13 officers, 235 men; Jhansi Military Foot Police, 2 officers, 354 men.—Total, 24 officers, 956 men, 4 guns.

Their right was protected by houses and walled gardens, their left by the village of Sahao itself.

From the centre of their position, they opened their guns at a distance of 500 yards, and appeared determined to dispute fiercely the ground they held.

My little force was immediately formed up, the guns in the centre under Captain Ommaney, Royal Artillery; Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry on the right of the guns, under Lieutenant-Colonel Primrose; a party of Metges' Seikh Horse, under Lieutenant Dick, took ground well to the right, to act as opportunity offered; the remainder of Metges' Seikh Horse, under Major Davis, took ground to the extreme left, with orders to sweep round the right of the enemy, and cut off their retreat; a party of 8th Irregular Cavalry, under Rissaldar Min Hossain Ali, remained in support of the gun.

The enemy's fire from centre was immediately answered by our four guns, the fire from which was excellent, and soon made the enemy abandon, with the loss of a gun, the strong ground he had so well chosen.

The rebel sepoys of the right wing retired with remarkable steadiness, and in close order; but the left wing retired in great disorder, and in that state were charged in flank by Lieutenant Dick, who, under my own eyes, cut up a great number; here this excellent young officer was severely wounded by a sabre cut, but notwithstanding he again charged the Mutineers repeatedly, sustaining, I regret to say, two more severe wounds.

I beg leave to bring the dashing soldier-like conduct of this Officer to the favourable notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

My whole line then advanced, the Cavalry charging the rebels repeatedly on both flanks, the guns being well to the front, supported by Her Majesty's 42nd.

The rebels, now closely pressed, took up a second position on a ridge, but upon our guns again opening with great precision, they again retreated, taking advantage of any cover the ground offered, and defending themselves stoutly in buildings, gardens, &c, on the outskirts of the different villages.

Major Davis continued the pursuit for about six miles; that officer's report is attached.

Some mutineers having taken post in village Rajpoorah, Lieutenant-Colonel Primrose entered the village with his gallant corps, and destroyed the whole of the rebels concealed there.

The country, from three days' incessant heavy rain, had become nearly impassable for artillery, and that arm deserves great credit for the rapidity with which it advanced; also the infantry which had to march through ploughed fields the day before entirely under water.

From the number of bodies seen on the field, I should estimate the loss of the enemy at between 200 and 300, and 21 rebels captured. Our loss, I am happy to say, was comparatively small. The defeat of this rebel body was most complete, and will have, I am sure, excellent effect in this part of the country.

I beg, in conclusion, to express my obligations to the following Officers, and to request that you will be pleased to recommend them to the favourable notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant-Colonel Primrose, commanding Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry, who gave me every aid and assistance in his power.

Captain Dovehill, my Brigade Major, with whose zeal and attention to the duty of his depart-

ment I am fully satisfied, more especially in carrying my orders in the field.

Captain Ommaney, Royal Artillery, for the rapid manner in which he brought his battery to the front, and the steadiness with which the guns were served.

Doctor Barclay, Senior Surgeon, in charge of the troops, whose attention to the wounded and sick deserves much praise.

Major Davis, commanding the Cavalry of the Field Force, for the able manner in which he conducted the pursuit of the enemy.

Captain Ternan, Deputy Commissioner, who kindly placed his services at my disposal, and acted as my Aide-de-Camp on the occasion, and who has given me much valuable assistance in procuring information relative to the positions occupied by the rebels.

Min Hossain Ali, an old and faithful soldier, maintained the high character he already enjoys.

I beg to enclose returns of casualties and captured ordnance.

I have. &c.

J. MACDUFF, Brigadier,
Commanding 2nd Brigade Saugor
Field Division.

No. 4.

Major W. Davis, Commanding Cavalry, 2nd Brigade, Saugor Division, to Captain Dovehill, Major of Brigade, 2nd Brigade, Saugor Division.

Camp, Rajpoorah, September 5, 1858.

SIR, No. 18.

UNDER instructions received, I have the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier MacDuff, Commanding the Field Force, the operations of the cavalry placed under my command; strength as per margin.*

On arrival at the enemy's position this morning, at the village of Sahao, on the action commencing, agreeably to orders I took post on the left of the line, with half of the Seikh Horse, to cut off the enemy's retreat, Lieutenant Dick, with the remaining portion, taking post on the extreme right.

On the enemy retiring from their position, I sent Lieutenant McInroy, 19th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, doing duty with the Seikh Horse, to the left, with the Civil Military Mounted Police, to turn the rebels back to the centre of our line; this duty was well performed, some of the enemy being cut up; it enabled me to charge them with great effect.

I was well supported by Metges' Seikhs, who suffered severely in the hand-to-hand encounter which ensued.

Of Lieutenant Dick's operations on the right, it is unnecessary for me to speak, the Brigadier having personally witnessed his dauntless and glorious charge into a body of some 300 or 400 sepoys. I have only to regret his being severely wounded in four places by sword cuts, not, however, before he had cut down some five men with his own hand.

I beg to mention the support and assistance received from Lieutenant Sawers, Commandant of the Humeerpore District Police. On Lieutenant Dick being wounded, he assumed command, and charged several bodies of the rebels

* 8th Irregular Cavalry of all ranks, 51, Metges' Seikh Horse, 167; Jhansi Mounted Military Police, 66.—Total, 278.

with great success. His horse was shot and bayoneted under him.

On the advance of the cavalry, he and Lieutenant McInroy accompanied me in the pursuit, which was carried far beyond Gohun, and throughout we cut up the rebels in the most satisfactory manner. The old sepoy were easily distinguished by their keeping well and doggedly together, and of course were marked out accordingly. Our pursuit was brought to a close by our horses being fairly fagged out, and the rebels getting into entrenched gardens and topes, whence cavalry could not have dislodged them.

I believe at least 200 rebels have been killed on the field.

On our way back, we visited Gohun, a strong post, held an hour before by the rebels, but we found it deserted.

At the request of Lieutenant Dick, I have much pleasure in bringing to notice the gallant conduct of Native Doctor Huree Kishun, attached to the Sikh Cavalry, who received four severe wounds in the discharge of his duty, attending on Lieutenant Dick.

Also of Rissaldars Mena Sing and Rajah Pirthee Sing, of Kangra, and Naib Duffadar Dawa Sing, all of the Sikh Horse.

The annexed return of casualties will speak to the nature of the service rendered.

I have, &c.,

W. DAVIS, Major,
Commanding Cavalry, 2nd Brigade
Saugor Division.

No. 5.

Return of Ordnance captured by the Field Force under the command of Brigadier MacDuff, in action on the 5th September, 1858.

*Camp near Rajpoorah,
September 5, 1858.*

One native 1-pounder brass gun.

One ammunition-box, containing powder.

F. OMMANEY, Captain,
Commanding No. 6 Field Battery,
Royal Artillery.

No. 6.

RETURN of Casualties in the Cavalry attached to the 2nd Brigade Saugor Division, under command of Brigadier MacDuff, in the action near Rajopohr, on the 5th September, 1858.

Camp, Rajopohr, September 5, 1858.

Detail and Corps.	Killed.		Wounded.							Troop Horses Missing.
	Troop Horses.	Subalterns.	Native Doctor.	Native Officers.	Serjeants and Havildars.	Trumpeters, Drummers, and Rank and File.	Total.	Horses.		
								Officers'.	Troop.	
8th Irregular Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metges Sikh Horse	2	1	1	1	1	11	15	...	8	1
Jhansi Mounted Military Police	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...
Total ...	2	1	1	1	1	13	17	2	8	1

W. DAVIS, Major,
Commanding Cavalry 2nd Brigade, Saugor Division.

No. 7.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department.

Allahabad, the 25th September, 1858.

No. 421 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following

despatch, from Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., commanding Gwalior Division, reporting the operations of a force under his command against the fort of Powrie, on the 20th August, 1858.

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

No. 8.

Brigadier-General Napier, C.B., Commanding Gwalior Division, to the Chief of the Staff, Head Quarters, Allahabad.

Camp Powrie, 30th August, 1858.

SIR, No. 153 of 1858.

MY telegrams of the 21st and 22nd, and my demi-official letter of the 20th will have put you in possession of the principal occurrences here, which I will now report more fully.

Brigadier Smith, Commanding the Brigade at Sepree, received intimation that the Fort of Powrie, twenty miles north-west of Sepree, had been seized on the 4th instant, by Maun Sing, the ex-Raja of Nurwar, who corrupted the garrison, most of whom joined him after letting him into the place. His force was reported to be 4,000 men, of whom 700 were rebel sepoys, well armed with flint and percussion muskets.

Very urgent applications for protection were made by the local authorities to Brigadier Smith, as Maun Sing was on the point of seizing other valuable towns, and alarming the well-disposed inhabitants of the district. The Brigadier, therefore, moved at once to Powrie on the 6th, but found it too strong to be attempted with field guns, and, encamping at a distance of 3 miles, applied to me for two 18-pounders, two 8-inch mortars, and re-inforcements. The requisition reached me at Gwalior, on the 9th.

On the 11th, the Siege Train left Gwalior, and arrived at Powrie, on the 20th, where I encamped with Brigadier Smith's force, total strength as per margin, * just out of range of the enemy's guns.

A party of 100 Infantry, with 200 Infantry and two guns, in support, under command of Major Vials, immediately seized a temple 400 yards from the main gate, the enemy's picket retiring into the place, from which a smart fire of round shot and musketry was opened, and replied to by our rifles. I then proceeded with Brigadier Smith; Captain Turnbull, Chief Engineer; Colonel Blake, Commanding Artillery; and my Staff, to reconnoitre the north-east side, whilst Colonel Robertson, 25th Bombay Native Infantry, accompanied by Major Chetwode, with a strong escort of cavalry and guns, reconnoitred the west side.

Having determined on the necessary arrangements, four 8-inch mortars were sent down to the temple at sunset, and continued to play without intermission during the night.

A breaching battery for two 18-pounders was commenced at 300 yards from a bastion on the east side, and nearly completed by morning.

A battery for the howitzer to give an oblique fire on the defences of the east side, and cross-fire on the breach, was also commenced at 400 yards, but, being interrupted by a party of the enemy in the thick jungle, the Bildars ran away, and could not be re-assembled. The mortars continued to play all day of the 21st, and had a sensible effect on the enemy's fire, which had been maintained with much briskness on the temple, and on all approaches. During the night of the 21st, both batteries were completed, armed, and on the point of opening, when I received a message from the fort, to say that Maun Sing with his followers had escaped in the night, and praying that the mortars might cease.

I regret that it was out of my power with my force to invest the place properly. It is a mile and a half in circuit. One side rests on an impracticable precipice flanked by large ravines and

jungle, and backed by a deep torrent, and a forest extending for many miles. In front of the other side is open ground, tanks, and marshes. The main gate-way is very strong, having three gates, and numerous lofty bastions to flank them.

The Dhang, or jungle gateway, has two gates, and opens on ravines and jungle; a wicket leads down by the one side of the precipice, and there is also a path sufficient for escape of men in single file down the other.

The walls though ancient, and in some places dilapidated, are generally 10 feet thick of massive stone, and from 25 to 50 feet high, and are well protected by the precipice above mentioned, by deep tanks, and a wet ditch, except at two or three points.

I found on the walls 17 guns, all of which have been burst, except 4 of the smallest, which have been disabled.

No one at Gwalior, with intelligence enough to describe Powrie, could give me a correct idea of its size and strength, but a native plan, procured through the Political Agent at Gwalior, gave me correct information in some details which were valuable.

I received every assistance from Brigadier Smith, Commanding Rajpootana Brigade, and his Brigade Major, Lieutenant Goldsworthy; from Colonel Blake, Commanding Artillery; from Captain Todd, 14th Dragoons, Assistant Adjutant-General; and Captain Field, Royal Artillery, in charge of the Siege Train.

Major Vials, of Her Majesty's 95th, at his own request, retained command of the advanced party at the temple.

Captain Turnbull, Chief Engineer; Lieutenant Festing, Royal Engineers; and Lieutenant Mac-lachlan, Bombay Horse Artillery, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, worked without intermission at the batteries, aided by Lieutenants Budger, Pearson and Anderson, 95th Regiment, Assistant Field Engineers.

Captain Turnbull and Lieutenant Mac-lachlan, supported by a party of 12 volunteers from the 95th and 10th Regiments, under Lieutenant Crealock, 95th, examined the ground up to the foot of the proposed breach, both to see that there were no obstacles to the assault, and to find the best way.

This was a service of some danger, as the enemy were on the alert, and outside the walls. It is entirely owing to the exertions of these officers, and the efficient practice of the mortars under Captain Field, and Lieutenants Harris and Strutt, Commanding Detachments, and their officers, that we recovered a place of such strength as Powrie, in forty-eight hours. The escape of Maun Sing is to be regretted, but it could not have been prevented without a larger force, and it would have been equally inexpedient to draw away troops from any other quarter, or to let the enemy remain in possession of a place in front of our force a day longer than could be avoided.

The troops have borne exposure and fatigue with the utmost cheerfulness, and very little sickness.

On the 23rd, Brigadier Smith came on the track of Maun Sing's party, near the Koonoo River, and recovered two guns, which they had carried away from Powrie; and Colonel Robertson, with a Light Column, is now following them closely.

A return of casualties is annexed, in which I have to regret Lieutenant Fisher, severely wounded.

The enemy lost ten killed and thirty wounded.

I have, &c.,

R. NAPIER, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Gwalior Division.

* European Artillery, 149; Native ditto, 11; European Cavalry, 166; Native ditto, 280; Engineers, 29; European Infantry, 552; Native ditto, 733.

No. 9.

RETURN of Casualties before the Fort of Powrie.

	Nominal Roll.	Wounded.	Remarks.	Horses.	Remarks.
				Wounded.	
8th Hussars ...	...	...	...	1	Slightly.
Her Majesty's 95th Regiment ...	Lieutenant C. Fisher	1	Dangerously in chest		
	Pte. J. McHale	1	Severely, right leg.		
10th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry ...	Havildar Dunee	1	Slightly, on finger.		
	Total ...	3	Total ...	1	

Camp, Powrie, the 23rd August, 1858.

R. NAPIER, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Gwalior Division.

No. 10.

RETURN showing the number of Officers and Men who were present during the operations before Powrie, on the 28th August, 1858.

Camp Powrie, August 30, 1858.

Corps and Detachments.	Officers.	Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons.	Native Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Serjeants and Havildars.	Trumpeters and Drummers.	Rank and File.	Horses.
Divisional and Brigade Staff ...	8	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
3rd Troop Bombay Horse Artillery ...	Present 3	0	0	1	4	2	72	206
	Sick 0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Her Majesty's 8th Hussars ...	Present 9	1	0	2	14	4	146	161
	Sick 0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
1st Bombay Light Cavalry ...	Present 2	0	5	0	12	4	78	103
	Sick 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Her Majesty's 95th Regiment	Present 23	2	0	2	25	5	417	0
	Sick 0	0	0	0	1	1	19	0
10th Regiment Bombay N. I.	Present 9	1	11	1	33	8	405	0
	Sick 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detachment 4-2 Bombay Artillery ...	Present 1	1	0	1	2	1	23	50
	Sick 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ Bhopal Contgt. Artillery	Present 0	0	0	0	1	0	10	0
	Sick 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ Royal Artillery ...	Present 1	0	0	0	1	0	38	0
	Sick 0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
„ Meade's Horse ...	Present 2	0	4	0	19	2	156	181
	Sick 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ Royal Engineers ...	Present 1	0	0	0	0	0	29	0
	Sick 0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
„ H.M.'s 86th Regiment ...	Present 2	0	0	1	2	2	98	0
	Sick 0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
„ 25th Bombay N. I. ...	Present 3	0	8	1	13	2	251	0
	Sick 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	64	5	28	9	129	31	1768	699

R. NAPIER, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Gwalior Division.

Divisional Staff.

Brigadier-General R. Napier, C.B., Bengal Engineers, Commanding Gwalior Division.

Captain J. A. Todd, 14th Light Dragoons, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain A. D. Turnbull, Bengal Engineers, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Lieutenant J. T. Maclachlan, Bombay Horse Artillery, Acting Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

Brigade Staff.

Brigadier M. W. Smith, 3rd Dragoon Guards, Commanding Rajpootana Brigade.

Cornet W. T. Goldsworthy, 8th Hussars, Acting Brigade-Major.

Captain S. Bolton, 2nd Grenadiers, Bombay N. I., Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Lieutenant R. F. Williams, 21st Bombay N. I., Sub-Assistant Commissary-General.

R. NAPIER, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Gwalior Division.

No. 11.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department.

No. 433 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from Brigadier Douglas, C.B., Commanding in the disturbed Districts of Ghazepore and Behar, submitting a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Walter, Commanding at Arrah, of a successful encounter with the rebels near the village of Korisauth, on the 30th July, 1858.

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

No. 12.

Brigadier Douglas to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Dinapore, August 14, 1858.

SIR,

No. 50.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Walter, 35th Regiment, commanding at Arrah, of a successful encounter which the troops under his command had on the 30th ultimo, with the rebels near the village of Korisauth, in which they sustained a loss of from 50 to 60 men without any casualties on our side.

I have, &c.,

JOHN DOUGLAS, Brigadier,
Commanding in the disturbed Districts of
Ghazepore and Behar.

No. 13.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Walter to Captain Stevenson,
Brigade-Major, Behar Field Force, Dinapore.*

Arrah, July 31, 1858.

SIR,

No. 63.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Douglas, C.B., that with the

detail named in the margin,* I left this station at 2 A.M. yesterday for Judgerajgunge, 10 miles west of Arrah, on the Buxar Road. The bridge over the Bewar at Beebigunge had been destroyed by the rebels. I had a temporary one thrown over during the night, which I crossed.

2. On arriving at Judgerajgunge, I found the enemy, who were reported to be in force, had left some hours; the country was too heavy from the rains for me to follow them up with any hope of success, either with cavalry or artillery.

3. I then moved on the village of Korisauth, a rebel stronghold, which I destroyed and bivouacked in a tope close to it.

4. The rebels approached me in force at 11 A.M.; they were computed at 80 cavalry and 800 infantry. I attacked them with cavalry, and clouds of skirmishers drove them through topes and belts of jungles. I then ordered the artillery to the front; they opened on them; the cavalry now turned the enemy's left flank, observing which, and that they were moving to the right, I changed line to the left, prolonging my skirmishers in that direction.

5. The heat was now intense, the troops much exhausted, several men had fallen from sun-strokes. I therefore gave up the pursuit, and got the men under cover.

6. The loss of the enemy from killed and wounded was between 50 and 60; 27 dead were left on the field. The enemy were seen carrying off their wounded.

7. All ranks vied in doing their duty. I beg to name Captain Medhurst, 10th Regiment; Captain Elkington, 35th Regiment; Captain Warren, 60th Royal Rifles; Lieutenant Gibb, Artillery, and Lieutenant Mackeson, Bengal Police Battalion, commanding Detachments of Corps.

8. Lieutenant Beadon, Commanding Detachment 3rd Seikh Irregular Cavalry, has upon this, as upon all occasions when on patrol duty, rendered me the greatest service; he is unwearied in his exertions, and is a most excellent officer.

9. Captain Baring, Staff Officer, afforded every assistance.

10. To Assistant-Surgeon L. O. Patterson, Her Majesty's 35th Regiment, I am much indebted; after making his medical arrangements, he joined me at my request. I cannot speak too highly of his zeal and efficiency as an officer.

11. Mr. Broadhurst, the magistrate, accompanied me on this, as on every other occasion I have been out, always in the front. The fact of the force falling in with, and engaging the enemy on so many occasions, speaks for itself, as to the value and correctness of the information I have received from him, which is difficult to obtain in the present state of the district.

12. I am happy to say there were no casualties, and the cases of sun-stroke have all recovered.

I have, &c.,

J. M. WALTER, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Force at Arrah.

* Bengal Artillery, 2 3-pounders and 1 12-pounder howitzer; Her Majesty's 10th Regiment, 80 rank and file; Her Majesty's 35th Regiment, 140 rank and file; 60th Royal Rifles, 210 rank and file; 3rd Seikh Irregular Cavalry, 55 sabres; Bengal Police Battalion, 80 rank and file.

No. 14.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Military Department,
Allahabad, the 30th September, 1858.*

No. 434 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following Despatch, from Brigadier Douglas, C B., commanding in the disturbed districts of Ghazee-pore and Behar, submitting a report from Major Carr, Madras Rifles, commanding at Buxar, of a successful operation resulting in the complete defeat and dispersion of the rebels, on the 13th August, 1858.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Military Department, with the Govern-
nor-General.

No. 15.

*Brigadier Douglas to the Adjutant General of the
Army.*

Dinapore, 30th August, 1858.

SIR,

No. 92.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a report from Major Carr, Madras Rifles, commanding at Buxar, of a successful operation undertaken by him on the 13th instant, which resulted in the complete defeat and dispersion, with heavy loss, of a very greatly superior body of rebels, who had threatened, and were about to attack his advanced post at Doomraon.

2. I beg to call his Excellency's special attention to the very skilful manner in which the small force under Major Carr was handled; to the cheerful alacrity which all ranks are reported to have displayed in encountering the enemy; and to the spirit and determination which animated the Cavalry (both of the Military Train and 3rd Sikh Irregular Regiment), when after severe exertions over heavy ground, by which their horses were completely exhausted, and when far away from all support, under their gallant leader Captain Nason, they unhesitatingly threw themselves on two large bodies of the hostile infantry, whom they dispersed with a severe loss in killed and wounded.

3. Captain Nason's report of this brilliant charge is forwarded in original, as also a Nominal Return of the casualties on our side, of which I am happy to say, the list is extremely light and insignificant when compared with the complete success obtained.

I have, &c.,

JOHN DOUGLAS, Brigadier,
Commanding in the disturbed districts of
Ghazee-pore and Behar.

No. 16.

*Major Carr to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-
General, with Brigadier Douglas.*

SIR,

Buxar, 16th August, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Douglas, that on the 11th, having been called on by Captain Broome, Com-

manding Doomraon, for assistance, as a large body of the rebels were moving on his post, I immediately sent off a troop and half of the Military Train, in all 50 sabres and 120 Sikh Cavalry, under Lieutenant Ryall, the whole commanded by Captain Nason, Military Train; I proceeded myself during the night with 2 Companies 84th, on elephants, and 50 Madras Rifles.

On the 12th, the enemy said to be from 1,500 to 2,000, 800 of whom were Sepoys, were reported to me to be posted in and round the village of Chowgain, about six miles off. I went out of Doomraon a short way in their direction, but finding the country so difficult for cavalry, for it was all enclosed, and having in all only about 150 infantry, of whom 100 only were Europeans, I returned, and sent into Buxar for the two Naval Brigade Guns, which with one other company of the 84th, arrived at twelve at night; this they were enabled to do, by the fortuitous presence here of some bullocks and drivers of the Bengal Artillery, which have been detained here by the closing of the communications.

Thus reinforced, on the morning of the 13th, as soon as I could get certain information of the rebels, I marched out in the direction of the enemy on the Chowgain Road: when about 4 miles out, the rebels were reported in front, advancing in three large bodies; on reaching the end of the enclosure, I saw one large body posted in a tope behind a rising ground about 400 yards on my left front. I had a company of the 84th extended on that flank, and then advanced the guns which Captain Batt skilfully brought up. On the skirmishers advancing, the enemy began to retire; they were 500 or 600. Captain Batt then fired three shells at them, the last of which, set for 1,200 yards, fell amongst a number of them, killing two and wounding two others; this sent them all flying.

Just as I began to advance on this body, word was brought to me, that a body of about 700 Sepoys, with 150 Sowars, were passing my right flank to get round in my rear; I sent Captain Nason with his men to stop them, which he did effectually, as he did every thing entrusted to him. As soon as I saw the rebels in front clear off, I retired along the road with two companies 84th, between me and the enemy; when I had got parallel with them, at Captain Nason's request I sent a gun, one company 84th, and half the Madras Rifles, to dislodge the rebels from a village which they had seized. On the approach of the gun, &c., they all fled, throwing away their clothes and shoes. Knowing that a third body was working round on my left flank, I could not venture yet to let the cavalry pursue. Indeed I was told that the body on the left were getting round to Doomraon; I had sent a troop of Sikh Cavalry to stop them some time before, and they were reported to me as having halted, and I afterwards learned, that on the report of the first gun, they went off towards Arrah, plundering Jewninggunge on the way.

Having beaten off the bodies in front and right, and not being satisfied about that to the left, I determined to retire; and here Captain Nason, prompted by the spirit which carried him victorious through his subsequent operations, requested my permission to pursue the enemy with the cavalry. At first I demurred on account of the fearful odds against him, and of my own position; but on his second appeal, seeing his determination, I yielded to him, and to his dashing gallantry, ably supported by his brave men, and the party of Seikhs under Lieutenant Ryall, the success, which by God's blessing was achieved, is entirely due. His des-

patch will give the detail of his pursuit and punishment of the rebels, but the admiration which his leading and dash elicited from all who took part in his attack, I have to record.

My force consisted of about 45 sabres Military Train, 100 Sikh Cavalry, 2 Guns Naval Brigade, with 40 Sailors under Captain Batt, four companies 84th, about 120 men under Major Rolleston, and one company Madras Rifles, under Captain Broome, in all about 350 men. I did not think of the smallness of my force opposed to three separate bodies, each doubling it, when I remembered that it was the 84th I had with me.

The skirmishers of the 84th, on the left, got a few shots at the enemy, which were in front at first; but to pursue them, even if advisable, was utterly hopeless; they can go two miles to our one when running away.

I have great pleasure in mentioning not only the readiness of all to obey orders, but also the desire evinced by all to assist me in every way.

The Rajah of Doomraon was again in the field.

Mr. Garstin, the Magistrate, was also out.

Two men Military Train, and one Sikh Sowar were wounded slightly, and one Sikh Horse severely.

Captain Nason had his left shoulder strap cut by a bullet.

I have, &c.

G. CARR, Major,
Commanding Buxar.

No. 17.

Captain Nason, to Major Carr, Commanding Buxar Force.

SIR, *Doomraon, August 14, 1858.*

AGREEABLY to instructions received. I yesterday proceeded with the force as per margin,* in pursuit of the retreating enemy; after a sharp gallop of three miles through kheets interspersed with nullas, I came up with him, and observed he was moving on the village of Kuseea in compact order, in two divisions of about 400 each, flanked by cavalry, the distance between each division being about 400 yards. On seeing my party ap-

* Military Train, 48 Sabres. 3rd Sikh Cavalry, 100.

proach, he immediately drew up his forces in battle array, with very marshy ground in his front, and the village in his rear; I moved steadily on between the two masses, my object being if possible to prevent his concentrating his force; this he at once noticed, and moved the division nearest the village up in double time, but was too late; when within 300 yards, I directed the Military Train to charge, supported by the Sikh Cavalry, which they did in a most gallant manner under a heavy fire, and cut up in the space of half an hour between 40 and 50 of the enemy, all Sepoys, with the exception of one man, who was found to be a Sikh. These men were well supplied with ammunition, the greatest portion of which was, "Minie;" finding it rather hot work, the enemy retired in a very confused and hurried manner on the village. Our horses, from the heavy ground we were working upon, were completely exhausted; after resting them for a short time, I marched back to camp.

I am happy to say, my casualties were few, notwithstanding the enemy fought with desperation; the Military Train had 2 men wounded (slightly,) and the 3rd Sikh Cavalry, 1 Private (slightly,) and 1 Horse (slightly). I beg before closing this despatch to bring to your notice the under-mentioned Officers:—

Lieutenant Ryall, commanding 3rd Sikh Cavalry, who steadily brought up his men in support of the Train.

To Doctor Corbyn, of the same corps, I am much indebted for his attendance on the wounded under a heavy fire; but more particularly to Lieutenant Bodkin and Adjutant Thompson, Military Train, for the gallant manner in which they led their troops to the charge.

Nothing could surpass the gallantry and soldier-like conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men of both regiments, who appeared to vie with each other in their anxiety to close with the enemy.

I have to offer my thanks to Mr. Garstin, Magistrate of Buxar, who, from his thorough knowledge of the country, rendered me much assistance.

I have, &c.,

HENRY NASON, Captain,
2nd Battalion Military Train, and Commanding Light Cavalry, Buxar Force.

No. 18.

RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in an Engagement with the Insurgents, near the Village of Kuseea, on the 14th August, 1858.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
Military Train	Private Robert Smith ...	Slightly. Sabre cut in forehead
Ditto	„ Daniel Cronan ...	Slightly. Contusion of left arm, musket ball
3rd Sikh Irregular Cavalry	Duffadar Ummer Sing ...	Slightly. Two sabre cuts on right arm One horse, 3rd Sikh Cavalry, slightly wounded. Sabre cut on hip

HENRY NASON, Captain,
Commanding Cavalry, Buxar Force.

No. 19.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department.

SIR, No. 435 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following report, from Major A. Hume, commanding troops at Durriabad, of a successful attack on rebel Sepoys and others near Rudowlie, on the 31st August, 1858.

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

No. 20.

Major Hume to Major Hamilton, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Oude Force, Sultanpore.

Camp Durriabad, September 3, 1858.

SIR, No. 10.

I HAVE the honour to report for the information of Major-General Sir J. H. Grant, K.C.B., Commanding, that in consequence of my receiving information from Major Carnegie, the Deputy Commissioner, of Durriabad, on the 30th ultimo, that the rebels intended attacking Rudowlie, I directed Lieutenant Chamier to march the following morning with the Kuppooortulla Contingent to that place, distance 16 miles from this, which he accordingly did, with the intention of remaining there the day, and returning the next morning to this post.

After arrival at Rudowlie, Lieutenant Chamier being apprised that some Sepoys of the late 17th Native Infantry, with other followers, were plundering a village six miles from thence, he decided upon moving immediately to disperse them, which he did after sharp firing on both sides, killing from 150 to 200 of the rebels, and with a loss on his side of 2 killed and 7 wounded.

I have the pleasure to forward the report from Lieutenant Chamier, for submission to the Major-General, and trust the successful exertions of Lieutenant Chamier will meet his approval.

The list of killed and wounded is also forwarded.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. HUME, Major,
Commanding Troops at Durriabad.

No. 21.

Lieutenant Edward Chamier, Assistant Commissioner, in Political Charge of Kuppooortulla Contingent, to Major Hamilton, Assistant Adjutant-General, Oude Division.

SIR, *Durriabad, September 1, 1858.*

IN obedience to orders received from Major Hume, 1st Bengal Fusiliers, commanding at Durriabad, I proceeded yesterday with a portion of the Kuppooortulla Contingent, strength as per margin,* to punish refractory Zemindars close to our Tehseel at Rudowlie; and I am happy to be able to report, for the information of Major-General Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., a decisive success obtained over the enemy at the village of Gohemiya, distant 6 miles south-east of Rudowlie.

* Two 6-pounder guns; 150 sabres. 1st Infantry, 400 rank and file. 2nd Infantry, 300 rank and file. Attached, Ensign Woodgate, Ensign Roddy, H.M.'s 53rd, Serjeant Sheridan, Serjeant Dynan.

No. 22224.

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2. We reached Rudowlie at 9 A.M. About 1 P.M. a Zemindar came and reported that some Sepoys of the late 17th Native Infantry, with numerous followers, had plundered the village of Gohemiya, and were still there.

3. I directed Ensign Woodgate to gallop up to the village with some cavalry, to prevent their escape by surrounding it. Ensign Roddy always willing to volunteer, I permitted him to proceed with 50 more sabres; the two officers succeeded in drawing a cordon round the village, till I arrived with two guns, infantry following.

4. Our artillery fire kept the enemy occupied. At the very commencement Ensign Roddy received a slight wound in his hand while laying a gun, the bullet lodging in the arm of a Jemadar, who stood behind him. On the infantry coming up, four companies of the 1st Regiment dashed into the village, headed by Ensign Roddy (whose Artillery fire was now no longer required); and Serjeant Sheridan, H.M.'s 53rd Foot. Finding there was more opposition than was anticipated, I sent in a company of the 2nd Regiment under Serjeant Dynan, H.M.'s 53rd Foot. An hour afterwards, Ensign Roddy applied for a gun to breach a house, from which there was yet a heavy fire. Colonel Williamson (of H. H. the Rajah's Service) with a Company, was sent in support of this gun.

5. The result of these arrangements was that after a three hours' contest for every inch of ground, the village was in our possession, and not a man had escaped. At one time, the enemy rushed out, but Ensign Woodgate, eager to participate in the fight, charged a little too soon, and sent them back into the village, to be there shot down.

6. The Contingent came into action after a march of 22 miles, and for the first time in their lives became hotly engaged. They were nobly led by Ensign Roddy, and the two Serjeants of H. M.'s 53rd Regiment, and to the united fearless bearing, and bull-dog courage of their leaders, this success is mainly to be attributed. Colonel Williamson also gallantly led his company into the thick of the fire. To Colonel Mahtab Khan, commanding 1st Regiment, and especially to Nubbee Buksh, the spirited Commandant of the Artillery, I must record my thanks for their services, and for those of the men under their command.

7. His Highness the Rajah, his brother, and his General, accompanied the force, and by their presence in action, instilled confidence, and stimulated the troops to cheerfully face the heavy fire.

8. The cavalry under Ensign Woodgate, encouraged by the coolness of their Commandant, well preserved their formation, and would doubtless have struck deep, had an opportunity been afforded. Ensign Roddy is one of those who are ever ready to show the way, at the time of the greatest danger.

9. Many rushed out of the village during the engagement, asserting they were ryots; as their appearance confirmed their statements, they were not harmed.

10. The loss of the enemy was between 150 and 200 killed. I rejoice to add ours was only 2 killed and 7 wounded, of which a Return is appended.

11. We returned to Durriabad this morning.

I have, &c.,

E. CHAMIER, Lieutenant,
In Political charge.

No. 22.

*LIST of Killed and Wounded, &c., of the Kuppootulla Contingent, on the 31st August, 1858.
Camp, Durriabad, September 1, 1858.*

	European Officers.	Artillery.	1st Regt. Infantry.			2nd Regt. Infantry.	Grand Total.
		Jemadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Sepoys.	Sepoys.	
Killed in action ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Wounded severely	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ditto slightly	1	1	1	1	...	1	6

European Officer slightly wounded, Unattached Ensign Roddy, Artillery.

T. EDMONSTON CHARLES, M.D.,
Assistant-Surgeon, in temporary Medical charge of the
Kuppootulla Contingent.

No. 23.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department.

No. 439 of 1858.

WITH reference to General Order by the Governor-General No. 5, dated the 15th February, 1858, the Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication in General Orders, of his cordial acknowledgment of the services of Lieutenant Prior, Acting Commissary of Ordnance, and of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Ordnance Department, of the Bengal and Madras Presidencies at Saugor, during the defence of the Fort under Brigadier Sage.

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

No. 24.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department,

No. 440 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from Brigadier Douglas, C.B., Commanding the disturbed districts of Behar and Ghazepore, No. 52, dated 14th August, 1858, submitting a report of Major Carr, Madras Rifles, commanding at Buxar, of a successful attack on the rebels near Bhojpore, on the 8th ultimo.

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

No. 25.

Brigadier Douglas to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Dinapore, August 14, 1858.

SIR, No. 52.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, to be laid before his Excellency the Commander-in-

Chief, the report in original of a very successful affair with the rebels in the neighbourhood of Buxar, on the 8th instant.

2. Major Carr, Madras Rifles, commanding at that place, having received intimation that the enemy proposed attacking the out-post of Doomraon, 12 miles further east, moved out from Buxar, and combining with the garrison of the Doomraon post, met the rebels near Bhojpore, anticipating, and entirely repulsing them with considerable loss, while that of our troops was merely nominal.

3. I cannot refrain from bringing prominently to his Excellency's notice my obligations to Major Carr, who so ably planned and executed this surprise, and to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men (especially those mentioned by him by name), by whom he was so worthily supported.

4. No nominal list of the single casualty has yet been received, but it will be forwarded as soon as it arrives.

I have, &c.,

JOHN DOUGLAS, Brigadier,
Commanding in the disturbed districts of
Ghazepore and Behar.

No. 26.

Major Carr to the Brigade-Major, Behar Field Force, Dinapore.

Buxar, August 9, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Douglas, that having received information from Captain Broome, commanding Doomraon at 8 p.m. on the 7th, that a body of rebels, amounting to about 900, 400 of whom were sepoys, were said to be advancing [on Bhojpore and Doomraon, I proceeded the next morning to look for them with the force as per margin.*

The Seikh cavalry were at Bhojpore shortly after daylight. I got to Bhojpore with the Troop Military Train, and the 2 companies of the 84th

* 1 troop Military Train (under Captain Inglefield) of 40 sabres; 112 sabres of the 3rd Seikh cavalry (under Lieutenant Ryall); 2 companies of H. M.'s 84th Foot (under Captain Brown); 50 Madras Rifles (under Lieutenant Gray).

(the latter mounted on elephants), about half-past nine; sent the Madras Rifles into Doomraon to assist in protecting that place, as I called on Captain Broome, to bring two-thirds of his force, Europeans especially, to my assistance, which he did with part of his own company of Madras rifles.

We heard on the road that the rebels were about a coss beyond new Bhojpoore.

We passed that village about one and a half miles, when the patrols of the Seikhs brought in word that the rebels were in a grove, about half a mile a head, and were beginning to move towards the right.

Up to this time I think the rebels had not the slightest idea of our being near them. But here they saw my party, and commenced to retreat. Seeing they were retreating, I sent on all the cavalry with orders to attack, if the rebels were moving, but if they stood, to wait till I came up. The cavalry found them on the move, and taking advantage of a good opportunity, they went at them, and the result was that about 80 rebels were killed, and the others dispersed. Captain Inglefield tells me that he saw himself fully 60 dead bodies.

A party of 40 of the Seikh cavalry sent out from Doomraon to co-operate with us, state that before joining the other Seikhs, they fell in with a body of flying rebels, and that they killed a number of them. But I have not been able to ascertain whether these men were included amongst those actually seen dead.

I followed the route of the cavalry with the 84th, some distance, but finding there was no chance of coming up with the enemy, I gave it up. The greater proportion by far of those killed were Sepoys; and 30 percussion muskets were taken, besides a great number of swords.

They seemed badly off for caps; amongst the killed were some mutineer Seikhs.

The Rajah of Doomraon himself came into the field.

Captain Inglefield and his fine troop, and Lieutenant Ryall, with the officers and men of the 3rd Seikh cavalry, took full advantage of the opportunity given them, and acquitted themselves in the most gallant manner. Mr. Garstin, the magistrate, accompanied the party in the pursuit and punishment of the rebels.

I have, &c.

G. CARR, Major,
Commanding the party.

1 Seikh Sowar and 1 horse killed.

JOHN DOUGLAS, Brigadier.

No. 27.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Military Department,
Allahabad, October 1, 1858.*

No. 441 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter, from the Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 909, dated 11th September, 1858, forwarding one from Brigadier-General Walpole, C.B., Commanding Rohilcund Division, enclosing a Report from Captain R. Larkins, Commanding at Phillibheet, of a very successful affair with the Rebels at Seerpoorah, in that neighbourhood, in which they were defeated by Major S. J. Browne, of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, with considerable slaughter, and the loss of their guns and camp.

The Governor-General cordially concurs with his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in the unqualified approbation his Lordship has expressed of the ability and the daring spirit evinced in this affair by Major Browne. His Lordship also highly approves of the conduct and gallantry of the other officers, Lieutenant G. G. Cunliffe, Lieutenant F. Craigie, Local Ensign J. Chalmers, Mr. Low, C.S., Joint Magistrate of Phillibheet, and of the whole of the men engaged on this occasion.

No. 28.

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

*Head Quarters, Allahabad,
September 11, 1858.*

SIR, No. 909.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to enclose for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, a letter from Brigadier-General R. Walpole, C.B., commanding Rohilcund Division, No. 220, dated the 4th instant, forwarding a report (with enclosures) from Captain R. Larkins, Commanding 17th Punjab Infantry and at Phillibheet, of a very successful affair with the Rebels at Seerpoorah, in that neighbourhood, in which the latter were defeated with considerable slaughter, and with the loss of their guns and camp.

2. His Excellency desires to record his high approval of the spirit and ability evinced in this affair by the Commander, Major S. J. Browne, of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, whose very severe wound causes much regret to Sir Colin Campbell. His Excellency further recommends to his Lordship's favourable notice the other gallant officers and men engaged upon this occasion.

I have, &c.,

W. MAYHEW, Lieut.-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 29.

Brigadier Walpole to Major-General Sir Wm. Mansfield, K.C.B., Chief of the Staff.

Nynee Tal, September 4, 1858.

SIR, No. 220.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the accompanying report and enclosures from Captain Larkins, 17th Punjab Infantry, Commanding the post at Phillibheet, of a very successful affair against a portion of the rebel force at Seerpoorah (on the edge of the jungle) in which the enemy were defeated with the loss of four guns, their camp, and three (3) elephants.

The troops engaged on this occasion were commanded by Captain Browne, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and behaved remarkably well. Captain Browne, I regret to say, was very severely wounded, and has lost an arm. The attack upon the rebel position appears to have been conducted by this officer with great judgment and gallantry.

I beg to bring to his Excellency's notice Ensign Chalmers, 24th Punjab Pioncers, who led the infantry on this occasion, and whose conduct is highly spoken of. I am glad to have this opportunity of testifying to the indefatigable zeal and intelligence displayed by this officer upon all occasions when his services are required; especially by the assistance he has afforded in constructing temporary barracks for the English troops at Bareilly,

in consequence of which they have been quickly and remarkably well housed.

I have, &c.,

R. WALPOLE, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Rohilcund Division.

No. 30.

*Captain Larkins to the Adjutant-General of the
Army, Army Head Quarters, Allahabad.*

Camp Phillibheet, September 1, 1858.

SIR,

No. 55.

FOR the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honour to report a most successful attack made on the enemy's position at Seerpoorah, about fourteen miles from Phillibheet, under the command of Captain Browne, Commanding 2nd Punjab Cavalry, in which four guns were captured from the enemy, along with the whole of his ammunition, baggage, cattle, three elephants, &c., and in which the enemy lost about 300 killed, amongst them one of the rebel leaders Allee Khan, Maiwattee, and Nizam Allee Khan was wounded, but escaped.

2. At the request of Mr. Low, Joint Magistrate of Phillibheet, and thinking it very advisable not to allow the rebels to get possession of Nooreah, a large village ten miles from this, on Saturday night the 28th ultimo, I sent Ensign Chalmers with 100 of the 24th Punjab Infantry, of which he is Commandant, and 100 Sabres 2nd Punjab Cavalry, the whole under command of Lieutenant Craige, to Nooreah, to fortify the village, as Mr. Low was anxious to re-establish a police chowkee there, which he had been obliged to withdraw on the 22nd.

3. On the following morning, Ensign Chalmers commenced; but shortly afterwards, the rebels came down with cavalry, infantry, and artillery to attack him, and, hearing heavy firing in that direction, I concluded that such had been the case. I therefore immediately ordered out a force as per margin,* under command of Captain Browne, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to march to Nooreah to their assistance. They marched at a quarter to twelve o'clock A.M., arriving at Nooreah about half past three o'clock P.M., and found that the enemy had been obliged to retreat to their position at Seerpoorah. Captain Browne, therefore, halted his detachment at Nooreah, and, after reconnoitring the enemy's position, and from information he got from some villagers, he bivouacked at Nooreah for the night, intending to attack the enemy's position in the morning, with what result will be seen from the official reports of Lieutenant Craige, as to the operations of the 29th, and that of Lieutenant Cunliffe (who assumed command of the detachment after Captain Browne was wounded) of the attack on the enemy's position, on the morning of the 30th.

4. I have further the honour to forward a sketch of the enemy's position, and the plan of attack, which was so ably and successfully carried out by Captain Browne; but in which, I regret to say, he was himself dangerously wounded, not however before he had the satisfaction of seeing the enemy's position carried, their guns, ammunition, camp equipage, &c., captured, and themselves totally routed.

5. Captain Browne speaks highly of the conduct of all engaged, and of the steady advance of all, under the fire of the enemy's guns; but most especially of the steady advance of the skirmishers

* 2nd Punjab Cavalry, 150; 17th Do. Infantry, 175; Kumaon Levies, 100.—Total, 425.

of the 24th Punjab Infantry, led by Ensign Chalmers.

6. I would here beg to bring Ensign Chalmers, Officiating Commandant, 24th Punjab Infantry, prominently to the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for his indefatigable zeal and energy at all times, and under all circumstances. Since he arrived at Phillibheet, he has placed the city in a thorough state of defence, and his thorough knowledge of field engineering in all its branches has been of the greatest service here. As soon as he arrived, he threw up a bridge-head for the protection of the bridge-of-boats, to enable us, in the event of wanting assistance from Bareilly, to keep our communication open with that station, and although the river rose so high, and almost destroyed it, as soon as the water subsided, he set to work, and in less than three days had another bridge-head completed. Besides this, between Sunday and Monday morning last, he had completed the entrenching of Nooreah (though part of the day under fire) and there is now a police force there of 300 men, and the police chowkee re-established. Much praise, I consider, is due to Ensign Chalmers for all that he has done since he has been here, which is my reason for bringing him thus prominently to the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

7. I have further the honour to forward returns of ordnance, and ordnance stores captured, as also a general casualty return of the detachment engaged.

I have, &c.,

ROBERTSON LARKINS, Captain,
Commanding at Phillibheet.

No. 31.

*Lieutenant Craige to Captain S. Browne,
Commanding Detachment,*

Camp Nooreah, August 29, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, that agreeably to detachment orders of yesterday's date, I proceeded with the force as per margin* to Nooreah, for the purpose of fortifying the Tehseel, to enable the police to repel any attacks that might be made upon them by the rebels, who were encamped at Seerpoorah, about three miles off, on the edge of the jungle.

On arriving at Nooreah, I posted a picket of (1) one Duffadar, and (4) four Sowars, to watch the enemy's picket, which was posted about a mile from Nooreah. About half-past nine, the Duffadar of the picket sent in to say, that the enemy were advancing in force, with infantry and cavalry, but that they could not see any guns. I allowed them to advance within three quarters of a mile of Nooreah, when I divided my cavalry into two parties, sending one towards their left, under Resaidar Hukdad Khan, where they had some cavalry drawn up; and myself taking the remainder of the cavalry, and the whole of the infantry, under Ensign Chalmers (with the exception of a small guard left in Nooreah) also a few footmen and police Sowars, who accompanied Mr. Low, I advanced towards their right, the ground in their front being rice fields, knee-deep in water. The enemy were drawn up on a road running parallel to my front. There must have been about (300) three hundred infantry, (100) one hundred cavalry, and (2) two elephants.

Immediately I got within range, they opened

* 100 sabres 2nd Punjab Cavalry; 100 rank and file; 24th Punjab Infantry.

upon me with round shot, from (3) three guns, posted along the road above mentioned, which being rather lower than the fields, were not visible from where I was. I moved off to the left, keeping as well as I could out of range of their shot, and got between them and their camp, where I left the infantry, a portion of the cavalry, and the detachment of police, under Ensign Chalmers, in a mangoe tope full of thick jungle, with orders to watch the guns, keep out of range, if possible, and endeavour to keep the enemy in play until reinforcements should arrive from Phillibheet: and taking the remainder of the cavalry with me, I went back by the way I had come, to see how Ressaïdar Hukdad Khan was getting on.

Ressaïdar Hukdad Khan reported that he had come across a body of the enemy's cavalry, about (19) nineteen in number (14) fourteen of whom had charged him in the most determined manner, that the (14) fourteen were all killed, and (5) five horses captured, with a loss on our side of (2) two Sowars killed (1) one Duffadar, and (1) one Sowar wounded, and (1) one horse missing; the Ressaïdar himself also was wounded. I cannot speak too highly of the coolness and judgment of Ressaïdar Hukdad Khan, on this occasion. I remained on the enemy's left watching their movements, and seeing that they were moving their guns towards where I had left Ensign Chalmers, I proceeded down the road they had been posted on at a trot, but had not gone above a quarter of a mile, when I heard a volley of musketry, and on getting off my horse, and looking with my telescope, I saw the enemy making off helter-skelter towards their own camp. On joining Ensign Chalmers, he reported that for about an hour and a half, the enemy had kept up a fire at intervals from their guns, at the end of which time, they edged

towards their standing camp, and got between it and the tope he held; at the same time he received a note from me, directing him, in the event of the enemy passing him, to return direct to Nooreah, which he proceeded to do; on his getting clear of the tope, he found that the enemy had received reinforcements of cavalry, and was drawn up in such a position as to command the road for his return, and that he estimated their numbers at (250) two hundred and fifty infantry (150) one hundred and fifty cavalry, and (3) three guns, and that as soon as he was clear of the tope, they fired (3) three round shot at him, but without effect, after which their cavalry immediately charged. He faced his men about, and when they were within (120) one hundred and twenty yards, gave them a volley that emptied (5) five saddles; they halted, and hesitated; his infantry and cavalry shouted, and made an attempt to charge, but he restrained them; the joint effect of the volley, and attempt to charge was however such, that the Sowars turned and retired, or rather ran away towards their guns, which were immediately limbered up, and taken back to their standing camp, without giving him any more annoyance. I returned to Nooreah at one o'clock.

Great praise is due to Ensign Chalmers, and the detachments of the 24th Punjab Infantry and 2nd Punjab Cavalry under his command, as also to Mr. Low, and the few police who were with him, for their steadiness under fire.

Attached is a casualty return.

I have, &c.,

FRANCIS CRAIGIE, Lieutenant
2nd Punjab Cavalry,
Commanding Detachment.

No. 32.

CASUALTY RETURN of a Detachment under Command of Lieutenant Craigie, in the Action at Nooreah, on the 29th August, 1858.

Corps.	Killed.		Wounded.			Horse Missing.
	Rank and File.	Horses.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Native Non-Commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	
2nd Punjab Cavalry	3	3	1	1	1	1
Total	3	3	1	1	1	1

FRANCIS CRAIGIE, Lieutenant,
Commanding Detachment.

No. 33.

Lieutenant Cunliffe to Captain Larkins, commanding at Phillibheet.

Sir, *Phillibheet, August 31, 1858.*

IN consequence of the incapability of Captain Browne to report the occurrences of yesterday himself, I have the honour to report, that agreeably to your orders, the force as per margin,* under his command, starting for Nooreah at 1 P.M., to assist Lieutenant Craigie, and arrived there about 4 P.M. Captain Browne, on his arrival, finding that the enemy had retired, before Lieutenant Craigie (whose report of the proceedings in the earlier part of the day I enclose), to their standing camp at Seerpoorah, determined to postpone any attack that might be made until the following morning.

The position of the enemy, the whole of whose force was reported to consist of 500 infantry and 300 cavalry, with two or three guns, was a strong one. They occupied a rising ground, the site of a ruined village called Seerpoorah, about three miles from Nooreah, in rear of a wide and deep jheel, approachable from the front only by a straight and narrow road, entirely destitute of cover of any kind, and knee deep in water and mud. Advance from this side being out of the question, and a reliable native having been found by Mr. Low, C. S., Joint Magistrate of Phillibheet (who accompanied the force,) who said, he could point out a circuitous road through the jungle, which led to the enemy's rear, it was determined, that the attack should take place at daybreak on the following morning. The whole force accordingly, strength as per margin,† was conducted by the guide through the jungle to within sight of the enemy's camp.

The march having been conducted with the strictest silence up to this time, the enemy were apparently unaware of our approach; the ground between us and their camp, a distance of about half a mile, being open, the line of attack was immediately formed in the following order:—The 17th Punjab Native Infantry, and Kumaon Levies in line, covered by the 24th Punjab Native Infantry, half in skirmishing order, and half as support, a squadron of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry on either flank, and a troop in reserve in the rear. The order having been given to move on, the whole force proceeded at a steady pace to the attack, the enemy being now drawn up to receive us. On arriving at a distance of about 400 yards,

Cavalry.—130 sabres 2nd Punjab Cavalry; Infantry.—150 rank and file, 17th Punjab Infantry; 100 rank and file, Kumaon Levies.

† Cavalry.—230 sabres, 3rd Punjab Cavalry; Infantry.—150 rank and file, 17th Punjab Native Infantry; 100 rank and file, 24th Punjab Native Infantry; 100 rank and file Kumaon Levies.

two guns commenced playing with round shot and grape upon the advancing line. The skirmishers led by Ensign Chalmers advanced unshaken, at a steady pace, and without firing a shot up to within 30 yards of the guns, when they poured in a rapid fire and charged up the ascent. Being then in command of the infantry, and noticing that at this time a portion of the enemy had already commenced to retire, I rapidly brought up the whole line of reserve, and swept through the enemy's position, the greatest resistance being offered by the rebel artillerymen, who fought most desperately, apparently trying to single out the European officers.

During this time, Captain Browne, who was with the skirmishers, seeing that the squadron on the right, under the command of Lieutenant Craigie, was suffering from the fire of the guns, ordered it to charge in flank, but a swamp intervening, the squadron was obliged to make a detour, which brought it to the enemy's left rear, where a gun hitherto concealed opened on it; this however was speedily captured, its supporters either killed, or put to flight.

By this time, the flight became general, the fugitives making their way towards the jungle, which stretched away to the left; they were vigorously pursued by the cavalry up to its edge, which point however few of them ever reached.

This force was under the personal command of Nizam Alee Khan, who however made himself scarce at a very early stage of the proceedings. A noted chief, however, named Alee Khan, was killed, and three elephants were captured in the pursuit. On returning from the pursuit, it was with sincere regret that I learnt that Captain Brown was so severely wounded, that it was necessary for me to assume command, being the next senior officer. Having formed up again, I returned with the force to Nooreah, bringing in the captured guns, &c., being compelled, however, to halt there that day, on account of the wounded, and I marched back to the station this morning.

By all accounts, the enemy must have lost fully 300 men, besides all their guns, ammunition, camp equipage, &c., and so thoroughly dispersed, that many more have since been killed by the zemindars of the surrounding villages.

At the special request of Captain Browne, I beg to bring to your notice the extremely steady way in which the whole of the infantry advanced under fire of the guns, strictly obeying their orders not to fire a shot till they reached them; the advance of the skirmishers under Ensign Chalmers was the admiration of all concerned.

I have, &c.,

G. G. CUNLIFFE, Lieutenant,
Commanding Field Detachment.

No. 34.

RETURN of Casualties of the Detachment under Command of Captain S. Browne, in the Action at Seerpoorah, on the 30th of August, 1858.

Corps.	Killed.		Wounded.				Horses Missing.	Remarks.	
	Rank and File.	Horses.	European Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Native Non-Commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.			Horses.
2nd Punjab Cavalry ...	2	9	1	1	2	6	31	1	* Officer's charger Kotwal of Phillibheet
17th Regt. Punjab Infantry ...	...	...	...	...	...	3		
24th Regt. Punjab Infantry ...	...	...	1	...	1	8		
Kumaon Levy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	...
Police ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...
Total ...	2	10	2	2	3	18	33	1	

NOMINAL ROLL of European Officers Wounded at the Action of Seerpoorah, 30th August, 1858.

Rank and Names.	Corps.	Remarks.
Captain S. J. Browne ...	2nd Punjab Cavalry, and Commanding the Force	Dangerously, left arm amputated
Lieutenant J. Stevenson ...	24th Regiment ...	Severely wounded on the head

G. G. CUNLIFFE, Lieutenant,
Commanding Field Detachment.

No. 35.

RETURN of Ordnance Stores taken from the Enemy at Seerpoorah, on the 30th August, 1858. Phillibheet, August 31, 1858.

No.	Description.	Remarks.	State.
2	Brass guns ...	Native made, about 9-pounder, in excellent order, timber and all necessaries complete	Serviceable
1	Brass gun ...	Native made, about 3-pounder, good timber and carriage, but not a well-made gun	Repairable
1	Iron zambooruk ...	About 2-pounder, not mounted	Serviceable
49	Iron shot ...	" 9-pounder, hammered	"
51	Ditto ...	" 3-pounder "	"
30	Canister filled ...	" 9-pounder "	"
18	Ditto ...	" 3-pounder "	"
2	Fixed shells ...	" 9-pounder "	"
28	Bundles of grape ...	" 3-pounder "	"
40	Seers of loose grape ...	Hammered iron ...	"
141	Cartridges filled ...	Native powder, 9 and 3-pounder	"
36	Draft bullocks and buffalo	Some of them are claimed by men of different corps	Most of them serviceable, some very good animals

Besides a large quantity of spare ammunition and camp equipage destroyed, the enemy having got none away.

St. JOHN CHALMERS, Local and Temporary Ensign,
Officiating Commandant 24th Punjab Infantry.

No. 36.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA.*Military Department.*

No. 447 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch, from Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., forwarding a report from Captain Ashburner, Commanding Field Detachment, detailing the operations of a force under his command, against certain rebel Thakoors.

His Lordship entirely concurs with the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, in the commendation bestowed on Captain Ashburner, for the highly satisfactory and creditable manner in which these operations were carried on by him, with the small force under his command.

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

No. 37.

Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., Commanding Gwalior Division, to the Chief of the Staff, Head Quarters, Allahabad.

*Camp Sepree,
September 11, 1858.*

SIR, No. 204 of 1858.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the accompanying report, dated Camp Mow, 1st September and 4th September, respectively, forwarded by Captain W. Ashburner, Commanding Field Detachment, to Lieutenant-Colonel Liddell, Commanding the 2nd Brigade, Gwalior Division, detailing the operations of a force under the command of Captain W. Ashburner, operating against the rebel Thakoors, Burjoor Sing Bundelah, Jowahir Sing, Davie Sing, Keneawalas, and Thakoor Maidmee Mull, and considering the small force at the disposal of Captain Ashburner, the result of his operations I consider to be highly satisfactory and creditable to that Officer.

I have, &c.,

R. NAPIER, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Gwalior Division.

No. 38.

Captain W. Ashburner, Commanding Field Detachment, to Lieutenant-Colonel Liddell, Commanding the 2nd Brigade.

*Camp Mow,
September 1, 1858.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, that on the morning of the 2nd instant, having received intimation of two hundred rebels being collected in the town of Sosra, with the intention of plundering it, should the inhabitants not pay a ransom, I immediately ordered out a party, strength as per margin.*

The cavalry under Lieutenant Dick I sent on

* 100 Sabres 3rd Light Cavalry; 50 Bayonets 3rd Europeans; 100 Bayonets 24th Native Infantry.

in advance with orders to surround the town, my spies having informed me, that it was situated in the plain, I myself remaining to bring up the infantry as speedily as possible.

On arriving near the village of Naroul, lying in our route, and about a mile and a half beyond which Sosra is situated, I sent on an officer with a slight escort, to see if Lieutenant Dick had arrived and surrounded the town as directed; and further ordering him to inform me, if there were any rebels in the town, as the infantry were somewhat fatigued with the march, the roads being heavy, and in some places under water. I thought the news of the rebels being near would inspire them.

This party, having been fired on by some rebels in Naroul, was obliged to retire, and await my arrival with the infantry, when, throwing out skirmishers, I advanced on the town, the rebels retiring through the ravines in rear, and to the left of the town, which were of great size and depth; through these we followed them, and coming within good range at a nullah, which operated as a slight obstacle to their retreat, being much swollen, the infantry succeeded in disposing of a few of the rebels; crossing the stream, which was running rapidly at the time, we continued to drive the rebels through the ravines until we arrived at Sosra, at which point they re-crossed the stream and made towards Mow Mohoni.

The rebels here had evacuated the town previous to my arrival, and probably formed some of the party whom we had driven across the river at this point.

On arriving at Sosra, I entered it and found it deserted by the inhabitants, the greater portion of whom, as well as the leading men, are I understand in league with the rebels. The cavalry rejoined me after we entered Sosra, having watched the further side of the town, the only one not intersected by the ravines in which horsemen could not possibly act.

As it rained heavily on our setting out on the expedition, and also at intervals during the day, the troops were all thoroughly wetted; and I therefore thought it advisable to return to camp that night, which I did, arriving about 7 o'clock P.M.

I have, &c.,

W. ASHBURNER, Captain,
Commanding Field Detachment.

No. 39.

Captain W. Ashburner, Commanding Field Detachment, to Brigadier Liddell, Commanding 2nd Brigade, C. I. F. F.

Camp Mow, on the Pohooj River,

SIR, September 4, 1858.

I DO myself the honour to report that I this morning marched from Duboh, strength as per margin,* with the intention of attacking the force of rebels, who have for some time past been assembled in force of from 2 to 4,000, at the villages of Mow and Mohoni, situated on either bank

* 3rd Light Cavalry, 8 European Officers, 7 Native Officers, 125 Non-commissioned Officers, Rank and File; Royal Artillery, 1 Officer, 10 Non-commissioned Officers, Rank and File; Bhopal Artillery, 41 Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File; 3rd Europeans, 2 Officers, 88 Non-commissioned Officers, Rank and File; 24th Native Infantry, 4 European Officers, 3 Native Officers, 174 Non-commissioned Officers, Rank and File; Sappers and Miners, 1 European Officer, 1 Native Officer, 34 Non-commissioned Officers Rank and File.

of the river Pohooj under the following leaders, viz. :—

Thakoor Burjoor Sing Bundelab, Thakoors Jowahir Sing and Davie Sing Kenawalas, and Thakoor Maidnee Mull.

Continuous and heavy rain since the 31st ultimo prevented my attacking them on the 1st instant, in this position, which they had selected on account of its great natural strength, and being intersected by deep ravines.

On arriving at Mohoni, we found the enemy in possession of the nullahs, from which they opened fire at our advanced guard. We threw out skirmishers, with the usual supports, and having found a good position for the guns, opened upon the enemy with shrapnel, which soon drove them from their position, and allowed of our advance close up to the town of Mohoni, into which, as my force of infantry is but small and inadequate to the usual loss incurred in street fighting, I directed two or three shells to be thrown, which was done, and had the effect of clearing it thoroughly. We then advanced to the opposite side of the town, facing the fort of Mow, where the enemy were observed to be assembled, and had brought a gun to bear upon our approach by the road, and which they opened upon our skirmishers and advance; this gun was soon silenced by ours, and, seeing that the enemy had withdrawn it, and fearing that it might be carried away, I orderd an advance of the whole line, at the same time directing a party of the 3rd Light Cavalry as per margin* to mount.

These men, up to this time, had been dismounted as a support to our guns, to enable me to bring all my infantry into play.

No European cavalry officer being at that

* 2 European Officers, 3 Native Officers, 50 Rank and File.

moment available, I requested Mr. Veterinary Surgeon Lamb, to accompany and lead it in pursuit of the guns, which he most willingly undertook to do, but Lieutenant and Adjutant Moore, coming up shortly afterwards, I despatched him also with them.

This party soon overtook the enemy, captured their two guns, which were at once turned on their former owners, and cut up about 30 of them, Mr. Lamb being slightly wounded in the pursuit.

Owing to the difficult nature of the ground which gave secure cover to the enemy, their loss in killed and wounded was not so severe as I could have wished, but I estimate it in all at from 80 to a 100; their rout and dispersal was however complete, and the only two guns which they had are now in our possession, with all their ammunition, &c.

I beg to bring prominently to your notice the names of Mr. Veterinary Surgeon Lamb, Lieutenant and Adjutant Moore, and Subadar Soojat Khan, 3rd Light Cavalry, for their gallantry in the capture of the enemy's guns in most difficult ground, and trust that Government may deem their services worthy of recognition.

I must not omit to bring to your notice, the zeal and energy of Serjeant Murphy, of the Bhopal Contingent Artillery, who worked his guns most successfully until knocked down by a sun-stroke.

I am happy to say, that we had no casualties from the enemy's fire; a few of the Europeans were knocked down by the sun, but are now doing well.

Enclosed is a list of our casualties, as also of the Artillery and Stores captured from the enemy.

I have, &c.,

W. ASHBURNER, Captain,
Commanding Field Detachment.

No. 40.

RETURN of Killed and Wounded of the Field Detachment under the Command of Captain W. Ashburner, in Action with the Rebels, on the 4th of September, 1858.

Camp, Mow, September 4, 1858.

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Wounded.	Remarks.
3rd Regiment Light Cavalry	Veterinary-Surgeon W. Lamb	1	Slightly

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

W. ASHBURNER, Captain,
Commanding Field Detachment.

No. 41.

A RETURN of Guns and Munitions of War captured on the 4th of September, 1858, by the Field Detachment under the Command of Captain W. Ashburner, 3rd Light Cavalry.

Nature of Ordnance.	Diameter of Bore.	Length of Guns.	Number.	Remarks.
Brass Country Gun	Inch. 3.90	Feet Inch. 4 2½	1	Serviceable
Country Carriage, &c., ditto ...	...	...	1	ditto
Iron Country Gun	2.75	3 11	1	ditto
Common Country Carriage, Limbers, &c., ditto ... ..	...	...	1	ditto
Spare Country Ammunition Waggon ... ..	...	...	1	

No. 42.

AMMUNITION.

Denomination.	Rounds.		Round Shot.	Country Grape.	Fixed Country Shell Brass.	Government Port-fire.	Rockets Filled.	Rockets Empty.	Empty Cartridge Bags.	Portfire Sockets.	Sponges.
	Serviceable.	Unserviceable.									
Brass Gun	72	20	95	6	6	8	1	5	...	1	1
Iron Gun	56	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	1

CATTLE.

Denomination.	Number.
Gun-draught Bullocks	10

JOHN MURPHY,
Battery-Staff-Serjeant, in charge of Detail
Bhopal Contingent Artillery.

No. 43.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department.

No. 449 of 1858.

IN publishing for general information the following letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 888, dated the 7th September, 1858, forwarding one with enclosure from Major-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., reporting the occupation of Sultanpore by the troops under the command of Brigadier Horsford, C.B., and the passage of the Goomtee, under the Major-General's personal directions, the Right Honourable the Governor-General desires to make known his high appreciation of the military skill displayed by Sir Hope Grant, during the series of operations which occupied six weeks, and ended in the passage across the Goomtee. His Lordship also tenders to Brigadier Horsford, C.B., and to all the other officers and men engaged in these operations his warmest acknowledgments for their gallantry and efficient service.

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

No. 44.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mayhew, the Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General.

Head Quarters, Allahabad, 7th September, 1858.

SIR, No. 888.

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to inclose in original a letter dated 30th ultimo, No. 212, with enclosures, from Major-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., reporting the occupation of Sultanpore by the troops under Brigadier A. H. Horsford, C.B., and the passage of the Goomtee, under the personal directions of the Major-General.

2. I am directed by his Excellency to beg you will draw the attention of the Right Honourable the Governor-General to the admirable manner in which Sir J. Hope Grant has conducted the operations of the last six weeks; and more particularly those for the passage of the Goomtee, with most imperfect means.

I have, &c.,

W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 45.

General Hope Grant to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Camp Sultanpore Cantonments, 30th August, 1858.

SIR,

No. 212.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that under instructions received from the Chief of the Staff, I despatched from Fyzabad the force as per margin,* under the command of Brigadier Horsford, C.B., on the 9th instant, towards Sultanpore, to follow up the rebel forces which had been besieging Maun Sing at Shahgung.

2. Heavy rain had fallen for some days before this force left Fyzabad, which rendered the track (there is no road) to Sultanpore very heavy and deep in places for the guns and the hackeries carrying the Commissariat supplies. There are two considerable nuddees on this route, but by the exertions of Captain Reid, Deputy Commissioner, they were bridged.

3. Brigadier Horsford's despatch, detailing his operations on the 13th instant, when he drove the enemy to the right bank and occupied Sultanpore, I have already had the honour to forward.

4. It was intended that Brigadier Horsford should cross the Goomtee,† and occupy the Cantonments on the right bank; but the enemy having taken away or destroyed every boat, no bridge could be thrown across the river, and Brigadier Horsford's instructions were not to cross without one. The right bank being in the possession of the enemy for about fifteen miles up and down the river, it was found impracticable to bring boats from a distance.

5. In consequence of the large increase of the rebel force, amounting to about 20,000 men, with 15 guns, opposing the passage of the river, I received further instructions from the Chief of the Staff to reinforce Brigadier Horsford; and for this purpose I despatched the 2nd battalion of the Rifle Brigade and two 9-pounder guns from Fyzabad, on the 16th instant. By order of the Commander-in-Chief this entailed the following movements of the Oudh force, viz.:—(1st)—The 53rd Regiment from Durriabad to Fyzabad, to replace the Rifles. (2nd)—The 1st Bengal Fusiliers from Nawabgunge to Durriabad; and (3rd)—A wing of the 88th Regiment from Lucknow to Nawabgunge, Bara Banke.

6. In consequence of the increasing numbers of the enemy, the determined opposition shown to the passage of the river, and the importance attached to our occupying the right bank, I determined, without waiting for his Excellency's instructions, to still further reinforce the Sultanpore column, and I accordingly marched from Fyzabad on the 19th instant, with the detail mentioned in the margin.‡

7. In many places along the route the track led across cultivation and through marshes, where the gun wheels sunk to the axle. The infantry, too, were obliged to wade through sloughs frequently.

8. I arrived at Sultanpore on the 22nd instant Brigadier Horsford had taken up a good position, and secured an excellent point for the passage of

the river. But no boats could be procured. Three small dinghies were found, and of these Lieutenant Raynsford had constructed a very good raft; he also had platforms for a bridge in a forward state. Three dinghies, which were lying at the Biswee Nuddee, nine miles distant, I had conveyed to the ghat, and three others were found sunk in the river; of these two more rafts were constructed.

9. All the preparations necessary for crossing the force on the rafts, with the exception of the heavy guns and park, were completed on the night of the 24th instant.

10. It being evident that there was no possibility of procuring boats for a bridge until the enemy was driven from the opposite bank, I decided upon crossing without one.

11. The force of the enemy occupied several positions. The main position was at Hassenpore, about four miles from cantonments. In the cantonment there was another large body and eight guns; and two villages in front of the point at which I intended crossing were also occupied. Besides the above, there were picquets along the bank of the river, and several batteries, and a regiment watched the Dhera Ghat, where it was said there were some boats.

12. On the 22nd instant I received intelligence that Bene Madho had arrived at the rebel camp, bringing a strong reinforcement, but the numbers were variously reported.

13. The heavy guns being in position to cover the operation and keep down the fire of the enemy, the force commenced passing over on the morning of the 25th.

By 4 p.m. the Madras Fusiliers, the 5th Punjab Rifles, two 9-pounder guns and a detachment of Hodson's Horse had crossed, and I ordered this force to advance under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Galway, and take and occupy the two villages in my front. On the approach of the column the enemy fled, the villages were occupied, and I thus secured an excellent position; the river, which here forms a loop, protecting the flanks of the advanced line.

14. There was much difficulty in swimming the horses across the river, and all the force had not got over till late on the 27th.

15. On the 28th I had my arrangements made for attacking the rebels at the cantonments on the following morning at day-break. On that afternoon the enemy came out in strong force and attacked my position. They were easily repulsed and driven back, but as it was late when this was accomplished I did not think it advisable then to follow them up. The following morning I advanced at four o'clock, but found that the cantonment was deserted.

16. The enemy retreated towards the southwest, but it is not ascertained yet what position they intend taking up.

17. This district is now clear of rebels, and, the right bank of the river being free, boats for a bridge will be up in a couple of days.

18. I beg to bring to the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the efficient co-operation and support I received from Brigadier Horsford, C.B., commanding the Infantry Brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. Russell, Bart., who commanded the cavalry and superintended the outpost duty; and Major Yates, R.H.A., who commanded the Artillery. Officers commanding regiments, troops and detachments:—Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Galway, 1st Madras Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel Payn, Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment; Major Horne, 7th Hussars; Major Vaughan, 5th Punjab Rifles; Major Daly, C.B., Irregular Cavalry; Lieutenant Strange, R.A.;

* *DETAIL.*—Artillery: Troop Royal Horse Field Artillery. Cavalry: A Wing 7th Hussars; Detachment 7th Hussars. Infantry: 1st Madras Fusiliers; 5th Punjab Rifles; Detachment Madras Sappers.

† The river Goomtee is upwards of 400 feet wide.

‡ *DETAIL.*—Artillery: Heavy Battery Royal Artillery. Cavalry: Head Quarters and Wing, Her Majesty's 7th Hussars. Infantry: Head Quarters and Wing, Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment; Detachment Madras Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant Lyon, R.H.A., were most attentive in superintending the crossing of their men and horses.

The two heavy guns under charge of Lieutenant Warren rendered good service.

Brigadier Horsford speaks most favourably of his staff. Major Mollan, Major of Brigade; Surgeon Fraser, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, Senior Surgeon; Lieutenant Ramsbottom, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, Orderly Officer, and Captain Grame, Deputy-Assistant Commissary General, who was very efficient in keeping the troops supplied.

I have great satisfaction in bringing to the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the zeal and unceasing exertions of Lieutenant Scott, Field Engineer, and Lieutenant Raynsford, commanding the Madras Sappers, in preparing the rafts, and crossing over the troops. Every thing had to be made upon the spot, and the material to be collected from houses in the town. These two officers and the detachment of Madras Sappers (who worked as I never saw native soldiers work before) were employed day and night, with very few hours' interval, during the operation.

From the civil officers attached to this column, St. G. Tucker, Esquire, Captain Reid, and W. Forbes, Esquire, I have received every assistance; and Captain Reid used every exertion to procure boats for a bridge, but for the reasons above stated he was unsuccessful.

All officers, non-commissioned officers and men of this column have performed their various duties cheerfully and well, and deserve my full approval. I have particularly to notice the great assistance rendered by the Punjab Rifles and Major Daly's corps in swimming across the artillery and 7th Hussars' horses.

I beg also to mention my Divisional and Personal Staff, Major Hamilton, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General; Captain the Honourable A. Anson, A.D.C.; also Major Wolseley, who, as Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, had the superintendence of the arrangements for crossing the river, and who performed them to my perfect satisfaction.

I have, &c.,
J. HOPE GRANT, Major-General,
 Commanding Oudh Force.

No. 46.

RETURN of Casualties of the Field Force under Command of Major-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., from the 22nd to the 30th of August, 1858, at Sultanpore.

Camp, Sultanpore Cantonments, August 30, 1858.

Detail.	Killed.		Wounded.		Remarks.
	Trumpeters, Drummers, Rank and File, and Lascars.	Troop Horses.	Trumpeters, Drummers, Rank and File, and Lascars.		
ARTILLERY.					
F. Troop Royal Horse Artillery ... ..	...	5	...	...	Drowned while crossing the river Goomtee, on the 27th
Division Q. Field Battery R. A. ... ..	...	2	...	...	Drowned while crossing the river Goomtee, on the 25th
CAVALRY.					
Her Majesty's 7th Hussars ... ..	...	1	...	...	Drowned while crossing the river Goomtee, on the 26th
Hodson's Horse	1	4	...	...	Drowned while crossing the river Goomtee, on the 25th
INFANTRY.					
H.M.'s 53rd Regt., Head Qrs. and Wing ... ..	...	...	1	...	
1st Madras Fusiliers ... ..	...	...	4	...	
5th Punjaub Rifles ... ..	...	...	3	...	
Total	1	12	8	...	

J. HOPE GRANT, Major-General
 Commanding Oude Force.

PRESENT State of the Field Force under Command of Major-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B.

Camp, Sultanpore Cantonments, August 30, 1858.

DETAIL.	EFFECTIVES.														SICK.				Total effective of each Brigade.			
	European Officers.	Native Officers.	European Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	Native Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File, and Lascars.	TOTAL.	Horses.	Bullocks.	Elephants.	ORDNANCE.						European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	Native Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File, and Lascars.	TOTAL.		Horses.		
									18-Pounder Guns.	8-Inch Howitzer.	8-Inch Mortars.	5½-Inch Mortar.	9-Pounder Guns.	6-Pounder Guns.							24-Pounder Howitzers.	12-Pounder Howitzers.
<i>Sultanpore Brigade.</i>																						
F. Troop Royal Horse Artillery ...	6	...	148	...	154	143	52	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	14	...	14	8	...
Q. Battery Royal Artillery (1st Division) ...	1	...	46	...	47	39	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5th Co. 12th Batt. Royal Artillery, Heavy Battery	4	...	66	...	70	...	482	12	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H.M.'s 7th Hussars ...	22	...	383	...	405	426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	19	...	20	12	...
H.M.'s 9th Lancers attached ...	...	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hodson's Horse ...	4	12	...	288	304	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	9	...
Head Quarters and Wing H.M.'s 53rd Regiment ...	14	...	359	...	369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	8	...	...
2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade ...	26	...	619	...	645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	49	...	50	...	...
1st Madras Fusiliers... ..	25	...	417	...	442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	53	...	...
5th Punjaub Rifles ...	4	17	...	849	870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	46	47	...	...
Detachment Madras Sappers ...	2	...	1	33	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	3359
<i>Fyzabad Brigade.</i>																						
Q. Field Battery Royal Artillery (Head Quarters)...	3	...	92	...	95	85	53	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	12	...	12	3	...
2nd Troop 3rd Brigade B. H. A. (1st Division) ...	1	...	25	...	26	52	24	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...
H.M.'s 2nd Dragoon Guards (Detachment) ...	4	...	96	...	100	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...
Hodson's Horse (Detachment) ...	1	7	...	98	106	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	3	...
1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry (Detachment) ...	1	5	...	150	156	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	7	...
H.M.'s 53rd Regiment (1st Wing) ...	8	...	371	...	379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	39	...	40	...	...
Ferozepore Regiment ...	3	25	...	650	678	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...
Detachment Madras Sappers ...	...	...	1	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1549
Detachment arrived at Fyzabad* ...	1	1	92	...	94	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	95
Total ...	130	67	2729	2076	5002	1484	631	12	3	1	2	2	4	6	2	2	6	207	101	314	42	5002

* Belonging to the Royal Artillery, Bengal Artillery, 7th Hussars, 53rd Regiment, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 1 Madras Fusiliers.

J. HOPE GRANT, Major-General, Commanding Oudh Force.

No. 48.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Military Department,
Allahabad, October 5, 1858.*

No. 450 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 1007, dated the 24th ultimo, forwarding a despatch from Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., commanding Gwalior division, reporting the successful operations of a column, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, 25th Bombay Native Infantry, which was detached from Powree, in pursuit of the rebels under Maun Sing.

The Governor-General entirely concurs with the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief in the commendation bestowed on Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson and the officers and men under his command. The havildars, whose meritorious conduct has been brought to notice, will be immediately rewarded in the manner proposed.

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

No. 49.

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

*Head Quarters, Allahabad,
September 24, 1858.*

SIR, No. 1007.

I AM directed by the Commander-in-Chief to transmit the accompanying copy of letter, No. 201, of the 11th instant, and enclosure, received from Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., commanding Gwalior Division, reporting the proceedings of a column under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Robertson, of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry detached from Powree in pursuit of a rebel force under Maun Sing; and to request that, in submitting the papers to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, you will have the goodness to express his Excellency's high approval and commendation of the conduct of the commander, and of the troops concerned in these arduous and skilfully managed movements.

2. The Commander-in-Chief further recommends that the havildars mentioned in the concluding paragraph of Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson's despatch, may be rewarded with the 3rd class of the Order of Merit, for their exertions in procuring intelligence of the movements of the enemy.

I have, &c.,

W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 50.

Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., Commanding Gwalior Division, to the Chief of the Staff.

Camp Sepree, September 11, 1858.

SIR, No. 201.

I HAVE the honour to lay before his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, commanding 25th Bombay Native Infantry, of the pursuit and de-

feat of the portion of the Powree fugitives that was composed of regular troops.

This body had formed the main strength of the rebel Maun Sing, and gave him a complete superiority over Scindiah's district authorities, so that his depredations were unchecked, and becoming daily more formidable, until they brought on him the visitation of British troops.

Colonel Robertson's column was furnished with 15 days' supplies for Europeans, and with all the carriage that could possibly be taken from the rest of the force, and with elephants and camels, to mount about 200 men.

After a most arduous pursuit of 10 days, the difficulties of which can only be fully appreciated by those who have seen the country through which it lay, Colonel Robertson's column overtook and nearly annihilated the fugitives at Bijjipoor.

In these dense jungles the few scattered villages were either deserted, or in Maun Sing's interests, through fear or affection: for some have been in his jaghir, and others subject for a year to his unchecked raids. Nothing but Colonel Robertson's experience, and his unwearied perseverance, and steady determination, and the high military spirit and energy of his troops enabled him to conduct the expedition to its successful issue. Maun Sing, who is familiar with every path in the jungles, appears to have doubled back about the 1st and 2nd, with 200 men, whilst his vauceel, Pearee Lall, with a similar number, also turned off at the same time by a separate route; and the two have re-united and appeared again in the jungles north of Powree, with about 400 men, to which he is reduced from 4,000. The local troops of Scindiah ought to be able now to deal with them, if any energy whatever is exerted in the matter. I beg to recommend most earnestly to his Excellency's favour and consideration, Colonel Robertson and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates under his command; the conduct of all appears to have been most excellent.

Colonel Robertson particularly recommends Captain Bolton, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General; Lieutenant Williams, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General; also Captain Poore, 8th Hussars; Captain Foster, 95th Regiment; Captain Rice, 25th Bombay Native Infantry; Lieutenant Stewart, 13th Light Infantry, commanding Meade's Horse; Lieutenant Roome, 10th Bombay Native Infantry; Havildars Ram Lal, 10th Bombay Native Infantry; and Dowlut Sing, 25th Bombay Native Infantry.

I have, &c.,

R. NAPIER, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Gwalior Division.

No. 51.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Robertson, Commanding Pursuing Column, Gwalior Division, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Gwalior Division.

*Camp, near Beejapoor,
September 5, 1858.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report that the pursuing column under my command, strength as per margin,* marched from Powree on the 27th ultimo, in pursuit of Maun Sing, said to have with him 1,000 cavalry and 3,000 infantry.

* 1 division 3rd troop Bombay Horse Artillery, 1 division 4-2 Bombay Foot Artillery, 1 squadron 8th Hussars, 250 Meade's Horse, 7 rank and file Royal Engineers, 93 rank and file 86th Regiment, 118 rank and file 95th Regiment, 392 rank and file 10th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, and 250 rank and file 25th Regiment ditto.

2. On the 29th we came up with a small party of Maun Sing's infantry, some of whom were killed, some taken prisoners, and the rest dispersed in the jungle. From the prisoners I learnt that Maun Sing had told the Gwalior Contingent portion of his infantry to leave him, as he could not supply them with food. We continued closely to follow Maun Sing, coming daily upon the encamping ground vacated by him a few hours before. At a pass among the hills between Sanda and Bijrawun, some of his fires were burning when we arrived on the evening of the 30th. At this ground he divided his party, sending his wounded and superfluous baggage towards Padonc. At 3 miles before reaching Sangye on the 31st, I saw traces on the ground of foot-prints (chiefly men's) turning sharply to our left rear, while the impressions of horses' hoofs continued on to Sangye. Here had evidently been a further division of Maun Sing's force, reported to be now reduced to 500; of these 200 were said to have gone towards Shahabad with Pearee Lall, and 300 with Maun Sing and his uncle Ajit Sing towards Rye. On the evening of the 2nd instant we reached Rye, and there heard that three parties of infantry sepoy, had met at that village from different directions, and had left that morning. On the evening of the 3rd we arrived at Burrumpore. In view to at once closing up with the enemy, who had contrived hitherto to be always just 10 or 12 miles ahead of us, I made arrangements on the line of march for pushing on with a portion of the column as per margin,* and at 2 o'clock next morning (4th instant) marched. At 10 A.M. we arrived at Jagur, marched again 5 P.M., bivouacked when it became dark, turned out at midnight, and reached within a short distance of Beejapoor on the Choupet river, a little before day-break to-day.

3. The village of Beejapoor lay between us and the enemy, who were encamped on the bank of the river. Day broke, and I sent the Hussars and irregular cavalry round the village, by the right, to attack the enemy on their left flank, and took the infantry through the village straight at them. They were posted in great numbers on high ground with a smaller portion lower down. There were about 700 or 800 infantry and 150 cavalry. Their appearance was certainly very imposing for a few minutes, but it was only for a few minutes. Our infantry rushed forward, and shot down and drove before them those who were on the lower ground, while our cavalry charged across the higher ground, using their sabres most effectively, as shown on the 37 bodies which have since been counted on that spot.

4. The action commenced at a quarter-past 5 A.M., and by 7 o'clock we were masters of the field. The enemy were shot and bayoneted along both banks of the river, and while crossing the river, and in the thickly wooded ravines in its neighbourhood, the cavalry got among them wherever the ground admitted of their acting. The slaughter was immense; I am assured by every one who has examined the scene of conflict that I am within the mark in saying that at least 450 mutineers were destroyed. They belonged to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th regiments of the Gwalior Contingent, the Allijah Bahadoor regiment (Scindia's), 1st regiment of the Kotah Contingent, 40th, 50th, and 52nd Bengal Native Infantry. Of the wounded, I can express no opinion. The enemy attempted to fly in various directions; those small bodies that could not be overtaken by our fatigued soldiers and sepoy, were fired into,

* 47 of the Hussars, 150 Meade's Horse, 79 of the 86th Regiment, 95 of the 95th Regiment, 100 of the 10th Regiment, and 100 of the 25th Regiment.

and I feel certain that the total killed and wounded greatly exceed the number of our men (571) brought into action. Of Maun Sing I have lost all clue in the last day or two. I do not believe he was present in the fight.

5. The casualties on our side are as follows:—

KILLED.—Lieutenant Fawcett, 95th Regiment.
Private Smith, 8th Hussars.
" Chota Lal, 10th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.
" Ramajee Row, 10th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

WOUNDED.—Captain Poore, 8th Hussars, severely.
Lieutenant Hanbury, 8th Hussars, severely.
Troop Serjeant-Major Champion, 8th Hussars, severely.
Private Parker, 8th Hussars, severely.
" Kelly, " "
" Oates, " "
" Willis, 95th Regiment, dangerously.
" O'Keefe, " mortally (since dead).
" Parsons, " severely.
Subadar Ramjee Sindah, 10th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry, severely.
Private Oomrow Khan, 10th Regt. By. N. I
" Nund Kusoor, "
" Dookal Mooche, "
" Essnak Dadnah, " mortally (since dead).
" Bhowmath Aheer, 25th " slightly
Lieutenant Stewart, Meade's Horse, slightly.
" Page, " slightly.
Private Khuruk Sing, " severely.
" Hyat Bux, " slightly.
" Sher Khan, " slightly.
10 horses of Meade's Horse.
5 horses of 8th Hussars.

6. I beg to be permitted to bring to the notice of Brigadier-General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., commanding the Gwalior Division, the splendid behaviour of every individual under my command. With one halt only, this column has since the 27th ultimo, made long and harassing marches, averaging 16 miles daily, and that in rainy weather, across ploughed and muddy fields of black soil, and dense forests, where frequently there was no track whatever, through rivers whose rough and stony beds and banks severely shook, and otherwise injured the gun carriages, and over rocky mountain passes. Great labour has been gone through, great fatigue has been endured, most satisfactory has been the result as experienced this morning.

7. Most of the country we have traversed, was at one time under Maun Sing's charge, and many villages belong to him; I have therefore had peculiar difficulty in obtaining information regarding him. Frequently our march has been delayed for want of a clue to his movements, so that the turning out of the column to proceed in pursuit of him has generally been at uncertain hours. From the day we left Powree I have been under the deepest obligation to Captain Bolton, Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Rajpootana Division. The duty of picking up intelligence I entirely committed to him, and most ably has he performed it. Frequently during the night, when we were only too happy to be allowed to take some rest after the day's fatigues, has Captain Bolton been again and again disturbed, either to listen to the reports brought in, or to send out scouts.

8. The Commissariat arrangements have been most carefully attended to by Lieutenant Williams, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, Rajpootana division. Few who are not behind the

scenes can conceive what the difficulties of a commissariat officer's duties are in such a country as we are acting in, more especially while long marches are being daily made, thus affording very little time for procuring supplies from the neighbourhood.

9. I have the honour to submit, for the favourable consideration of the Brigadier-General, in addition to, the two officers mentioned above, the names of the following officers who commanded detachments this day in the battle of Beejapoor:— Captain Poore, 8th Hussars; Captain Foster, 95th Regiment; Captain Rice, 25th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, who also had with him the detachment of the 86th Regiment, which had no officer; Lieutenant Stewart (13th Regiment Light Infantry), Meade's Horse; Lieutenant Roome, 10th regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

10. In conclusion, I must strongly recommend to the consideration of the Brigadier-General commanding, Havildar Ram Lal, 1st company 10th Regiment, and Havildar Dowlut Sing, Grenadier Company 25th Regiment. The services of these two men have been invaluable. They have acted as spies, and risked their lives in procuring information in a country where Maun Sing's influence is paramount, and where the villages were deserted as we approached them. It is difficult to say how we could have proceeded without the aid of these two havildars.

I have, &c.

G. H. ROBERTSON, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Pursuing Column,
Gwalior Division.

No. 52.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department.

No. 455 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from Brigadier Rowcroft, commanding the Gorruckpore District, transmitting a report from Major Cox, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, of a successful attack made by a detachment under his command, on a body of rebels at Debreheah, in the Gorruckpore District, on the 1st September, 1858.

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

No. 53.

Brigadier Rowcroft to Lieutenant-Colonel Mayhew, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head Quarters, Allahabad,

Camp Bustee, District of Gorruckpore,

SIR,

September 11, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, copy of a report from Major Cox, 13th Light Infantry, reporting a successful attack made by the detachment under his command, on the rebel force of Mahomed Hoossen, on the 1st September, at Debreheah, about 12 miles north of Hurryah Bridge.

2. While the detachment was out, I had sent to reinforce my two outposts. When attacked on the

29th August, I considered it advisable to make a return attack on the rebels, as tending to prevent the two outposts to the westward being again soon molested. Major Cox marched from Hurryah Bridge, early on the morning of the 1st September, for Debreheah, where he met the rebel force, about 50 Sowars, 1,000 infantry, and 3 guns; and immediately boldly and ably attacked them, defeating and pursuing the enemy a considerable distance; the enemy's loss reported to be 90 killed and wounded, some sowars supposed to be of the 12th Irregular Cavalry, and most of them by their appointments, old sepoys of the 1st, 10th, and 38th Regiments Native Infantry. The late Nazim Mahomed Hoossen is reported to be wounded.

3. The troops are reported to have gone through much fatigue under heavy rain, and over bad swampy roads and country, with great cheerfulness and willing endurance, experiencing, I am happy to say, few or no casualties, and without suffering in health; and I beg to recommend Major Cox, the officers and men of all arms, to the most favourable notice of his Excellency Sir Colin Campbell.

4. The Deputy Magistrate, Shekh Khyrooddeen, accompanied Major Cox, was present in the field, rendering much useful assistance. I had ordered him to collect a number of bildars to proceed with the detachment, to assist the troops and guns, and to destroy Debreheah; and during the day that place and a large scrai were burnt, and completely destroyed; the detachment returning to Hurryah the next morning, 2nd September.

5. An attack on Bungaon, 6 miles further north-west, was also contemplated, but I left it to Major Cox, to use his own judgment in doing so according to circumstances, as Mahomed Hoossen immediately removed what property he had into the forest and jungle close by, and all able to take refuge there; there was little chance of successful results attending the movement, and the troops would have had much exposure and fatigue; I therefore consider Major Cox was quite right and prudent in not moving on.

6. I had meditated a return attack on the Rajah of Gonda, and rebels at Raneepore and Lumtee, beyond Belwa, and to have joined Major Cox with more troops on his return to Hurryah; but I heard the Rajah was alarmed, and preparing to retreat into Oudh; the distance was great, I could not follow them, and I could not remain there, and my attention was recalled to the rebels collecting in the north; and I very soon received urgent reports from Mr. Wingfield, the Commissioner at Gorruckpore, and from Lieutenant Pullan at Bansee, with 250 Seikh Military Police Battalion, and 200 of the Rajah's Nujeebs, that he, the Rajah, and Mr. Wilson, Assistant Magistrate, were nearly surrounded and besieged. The rebels had attacked them on the 3rd September, on both sides the river Rapteree, plundered the town and burnt the treasury, but were repulsed with the loss of some 50 killed.

7. The arrival of the detachment pushed on from this, with 100 men of the 27th Madras Native Infantry, called in from outpost duty; the safety of all and relief of Bansee on the 8th September, I have already reported by service message. The rebels made another attack on the night of the 6th September, when 60 of the Rajah's Nujeebs deserted to the enemy; I heard it was planned by the rebels to have attacked Bansee, and my two outposts to the westward on the same day.

I have, &c.,

H. ROWCROFT, Brigadier,
Commanding Gorruckpore District.

No. 54.

Major Cox to the Brigade-Major, Bustee.

SIR, Camp Debreheah, September 1, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Rowcroft, commanding Gorruckpore District, that the rebels who attacked Hurryah on the 29th ultimo, having retreated towards this place, on the arrival of the reinforcements sent out under my command, I marched here this morning with a column as per margin.*

2. On our approach to Debreheah, the enemy's infantry at once retired, covered by their cavalry, which consisted of about 50 well mounted men. I pushed on in pursuit for 8 miles, during which 25 of them were cut up by our cavalry, and as by this time, both men and horses were much exhausted from marching 16 miles over very bad roads, and across a country in many places under water, as soon as the enemy were quite clear from our front, I took up a position for my camp about a mile in advance of Debreheah.

3. After a few hours, however, the rebels returned in considerably increased numbers, being then about 1,000 infantry with three guns; they extended for nearly 2 miles in our front, and threatened our flanks; at the same time, a party of several hundreds took up a position behind some large embankments on our right, from which they kept up a heavy fire upon our advanced pickets.

4. As their numbers here continued to increase, I took down a Company of the 13th Light Infantry, under Captain Rowley, and a mountain train howitzer under Captain Turnour, R.N., about 10 A. M., and joined them to a party of Native Infantry under Captain Garrard, and 30 of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, under Lieutenant de Hoxar; we then charged them with the bayonet, drove them from their position, and again pursued them for a considerable distance; after which they gradually retired from along our front; I then returned to camp with the party.

5. The infantry opposed to us seemed to be all rebel sepoys, and their whole force was of a superior description to any I have yet met in the district. They used minie ammunition, and some of them greased cartridges.

6. The enemy's loss during the day is reported to be 90 killed and wounded. The troops all behaved very gallantly, and their cheerful and willing endurance, having been marching and fighting for 12 hours over a wet country, and wet through from rain, is most praiseworthy.

7. I beg to enclose a list of casualties.

I have, &c.,

J. W. COX, Major, 13th Light Infantry,
Commanding Field Detachment.

* Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry.—4 officers and 45 men, under Lieutenant de Hoxar. 6th Madras Light Cavalry.—1 European officer, 1 Native officer, and 46 men, under Captain Vine. Naval Brigade.—2 officers and 20 men, 2 12-pounder howitzers, Mountain Train, under Commander Turnour, R.N. 13th Light Infantry.—4 officers and 175 men, under Captain Rowley. 27th Madras Native Infantry.—1 European officer, 1 Native officer, and 41 men, under Captain Garrard. Seikh Levy.—1 Native officer, and 47 men. Total.—12 European officers, 3 Native officers, and 374 men.

No. 22224.

D

List of Casualties of Field Force, under Command of Major J. W. Cox, 13th Light Infantry, in action with the enemy at Debreheah, September 1, 1858.

Killed.

No. 17. Trumpeter George White, 6th Madras Light Cavalry.

Wounded.

No. 494. Trooper Said Jellal, 6th Madras Light Cavalry, sabre cut on left hand.
2 horses, 6th Madras Light Cavalry.
3 horses, Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry.

Missing.

1 Troop Horse, Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry.

Total.

Killed.—1 Trumpeter, 6th Madras Light Cavalry;
Wounded.—1 Trooper, 6th Madras Light Cavalry;
5 Troop Horses.
Missing.—1 Troop Horse, Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry.

J. W. COX, Major,
Commanding Field Detachment.

No. 55.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department,
Allahabad, October 9, 1858.

No 457 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter, from Major-General Whitlock, commanding Saugor Field Division, submitting a communication from Captain H. Finch, 31st Bengal Native Infantry, commanding a detachment, reporting the total defeat of a large body of rebels who attempted to take Gurrakota.

His Lordship offers to Captain Finch, and to those named in the despatch, and generally to the whole detachment employed, his best acknowledgments, for the courage, endurance and gallantry, which they displayed on the present occasion.

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

No. 56.

General Whitlock to Major-General Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B, Chief of the Staff.

Head-Quarters, Camp Mahoba,
August 30, 1858.

SIR,

No. 308.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, copies of a letter from Brigadier Wheler, commanding the Saugor District, and a report from Captain Finch, of an encounter with the rebels, who had attempted to take the Fort of Gurrakota. I trust that the conduct of the

officer in command, and that of the troops engaged, which appears to have been very gallant and exemplary, will meet with the approbation of his Excellency.

I have, &c.,

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

No. 57.

Brigadier Wheeler to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Saugor Field Division.

Saugor, August 22, 1858.

SIR,

No. 593.

I HAVE great satisfaction in forwarding copy of a despatch from Captain Finch, 31st Bengal Native Infantry, commanding a detachment of about 200 of his own regiment, and 65 of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, reporting the total defeat of the large band of rebels, which had the temerity to attempt to take Gurrakota, and which had plundered Shahpore and the neighbouring villages, and mutilated some of the inhabitants and police.

I feel sure that the Major-General will accord his approval of Captain Finch's arrangements, and appreciate the gallantry of the 3rd Irregulars, for it appears to have been essentially a cavalry action.

That 65 men, without an European officer, should charge a large body armed with matchlocks, and aided by some few mutineers, and posted in, as I understand, rather a strong position, is very remarkable and very praiseworthy.

I trust that this gang of rebels will now be broken up, and that the Dumoh rebels who have risen simultaneously will disperse; doubtless the loss in men and arms will be a heavy blow to them, and restore confidence to the police.

Thanks are due to Lieutenant Dickens, who commanded a body of police, for his co-operation.

The name of Ressaïdar and Woordee Major Soobhan Khan, has frequently been brought to the notice of Government during the past year; and I beg leave again to bring his gallantry forward, and trust that the Major-General will recommend him for honour and promotion, as well as Ressaïdar Amanut Khan, who commanded the 2nd troop on this occasion.

I have, &c.,

F. WHEELER, Brigadier,
Commanding Saugor District.

No. 58.

Captain Finch to Major W. Lamb, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Saugor Division.

Camp Gurrakota,

SIR,

August 20, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier F. Wheeler, commanding Saugor Field Force, the total defeat and dispersion of the rebel forces. I acknowledge the receipt of your letter, directing me to proceed to Gurrakota *via* Shahpore without delay, with force as per margin.* On enquiry, I found there was a direct road

* 31st Regiment Light Infantry.—180 of all ranks; 3rd Irregular Cavalry.—65 Irregular Cavalry; Lieutenant Dickens and his Police; 40 or 50 Nujeebs.

across-country, by which I could reach Gurrakota in one day, by making a forced march of 20 miles, and knowing that time was of the greatest importance to save the town from being burnt, I resolved to push straight on to Gurrakota, and after a march of 10½ hours, I reached that place. Our arrival was utterly unexpected, as the rebels thought we were going to Shahpore, where supplies had been laid in for us. From the direction in which I came, they were unable to retreat to the jungle and Government timber forest, and were obliged to take to the open plain in rear of Hiddernugger to effect their escape. We reached Gurrakota at 3½ p.m., and took them completely by surprise. They fled precipitately, and I lost no time in following them up; but my infantry, being thoroughly knocked up, were unable to come up with them, but this was well-compensated by the admirable conduct of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, led by Woordee Major Soobhan Khan, who came well up with them in the open plain; and from the appearance of the field which I inspected, I can state, that upwards of 150 were killed on the spot; and I have brought into camp 72 wounded and prisoners. It is reported that Hindur Goshee, the noted rebel, is killed, and several recognized his body. The Poonah Thakoor, whom I mentioned in my demi-official of yesterday, is also killed; and Bunwur Dowra and Dhokul Sing, nephew of Hindur Goshee, and Hindur Goshee's Karder, a sepoy of the 52nd Native Infantry, and one of the Gwalior Contingent, are among the prisoners. Had our men been fresher, and might not come on, I think that hardly a man would have escaped. I shall send the prisoners into Saugor to-morrow.

I am of opinion that this force is thoroughly dispersed, and will not again become an organized body. I have brought into camp 300 matchlocks and swords, in addition to what the villagers took off the field. I shall halt here to-morrow for information, and if I hear of any rebels in the neighbourhood, I shall attack them again, and if not, shall on the following day, march to Shahpore. Three sowars were slightly wounded, one horse killed and two wounded. In conclusion, I beg to bring to the notice of the Brigadier, the admirable conduct of all concerned, and more especially the cavalry, who pursued them till sunset; to Lieutenant Dickens and his police, and the civil police, my thanks are also due; and to Mr. Deputy Collector Rao Krishn Narain, whose information was most correct and valuable.

I have, &c.,

H. FINCH, Captain,
31st Light Infantry,
Commanding Detachment.

No. 59.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department.

No. 458 of 1858.

IN publishing the following letter from the Secretary to Government, Military Department at Bombay, No. 152, dated 15th September, 1858, enclosing a Report from Major-General Roberts, Commanding Rajpootana Field Force, of the result of an encounter with the Gwalior rebels, on the 14th August last, together with a resolution passed thereon by the Government of Bombay, the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India notifies

his entire concurrence in the expression of the sentiments of that Government, and fully appreciates the eminent services rendered by Major-General Roberts, and the officers and men under his command.

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

No. 60.

H. L. Anderson, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Bombay, to G. F. Edmonstone, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General, Allahabad.

Bombay Castle,
September 15, 1858.

SIR, No. 152 of 1858.

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to transmit to you for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 3rd instant, No. 3263, from the Adjutant-General of the Army, with its enclosure, from Major-General Roberts, commanding the Rajpootana Field Force, detailing the result of an encounter with the Gwalior rebels on the 14th August last, as also transcript of a resolution passed by this Government, under date the 9th instant.

I have, &c.

H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 61.

The Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to Government, Dapooree.

Head Quarters, Poona, September 3, 1858.

SIR, No. 3263.

I AM directed by the Commander-in-Chief to request you will submit to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the enclosed despatch, dated the 16th ultimo, No. 241 A., from Major-General Roberts, commanding the Rajpootana Field Force, detailing the result of an encounter with the Gwalior rebels, on the 14th idem.

2. His Excellency desires me to express the exceeding pleasure with which he has perused the account of the successful pursuit of these rebels and mutineers, who only escaped a similar catastrophe overtaking them at Sanganeer, on the 8th August last, from the Major-General having no cavalry with him, the rapidity of the insurgents' flight, and the coming on of night.

3. For 340 miles this pursuit has been maintained, under fearful heat in the earlier part of it, and an unexampled deluge of rain, which ceased only shortly before the signal results were achieved, as related in the Major-General's report.

4. The hardships and privations which the troops have undergone have been of no ordinary character, and his lordship in council will, the Commander-in-Chief is assured, peruse with pleasure Major-General Roberts' acknowledgment of their patient endurance.

5. The Commander-in-Chief commends Major General Roberts, and his gallant officers and

soldiers, to the protection of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, under the assurance that their sufferings, endurance and courage, will meet with the acknowledgments they so well deserve.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD GREEN, Colonel,
Adjutant-General.

No. 62.

Major-General H. G. Roberts, Commanding Rajpootana Field Force, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Poona.

Camp Moe, August 16, 1858.

SIR, No. 241 A of 1858.

I HAVE the gratifying duty to report, that the troops under my command as per margin,* fought a general action with the enemy on the 14th August, and completely defeated him.

2. A guard, as per margin, was detached with baggage and siege guns, in addition to the regular guards from each regiment, and placed under the orders of Lieutenant Vibart, Acting Assistant Commissary of Ordnance.

3. The rebel army was eight miles from us on the 13th, after the troops had marched near 70 miles in three successive days. The long and continued pursuit had taken effect, and their horses and cattle were much done up.

4. On finding our troops approaching, they moved out, and took up a strong position on a rocky ridge of low hills, which forms the right bank of the Bunnas, which flowed at the foot of the ridge along the whole front of their position; on our side the river was a perfect level plain. Their guns were placed on their right, and swept the whole of this plain before us.

5. Our troops formed behind a ridge, which concealed them from their view.

6. Supported by the cavalry on their left, the Horse Artillery galloped forward to about 400 yards from their guns, and replied to their fire which had become sharp; and the Battle of the Bunnas commenced.

7. Our infantry now emerged into and across the plain, crossed the river knee-deep accompanied by the three guns No. 8 Light Field Battery, attacked and drove the enemy from the ridge he occupied, taking his four guns.

8. The guns secured, our artillery and cavalry passed the river, and the latter were pushed forward, charged, and cut up vast numbers.

9. The infantry advanced in line, H. M's. 72nd Highlanders being in reserve, killing numbers of the enemy; it was by one concealed amongst the rocks, that I have to deplore the loss of the Sergeant-Major Holland, of the 8th Hussars, who was mortally wounded by a musket-shot.

10. After passing these rocks H. M's. 72nd Highlanders and two guns were detached to the right to drive back a body of infantry, who had been pursued by a small detachment of the Guzerat

* 2nd Troop Horse Artillery, of all ranks, 6 guns; left half No. 8 Light Field Battery, 3 gun; left half Royal Engineers and 3rd Company Sappers and Miners; H. M's. 8th Hussars, detachment about 125; 1st Light Cavalry Lancers, about 100; H. M's. 72nd Highlanders, about 270; H. M's. 83rd Regiment, about 562; 12th Regiment N. I., about 336; 13th Regiment N. I., about 330; Guzerat Irregular Horse, about 50; Lieutenant Macaulay's Belooch Horse; 2nd Company's 12th Regiment N. I.—Some Belooch Horse.

Irregular Horse, and stood at bay in some jungle; this body retreated, exchanging some shots at long distance.

11. The main body of the enemy consisting of cavalry, and some of the more active of the infantry who had thrown away everything but their muskets, retreated so rapidly across an undulating country, that they were already out of sight.

12. Accordingly the cavalry, who were a good deal scattered, were judiciously collected by my Staff, and ordered to follow in pursuit, 4 guns Horse Artillery accompanying them. The other 2 guns subsequently joined also. They continued on the tracks of the enemy for about seven miles, beyond which artillery horses were unable to proceed.

13. The cavalry under Colonel Naylor, 8th Hussars, who had his horse killed under him by a round shot, early in the day, went forward, killing numbers of the enemy. After about four miles, they came in sight of a large body.

14. As they were so numerous in cavalry Colonel Naylor slowly followed them, and sent back for the Lancers and Beloochees, who, acting independently, had lost the track, and gone over to the left.

15. On their coming up, the whole went forward at the trot, drove in the rear guard, composed of the late Kotah Contingent and 5th Regiment Bengal Irregulars, on the main body.

16. Most of their remaining infantry, and the badly-mounted men, were killed, or threw away their arms, and sought refuge in the jungle-bushes. Three elephants and a number of camels and other baggage-animals were taken.

17. At last, the remains of the infantry, about 100 men, took post in a village, fifteen miles from the field of battle, and their cavalry formed around them. Colonel Naylor, who had little more than 100 Regulars and 80 Beloochees with him, and was now in a country unsuitable for cavalry, desisted and returned towards camp, finding and killing many rebels along the line, who had concealed themselves as he passed before. He did not reach camp till eleven o'clock that night, and his men had not tasted food all day, having been eighteen or nineteen hours in the saddle.

18. I have now to perform the very pleasing duty of reporting the high sense I entertain of the service performed by the troops I had the honour to command on this occasion. Their steadiness under fire must have struck awe into the enemy, who dared not stand long before their imposing advance.

19. My best thanks are due to every officer and soldier for the patient endurance during long and fatiguing pursuit,* in bad weather, which enabled me to bring the enemy to action at last.

I wish to bring to his Excellency's notice, the good service of officers commanding:—Lieutenant Colonel Price, R.A., commanding artillery, R. F. F.

Lieutenant-Colonel Naylor, commanding cavalry in pursuit.

Major Tremeneere, Commanding Engineers: also officers commanding regiments and detachments as follows:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, 12th Regiment Native Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Steele, Her

Majesty's 83rd Regiment; Major Lye, 13th Regiment Native Infantry; Major Rocke, Her Majesty's 72nd Highlanders; Captain Petrie, 2nd Troop Horse Artillery; Captain Dennies, 1st Light Cavalry (Lancers); Lieutenant Stevenson, half 8th Light Field Battery; Lieutenant Stock, 1st Lancers, who accompanied Colonel Naylor in pursuit with a troop; Lieutenant Macaulay, Belooch Horse.

20. I received the most able and valuable assistance from my personal staff, Lieutenant Newall, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Ballard, C.B., Assistant Quartermaster-General (who accompanied the cavalry in pursuit); Captain Alban, Deputy Judge Advocate-General; Captain Lucas, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, and my Staff-Surgeon Wyllie, were eager in carrying my orders during the day, and I desire to bring their services to His Excellency's notice.

Captain Heathcote, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, also accompanied the force, and has shown much energy during the pursuit. Lieutenant Macaulay has throughout shown his usual intelligence; his services have been most important to me.

Colonel Price reports, that he has received every assistance from his Brigade-Major, Lieutenant Sterling.

I must not omit to mention the cheerful and ready willingness of the detachment of Guzerat Irregular Horse, under Ressaldar Meer Mahomed Ali, forming my escort; and on the 14th, they killed a number of the enemy equal to their own.

21. The loss of the enemy in killed, I compute at near 1,000 men.

22. Our casualties are few in comparison. Her Majesty's 8th Hussars had one-twelfth wounded of those who were in the battle.

23. I have since the action learnt that the enemy is quite disorganized and scattered; numbers have thrown away their arms; horses and ponies are wandering about the country, riderless. The better-mounted portion remains, but disorganized and disheartened.

Colonel Parke, with Neemuch Force, is somewhere between that place and Oodeypoor, in, as near as I can judge, the direct line of the enemy's flight, and will, I trust, be enabled to give a good account of what may yet hold together.

24. The long pursuit of the enemy by the detached force under Colonel Holmes, and since his rejoining, its continuation by me personally, has sorely distressed and broken down the horses and baggage-animals of the enemy, and has not been without severe effect on my own cattle, which obliged me to halt for a day after the action (yesterday). The pursuit, however, of what remains as a body, will be renewed in concert with Brigadier Parke, as soon as I ascertain the exact direction the rebels have taken.

The casualty-roll is enclosed; also return of ordnance taken.

A plan of the ground on which the action was fought will be forwarded when prepared, as also that of the action on the 8th instant.

I have, &c.

H. G. ROBERTS, Major-General,
Commanding Rajpootana Field Force.

* 340 miles.

No. 68.
NOMINAL ROLL of Casualties in the Action with the Enemy on the 14th August, 1858.

Names.	Rank.	Nature of Wounds.
KILLED.		
<i>12th Regiment Native Infantry.</i>		
Bholah Doobey	Private	
<i>Belooch Horse.</i>		
Audal Khan	Sowar.	
WOUNDED.		
<i>Her Majesty's 8th Hussars.</i>		
Henry Holland	Serjeant-Major	Mortally, since dead
John Thornton	Serjeant	Severely
John Obweiffe	Private	Slightly
Thomas Keighly	" "	Severely
James Griffin	" "	Ditto
Fye. George Rutly	" "	Slightly
John Cartwright	" "	Ditto
David Rowath	" "	Ditto
William Field	" "	Ditto
George Jones	" "	Ditto
<i>1st Light Cavalry (Lancers.)</i>		
Shaikh Beerhim	Trooper	Severely
Meerjah Noorbeg	" "	Ditto
Kalkah Sing	" "	Slightly
<i>Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment.</i>		
James Dooley	Private	Severely
<i>12th Regiment Native Infantry.</i>		
Saltoo Gandah	Private	Severely
<i>13th Regiment Native Infantry.</i>		
Shaikh Ibrahim	Drummer	Severely
<i>Belooch Horse.</i>		
Variann Khan	Sowar	Severely
Buddah Khan	" "	Ditto
Gholam Khan	" "	Slightly
Ramaesh Khan	" "	Severely

No. 64.
ABSTRACT of Killed and Wounded in the Action on the 14th August, 1858.

Corps.	Killed.				Wounded.				Remarks.		
	Privates.	Officer's Horse.	Troop Horses.	Serjeant Major.	Serjeants and Havildars.	Trumpeters and Buglers.	Privates.	Officer's Horse.		Troop Horses.	Horses Missing.
Her Majesty's 8th Hussars	...	1	2	1*	1	...	8	1	7	3	* Since dead. 2 horses of the Horse Artillery died from fatigue on the night of the action.
1st Lancers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Her Majesty's 83rd Regt. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
12th Regt. Native Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18th Regt. Native Infantry	...	...	7	...	...	...	4	...	3	...
Belooch Horse	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	1	9.	1	1	1	17	1	15	4	

H. G. ROBERTS, Major-General, Commanding R. Field Force.

No. 65.

RETURN of Ordnance captured by the Force under Major-General Roberts, Commanding Rajpootana Field Force, on the 14th August, 1858.

Camp, Kuthorea, 15th August, 1858.

Number.	Description of Ordnance.	Calibre	Length.		Vent.		Remarks.
			Feet.	Inches.	Nature of.	Diameter of tenths.	
1	Brass, with carriage travelling with limber	Pr. 9	6	10	Iron	0.3	Guns much scored, carriages in fair condition. The limber axle-tree of wood, likewise the axle-tree of No. 1 gun-carriage.
2	Ditto	8	5	7½	...	3.5	
3	Ditto	5½	4	11½	...	0.3	
4	Ditto	5½	4	11	...	0.3	

"Ammunition."		"Carts."		"Cattle."	
Shot, solid, hammered of sizes ...	759	Tumbrils, powder	3	Bullocks, draught,	26½-pounder
Shot, grape, of sizes ...	352	Country ...	3		
Shot, chain, of sizes ...	20				
Powder ...	lbs. 2,025				

J. VIBART, Lieutenant,
Deputy Commy. of Ordnance, Rajpootana Field Force.

No. 66.

Resolution by the Honourable Board, dated the 9th September, 1858.

Resolved,—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council fully participates in the feelings of gratification with which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has perused the account of the brilliant success obtained by the force under Major-General Roberts, in the general action of the 14th August.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council considers that Major-General Roberts has rendered a great and important service to the State, by the skill and gallantry with which he conducted the operations against the rebels, and succeeded in bringing them to action, after a most harassing pursuit, under circumstances of the greatest difficulty. It will afford sincere pleasure to his Lordship in Council, to bring the valuable services of General Roberts, and of the officers mentioned in his despatch, to the favourable notice of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

H. L. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government.

No. 67.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department,
Allahabad, the 14th October, 1858.

No. 469 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following

despatch, from Brigadier Rowcroft, commanding the Goruckpore district, dated 22nd September, 1858, submitting reports of operations against the rebels in the neighbourhood of Bansee.

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

No. 68.

Brigadier Rowcroft to Lieutenant-Colonel Mayhew, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head Quarters, Allahabad.

Camp Bustee, District of Goruckpore,
22nd September, 1858.

SIR,

No. 475.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that on receiving requisitions from Mr. Wingfield, the Commissioner of Goruckpore, and Lieutenant Pullan, commanding a detachment of 250 Seikhs, 2nd Military Police Battalion, for a detachment of troops to be sent up to Bansee, about thirty-two miles north of Bustee, I immediately despatched on the 5th and 6th instant a detachment of troops as per margin,* under the command of Captain Mulcaster, 6th Madras Cavalry. The detachment arrived at Bansee at 9 A.M. on the 8th September, and the garrison relieved. The rebels retreated as

* Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, 40 sabres, under Lieutenant Percival; 6th Madras Cavalry, 40 sabres, under Captain Mulcaster; Pearl's Naval Brigade, 80 men, with two 12-pounder mountain-train howitzers, under Captain Grant, R.N.; Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, 70 men, under Lieutenant Gillett.

our troops approached. They attacked Bansee on the 3rd September, plundered the town, and burnt the treasury, on the south bank of the river Raptée. Lieutenant Pullan and his Seikhs, from an intrenchment near the Rajah's house on the north bank of the river, gallantly repulsed the assaults of the enemy, killing and wounding about 50. The insurgents made another attack on the night of the 6th September, but not a bold one.

2. A detachment of 100 men of the 27th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, under Captain Condy, were called in from outpost duty at Sakreengunge; arrived here on the 7th, marched again on the 8th, and reached Bansee by noon on the 9th September.

3. Brigadier Fischer, lately commanding the 27th regiment Madras Native Infantry, commanding Madras troops in Bengal, being at Goruckpore, I availed myself of his most readily offered services. The Brigadier marched from Goruckpore on the 7th September, with 50 men 13th Light Infantry, and 150 men 27th Madras Native Infantry, with spare ammunition for the Seikh detachment, and reached Bansee on the 10th September.

4. I beg to inclose copies of reports as per margin,* detailing the operations at Bansee. The rapid pursuit and attack on a body of about 300 rebels, on the south bank of the river, on the evening of the 9th instant, by a party of the Bengal Yeomanry and 6th Madras Cavalry, under Captain Mulcaster, of the latter regiment, and Lieutenant Percival, Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, was very gallantly and boldly carried out, 40 of the rebels being killed; our loss being only one trooper of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, slightly wounded, two horses killed, two badly wounded (shot since), and one missing of the same regiment.

5. The troops are reported to have gone through much fatigue, over difficult flooded roads and a swampy country, with great zeal and cheerfulness; and I beg to recommend Brigadier Fischer, the officers and men of all arms, to the most favourable notice of the Commander-in-Chief.

6. Brigadier Fischer and detachment returned to Camp Bustee on the 17th and 18th instant, and I have reinforced the post at Bansee with the regimental head-quarters, 8 European officers and 230 men, of the 27th Madras Native Infantry, under the command of Captain Howlett.

I have, &c.,

H. ROWCROFT, Brigadier,
Commanding Goruckpore District.

No. 69.

Captain Mulcaster to Captain Morgan, Brigade-Major.

Camp Bansee, North Bank of Raptée River,
9th September, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Rowcroft, that I received at an early hour this morning intelligence of 200 rebel Sepoys, 100 budmashes, and 50 or 60 Irregular Cavalry, being at the village of Purseeah-ka-Pokra, about three miles from Bansee, on the south bank of the river, on the Doomreahgunj road, and also that there was a body of rebels, consisting of 700 rebel Sepoys, 50 Irregular Cavalry, and 950 budmashes—total, 1,700 rebels, at the

* Letter dated 9th September, from Captain Mulcaster, 6th Madras Cavalry; letter dated 10th September, from Captain Condy, 27th Madras Native Infantry; letter No. 474, dated 14th September, from Brigadier Fischer, commanding field detachment.

village of Mawa or Burgudwah; the former about four miles, and the latter across a deep and difficult nullah to cross, nine miles north-west from this, on the Etawah road.

2. I immediately despatched two cavalry patrols; one of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, under lance-corporals Hely and Ryves, with directions to proceed on the Etawah road, and ascertain, if possible, the enemy's whereabouts, strength, position; and one of six privates Madras Light Cavalry, under Havildar Baboo Row, with directions to cross the river, and proceed on the Doomreahgunj road; the former patrol returned with intelligence that the enemy, 1700 strong, or thereabouts, were at the village of Burgudwah, nine miles north-west from this, and had taken up a position across the nullah, and were erecting earthworks, and fired several shots on the patrol. Havildar Baboo Row, 6th Madras Cavalry, also returned and reported that a body of rebels about 360 strong was at the village of Purseeah-ka-Pokra, and on the patrol nearing, turned out and formed up.

3. Being of opinion that the rebels on the south bank of the river would endeavour to cut off our communication with Bustee, I considered it advisable to attack them at once, and Captain Grant, R.N., commanding detachment Pearl's Naval Brigade, being of the same opinion as myself, I ordered the detachment as per margin,* to cross the river, and expected everything to be across by 4 P.M. or thereabouts, and crossed the Naval Brigade and Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry the last, so as to expose them as little to the sun as possible.†

4. I directed the detachment as per margin,‡ under Lieutenant Gillett, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, to remain for the protection of the rajah's kote, on the north bank of the Raptée river.

5. At about 12 A.M. my advanced guard had crossed, or was crossing, when Captain Condy, 27th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, arrived; I informed him of my plans, and handed over the command to him. Captain Condy, being of the same opinion as myself regarding the advisability of attacking the rebels, proceeded with the expedition.

6. The detachment left the south bank of the Raptée river at about 4 P.M., and on nearing the village of Purseeah-ka-Pokra, an advanced patrol of cavalry, which had been sent on under lance-corporals Hely and Ryves, Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, returned, stating that the rebels were in a tope, and shortly after it was reported they were retreating. Captain Condy immediately ordered me to advance with the cavalry, and endeavour to cut off their retreat. After advancing at the gallop for about four miles from the village of Purseeah-ka-Pokra, I came in sight of the rebels, and advancing, saw them retreating by the road, which at this particular place were in some places three feet deep with water, and full of holes, and the surrounding fields full of water, and almost impassable. I rapidly advanced to the attack, and charged them, and cut up about 40 of the rebels; their dead bodies were lying on the road for about one mile.

We had then come about seven miles from Bansee, and horses being much fatigued, and as it was late in the afternoon and getting dark, Captain Condy ordered me to return.

7. I am much indebted to Lieutenant Percival, Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, and Jemadar Syed

* 30 sabres Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry; 30 sabres 6th Madras Light Cavalry; 2 guns; 1 rocket.

† 30 men Pearl's Naval Brigade; 35 men Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry; 122 Seikhs.

‡ 10 sabres Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry; 10 sabres 6th Madras Light Cavalry; 35 men Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry; 25 men Pearl's Naval Brigade; 90 Seikhs.

Fuzul Ally, D troop 6th Madras Light Cavalry, and to all officers and men of the cavalry engaged, for their gallantry on this occasion.

8. I am much satisfied with the conduct of lance-corporals Hely and Ryves, of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, and Havildar Baboo Row, 6th Madras Light Cavalry, who proceeded in command of the patrols, whose information turned out to be perfectly correct.

9. I regret to state that trooper Herklotts, Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, was wounded slightly, two horses were killed, two horses were wounded, and one horse is missing; a return of which I beg to enclose.

I have, &c.,

SIDNEY MULCASTER, Captain,
6th Madras Light Cavalry,
Commanding Cavalry.

No. 70.

Captain Condy to the Brigade Major, Sarun
Field Force, Bustee.

Bansee, 10th September, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the brigadier commanding, that I arrived here yesterday about noon, with the detachment 27th regiment M. Native Infantry, under my command. On crossing the river, I found a detachment proceeding on service, by order of Captain Mulcaster, who had received information of some rebels, stated to be about 400 (of whom 200 were Sepoys and 50 cavalry), being within three miles of Bansee, and were entrenching themselves. The troops ordered out by that officer were as per margin,* to which I added 50 Seikhs. The detachment 27th Madras Native Infantry, having but just come off a long march of sixteen miles, and over a very bad road, were too much fatigued to take any part in the affair.

The force had crossed the river Raptée by 4 P.M., and marched on the rebels; we could only proceed very slowly on account of the road, which was in some places upwards of two feet deep in water and mud.

We had proceeded about three miles, when one of the advanced cavalry patrols rode back and reported that the rebels were marching off. I directed the cavalry under Captain Mulcaster to pursue (the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry leading), and accompanied them. After a gallop of nearly four miles, we came up with the rebels, who were marching off, some on the road and others in the fields, where it was very difficult indeed for the men to get at them. However, it resulted in upwards of forty (40) being cut up; it was then approaching dark, and the infantry and guns being far in the rear, I did not consider it advisable to follow them up further.

I sounded the halt and returned to Bansee, reaching it by 9 P.M. The troops immediately crossed, and were in their barracks by 11 P.M.

I am happy to say there are no casualties among the men, beyond one of the Yeomanry Cavalry slightly wounded, but two horses were killed, two so wounded as to render it necessary to shoot them, and one missing:—total, 5 horses.

All did their duty well. The affair was entirely with the cavalry; Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, under Lieutenant Percival, leading, behaved as they have ever done; the 6th Madras Cavalry, under Jemadar Syed Fuzul Ally, also did their duty well.

* 30 Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry; 30 Madras; 2 guns; 1 rocket; 30 Naval Brigade; 35 13th Light Infantry; 122 Sikhs.

Captain Mulcaster, in riding well ahead at several of the enemy (his horse falling into a deep nullah and over him) was for a moment surrounded, and in a dangerous position.

I must beg particularly to bring to notice the conduct of the Seikhs; the advance guard (one sub-division under a native officer) doubled in for nearly two (2) miles, endeavouring to keep up with the cavalry, and were well up, but not in time. I conceive they deserve great credit, and expressed myself to that effect to them.

As I only joined from a long march in time to assume command of, and accompany the party going out, I consider that any credit Brigadier Roweroff may consider due, for the planning of the attack, must be rendered to Captain Mulcaster and Captain Grant, R.N.

I enclose a report from Captain Mulcaster of the 9th instant.

I have, &c.,

G. J. CONDY, Captain,
Commanding at Bansee.

No. 71.

Brigadier T. J. Fischer to the Brigade Major,
Camp Doomeeragunj, Bustee, September 14,
1858.

SIR,

No. 474.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Brigadier commanding the district, that on my arrival at Bansee, on the morning of the 10th instant, I found that the rebels, to the number of 1,800, who had been threatening Bansee for some time past, had entrenched themselves nine miles from Bansee at the village of Burgudwah, astride the roads leading from Bansee to Biskohur and to Doomeeragunj. A third road led from the front of their position to Jhurao, and thence into the Terai. In fact, their position secured to them the only three communications with Oudh and the Terai. On their south was the Raptée; and an impassable jheel nullah, protected their right flank; on the north were dense unhealthy jungles, and the same impassable jheel nullah effectually protecting their left flank, and circling round their front. Behind the bend of the nullah were thrown up their entrenchments, surrounding three sides of the village of Burgudwah.

2. The Rajah's Kote at Bansee, a square enclosure, was occupied by Lieutenant Pullan, with 230 Seikhs and blocked the road to the eastward.

3. As the object of detaching the force was not simply to drive the rebels from Bansee and Goruckpore district, but to bring them if possible to action, and punish them, I resolved to manœuvre round their right flank and seize their communication with Oudh.

4. Requiring Lieutenant Pullan, who was well acquainted with the country in which I was about to act, to accompany me with a few of his Seikhs, I substituted in his stead, to hold the post at Bansee, an experienced officer, Captain Condy, of the 27th Madras Native Infantry, with 40 men of his regiment, in lieu of the Seikhs I had withdrawn from the post.

5. Captain Condy was instructed, immediately on hearing my guns, to proceed with 120 Seikhs, and his 40 Madras Native Infantry, to the large village of Pucker, about six miles from Bansee, for the purpose of forestalling the rebels on the road to Jhurao, their only remaining line of retreat.

6. The 11th was occupied in making my arrangements to send boats twelve miles up the Raptée to Toorkowlea, where I intended crossing

the river; I have now the honour to report, that on the morning of the 12th instant, I started with the troops noted in the margin,* to carry my plans into operation, and encamped at Toorkowlea, where I found Lieutenant Pullan, whom I had sent with the boats up the Raptée, the north bank of which was in possession of the enemy. Captain Kenny, of the 27th Madras Native Infantry, with two divisions of that regiment, and one division Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, each of 40 men, had proceeded by land up the south bank, in support of Lieutenant Pullan.

7. On the evening of the 12th, I received information that a body of rebels, 400 strong, were entrenched at Doomeeragunj, on the south bank of the Raptée, only seven miles distant from Toorkowlea. I resolved to disembarrass my left flank of this party, and on the morning of the 13th, marched for that purpose to Doomeeragunj. The rebels held a strong entrenched position, in front of my line of march from the eastward, having the Raptée to the north on the left. Captain Mulcaster, of the 6th Madras Cavalry, with his troop and the troop of Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, preceded the march of my column, by half an hour, with instructions to place his cavalry in observation on the west and south of the rebels' entrenchments, without being himself seen by the rebels; unfortunately, he was observed by an advanced picquet of the rebels, and fired upon, as stated in a report which I enclose.

8. Shortly after, I received a report, that the rebels were in full flight. I immediately ordered Captain Grant, of the Naval Brigade, to take his guns to the front, and join the cavalry in pursuit, and directing my infantry to follow with all expedition, I joined the advanced party of cavalry, but pursuit was hopeless; the nature of the country favoured the rebels, who, leaving the roads, took advantage of the innumerable topes and jheels and wet cultivation, to elude their pursuers. Captain Grant fired a few rounds, but with little effect. Having scattered and driven the rebels some six or eight miles from Doomeeragunj, I relinquished further pursuit, and encamped at the ghaut where I intended to cross the river.

9. Between 1 and 4 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, I threw my whole force across the Raptée, with a view of seizing their line of communication with Biskohur, and of attacking Etawah on that line, where my force would have been within six miles of, and immediately in rear of, the large rebel force at Burgudwah, which place being surrounded by the impassable jheel nulia, stretching on both flanks, far beyond Etawah, as exhibited in the enclosed sketch, the rebels would have been secured within a *cul-de-sac*. After crossing the river, I proceeded about two miles, when despite the information of several spies that the road was passable, I was stopped by a large jheel through which the road to Etawah passed. It would have taken me another day to have passed round this jheel. Immediately afterwards certain information having been received, that the whole rebel force both at Etawah and Burgudwah were in wild flight to, and had neared Biskohur, I re-crossed the river, and purposed returning by easy marches to Bustee.

10. The object for which this force was rapidly concentrated at Bustee, from distant parts of the district, has been attained, although unsatisfactorily, by the total dispersion and flight of the

* Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, 110 rank and file; Naval Brigade, 58 rank and file; 27th Madras Native Infantry, 190 rank and file; Sikh Police, 40. Total infantry, 398. Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, 37 sabres; 6th Madras Cavalry, 35 sabres. Total, 72. 2 12-pounder howitzers.

rebels, who have been for months past in possession of, and disturbing these parts of Goruckpore. I regret, that the state of the roads, and the absolute impossibility of rapid movements, have foiled my attempts to force the rebels to action.

11. Allow me to express my entire satisfaction at the cheerfulness and zeal with which officers and men of all arms have sustained the harassing and irksome marches exacted of them; and my obligations to Captain Grant, Naval Brigade; to Captain Mulcaster, commanding the cavalry; to Lieutenant Percival, of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry; to Captains Howlett and Condy, of the 27th Madras Native Infantry; to Captain Brown, commanding detachment of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry; to Captain Drury, my Brigade Major; to the Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Wilson; and to Lieutenant Pullan, of the Sikh Police Battalion.

I have, &c.,

T. J. FISCHER, Brigadier,
Commanding Madras Troops and Field Force,
for the relief of Bansee.

No. 72.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department.

No. 478 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Secretary to Government of Bombay, Secret Department, No. 142, dated 31st August, 1858, received in this department on the 14th instant, transmitting a report from Brigadier Smith, commanding the brigade of the Rajpootana Field Force, attached to the force under Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., of his operations before Gwalior in June last.

The Governor-General entirely concurs in the commendations bestowed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of Bombay on the conduct of this gallant brigade. His Lordship offers his best thanks to Brigadier Smith, and to the officers and men under his command.

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

No. 73.

H. L. Anderson, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

Bombay Castle, August 31, 1858.

SIR,

No. 142 of 1858.

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward to you, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, copy of a letter* from the Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 2524, dated the 30th of last month, enclosing one from Brigadier Smith, commanding the brigade of the Rajpootana Field Force, attached to the force under Major-General Sir H. Rose, in the operations before Gwalior, together with copy of my reply.

* See London Gazette, October 5, 1858.

2. I am also desired to forward a further communication from the Adjutant-General, No. 2833, dated the 13th instant, submitting a list of the ordnance captured at Gwalior by Brigadier Smith's force.

I have, &c.,
H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 74.

H. L. Anderson, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, Secret Department, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Bombay Castle, August 11, 1858.

SIR, No. 2977 of 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2524, dated the 30th of last month, submitting a despatch from Brigadier Smith, commanding a brigade of the Rajpootana Field Force, reporting his operations before Gwalior.

2. In reply I am desired to state that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council concurs in the opinion expressed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, relative to the gallantry and endurance exhibited by the European and native troops under the command of Brigadier Smith.

3. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council will reserve the more full expression of his opinion until he receives Sir H. Rose's despatch regarding the operations before Gwalior.

I have, &c.,
H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 75.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department.

No. 479 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter, from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Secret Department, No. 141, dated 31st August, 1858, received in this Department on the 14th instant, transmitting a Report from Major-General Roberts, Commanding Rajpootana Field Force, detailing his operations against the rebels at Sanganeer, on the 8th August last.

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

No. 76.

H. L. Anderson, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

*Bombay Castle,
August 31, 1858.*

SIR, No. 141 of 1858.

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to transmit to you, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, the accompanying copy of a communication from the Adjutant-General of the

Army, dated the 20th instant, No. 2998, with enclosure, detailing Major-General Roberts, operations against the rebels at Sanganeer, on the 8th of the same month.

I have, &c.,
H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 77.

The Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to Government Secret Department, Bombay.

*Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poonah, August 20, 1858.*

SIR, No. 2998.

BY direction of the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honour to transmit for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the enclosed letter dated the 9th instant, from Major-General Roberts, Commanding the Rajpootana Field Force, detailing his operations against the rebels at Sanganeer, on the 8th idem.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD GREEN, Colonel,
Adjutant-General.

No. 78.

Major-General Roberts, Commanding Rajpootana Field Force, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

*Camp near Sanganeer,
August 9, 1858.*

SIR, No. 237 of 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that from many reports I had gathered, it appeared likely the rebel army would cross the Neemuch and Nusseerabad road. As soon therefore as the heavy rains would admit, and the river became fordable, I moved on as quickly as I could, and reached Bunaira yesterday morning, after a long and very heavy march.

2. I soon found that the rebels had reached and were congregated about this place and Beelwara; as soon therefore as the men had had their breakfasts, and other circumstances would admit, I marched with the troops as per margin.*

3. On nearing Sanganeer, some 35 of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, with some Belooch Horse, under Kissaldar Meer Mahomed Alli, whom Captain Alban, Deputy Judge Advocate General, was good enough to accompany, being in advance, came on a strong picquet of the enemy, being about 100 in number; these retreated, but were followed with all speed, up to the town, through which they passed, and our party halted, finding the enemy in great force beyond it. They had wounded and taken one man, whose uniform showed the buttons of the 44th Bengal Native Infantry.

4. On my approach about 5 p. m., I found, that the body of the enemy, who were west of the city, were crossing to the right bank of the river. From further observations, the enemy appeared in great force, extending from near the river in a semi-circle far to the right, and for upwards of two miles, my front occupying 400 yards.

* 8th Light Field Battery, 3 guns; 12 Golundauzes; 18th Irregular Horse; $\frac{1}{2}$ Company Native Sappers and Miners; Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment about 500; 13th Regiment Native Infantry, 200; Guzt. Irregular Horse, 50; with a few Belooch Horse.

5. Captain Brown, with three guns of No. 8 Light Field Battery, soon brought them into action, and having broken the enemy's right, and caused much confusion amongst them, I crossed the river with the infantry under fire of two of the enemy's guns, which were well directed. Having forced the enemy's right to retire and close to their left, I brought my force on, left thrown forward, and directed a party of Her Majesty's 83rd to storm and occupy the small hamlet of Rowarree, on an eminence on our right. This of course was gallantly done and I then brought forward the artillery, and which, with the Enfields of Her Majesty's 83rd, opened fire again on the enemy's left.

6. I had one 8-inch howitzer with me, and which was close up during the whole march yesterday of near 30 miles, and Lieutenant Vihart, who has shown great energy, brought it into action on high ground on the left of the hamlet, but the enemy retired out of even its reach after the first discharge.

7. In the meantime, the artillery, with a portion of Her Majesty's 83rd under Colonel Steele, and 13th Native Infantry under Major Lye, had driven the enemy's left in, and all were completely out of range, and fast retreating towards Beelwara, and the dark of night coming on, I recalled all and bivouacked for the night on this high ground, a better position than it accidentally afforded can hardly have been conceived.

8. I have the pleasure to report, that not one single casualty occurred on our side; the enemy's loss was not great, about 50 or 60 in all killed and wounded.

9. The greater part of the rebels are cavalry, and have belonged to different regiments of the Bengal army; but more arrant cowards I have never seen, and there appears little credit in having beaten so large a body, averaged at 5,000 men, with the small number of 800 of such men as I had the honour to command.

10. The enemy had 5 guns, but I think only two in action, an 8 and a 6-pounder, with some elephants; and it was obvious, that had I had any cavalry, the whole of the material must have been captured, and numbers destroyed. You are aware I had sent all my available cavalry in pursuit of the enemy from Tonk with Colonel Holmes.

11. I need not inform you of the good conduct of the troops, such being a matter of course. I am indebted to every officer with me for valuable work, and to every man in the ranks for a patient endurance and contempt of fatigue, which enabled me to bring the enemy to action after marching close on 30 miles.

12. My personal staff rendered me all the assistance that any General Officer could desire.

13. The enemy at once left Beelwara, and I have heard of them this morning a good way off, retreating still with all speed towards Bagore, from whence the line of march is at present unknown.

14. I have intelligence from Colonel Holmes, dated 8th; he also was pushing on after the enemy to Beelwara, and would reach to-day, so that the enemy have had a very narrow escape.

15. I cannot conclude this despatch without expressing my grateful thanks to Captain Eden, of the Madras army, Political Agent at Jyepoor, who has accompanied me throughout, and acted on my personal Staff; and it has been through him that I have been enabled to procure supplies, and that which was almost as necessary, good information; he was good enough also to send some very intelligent men with Colonel Holmes.

I have, &c.,

H. G. ROBERTS, Major-General,
Commanding Rajpootana Field Force.

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No. 79.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department,

Allahabad, October 18, 1858.

No. 480 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following report from Major A. Hume, commanding at Durriabad, of a successful attack on a body of rebels on an island near Bhumore Ghat on the Gogra, on the 18th September, 1858.

Ressaida Mirza Ahmed Beg, whose gallant conduct has been brought to notice, will be immediately rewarded.

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

No. 80.

Major Hume to Major Hamilton, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Camp Durriabad, September 19, 1858.

SIR,

No. 29.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Major-General Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., commanding, that on the 17th instant, I received a communication from Major Carnegie, the Deputy-Commissioner of Durriabad, that the rebels were increasing on the island near Buhmore Ghat, about 11 miles off to the north-west; and that since the troops from this were there on the 15th instant, Ram Sing, who was then in command, had been joined by Outar Sing, Byrung Sing, Gujadhur Sing, &c., and that their united forces amounted to upwards of 2,000. I immediately decided on dispersing the rebels, and arranged for the troops as per margin,* to move from this at 12 P.M. on the 17th instant, which would enable all to have a rest before advancing on their position. After leaving sufficient for the protection of the camp and the town guards, added to the police corps under command of Captain Bunbury, the troops marched as directed, but in consequence of having to proceed by a longer and more circuitous route than we did on the previous occasion, as we found the rebels fully reckoned upon the troops advancing by the same road as before, and had accordingly made arrangements for us, which, by taking the way we did, were defeated, great difficulty was experienced in obtaining any intelligence from the neighbouring villages, the entire population being apparently friendly to the rebels. I therefore halted the Europeans under a tope, to enable us to ascertain the position of the enemy. At half-past 7 A.M. I formed up the column, having determined upon detaching the 3 guns of the Contingent with 2 companies Bengal Fusiliers, 2 companies of the Rajah's troops, and the regular cavalry belonging to the Rajah. I placed this force under the command of Lieutenant Magniac, Bengal Fusiliers, with directions to proceed up the west bank of the nuddee, to prevent the enemy crossing inland from the island, whence I decided upon moving with the main portion of the troops, 4 companies Europeans, Kuppooorthullah Infantry, and Hodson's Horse, and so compelling the rebels to fight, or run the risk of drowning in the Gogra. The 2 columns moved off simultaneously, that under my command

* 1st Bengal Fusiliers, 6 companies; Kuppooorthullah's Contingent; artillery, 3 6-pounders; cavalry, 120 sabres; infantry, 600 rank and file; Hodson's Horse, 70 sabres.

fording the nuddee, and proceeded on to the island, which is five miles long, and one and a half miles broad, and a greater portion of the ground very heavy. I threw out 2 companies Bengal Fusiliers in skirmishing order, with the troops of the Kuppeorthullah Contingent in the same manner, and advanced to sweep up the island, with Lieutenant Magniac's force on our left, and Hodson's Horse under Lieutenant McGregor (whom I appointed to do duty, and assume command of them), and the Rajah's regular cavalry on our right. After having gone a short distance, the enemy opened a brisk fire on us, from the bank of a very deep nuddee, some 100 yards wide; to this fire we replied most effectively, driving the rebels from their cover, and being brought to a stand by the depth of water the Saikhs being obliged to return, after attempting to cross. Lieutenant McGregor, in a most gallant way, led the irregular cavalry rather lower down, and into the nuddee and across the water, being well over their saddles. Whilst this was being accomplished, Lieutenant Hamilton Maxwell, my detachment staff, who was also second in command, and commanding the 4 companies Bengal Fusiliers, galloped off to bring up the elephants from our rear, where they had been left under a guard with our spare ammunition, &c., before we crossed in the first instance. Lieutenant Maxwell speedily returned with the elephants, and we passed over the men as rapidly as possible; and when all were over, advanced on steadily, driving the enemy before us, and the Enfield rifles doing good execution, turning the rebels out of their rifle-pits, and forcing them to take the open plain, when Lieutenant McGregor charged them with Hodson's Horse most steadily. The rebels had one gun, a brass 5-pounder, with which they kept up a continual fire on our columns, but without doing us any injury. We still continued advancing, until we had cleared the whole of our front, when I halted the Europeans, placed them under cover in some huts, and allowed his Highness the Rajah of Kuppeorthullah to proceed to our right with his infantry, and work down towards the cavalry, whence they advanced together on the gun, which had fired on us, and which our guns on the opposite side under Lieutenant Magniac, from the great execution done by Ensign Roddy, made it too hot to remain in its original position, so that the rebels tried to carry it off, when Hodson's Horse cut down the gunners, and the gun was ours. The rebels having now received a severe lesson, and all that could escape having done so, I determined upon withdrawing the troops for the day. The Europeans suffered exceedingly, from having to follow up the rebels for 5 miles in a burning sun, from the effects of which they were struck down, added to the heavy ground and deep nuddees we had to ford before we could drive them into a corner, that I was anxious to get the Bengal Fusiliers under a tope, after the steady persevering manner in which they had gone through the severe work of the day; and I had them under shade by half-past 11 A.M., being then nearly 12 hours under arms. The details of the operations of the force under Lieutenant Magniac on the west bank, I have called upon him to furnish a report of, and have the pleasure to state that his arrangements during the five and a half hours he was detached from me, have merited my warmest approval.

2. It is impossible to estimate the loss on the side of the rebels, but the natives have reported to the civil authorities that they numbered from 2,000 to 3,000 men in the first instance, and 450 are killed, missing and drowned, besides wounded. Ram Singh himself was severely wounded, Byrung

Singh, one of the rebel leaders, was slain, and Outar Singh's brother was killed also; two boat-loads of fugitives, containing 70 each, are reported to have been drowned whilst in their hurry to escape. This information has been supplied me by Mr. Bradford, Assistant-Commissioner, Durriabad.

3. The casualties on our side are, I am very happy to say, comparatively small, being 3 men killed and 17 wounded, and 1 horse killed and 8 wounded; the nature and severity of the wounds received at once show that the troops were closely engaged.

4. I regret to say that Lieut. C. M. McGregor, late of the 57th Native Infantry, and whom I appointed to command Hodson's Horse, was severely wounded, whilst charging the rebels; and his horse in three places, which has since had to be destroyed. The gallant manner in which this officer behaved on this, as on the previous occasions when he has been with Hodson's Horse, seemed to gain the entire confidence of the men, and his being wounded was a great loss, inasmuch as there was not another European officer to lead them, as had there been one a good many rebels that escaped would not have done so. No officer could have behaved in a more gallant manner, or set a better example to his men than Lieutenant McGregor did, and the men themselves speak of his bravery on the occasion. I trust that he will soon be able to resume his duties, and that Government will grant him compensation for the loss of his horse. Mirza Ahmed Beg, Ressaider 14th troop 2nd regiment Hodson's Horse, having behaved most gallantly, and led his men well, after Lieutenant McGregor was wounded, I beg to recommend the Ressaider for promotion. I have always found him most particular and strict in the performance of his duty.

5. The force under my command remained under the tope until 5 P.M., when they returned to Durriabad arriving at 9 P.M.

6. It now becomes my pleasing duty to acknowledge the assistance so readily afforded me by every one on the 8th instant.

7. To all officers and men engaged throughout the day, who cheerfully bore the great fatigue and necessary exposure to the excessive heat on this trying occasion, my best thanks are specially due, and congratulate them on the result of their labours.

8. To Major Carnegie, the Deputy-Commissioner, Durriabad, who accompanied the force, and remained out during the day, my best thanks are due for his able assistance in obtaining information as to the position and strength of the enemy.

9. To Mr. Bradford, the Assistant-Commissioner, whose absence on this occasion I greatly regretted, in consequence of his having broken his collar-bone from his horse falling when out with the force on the 15th instant, I am under great obligations for the zealous manner in which he has conducted the Intelligence Department, and trust his services may soon be again available.

10. To Lieutenant Hamilton Maxwell, my detachment staff and second in command, whose unwearied and cheerful exertions the whole day, merited my highest approbation, and who has been always on the alert, and ready to aid me in every possible way, my best thanks are offered.

11. To Lieutenant Chamier, in political charge of the Kuppeorthullah Contingent, I feel deeply indebted, and cannot speak too highly of the valuable services rendered me throughout the day by this excellent officer, in the performance of the arduous duties that devolved upon him.

12. To Assistant Surgeon T. E. Charles, M.D., for his uniform kindness and attention to the men

suffering from sun-stroke, as well as to the wounded generally, I beg to express my great appreciation of his able services, particularly as he was suffering from illness himself.

13. The Kuppoothullah Contingent performed the several duties required of them during the day.

14. His Highness the Rajah, his brother, and his General, accompanied the force, and were at all times ready to lead their men and induce them to press on, though somewhat tired from the long march, after the retreating enemy, and my thanks are due to them.

15. Colonel Williamson, of the Rajah's service, was left with two companies of Seikhs, and 25 Sikh Cavalry, to protect the road; the enemy attempted once to get at the doolies and spare ammunition, but by Colonel Williamson's good disposition, they were sent to the right about.

16. The brass 5-pounder gun captured from the enemy, is now in the Fort of Durriabad, and as his Highness the Rajah was present at the taking of it, I await instructions as to its disposal.

17. I beg to forward a casualty list in detail showing the number of killed and wounded in the force under my command, on the 18th instant.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. HUME, Major,
Commanding at Durriabad.

No. 81.

*Lieutenant L. B. Magniac, 1st E. B. Fusiliers,
Commanding Detachment, to Lieutenant Hamilton Maxwell, Staff Officer, Durriabad.*

Camp Durriabad, September 19, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Major Hume, commanding the force, that agreeably to his instructions, I proceeded from Bhumarea Ghat, along the west bank of the nullah, which protected the position of the enemy in that direction, with the force as per margin.* After advancing for a short distance, I observed the enemy in large numbers on the opposite bank, who being emboldened by the difficulties their position presented to an attacking party (the nullah here might be perhaps 100 yards broad, and very deep), were making a stand, and keeping up a brisk fire on the main column. As they were within easy range of Ensign Roddy's guns, I ordered them to the front, when that officer opened a well-directed fire, completely enfilading their advanced line of skirmishers, who retired after receiving a few rounds.

I then continued my advance towards a large party of rebels to my left, but on the opposite bank, and who, upon our approach, opened a smart fire of musketry from rifle pits, and behind a line of breastworks.

2. Being anxious to drive them from this, and seeing that the column had not yet crossed the nullah, I ordered one Company of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers out to skirmish along the bank, sup-

* 1st Bengal Fusiliers—2 Companies. Rajah of Kuppoothullah's Contingent—3 guns, 6-pounders; 2 Companies Infantry; 20 sabres Regular Cavalry.

ported by the other Company, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Butler; the Sikh Infantry remaining with the guns. In this order we advanced until opposite the breastwork; here Ensign Roddy again tried his guns, the infantry from behind good cover, at 250 yards, keeping down the fire on them, which was at first very heavy. Firing after 10 or 12 rounds that the guns made no impression on the earthworks, and observing that you had crossed the nullah, and turned the enemy's flank, I ceased firing, and on your continuing to advance, the enemy suddenly vacated their position. This gave us a good opportunity to punish them, and the guns directed by Ensign Roddy, made beautiful practice, thinning their ranks, and obliging them to retreat rapidly.

3. I followed them up towards a second line of works, where they had one gun (the one subsequently taken.) Here they made but a short stand, endeavouring to take off their gun, which the well-directed fire from Ensign Roddy's 6-pounders prevented their doing far, although they persevered for nearly a mile. The gun was soon after taken in first rate style by the Rajah of Kuppoothullah's Infantry, assisted by a detachment of Hodson's Horse.

4. The enemy being thus driven, made a precipitate retreat in all directions; a few in their hurry attempting to swim the nullah, were shot; while others that succeeded in crossing a little higher up, were all cut down by the Rajah's regular cavalry, led by Ensigns Roddy and Woodgate.

5. The work being thus complete, the enemy being defeated and scattered, the pursuit naturally fell to the cavalry, and the men being much exhausted, the infantry were therefore halted, and as the sun was exceedingly powerful, I ordered them to retire slowly to a neighbouring tope, where we rested for a short time, and then returned to join the main column.

6. The distance gone over by the men under my immediate command during the advance, could not have been less than 5 miles, and I cannot speak too highly of the cheerful alacrity displayed by every one under me, while exposed to the intense heat of this morning.

7. I beg to particularize the active energy displayed by Lieutenant T. A. Butler, in leading on the skirmishers, and Ensign Roddy also, who by his well-directed fire, contributed greatly to the success of the day. I particularly noticed Nubbee Buksh, the Native Artillery Commandant of the Rajah of Kuppoothullah's Contingent, who by his coolness and activity, proved himself a good and valuable soldier.

8. I am happy to say, the casualties were but trifling, being a private of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers slightly wounded, and one mule attached to the guns also wounded; the cause of this I attribute to the heavy and accurate fire kept up by the men from the Enfield Rifles on the rifle pits, held by the enemy, which effectually prevented them firing with any steadiness.

I have, &c.,

LANE B. MAGNIAC, Lieutenant,
1st Bengal Fusiliers,
Commanding Detachment.

No. 82.

RETURN of Killed, Wounded and Missing, of the Force under command of Major A. Hume, in action with the enemy on the 18th day of September, 1858.
Camp, Durriabad, September, 19, 1858.

Corps.	Killed.					Wounded.					Remarks.	
	European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Camp Followers.	Total.	Horses.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Camp Followers.	Total.		Horses.
1st Bengal Fusiliers ...	1	...	1*	2	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	* 1 Regimental Bhistee
Hodson's Horse ...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	9	...	10	8†	† 1 horse belonging to Lt. MacGregor, since shot
His Highness the Rajah of Kupperthullah's Contingent	...	1	1‡	2	...	...	...	3	2‡	5	...	‡ Private servants of His Highness the Rajah of Kupperthullah
Total ...	1	2	2	5	1	1	4	12	2	19	8	

ALEXANDER HUME, Major,
 Commanding at Durriabad.

No. 83.

NOMINAL ROLL of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Force under command of Major A. Hume, in action with the enemy on the 18th day of September, 1858.
Camp, Durriabad, September 19, 1858.

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Regimental Number.	Remarks.
1st Bengal Fusiliers ...	Acting Corporal A. W. Watson	3051	Killed
"	Private Thomas Monaghan ...	2806	Musket shot, left leg, slightly
"	" J. Connolly ...	2376	" right arm, slightly
"	" Hugh Rutherford ...	2878	Bayonet wound, right hand, slightly
"	" Michael Dawson ...	2777	Musket shot, lower belly, slightly
Hodson's Horse...	Lieutenant C. M. McGregor ...	...	Wounded severely
"	Sowar Nadan Sing ...	...	Killed
"	Jemadar Paker Sing ...	...	Wounded severely
"	Sowar Bootah Sing ...	...	do
"	" Herdum Sing ...	...	do
"	" Booteh Sing ...	...	do
"	" Suddah Sing ...	...	do
"	" Mullook Sing ...	...	do
"	" Thurram Sing ...	...	do
"	" Chundeh Khan ...	...	Wounded slightly
"	" Nihal Sing ...	...	do
His Highness the Rajah of Kupperthullah's Contingent	Sepoy Bhoj Sing ...	...	Killed
	Naick Huzen Khan ...	...	Wounded severely
	Sepoy Kutba ...	...	" very severely
	Sowar Khurag Bux ...	...	" slightly

ALEXANDER HUME, Major,
 Commanding at Durriabad

No. 84.

RETURN of Ordnance captured from the enemy, by the Force under command of Major A. Hume, in action with the enemy on the 18th day of September, 1858.

Camp, Durriabad, September 19, 1858.

No.	Nature of Ordnance.	Marks and Remarks.
1	5-pounder brass gun	A few rounds of ammunition found in the limber box

ALEXANDER HUME, Major,
Commanding at Durriabad.

No. 85.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Military Department,
Allahabad, October 23, 1858.*

No. 492 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, submitting a despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, C.B., commanding on the Grand Trunk-road, reporting the result of a successful attack against the rebels at Suhejnee near Peroo, on the 27th ultimo.

The Governor-General entirely concurs with the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, in his appreciation of the conduct of Lieutenant Baker, of the Bengal Police Battalion, on the occasion, and of Mr. Chicken, of the Indian Naval Brigade.

The very efficient manner in which Lieutenant Colonel Turner, C.B., has performed the duties entrusted to him, in the defence of the Grand Trunk-road, has deservedly called for the marked approval of the Commander-in-Chief, in which the Governor-General fully concurs.

The several officers and men who have been particularly brought to notice, will be rewarded immediately.

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

No. 86.

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

*Head Quarters, Allahabad,
October 6, 1858.*

SIR, No. 1122.

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to forward the enclosed despatch* from Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, C.B., commanding on the Grand Trunk-road, with its enclosures.

2. I have the honour to request, on the part of his lordship, that you will have the goodness to direct the attention of the Right Honourable the Governor-General to the brilliancy of the exploit performed by Lieutenant G. C. Baker, of the

* No. 578, 30th September.

Bengal Police Battalion, which is deserving of the highest encomium, on account both of conception and execution. His lordship is of opinion that the Victoria Cross should be awarded to Lieutenant Baker, and to Mr. Chicken, of the Indian Navy, and he will take immediate measures for the execution of his intention in this respect.

3. Lord Clyde would avail himself of this opportunity of testifying to the admirable manner in which Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, C.B., commanding on the Grand Trunk-road, has given effect to his instructions. His operations have been characterized alike by vigour and prudence throughout; he has made the very best use of the means placed at his disposal, and the results obtained in consequence are most important, as shown by the manner in which the rebels have been pushed back from the Grand Trunk-road to the close neighbourhood of Jugdespore, at a season when, from the flooded state of the country, military movements are deemed almost impossible.

I have, &c.

W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 87.

Lieutenant-Colonel Turner to Major-General Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., Chief of the Staff, Head Quarters, Allahabad,

Camp Dawuth, September 30, 1858.

SIR, No. 578.

I HAVE the honour to annex, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a copy of a despatch, with its enclosures, this day sent to Brigadier Douglas, C.B., commanding, relative to a successful action fought against the rebels, by the cavalry of my force, on the 27th instant.

I have, &c.,

W. W. TURNER, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Troops Grand Trunk-road.

No. 88.

Lieutenant-Colonel Turner to Major Sir H. Havelock, Bart., Assistant Adjutant-General, with Brigadier Douglas, C.B.

Camp Dawuth, September 30, 1858.

SIR, No. 577.

IN continuation of my report of the 27th instant, I have now the honour to state, for the information of Brigadier Douglas, C.B., commanding disturbed districts, that whilst halted at Khu-

rona for the men to breakfast, the information I had previously received of the enemy being in force at Suhejnee near Peroo was confirmed, and I made immediate arrangements to attack him.

From Khuroua a road is marked on the map as leading through Bessadeeh to Nonar, and so into the main road to Peroo, and it was my intention to have marched by this road, and attacked the enemy's left flank and rear. On examination, however, I found it such a bad pathway leading over rice-field ridges, and so deep in mud, that I altered my arrangements, and proceeded as follows:—

Parading the cavalry as per margin,* I called the officers around me and impressed upon them my great anxiety to strike a severe blow upon rebels, who, trusting in their rice-fields, and the generally impracticable state of the country, have hitherto escaped with but slight chastisement: and well and gallantly have these gentlemen, and the men they commanded, answered my appeal.

At one p.m., therefore, I ordered the cavalry to march by Koosembey, Etumba, &c., and get into their rear with all possible despatch, and in case the enemy gave them a favourable chance to charge well-home, and cut up as many as they could. With the view also that there should be no want of European gentlemen to lead them, I placed at the disposal of Lieutenant Broughton, 3rd Seikh Cavalry, the commanding officer, the services of Lieutenant Nolan, Sasseram Sebundy Levy, Mr. Chicken, Master, Indian Naval Brigade, and George Blake, Esquire, who had volunteered, and were anxious to serve with him.

As the cavalry wheeled from behind the village I marched with the infantry, as per margin,† by Sippoora to Sheepoor, where I knew that the ground was firm and sandy, and thence direct upon Suhejnee; but on arriving within half a mile, found the place completely deserted. I therefore bivouacked in the village of Meighooan, in its immediate front, and awaited intelligence from the cavalry.

The annexed despatch from Lieutenant Baker, commanding Cavalry Bengal Police Battalion (with the covering letter from Captain Rattray, commanding Bengal Police Battalion, his immediate commanding officer) to whom Lieutenant Broughton, declining the responsibility, had on the field handed over the command, gives in detail the operations preceding, and the results of as gallant a charge as any made during the war. The enemy, at the lowest estimate, was 700 strong, well armed, and mostly old Sepoys of the 56th, 47th and 32nd Regiments Native Infantry, of whom a Subadar and 80 were left dead on the field, while the wounded, by native report, are stated to have been from 20 to 30 more. Indeed a spy from Jugdespore, who was present at the muster after they ran in, states that there were 115 of the number missing.

In conclusion, I beg most respectfully and warmly to request, that the Brigadier-General will be pleased to bring to the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the judgment and gallantry of Lieutenant Baker, who on all former occasions has shown a marked zeal and intelligence, and the officers named by him, particularly Mr. Chicken, Master, Indian Naval Brigade, who was severely wounded; Lieutenant Nolan, of the Sasseram Sebundy Levy; George Blake, Esquire, Volunteer; Ressaldar Mahomed Wuzeer Khan, Cavalry Bengal Police Battalion;

* 2 officers and 54 3rd Seikh Irregular Cavalry; 3 officers and 68 Cavalry Bengal Police Seikh Battalion.

† 3 officers and 71 men of H. M.'s 37th Regiment; 5 officers and 117 Camel Corps; Natives and Europeans: 3 officers and 164 Bengal Police Battalion; 1 officer and 50 men Sebundy Levy.

Ressaldar Fyzoolah Khan, 3rd Seikh Irregular Cavalry; with Troopers Shabaz Khan, Cavalry Bengal Police Battalion, and Dhull Sing, 3rd Seikh Irregular Cavalry. I do myself the honour also to annex a list and nominal roll of casualties, together with a list of the arms taken.

I have, &c.,

W. W. TURNER, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Troops Grand Trunk-road.

No. 89.

Captain Rattray to Captain Gordon, Staff Officer
Field Force.

Camp Dawuth, September 30, 1858.

SIR,

No. 354.

FOR the information of Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, C.B., Commanding Field Force, I do myself the honour to enclose a detailed account of the action fought at Suhejnee between the cavalry of the force, and the rebels on the 27th. I beg permission to bring especially to the notice of the commanding officer, the gallant and excellent conduct displayed by Lieutenant Baker on this occasion, the command having devolved upon him. All the officers concerned are of opinion, that but for him, the charge would not have been effected, which ended in such a happy result. I have before had occasion to speak of Lieutenant Baker's gallantry, and consider him well worthy of honourable mention.

It is also my pleasing duty to bring forward the name of George Bell Chicken, Master, Indian Navy. This officer volunteered for service with my corps when it started from Dehree, with a determination as he expressed it, to win his medal, and nobly has he earned it; he, as Lieutenant Baker writes, charged into the middle of a considerable number of the enemy, and he succeeded in killing five before he was cut down himself. I consider this officer as well worthy the consideration of Government.

I beg also permission to draw Lieutenant-Colonel Turner's attention to the names of Ressaldar Mahomed Wuzeer Khan, 1st Bengal Police Battalion, and Fyzoolah Khan, 3rd Seikh Cavalry. The former native officer has been in action on many occasions during the last fifteen months, and has invariably distinguished himself. The Government have already promoted him to the 2nd Class Order of British India, and I should be much pleased, if Lieutenant-Colonel Turner could feel himself justified in recommending him for the 1st Class Order of British India, or 3rd Class Order of Merit.

It is also my duty to mention the names of Duffadar Akbeer Khan, who has been before mentioned in despatches by myself; Lance Duffadar Kala Khan, Trooper Shabaz Khan (who particularly distinguished himself), and Trooper Dhull Sing, 3rd Seikh Cavalry; but for the gallantry of these men, Mr. Chicken must have been killed. I beg to recommend all these men for 3rd Class Order of Merit, as also Troopers Nuttur Sing and Hakim Sing, whose names are especially mentioned by Lieutenant Baker. I deem it of great importance that these men should meet with some reward, not only on account of their individual gallantry, but as an incentive to their comrades to come to the front on future occasions.

I have, &c.,

J. RATTRAY, Captain,
Commanding 1st Bengal Police Battalion.

No. 90.

Lieutenant C. G. Baker, Commandant of Cavalry, 1st Bengal Police Battalion, to Captain Gordon, Field Adjutant, Lieutenant-Colonel Turner's Field Force.

*Camp Munjhaen,
September 27, 1858.*

SIR,

No. 88.

FOR the information of Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, C.B., Commanding Field Force, I have the honour to report the details of a successful attack by the cavalry detachments under my command, upon the rebel force at Suhejee, near Peroo, which resulted in the total rout of the enemy, whose loss is estimated at from 80 to 90 killed and many wounded, with but a comparatively small list of casualties on our side.

2. In compliance with the orders of the officer commanding the field force, the detachments of cavalry noted in the margin,* marched at about 1 P.M. yesterday, with the view of intercepting the retreat of the rebel force posted in the village of Suhejee, distant five miles.

3. On nearing the village above mentioned, I discovered the enemy in possession of it, as well as in occupation of all the neighbouring topes of trees, sugar-cane khêts, &c., from which positions a heavy fire was at once opened. An irregular fire at intervals from the adjacent village of Nonar proved that place to be also held by the mutineer force.

4. Requesting Lieutenant Broughton, with the 3rd Seikh Irregular Cavalry, to take up a position to the north-west of Suhejee, clear of the enemy's fire, which was now very hot, I halted my troop, and despatched a note to Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, C.B., reporting the position of the enemy and the very difficult nature of the ground for cavalry to act upon, being a succession of muddy rice khêts, intersected by water-courses.

5. The enemy observing us stationary, and seeing no infantry or guns advancing in support, became bold, threw out skirmishers, and emerging from their cover drew up in line, their right resting on Suhejee, and their left on the village of Russowlee. At this moment the rebel force must have mustered from 900 to 1000 strong in infantry, with 50 cavalry.

6. The enemy advanced. Without exchanging a shot I at once retired slowly, followed up steadily by the rebel line for a hundred yards clear of village or jungle, when suddenly wheeling about my divisions into line with a hearty cheer, we charged into and through the centre of the enemy's line, Lieutenant Broughton with his detachment immediately following up the movement, with excellent effect from his position upon the enemy's left. The rebel right wing, of about 300 men, broke at once, but the centre and left, observing the great labour of the horses in crossing the heavy ground, stood, and, receiving the charge with repeated volleys, were cut down or broke only a few yards ahead of the cavalry. From this moment the pursuit was limited to the strongest and best horses of the force, numbering some 60 of all ranks, who, dashing into and swimming a deep

* 3rd Seikh Irregular Cavalry.—Ressaldar 1, Duffadars 3, Trumpeter 1, Troopers 49; Total 54.

Under Lieutenant Broughton.—Volunteer doing duty, G. C. Blake, Esq.

1st Bengal Police Cavalry.—Ressaldar 1, Jemadars 2, Duffadars 6, Trumpeter 1, Troopers 58; Total 68.

Under Lieutenant C. G. Baker.—Volunteers doing duty; Lieutenant and Adjutant Nolan, 2nd Bengal Police Battalion, and George B. Chicken, Esq., Master Indian Navy.

No. 22224.

F

and wide nullah, followed the flying enemy through the village of Russowlee and its sugar-cane khêts, over two miles of swamp, and five hundred yards into the thick jungles near Peroo, when, both men and horses being completely exhausted, I sounded the halt and assembly, and, collecting my wounded returned to Camp at Munjhaen about 6 P.M.

7. I cannot sufficiently express my thanks to the European officers and gentlemen volunteers, who led the several detachments on this occasion, who, by their courage and example, were the means of sustaining the pursuit over a most difficult country, far beyond my most sanguine hopes.

8. To Lieutenant Broughton, commanding the 3rd Seikh Irregular Cavalry, and G. C. Blake, Esquire, Volunteer, doing duty, my thanks are especially due for so gallantly supporting the charge of my troop, by leading the attack upon the enemy's left.

Mr. G. B. Chicken, Master, Indian Navy, of the Dehree Naval Brigade, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Nolan, of the 2nd Bengal Police Battalion, both Volunteers, doing duty with my troop, rendered me the greatest assistance and service. The former Officer, who, I regret to say, was most severely wounded, performed a very gallant act, in charging into the jungle, and attacking a body of some 20 Sepoys, who were preparing to rally and open fire upon the now scattered pursuers. Surrounded on all sides, but fighting desperately, he would have been cut to pieces, had not Lance Duffadar Kala Khan, Duffadar Ukber Khan, and Trooper Shabaz Khan, of the 1st Bengal Police Cavalry, with Trooper Dhull Sing, of the 3rd Seikh Irregular Cavalry, dashed into the crowd to his rescue, and routed it after killing several of the enemy. All these men, as well as their horses, were wounded. I would also beg especially to bring to the notice of Lieutenant Colonel Turner, C.B., the gallant conduct of Ressaldar Mahomed Wazeer Khan, and Troopers Nuttur Sing and Hakim Sing, of the 1st Bengal Police Cavalry. The Ressaldar has been mentioned in despatches by Captain Rattray, on former occasions, as having particularly distinguished himself, and the two troopers were conspicuous in their gallantry on this.

9. Lieutenant Broughton particularly mentions Ressaldar Fyzoolah Khan of his regiment, for his forward zeal, and I am happy in being able to add my testimony to his report.

10. I trust I may be pardoned for mentioning so many officers and men for distinguished conduct on this occasion; but the success of the charge and pursuit depended so entirely on the conduct of those who rode to the front, that I am naturally grateful to those men, whose brave example and support gave me so effective a victory over a force composed almost entirely of well-armed mutineer Sepoys.

11. The greater portion of the captured arms and accoutrements of the enemy were by my orders broken up and thrown into wells, as a large number of the troopers were obliged to dismount, to convey the wounded to camp. Annexed is a list* of a few that were brought in. I beg to enclose Casualty Rolls.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. GEO. BAKER, Lieutenant,
Commandant, Cavalry, 1st Bengal
Police Battalion. (Seikhs.)

* 1 Enfield Rifle, 24 Percussion Muskets, 1 Flint Musket, 5 Matchlocks, 32 Tulwars.

No. 91.

CASUALTY ROLL of Killed and Wounded in Action at Suhejnee, on the 27th September, 1858, Cavalry 1st Bengal Seikh Police Battalion.

Rank and Names.	Remarks.
Trooper Sheikh Mahomed Ameer	Killed.
George Bell Chicken, Master, Indian Navy, doing duty with 1st Bengal Police Cavalry	Wounded severely, left wrist joint and left shoulder joint.
Trooper Hakim Sing	Ditto left thigh.
Trooper Shabaz Khan	Ditto left shoulder, right hand and foot.
Trooper Sohail Sing (2)	Wounded slightly, right hand.
Trooper Sheikh Ibrahim Bux	Ditto right knee.
Trooper Kurim Shere Khan	Ditto right knee.
Trooper Enyat Khan	Ditto left hand.
Trooper Kaisur Sing	Ditto right breast.
Trooper Furhut-oola-Khan	Ditto right hand.
Duffadar Akber Khan.	Ditto right shoulder.
Lance Duffadar Kala Khan	Ditto right hand.
Trooper Mahomed Bux Khan	Ditto left hip.
Trooper Ewaz Khan	Ditto right thigh.
Trooper Furreed Khan	Ditto left hand.
Trooper Shahmeer Khan	Ditto right knee.

J. M. COATES, M.D.,
Assistant-Surgeon, in Medical Charge.

No. 92.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, Men and Horses, in Action at Suhejnee, on the 27th September, 1858.

3RD SEIKH IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

Casualties of Men.	Casualties of Horses.	
Wounded.	Wounded.	Missing.
1	9	1

Camp Munjhaen,
28th September, 1858.

W. E. D. BROUGHTON, Lieutenant,
Commanding Detachment, 3rd Seikh Irregular Cavalry.

No. 93.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, Men and Horses; in action at Suhejnee, on the 27th September, 1858.

CAVALRY 1ST BENGAL POLICE BATTALION.

Casualties of Men.		Casualties of Horses.	
Killed.	Wounded.	Wounded.	Missing.
1	16	11	1

Camp Munjhaen,
28th September, 1858.

J. M. COATES, M.D.,
Assistant-Surgeon, in Medical Charge.

No. 94.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, September 9, 1858.

No. 396 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Major-General Whitlock, Commanding Saugor Field Division, submitting a report from Brigadier Carpenter, Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, of a successful surprise of a body of rebels in the neighbourhood of Kirwee :—

No. 95.

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

Bandah, August 19, 1858.

SIR,

No. 287.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, copy of a communication from Brigadier Carpenter, Commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade, detailing the successful result of a surprise of a body of rebels in the neighbourhood of Kirwee.

I have, &c.,

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

No. 96.

Brigadier W. Carpenter, Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, Saugor Field Division, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Saugor Field Division.

Kirwee, August 14, 1858.

SIR,

No. 82.

AUTHENTIC intelligence having reached me shortly before noon yesterday, that a large body of mutineers and rebels, variously estimated at 2 to 4,000 men, were actually descending the Ghats about two or three miles in front of the villages or towns of Nayagaon, Seetapore, Chitrakote, and Kampta, any or either of which places were in danger of immediate attack, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding the Division, that I lost no time in organizing the Detachment noted in the margin.* and marched at 2 P.M., guided by Syed Akbar Ali, Tehseeldar, and Ghulam Ahya Khan, Thanadar of Kirwee, both of whom have been most zealous in obtaining for me correct information. I may here observe, I have ascertained from a prisoner, that the rebels came from Dudree, and were under the command of Goomdun Singh, Runmust Singh, and and others of inferior note, who are known to muster nearly 2,500 men; but I am inclined to think the number of the enemy we engaged did not exceed 1,500, of whom about 200 were said to be mutinous sepoys.

2. In less than three hours, my advance guard, preceded by the mounted men of the Royal Artillery, came in sight of the enemy in force, about

* 2 Brass Guns carried on elephants; Royal Artillery, 1 Captain, 3 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 3 Bombardiers, 32 Gunners and one Trumpeter, of whom 2 Sergeants, 1 Bombardier, 9 Gunners were mounted; Madras Engineers, 1 Lieutenant; Her Majesty's 43rd Regiment, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 6 Sergeants, 119 Rank and File; 1st Regiment Native Infantry, 1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 6 Native Officers, 12 Havildars, 132 Rank and File; Seikh Mounted Police, 1 Jemadar, 2 Duffadars, 18 Sowars.

a mile distant, and apparently in confusion, as if taken by surprise, but they immediately formed up, with their right resting on one of the passes through the hills, and their left protected by a body of cavalry and infantry *en potence*, with another pass close at hand; and, on the left of the cavalry, a labyrinth of deep and almost impenetrable ravines intersected each other, wooded to the very summit; the rear of the main position was a precipitous hill covered with large boulders of rock and thick jungle. The temple of Hoona-maun, a very strong building on the face of the hill, afforded good cover to the enemy, some of whom appeared to be in possession. I halted within about 3 or 400 yards, to enable Captain Palmer, Royal Artillery, to prepare his guns for action; this seemed to give confidence to the enemy, for he immediately cheered with loud shouts of defiance, inviting us to come on, and commenced a desultory fire along his whole line, so that I hoped he intended to make a vigorous stand.

3. As soon as Captain Palmer was ready to open fire, I advanced Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry, and the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, in skirmishing order, with supports, and the mounted artillerymen and Seikh horse in reserve. Captain Palmer's practice with canister and round shot was admirable, and the Enfield rifle told upon the enemy's ranks; but they turned and fled by the time we were within 200 yards of the base of the hill, retiring up its face whilst we plied them with canister, rifle, and musketry, which, in spite of the cover afforded by the rocks in jungle, did considerable execution. The ascent, however, was almost perpendicular, and the men too much exhausted by heat to attempt it, so that it is somewhat difficult to state the enemy's loss, but, from personal observation on the most moderate calculation, it may be fairly estimated at upwards of 100, whilst our own was nearly nil, as the enemy fired too high, and in confusion. Their cavalry retired with even more precipitation, than the infantry, by the difficult pass I have mentioned, and had disappeared before we could reach the gorge.

4. By this time night came on, accompanied by torrents of rain. I therefore left a party of 50 sepoys of the 1st Regiment, under the command of Captain Rishton, at the house of the Thakoorin of Nayagaon, in order to allay the alarm of the people, who were panic-stricken throughout the villages I have named. I myself returned with the remainder of the troops to Kirwee, and arrived about half past one this morning. Captain Rishton, who performed his duty in a very satisfactory manner, came in at 8 A.M. and reported all quiet, and that the enemy had retired to their stronghold in the hills.

The Thakoorin of Nayagaon did good service during the morning, by exhibiting a bold front to the enemy, although she has very few armed men, and only one gun. This lady acted in obedience to my previous instructions, to resist to the uttermost until we came to her support.

5. The conduct of the troops, officers as well as men, deserves my warmest commendations, and the native soldiers emulated their European comrades, whilst all appeared to regret the enemy did not give them a better opportunity to display their valour.

6. I beg to mention for favourable consideration, the names of Captain Palmer, Commanding Royal Artillery; Captain Colville, Commanding Detachment of Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry; and Major Gottreux, Commanding 1st Regiment Native Infantry; and I am happy to have another opportunity to bear testimony to the zeal and energy of Major Hodson, my Major of Brigade.

All these officers deserve and have my cordial thanks.

7. The medical arrangements were well provided for by Assistant-Surgeon Jowett, and those of the Commissariat by Mr. Conductor Lynch, to my entire satisfaction.

8. I deeply lament the loss of three men of the gallant 43rd Light Infantry, by sun-stroke; the afternoon was very hot, and a great many Europeans fell out during the march, and after the engagement; but I am inclined to attribute sun-stroke in these cases to the fact that few of us have yet recovered our natural health and strength, impaired by the arduous hot weather campaign, and the long marches to which we have been exposed.

9. Fortunately the cessation of rain for a few days had dried up the country, and enabled me to surprise the rebels; but our return night march is not to be described. The rain poured down in torrents, and the ravines which are numerous and deep in this neighbourhood, had become rivers. In passing one of them, an incident occurred deserving notice. A mounted artilleryman, Corporal Hughes, got into the deepest part of the stream; his horse was swept away, and he himself on the eve of drowning, when Staff-Sergeant Glasgow, of the Royal Artillery, dashed amid the darkness into the foaming flood, at imminent peril of his life, and saved his comrade.

I witnessed this brave action, and have much pleasure in recording it.

10. A Nominal Roll of Officers engaged, and another of Casualties, including those by sun-stroke, accompany this despatch.

I have, &c.,

W. CARPENTER, Brigadier,
Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade
Saugor Field Division.

No. 97.

Nominal Roll of Officers engaged in action with the enemy near Chitrahote, on the 13th August, 1858.

Staff.

Brigadier Carpenter, Commanding.
Major Hodson, Major of Brigade.

Royal Artillery.

Captain Palmer, Commanding.
Assistant-Surgeon Webb.

Madras Engineers.

Lieutenant Wood, Assistant Field Engineer.

Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry.

Captain Colville, Commanding.
Lieutenant Morley.
Ensign Young.

1st Regiment Native Infantry.

Major Gottreux, Commanding.
Captain Rishton, Acting Quartermaster.
Lieutenant Gompertz, Adjutant.
Ensign Flint and
Assistant-Surgeon Jowett.

W. CARPENTER, Brigadier,
Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade,
Saugor Field Division.

No. 98.

NOMINAL ROLL of Casualties on the 13th of August, 1858.

Rank and Names.	Regiment or Corps.	Remarks.
Private Edward McGinness ...	H.M.'s 43rd Light Infantry	Killed by coup de soleil
" John Edwards ...	" "	ditto
" Daniel Williams ...	" "	ditto
Sowar Jewen Sing ...	Seikh Mounted Police	Mortally wounded, since dead

One horse wounded and one horse drowned.

W. CARPENTER, Brigadier,
Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, Saugor Field Division.

No. 99.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, September 13, 1858.

No. 402 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from Brigadier Douglas, C.B., commanding the disturbed districts of Rehar and Ghazepore, dated 26th August, 1858, reporting his operations against a body of rebels, who had besieged Russoorah, in the Ghazepore district.

No. 100.

Brigadier J. Douglas, C.B., Commanding Behar and Ghazepore Districts, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

SIR,

Bulliah, August 26, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that having, at Dinapore, during the night of the 14th instant, received urgent despatches, stating that the post at Russoorah, in the Ghazepore district, was being besieged by a force said to be 2,500 strong, I determined to proceed there to relieve it. I also understood that the intention of

the rebels was to cross the Ganges, and join the force under Ummer Singh. On the 15th, two companies of the 35th arrived in the steamer Jumna, and I went on board, accompanied by Major Sir H. Havelock, and Captain Stevenson; sailed on the morning of the 16th, but, owing to the strength of the current, did not arrive at Bulliah till the afternoon of the 18th. I sent a steamer to Buxar, for a party of the 84th. I had already sent orders for a force of cavalry to cross over; the troops arrived in the course of the 19th. 20th—started with the troops, as per margin,* for Russoorah, no tents or baggage of any kind whatever being taken; halted half way, and bivouacked. 21st—marched to Russoorah. On our arrival there, found that the rebels had left the day before, for Rutsur, having besieged the place for two days. I enclose Lieutenant Freeman's, 63rd Native Infantry, report. At 5 P.M. marched off again for Narach, the rain falling in torrents, and the men constantly up to their middles in water; owing to the flooded state of the country, the guide lost his way, and at 8 P.M. we found ourselves at the village of Gopalpoor, where we bivouacked; the greater part of the villagers had left, and the men were quartered in the houses. 22nd—the country was so inundated, we were obliged to march by Gurwar, to get to Rutsur; halted at Gurwar. Hearing here that the rebels had gone to Bansdee, I sent the cavalry and Sikh Infantry, under Captain McMullin, to Bulliah, with orders to move north, towards the enemy. 23rd—marched to Rutsur, my object being to prevent the rebels crossing the Ganges, or turning westward; heard that they had gone to Saintwar. 24th—very wet day, marched to Bansdee, heard that Captain McMullin had come up with the rebels, near Reotee, and had defeated them. I enclose his report. In the evening, a party of about 100 sepoy, attacked a convoy of provisions coming from Bulliah, but were beaten off by the escort; another party passed Bansdee during the night, going westward. 25th—I intended to have marched to Saintwar, but received information that the rebels had broken up into small parties, and were going in different directions, and, seeing how hopeless it was to pursue them any further, I marched to Bulliah, and the troops returned to their quarters. I am happy to say, although the men were constantly wet through, that they have returned in good health; some of the marches were very trying, on account of the alternate heat and wet, and the difficult state of the country for moving in. I beg to thank all for the cheerful manner in which their duty was performed. Sir H. Havelock and Mr. Probyn, Joint Magistrate of Ghazee pore, who accompanied the force, were most active in gaining information.

I have, &c,

JOHN DOUGLAS, Brigadier.

P.S.—The two Madras Troopers reported missing by Lieutenant Freeman, have joined their regiment at Casimabad.

No. 101.

Ensign F. P. W. Freeman, Commanding Detachment 2nd Police Battalion, to Captain Stevenson, Major of Brigade.

SIR, *Camp, Russoorah, August 21, 1858,*
I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Brigadier Commanding the Behar Field Force, that the rebels came in great numbers

* 1 officer, 50 sabres, Military Train; 1 European officer 72 sabres, 3rd Sikh Cavalry; 7 officers, 194 men, 35th Regiment; 7 officers, 180 men, 84th Regiment; 2 European officers, 300 men, 2nd Punjab Infantry.

from Nugra to Russoorah, on the 18th instant; their sowars came in sight first at about 8.30 A.M.; they were followed by sepoy, matchlock-men, and rabble. On approaching Russoorah, they divided into two parties; one party went into a thick clump of trees in front of the serai, occupied by the Seikhs; the other party went into the city on the opposite side, and behind some ruined houses, trees, &c., from which they fired occasional shots upon a party of Seikhs, whom I had detached to garrison a mosque which overlooks the serai. On the rebels first appearing, I sent two troopers of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry, with a letter to Lieutenant Steward, of that regiment, who was in command of a troop at Mahomedabad. I afterwards heard that they had been killed by a party of rebels, who had been sent in advance, to intercept my messengers. Owing to the nature of the ground in front of the serai, and to my detachment having been weakened by my having to garrison the mosque, I did not venture to attack the rebels. At about 3 P.M., the serai was set on fire by a villager; he was shot. The bheesties behaved very well; they got upon the roof of the serai, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire. In the evening, a fukeer volunteered to take a letter to Bulliah, done up in a cake; he was caught by the rebels, and the next morning came back with his left arm cut off at the elbow, his right arm gashed, the fingers of his right hand cut nearly through at the top joints, his nose cut off, and shot in three places. I took him into the serai, and made him over to the native doctor, but he died. During the night, the serai was again set fire to in two places; the fire was, however, extinguished before any damage was done. During the whole of the 19th instant the serai was surrounded by the rebels, but no attempt was made to set it on fire. On the 20th instant, at about 4.30 P.M., the rebels who occupied the patch of jungle in front of the serai, withdrew towards Nugra. Subadar Nehal Singh and about 12 sepoy made a rush from the mosque to where some rebels had been firing from behind a mound of earth, trees, and ruined houses; they say they found about fifty men cooking; they all ran away, leaving a few arms behind, which were seized by the Seikhs. During the night, all the remaining rebels left Russoorah. I wish to bring to the notice of the Brigadier commanding the Behar field force, the untiring vigilance and courage displayed by the whole of the detachment under my command; it is mainly owing to the exertions of the Seikhs in fortifying the mosque with bags of earth, on the 17th instant, that the siege was not attended with a greater loss of life. The thanadars and zemindars, who had retired into the serai, were most patient and persevering in watching the loopholes night and day. To Subadar Nehal Singh, and Havildars Missur Singh and Goojar Singh, I am particularly indebted for the active assistance they rendered me on every occasion.

I have, &c.,

FREDK. P. W. FREEMAN, Ensign
63rd Native Infantry, Commanding
Detachment 2nd Police Battalion.

No. 102.

List of Casualties.

Killed, 18th instant—Tara Singh, sepoy, Sikh Police Battalion.

Wounded, 19th instant—Cher Singh, havildar, Sikh Police Battalion.

Missing—Mahomed Oosman, trooper, 4th Madras Light Cavalry.

Missing—Nusseroodeen, trooper, 4th Madras Light Cavalry.

No. 103.

Captain J. R. McMullin, Commanding Detachment, to Major Sir H. M. Havelock, Bart., Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIR, *Camp, Bulliah, August 25, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Douglas, C.B., commanding, that I marched from Bulliah, on the morning of the 23rd instant, at 8 A.M., with a detachment as per margin,* for Reotee, distant 17 miles. I halted at Gherowlee for a couple of hours, to enable the Military Train to have their dinner; proceeded again at 2 P.M., and reached Gaighat at 6 P.M., where I found that the rebels in force had occupied a village about a mile and a half this side of Reotee.

A large jheel covered the right of their position, and thick fields of Indian corn extended round the other sides. I ordered out 50 Seikhs as skirmishers, who, on reaching the village itself, were unable to effect an entry. I then advanced with the remainder of the Seikhs, and at their head, stormed the position, cleared it, and followed up the enemy for a quarter of a mile, when, night coming on, I was compelled to halt.

The Military Train could not follow up the advantage we had gained, the lateness of the hour

* Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion Military Train, 1 officer and 49 men, under Lieutenant De Vine; 3rd Regiment Sikh Cavalry, 6 officers and 21 men, under Lieutenant Battye; 2nd Regiment Sikh Police Battalion, 6 officers and 252 men, under Captain McMullin.

and the very high standing crops completely hiding the hurried retreat of the rebels. They were, however, of great assistance in enabling me to bring forward the whole of the Seikhs out on rear guard.

Our loss, I regret to say, was rather heavy, but to be expected, owing to the strong position and large numbers of the enemy, who, I should say, could not have counted less than 500 sepoys, 25 of whom were killed and about 40 wounded; among the former one native officer.

Several Cabul, Sutlege, and Punjaub medals were found on the bodies of the killed.

Night having completely set in even before the village had been cleared, I bivouacked in a tope on the Reotee side of it for the night. It rained heavily from midnight till 11 A.M. the following day, when, on receipt of intelligence that the enemy had made off across-country in the direction of Huldee and Bulliah, I returned with my wounded (a list of whom is enclosed) to the latter place.

I beg to bring to the notice of the Brigadier, the services rendered by Mr. Probyn, Joint Magistrate, Lieutenant Champain, Engineers, and Mr. Dunne: these officers rode on some miles ahead of the detachment with a few Sikh Sowars, and brought me back intelligence of the enemy having ridden up close to their position.

I have, &c.,

J. R. McMULLIN, Captain Commanding Detachment.

No. 104.

NOMINAL ROLL of Casualties in the Detachment, on the 23rd August, 1858.

Camp Bulliah, 25th August, 1858.

Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Nature of Casualty.
2nd Sikh Police Battalion	Native Adjutant	Golab Sing	Wounded severely
"	Subadar	Phoolah Sing	Wounded do
"	Naick	Nujeah	Killed
"	"	Khurrug Sing	Wounded slightly
"	"	Dawa Sing	Do do
"	"	Bheer Sing	Do do
"	"	Jowahir Sing, 1st	Do severely
"	"	Goordial Sing	Do do
"	"	Agra	Do slightly
"	"	Soojawun Sing	Do severely
"	"	Nundha Sing	Do do
"	"	Khaum Sing	Do slightly
"	"	Jowahir Sing, 2nd	Do do
"	"	Hera Sing	Do do
"	Sepoy	Hem Sing	Do do

J. R. McMULLIN, Captain,
Commanding Detachment.

No. 105.

NUMERICAL RETURN of the Casualties on the 23rd August, 1858.

Camp Bulliah, 25th August, 1858.

Corps.	Killed		Wounded		
	Native Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Drumr. Rank and File.	Native Officers.	Native Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Drms. Rank and File.
2nd Regiment Seikh Police Corps	2	1	2	1	9

Total Killed.—2 non-commissioned officers, 1 rank and file. Wounded—2 officers, 1 non-commissioned officer, 9 drummers, rank and file.

J. R. McMULLIN, Captain,
Commanding Detachment.

No. 106.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, October 28, 1858.

No. 502 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 1106, dated the 5th instant, forwarding one from Brigadier Chute, commanding at Lucknow, submitting reports from Lieutenant-Colonel Pratt and Major Bulwer, of Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers, detached with a force from Lucknow, to operate against the rebels collected at and about Selimpore.

No. 107.

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

Allahabad, October 5, 1858.

SIR,

No. 1106.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, a letter in original from Brigadier J. Chute, Commanding at Lucknow, No. 318, of the 26th ultimo, giving cover to reports from Lieutenant-Colonel Pratt and Major Bulwer, of Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers, detached with a force from Lucknow, to operate against the rebels collected at and about Selimpore, in considerable numbers: and I am to beg you will be good enough to express to his Lordship the high opinion entertained by his Excellency of the brilliant manner in which these operations were conducted, more particularly that at Selimpore, by Major Bulwer.

2. I am further desired to draw the attention of Lord Canning, to the gallantry displayed by Lieutenant C. F. Chamberlain, of the Oude Police.

I have, &c.,
W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 108.

Brigadier J. Chute to the Chief of the Staff.

Lucknow, September 26, 1858.

SIR,

No. 318.

I HAVE the honour to forward for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

the accompanying despatch from Major Bulwer, of the 23rd Fusiliers, in command of the force directed by me to operate against the rebels at Selimpore, in compliance with the telegrams received from you, and in answer to my application to this effect.

I am happy to say, that the expedition has been most successful, and been the cause of establishing confidence and tranquillity to considerable extent along the right bank of the Goomtee.

Every credit is due to Major Bulwer, for the zeal and ability which he has evinced in the performance of this most important duty; and I trust you will bring his name to the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; as also the names of those officers mentioned in the despatch, who rendered such able assistance, particularly Lieutenant Chamberlain, of the Oude Police, who seems to have shown great dash and judgment.

I further beg to forward a despatch, received from Lieutenant-Colonel Pratt, 23rd Fusiliers, commanding a portion of the troops from Nawabgunge Barrabunker, detailing his movements on the left side of the Goomtee river, in co-operation with the force despatched from Lucknow.

I have, &c.

J. CHUTE, Brigadier,
Commanding at Lucknow.

P.S.—I have since despatched a strong party of Sappers to destroy the fort mentioned by Major Bulwer.

No. 109.

Major Bulwer to the Officiating Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Lucknow.

Camp, Goosaingunge, September 25, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Brigadier Commanding at Lucknow, that, in pursuance to his orders, I proceeded on the night of the 22nd instant, with the force named in the margin,* in the direction of Selimpore. It had been ordered, that the whole force should be formed at the Dilkusha at 9-30 P.M., but owing to some mistake, the Native Infantry did not arrive as soon as expected. I was delayed therefore a little at starting, but moved off at about 10-30 P.M. The road some 3 or 4 miles from the

* Infantry.—180 men, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; 120 men 88th Regiment; 400 Native Police.

Cavalry.—800 Sowars.

Guns.—2 9-pounders Royal Artillery; 2, 5½-inch mortars Royal Artillery.

Dilkusha is excessively bad, and the mortars delayed the column.

I received information from Mr. Martin, the civil officer, who accompanied me on the road, that Moosahib Ali with 2000 or 3000 men, 4 guns, and 200 Sowars, occupied Selimpore, and was in direct communication with a large force of double that number, on the opposite side of the Goomtee. My intention was to arrive at Selimpore about day-break, in order to co-operate with the column from Nawabgunge, which was to attack the rebels at Chirria Bagh at the same hour. I found myself, however, owing to delays, at that time at Moonshcegunge, a village about 2 miles from Selimpore, where I heard the firing of the column on the opposite side of the river.

I immediately pushed on with all the available cavalry under Lieutenant C. F. Chamberlain, 26th Bombay Native Infantry, and directed him to surround the place; this he accomplished most effectively and rapidly, and, by the time the remainder of the force had come up, the whole entrenched position was watched. Having taken a reconnaissance with Mr. Martin, who was accompanied by the Zemindars of the place, I found, from his information of the locality, that Selimpore was a strong entrenched position, with the river running on the north, and was surrounded with an outer and inner ditch and rampart, and that the only gate was on the south side. My plan of attack was, therefore, to open the guns upon the south and west of the place, and detach cavalry to the two flanks, for the purpose of cutting them off, in case of a retreat. I accordingly ordered the two guns under Lieutenant Cuthbert, and the two mortars under Lieutenant Maitland to open fire, covered by a company of the 23rd, under Captain Monsell; and a company of the 88th, under Captain Radcliffe; and at the same time Lieutenant Chamberlain drew the main body of his cavalry to the right flank, leaving a detachment to guard the left. A large body of the enemy, both infantry and cavalry, were seen flocking out towards the east side, or right flank. I accordingly withdrew the two guns under Lieutenant Cuthbert to that point, ordering a company of infantry to follow in support. In the mean time Lieutenant C. F. Chamberlain, by a charge of cavalry, in which he cut up some of the enemy, caused them to retreat back into the town, and the guns, coming up, opened on their retreat, Lieutenant Chamberlain advancing his cavalry dismounted and following them up. I directed the infantry and skirmishers on the left now to advance. They crossed the ditch with great gallantry, and got into the entrenchment, meeting the enemy, and causing great slaughter near the gateway, and in the inner ditch. They were now in full retreat, endeavouring to cross the river. The guns were brought down to bear on them in the boats; the cavalry, advancing down to the bank, charged them most gallantly under Lieutenant Hill, cutting up a considerable number; some escaped, but most were killed or drowned. The boats were afterwards destroyed by Mr. Martin.

I cannot speak too highly of the behaviour of all the troops on this occasion, after a march of 20 miles, with the sun getting very hot, and little or no shade to be found; it is difficult to describe the fatigue and labour they underwent, but, notwithstanding all the difficulties, they acted with the greatest vigour and gallantry, and took a very strong position occupied by a force infinitely numerically stronger than themselves. The loss of the enemy on this occasion must be very great; for, besides the slaughter in different parts, there was one spot at the entrance of the fort, where I saw myself between 250 and 300 bodies lying together; I should compute the loss at 700 men killed.

Amongst the slaughter, it is credibly ascertained that Koshal, the noted free-booter in this part of the country, was killed; it is also reported that Moosahib Ali has fallen, but as this does not seem certain, I have taken measures to ascertain the truth of it.

The loss on our side was 2 Europeans killed, 1 officer, Lieutenant Moore, 88th Regiment, and 7 men wounded; in the Native Force, 5 men killed, and 19 wounded, and 27 casualties among the horses.

I beg to enclose the return of casualties.

There were 4 guns captured, 5 zamburuks or camel guns, with their camels, and 2 elephants, besides 80 prisoners given over to Mr. Martin. I occupied the town during the night with European and Native infantry. I had no means of destroying the fort; I therefore left it as it was, and returned on the morning of the 24th to Goosaingunge.

On my return, I sent patrols of cavalry to the right and left flanks; the fort on the right, on the banks of the river, the residence of Moosahib Ali, was found evacuated, 250 of the enemy having left it during the night. After leaving our guns at Selimpore, I occupied this fort temporarily with the Police. The fort on the left was also evacuated. The country is quieted all round, terror having been struck in the district by the great and signal blow inflicted at Selimpore. Confidence has been re-established at Goosaingunge, where the natives are flocking back to the bazaar, rejoiced at the death of Koshal, and at our occupation of the place. I have reason to believe, that the effect of the movement altogether has been most beneficial to our power.

It is now my pleasing duty to bring to the notice of the Brigadier Commanding, the names of those who were engaged, and distinguished themselves. Where all behaved so well, it is difficult to fix upon any particular individual, but I must be allowed to mention the name of Lieutenant Chamberlain, who commanded the Police Force, and whose activity, vigour, and thorough knowledge of the country and its inhabitants, combined with his great soldier-like qualities, rendered me the most valuable service; of his gallantry and dash it is almost useless my speaking. It must be well known. On this occasion it was most conspicuous. I will leave it to him to bring to the public notice, the names of his officers who were all indefatigable. I have previously noticed the gallant charge made by Lieutenant Hill, on the bank of the river; I also wish to bring forward the names of Captain Radcliffe, who commanded the 88th, and led the assault most gallantly on the fort; of Captain Heigham, who commanded the two companies of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; of Lieutenant Cuthbert, who commanded the two field guns; and Lieutenant Maitland, the two mortars; they all afforded me the greatest assistance. Ensign Wildes, 23rd Fusiliers, my Orderly Officer, was most zealous, active, and useful to me. I must also mention the name of Assistant-Surgeon Morris, 23rd Fusiliers, and Assistant-Surgeon Knipe, 88th Regiment, who performed their duties most zealously, having charge of the whole force, European and Native. As there were many men knocked up by the heat and fatigue, besides the wounded, these duties were most laborious. Mr. Martin, the Civil Officer, who accompanied me, was of the greatest assistance; he was most willing and obliging, in giving his services wherever I required them.

I have, &c.

E. G. BULWER, Major, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers,
Commanding Force at Goosaingunge.

No. 110.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Killed and Wounded of the Troops under Command of Major Bulwer, 23rd Fusiliers, at Selimpore, on the 23rd September, 1858.

September 24, 1858.

Corps.	Killed.		Wounded.				Remarks.
	Rank and File.	Horses.	Officers.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Horses.	
H.M.'s 23rd R. W. Fusiliers ...	1	1	3	...	{ * Five of these have since been shot † Includes all ranks, only the total having been given
H.M.'s 88th Regiment	...	1	...	1	...	2	
Oude Military Police	...	5†	9	...	...	19* 29†
Total ...	...	7	9	1	1	24 29

No. 111.

NOMINAL ROLL of Europeans Killed and Wounded of the above Force.

Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
23rd R. W. Fusiliers ...	Private	Thomas Kenefick	Killed, shot through the chest
88th Regiment	"	J. Tighe	Killed
23rd R. W. Fusiliers ...	Serjeant	Wm. Brady	Wounded slightly
"	Private	Thomas Tapsell	Wounded severely, musket ball through the left leg, splintering the tibia
"	"	Patrick Hughes	Wounded severely, third finger shot off, palm of the hand lacerated
"	"	John Lloyd	Wounded mortally, penetrating wound of the brain with protrusion
88th Regiment	Lieutenant	— Moore	Superficial wound of abdomen from musket ball
"	Private	Owen Kelly	Incised wound of hand
"	"	John Murnam	Incised wound of left shoulder.

C. F. MORRIS, Assistant Surgeon,
In Medical charge, 23rd R. W. Fusiliers.

No. 112.

RETURN of Ordnance, &c., captured at the taking of Selimpore.

September 23, 1858.

Description.	No.	Nature.	Remarks.
Guns ...	{ 2	Native 4-pounder iron guns	Destroyed
	2	Native 2-pounder brass	
Carriages ...	...	5 Camel guns ...	Given over to the police
Elephants ...	...	4 ...	2 belonging to 4-pounder iron guns destroyed
Camels ...	...	2 ...	Given over to the Jemadar of Elephants
	...	5 ...	Given over to the police

E. C. CUTHBERT, Lieutenant,
Royal Artillery.

No. 113.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pratt to Colonel Purnell, C.B.,
Commanding the Troops, Nawabgunge.

Camp Nawabgunge,
September 24, 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to state that, agreeable to instructions received from you, I proceeded from this camp in the direction of Chirria Bagh, with the force named in the margin,* and half-past 12 o'clock A.M., 23rd instant, to act in concert with a force from Lucknow, against a considerable number of rebels in that vicinity, stated to be about 2,000 in number, at each side of the river Goomtee. At half-past 6 A.M. we arrived within a mile of the enemy's camp, where I was informed he was drawn up to receive us. I formed contiguous columns at deploying distance, with guns between each, and cavalry on the flanks, and so advanced through corn-fields for about half-a-mile, when we came in sight of the enemy on the borders of an extensive tope of trees. We could see their cavalry on our left, and a large number of infantry on our front and right; I ordered up the guns, and moved on the infantry in line to their support. The guns opened on the enemy's infantry and cavalry, at about 500 yards, with good effect, and soon caused them to retire. One gun and some musketry was fired by the enemy in reply, but without injury to our troops. I followed up the enemy as quickly as possible, and, sending on the guns as far as prudence would permit, continued an effective fire until he was driven into very broken ground full of nullahs, close to the river, and was dispersed in all directions.

The cavalry had but little opportunity of acting with effect, the ground being so broken, but succeeded in cutting up about 30 or 40 of the enemy. By this time it was about 8 o'clock A.M., and the sun became extremely hot; men began to fall out from fatigue, and two or three of the 88th and 90th suffered from coup-de-soleil. I therefore thought it prudent to halt the force in the last

* 2 guns R. Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Pickering; 4 guns B. H. Artillery, commanded by Major Mackinnon; 53 sabres 2nd Dr. Gds., commanded by Captain Powell; 80 sabres Hodson's Horse, commanded by Lieutenant Mitford; 200 men 23rd R. W. Fs., commanded by Captain Norton; 200 men 88th Regiment, commanded by Major Bourke; 200 men 90th L. I., commanded by Major Tining.

tope of trees I met nearest the river, as both men and horses were completely done up; I did so, and let the men have their breakfasts. In the mean time I could hear the guns from the Lucknow force, and saw by the smoke of the guns that they had been brought close to the town of Selimpore, about a mile and a half from where we were, and at the opposite side of the river. About 11 A.M. I took two guns Bengal Artillery, detachment 90th Regiment and cavalry, and proceeded to the river's brink, burnt a large boat in which some of the enemy had got to the other side, and, having ascertained that none of the enemy remained on our side of the river, and the day becoming excessively hot, we returned to the tope, where the men had their dinners, and, having communicated with the officer in command on the other side of the river, and being informed by him that he required no assistance, or combined movement from us, commenced our march homewards at 7 P.M., and arrived at Nawabgunge at 3 A.M. this morning, having burnt the enemy's huts, as we passed through his encampment.

I cannot speak too highly in praise of the patient suffering with which two night marches, and the fatigues of a hot day, with scarce any rest, were borne by officers and men, or of the cheerful and ready manner in which all my orders were carried out. The distance marched within the above-mentioned period of 27 hours, and proceeding to near Selimpore, operations against the enemy there, and return to camp, could not have been under 34 miles.

My best thanks are due to the under-mentioned Officers for their ready support and attention to my instructions, during the operations detailed above. Major Bourke, 88th Regiment; Major Tining, 90th Regiment; Major Mackinnon, Bengal Horse Artillery; Captain Powell, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Captain Norton, 23rd R. W. Fusiliers; Lieutenant Pickering, Royal Artillery; Captain Ross, Commissioner; and Lieutenant and Adjutant Gregorie, 23rd R. W. Fusiliers, who acted as my Staff-Officer during the above proceedings.

Underneath is a return of casualties.

I have, &c.,

R. PRATT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
23rd R. W. Fusiliers.

Commanding Field Force.

No. 114.

RETURN of a Detachment, Hodson's Horse, present in Action at Chirria Bagh, on the 23rd of September, 1858.

Present.					Wounded.			Remarks.
European Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Sowars.	Horses.	Horses Killed.	Sowars.	Horses.	
1	4	3	80	85	1	1	1	{ Sowar and Horse, both slightly wounded { Horse killed by musket ball

R. C. MITFORD,
Commanding Detachment, Hodson's Horse.

No. 115.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, November 11, 1858.

No. 512 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Adjutant General of the Army, No. 1249, dated 23rd October 1858, forwarding a despatch from Brigadier Sir Thomas Seaton, K.C.B., Commanding at Shahjehanpore, reporting the complete rout of the enemy under Khan Bahadoor Khan, in an action near Bun-ke-gaon, on the 8th October 1858.

The Governor-General highly commends the conduct of Sir Thomas Seaton, and offers his best thanks to all the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry on this occasion.

No. 116.

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

*Head Quarters, Allahabad,
October 23, 1858.*

SIR, No. 1249.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward a letter in original from Brigadier Sir T. Seaton, K.C.B., Commanding at Shahjehanpore, dated 11th October, reporting the complete rout of the enemy in an action near Bun-ke-gaon, under Khan Bahadoor Khan; and I am to beg you will bring to the notice of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the promptitude of Sir Thomas Seaton on this occasion, and the excellent conduct of the officers and men under his command.

I have, &c.,

W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 117.

Brigadier Sir T. Seaton, K.C.B., Commanding at Shahjehanpore, to the Chief of the Staff.

Shahjehanpore, October 11, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Lord Clyde Commander-in-Chief, that, on the 6th instant, information reached me that Khan Bahadoor having advanced to his old position at Rajgurh, on the Oudh frontier, not far from Powaen, and that parties of his cavalry were ravaging that territory, plundering and burning the villages, I directed a squadron of the Mooltancee Regiment of Cavalry, under Lieutenant Prendergast, to proceed at night to Powaen, to communicate with Lieutenant DeKantzow, Commanding the Rohilcund Auxiliary Police Levy there, and acting in concert with him, to reconnoitre the country, and, if possible, to destroy some of their parties.

The squadron reached Powaen in safety, before day-break on the morning of the 7th, and these officers proceeded with their united force to carry out my wishes.

They found, however, that Khan Bahadoor Khan had advanced close to Powaen, and his cavalry, which was very numerous, ready to receive them. As they could effect nothing, Lieutenant Prendergast withdrew into the town of Powaen, which was immediately besieged by Khan Bahadoor's force.

On the news reaching me, I determined to march to the relief of Powaen, but I was afterwards assured that Khan Ali Khan, with his force, had advanced from Pusgaon, that a large body of his infantry was on the banks of the Sookkeeta Nullah, (the boundary of this district;) that parties of his cavalry had surrounded the Police force at Gowree, 8 miles distant, had plundered and burnt that village, and were burning Bun-ka-tura, and other villages considerably nearer.

As this move on the part of the rebels seemed to me to be designed either to keep the force at Shahjehanpore in check, whilst Khan Bahadoor laid siege to Powaen, or to make a rush at Shahjehanpore, if I left it to relieve Powaen; and as I knew the latter place could easily hold-out for several days, the Rajah and his people being encouraged by the presence of British Officers, and aided by their troops, I determined to march on Khan Ali's position, and subsequently to turn my attention to the relief of Powaen.

Accordingly I marched with the troops as per margin* on the morning of the 8th at two o'clock.

On the road I heard, that the parties who had burned our villages, had fallen back, and that they were at a village three miles from the Sookkeeta Nullah, called Bun-ka-gaon.

As we neared their village, we fell in with their picquet, and in about a quarter of an hour afterwards the sound of a cavalry trumpet at some distance on our left, announced the presence of the enemy.

I sent out a party to reconnoitre, and followed shortly myself, when, from a small mound, I observed the enemy drawn up in front of a village, with his guns in the centre of a line of infantry, with cavalry on both flanks.

The action may be very briefly described. The enemy opened upon us with shot and shell, and their cavalry made a movement forwards on both flanks; but a few admirably planted shots from the artillery, under Captain Cookworthy, dispersed their infantry, and silenced their guns. The cavalry on their left were dispersed by two of our guns, and a well-directed fire from the Rifles; and the cavalry on their right was kept in check by the Mooltancee horse, and sent sharply to the right-about by the Light Company 2nd regiment.

I advanced, at first with some caution, towards the front of the rebel position, as it was covered by a jheel, and in the grey of the morning the fort in the village appeared to have been newly repaired, but as no shots were fired from it, I sent three guns and the carabinieri in the direction the enemy's guns had taken, to the left, followed by the 82nd, whilst the 60th Rifles swept round the other side of the village.

On again discovering the rebel guns, and main body of fugitives, I sent the whole of the cavalry and three guns in pursuit.

Two guns were captured, and 300 of the enemy killed. The latter part of the action was entirely confined to artillery and cavalry; the infantry had not a chance, for not only the rebels fled so soon and fast, but the whole front of their position was covered by a succession of jheels and ponds, deep water cuts and holes.

I have never seen a stronger position. All round Bun-ka-gaon is a heavy jungle, with numerous swamps and deep drains, more embarrassing to a force ignorant of the localities than the enemy,

* No. 7 Light Field Battery, one 24-pounder howitzer, five 9-pounders, 71 British, 90 Natives; wing 6th Dragoon Guards, 140 men; Mooltancee Regiment of Cavalry, 373 Natives; 1st Battalion 60th Rifles, 468 men; Detachment of 82nd Regiment, 396 men; 22nd Poonah Infantry, 337 Natives.

who despaired, and hid themselves in the jungle, where, as I subsequently learned, they abandoned two more guns, unyoking and driving away the bullocks.

But for these difficulties, I should have been enabled to bring to a more satisfactory conclusion, an action that has not been altogether profitless. I have received information from a spy who was in the village, when the first shots were fired, that the enemy numbered a little over (4,000) four thousand, of whom six hundred were Sepoys. They had four guns; Khan Ali commanded in person; and we hear that, after the action, he was mortally wounded by a sepoy; but this requires confirmation. The rebels have retired on Nowrungabad; and Khan Bahadoor, repulsed at Powan, has retired to that place also.

My thanks are due to the troops for their great exertions, and excellent conduct, on the march and

in action, and also to my Staff and to Commanding Officers, Captain Tedlie, Major of Brigade; Lieutenant E. H. Budgen, 82nd Regiment, acting as my Orderly Officer; Captain Cookworthy, Commanding the Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Custance, C.B., Commanding Wing 6th Carabiniers; Captain Cureton, Commanding Mooltanee Regiment of Cavalry; Captain Maguire, Commanding 1st Battalion 60th Royal Rifles; and Lieutenant-Colonel Hale, C.B., Commanding 82nd Regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, Commissioner of Khyrabad District, Oudh, accompanied the column, and rendered me efficient service.

I have the honour to annex a list of casualties, and return of ordnance and cattle captured.

I have, &c.,

T. SEATON, Brigadier,
Commanding at Shahjehanpore.

No. 118.

SHAHJEHANPORE BRIGADE.

RETURN of Casualties in the above Brigade that took place in Action with the enemy at Bun-ka-gaon, on the 8th of October, 1858.

Shahjehanpore, October 10, 1858.

Corps.	Killed.			Wounded.				Missing.	
	British Rank and File.	Native Rank and File.	Horses.	British Rank and File.	Native Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Rank and File.	Horses.	Native Rank and File.	Horses.
Mooltanee Regiment of Cavalry	...	2	5	...	1	14	5	1	6
Wing Carabiniers ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Detachment 82nd Regiment ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	2	5	2	1	14	5	1	6

T. SEATON, Brigadier,
Commanding at Shahjehanpore.

No. 119.

RETURN of Ordnance, Stores and Cattle captured from the Rebels in Action of Bun-ka-gaon, by the Force under Command of Brigadier Sir T. Seaton, K.C.B.

Shahjehanpore, October 10, 1858.

IRON ORDNANCE.

1 Gun, 6-pounder, with carriage and limber (Native) 1

BRASS ORDNANCE.

1 Gun, 4-pounder, with carriage and limber (Native) 4
Bullocks with Government brand, and serviceable 1
Private 10

AMMUNITION,—NATIVE.

A large quantity in dubbas, and made up cartridges.

C. COOKWORTHY, Captain,
Commanding Artillery Division.

No. 120.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, 11th November, 1858.

No. 513 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Brigadier Pinckney, C.B., Commanding Soraon Field Force, No. 102, dated 22nd October, 1858, forwarding a despatch from Brigadier Horsford, C.B., commanding troops at Sultanpore, reporting the result of an attack on the rebels near Daodpore, on the Lucknow Road, on the 20th October, 1858.

The Governor-General highly appreciates the skill and energy displayed on the occasion by Brigadier Horsford, and the gallantry of the officers and men under his command.

No. 121.

Brigadier Pinckney, C.B., Commanding at Pertabgurh and Sultanpore, to the Chief of the Staff.

Camp Beylah, October 22, 1858.

SIR,

No. 102.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your submission to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, a despatch from Brigadier Horsford, commanding troops at Sultanpore, detailing the successful result of a surprise of a large body of rebels at Daodpore, on the Lucknow road. I also beg to forward a casualty return, together with list of guns, horses, ammunition, &c., captured.

I have, &c.,

F. W. PINCKNEY, C.B., Brigadier,
Commanding Soraon Field Force.

122.

Brigadier Horsford to the Major of Brigade, Camp Beylah, Pertabgurh.

Camp Sultanpore, October 21, 1858.

SIR,

No. 92.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of Brigadier Pinckney, C.B., Commanding the troops at Pertabgurh and Sultanpore, that having received reliable intelligence of the enemy having taken up a strong position at Daodpore, a village eleven miles west of my camp, on the Lucknow road, with a force of about 200 cavalry, 6 guns, and 4000 infantry, including the body of mntineer sepoy known as the Nusseerabad Brigade, with their two field battery horsed guns, under the command of General Davhie Deen, and the rebel Nazim Mehndee Hussein, I determined to attack him.

2. Accordingly I marched from my camp at 2 a.m. yesterday, with the force as per margin,*

* F. Troop Royal Horse Artillery, 45 men and two 6-pounder guns, under Lieutenant Lyon; "Q" Field Battery Royal Artillery, 49 men and two 9-pounder guns, Lieutenant Strange.—Total, 94. 7th Hussars, 101 men under Captain Stisted; 1st Regiment Hodson's Horse, 76 men, under Lieutenant Palliser; Oudh Military Police Cavalry, 133 men, under Lieutenant Sadleir, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment.—Total, 310. 32nd Light Infantry, 312 men, under Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael; 1st Madras Fusiliers, 321 men, under Lieutenant-Colonel Galwey, C.B.; 5th Punjab Rifles, 180 men, under Captain Hoste; Oudh Military Police Infantry, 351 men, under Captain Bunbury; Madras Sappers, 20 men, under Lieutenant Raynsford.—Total, 1,185. Grand total, 1,589.

carrying one day's cooked rations, and arrived within three miles of the enemy's position at daylight; here the country became more intricate, with large patches of jungle, and paddy fields on all sides, so that it was necessary to confine the movements of my artillery to the road.

3. On approaching, within two miles of Daodpore, the jungle became very dense, and it was necessary to proceed with caution, particularly as I had information that the enemy had commenced throwing up batteries to command the road, and which proved to be correct.

4. I advanced with a line of skirmishers on both sides of the road, the artillery; supported by cavalry and infantry, kept on the road. The main body of my cavalry under command of Captain Stisted, 7th Hussars, I had previously detached to the left, with the view of turning the enemy's right. This manœuvre was completely successful, and in combination with my forward movement in front, had the effect of causing an immediate retreat on the part of the enemy, who offered but a feeble opposition to the fire of our skirmishers, who pressed them rapidly through the village of Daodpore and adjoining hamlets.

5. Here I could distinctly perceive the track of their gun-wheels, and was informed that their guns had retired towards the Khandoo Nuddee, and had already got off about two miles. No time was to be lost. I therefore ordered the infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael, 32nd Light Infantry, to continue their advance; and I instantly started in pursuit with the artillery and that portion of the cavalry which I had retained with the guns.

6. After a steady gallop of four miles, I had the satisfaction of coming up with the enemy retreating in great disorder; the artillery and cavalry keeping up the pursuit in the most vigorous manner, and opening fire as opportunity offered. The enemy was soon compelled to abandon his guns, which, with their horses, ammunition tumbrils, store carts, with quantities of saddlery and artillery harness, fell into our hands, several of the gunners having been cut down at their guns, while others sought refuge by jumping off their horses, and running into the jungle.

7. I was here joined by the main body of my cavalry, which had already had an opportunity of inflicting considerable loss on the enemy. I directed them to continue the pursuit for two or three miles further; but, their numbers being small, and the enemy being known to have a strong post at Mosuffur Khana (towards which lay their line of retreat), I was anxious that they should not commit themselves at a distance from support.

My orders were admirably carried out, and several of the enemy slain in the fields through which they were retreating in the most scattered and disorderly manner: three elephants were also captured, on one of which Mehndee Hussein is reported to have been, but was compelled to abandon it, and fly on horseback.

8. Having effected as much as could be accomplished by the force at my disposal, and the heat of the day increasing, I now retired four miles to some tops of trees, where the infantry, by my orders had halted: the troops rested here till 4 P.M., when I commenced my return march to Sultanpore, which the force reached at 9½ P.M., the infantry having marched six and twenty miles, and the cavalry and artillery at least five and

thirty. Nothing could exceed the cheerful exertions of the troops of all arms.

9. I am happy to say, my casualties are merely nominal. A return is forwarded herewith, as well as one of the captured ordnance and stores.

10. From information I received on the spot, it is certain the enemy had removed their bullock guns the previous day, doubtless under the impression that their horsed guns could at any time retire leisurely. The numbers of the enemy killed cannot be far short of one hundred and fifty, and it is remarkable that all were sepoys, armed with percussion muskets, and equipped with cross belts, their cavalry having retreated early in the day.

11. My thanks are due to Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael for the able manner in which he commanded the infantry; also to the officers commanding corps and detachments, namely,—Lieutenant-Colonel Galwey, C.B., Madras Fusiliers; Captain Stisted, who commanded the cavalry, and gave me every assistance; Lieutenants Strange and Lyon, who managed their guns with both energy and skill; Captain Hoste, commanding detachment 5th Punjab Rifles; Lieutenant Palliser, commanding 1st Regiment Hodson's Horse; Lieutenant Sadleir, commanding Military Police Cavalry; Captain Bunbury, commanding Military Police Infantry, and Lieutenant Raynsford, commanding Madras Sappers.

I wish particularly to bring to notice the unvaried zeal and ability of my Brigade-Major, Lieutenant-Colonel Mollan, 75th Regiment. Lieutenant Sladen, 1st Madras Fusiliers, who acted as my orderly officer, has on this occasion, as on several others, been of great service to me.

My thanks are due to Captain Græme, 5th Bengal European Regiment, Officiating Sub-Assis-

tant Commissary-General; and also to Major Torrens, 23rd Foot; Lieutenant Biddulph, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Thompson, 67th Bengal Native Infantry, Assistant Commissioners; and to Lieutenant Watson, 46th Bengal Native Infantry, these officers having volunteered their services, and been of great assistance to me.

I am specially thankful to Captain Steel, 17th Bengal Native Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, for the very clear information I have received from him as to the movements of the enemy. This officer was also of great service to me in the field.

I have, &c.,
A. HORSFORD, Brigadier.
Commanding at Sultanpore,

No. 123.

Brigadier Horsford to the Major of Brigade, Camp Beylah, Pertabgurh.

Camp Sultanpore, October 21, 1858

SIR, No. 93.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Pinckney, C.B., commanding troops at Pertabgurh and Sultanpore, that previous to my march yesterday, I had reinforced the troops here, by withdrawing 2 horse artillery guns, and 150 men of the Punjaub Rifles, from Lieutenant-Colonel Payn's Force at Silka, having previously received authority to do so from Major-General Sir Hope Grant, should I deem such a step advisable.

I have, &c.,
A. HORSFORD, Brigadier.

No. 124.

CASUALTY RETURN of the Force under Command of Brigadier Horsford, C.B., at Doadpore.

Camp, Sultanpore, 21st October, 1858.

Corps.	Wounded.			
	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Horses.
Detachment 1st Regiment Hodson's Horse	1	...	1	2
„ Oudh Military Police Cavalry	1	1	3	8

A. HORSFORD, Brigadier,
Commanding at Sultanpore.

No. 125.

RETURN showing the Number of Guns, Ammunition Waggons, Store Carts, Horses, Bullocks, and Numbers of Rounds of Ammunition, Stores, &c., captured from the Enemy on the 20th October, 1858.

Camp, Sultanpore, 21st October, 1858.

Description.	Ordnance.			Ammunition.					Total.	Remarks.	
	24-pounder Howitzer.	9-pounder Guns.	Store Carts.	Horses.	Bullocks.	Cartridges.	Round Shot.	Shell.			Common Case.	Hackeries.
Guns ...	1	1	2	The gun and howitzer are from the foundry at Cossipore. They are in good order. The carriages, ammunition waggons, store carts, &c., are of European construction, and in excellent order. The whole of the ammunition (except 775 cartridges and 433 native shot) are of European manufacture. The stores, including a spare axletree, some artificers' tools, and 16 sets of harness, incomplete, are also European. The latter is unserviceable.
Ammunition Waggons	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Store Carts ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Horses ...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16
Bullocks ...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	43
No. of Rounds of Ammunition	...	...	...	...	...	846	515	129	48	1538
Hackeries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

THOS. BLAND STRANGE, Lieutenant R. A.,
Commanding R. A. at Sultanpore.

No. 126.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, November 11, 1858.

No. 514 of 1858.

IN publishing for general information the following letter from the Secretary to Government of Bombay, No. 171, dated 7th October, 1858, forwarding one from the Adjutant-General of the Army, enclosing a despatch from Major-General Michel, C.B., commanding the Mhow Field Force, reporting the defeat of Tantia Topee, on the 15th September, 1858, the Right Honourable the Governor-General has much pleasure in recording his acknowledgment of the service rendered by Major-General Michel, and the officers and men under his command on this occasion.

No. 127.

The Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Bombay Castle, October 7, 1858.

SIR,

No. 171.

I AM directed by the Governor in Council to forward to you, for submission to the Governor-General of India, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 3611, dated the 21st of last month, enclosing a despatch from Major-General Michel, C.B., commanding the Mhow Field Force, reporting the defeat of Tantia Topee by the force under his command on the 15th idem.

2. The Adjutant-General has been informed in reply, that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council heartily concurs with his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in the opinion which he

has expressed of the service rendered by Major-General Michel, C.B., and the gallant force under his command, on this occasion.

3. In forwarding this despatch, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to draw the favourable attention of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India to the important services rendered by Major-General Michel, and at the same time to recommend to his Lordship's protection, the officers prominently mentioned in the despatch.

I have, &c.,

H. L. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government.

No. 128.

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

Poona, September 21, 1858.

SIR,

No. 9611.

I AM directed by the Commander-in-Chief to forward for submission to the Governor in Council the accompanying despatch, dated 16th instant, this day received from Major-General Michel, C.B., commanding Mhow Field Force, and to convey at the same time his Excellency's gratification at the complete success which has attended the operations herein reported, and which appear to have been conducted with so much judgment and tact by the Major-General, supported so admirably by the European and native troops of all arms under him.

2. I am also to recommend to the favourable notice and protection of his Lordship in Council, the officers prominently mentioned by Major-General Michel, for the assistance rendered by them, in an engagement which has resulted in another victory over the mutinous army and

rebels of Bengal, together with the capture of 27 of their guns, their camp equipage, cattle and material.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD GREEN, Colonel.

No. 129.

Major-General Michel to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Biowra, September 16, 1858.

SIR,

No. 234.

IN continuation of my letter of the 13th instant, to the Quartermaster-General of the Army, I have the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that having received information that the rebels, on the 13th instant, marched towards Rajgurh, and that Brigadier Parke was en route to cover Indore, on the morning of the 14th, the Mhow Field Force under my orders marched towards Rajgurh.

2. About three in the evening I reconnoitred the enemy's positions, who were at both sides the river at Rajgurh, but the heat of the weather was so excessive, and so large a proportion of the infantry were affected by the sun, that I found it impossible to attack the same evening.

3. On the 15th, at half-past two A.M. I marched on Rajgurh, force as per margin.*

4. The enemy had marched away in the night. On crossing the river I found them in a very strong position, on the road to Biowra; on reconnoitring with cavalry, they moved on for 4 or 5 miles. We there had a slight skirmish with their rear guard, wherein the 3rd Cavalry behaved very gallantly, and eventually we found their guns in position on ground, commanding our line of march as per annexed diagram.

5. Our cavalry were compelled to retire, and the artillery of the enemy opened fire on our troops as they arrived on the field.

6. I endeavoured to check their fire, opening our 9-pounders on them, but the range was too great for guns of such calibre as ours. I therefore partially retired the force, whilst the enemy slightly advanced.

7. On the arrival of the European infantry, the whole line advanced, covered by the skirmishers of the rifles and the 92nd.

8. The enemy, from about 8 heavy guns, kept up a well-sustained fire for some time during the advance, and although they had the exact range, we sustained no loss.

On our approaching their position they commenced to retreat, and crowds of fugitives were seen hurrying to the rear.

9. I did not allow the soldiers to fire a round with their minies, although within range, as it would have checked our speed. Thus the enemy had opportunities of opening his guns again once or twice, after once having commenced his retreat.

10. We proceeded in this order for about 2 or 3 miles, when two of our guns were rapidly brought into action before the skirmishers, and the excellent practice of Lieutenant LeMarchant, commanding the artillery, began to throw them into extreme confusion.

11. Another advance, and another dash forward of the artillery, completed their defeat.

12. Captain Sir W. Gordon, her Majesty's 17th Lancers, commanding the cavalry, had, during the

whole action, been proceeding on the extreme right flank, waiting for the moment when he might strike the last blow.

Every minute, guns, material and baggage was falling into our hands, and I now let him loose to complete their rout.

He dashed to the front, and, having dispersed the remaining symptoms of an organized body, pursued for 4 or 5 miles, until horses and men were completely worn out.

13. The loss of the enemy probably did not exceed 2 or 300 men, owing to our want of cavalry, and to the fact of the impossibility of the infantry coming up to their main body.

14. I cannot say too much for the conduct of the troops. The native portion had been without food for upwards of 36 hours, the Europeans had to contend with a most severe march, under a deadly sun, which in some cases was fatal.

15. Although we sustained no loss, which, considering the amount of magnificent artillery the enemy possessed, and the way in which for some time it was served (nearly every shot plumping into the intervals between the troops), was most extraordinary. Still I consider that I should not do my duty, did I not record that, to the able assistance I received from the officers commanding columns, namely:—Lieutenant-Colonel Lockhart, 92nd Regiment; and Lieutenant-Colonel Hope, 71st Regiment; and from the officers commanding corps, namely:—Captain Bethune, 92nd Regiment; Major Blennerhasset, 71st Regiment; Sir W. Gordon, 17th Lancers; Captain Oldfield, 3rd Light Cavalry; Captain Barrow, 19th Native Infantry; Major Manson, 4th Rifles; Lieutenant LeMarchant, Bengal Artillery; I owe the success that has been achieved.

The officers commanding columns have recorded their approbation of their staff-officers:—Captain St. John, 92nd Regiment, and Captain Parker, 71st Regiment, H. M. Troops, in which I cordially concur.

16. Captain Sir W. Gordon, by his judicious management, and gallant bearing at the head of the cavalry, and Lieutenant LeMarchant, by the manner in which he brought our artillery into action, especially contributed to our success.

17. The General staff:—Captain Champion, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant Holland, Assistant Quartermaster-General; and Lieutenant Shewell, D. A. C. General (who was with me in the field); as well as my personal staff, Major Elkington, 6th Regiment, A. D. C.; and Lieutenant Malcolm, Bombay Engineers, whom I attached to my staff, did their duty well.

18. The result of the day's operations has been the entire dispersion of the rebel army, number unknown, but from the best information that could be procured, estimated at about 10,000 men. The capture of 27 guns, with all its material, ammunition, and draught cattle as per annexed return, as well as a quantity of camp equipage, &c., &c.

Also the saving of the large town of Biowra, with its telegraphic station, &c.

19. I cannot close this despatch without soliciting his Excellency to convey to the Government our military thanks for the very valuable advice and energetic aid that this force has received from Captain Hutchinson, Assistant Political Agent to Governor-General. To Lieutenant Cummings, Assistant Bheel Agent, our best thanks are also due. Both gentlemen were present and active in the field.

I have, &c.

J. MICHEL, Major-General,
Commanding Mhow Field Force.

* 17th Lancers, 80; 3rd L. Cavalry, 180; No. 8 Bengal Lt. Field Battery, 4 guns; European Infantry 92nd and 70th, 600; Native Infantry, 19th and 4th Rifles, 1,100.

No. 130.

STATEMENT of Captured Ordnance, &c.

Gun No.	LENGTH.		CALIBRE.	Inch.				
	Ft.	In.						
1	9	3	15	Iron with carriage				
2	5	1	3½	do.	do.			
3	3	6	1½	do.	do.			
4	4	7	3	Brass without carriage				
5	4	1	4	do. with complete do.				
6	3	4	3	do.	do.			
7	3	0	3	do.	do.			
Mortar	8	2	4½	13	inch. do.	do.		
Gun	9	4	1	3½	Hr. brass with do.			
	10	4	2½	4	do.	do.		
	11	4	3	4	do.	do.		
	12	4	0	4	do.	do.		
	13	5	0	6	do.	do.		
	14	4	3½	5	do.	do.		
	15	5	0	6	do.	do.		
	16	4	7	3	do.	do.		
	17	5	0	6	do.	do.		
	18	3	0	1½	do.	do.		
	19	3	0	1½	do.	do.		

All in good condition.

Cohorn	LENGTH.		CALIBRE.	Inch.	
	Ft.	In.			
{	20	0	13	3	On one carriage with
	21	0	0	3	33 musket balled.
Do.	22	0	0	3	
	23	0	0	3	

Material.

5 substantial ammunition waggons, country-made, fit for baggage.
 1 bailee, small cart.
 Ammunition material and shot, ten waggon loads } All destroyed.
 152 gun bullocks.

J. H. CHAMPION, Captain,
 Assistant Adjutant-General, M. D. A.

No. 131.

CASUALTY ROLL.

Camp Bioura, 15th September, 1858.

Regiment.	Rank.	Names.	Died by Sun-stroke.	Slightly wounded.	Horses.			Died from exhaustion.
					Killed.	Officers' wounded slightly.	Troop wounded slightly.	
Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
3rd Light Cavalry ...	Lieut. and Adj. Havildar	Shaw	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Con. Bahari	...	1	...	...	...	3
92nd Highlanders ...	Private	John MacKenzie	...	1	...	...	...	...
19th Regiment N. I. ...	L. Naiq	Junhajee Rao Joorwa	...	1	...	...	...	...
17th Lancers ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
71st L. I. ...	Private	A. Wilson	1	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	James Flemington	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	3	1	1	5	5

J. P. CHAMPION, Captain,
 Assistant-Adjutant-General, M. D. A.

No. 132.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, November 12, 1858.

No. 553 of 1858.

IN publishing the following despatch from Brigadier Barker, C.B., commanding troops, Sundeela, dated 24th October, 1858, reporting the assault and capture of the Fort of Birwah, on the 21st ultimo, the Right Honourable the Governor-General notifies his high approval of the conduct of Brigadier Barker, and his sense of the conspicuous bravery of all concerned in the attack.

No. 133.

Brigadier Barker to the Chief of the Staff.

Camp Sundeela,

October, 24, 1858.

SIR,
 I HAVE the honour to report that on the 31st instant, I attacked the Fort of Birwah, with the force mentioned in the margin,* and took it by assault after eight hours' firing. Having reconnoitred the fort the previous day, I selected the west front for my principal attack, where the outer defences appeared the weakest, and where

* 2nd Dragoon Guards, 170 sabres; Royal Artillery, 1 18-pounder, 1 8-inch howitzer, 2 8-inch mortars, 2 5½-inch ditto; Bengal Artillery, 3 field guns; 83th Regiment, 300 men; 3rd B.R. B., 300 men. Oude Police.—Cavalry, 300 sabres; infantry 550 men. Punjab Pioneers—20 men.

I knew the fort itself had but one line of works ; a few hundred yards from this side, there was also a village upon a mound, which was said by the natives and by Bahrut Sing, a friendly Zemindar, to command the interior of the fort, which they declared to be visible from it, (this however, I found was not the case). The village was entrenched and occupied by the enemy, and my first object therefore was to drive them from it, having previously sent the cavalry round to the north, on which side the jungle was very extensive, to prevent escape in that direction. I commenced by placing Captain Dowell's guns in a position to enfilade the entrenchments, and fire in rear of the villages. It was immediately abandoned ; the rifles pushed through with the police infantry on their left, and, passing a tope of large trees, came upon the edge of the dense thorny jungle, which nearly surrounds the fort ; the 88th in the meantime, threatening the south-west angle of the outer works, drove the enemy from a part of them, and their guns in these lines were withdrawn.

My chief difficulty now, was to ascertain the nature and exact position of the principal works, so completely was the fort concealed by the jungle, which was almost impenetrable. Captain Pearson's guns were brought into action on the right of the village, upon that portion of the outer defences where the enemy was visible on this side ; the mortars were placed close to the village, and in the tope of mangoe trees, whence a continued fire was kept up on the place, but, owing to the impossibility of seeing the object, I fear their fire was somewhat ineffectual.

An 18-pounder and an 8-inch howitzer were brought down to the edge of the jungle, and opened at a distance of 100 yards upon the wall of the fort (a very small portion of one embrasure, whence a gun was occasionally fired, being visible through the jungle). They very soon cleared away the intervening trees and exposed the south-west bastion, which I then determined to breach, knowing that it would give immediate access to the body of the place, the only other accessible sides having double lines of defence. The enemy still kept up a fire from a portion of the outer works, and I therefore directed a party of Rifles under Lieutenant Percival, and Police Infantry under Captain Dawson, to move along the ditch on the west side, where it was inconsiderable, and, mounting the breast work, to clear it of the enemy. This was easily effected and the enemy rapidly driven before them ; escaping through the paths in the jungle, and abandoning the outer works (which were completely turned by this movement) they retired to the inner fort ; the 88th, passing to the right, entered the outer works by the main-gate on the east, and now communicated with us on the south side. We found the outer defences on the east and south of great strength, the ditch being newly cut about 20 feet deep and with nearly perpendicular sides. By this time the breach was rapidly improving, and I therefore made my dispositions for the assault of the body of the place.

The 88th were ordered to enter by the main-gate on the east ; here I knew there was a double line of works, but I imagined that, when the assault at the breach on the opposite side took place, these would be abandoned. Lieutenant Carnegie, Bengal Engineers, was to blow open the gate. Captain Dawson, with 200 police infantry, was to make his way round the north-west angle, through the jungle, to a gate on the north side, by which the enemy would endeavour to escape ; this also was to be blown open, if ne-

cessary ; and Serjeant Charlton, Royal Artillery, accompanied the party for this purpose.

The breach was to be stormed by a party of the Rifle Brigade, under Captain Alexander, and 100 Police Infantry, the remainder of each regiment being held in reserve. Major Goodenough, Royal Artillery, acting as my Brigade-Major, personally ascertained that it was possible to ascend the breach, with the assistance of ladders, which would also be required to get into the ditch (this upon subsequent measurement was found to be nearly 40 feet wide, and 30 feet deep, having 3 or 4 feet of mud and water at the bottom). The Police Infantry were to carry the ladders through the jungle and place them in the ditch, while 100 of the rifles kept down the enemy's fire from the loop-holes, &c. ; the signal for the general attack, was to be the cheers of the storming party at the breach. The arrangements of each attacking party were admirably made by their respective commanding officers, and the attacks were simultaneous ; no loss was sustained in ascending the breach, although most difficult to get up. Ensign Richards, Rifle Brigade, was the first man at the top, closely followed by Major Goodenough, Royal Artillery, and Colour-Serjeant Maloney, of the Rifle Brigade ; the enemy attempting to escape by the north gate, were met by Captain Dawson and his Police Infantry, and driven back ; at the same time the 88th, under Major Maynard, entered by the main gate on the east, in the most gallant style, the enemy receiving them with a round of grape as they advanced ; the gate was blown to atoms by Lieutenant Carnegie, Bengal Engineers, who I regret to say, was severely burnt in the attempt, owing to the fuze burning slowly, and his advancing a second time to ascertain the cause. The second gate (as I expected) was entered without opposition. The place was now in our possession and with comparatively little loss ; the enemy concealed themselves in the various buildings inside, and the principal number, with Gholab Sing, had retired to a house in the centre, from which a sharp fire was kept up from the loop-holes and windows. This fire, I am sorry to say, caused us many casualties. Captain Dawson, in a most gallant attempt to get inside, received a severe sabre cut on the right arm. It was now getting dusk, and feeling that my loss had already been very heavy, I determined to blow up what part of the house I could, and let the rest burn, for it was already on fire, as were most of the other buildings ; Captain Dowell, Bengal Artillery, and Major Goodenough, Royal Artillery (this officer, although severely wounded in the right hand, continued to render me most valuable assistance) succeeded in blowing down one side of the house, and exposed the court-yard, but the house was found to consist of a number of small rooms, and as considerable loss would probably have been incurred in forcing an entrance, I determined upon waiting for the fire to do its work, leaving strong parties to guard the doors, &c., by which the enemy could escape. From some prisoners taken, we learnt that Gholab Sing, and about 50 men, had retired to this house upon the assault taking place ; and, their retreat being cut off by the north, many of these had been shot down, burnt or buried in the ruins by the explosion, but still a few remained who continued to fire upon any man exposing himself : the house was however well on fire, and I thought it impossible that any could escape. I left the 88th Regiment and the Police Infantry in the Fort, to hold the place and dispose of the rest of the enemy when daylight should appear, and returned to camp with the remainder of the force and wounded. It was then past midnight.

We learnt that, on our approach in the morning, the fort was occupied by 700 men, but that during the day the greater number of them had got away into the jungle, Gholab Sing's own men alone remaining; they offered a most determined resistance, and the strength of the place enabled them to inflict great loss; I am sorry to say that Gholab Sing himself and about 10 men who were shut up in the centre building, when I left after midnight, effected their escape during the night, by making a sudden rush to one of the bastions, and scrambling into the ditch, whence they knew a path to the jungle; it is said Gholab Sing was wounded and eventually got off with only three followers.

I most sincerely deplore the heavy losses the force has sustained, but I imagine a fort of such strength has seldom been taken in so short a time; had the assault however been delayed, the enemy would certainly have escaped, and, although our loss immediately after the final assault was comparatively inconsiderable, the failure of daylight favoured the enemy, and any attempt at forcing an entrance into the rooms after dark, would have doubtless still further increased our casualties. Eight guns were captured in the place and the loss of the enemy is estimated from 200 to 250. The fort itself is now being destroyed under the superintendence of Lieutenant Tracy, Royal Artillery.

I beg to bring to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, the names of the several officers, whom I have to thank for their gallant and valuable assistance. Major Maynard, commanding the 88th Regiment, made all his arrangements in a most perfect manner, and greatly contributed to our success; this officer speaks in the highest terms of Major Mauleverer, of the same regiment, who distinguished himself by the cool and fearless manner in which he behaved. Major Oxenden, commanding Rifle Brigade, deserves the greatest credit for the manner in which he handled his men and disposed them for the assault of the breach. Major Seymour, 2nd Dragoon Guards, commanding the cavalry, made excellent arrangements for preventing the escape of the enemy, and the denseness of the jungle and the failure of daylight, after which I withdrew them, alone prevented the cavalry from taking a more active part in the operations. Major Pearson and Captain Dowell, commanding the Field Batteries, afforded me every assistance, and the latter was most useful in blowing up the house in the interior which the rebels occupied. Major Goodenough, Royal Artillery, proved himself in every way a most excellent officer, and distinguished himself by his gallantry throughout the day, particularly at the assault of the breach. I regret to say he was wounded soon after this took place. Captain Campbell, Royal Artillery, acting as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, conspicuous for his energy, exerted himself to the utmost and rendered me every possible assistance. To Captain Boileau, divisional commandant, Oudh Police, I am very much indebted for the valuable assistance he afforded me on all occasions. Captain Dawson, commanding Police Infantry, as usual, displayed the greatest courage and discretion in the management of his men. I felt much the loss of his assistance when he received his wound, which I trust, however, will not eventually incapacitate him from duty, nor long deprive the

country of his services. Captain Alexander, Rifle Brigade, commanding the storming party, deserves the greatest credit, and Lieutenant Cragg, and Ensign Richards, who accompanied him, displayed the greatest courage; the latter, as I have stated, was the first at the top of the breach, but, I regret to say, was shortly afterwards severely wounded. Lieutenant Carnegie, Bengal Engineers, a most gallant and intelligent officer, whom I have already mentioned as having been severely burnt, rendered every possible assistance and displayed the greatest courage. Lieutenant Graham, commanding the Oudh Police Cavalry, rendered valuable aid to that part of the force. Lieutenants Brown and Tracy, Royal Artillery, commanding respectively the breaching batteries and mortars, the former of whom was slightly wounded, deserve the greatest praise for their conduct. The names of the following officers, in addition to those I have already spoken of, have been mentioned as particularly deserving praise: Lieutenants Waring, Burke and Moore; and Assistant-Surgeon Knipe, 88th Regiment; and Major Seymour speaks in high terms of the assistance he received from Captains Stapylton and Carnegie, Squadron Leaders; and Lieutenant and Adjutant Calvert, 2nd Dragoon Guards; and particularly, of Lieutenant Graham, commanding Police Cavalry, Surgeon Cape, Oudh Police; Assistant-Surgeon Rowbotham, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Assistant-Surgeon Storey, Rifle Brigade; and Assistant-Surgeon Bird, Bengal Artillery; deserve the greatest praise for their attention to the wounded during the night.

The peculiar nature of the engagement afforded many opportunities for the display of individual courage. Serjeant Charlton, 6th Company, 11th Battalion Royal Artillery, who accompanied Captain Dawson's party to the north gate, particularly distinguished himself by his coolness and courage, and he is most highly spoken of by that officer. The names of the men mentioned in the margin,* have been brought to my notice by their respective commanding officers as having particularly distinguished themselves, and many instances came under my own observation. I am sorry that several of these names should also appear among the wounded.

The conduct of the whole force was admirable. I must not omit to state how much I am indebted to Mr. Kavanagh, Assistant Commissioner, for his assistance. Though last mentioned, his services are far from being the least important; his knowledge of the country, his energy and constant activity in procuring intelligence, render his services of the greatest value; his well known courage places him ever among the foremost in danger, and he rendered me the greatest aid throughout the engagement. I have derived the greatest benefit from Mr. Kavanagh's assistance, since assuming the command here, and it is at all times most freely given.

I beg to enclose a list of killed and wounded.

I have, &c.,
GEO. R. BARKER, Brigadier,
Commanding Troops, Sundeela.

* 88th Regiment.—Colour Serjeants M. Fahey and Yates; Corporals Connors and Kearnon; Privates Malone, O'Brien, Sullivan, Brett, Kenny, Carney and Gay; Doctor McCann. 3rd Bengal Rifle Brigade—Colour Serjeant Moloney; Private Etteridge.

No. 134.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Casualties in the Force, under the Command of Brigadier Barker, C.B., at the capture of the Fort of Birwa, on the 21st October, 1858.

		Europeans.				Natives.				Remarks.
		Officers.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Total.	Officers.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Total.	
Royal Artillery	... { Killed Wounded	... 2	... 1	1 ...	1 3	... ...	.. ...	... ...	... ...
Bengal Artillery	... { Killed Wounded	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ..	... ...	1 1	1 1	
Bengal Engineers	... Wounded	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Her Majesty's 88th Regt.	{ Killed Wounded	... 1	... 4	6 43	6 48	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
3rd Batt. Rifle Brigade	{ Killed Wounded	... 2	... 1	2 26	2 29	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
3rd Oude Mil. Police Inf.	{ Killed Wounded	... 1	... ...	... ...	... 1	1 2	1 2	5 24	7 28	
2nd Oude Police Cavalry	Wounded	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
	{ Killed Wounded	... 7	... 6	8 69	8 82	1 2	1 2	5 25	7 29	Total Killed 15 Total Wounded 111

J. M. CAMPBELL, Captain, R.A.
Major of Brigade.

No. 135.

NOMINAL RETURN of Casualties in the Force, under the Command of Brigadier Barker, C.B., at the capture of the Fort of Birwa, on the 21st October, 1858.

Corps.	Rank.	Name.	Casualty.
Royal Artillery	Major	Goodenough	Gun shot wound, fourth finger, right hand
Rifle Brigade	Lieutenant	Brown	Slightly wounded
	Captain	Alexander	Severely wounded
	Ensign	Richards	Very severely wounded
Bengal Engineers	Lieutenant	Carnegie	Wounded severely and dangerously, burnt by explosion
88th Regiment	Do	Moore	Slightly wounded
Royal Artillery	A. Bomdr.	F. Lawson	Killed
88th Regiment	Serjeant	J. Myers	Burnt by explosion
"	Do	D. Hartrett	Severely wounded, musket ball, right hip
"	Do	J. De la Bartouche	Severely wounded, musket ball, left leg
"	Do	M. Sharry	Severely wounded, musket ball, left knee
"	Corporal	P. Connor	Dangerously wounded, musket ball, head
"	Do	P. Davey	Killed
"	Do	M. Kernon	Severely wounded, musket ball, left knee
"	Drummer	J. Larkin	Severely wounded, musket ball, right shoulder
"	Private	M. Heaving	Killed
"	Do	Thos. Howard	Do
"	Do	J. McCann	Do
"	Do	H. Kelly	Do
"	Do	P. McGrath	Do
"	Do	W. Burke	Severely wounded, musket ball, left knee

Corps.	Rank.	Name.	Casualty.
88th Regiment	Private	M. Daly	Slightly wounded, head
"	Do	J. Egan	Dangerously wounded, burnt by explosion
"	Do	P. McKeen	Severely wounded, musket ball, in back
"	Do	M. Naughton	Severely wounded, musket ball, left leg
"	Do	M. Scales	Severely wounded, musket ball, hand
"	Do	M. Consedine	Dangerously wounded, musket ball, through chest
"	Do	J. Hannon	Severely wounded, musket ball, both legs
"	Do	P. Handley	Severely wounded, musket ball, right hand and leg
"	Do	J. Keane	Slightly wounded
"	Do	G. Moneighen	Severely wounded, musket ball, left arm
"	Do	M. Kenny	Severely wounded, musket ball, left leg
"	Do	J. Preston	Severely wounded, burnt by explosion
"	Do	J. Quigley	Dangerously wounded, musket ball, chest
"	Do	J. Rotchford	Severely wounded, musket ball, hands
"	Do	A. Martin	Severely wounded, musket ball, both legs
"	Do	M. McGuerney	Dangerously wounded, musket ball, knee
"	Do	C. Walsh	Severely wounded, both knees
"	Do	P. Malone	Dangerously wounded, sabre cut, face
"	Do	P. Mulvihill	Dangerously wounded, musket ball, abdomen
"	Do	J. Heany	Severely wounded, musket ball, left hip
"	Do	Thos. Hyland	Dangerously wounded, musket ball, through back
"	Do	J. Murphy	Severely wounded, slugs, both legs
"	Do	Thos. Burke	Severely wounded, musket ball, right arm
"	Do	A. Davidson	Slightly wounded
"	Do	J. Dorre	Severely wounded, musket ball, both legs
"	Do	J. Doyle	Dangerously wounded, musket ball, both hips
"	Do	J. Hall	Severely wounded, musket ball, head
"	Do	J. Nipnell	Wounded, Since dead
"	Do	J. O'Rourke	Slightly wounded
"	Do	P. O'Shaughnessy	Dangerously wounded, shoulder joint
"	Do	J. Tynan	Slightly wounded
"	Do	J. Sullivan (3)	Do do
"	Do	J. Shanly	Do do
3rd Batt. Rifle Brigade	Co. Serjeant	W. Mansell	Dangerously wounded
"	Corporal	H. Rudd	Killed
"	Do	Thos. Johnson	Wounded, since dead
"	Do	Thos. Lee	Very severely wounded
"	Bugler	J. Barton	Severely wounded
"	Private	W. Dally	Killed
"	Do	W. Andrews	Slightly wounded
"	Do	H. Anstey	Do do
"	Do	M. Brophy	Do do
"	Do	J. Chapman	Very slightly wounded
"	Do	W. Clayton	Do do
"	Do	C. Cram	Do do
"	Do	J. Elliott	Very severely wounded
"	Do	J. Farrell	Dangerously wounded
"	Do	W. Finell	Severely wounded
"	Do	W. Harding	Slightly wounded
"	Do	Thos. Harvey	Severely wounded
"	Do	R. Lyall	Do do
"	Do	J. Morris	Do do
"	Do	W. Parker	Do do
"	Do	D. Roberts	Do do
"	Do	Thos. Smith	Dangerously wounded
"	Do	R. Steer	Severely wounded
"	Do	J. Waters	Do do
"	Do	J. William	Do do
"	Do	S. Townsend	Slightly wounded
"	Do	J. Westerman	Severely wounded
"	Do	J. Marney	Do do
"	Do	B. Clerk	Slightly wounded
Royal Artillery	Do	J. P. Devine	Dangerously wounded

No. 136.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, November 13, 1858.

No. 524 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 1202, dated the 16th ultimo, forwarding a despatch from Brigadier Chute, commanding at Lucknow, reporting the defeat on the 6th and 8th October last, of a large body of rebels near Sundeela, by the troops under the command, respectively, of Major Maynard, Her Majesty's 88th Regiment, and Brigadier Barker, C.B.

The ability and vigour which has characterized the operations of Brigadier Barker have deservedly obtained the marked approval of the Commander-in-Chief, in which the Governor-General fully concurs.

The Governor-General has also perused with great satisfaction the report on the conduct of Major Maynard and Lieutenants Green and Chamberlain on this occasion.

No. 137.

*The Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India.**Head-Quarters, Allahabad, October, 16, 1858.*

SIR, No. 1202.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, a letter, in original, from Brigadier J. Chute, commanding at Lucknow, dated 10th instant, with its enclosures, reporting the defeat of a large body of insurgents near Sundeela, by the troops under command of Major Maynard, Her Majesty's 88th Regiment, and subsequently of Brigadier Barker, C.B.

2. The Commander-in-Chief desires to draw the attention of his Lordship to the ability and vigour which have characterized Brigadier Barker's attack and pursuit of the enemy, the results of which have been so signal; and Lord Clyde recommends that officer and Major Maynard to special notice.

3. I am also to request marked attention to the gallantry of Lieutenant Green of the Rifle Brigade, who has been dangerously wounded; and to the active part taken by Lieutenant Chamberlain, of the Oudh Police, in this, as in other operation in which he has been engaged.

I have, &c,

W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 138.

*Brigadier Chute to the Chief of the Staff.*SIR, *Lucknow, October 10, 1858.*

ON the afternoon of the 4th instant, I received intelligence from the Chief Commissioner, that the Police Force at Sundeela, under Captain Dawson, was threatened to be invested by a large body of rebels, with a request that a small force might be sent with 2 guns to assist him.

Accordingly at 10 o'clock that night, a force under Major Maynard, 88th Regiment, as per margin,* proceeded from Lucknow towards Sundeela.

* 2 guns No. 12 battery; 2 5½ inch mortars; 88th Regiment, 120 bayonets; Police Infantry, 600; Police Cavalry, 278 sabres.

The following morning a message was received by the Chief Commissioner, that Captain Dawson was in a serious position, his force being completely invested, and the enemy's numbers said to be increased up to 12,000 men.

Fearing, therefore, that the force sent on the previous night would be hardly sufficient, under these circumstances, for carrying out the operations they were intended to, I deemed it advisable to despatch a large additional force.

Brigadier Barker, C.B., having proffered his services, I gladly availed myself of them, and at 9 p.m., a column as per margin,* marched for Sundeela, under his command.

I have the honour to enclose the following despatches:—

1st. From Major Maynard, commanding the force sent on the 4th instant, which relieved Sundeela on the 6th instant, and caused the enemy to retire some distance, with a loss of one gun and 150 men killed.

2nd. From Brigadier Barker, C.B., who attacked the rebels, strongly posted about three miles beyond Sundeela, on the 8th instant.

The force under this distinguished officer completely dispersed the main body of the rebels, taking 4 guns, and killing upwards of a thousand of the enemy.

The country round Sundeela is now reported to be completely clear of the rebels, who have retired across the Goomtee.

I beg you will bring to the favourable notice of his Lordship the Commander-in-Chief, the valuable services of Brigadier Barker, C.B., and Major Maynard, 88th Regiment, as also the officers mentioned in their despatches.

I have, &c.,

J. CHUTE, Brigadier,
Commanding at Lucknow.

No. 139.

*Major Maynard to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.**Camp, Sundeela,**October 7, 1858.*

SIR, I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Chute, commanding troops at Lucknow, that according to instructions, I marched from Lucknow with the force as per margin,† on the night of the 4th instant, and arrived at Muleabad about 7 the following morning, where I was joined by 460 of the 2nd Oudh Police Cavalry; halted there till half-past 3 o'clock p.m., when I again proceeded towards Ruheemabad, which place we reached about 7 p.m., and there halted for the night.

The following morning, the 6th instant, we marched for Sundeela, and as we approached the city, about 6 a.m., discovered the enemy's cavalry picquets in our front. I threw forward my cavalry in skirmishing order, supported by the infantry and guns in line, showing as strong and extensive a front as possible. In this order we advanced for some distance, driving in the picquets, and, on nearer approaching the city, were assailed

* 2nd Dragoon Guards, 200 sabres; Hodson's Horse, 25 sabres; 88th Regiment, 200 bayonets; 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 100 bayonets; 2 guns of No. 12 battery.

† Royal Artillery, 2 5½-inch mortars; Bengal Artillery, 2 9-pounder guns; Detachment 88th Regiment, 1 field officer, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 6 serjeants, 3 drummers, 120 rank and file; 5th Oudh Police Cavalry, 278 sabres, under Lieutenant Drummond; 2nd Oudh Police Cavalry, 460 sabres, under Lieutenant Graham, who joined at Muleabad; 7th Oudh Police Infantry, 600 bayonets, under Lieutenant Worsley.

by a heavy fire from infantry and artillery, from the northern and western sides of the city, and the topes and gardens around, and our left flank threatened by the enemy's cavalry; the latter were charged with success by the 5th, and part of the 2nd Oudh Police Cavalry, who succeeded in capturing one 3-pounder gun, and sabring a considerable number, while I brought up my guns and mortars to bear upon the gardens and enclosures occupied by the infantry. Perceiving that the enemy's cavalry was again menacing our left in considerable force, I removed my guns and directed my fire upon them, which I kept up for some time, and then a second time our cavalry charged them, obliging them to retreat with loss.

After this, the cavalry of the enemy again reformed in our front in very extensive masses, and to all appearance as if they intended to hold their ground, when I ordered our guns and mortars to advance, supported on either flank by the detachment of the 88th Regiment, in extended order; our fire proved most effectual (the Enfield Rifles doing considerable execution) and this time the enemy were driven back in complete disorder, our cavalry in pursuit.

Their infantry, which had hitherto been keeping a heavy fire upon us from the city and neighbouring enclosures, at the same time retreated rapidly

in disorder, threatened by the 7th Police Infantry who followed them well up, our guns being brought to bear upon their left flank. The ground was such that cavalry could not pursue.

Owing to the inability further to advance my guns on account of the obstacles presented, such as thick topes and bad ground, and the hard work the Europeans and horses had undergone in the heat of the day, I did not consider it prudent further to follow up the pursuit.

We were engaged from 6 in the morning till 12 noon, previously having had a march of 8 miles.

The enemy's force from the best information may be computed at about 12,000 cavalry and infantry, the cavalry preponderating; their loss may be put down at about 150 killed. I annex a list of casualties.

The conduct of both officers and men is deserving of the greatest praise, and I beg to bring under the notice of the Brigadier, that of Captain Dowell, commanding detachment Bengal Artillery; Lieutenant Chamberlain, Divisional Commandant; Lieutenant Brown, Royal Artillery; Captain Hall, commanding detachment 88th Regiment.

I have, &c.,
P. MAYNARD, Major,
88th Regiment, commanding Force.

No. 140.

LIST of Casualties in the Force under Major Maynard, on the 6th October, 1858.

Corps.	Killed.		Wounded.			Remarks.
	Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	Horses.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	Horses.	Horses Missing.	
Bengal Artillery	1	...	1	2	...	* Major Maynard's horse
Police Cavalry	2	5	13	16	5	
88th Regiment ... ..	...	...	...	1*	...
Police Infantry ... ..	...	...	3	...	...
Total	3	5	17	19	5	

NAMES of Europeans Killed and Wounded.

Private Royle, 75th Regiment, doing duty with Bengal Artillery, killed.
Serjeant Small, 2nd Company 3rd Battalion Bengal Artillery, severely hurt by gun-wheel going over his leg.

P. MAYNARD, Major,
88th Regiment.

No. 141.

Brigadier Barker to Brigadier Chute.

Camp Sundeela,
October 9, 1858.

SIR,

ON the day of my arrival at Sundeela, information was received that the main body of the rebels, who had been recently investing this place, and had only been driven away the day before, by the advance of Major Maynard's party, was still within 4 miles, at a place called Jamo.

Accordingly at daybreak the following morning, I started with the force, as per margin,* leaving a small force for the protection of the town and camp. I divided the cavalry into two columns, to act upon either flank, so as to cut off the enemy's retreat, when driven from their position.

* Her Majesty's 2nd Dragoon Guards, 170 sabres; 4 guns, 12 Light Field Battery; 2 5½-inch mortars, Royal Artillery; Her Majesty's 88th Regiment, 250 bayonets; 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 60 bayonets; Police Cavalry, 670 sabres; Police Infantry, 950 bayonets; Hodson's Horse, 25 sabres.

The left column, under command of Major Seymour, 2nd Dragoon Guards, consisted of one squadron 2nd Dragoon Guards, and 300 Police Cavalry; the right column of the same strength was under the command of Captain Stapylton, 2nd Dragoons Guards.

I advanced myself with the infantry and guns, against the enemy's position at Jamo, having the Police Infantry, under Captain Dawson, on the right.

The enemy's position was admirably chosen, the village being situated on high ground, completely commanding the whole plain over which we had to pass, and surrounded with dhauk jungle and numerous jheels. Fire was opened upon us from 4 guns about the village, and from numerous jingalls and matchlocks in the jungle. Our guns were immediately brought into action, the Rifles being thrown out in skirmishing order to the right, and the 88th to the left, leaving one company in support of the guns. The 7th Police Infantry were for the time kept in reserve.

The troops advanced steadily through the jungle, the right being well forward. The party of the Rifle Brigade, under Lieutenant Green, gallantly rushed up the high position in front of the village, and captured a 6-pounder gun; at the same time Captain Dawson, with the 3rd and 6th Police Infantry, passed round the village and completely turned their left flank, by which they were thrown into disorder, and commenced a precipitate retreat. The Oudh Police here captured three guns, and killed a great number of the enemy, who were at first encountered in good formation.

At one time the rebels made a show of turning our left flank, but the advance of the 88th prevented it, and they then dispersed through the jungle in full retreat.

The arrangements of cutting off the retiring enemy were completely successful; each column of cavalry came upon them in their retreat, and killed large numbers of them.

The total loss of the rebels is estimated at upwards of 1,000 killed, but it was impossible to judge accurately, owing to the great extent and very difficult nature of the ground passed over during the pursuit. They have however received a lesson, which will keep the country clear for some time.

I much regret that our casualties were necessarily somewhat heavy, though chiefly among the native troops, but it was impossible to avoid, the troops being rather dispersed, owing to the extremely difficult nature of the country.

Among the wounded (and I am sorry to say he is dangerously so), is Lieutenant Green, of the Rifle Brigade, who was attacked by a number of sepoys, whilst leading his men through a thick piece of jungle; he received 9 severe sabre cuts, before his men could destroy the whole party, some 20 or 30. This officer had behaved so gallantly all through the day, that I most deeply lament this misfortune.

It is my pleasing duty to record my thanks to Lieutenant Chamberlain, Commanding the Oudh Police. I am much indebted to him for his active assistance during the engagement, and I owe to him the suggestion of the plan of attack which was so successful.

To Captain Orr, Assistant Commissioner, I am much indebted for the very valuable and accurate information he obtained, as to the position and intention of the rebels. To Major Maynard, commanding 88th Regiment, Major Seymour and Captain Stapylton, 2nd Dragoon Guards, commanding respectively, the left and right columns of cavalry, and to Lieutenant Green, commanding detachment of Rifle Brigade, great praise is due.

Major Seymour speaks highly of the conduct of Captain Carnegy, 2nd Dragoon Guards, the squadron leader; and of Lieutenant Graham, commanding the Police Cavalry with the left column, whose zeal and intelligence rendered him of the greatest assistance; and also of Lieutenant Hawkins serving under him.

Major Seymour also speaks most highly of Lieutenant Green and Ensign Richards, of the Rifle Brigade, who, getting near the cavalry in the pursuit, most effectually cleared that part of the jungle for them. Major Seymour was with Lieutenant Green when he was wounded, and was himself struck by two sword cuts, but was fortunately not much injured.

Captain Stapylton speaks in praise of Lieutenants Calvert and Ormsby, 2nd Dragoon Guards, and most highly of the dashing conduct of Lieutenant Drummond, of the Police Cavalry, whose tact and discretion in the management of his men, enabled them to render valuable service. Captain Barrow also did good service with this column. This officer speaks highly of Serjeant-Major Ward, and Trumpeter Smith, 2nd Dragoon Guards; the latter, a mere boy, engaged a sepoy and had his horse shot under him.

Of Captain Dawson, commanding the Oudh Police Infantry, it is impossible to speak too highly; his dashing gallantry, and the admirable tact which he at all times displays, render the troops under his command most valuable assistance to an European force.

Captain Dowell, commanding the Artillery, performed good service with his guns at the commencement of the action, but from the nature of the ground it was afterwards impossible to make use of the artillery.

To Lieutenant Biddulph, Royal Artillery, my Brigade Major, I have to offer my best thanks; his energy and intelligence at all times render him a most valuable assistant.

Lieutenant Lawford, Hodson's Horse, with a small detachment of his own regiment and a few Police Cavalry, accompanied the centre column, and did good service, cutting up some 150 of the enemy.

I would also mention Lieutenant Worsley, commanding 7th Police Infantry; but the good services of the officers of the Oudh Police will be more prominently brought to the notice of Government by Lieutenant Chamberlain, through the Chief Commissioner.

Four guns were captured, but one has not yet been brought in, having been abandoned for the moment during the pursuit, and has not yet been found.

I beg to enclose a list of casualties and a return of captured ordnance.

Several hackeries of ammunition were blown up, and much baggage taken. One elephant was also captured by the Oudh Police.

It is reported that two or three men of rank are amongst the killed, of whom the Moulvie is said to be one.*

The force immediately opposed to us was about 5,000 men with 4 guns; but, some distance in rear, there was a large body of about 2,000 men with 4 more guns. These, however, retired across the Goomtee at the very commencement, and were untouched.

The Assistant Commissioner reports the country perfectly clear up to the Goomtee, with the exception of two or three small forts.

I have, &c.,
GEO. R. BARKER,
Brigadier Commanding at Sundeela.

* His ring has since been brought in.

No. 142.

RETURN of Ordnance captured from the Insurgents, in an engagement at Jamo, on the 8th October, 1858, by the Force under the command of Brigadier George R. Barker, C.B.

Description of Ordnance.	Calibré.	Remarks,
Iron gun	6-pounder	Native manufacture, unserviceable
Brass gun	3-pounder	Native manufacture
Brass gun	3-pounder	Native manufacture
Total	3	

WALLIS DOWELL, Captain,
Commanding No. 12 Light Field Battery.

No. 143.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Casualties of the Field Force under Brigadier George R. Barker, C.B., in action at Jamo, on the 8th of October, 1858.

Corps.	Killed.			Wounded.					Horses Missing.	Remarks.
	Natives.	Total.	Horses.	Europeans.		Natives.	Total.	Horses.		
				Officers.	Rank and File.					
Her Majesty's 2nd Dragoon Guards	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	3	...	One Officer's horse wounded, Lieutenant and Adjutant Calvert
No. 2 Company, 3rd Battalion, Bengal Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	
Her Majesty's 88th Regiment	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	Major Maynard's Horse killed under him
Her Majesty's 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	...	...
Hodson's Horse	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Police Cavalry	3	3	5	...	...	20	20	24	6	
Police Infantry	1	1	...	...	...	24	24	...	...
Total	4	4	7	2	7	46	55	29	6	

GEO. R. BARKER, Brigadier,
Commanding Troops, Sundeela.

No. 144.

NOMINAL RETURN of Casualties of Europeans on the 8th of October, 1858.

Rank.	Names.	Corps.	Nature of Wound.	Remarks.
Major	W. F. Seymour	H.M.'s 2nd Dragoon Guards	Slightly	Sword cut
Private	Charles Crawshaw	" "	Severely	Gun shot wound, right arm
"	Thomas Cunningham	H.M.'s 88th Regiment	"	In two places
"	Patrick Mulvihill	" "	"	Gun shot wound
"	Jn. Sullivan	" "	"	Sabre cut
Lieutenant	A. Green	H.M.'s 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade	Dangerously	Several sabre cuts, left arm and right thumb amputated
Private	Thomas Knight	" "	Mortally	Gun shot wound
"	Samuel Harris	" "	Severely	
"	James White	" "	"	

GEO. R. BARKER, Brigadier.

No. 145.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, November 17, 1858.

No. 530 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct, that in General Order by the Governor-General, No. 439, dated 1st October, 1858, acknowledging the services of the Ordnance Department of the Bengal and Madras Presidencies at Saugor, during the defence of the fort under Brigadier Sage, the name of Captain T. Nicholl, the Commissary of Ordnance at Saugor, which was inadvertently omitted at the time, shall now be inserted.

No. 146.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, November 18, 1858.

No. 535 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following report from Major Hume, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, commanding at Durriabad, of the defeat, on the 6th ultimo, of a considerable body of rebels who had occupied Kintoor and threatened a further advance.

The vigour and promptitude displayed by Major Hume throughout his operations has afforded the Governor-General the greatest satisfaction, and his Lordship cordially concurs with his Excellency in appreciation of the same, and of the conduct of Ensign Roddy, and the other officers and men on this occasion.

The thanks of Government will be conveyed to the Rajah of Kuppurthullah, through the Foreign Department, for the valuable aid afforded by His Highness.

No. 147.

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

Head Quarters, Allahabad, October 16, 1858.

SIR,

No. 1203.

I HAVE the honour to forward a letter in original from Major A. Hume, of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, commanding at Durriabad, No. 41, of the 7th instant, reporting the defeat of a considerable body of rebels who had occupied Kintoor, and threatened a further advance.

2. The Commander-in-Chief has directed me to request you will bring to the notice of the Right Honourable the Governor-General the vigour and promptitude displayed by Major Hume throughout his operations, and also the excellent service rendered on this occasion by Ensign P. Roddy and others prominently engaged.

3. Lord Clyde would also draw the marked attention of the Governor-General to the valuable aid afforded by the Rajah of Kuppurthullah, and the readiness of his troops, who bore the brunt of the day.

I have, &c.,

W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 148.

Major Hume to Major Hamilton, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Oude Force, Sultanpore.

Camp, Durriabad, October 7, 1858.

SIR,

No. 41.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Major-General Sir J. H. Grant, K.C.B., commanding Oude force, that I received intimation from Mr. Bradford, the Assistant-Commissioner, on the 5th instant, of a body of the Madahewa rebels having advanced and occupied Kintoor, distant 10 miles from this north-east, and Buddoo Serai, to the north-west, a mile and

a-half from there, pushing on their picquets about a mile and a-half towards us. I sent out a cavalry patrol on the 5th instant, to reconnoitre the enemy's position, and, finding that they were likely to remain there, I determined upon moving to attack them with the force as per margin.* I accordingly marched from this at half-past two o'clock, A.M., for Kintoor, taking the European Infantry on elephants and using bullocks to draw the artillery, thereby easing the horses and enabling all to go fresh into action. I halted a short time before daybreak, and about 6 o'clock the enemy's advanced picquet was distinctly visible, upon which I ordered the cavalry to drive in the same, and ascertain the exact position of the main body of the rebels, directing at the same time the guns of the European Artillery, under Lieutenant Swinton, and Kuppurthullah Contingent under Ensign Roddy, to be immediately horsed, and proceeded to the front as quickly as possible, which was accomplished most satisfactorily, having 3 miles to gallop up to them. Ensign Roddy's guns were the first to open on the rebel cavalry, reported to be some of the late 3rd Light Cavalry of Meerut notoriety, under the command of a Havildar Major of the same corps, and who had drawn up his men in good order, sounding the different cavalry calls, and apparently with the intention of charging, when Ensign Roddy sent grape into their ranks, the first discharge emptying six saddles, and causing the commandant to retire himself, and a few more rounds threw them into confusion, and they retreated. The only gun that opened on us now received Ensign Roddy's attention; the first round shot knocking over three of the gun bullocks in one yoke, having passed through two, and lodged in the third, and the gun was shortly afterwards captured by Ensign Roddy's guns, when he immediately pursued the retreating enemy for five miles, accompanied by the cavalry, and as he drove the enemy from Kintoor towards Buddu Serai, they were followed up by the cavalry, and intercepted by the European artillery, placed on a commanding eminence, so as to cut off their retreat to the latter place, which was most effectually done. The chief work of the day devolved on the Kuppurthullah Contingent guns, under Ensign Roddy, Hodson's Horse, under Lieutenant Battye, of the 19th Native Infantry, doing duty with the Bengal Fusiliers, and the Kuppurthullah Cavalry, under Lieutenant Woodgate, 11th Native Infantry; these officers, with their respective troops, forming the pursuing force, with 100 men of the Oude Military Police, whilst the European guns under Lieutenant Swinton occupied the left position towards Buddu Serai, and held the enemy in check there.

2. The enemy were estimated at 3,000 infantry and 200 or 300 cavalry, and four guns, originally; but, from getting intelligence the previous night of our intended attack, they removed some of their guns at once, and the only gun which opened on us was captured, a copper 9-pounder, of native manufacture. I was not aware of this gun being taken until the return of Ensign Roddy, when he reported the same, and, concluding that we should follow in his rear and so take charge whilst he was in pursuit, did not send to inform me of it. I immediately started off with Lieutenant Chamier, Assistant Commissioner, Lieutenant Morland, my orderly officer, and 100 sowars of the Oude Police, under Lieutenant Sadlier, to obtain the gun, which

* 1st Bengal Fusiliers, 150 rank and file; 2nd Company 3rd battalion Artillery, two 9-pounder guns; Hodson's Horse, 56 sabres; Oude Military Police Cavalry, 200 sabres; Kuppurthullah Contingent:— Artillery, five 8-pounder, three 6-pounder guns; Cavalry, 124 sabres; Infantry, 650 rank and file.

we found had been removed by the enemy, and, after following the track of the carriage for about four miles at a sharp gallop, we sighted the cavalry retreating far in advance. We pursued as far as was judicious, and on our return found the gun and bullocks deserted near the spot where we first saw the enemy's cavalry retreating. On my return after this, I placed the troops in topos for the remainder of the day, no opportunity having offered of the infantry being engaged, though I believe that the fact of seeing them in the distance on elephants had a wonderful effect on the rebels in causing them to retreat rapidly.

3. Everything passed off most satisfactorily, and the severe chastisement the enemy have received will, I hope, prove beneficial, 450 having been killed, including some natives of rank, added to which we burnt their camp, captured an elephant, 10 camels, and several bullocks, some with the Government brand, and destroyed their ammunition and new gun limbers, which were being made. Their dead were lying quite thick, 50 in one space, and 30 in another, altogether. Mr. Bradford, the Assistant Commissioner, reports that from native information alone the affair was most complete; the casualties on our side are very trifling, being 4 men wounded, 7 horses wounded and 1 killed.

4. My best thanks are due to Lieutenant Chamier, Assistant-Commissioner, Durriabad, and in political charge Kuppurthullah Contingent, for his most valuable assistance on this as also previous occasions; to Lieutenant Sadlier, commanding detachment Oude Military Police, who at my solicitation deferred his march from this for a day, and kindly placed his services and that of his cavalry at my disposal; this augmentation to that branch, in which we are deficient, being most acceptable; and the meritorious conduct of Kote Duffadar Phoola Singh, of the Oude Military Police Cavalry, having been brought to my notice by Lieutenant Sadlier, as being severely wounded when engaged with three of the enemy, I have much pleasure in recommending him to favourable consideration; also to Lieutenant Hamilton Maxwell, my detachment staff; as also Lieutenant Morland, my orderly officer, both of whom were most active and energetic in the performance of their respective duties; and to Lieutenant Swinton, commanding the European Artillery; and Ensign Roddy, of the Kuppurthullah Contingent, for their excellent practice and great execution; as also to Lieutenant Woodgate, 11th Native Infantry, commanding the Rajah's Cavalry, and Lieutenant Battye, 19th Native infantry, commanding detachment of Hodson's Horse, both of whom, aided by Unattached Ensign Nuthall, belonging to the Punjab Sappers, who volunteered to do duty with Hodson's Horse, as he was remaining at Durriabad for the day, and who, I am informed, killed three men himself, my thanks are equally due for their exertions in pursuit of the enemy.

5. His Highness the Rajah of Kuppurthullah and his brother accompanied the column, and remained with the same during, and was highly gratified with the favourable result of, the day's labours.

6. The rebel leaders are reported to be four, viz:—

Collector Darakhaie, relative of Mummo Khan,
Darogah of the Begum,
Ditto Abid Khan, ditto ditto ditto,
Abson Khan, Major-General,
Mahomed Ameer Khan, eunuch,

all of whom made an early retreat, leaving their troops to follow. Several Seikhs are reported to have been fighting against us, and some of them were killed; one taken prisoner states that the rebels thought the Contingent would attack them alone, as at Kuthiya, without Europeans, in which case they purposed standing, but, finding the Euro-

peans make their appearance, they determined upon not remaining to see them.

7. I beg to enclose a return of killed and wounded.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. HUME, Major,
Commanding at Durriabad.

No. 149.

RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Force under Command of Major A. Hume, in Action with the Enemy at Kintoor, on the 6th of October, 1858.

Camp Durriabad, October 7, 1858.

Corps.	Horses Killed.	Wounded.		Remarks.
		Native Non - Comd. Officers and Men.	Horses.	
Hodson's Horse ... ..	...	1	2	One horse belonging to the Commissioner, wounded.
Oude Military Police	1	3	5	
Total	1	4	7	

ALEX. HUME, Major,
Commanding at Durriabad.

No. 150.

NOMINAL ROLL of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Force under the Command of Major A. Hume, in Action with the Enemy at Kintoor, on the 6th day of October, 1858.

Camp Durriabad, 7th October, 1858.

No.	Corps.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
1	Hodson's Horse	Sowar Mohamed Khan ...	Very slight, tulwar cut of right hand
1	1st Squadron 4th Cavalry Oude Military Police	Kote Duffadar Phoola Singh	Severely, sword cut on the breast
	" "	Duffadar Kunheya Lall	Severely, gun shot wound
3	" "	Sowar Bughale Singh	Severely, sword cut

ALEX. HUME, Major,
Commanding at Durriabad.

No. 151.

RETURN of Ordnance captured at Kintoor, by the Force under the Command of Major A. Hume, on the 6th day of October, 1858.

Camp Durriabad, 7th October, 1858.

No.	Nature of Ordnance.	Manufacture.
1	Copper gun, 9-pounder	Native

A lot of Ammunition which was destroyed.

ALEX. HUME, Major,
Commanding at Durriabad.

No. 152.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, November, 20, 1858.

No. 536 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Brigadier Rowcroft, commanding Goruckpore district, submitting the report of Captain Howlett, 27th Madras Native Infantry, of two successful actions with the Rebels near Bansee, on the 28th and 30th September, 1858.

No. 153.

Brigadier Rowcroft to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Camp Bustee, District of Goruckpore, October 7, 1858.

SIR,

No. 491.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for submission to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, the accompanying report from Captain Howlett, 27th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, commanding the outpost at Bansee, of two successful actions with the enemy, about 1,200 or 1,500 strong, near Chittiah, about 6 miles from Bansee, on the 28th and 30th September, with the detachments under his command, of the 27th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, 2nd Sikh Military Police Battalion, a troop 6th Madras Cavalry, and one of the Bansee Rajah's guns, on the first day; and on the second day with the reinforcement sent up from Bustee of 2 guns and 30 men Pearl's Naval Brigade, 70 men 13th Light Infantry, and half a troop Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry. On the 28th the enemy suffered a loss of about 50 killed and wounded. On the 30th the enemy were driven from a very strong position, but few are reported to be killed in this attack, as, immediately the guns opened, they rapidly retired over a difficult and swampy country, pursued by our troops for a considerable distance, and making for the westward towards Biskohur and the forest.

2. In the first action one of their leaders was killed, and another leader, a Subadar, had his horse shot under him, and in the retreat was murdered by the rebels, accused of having got them into difficulty and trouble.

No. 22224.

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3. I am happy to say our Casualty List is very light.

4. The good conduct, zeal, and cheerful alacrity of the officers and troops of all arms, in bad wet weather, and over a difficult country, is highly spoken of, and I beg to recommend them and Captain Howlett, commanding the detachment, to the most favourable notice of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &c.

F. ROWCROFT, Brigadier,
Commanding Goruckpore District.

No. 154.

Captain Howlett to the Brigade-Major, Bustee,

Camp Bheysyrah, near Bansee, September 30, 1858.

SIR,

I REPORTED on the evening of the 27th ultimo, my intention of bridging the Parassy Nuddee, in readiness for offensive movements against the rebels, who, to the number of about 2,000, occupied an entrenched position in Chettiah, and the neighbouring villages, three coss north of Bansee.

2. Accordingly, early on the 28th, I took out coolies and materials, with an escort of 120 men of the 27th Madras Native Infantry, under Captain Kenney. On reaching the river's bank my advanced guard was met by a sharp file fire from the rebel picquets, who were soon after supported by their main body. The swell of the ground, and much brushwood afforded them good cover, and the bend of the river upon our right flank exposed us to the fire of their left, where they brought their gun and zumboork to bear upon us: there was also some brushwood on our side of the river, under cover of which I extended my men and returned the fire, sending back to Bansee, for a gun and more troops, and constructing meanwhile a raft with which to force a passage. This was ready in about three hours, during which time a constant interchange of fire had been kept up. I then crossed over with all my force, seizing a village which covered the right flank of the rebels. Here very heavy rain, which had been falling for a considerable time, and the lateness of the hour, induced me to halt, as I could not expect to accomplish more before dark. Next morning the European reinforcements from Bustee arrived, and I marched on Chettiah with the force detailed

in the margin.* I found the place evacuated and halted here, in consequence of violent and continued rain, and my information regarding the exact position of the rebels being unsatisfactory.

3. Next morning again I marched westward, and, soon after daylight, came up with the enemy, who held a strong position and seemed inclined to fight, for they had thrown out skirmishers to meet us, but their courage failed as we advanced, and a shell or two from the naval guns decided them. They fled, and we pursued them for fully 4 miles, till they obtained the cover of the jungle; the difficult nature of the ground precluded the efficient use of cavalry.

4. Our attack has had the effect of completely disheartening the rebels, who are clearing quickly out of the district, making, as I believe, for Oude.

5. I have not been able to learn the exact loss

* Naval Brigade, 30 men with 2 12-pounder howitzers; Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, 25; 6th Madras Light Cavalry, 42; Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, 70; 27th Madras Native Infantry, 180; Sikh Police, 100.

of the rebels. On the 20th their loss was certainly upwards of 50 killed and wounded, besides two of their Sirdars; they also burnt their gun on that occasion; but on the 30th they got away with less damage.

6. I have the satisfaction, in concluding, of recommending to the Brigadier's notice the praiseworthy zeal and energy alike displayed by officers and men in these two affairs, especially in that of the Parrassy Nuddee, when the men showed great coolness and steadiness under fire. The names of Assistant Apothecary Sansman and a Naique, and Private of the 27th Madras Native Infantry, were particularly brought to my notice.

I think it due also to Lieutenant Pullan, commanding Seikh Detachment, to mention that this officer's local knowledge has enabled him to render me much assistance.

I have, &c.

A. HOWLETT, Captain,
Commanding Field Detachment at
Bansee.

No. 155.

NOMINAL ROLL of Men of the 27th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, wounded on the 28th September, 1858.

Co.	No.	Rank and Names.	Nature and Description of Wound.	If severely or otherwise.
A.	723	Private Letchmiah	Gunshot wound through side	Severely
A.	1904	" Sheik Ebram	Gunshot wound through thigh	Severely
C.	1938	" Syed Peer	Bullet graze on left arm	Slightly
C.	23	Bheesty Chuppanee	Gunshot wound through thigh	Severely

No. 156.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, November 20, 1858.

No. 537 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 1216, dated 18th October, 1858, forwarding one from Brigadier Douglas, C.B., commanding the disturbed districts of Behar and Ghazepore, reporting the result of an expedition sent up the Kurrumnassa River, against the rebel chief, Megha Rao, and his followers.

The Governor-General offers his best thanks to all the officers and men engaged on this occasion, and participates in the deep regret expressed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, at the death of Captains Nason and Douglas.

No. 157.

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

Head Quarters, Allahabad, October 18, 1858.

SIR,

No. 1216.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward in original for

submission to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, a letter dated the 11th instant, from Brigadier J. Douglas, C.B., commanding in the disturbed districts of Behar and Ghazepore, No. 158, and its several inclosures, reporting the results of an expedition sent up the Kurrumnassa River against the rebel chief, Megha Rao, and his followers.

2. I am also to request that you will bring the judicious conduct of Major G. Carr, of the Madras Rifles, who commanded the troops, to the favourable notice of his Lordship, and express his Excellency's deep regret at the loss of those two very distinguished officers, Captain Nason, of the Military Train Corps, and Captain Douglas, of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry, both of whom fell nobly in the discharge of their duty in the action near Keree.

I have, &c.,

W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General in the Army.

No. 158.

Brigadier Douglas to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp Koehwar, October 11, 1858.

SIR,

No. 158.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-

Chief, a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Dunsford, C.B., commanding at Buxar, of an expedition despatched by him up the Kurrumnassa River, with the intention of surprising, if possible, Megha Rao, a rebel chief who has been for some time past plundering the Zemaniah portion of the district of Ghazepore.

2. This expedition—though from the circumstances under which it was undertaken, and from defective information, only partially successful, reflects great credit on Major Carr, Madras Rifles, to whom the command was entrusted.

3. The punishment inflicted on the rebels was severe, and will no doubt produce beneficial effect in the district.

4. I am unable to express my grief at the loss to the service of two such good and dashing cavalry officers as Captain Nason, Military Train, and Captain Douglas, 4th Madras Light Cavalry. They were both brave to a fault, and both had greatly distinguished themselves. Both were shot through the body at the head of their respective troops, almost at the same moment. Captain Nason deliberately charged a Sepoy, who stood to receive him with a loaded musket and bayonet; he was so close that his body was blackened by the powder.

Captain Douglas ran the man through, and was almost immediately shot, but, strange to say, he cut down two Sepoys after receiving his death-wound. I had counted on both these officers, in my present operations, for important commands, and their loss to me at this moment is irreparable.

Although the great disproportion between the loss in officers and men (of whom several are slightly wounded) may lead at first sight to the inference that the latter did not heartily support their officers, this is by no means the case. Major Carr speaks in the highest terms of the gallant bearing of the soldiers, both of the Military Train and the 4th Madras Cavalry; and my personal observation of their conduct in all cases in the field, fully bears out and corroborates this opinion.

No return of the number of horses wounded has reached me; but this will be obtained and forwarded hereafter.

I have, &c.,

JOHN DOUGLAS, Brigadier,
Commanding in the disturbed Districts
of Behar and Ghazepore.

No. 159.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Dunsford, C.B., commanding at Buxar, to the Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General with Brigadier Douglas, C.B., Dinapore.

Camp Buxar, October 8, 1858.

SIR,

No. 46.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Douglas, C.B., that having learnt from my spies that Megha Rao, a resident of Gohumr (who has lately assembled a number of men about him), was at the head of about 400 Sepoys, levying contributions in the Chowssa district; I determined to take advantage of a great rise in the River Kurrumnassa, to try and effect his capture. For this purpose I had previously sent up the gun-boat Benares, under her energetic, enterprising commander, Mr. Browne, who reported he could with safety take up about 200 men as far as Dehree. On the evening of the 6th instant, therefore, I detailed the party as per

margin,* sending the infantry by steamer and the cavalry around via Chowssa, with orders to meet the infantry at a place to be appointed by Major Carr, of the Madras Rifles, whom I had named to command the expedition, and whose report I beg to inclose. The lamented loss of the two gallant cavalry leaders, Captain Nason, Military Train, and Captain Douglas, 4th Madras Cavalry, has greatly dimmed this otherwise most successful expedition, in which all behaved so cheerfully and well. The loss to the enemy of so many Sepoys will no doubt be severely felt, but still greater will be the moral effect of a surprise upon a rebel chief who has hitherto carried on his depredations unmolested. Megha Rao is said to have been of the party, but was probably one of the first to make his escape.

I had been given to understand that Keree, a village not marked in the map, was only about 4 miles from Dehree, whereas Major Carr reported it to be much more, and that, instead of being landed at Dehree, the march was much lengthened by the troops having been disembarked, by mistake, at a short distance south of Soompa.

In conclusion, I would beg to report, that the Kurrumnassa has been cleared of all boats, and communication with the Ghazepore side, I hope, effectually cut off.

I have, &c.,

H. F. DUNSFORD, Lieutenant-Colonel
Commanding Buxar.

No. 160.

Major Carr to Lieutenant-Colonel Dunsford,
C.B., Commanding Buxar.

Camp Buxar,
Oct. 8, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that agreeably to your instructions, I embarked with 100 men of Her Majesty's 84th Foot, under Captain Snow, 32 men of the Madras Rifles under Captain Barclay, of the 68th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, and 53 men of the 20th Punjab Infantry, under Lieutenant Jarrett, at 11 P.M., of the 6th instant, and proceeded, as previously arranged, up the Kurrumnassa river to Dehree, where I expected to meet a troop of the Military Train under Captain Nason, and a troop of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry, under Captain Douglas, who had command of the cavalry portion of the expedition.

Through faulty information we landed some 3 miles short of Dehree, at 5 A.M. of the 7th instant, and it was consequently some time before I could arrange for the cavalry to join me. On their doing so I requested Captain Douglas to push on to the village of Keree, which, as the head quarters of Megha Rao Sing was the object of the expedition, with directions to surround the village, so as to prevent the escape of the rebels whom I expected to find to the number of two and three hundred, with the usual complement of budmashes, until I came up with the infantry portion of the force. Keree was reported to me only two koss from Dehree; it was fully nine miles.

* Military Train, 1 troop, commanded by Captain Nason; 4th Madras Cavalry, 1 troop, commanded by Captain Douglas, and afterwards by Lieutenant Galloway; Her Majesty's 84th, 100 bayonets, commanded by Captain Snow; Madras Rifles, 32 bayonets, commanded by Captain Barclay, 68th Regiment Native Infantry; 20th Regiment Punjab Infantry, 53 bayonets, under command of Lieutenant Jarrett; the whole commanded by Major Carr, of the Madras Rifles.

Captain Douglas accordingly proceeded, but when he arrived about two miles from Keree, he encountered a body of the enemy of fully 300 Sepoys, who had either come out to meet the force, or were proceeding on a plundering expedition. The rebels took post on a low marshy ground, amongst standing corn, or rather advanced to meet the advance of the cavalry who were three quarters of a mile in advance of the infantry. The cavalry charged and broke the rebels, who, on retiring and fighting deperately, lost a number.

Mr. Garstin, the magistrate, who accompanied the expedition, counted in one place 38 bodies, all of sepoys; in the standing corn, where the first collision took place, a greater number are said to have been killed; five more were killed in the village of Keree; and I think I may say that sixty is below the number of those who were killed.

The enemy were completely broken, but our success was purchased dearly. In almost the first part of the conflict, the gallant Nason fell, shot dead; in a few seconds afterwards, the gallant Douglas received a mortal wound, from which he has since died. Both these invaluable officers were shot in the same place; in the centre of the body.

The horses of the cavalry being completely worn out, they halted; I came up, with the infantry, but the enemy had all disappeared.

I advanced on the village of Keree, with the whole force, fully expecting that the village was occupied. I formed the detachment in regular order, sending the cavalry, divided into two equal portions, on the right and left of the village; the infantry advanced on and into it; the village, which was a very long one, was completely deserted; according to instruction it was set fire to, but with only partial success, as the houses were all tiled; however a good deal of it was destroyed.

I remained with the whole force at Keree until 2 P.M.; the object of the expedition being then fully accomplished, I commenced my march back to the steamer, which I reached at 8 P.M. The force of the sun was dreadful, and the brave soldiers of her Majesty's 84th foot suffered very much; a number of them were struck down by the sun, but, by God's blessing on the untiring efforts of Assistant-Surgeon Etson, of the 20th Punjab Infantry, none died.

Instead of 4 miles to Keree, and 4 back, as you were led to believe, we had to march upwards of 24 miles before we got back to the steamer. The infantry portion of the force arrived back here at 3 A.M. to-day. The cavalry, who, from the time they started from Buxar, to the time of their return, a little more than twenty-four hours, had marched fully fifty miles, and fought an action in dreadfully swampy ground, got back here a short time before us.

I have the honour to bear my testimony to the good conduct and perseverance of all the force, and the cheerful endurance of a very trying day's labour.

I would wish particularly to notice the exertions of Assistant-Surgeon Etson, who, being the only medical officer with the force, performed the duty of two medical officers, to the satisfaction of all.

Three men of the military train, and one of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry, were slightly wounded; many horses were wounded more or less; and, one belonging to the military train being unable to move, I ordered it to be shot.

I have, &c.,

G. CARR, Major,
Commanding Detachment.

No. 161.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Casualties in the Detached Force, under the Command of Major Carr, Madras Rifles, in action near Keree, the 7th October, 1858.

Buxar, October 8, 1858.

Regiments.	Commissioned Officers.		Non-Commissioned Rank and File.	Remarks.
	Killed.	Wounded mortally.	Wounded slightly.	
Military Train	1	...	3	*Since dead
4th Madras Light Cavalry ...	...	1*	1
Total	1	1	4	

ABSTRACT—European Officers, 1 killed, 1 mortally wounded (since dead), Europeans 3, Natives 1 all slightly wounded.

No. 162.

NOMINAL ROLL of Casualties in the Detached Force under the Command of Major Carr, Madras Rifles, in action near Kerec, the 7th October, 1858.

Buzar, October 8, 1858.

No.	Rank.	Names.	Regiment.	Remarks.
1	Captain	James Sholto Douglas	4th Madras Light Cavalry	Mortally wounded, since dead
1	"	Henry Nason	Military Train	Killed
1	Trooper	Jacob Hill	"	Wounded slightly
	"	Alfred Biggs	"	"
3	"	Richard Craddock	"	"
1	"	Shaick Ameen	4th Madras Light Cavalry	"

Killed 1, mortally wounded 1, slightly wounded 4—Total 6.

ALFRED ETESON, Assistant-Surgeon,
20th Punjaub Infantry.

No. 163.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, November 20, 1858.

No. 538 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Brigadier Chute, Commanding at Lucknow, received by endorsement from the Adjutant-General of the Army, reporting the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Mitford, of Hodson's horse, in an affair with a party of rebels at Bibipore, near Nawabgunge.

The Governor-General entirely concurs in the praise bestowed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on Lieutenant Mitford.

No. 164.

Brigadier Chute, to the Chief of the Staff.

Lucknow, October 12, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward to you the accompanying extract of a letter from the Officer Commanding at Sundeela, who has sent 120 Seikhs to occupy Bharut Sing's fort, whilst his men occupy the other.

Colonel Purnell, C.B., reports that on the 10th instant, he sent 100 Sowars under Lieutenant Mitford, of Hodson's horse, to relieve a friendly Zemindar, (at Bibipore, 15 miles from Nawabgunge,) who was being besieged by sepoys. On the approach of the party, the sepoys took refuge in a house, and Lieutenant Mitford, forcing an entrance with 20 dismounted men, killed 11, and made prisoners of nine others, whom he brought back to camp, together with the muskets and accoutrements of the whole party.

I have, &c.,
J. CHUTE, Brigadier,
Commanding at Lucknow.

No. 165.

Extract of a Letter from Sundeela, dated 10 A.M., the 11th October.

"My spies have been for miles round about and there is hardly a rebel to be heard of, except at Birwah, where there are only a few men. The fort at Hutterah, a mile and a half from Birwah, has been evacuated by Zuluck Sing.

"Bahrut Sing (on our side, now at Etawah) wishes to occupy that fort at once; and he also reports that all the Zemindars are willing to come in, if he, (Bahrut Sing) will order them to do so."

No. 166.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, November 15, 1858.

No. 1546 of 1858.

Erratum.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sir J. E. W. Inglis, K.C.B., formerly Commanding Lucknow Garrison, having brought to notice that the name of Captain G. Weston, 65th Regiment Native Infantry, was inadvertently omitted in his despatch* of 26th September 1857, the Honourable the President of the Council of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, with the concurrence of his Lordship, desires to rectify that omission, and is pleased to direct that that Officer's name be added to the paragraph commencing with the words "the officers who commanded outposts," and inserted after the name of Major Aphorpe, 41st Native Infantry.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

* Published in Government General Order No. 1543, of the 8th December 1857.

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