

Field Detachment* which he did me the honour to place under my command, in division orders of the 8th ultimo. At 9 P.M. of the 8th ultimo, the column marched on Seelah, (distant about 18 miles,) which I reached about 6 A.M. on the 9th. On the march, the sound of cannonading at Tonk was heard, and, on arrival, reports were brought of the rebel force being in possession of the town of Tonk.

Under instructions from head-quarters, I moved on the morning of the 10th to the ford of the Bunnass river, at Kakray. Here I received information that the rebels, having knowledge of the approach of the British Force, abandoned Tonk and fled in the direction of Bunneetah, carrying off 4 guns and 4 tumbrils, besides spare ammunition belonging to the Nawab of Tonk.

On the 12th I marched to Ghans (distant 12 miles). Reports of the rebels' movements were conflicting. Some said they were at Bunneetah; others at Allyghur Rampoor; and others again, that their force, said to amount to 20,000 men, were divided between the two places above-named.

On the 13th I marched to Soontallah, where, hearing that the enemy were still on my left flank, I halted. In the evening I received information that the whole rebel force was at Koostulah and Mahdapore, trying to obtain possession of the latter place.

At midnight I continued my march for Koostulah, (distant about 18 miles); at a village about 4 miles from Koostulah, I heard that the rebels were encamped at Koostulah. Giving time for the ammunition to close up, and directing the baggage to remain at the village (Poochalla), I moved forward with the hope of bringing the enemy into action.

On our cavalry skirmishers approaching Koostulah, parties of horse and foot of the enemy were seen in flight through the ravines up to the hills. In that direction the Belooch Horse pursued, but were not successful in killing more than four men, one said to be a Jemadar of the Kotah Contingent, as also three men of that corps. Several prisoners were made that day, but they were followers of the rebels, and not worth detaining, and they were, after examination, dismissed.

A large body of the enemy it would appear had gone off to Ghodee and Pachowlass, the first thing in the morning or the night before; and, as the force under my command had made a long march, our baggage and commissariat behind, and bodies of the enemy on the hills to the left of our route, and a column of them said to be on our left rear, I ordered a halt, sending the Belooch Horse to reconnoitre; they came upon one abandoned tumbril.

A large part of my baggage did not come up till late in the evening and some not until the next morning, just as I was about to resume my march.

During the night, numerous camp fires could be seen along the ridge of the hills to our left front and left rear, and at 10 o'clock P.M., I received information from a christian officer (whose name I forget) commanding the Nagur Battalion, in Meh-

* Strength of the Light Field Detachment.—2nd Troop Horse Artillery, Captain Petrie, commanding; Her Majesty's 8th K. R. I. Hussars, Lieutenant-Colonel Naylor, commanding, 8 officers, 139 sabres; 1st Bombay Lancers, Captain Dennis, commanding, 3 European officers, 5 Native officers, 115 sabres; Her Majesty's 72nd Highlanders, Major Roske, commanding, 10 officers, 13 sergeants, 5 drummers, 199 rank and file; 12th Regiment Native Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, commanding, 8 European officers, 14 Native officers, 31 Havildars, 11 drummers, 422 rank and file; and Belooch Horse, Lieutenant Macauley, commanding, 300 sabres.

dapore, that his Battalion had gone over to the enemy, and intended, in concert with the rebels on the hills, to attack my camp during the night; this obliged me to wait till daybreak, before I could attempt any further advance.

On the morning of the 14th, I marched to Pachowlass, starting at 7 o'clock, and was obliged to halt there, the Europeans being much exhausted with the heat.

The march to Koostulah forced many of the rebels up the hills, and these I believe were never able to rejoin their main body.

Before me in flight remained the rebel leaders, Tantia Topce, Rao Sahib, the Nawab of Banda, Raheem Ali and others, two Regiments of Sepoys (Scindiah's), some hundreds of Bengal mutineers, 5th and 7th Regiments of Irregular Cavalry, and some 3,000, or 4,000 other horsemen; in all 10,000 or 12,000 men; no accounts that I could obtain made them less.

On the morning of the 15th ultimo, I marched to Goolee, 6 miles, and in the evening to Augora, 6 more. The country becoming very difficult from jungle, ravines and nullahs, I was obliged to move during daylight.

On the 16th I halted, in consequence of requiring supplies of flour for the troops, and extra carriage, and grain, and grass for the horses, all supplies on the line of march having been eaten up by the enemy.

On the 17th I moved to Pontara, 13 miles distant, through a strong pass, and entered a valley formed by hills on our right, and the Mey river on our left; all this valley to Kutkur is full of ravines and jungle, and would be unsafe for cavalry and artillery to traverse without the protection of infantry.

Information was brought that the enemy was halted on the Mey river in front of Kutkur, unable to pass the river.

At daylight on the 18th I moved on Kutkur (distant about 15 miles); on arrival I heard that the rebels had mostly passed the ford the day before, and the rear guard at daylight, but I am disposed to think that all had passed the day before. On this march one more tumbril was found abandoned, and was made over to the Tonk horsemen accompanying me; and some gun ammunition was strewn along the road.

The ford of the river was deep and it took all that day, and a greater part of the night, to pass the troops and baggage over.

On the 19th, hearing that the rebels were entrenching at Matoonda, determined to make a stand at 2½ P.M. I moved on Nowagaum (distant 6 miles); on arrival, being informed that they had moved to Boondee, I halted for the night, and marched at early dawn to Boondee, on the 20th ultimo.

At Boondee on the 20th, I obtained information that the rebels had marched the day before to Neem Keekera, and that they were moving through the Keena Pass, and intended marching upon Johaypore.

The road through the Keena Pass was described as difficult in the extreme, and supplies not procurable. I therefore decided on leaving the direct line of pursuit, and, by marching through the Boondee Pass to Johaypore, if I did not meet the enemy there, to move on in pursuit, in the direction of Mundel Gurh, and intercept them between the river Bunnass and the hill country which they were traversing.

On the 21st I marched to Nowagaum and encamped on the banks of the Mey. This river, which on my arrival was ankle deep, rose most rapidly, and, within an hour after, was totally impassable, and it was not until the morning of the