



SUPPLEMENT

TO

The London Gazette

Of FRIDAY the 15th of APRIL.

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India Office, April 14, 1859.

THE following papers have been received by the Secretary of State for India :

No. 1.

GENERAL ORDER.

Fort William, January 14, 1859.

No. 61 of 1859.

WITH reference to Government General Order No. 315, of the 22nd February, 1858, the Honourable the President in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Major-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., commanding Oude Force.

No. 2.

Major-General Sir J. Hope Grant to the Military Secretary.

Sir, Camp, Ettyah, November 1, 1858.

I REGRET to find I have inadvertently forgotten to mention the name of Major Martin, of the 4th Irregular Cavalry, in my despatch of the operations of the Cavalry Brigade from the commencement of the Mutiny up to the time the Army was joined by Sir Colin Campbell, now Lord Clyde, in Oude.

On the 19th June, 1857, when a severe action was fought by the troops at Delhi, Major Martin was placed by me in command of a force of European and Native cavalry, which were employed in supporting two guns under command of Lieutenant Bishop, Bengal Horse Artillery. Major Martin was with these guns during the whole action under a very heavy fire, and brought his force from the field after the conclusion of the fight.

I have the honour to request you will do me the favour to lay this before the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, and I trust, should

it meet with his approval, that it may be forwarded on to the Horse Guards.

I have, &c.

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

No. 3.

No. 149 of 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following report from Major-General Whitlock, commanding Saugor Field Division, of an action with the rebels under Radha Govind, in the heights of the Punwaree.

The success of the Major-General's operations has afforded the Governor-General in Council great satisfaction, and his Excellency in Council desires to acknowledge the excellent services of the officers and men who were engaged on this occasion.

No. 4.

Major-General Whitlock to the Chief of the Staff.

Sir, Camp, Kirwee, December 31, 1858.

HIS Lordship the Commander-in-Chief has been informed of the relief of Kirwee by the troops under my command on the morning of the 25th instant, and I now have the honour to submit for the information of Lord Clyde report of my further operations against the rebels.

II. The enemy had only retired to the heights of Punwaree which, with several villages in the neighbourhood, Radha Govind had occupied in force, from three to four miles distance from Kirwee by the direct road, which was totally impassable for guns.

III. His troops also were reported to hold the village of Dudree in his rear, thirteen miles from this place, by a road over the hills, which was barely passable for our artillery.

IV. To have attacked Radha Govind in his front only would have produced the same disappointing results as our forces have so often experienced, retreat after defeat, where infantry could not have followed.

V. It was then most desirable to convey troops well to the rear, on what was conjectured would be Radha Govind's line of retreat, without his knowledge.

VI. From the excellent information furnished me by the Collector, Mr. Mayne, and from the secrecy with which it was kept, I was enabled to mature arrangements; and, without sound of bugle, and camp left standing, the troops assem-

bled on the morning of the 29th, and moved in three separate columns to their respective positions.

VII. The right column under Major Mein, Commanding Officer of Artillery, which I accompanied.

2. The centre column under Lieutenant-Colonel Hinde, commanding Rewah levies.

3. The left column under Captain Southey, of the 3rd Madras Europeans.

VIII. The strength of the several columns is marginally noticed, and a rough sketch of operations enclosed.

Corps.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Surgeons.	Lieutenants.	Assistant-Surgeons.	Ensigns.	Troop Quartermasters.	Native Officers.	Serjeants or Havildars.	Drummers or Buglers.	Rank and File.
RIGHT COLUMN.												
Under Major Mein, with 4 6-pounder guns and 2 12-pounder howitzers.												
A Troop Horse Artillery	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	9	...	86
H.M. 12th Royal Lancers	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	7	...	81
2nd Hyderabad Contingent	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	10	1	68
3rd Madras European Regiment	1	...	1	...	...	3	2	56
Sappers and Miners	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	34
Total	2	2	1	6	1	1	1	9	31	4	325
CENTRE COLUMN.												
Under Lieut.-Colonel Hinde, with 2 9-pounder guns and 2 24-pounder howitzers.												
Royal Artillery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Rewah Artillery	2	1	...	30
Rewah Cavalry	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
H.M. 43rd Regiment Light Infantry	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
50th Regiment M.N.I.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Rewah Contingent	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	400
Total	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	2	1	...	678
LEFT COLUMN.												
Under Captain Southey, with 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch mortars.												
2nd Hyderabad Contingent	1	...	8
13th Company 4th Battalion Artillery	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	10
3rd Madras European Regiment	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	46
1st Regiment Madras N. I.	1	...	...	...	4	11	1	82
Sappers and Miners	1	...	12
Total	1	...	2	...	2	...	4	16	1	158
Grand total	1	2	6	1	11	1	3	2	15	48	5	1161

IX. The reports of the operations of the three columns accompany this, and I am most gratified to find all my instructions have been carried out with the utmost precision.

X. I had not anticipated the opposition made by Radha Govind, nor did I contemplate his awaiting an attack, but I learnt afterwards that he had determined to die on the spot, which was one of great sanctity, wearied as he was with constant fear of being captured and from the harassing clamors of his followers for arrears of pay and supply of provisions. He had sent away his elephant, which was afterwards captured.

XI. They in Lieutenant-Colonel Hinde's camp who know Radha Govind recognised him and his brother dead on the field, when the gallant troops of the Lieutenant-Colonel had reached the summit of the heights.

XII. It is now a pleasing duty to recommend Lieutenant-Colonel Hinde to the very favourable notice of his Lordship the Commander-in-Chief.

2. I went over the position which had been assigned to Lieutenant Colonel Hinde; and it is but justice to praise that officer's admirable arrangements for attack, the gallantry of his troops, and the alacrity with which the heights were stormed when the advance was ordered.

3. The company of Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry, under Captain Disbrowe, worked up the heights with their well known energy and knowledge of the duties of light troops, and, with their officer, deserve all approbation.

4. It was the first time the Rewah Levies had been regularly opposed to the enemy, and from the various accounts of their conduct they deserve every praise.

5. Captain Mathias, Lieutenant Cracroft and Mr. Kirke, of the Rewah Levies, behaved most gallantly.

6. It is with much satisfaction that I solicit his Lordship's attention to the names of the native officers mentioned by Lieutenant-Colonel Hinde, and especially to those of Acting-Jemadar Adjoodah Sing and Subadar Rajkoop Oosundra, the latter mentioned by Captain Pasley.

7. The detachment 50th Native Infantry co-operated in the movement, and behaved well under Ensign Gosling.

8. The guns worked by a detachment of the Royal Artillery were very much exposed for some time to a heavy flanking fire, whilst the enemy's battery found their range, but our guns, notwithstanding, were most active in silencing the musketry fire of the enemy and distracting their attention from the infantry, who steadily advanced and captured the battery.

9. Captain Pasley has been noticed by Lieutenant-Colonel Hinde most favourably, and he, with his fine and able body of men, deserve my best thanks.

10. The conduct also of Dr. Macfarlane, the Field-Surgeon, has called forth commendation. I well know the value of this officer's services on all occasions, which prove him worthy of my special recommendation to the most favourable consideration of Lord Clyde.

XIII. The left column, under Captain Southey, performed its duties most efficiently, and that officer deserves favourable mention to his Lordship, to whom I beg to recommend him.

2. Lieutenant Thomson, of the Madras Horse Artillery, in charge of the mortars, Lieutenant Hodges, of the 1st Madras Native Infantry, and Ensign Sheffield, of the 3rd Madras European Regiment, have been favourably noticed by Captain Southey.

3. My Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant Williams, of the 3rd Europeans, whom I had

attached to this column, an intelligent, zealous officer, is spoken of very favourably.

4. It is true this column was not exposed to the heavy fire the centre column had to encounter, but its movement on the left was of the greatest importance, compelling the enemy to keep the centre road, which threw them back on the right column, the artillery, cavalry and infantry, which were so opportunely and skilfully posted by Major Mein, leading to a heavy loss of the enemy, the capture of two elephants, with the Radha Govind's state silver howdah and his palanqueens, with a mass of correspondence. So great was the surprise of the enemy on finding the country occupied by our troops around the village of Dudree, that they were completely bewildered. Flying in all directions to the jungles, a body took shelter in a hill thickly studded with jungle close at hand: the activity of the cavalry, the watchfulness of the artillery, who were everywhere, prevented their escape; and a party of 3rd Europeans and Sappers, under Lieutenant Campbell, killed the whole, amounting to 120. A small party of the 3rd Madras Europeans, under Lieutenant Hunt, used their bayonets and Enfields most effectually, killing several.

XIV. I beg permission to bring Major Mein to the special notice of Lord Clyde. His arrival on his ground was so admirably timed, and his disposition of his troops so judicious, that they effected all that could be expected from them.

2. The state of the ghaut which extends about a mile, at one time almost frustrated the hope of bringing up the guns to the summit, but it was effected without accident, and the A Troop Madras Horse Artillery claim my every acknowledgement and cordial thanks for their skill and their energetic perseverance in surmounting obstacles which really appeared at times to baffle all further progress.

3. Captain Menegan, commanding the troops, and Lieutenants Stewart and Anderson, deserve the greatest praise for the celerity with which their guns were moved, and always to the proper place, to act if occasion required. Lieutenant Anderson's capture of the two elephants was a most dashing affair.

4. Captain Harrison, Artillery Brigade-Major, a smart and active officer, attracted my attention by the able manner in which I saw him convey orders to every part of the field.

XV. Major Prior, of Her Majesty's 12th Royal Lancers, moved his squadron most efficiently, and deserves every notice, whilst his men, first employed in vidette duties, then in operations on the enemy, evinced a conduct most praiseworthy.

XVI. The gallant squadron of the Hyderabad Contingent, was here, as always, zealous, brave and energetic. Captain Macintire was at their head, and his conduct was as usual most gallant.

2. Of Surgeon Bradley, Hyderabad Contingent, I cannot speak too highly. Whatever his duties have been, however heavy his medical charge, he has always been at his post, and here as elsewhere has ever merited commendation. May I respectfully solicit his Lordship's special notice of this officer who has been with his squadron in the field since September, 1857, without interruption.

XVII. Captain Lawder, my Assistant Quartermaster-General, merits my best acknowledgements. He was most zealous in seeing my orders carried out for the formation of the troops, and most useful to me throughout the day.

XVIII. Lieutenant Heath, of the Commissariat Department, had two days' provisions in the field before the fight was over. He is young in the department, but he conducted his duties most satisfactorily.

XIX. My Aide-de-Camp Lieutenant Homan, 50th Madras Native Infantry, was most useful to me during the day, as also Major Mayne, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General to the Division, and Lieutenant Howes, Assistant Field-Engineer, who acted as my Orderly Officer.

XX. The Superintending-Surgeon Dr. Davidson made all the medical arrangements satisfactorily.

XXI. I must not omit to mention the name of Mr. Mayne, the Collector of the District, and to respectfully beg Lord Clyde will be pleased to bring this gentleman's name to the notice of the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

2. His excellent information, his knowledge of the country, the spirit with which he co-operated with me in preventing all possible mistakes, by not only procuring trustworthy guides, but in moving with two of the columns to their respective positions, is deserving of the highest commendation, and I beg most earnestly to bring this gentleman to the special notice of Lord Canning.

XXII. In conclusion I would beg to add that no troops could have behaved better. After the fatigues of a very heavy march, sustained by the

cheerful spirit of the soldier, they at last met the enemy, defeated him with the loss of more than 300 killed, including the rebel leader and his brother; several wounded; we captured 4 guns, 4 elephants; the destruction of a large quantity of gunpowder, capture of numerous arms and accoutrements belonging to mutineers; several horses, also, amongst them Radha Govind's, which had been taken by the enemy at their attack on Kirwee; and the troops crowned the day by a return to camp of thirteen miles, which they reached in the best of spirits, without a casualty, or scarce a straggler, at 9 P.M., having been under arms, with the exception of two hours' rest after the action, since 2 A.M.

XXIII. The effect of the operations of the 29th is already visible, the rebels having fled from these districts to the south dismayed and dispirited; and I learn, with the exception of some few scattered here and there, that this part of the country is clear of them.

I have, &c.

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

No. 5.

NUMERICAL RETURN of the Wounded of the Troops of the Saugor Field Division, in Action at Punwarree on the 29th December, 1858.

Corps.	Wounded.					
	European Non-Commissioned Officers.	Gunners.	Native Non-Commissioned Officers.	Sowars and Privates.	Drivers.	Horses.
A. Troop Madras Horse Artillery...	1	...	...	...	..	1
H.M. 12th Royal Lancers ...	...	...	...	...	..	1
Royal Artillery ...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Rewah Cavalry ...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Sappers and Miners ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Rewah Levies ...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Total ...	1	1	1	5	1	2

No. 6.

Allahabad, January 27, 1859.

FORWARDED by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to the Secretary the Government of India, Military Department, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, with Lord Clyde's approval.

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

No. 7.

No. 182 of 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., Commanding Gwalior Division, forwarding a report from Captain Rice, Commanding Goomah Column, of an action with the enemy under the rebel Feroz Shah, near Sypoor, on the night of the 22nd December, 1858.

No. 8.

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

Camp, Goonah, December 25, 1858.

SIR,

I DO myself the honour to forward copy of Captain Rice's report of the complete surprise of the enemy, under the rebel Feroz Shah, near Sypoor, on the night of the 22nd instant.

The rebels, in flying from Ranode, on the 17th instant, went towards Chandeyree; but, hearing of British troops at all the outlets to the eastward, Brigadier Ainslie having moved out towards Ranode from Jhansie, and Colonel Liddell from Lullutpoor to Chandeyree, they turned suddenly westward, passing south of Esaughur and Puchaar, and, when near Rampoor, between Goonah and Seronge, accidentally came upon Lieutenant Stack's detachment of 40 men of the 1st Bombay Lancers, escorting remounts and clothing to Brigadier Smith. The rebels captured the clothing of the detachment and one trooper, but Lieutenant Stack brought up the rest of his men, and, skirmishing with the enemy, carried the remainder of his charge back to Goonah.

The rebels then went into the dense jungles of Arone, where they were surprised by Captain Rice.

Although they did not lose many men killed, the capture of their horses and property must tend greatly to cripple and break up the party. I hear that two of the elephants were left in the Arone jungles, and may be recovered; there are, therefore, only two remaining with the enemy, who, after flying westward, to near Puprail, have doubled back towards Chuppra, on which place Captain Rice also is marching from Kumraj, where he was yesterday. I trust, therefore, that we may yet have an opportunity of destroying the remainder of Feroz Shah's party.

I beg most particularly to recommend to the favour of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, Captain Rice, Commanding the Goonah detachments, and the officers mentioned by him; Captain Cochrane, Lieutenant Festing, Royal Engineers; and Lieutenant Waller, 25th Bombay Native Infantry; and also the native commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the detachments of the 86th Regiment, 25th Bombay Native Infantry, and Meade's Horse, for this very dashing and difficult enterprise, which has taught the enemy to distrust the security even of the deepest jungles, that have so often favoured their escape.

I have, &c,

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

No. 9.

Captain Rice, Commanding Goonah Column, to Sir R. Napier, K.C.B.

Camp, Arone, December 23, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, that the Goonah Column, strength as per margin,* marched here from Barod, 10 miles, yesterday morning, and that a man, who had lately been robbed of his horses by the rebels, on their retreat

* 2 Guns, 9 pounders, of the 4-2 Bombay Artillery; 20 rank and file Royal Engineers; 55 rank and file Her Majesty's 86th Foot; 150 rank and file 25th Native Light Infantry; 140 Meade's Horse.

past this town yesterday evening, at half-past 5 P.M., reported to me that the enemy, whom he estimated at 2,000 (chiefly cavalry) strong, were encamped in a deep glen, in a very thick jungle, about 11 miles south-west of this place, near Sypoor village. This man had just returned from their camp, on an unsuccessful visit to recover his property, and, in revenge for being beaten and abused, gave me this the sole information I have hitherto been able to obtain from the people of this district regarding the rebels' movements. Leaving my camp standing in charge of 42 men, the column was ordered at once to march, and left camp very silently by 6 P.M. Favoured by bright moonlight, we arrived at the place indicated by 11 P.M., marching latterly through very dense jungle, and at once attacked the enemy's camp, which was situated in a deep ravine surrounded by vast jungle. Owing to the bad narrow rocky path, our two guns could not keep up, so I pushed forward with the infantry only, consisting of 20 rank and file Royal Engineers, 50 rank and file Her Majesty's 86th Foot, and 100 rank and file 25th Bombay Native Light Infantry, under Lieutenants Festing and Waller. We shot down the rebel picket, and charged completely through their long winding camp, causing the enemy to flee with the utmost despatch, and seek shelter among the dense foliage, on all sides around their position. Owing to the great haste with which they fled, merely a very few rebels were killed, but we captured nearly 100 horses, several camels, many arms, and much clothing (with which the ground was everywhere covered). We had no loss. The rebels made no stand, and scarcely returned our fire. We passed the night on the enemy's encamping ground, and at dawn Captain Cochrane, with 100 Meade's Horse, started in pursuit, while the rest of the Goonah Column returned to Arone, and has just arrived. I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated Esaughur, 21st December, 1858. Brigadier Smith, from whom I have just heard, was at Kache-Kaia, 22nd December, and will be to-day at Seronge. I will communicate with him at once. Lieutenant Stack's escort was attacked, as you suppose. His loss I do not know, but have heard two troopers, 1st Lancers, were killed, while some camels and baggage were taken by the enemy. We found in the rebels' camp last night some accoutrements belonging to the 1st Lancers, such as a sword, two carbines, caps, forage belts, and clothing. I have sent messages, by telegraph, of my movements to Sir R. Hamilton and Major Macpherson. I have presented the guide rupees 50, service money, as promised him, for pointing out the rebel camp. Pending your further orders, the Goonah Column halts here.

I have, &c.,

W. RICE, Captain, 25th Native
Light Infantry,
Commanding Goonah Column.

No. 10.

Allahabad, January 15, 1859.

FORWARDED, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General and Viceroy, with Lord Clyde's approval.

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

No. 11.

No. 183 of 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following report from Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., Commanding Gwalior Division, of an action with the rebels at Ranode, on the 17th December, 1858.

No. 12.

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

Camp, Ranode, December 21, 1858.

Sir.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that I received, on the morning of the 12th instant, intimation from Captain M'Mahon, Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, commanding a small force near the confluence of the Jumna, Chumbul, and Sindh Rivers, that the rebels had passed into the Lohar Pergunnah of Kuchwazhur. Believing that their course would be up the jungles of the Sindh River, I marched from Gwalior with a force, as per margin,* at 2 P.M., on the 12th instant, intending to proceed to Dubbra, on the Jhansi Road, and then, according to the information I might receive, to intercept the enemy.

At Autree, where the force rested during part of the night, I received, at 2 A.M. of the 13th, when on the point of proceeding to Dubbra, an express from the Political Agent of Gwalior, to the effect that his information led him to believe that the rebels would pass by Gohud, to the north of Gwalior: this caused me to halt until I should receive, by the morning post, precise information from Captain M'Mahon. At 10½ A.M., the Tussildar of Autree informed me he had just ridden in from Dubbra, the very place of my destination, and had seen the smoke of the Staging Bungalow, which the rebels were then burning, and that they were proceeding in a south-westerly direction. I immediately marched south, in pursuit, and at Beettwar, where I arrived at 1.30 A.M. of the 14th, I was informed that the enemy were three kos (in this country 8 or 9 miles) distant. The force had been on the move for 13½ hours and required a rest. Owing to delay in getting grass, and disposing of a rear party of the enemy's infantry, in which some of the Mahratta Horse, under fire for the first time, greatly distinguished themselves, I did not get away until 10 A.M.

I continued the pursuit through Nurwa, where I left behind the greater portion of the detachment of the 71st and the Artillery, which could not keep up with me, and took on merely the cavalry, and 38 men of the 71st Highlanders, on camels, and 25 of the Bolundsher Horse, that were halted at Nurwar, on their way to Kerara, owing to the news of the enemy's approach; and after a very exciting, though fatiguing, chase we overtook the rebels on the morning of the 17th, at Ranode.

* No. 4 Bombay Light Field Battery, 2 guns, under Captain G. G. Brown; 14th Light Dragoons, 150 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, under Brevet-Major R. B. Prettejohn; 2nd Gwalior Mahratta Horse, 100 sabres, under Captain F. H. Smith; 71st Highlanders Light Infantry, 117 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, under Major G. W. T. Rich; 25th Bombay Native Infantry, 50 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, under Lieutenant J. F. Forbes; 40 camels, Gwalior Camel Corps, under Captain H. Templer.

Their course had been south of Nurwar and through the Amola Pass, and their direction appeared to be along the right bank of the Sindh.

Twice we were encamped within a few miles of them, but, owing to the darkness and our ignorance of the country, and to its hilly and jungly character, we could not take advantage of it. They chose the most difficult and unfrequented paths, evidently guided by some one well acquainted with them. Once or twice we were close on their traces and cut off stragglers or took their horses, the riders throwing themselves off and darting into the dense thickets, which almost closed up the paths; at one moment I believed they were driven into the hands of Colonel Scudamore, Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, who, according to the instructions and information I had sent him, had posted his detachment on the right bank of the Sindh, below Kolarus, to intercept them. I expected every moment to hear his guns open, when I found, on getting into a more open country, that the enemy had turned away from the river and were going towards Ranode. They took a circuitous and difficult road through the jungles, whilst we marched by a more easy and direct one, where the country was more open. I found the people of Ranode in great excitement, and was informed that the enemy was close at hand and in full march to attack them, guided by Byroo Sing of Tehrea, a rebel Zemindar, whose fort, a few miles off, had been recently destroyed by Scindiah. The enemy advanced in an irregular mass, extending in a front of nearly a mile. Their numbers must have increased since they crossed the Jumna. Their guide, Pyroo Sing, as we have since learnt, had promised them plenty of plunder and an easy prey.

We had barely time to form up the 14th Dragoons, when the enemy were within a few hundred yards. The Mahratta Horse were impeded in crossing a deep ravine by the riding camels, and were thus a little behind. Our force actually engaged consisted of 133 of Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, commanded by Captain Prettejohn; 60 of the Mahratta Horse, under Captain F. H. Smith; 38 of the 71st Highlanders, under Captain Smith, mounted on camels and guided by Captain Templar, Commanding Camel Corps.

It was a most complete surprise. The 14th Dragoons, excellently led by Captain Prettejohn, dashed at once into the centre of the enemy, who never attempted to stand as a body, though individuals died fighting desperately. Captain Prettejohn having received a severe wound, the command devolved on Captain Need, who, with much energy and judgment, continued the pursuit for nearly eight miles, cutting up great numbers, particularly at the end, where the fugitives were stopped by a ravine; those who could cross it taking refuge in a jungle, impracticable for cavalry.

I regret much that I had not a second squadron of cavalry, which would have made the destruction of the enemy more complete. I cannot make any correct estimate of their loss, owing to the extent of ground over which it took place: 150 bodies have been counted immediately at Ranode, and a much larger number must have fallen during the pursuit. Captain Need estimates these last at 300; many of them were 12th Irregulars, the murderers of Major Holmes and his family.

Besides several persons of distinction, the Moulvee Fuzzil Huk, and Russaldar Zohoor Ali, of the 12th Irregulars, were killed; they were identified by the papers found on their bodies, and by the evidence of a prisoner; but I fear Feroz

Shah has escaped for the present. Six elephants were taken, and numbers of horses and ponies, arms, &c., have been found and are still being brought in.

The enemy scattered so completely that it was difficult to select any line for pursuit. I have to-day learnt that such as have re-assembled were yesterday near Tuhnore, and that Captain Rice's detachment ordered out from Goonah, was at Thadowra, and had gone in pursuit.

It is with much pride and satisfaction that I beg permission to bring to the notice of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, the admirable charge made by the 14th Dragoons, and the soldier-like and exemplary cheerfulness with which the troops of all arms underwent the fatigue and privations inseparable from such service: with such men and officers the general's task is easy. It was a cause of very great regret to me, and equally to themselves, that the remainder of the 71st under Major Rich, and Captain Brown's guns, were necessarily left behind.

I beg to recommend most particularly Captain Prettejohn, Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, commanding the cavalry, for the gallant manner in which he led his men, until severely wounded: also Captain Need, 14th Dragoons, who succeeded to the command, and most ably exercised it.

The Mahratta Horse have only been recently enrolled, but their spirited conduct is highly creditable to them and to their commanding officer, Captain F. H. Smith, whom I beg to recommend; also Captain C. F. Smith, commanding detachment of Her Majesty's 71st, and Captain Templer, for the effective manner in which they brought up their small force.

Lieutenant Giles, of the 14th Dragoons, and Lieutenant Gough, of the Mahratta Horse, are very favourably mentioned by their commanding officers. I am greatly indebted to Dr. Cruickshank for his prompt and extreme attention to the wounded. Mr. Apothecary Waite, an old and excellent servant of the Government, who has been present with the 14th Dragoons in every engagement, was in the field, and performed valuable service. I am under great obligations to Captain Todd, 14th Dragoons, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Lumsden, Assistant Quartermaster-General, for their invaluable aid at all hours during the pursuit and in the action. Captain Lumsden's experience of irregular warfare was of great service. My Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Anderson, of the 1st Bombay Lancers, has been constantly at my side, and has given me very great satisfaction.

Mullik Sahib Khan Tewana, being on a visit to me on leave, volunteered his services, and accompanied me during the pursuit, and in the action.

Jemadar Jehan Khan, of the Tewana Horse, temporarily attached to the Mahratta Horse, behaved with great gallantry, and received six wounds whilst singly engaged with several of the enemy, of whom he killed one, and wounded others, and I beg to solicit for him the order of British India.

Captain Need mentions very favourably the forward conduct of Regimental Serjeant-Major Thomas Clarke and Corporal George Best, of the H. Troop, Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons.

I subjoin a list of casualties: the wounded are doing well.

I had on a former occasion the honour to report the good service performed by two of the officers above-mentioned, Captains Todd and Prettejohn, of Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, for their distinguished conduct in the action with Tantia Topee at Jowra, Alipore; but I fear, from some accident, that my report has not reached the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief. I therefore beg permission to submit a copy of it, and most earnestly solicit the favour and protection of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, and the Government, for the officers and soldiers therein mentioned, as well as for those named in this report.

I have, &c.

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

No. 13.

Captain Need, 14th (King's) Light Dragoons, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Gwalior Division.

Camp, Ranode, December 17, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the General commanding, that, on Captain Prettejohn becoming disabled this morning from a severe wound, I assumed command of the squadron 14th Dragoons, strength as per margin,* in pursuit of the rebels, following them for about 7 miles, cutting up great numbers, and capturing several elephants, horses, &c. I beg to bring to the general's notice the good service rendered by Lieutenant Giles, and all under command, as well as by Captain Lumsden, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Lieutenant Gough, Mahratta Horse, who accompanied the squadron.

The gallant conduct of Corporal Best, 14th Dragoons, came particularly under my notice; but where every man of the squadron behaved so well, and did such good service, it is almost unjust for me to recommend any man in particular.

The pursuit was principally through low jungle, very bad ground, and full of holes which will account for the great number of missing horses in my casualty report, which accompanies this report.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR NEED,
Captain, 14th Dragoons.

* 133 Sabres.

*RETURN of Casualties in the Flying Column under the Command of Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., at the Action of Ranode, 17th December, 1858.**Camp, Ranode, December 21, 1858.*

Regiment.	Rank and Name.	Remarks.
14th Light Dragoons ...	Bt.-Maj. R. B. Prettejohn	Wounded, severe sabre cut on the outside and back of left thigh, three inches above the knee
	Serjeant J. Parkin	Wounded, contusion of left arm and abrasion of left knee
	Corporal G. Best	Wounded, slight contusion from blow on right shoulder
	Private M. Barry	Wounded, severe sabre cut down the back
	" G. Brien	Wounded, slight sabre cut over left eyebrow
	" R. Hamilton	Wounded, contusion from fall of horse, affecting muscles of chest and left shoulder
	" F. Leech	Wounded, contusion of right foot
	" G. Martin	Wounded, contusion of left shoulder
	" F. Matty	Wounded, sprain of right wrist
	" W. Smith	Wounded, slight punctured sword wound, left breast.
	" J. Taylor	Slight sword wound outside right leg
	" G. White	Wounded, contused and lacerated wound on left side of head
	" W. Wood	Wounded, contusion of left thigh and arm
	" C. Woollett	Wounded, contusion of left shoulder
Tewana Horse, attached to Mahratta Horse	Jemadar Jehan Khan	Wounded, severe sabre cut on right shoulder. Sabre cut left hand. Sabre cut left arm and wrist. Sabre cut left elbow. Sabre cut index finger
HORSES.		
14th Light Dragoons ...	Officers' Chargers	One wounded, one missing
	Troop Horses	Three killed, five wounded, thirteen missing
2nd Regiment Mahratta Horse	Troop Horse	One wounded

No. 15.

*Captain F. H. Smith, to Captain Todd, Assistant Adjutant General.**Camp, Sheriguner, December 16, 1858.*

SIR,

THE detachment 2nd Mahratta Horse, under my command, having been so recently raised, I am induced to bring to the notice of Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., commanding, a little affair which occurred near camp on the 14th instant, and trust that it will meet with the General's satisfaction.

My videttes caught and brought in a rebel, a straggler from the force marching under Feroz Shah, who informed me that about 20 or 30 others were not far off. I immediately sent out a small party under Moortaza Khan, the Woordie Major,

to watch them. As soon as he came upon them, they, numbering upwards of 40 infantry, retreated to a small rocky hill inaccessible for cavalry, but not before two of their number had been killed and five wounded. They watched them in this place for some time, and, having received the order to march, they retired to camp.

The Woordie Major speaks highly of the conduct of the whole of his party, but more especially of that of Sowar Shadee Ram, who was severely wounded by a musket ball.

The detachment succeeded in capturing several stand of arms.

Besides the Sowar, one horse was wounded.

I have, &c.,

F. H. SMITH, Captain,
Commanding 2nd Mahratta Horse.

Second Gwalior Mahratta Horse Casualty Report.

Camp, Ranode, December 20, 1858.

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Remarks.
2nd Gwalior Mahratta Horse	Sowar Shadee Ram, 1st Troop	Died, 15th December, 1858, from the effects of a gun-shot wound (received in pursuit of rebels) entering the left side about three inches from spine, and cut out over the stomach, which slightly injured the abdominal viscera, causing death.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Assistant-Surgeon in Medical Charge, 2nd Gwalior Mahratta Horse.

No. 17.

Allahabad, January 15, 1859.

FORWARDED by order of the Commander-in-chief to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, with Lord Clyde's approbation.

Lord Clyde solicits the attention of his Excellency the Viceroy to the recommendation in behalf of Jemadar Jehan Khan, of the Tewana Horse, which he supports.

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

No. 18.

No. 184 of 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to admit Jemadar Jehan Khan, of the Tewana Horse, temporarily attached to the Mahratta Horse, to the 2nd class of the order of British India, with the title of "Bahadoor," in consideration of his conspicuous gallantry, brought to notice in Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier's despatch, published in the foregoing General Order.

No. 19.

No. 185 of 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the following letter from Major-General Whitlock, commanding Saugor Field Division, submitting the report of Captain Woodland, of an attack by the rebels on the palace of Kirwee, in repelling which, that officer and his brave garrison well earned for themselves the commendation bestowed on them by Major-General Whitlock.

No. 20.

Major-General Whitlock to the Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army.

Camp, Kirwee, December 28, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, to acquaint you that, on the evening of the 23rd instant, I received at Mahoba at 7 o'clock P.M., an

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B

express from Kirwee to the effect that between 5,000 and 6,000 rebels, 600 of whom were sepoys, had attacked the palace, surrounded it, and were keeping up a very heavy fire from all sides.

I started at 9 o'clock with the head-quarters of the division* and marched to Kirwee, a distance of 83 miles, in 37 hours. I found that the rebels, hearing of our approach, had abandoned their intention of making a second attack, their first having been repulsed, and had fled to the hills close in the vicinity of Kirwee.

The Rewah Levies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hinde from Bandah, reached this place, a distance of 48 miles, in 38 hours.

The detachment of the 3rd European Sappers and Miners and 50th Regiment Native Infantry, which marched from Mahoba at the same time with division head-quarters, arrived here last night. They would have come in at the same time with the Rewah Levies in the morning, but that I had directed them to halt ten miles from this, as there was then no necessity for their forcing on.

I cannot speak in terms of too high praise of the cheerfulness, alacrity, and spirit displayed by every grade on the occasion, and I have no hesitation in stating that the safety of the palace, and the garrison which held it, may be attributed to the opportune arrival of the artillery and cavalry, as I have ascertained that the rebels, after their first repulse, had taken forcible possession of a gun from a neighbouring Rajah to bring before the place.

I now perform a very gratifying duty in submitting the report of Captain Woodland, 1st Regiment Native Infantry, the officer commanding the garrison, for Lord Clyde's information, and beg to bring this officer most prominently to his Lordship's notice. Captain Woodland's gallantry and perseverance in holding the palace with so small a force are most creditable to him, and will, I trust, be considered worthy of his Lordship's favourable consideration.

Captain Richardson, of Her Majesty's 43rd Regiment Light Infantry, was most active and energetic throughout, and I beg to bring his name also to his Lordship's notice.

Jemadar Shikh Mustapha, 1st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, appears to have been indefatigable in the performance of his duty, and Captains

* A Troop Horse Artillery; one Squadron Her Majesty's 12th Royal Lancers; 2nd Hyderabad Contingent.

Woodland and Richardson speak in the highest terms of this Native Officer's services.

Colour-Sergeant Green, Her Majesty's 43rd Regiment Light Infantry, and Sergeant Smith, of the Royal Artillery, have merited favourable mention of their names in Captain Woodland's despatch.

The conduct of all ranks in the garrison is spoken of as deserving every commendation, and will, I trust, be favourably received by his Lordship the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,

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

No. 21.

Captain C. Woodland, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Saugor Field Division.

Palace, Kirwee, December 25, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General commanding, that, on the night of the 20th instant, I received intelligence that a large body of the rebels, under Radah Govindh and Runmut Singh, estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000, of whom 600 were disciplined troops, were advancing to attack this place.

I immediately paraded the troops* under my command, and offered shelter within the palace to the inhabitants of the place, many of whom availed themselves of it.

At 2 P.M. numbers of the rebels crossed the roads on all sides leading to the palace, availing themselves of every cover to avoid our fire, ultimately occupying the immediately surrounding houses, whence they kept up a heavy and well directed fire, to which we replied with such effect that they speedily retired to a greater distance, still maintaining their fire as vigorously as ever, until 6 P.M., when, finding all their efforts ineffectual, they suspended operations; but, from the fact of four scaling ladders having been found after the enemy had finally retired, it is evident that their only object was to concert a second and more resolute attack, in which they were fortunately baffled by the timely arrival, on the morning of the 25th instant, of the force under the immediate command of Major General Whitlock.

As the enemy carried off their killed and wounded, I am unable to estimate the number of casualties they sustained, but I am happy to say that only one matchlockman, belonging to the Tehsildar of the place, was killed on our side.

I am much indebted and beg to return my best thanks to Captain W. S. Richardson, Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry, whose zeal and activity were most conspicuous throughout the whole affair. Jemadar Shikh Mustapha, 1st Regiment Native Infantry, Colour-Serjeant Green, Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry, and Serjeant Smith, of the Royal Artillery, also merit my highest praise. To the above I would also add the name of Assistant Apothecary Isaacke, as deserving of commendation.

In conclusion, I beg to point out that the troops were under arms from midnight of the 20th instant till 10 A.M. of the 25th instant: during the whole of this time the strenuous and unremitting exer-

* Royal Artillery—1 Serjeant, 1 Bombardier, 9 Gunners; 11 Total.

Her Majesty's 43rd Regiment—1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 34 Rank and File; 36 Total.

1st Regiment Madras Native Infantry—1 Jemadar, 6 Havildars, 58 Rank and File; 65 Total.

tions of all ranks, Native and European, entitle them to the highest praise.

The Major-General, from his local knowledge of the place, will appreciate the difficulties that had to be overcome: not only was the disciplined portion of the enemy vastly superior to our small garrison, but the ineligibility of the place for purposes of defence, the necessity that existed of previously demolishing the surrounding houses (in which labour we were actually occupied on the approach of the enemy,) the inferior description of ordnance* with which we were provided (one of which burst with the first round) and the want of better means of bringing the same into position, were no trifling obstacles to overcome; and I consider that I should do ill justice to the uniform cheerfulness and alacrity of all ranks, were I to forbear bringing these points prominently to the notice of superior authority.

I must not omit to add that the Tehsildar and Cutwal of the place were of great service in procuring intelligence of the movements of the enemy.

I have, &c.,

C. WOODLAND, Captain, 1st Regiment
Madras Native Infantry, Commanding
Field Detachment, S.F.D.

No. 22.

Fort William, February 22, 1859.

No. 231 of 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 3, of the 19th January, 1859, forwarding a despatch from Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., reporting the capture of Gwalior.

This report was received by the Government, in the Military Department, on the 25th January, 1859.

His Excellency in Council very highly appreciates the services rendered by Sir Hugh Rose and the troops under his command, as described in these papers.

The vigorous and successful operations of the Central India Field Force, in June last, had a widely spread effect in pacifying the provinces, not only in Central India, but of the North-Western Government; and the Governor-General in Council cordially thanks Major-General Sir H. Rose, and the officers and men of that distinguished Force, for all that was then accomplished by them.

It will be satisfactory to the Governor-General to bring these papers to the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

No. 23.

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

SIR,

Lucknow, January 19, 1859.

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to enclose, for submission to his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, a despatch, dated 13th October last, received only this day, from Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., reporting the capture of Gwalior.

2. It gives Lord Clyde much pleasure to ac-

* 1 10-pounder brass Gun, 4 3-pounder brass Guns; 5 Total, Native, captured originally at Kirwee.

knowledge the great and distinguished service rendered upon this occasion by Sir Hugh Rose and the troops under his command.

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

No. 24.

Major-General Hugh Rose, Commanding Field Forces, South of the Nerbudda, to the Chief of the Staff.

SIR, *Poonah, October 13, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief in India, the operations against Gwalior, of the Central India Field Force and other troops, placed under my command by his Excellency.

After the capture of Calpee, the first reports made to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, commanding the column of pursuit,* were to the effect that the scattered parties of the routed rebel army, without guns, tents, &c., were making, in the utmost disorder, for the Sheer Ghat, *via* Jaloun, a ford across the Jumna, 35 or 40 miles to the north-east of Calpee. Subsequent accounts from the same officer stated that a great part of the rebels had, after leaving Jaloun, made a turn in a more westerly direction, which was contrary to the one Sir Robert Hamilton felt persuaded the rebels would follow; he was certain that they would make for Oude and cross the Jumna at the Sheer Ghat; or the ford to the west of it, near Juggurmanpore.

In this uncertainty, Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, with good judgment, took up a position, with the pursuing column, which enabled him not to be the dupe of a feigned move to draw him off the real chase, but to follow the rebels by the shortest line, should they move westwards or northwards.

A short rest having enabled my European troops to recover a little, I reinforced Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson with the troops detailed in the margin.†

Subsequent reports from Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson stated that he had reason to think that all the rebels had decidedly taken a westerly direction, and that they had been reinforced by 800 Oude Cavalry under Ruheen Ali Nurut, of Bareilly.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson followed the line to the west taken by the rebels, from Jaloun towards the Pohooj and Scinde Rivers, and got into communication with the Rajah of Rampoor, to the west of the Pohooj, a faithful friend of the English. Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson's intelligence and knowledge of the natives, and their language, enabled him to obtain some very valuable information from this person; and that officer reported to me, in two expresses, that the Calpee rebels had certainly taken the road to Gwalior.

So little was at that time the great intrigue of Tantia Topee against Scindiah's power even suspected, that the best authority for intelligence could not bring himself to think that Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson was not mistaken in his information. However, not many hours after the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson's last express, Sir Robert Hamilton received similar intelligence; when I instantly ordered off Brigadier Stuart, with

the force detailed in the margin,* to reinforce Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, and march on Gwalior after the rebels.

Before the taking of Calpee, in compliance with instructions from the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief in India, conveyed to me through Sir Robert Hamilton, that, after the taking of that place, and the breaking up of the Central India Field Force, part of it should be sent to Gwalior, and the rest to Jhansi, as garrisons for those places, I had submitted to his Lordship the details of the distribution of troops for the two services.

The news received for the next few days was very uncertain and contradictory. An express letter from Scindiah's Agent at Gwalior removed apprehensions for his safety, and that of his Government; it stated that the rebels, who were in a destitute condition, had, being still several miles from Gwalior, implored Scindiah's favour and protection, in language and with a demeanour the reverse of hostile.

Subsequent accounts from Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, which were confirmed by Sir Robert Hamilton, conveyed the news which created a sensation throughout India, only equalled by that which was caused by the first mutinies. The rebel army had attacked Scindiah at Bahadurpore, 9 miles from Gwalior; his troops of all arms, with the exception of a few of his body guard, had treacherously gone over, the artillery in mass, to the enemy. His Highness himself, after bravely doing his best to make his troops do their duty, had been forced, by the fire of his own artillery, and the combined attacks of his troops and of the rebel army, to fly to Agra, which he reached with difficulty, accompanied by only one or two attendants: the rebels had entered Gwalior, taken Scindiah's treasury and jewels, the latter said to be of fabulous value; the garrison of the fort of Gwalior, considered to be one of the strongest, if not the strongest, fortress in India, had, after a mock resistance, opened its gates to the rebels; finally, from 50 to 60 fine guns, comprising horse, field, and siege artillery, had fallen, as well as an arsenal with abundance of warlike stores, into the hands of the enemy. In short, the rebels who had fled, in the most disorderly flight and helpless state, from Calpee, were now completely set up with abundance of money, a capital park of artillery, plenty of material, and Scindiah's army as their allies.

Gwalior itself, without the Fort, was a prize of no ordinary value, comprising the Old City, and the "Lushker," that is the ancient Mahratta Camp, converted into a handsome and flourishing city, both together containing a population of 170,000 souls.

But other circumstances combined to render the loss of Gwalior the most serious event which had occurred since the revolt.

Scindiah, the Maharajah or Prince of Gwalior, is our very faithful ally; and, with one exception, he is the most powerful of the independent Princes of India. The central and geographical position of the Gwalior states, and their extent, give their rulers great political and military power over the whole of India. The main artery of communication and the electric line from Bombay to Central India, Agra, and the north-western provinces, traverse, for hundreds of miles, Scindiah's dominions.

Scindiah's troops, who went over to the rebels were the best organized and drilled of all the native levies.

* 2 troops 3rd Bom. Light Cavalry, 150 Hyderabad Cavalry, No. 18 Light Field Battery, 8 Companies 25th Bombay Native Infantry.

† 1 Wing Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, 2 Squadrons Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.

* No. 4 Light Field Battery, 2 Troops Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, 1 Wing Her Majesty's 71st Regiment, 1 Wing Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, 4 Companies 25th Bombay Native Infantry, $\frac{1}{2}$ a Company Bombay S. and M., two 18-pounders, one 8-inch howitzer.

To render this state of things still more embarrassing, Gwalior fell into rebel hands, at the most unfavourable time of the year for military operations; on the eve of the great rains, and when the heat of summer was at its maximum.

No one therefore could foresee the extent of evil, if Gwalior were not promptly wrested from the rebels; if Tantia Topee, with the immense acquisition of political influence and military strength, which the possession of that place gave the rebel cause, had time to re-organize the Calpee army, which he could easily do, with the resources of Gwalior at his disposal. The worst forebodings would have come to pass, if Tantia Topee, leaving either the Calpee or the Gwalior army at Gwalior, for its defence, marched with the other southwards, and unfurled the standard of the Peishwa in the Deccan and Southern Mahrattas. These districts, and the west of India generally, were very much denuded of troops; and the attachment of the inhabitants of the ancient Peishwarate to their former Government, is too well known to admit of a doubt as to what course they would have pursued, if Tantia Topee had appeared amongst them with a large army.

The inhabitants of Indore had given so many proofs of unfavourable feeling, that there was reason to fear that they would, if the opportunity offered, follow the example of Gwalior.

It was of vital importance that troops should reach Gwalior before the rains set in; firstly, because I had no pontoons for siege artillery; and to have transported the siege guns across the Sindh and Pohooj Rivers, swollen to a great height by the rains, would have been most difficult, if not impossible. Secondly, the siege of the Fort or City of Gwalior, protracted by the difficulties consequent on the monsoons, would have had the worst effect on our military prestige and the state of affairs.

The Governor-General expressed a wish that not an hour should be lost in reaching Gwalior. I therefore, leaving by order Captain Ommaney's Royal Artillery battery of four 9-pounders, belonging to the 2nd Brigade Central India Field Force, as part of the permanent garrison of Calpee, and one troop 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, 2nd Company Royal Engineers, a wing of the 3rd Bombay Europeans, and 400 of the 24th Bombay Native Infantry, to garrison Calpee until relieved by Bengal troops, marched with the troops detailed in the margin* from Calpee on the 6th of June, and followed Brigadier Stuart's column, by forced marches, on the road to Gwalior by Jaloun, marching by night to avoid the sun.

One day the heat in the shade rose to 130 degrees.

The officer commanding the outlying picquet of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, having reported to me, on the night of the third day, that his men had fallen from their saddles from exhaustion, I had the picquet relieved by a party of Hyderabad Cavalry.

Owing to the difficulties of the baggage on very bad carts crossing one very deep nullah, and the rapid advance of my column, a detachment of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, who guarded them, were three days without a meal; after a bathe in the Pohooj, and a short rest to enable them to make their cakes, these good soldiers were quite ready to march on.

I caught up Brigadier Stuart's column at the fort of Indoorkee on the Sindh river.

I received his Excellency the Commander-in-

* 1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, 1 Squadron 14th Light Dragoons, 1 Squadron 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, Madras Sappers and Miners.

Chief's instructions that I was reinforced for the operations against Gwalior, as follows:

Colonel Riddell's moveable columns of Bengal troops of the strength detailed in the margin,* were to escort a large supply of siege guns, mortars and ammunition, from Agra to Gwalior, for the siege of that place.

Brigadier Smith, with a brigade of the Rajpootana Field Force, was to march from the neighbourhood of Chandaree to Gwalior.

The Hyderabad Contingent, after their hard service, had received permission and orders to return home; almost all these troops had commenced their return to the Deccan, and some of them were far advanced on their road. With a good feeling, which cannot be sufficiently praised, all of the Contingent, which had formed part of the Central India Field Force, instantly counter-marched and moved against Gwalior, on the wish being intimated to the officers commanding their separate bodies, that they should perform this fresh act of good service for the Government.

When the crisis occurred at Gwalior, part of the Central India Field Force were garrisoning Calpee, part had marched to Gwalior, and part had been left as a garrison at Jhansi.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India was pleased to direct my attention to preventing the move of the rebels southwards from Gwalior to the Deccan.

His Excellency was pleased to express his entire approbation of my having selected Agra as the base of my operations, in consequence of the communication between that place and Gwalior being the shortest and the best. But even this communication was rendered imperfect by the passage of a very difficult ford across the Chumbul.

My plan of attack of Gwalior was as follows: To invest it as much as its great extent would allow, and then to attack it by its weakest side; the investing troops cutting off the escape of the rebels.

I hoped that a successful attack of the enemy, outside or inside the city, would, like Calpee, be followed by the capture of the fort.

In order to invest Gwalior from the south, I directed Major Orr, Commanding Hyderabad Contingent, to move from Jhansi to Puneer, on the road from Gwalior to Seepree. Major Orr's force was too weak to attack Gwalior from that quarter, but he was perfectly placed for cutting off the retreat of the rebels to the south, assisted, as he would be, by the other investing corps.

Information as to the enemy's position is the surest guarantee of success; I had no plan of Gwalior or its environs. With great trouble I had ascertained that the weakest side of Gwalior, and consequently the best for an attack, was the east, as it was girt by high hills on that side, the summits of which were difficult it is true of access; but that, on the other hand, slopes which descended gradually from these summits, towards and close to the Lushker, would enable me, after taking the heights, to drive the enemy down from slope to slope, from the lowest of which I could cannonade the Lushker, and, covered by the fire of artillery, storm the new town, that is, the Lushker; thus cutting in two the enemy's whole line, consisting of the old city above which is the fort, and the Lushker, or new city.

This point of attack had another advantage. It enabled me to attack Gwalior, almost unhurt by the fire of the fort.

I directed Brigadier Smith, with the Rajpootana Field Force, to move from Seepree to

* No. 21 Light Field Battery, 3rd Bengal Europeans, 200 Sikh Horse, 300 Sikh Infantry, and Siege Artillery.

Kotah-ka-Serai, about seven miles to the east of Gwalior.

I myself, with Brigadier Stuart's column, and the small one I had brought from Calpee, marched against the Morar Cantonments, which were said to be occupied in force by the enemy. These cantonments for the troops stationed at Gwalior, are about five miles from that city, on the river Morar. They had only been partially burnt by the rebels; and Scindiah's Government had been at much trouble and expense to repair the old buildings and construct others, for the force which was to be the garrison of Gwalior.

Once in possession of the Morar Cantonments, I could establish there my hospital, parks, &c. Divested of these incumbrances, and leaving a force in the Morar Cantonments, which could protect it, and at the same time form part of the investment of Gwalior and pursue when required, I was free to join Brigadier Smith at Kotah-ka-Serai, and, with his force and my own, attack Gwalior.

To complete the investment which, roughly speaking, was to enclose Gwalior from the south-east and north, I sent instructions to Colonel Riddell to move with his column by the Agra and Gwalior road to the Residency, about seven miles to the north of Gwalior. Colonel Riddell, by extending his force from the Residency down the west side of Gwalior, invested it from that side.

I had the honour to report that all the columns of operations would, I trusted, be at their posts by the 19th of June.

On the 16th of June I arrived at Bahadurpoor, about four or five miles from the Morar Cantonments.

I directed Captain Abbott, with his cavalry, to reconnoitre Morar; he reported that the rebels were in force in front of it. I reconnoitred their position myself closely; and found that the side of the cantonments fronting us was occupied by strong bodies of cavalry, and that on their right were guns and a good deal of infantry.

My force had had a long and fatiguing march, and the sun had been up for some time. Four or five miles' more march in sun, and a combat afterwards, would be a great trial for the men's strength. On the other hand, Morar looked inviting with several good buildings not yet burnt; they would be good quarters for a portion of the Force; if I delayed the attack until the next day, the enemy were sure to burn them. A prompt attack has always more effect on the rebels than a procrastinated one.

I therefore countermanded the order for encamping, and made the following arrangements to attack the enemy.

I formed my force in two lines; the first line consisting of the 1st Brigade, under Brigadier Stuart, the second line, under Brigadier-General Napier, in support of the 1st, consisting of only a small part of the 2nd Brigade, as the rest of it was at Calpee.

Captain Abbott, Hyderabad Cavalry, covered the advance.

I requested Brigadier-General Napier to watch well hills on my left and rear, in which the enemy were supposed to be; and to advance in echelon from the right, which enabled him, his left refused, to guard my left rear, on the outward flank of which I left baggage and incumbrances.

I also sent patrols of cavalry far away into the hills on my left and rear to search them.

Sir Robert Hamilton, who has a remarkable acquaintance with the ground and localities of Central India, had warned me to take care of the

ground on the proper right, and in front of Morar, as it was full of ravines and treacherous ground.

Both lines advanced: No. 18 Light Field Battery, and the siege guns, in the centre of the first; Her Majesty's 86th Regiment on their right; the 25th Bombay Native Infantry on their left; Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons on each flank.

To march to our position in order of battle, we had gone over the ground on which, a short time before, Scindiah had been attacked and routed by his faithless troops and the Calpee rebels. It was strewn with dead horses.

My plan was to mask the dangerous ground to my left, towards which the enemy evidently wished to draw me; to out-flank the enemy's left, double it up, and cut off their retreat from the road over the bridge in rear of the cantonments leading to Gwalior.

My first line advanced in line across the plain between Morar and Bahadurpoor, dressing by their centre with the regularity of a parade movement. The enemy retired from their position in front of Morar into the cantonments.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of Brigadier-General Napier's report of the operations of his brigade,* and to confirm fully all his recommendations of the officers under his command.

Under the guidance of Scindiah's agent, I took ground diagonally to the right, in order to get on the road which led to the cantonments, and which enabled me to turn the enemy's left; but he missed the road; in the mean time, we had got on the edge of broken ground; a masked battery in the enemy's centre, concealed by trees, and the guns on their right, opened a cross fire on us, causing some casualties amongst Captain Abbott's Hyderabad Cavalry, who showed admirable steadiness.

I directed the siege guns under Lieutenant Strutt, B. A., and No. 18 Light Field Battery, under Lieutenant Harcourt, Bombay Artillery, to be placed in position obliquely to my front, which enabled them to open a telling fire diagonally to their left on the enemy's batteries. I beg to mention specially Lieutenants Strutt and Harcourt, for the prompt steadiness with which they brought their guns into action on difficult ground, and for the efficiency of their fire.

The Rebel Artillery caused some casualties amongst the horses of these guns.

The lay of the ground favouring the rebels' right battery, I brought, to my left, Captain Lightfoot's 1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, against it from the 2nd line.

Nullahs and broken ground prevented the advance of Captain Abbott's cavalry, whom I placed under cover; and of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons under Captain Thompson, on the right, who reinforced my left.

The enemy's cavalry, of whom the 5th Irregulars formed part, showed in force in position in our front along the road through the cantonments.

I reinforced my left, now near the dangerous ground on the enemy's right, with the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, and advanced across bad ground, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment firing, whom I had thrown into skirmishing order, and took by storm, under a cannonade of the enemy's right battery, all the Morar cantonments in our front. The rebels retired at a gallop.

I brought forward the right shoulders of the 86th line of skirmishers, and, resting their right on the right bank of the Morar, swept the whole cantonments and occupied them.

Captain Abbott, whose horse was killed under him by a round shot, in the mean time had con-

* No. 1 Enclosure—Brigadier-General Napier's report.

trived to get across the nullahs further to the right, and, wheeling to his left, galloped through the cantonments, and joined in the pursuit of the enemy, who retired from their right.

But the delay in his advance, caused by the very difficult ground, prevented his arriving in time to cut off the retreat of the enemy across the bridge.

The rebels withdrew their batteries, crippled by the fire of Captain Lightfoot's, Lieutenants Strutt's and Harcourt's guns, as soon as they saw their left compromised by the successful advance of the 86th.

My left, which had been refused, conformed to the right, and changed position to the left, fronting the nullahs on the enemy's right, which it had now approached.

The advanced nullah and others in rear of it were lined with rebel sepoys, who gave no sign, until my left approached them, when they opened on it a very heavy fire, on which Major Rich, Her Majesty's 71st Highland Light Infantry, moved his skirmishers rapidly forward to dislodge them. Lieutenant Neave led with ardent courage the charge, and fell, when close to the nullah, mortally wounded, sincerely regretted by his brave regiment and his general.

The 71st very gallantly took the nullah and others in rear by storm; Lieutenant Rose, 25th Bombay Native Infantry, afforded them useful co-operation by skilfully placing a party of his regiment so as to enfilade these dangerous entrenchments. The whole of the rebels in them were killed, after a desperate resistance, which cost the 71st, I regret to say, besides Lieutenant Neave, several brave soldiers killed and wounded; Serjeant M'Gill, killed; Serjeant Wilson, wounded dangerously; Corporal Leslie, killed; two privates killed and six wounded, of the whole of whom I make special mention. In the advanced nullah alone seventy rebels lay dead, belonging to Scindiah's faithless guards, and wearing English accoutrements and breast-plates, on which was engraved "1st Brigade Infantry."

Her Majesty's 71st Regiment proved on this, as well as on every other occasion, whilst under my orders, that they well maintain, by their courage and discipline, the historical renown of which they bear so many honoured records on their colours.

When a wing of the regiment was prostrated by sun-sickness after the action at Koonch, the only complaint I heard in the field hospitals from these gallant young soldiers was that they could not rise and fight.

The success of the day was completed by the destruction of the rebels in the nullahs, and a most successful pursuit of the rebels by Captain Thompson, with a wing of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons. These rebels had been turned by Captain Abbott's advance from the ford of the river, across which and the bridge the main body had retreated. Captain Thompson caught them in the plains, before they could reach the hills to which they were hurrying, and made a great slaughter of them. I beg to mention specially Captain Thompson, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, for the very good service which he did on this occasion.

In making special mention of Captain Lightfoot for his good services this day, I beg to state how very much indebted I am to the officers and men of his, the 1st or "Eagle," Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, for their excellent and gallant conduct throughout the campaign. In my actions, I made very liberal use of the troop, in pouring an unexpected or flank fire into the enemy. On all these

occasions, the 1st Troop was worthy of its former fame, and proved that no arm of the service is more dangerous to its foes than fleet artillery.

I beg to make special mention of Brigadier-General Napier for the very important assistance which he afforded me in the action of the 16th of June.

I beg to bring to his Excellency's notice the good spirit and gallantry which the troops displayed in the rapid and successful operation against the Morar cantonments. Their march from Calpee was a very trying one. In consequence of the great heat in the tents by day, the men could not get the rest which they lost by marching at night to avoid sun.

Notwithstanding a long march to Bahadurpoor, the troops ceased their preparations for encamping, and marched, fasting, with the utmost alacrity and steadiness, against Morar, going five miles, and taking it in two hours, under a heavy and well-directed cannonade, and a resolute resistance on the left. The capture of Morar had good results. It was the first defeat which the combined forces of the Calpee and Gwalior rebels had sustained.

Morar, the Military Station, and an outwork of Gwalior, was an important strategical point. It gave me the command of the line of the Morar River, of the road to Agra, and enabled me to communicate with Brigadier Smith to the left, and the Residency to the right.

The rebels were surprised by my rapid march from Calpee; they intended to make a determined stand at Morar, and had commenced storing it with supplies, which fell into our hands. They had not time to burn the houses, still standing since the mutiny, nor the temporary sheds prepared by Scindiah, all of which were turned to good account.

I got immediately into communication with Brigadier Smith at Kotah-ka-Serai, and reconnoitred Gwalior.

I have the honour to enclose Brigadier Smith's Report* of his operations from Kotah-ka-Serai. I beg fully to confirm his recommendation of the officers under his command, and to draw His Excellency's attention particularly to the great gallantry and devotion displayed by Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, in the brilliant charge which they made through the enemy's camp; of which one most important result was the death of the Rane of Jhansi; who, although a lady, was the bravest and best military leader of the rebels. The enemy's guns, which the 8th Hussars brought back out of the rebel camp into their own, were the best proofs of how nobly they had fought and conquered.

Brigadier Smith having asked for reinforcements, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson to join him with the force detailed in the margin.†

My reconnoissance of Gwalior satisfied me that the information on which I had decided to attack it was good. If I had attacked it from Morar, I should have had to cross the plain between Morar and Gwalior, under the fire of the fort, and of masked and formidable batteries established in strong houses and gardens on the banks of the old canal, and a dry river in front of the Phool Bagh Palace.

I could not leave Morar so close to Gwalior without adequate protection. The arrival of the troops which had been left to garrison Calpee, on the morning of the 18th of June, enabled me, leaving my incumbrances, to march from Morar on the afternoon of the same day, for Kotah-ka-

* No. 2, Enclosure, Brigadier Smith's report.

† 3 Troops 14th Light Dragoons, 4 Guns No. 4 Light Field Battery, 25th Bombay Native Infantry.

Serai, with the force detailed in the margin,* leaving in Morar the force also detailed in the margin,† under Brigadier-General Napier, for its protection, the investment of Gwalior, and the pursuit of the enemy, when they retreated from it.

The march to Kotah-ka-Serai, about 20 miles, was very harassing; 100 men of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment alone were compelled by sun-sickness to fall out and go into dhoolies. These same men, the next day, unmindful of their illness, fell in with their companies, and took part in the assault of Gwalior, which corroborates what I said in a previous report, that the spirit of the soldiers often made them fight when they were too weak to march.

My column bivouacked on the left bank of the river Morar, and during the night I communicated with Brigadier Smith and Colonel Hicks, Commanding Artillery, Central India Field Force.

Brigadier Smith reported to me that, in consequence of the enemy occupying in great numbers the hills opposite Kotah-ka-Serai on the other side of the river Morar, and pressing on him, he had advanced from his position at Kotah-ka-Serai, and, following the road from that place to Gwalior, by the ford across the river, had attacked and driven the enemy from the hills on his right front, and occupied the road, which led through a pass about two miles in length, through the hills, and to the left or south side of a very deep and dry old canal, cut out of the rock, which led from the ford close by the left of the road through the pass, to the foot of the rock, or Fort of Gwalior.

The enemy retained possession of the hills to the left of the pass and canal.

To the left of the road and canal in the pass rose from a narrow plain a succession of slopes, intersected by ravines: a ridge ran along the top of the slopes, on which the enemy had placed a battery of 9-pounders. To protect the battery and position, the enemy had concentrated a numerous force of all arms on the ridge, as well as a large body of cavalry in rear of it.

About a mile and a half further back, and about the same distance from the left of the road, was stationed in a gorge of the hills a large body of the enemy's infantry, with guns. They guarded a road which branched off from the ford southwards through the hills to Gwalior.

Brigadier Smith's position in the hills was weak and cramped. His left and rear were threatened by the two bodies just described. The camp baggage and guns were in the pass, into which came shots from the enemy's battery on the ridge.

It was clear that the enemy must be driven from both positions, the one on the ridge and the other in the gorge, before I advanced on Gwalior.

The enemy, by occupying positions on the hills so far from and unsupported by Gwalior, had exposed himself to be cut off. The impediment to my doing so was the deep canal, impracticable for cavalry and infantry: on this obstacle the enemy probably relied for protection. To remove it I directed the company of Madras Sappers and Miners to make a bridge some way to the left rear of our position, across the canal. The bridge or dam was to be ready by sunset. I made the

plan to cross over this bridge during the night, with a force of all arms, get on the south road to Gwalior through the hills above-mentioned, place myself between Gwalior and the enemy's two positions, fall on them a little before daybreak, when Her Majesty's 86th and 95th Regiments, supported by the rest of Brigadier Smith's Brigade, were, concealed by the ravines, to attack their front and turn their left flank.

I beg to make special mention of Major the Honourable E. C. H. Massey, 95th Regiment; Captain Bolton, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Rajpootana Field Force, and Lieutenant Harris, of the 3rd Troop, Bombay Horse Artillery, for the assistance which their intelligence and knowledge of the ground enabled them to give me in making the reconnoissance and plan.

Lieutenant Haggard, Commissary of Ordnance, by my desire, had during the night moved the two 18-pounders and 8-inch howitzer from our bivouac up to the top of a steep height, which was to the right of the road and canal and opposite the ridge. I selected a point at the extremity of a spur of the height towards Gwalior as a position for these guns, from whence they commanded the plain below the entrance to the pass, and were enabled to fire on the enemy's battery on the ridge.

The enemy's battery opened a fire on the siege pieces as they were being taken into position, wounding two draught elephants, and causing subsequently some casualties in the battery, after it had opened its fire under Lieutenant Haggard's orders.

The enemy set on fire with their guns some monster hayricks, which were close to the canal in the narrow plain, in order that our outposts might not be covered by them.

The carriage of the 8-inch howitzer had been so shaken by hundreds of miles' marching, that its charge was reduced a pound below the regulation, in order to save the carriage; this irregular charge rendered its fire much less certain. The want of sights on the 18-pounders affected the accuracy of their fire in field-firing.

Colonel Hicks suggested to me the withdrawal of the siege guns, as they did not appear to damage the enemy, whereas they had our range. I thought that it would be better that the battery should cease firing gradually, when the enemy would probably do the same, than that it should be withdrawn. This was done, and the enemy's battery ceased to fire.

Before the batteries had begun to diminish their firing, I had gone to our battery to inspect it, and to watch an advance of the enemy's infantry, in skirmishing order, from the ridge and a spur of it to the left, against our chain of outposts and left, which rested on the canal.

Soon afterwards a large body of troops was seen debouching from Gwalior; and my videttes reported that fresh guns were ascending the heights to reinforce the battery on the ridge, which was good news, as the more guns the rebels brought up to the heights the more were we likely to take next morning.

I reinforced the sentries and pickets on our left, on the line of the canal, and ordered the troops in camp to be ready to turn out.

The enemy's skirmishers and my line guarding the canal became engaged. At this time I received an express from Sir Robert Hamilton, telling me that he had received information that the Sepoys and Valaitees had agreed to attack me to-day.

The enemy seemed inclined not to confine their advance to an affair of outposts, but to be determined to attack my left flank, which they knew was weak.

* 2 Troops 14th Light Dragoons, No. 18 Light Field Battery, Madras Sappers and Miners, Wing H.M.'s 71st Highland Light Infantry, H.M.'s 86th Regiment, Wing 5th Hyderabad Infantry, 2 18-pounders and 1 8-inch howitzer.

† 1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, 3 Troops 14th Light Dragoons, 3 Troops 3rd Light Cavalry, 50 1st Hyderabad Cavalry, 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry, 2 squadrons Meade's Horse, 21st Company Royal Engineers, Wing 3rd Bombay Europeans, 4 Companies 24th Bombay Native Infantry, 3 Guns Hyderabad Artillery.

The Central India Field Force was the worse for last night's harassing march, and a bad bivouac on rock. The company of Madras Sappers and Miners, whose zeal and intelligence no hardships can abate, would have completed the bridge across the canal by sunset; and I anticipated the best results from availing myself of it for the purpose of cutting off during the night the enemy's numerous force of all arms on the hills.

I would, therefore, have preferred not engaging the enemy before the time determined on.

On the other hand, the position in the narrow pass was so false that it became necessary to free it from the risk of a serious attack, and to change the defensive for the offensive.

I therefore directed Brigadier Stuart, with Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, who were encamped between the pass and the river Morar, to move from my left rear, supported by the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, across the canal, crown the heights on the other side of it, and attack the enemy on their left flank, by which means they would mask the fire of the battery.

As a diversion in favour of Brigadier Stuart's attack, I directed Brigadier Smith to move Lieutenant-Colonel Raines, with Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, from the left of my right front, across the canal, in skirmishing order, over the shoulder of the hill, on which was the rebel's battery, against the enemy's left flank. This oblique movement, and the lay of the ground, prevented the 95th suffering seriously from the guns of the battery.

I further directed Brigadier Smith to move up the 10th Bombay Native Infantry, from the right of my right front across the canal, to support the advance of the 95th and to cover my right.

I ordered up also the 3rd Troop Bombay Horse Artillery to the entrance of the pass towards Gwalior, supported by a squadron of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars.

I disposed the rest of my force in support of the attacking columns, and for the defence of the camp from the rear.

Brigadier Smith, crossing the canal, ascended steadily, with Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, the heights. The enemy, taken in flank, retired rapidly from the attack of our left flank towards the battery. The skirmishers of the 86th, with their usual ardour, pressed the rebel infantry so hard that they did not make a stand even under their guns, but retreated across the entrenchment, in the rear of which they were in position. The gallant skirmishers gave them no time to rally in the battery, but dashing, with a cheer, at the parapet, crossed it, and took the guns which defended the ridge, three excellent English 9-pounders.

The 86th, leaving a party with the captured guns, passed on after the enemy's cavalry and infantry, who fled, part towards Gwalior, part to the hills to the south.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines, coming up with a wing of the 95th to the entrenchments, with good judgment turned the captured guns on the enemy's cavalry and infantry, which he saw in detached bodies in the plain below at a distance of 1,000 yards, as well as on the body which had retired to our left.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines placed Lieutenant Brockman of the 86th, with some men of his regiment, in command of one gun; and Lieutenant Budgen and Lieutenant and Adjutant Sexton, of the 95th, with men of their regiment, who had been instructed in the gun exercise, in command of the two other guns. These guns, thus manned by infantry, made excellent practice; and, although sometimes short, the shot ricocheted

amongst the enemy. Four rebel batteries in front of Gwalior now opened a hot fire of shot and shell on our advanced lines.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines reports that Lieutenant Reid, 10th Bombay Native Infantry, rendered him great assistance in firing, and pointing the enemy's artillery.

The 10th Bombay Native Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Roome, crossed the pass and the canal, and, passing by the hay stacks, which were now one burning mass, and moving up, as ordered, in support of the 95th, and in protection of my right, found himself exposed to a fire of artillery and musketry, from the heights on the enemy's extreme left. Advancing with half of his regiment in skirmishing order, and leaving the remainder in support, he cleared the two nearest heights of the rebel infantry, and, charging gallantly, took two brass field pieces and three mortars, which were in a plain at the foot of the second height.

My troops were now in possession of the highest range of heights to the east of Gwalior, which we saw at our feet. The sight was interesting. To our right was the handsome palace of the Phool Bagh with its gardens, and the old city, surrounded by the fort, remarkable for its ancient architecture, with lines of extensive fortifications round the high and precipitous rock of Gwalior. To our left lay the Lushker or new city, with its spacious houses half hidden by trees.

The ground corresponded exactly with the accounts of it which I had collected; the slopes descended gradually towards Gwalior; the lowest one commanding the grand parade of the Lushker, which was almost out of fire of the fort, and afforded an entrance into the city.

I felt convinced that I could take Gwalior before sun-set.

I determined to make a general advance against all the positions which the enemy occupied for the defence of Gwalior, extending from beyond the palace of the Phool Bagh on their right, to the extensive barracks on the left of the grand parade of the Lushker, and then take the Lushker by assault.

For this purpose, I ordered the 3rd Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, with a squadron of the 8th Hussars, to follow the road which led out of the pass, and advance, covering my extreme right, parallel with the troops attacking Gwalior.

Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, with the 1st Bombay Lancers, had been moved to the heights to cover the captured guns: the rapidity and dexterity with which they got over very difficult ground does the regiment and their commander much credit. I now ordered them to descend the heights to the rear, get into the road which led through the hills to the south, and occupy the entrance to it, which led to the grand parade, for the purpose of assisting in the attack of that important point and of the Lushker.

I left a sufficient force of all arms for the protection of my camp which was exposed.

I had some time before ordered up No. 4 Light Field Battery, with two troops of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, to the heights, to cover my advanced line, and to answer the enemy's batteries in position in front of Gwalior. The hilly and difficult nature of the ground, particularly the deep canal which the guns had to traverse, prevented their arrival.

The advanced line was irregular, as it followed the formation of the hills. The 86th formed the left which was in advance; the 95th, the right, was refused.

The left of the 86th who pursued, across a deep ravine, to the range of hills to the south, the body

of the enemy who retreated to the left, had returned, and rested their left on a hamlet situate on the crest of the range which commanded Gwalior. The enemy immediately brought a battery of two 18-pounders in front of the grand parade to bear on the hamlet, and, firing from a great elevation, sent round shot into it in rapid succession and with accurate aim.

Skirmishers of the 86th had descended the hill towards the barracks, and were advancing against the enemy, who had made a stand in houses amongst trees at the foot of the hill. Lieutenant-Colonel Raines with good judgment detached Captain Smith's Company of the 95th in support of them.

I moved the 86th from the hamlet lower down the hill, extending them at large intervals from the left to the right. This new position of the 86th rendered the fire of the 18-pounders harmless, and gave more support to the skirmishers, who soon gave a good account of the enemy in the houses.

In front of and between the two hills occupied by the 86th and the 95th, was the last slope, a spur of the hill, on which were the 86th, commanding the rows of barracks and the grand parade of the Lushker, to which the enemy, pressed by our advance, had now withdrawn the two 18-pounders.

I occupied the left of this slope with a wing of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, which I brought up from the second line, leaving the other wing in support. I moved a party of the 95th down to the right of the slope under Major Vials, who judiciously took possession of a strong powder magazine, surrounded by a wall at the further end of it.

Lieutenant Roome, with the 10th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, on the right, after he had captured the guns and field pieces, took with much spirit a strong building, used as an Arsenal, on his right, from which the enemy had poured a galling fire on his regiment, and occupied a trench at the bottom of the hill on which was the Arsenal, from which the 10th kept up a heavy fire on the enemy, who had retreated to a position in front of Gwalior.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines, leaving a company of the 95th to guard the captured guns, which kept up an effective fire on the enemy, joined with the rest of his regiment, and reinforced Major Vials on the lowest slope.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines perceived a large body of the enemy's cavalry in the vicinity of the two 18-pounders, now placed in battery, who, he believed, were posted there for the purpose of making a dash at the British troops, should they attempt to take the guns. He therefore halted, and waited for orders and reinforcements, placing two companies of the 95th in skirmishing order, lying down along the crest of the hill, a part of the 10th Bombay Native Infantry being in rear as supports. The enemy now took courage to come out, and fired the 18-pounders with grape and canister at our position, on which Lieutenant-Colonel Raines detached some skirmishers of the 95th to covered ground to his front, who kept up with their Enfields such an effective fire on the 18-pounders and the cavalry, that, after firing eight rounds, the enemy was obliged to cease firing, and retire behind the buildings of the grand parade.

Lieutenant Knatchbull, and seven or eight men of No. 1 Company of the 95th Regiment, dragged a small howitzer and its tumbrel, captured by the 10th Bombay Native Infantry, up the slope, and opened fire with it on the enemy behind the buildings.

The officer commanding No. 4 Light Field Battery, by following the road through the pass

beyond its entrance, had found a passage, a very difficult one, across the canal; but on taking them up a bridle-road, which led to the heights, a gun upset, and delayed very inopportunistly the arrival of this artillery on the heights. Lieutenant Goldsworthy, of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, who acted as my Aide-de-Camp during the day, and whose activity and intelligence were most useful to me, at last brought up one 9-pounder to the heights.

The enemy were firing with much vivacity, but little effect, from the batteries on the right, and the captured guns were answering them.

Large bodies of the enemy's infantry and cavalry were marching out of Gwalior, by all its issues, and moving towards us, but not in order, or with resolution, as if to attack, or take up a position of defence.

Besides storming the grand parade, from which I could enter the Lushker, and pass by the main street to Scindiah's palace, I directed Brigadier Smith, with No. 3 Bombay Troop Horse Artillery and a squadron of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, to be ready to attack the enemy's positions at the Phool Bagh and beyond it. This attack protected the right of the troops attacking the grand parade, and turned at the same time the enemy's left.

The 1st Bombay Lancers were to debouch from the entrance of the road on which I had placed them, charge the enemy on the grand parade, and assist the 95th in taking it.

The 10th Bombay Native Infantry were to support these regiments.

One 9-pounder, the only piece of artillery which, on account of the ground, had been able to reach the heights, was to cover from the lowest slope the advance of the 1st Lancers and of the 95th, and to clear the grand parade.

The 86th were to remain in their position on the left of the heights, cover my left, and, if necessary, assist the camp.

One wing of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry was to attack the barracks and cover the left of the 95th attacking the grand parade. The other was to be in support on the slopes.

Two troops of the 14th Light Dragoons were in support on the lower slopes.

All being ready, I gave the word for the general attack of Gwalior.

I had placed the 9 pounder in position, opposite the two 18-pounders. I directed it to be fired with shrapnel at the enemy, who were attempting to load them. The shrapnel, a remarkable one, burst just over the 18-pounders into about twenty pieces, killed and disabled some of the gunners, and put the rest to flight. Parties of the enemy's cavalry and infantry on the grand parade began to retire.

An animated war scene ensued.

The 1st Lancers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, the 1st squadron led by Lieutenant Heath, that in support by Captain Loch, issuing from the road, charged most gallantly, in sight of the British troops descending the slopes of the heights of Gwalior into the grand parade, and, clearing all the right of it, pursued, carried away by their ardour, the enemy's infantry into the Lushker, Captain Loch leading and Lieutenant Heath supporting this second charge, in which, I much regret to say, fell in the streets, shot through the heart, Lieutenant Mills of the 1st Lancers, bravely leading his men; a very promising and popular young officer; Captain Loch in the pursuit cut down the rebel who shot him.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines, with two companies of the 95th, charged down the slope with his usual spirit, and took the two 18-pounders and two small mortars, on the grand parade.

After going down the slope, and pointing out to Brigadier Smith the position which he was to attack, I joined Lieutenant-Colonel Raines on the grand parade, and went with him against the town, with the intention of forcing our way, if necessary, to the palace, the possession of which would give us the Lushker. As I did not know whether the enemy might not, as at Jhansi, defend the streets and houses, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Raines to form four companies of his regiment for street-fighting, and to leave the remainder of them in reserve on the grand parade.

Lieutenant Roome, with the 10th Bombay Native Infantry, on the general advance being ordered, moved to the front, skirmishing through the buildings to the right of the grand parade, and killed many of the enemy who stood there: those who escaped were afterwards cut up by the 1st Bombay Lancers.

The fort kept up a constant fire during our advance, but, as I foresaw, our position masked us from it.

Shortly after entering the Lushker we met the 1st Lancers returning with Lieutenant Mills just killed, Lieutenant-Colonel Owen not thinking it advisable that his regiment as cavalry should be involved in street-fighting, with the large number of the enemy, who were in the town.

The enemy's cavalry and infantry retreated before us through the town so rapidly that we could not even get a sight of them, although we advanced by more streets than one with the view to cut them off. The rebel cavalry, as usual, availing themselves of their horses, headed the retreat, instead of covering it. After marching for more than a mile through the streets, we reached Scindiah's palace.

I detached patrols in every direction to clear the streets; before sun set, the whole of the Lushker, or new city, was completely in our hands. I also directed the old town and fort to be occupied immediately; Scindiah's agent, who made his appearance on our entering the palace, having informed me that the enemy had evacuated the fort.

I appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson to be commandant of Gwalior, and to occupy it with his regiment.

Brigadier Smith got into action with the enemy near the palace of the Phool Bagh, which he took, killing numbers of the enemy. He then pursued a large body of the enemy who were retiring round the rock of Gwalior towards the residency, covering their retreat with horse-artillery guns. After a stout resistance, which did credit to the enemy's artillery, Brigadier Smith, who did good service on this occasion, as well as throughout the day, captured the guns, and killed numbers of the retreating rebels. Brigadier Smith speaks very highly of the steadiness with which Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, escorting the 3rd Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, stood the enemy's artillery fire, shot and shell, and of the ardour with which they afterwards fell on the guns and the retreating enemy.

Brigadier Smith, who was directed by me to pursue with all his vigour the enemy retreating by the residency, inflicted much loss on them and captured more guns; he continued the pursuit until long after night, and until his men and horses were unable to move on.

The officer, directed to occupy the old city and fort of Gwalior, reported that the enemy still held the fort, and had fired on him when he approached it.

The information therefore of Scindiah's agent that the fort was evacuated was incorrect.

As it was now night, I directed the fort to be

invested as closely as possible from the old city, and the Lushker; and the officer commanding the cavalry at the Phool Bagh, to complete the rest of the investment.

The next morning, the enemy again fired from the fort on the troops. Lieutenant Rose, 25th Bombay Native Infantry, Lieutenant Waller and a party of the 25th under his orders, with some of Scindiah's Police, burst open the main gate-way of the fort, and, surprising the other gates before the garrison, a party of fanatical artillerymen, musselsmans, could shut them, reached an arch-way on which the rebels brought a gun to bear. Lieutenant Rose and his party got through the arch-way unscathed by the fire of the guns, and then engaged in a desperate and hand to hand combat with the rebels, who defended the narrow street leading into the fort. But the determined gallantry of Lieutenant Rose, and of the soldiers of the 25th, aided by Lieutenant Waller, who climbed with a few of his men on the roof of a house and shot the gunners, carried all before them; they took the fort, and killed every man in it. But the gallant leader, Lieutenant Rose, who has been twice specially mentioned by me for good and gallant conduct, fell in the fort, mortally wounded, closing his early career by taking the fort of Gwalior by force of arms.

Tantia Topce's character is a singular anomaly; he gives proof of great moral courage in undertaking the execution of the daring and important plans which he forms, but his nerve fails him in the combat which is to decide their success. Thus he planned the successful conspiracy to overthrow Scindiah's power. But, as at Koonch and the Betwa, his flight was too early to be excusable, and too precipitate to be dignified.

Abandoning the defence of Gwalior, whilst his troops were still fighting, Tantia Topce, with a considerable body of cavalry and infantry, attempted to retreat southwards by the road from Gwalior to Puniar and Goonah; but, learning that Puniar was occupied by Major Orr's force, he went to the residency, where the rest of the rebel army joined him in their retreat from Gwalior.

The residency was to have been occupied by Colonel Riddell, but reports from that officer showed that the difficulty of crossing the ford across the river Chumbul, at Dhalpoor, where he had arrived on his road from Agra to Gwalior, rendered it impossible that his force could reach the residency in time to invest Gwalior; a part of his force, two squadrons of Meade's Horse, arrived at Morar the day I left it for Kotah-ka-Serai, as an escort to Scindiah. I left the two squadrons there to reinforce Brigadier-General Napier for the defence of Morar, and the pursuit. Captain Meade volunteered to accompany me as acting Aide-de-Camp; his zeal and knowledge of the country rendered him of great use to me during the operation.

I sent an express to Brigadier-General Napier, at the Morar Cantonments, requesting him to pursue the enemy as far, and as closely, as he could. The enclosed report* from that officer shows how gallantly and successfully he and his troops carried out that very important service. Twenty-five pieces of artillery were the fruits of his most able pursuit and the total dispersion of the enemy.

I wrote to Sir Robert Hamilton, informing him of the capture of Gwalior, and took the liberty to suggest, with the expressions of my sincere respect and esteem for the Prince of Gwalior, that the sooner his Highness returned to his capital the better.

The next morning his Highness arrived at Gwalior with Sir Robert Hamilton, Major Mac-

* No. 3, Enclosure, Brigadier-General Napier's Report.

pherson, and his retinue. I received Scindiah with every possible mark of respect, and, accompanied by all the superior officers of the forces, whose duties allowed them to be present, and all my personal and divisional staff, had the honour of escorting his Highness to his palace in the Lushker, with a squadron of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, and another of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, most honourable representatives of my force. Our road lay through the long and handsome street which leads from the grand parade to the palace, which was lined by crowds of inhabitants who greeted Scindiah with enthusiastic acclamations.

The British officers and soldiers, as well as myself, were rejoiced to see that, in restoring to his rights the brave and faithful ally of our Government and country, we had also given back to his people a ruler who to all appearance had won their affections.

Scindiah is not a man of words, or professions; but it is due to him to say that he has been unceasing in his endeavours to prove how deep his gratitude is to the Supreme Government of India for their most prompt, energetic, and successful efforts in his favour, and to the troops who executed their orders in this respect. His Highness is always asking how he can prove those feelings to the troops. To a communication that his Highness wished to present the forces with six months' batta, I replied that I was extremely obliged to his Highness, but that it was quite impossible that we could accept pecuniary remuneration from a foreign prince; that we had only performed a grateful duty, and were abundantly rewarded by having been useful to a prince, who had so bravely and so truly stood by our Government, and their cause. His Highness, afterwards, expressed the wish to give a medal for Gwalior to the troops engaged. I beg, without dilating on this matter, to leave it in the hands of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, merely observing that my only wish is, that the officers and men should, if it be deemed right, have the permission to wear the medal; and that as regards myself, I would most willingly give up all claim to the decoration, if, for the sake of precedent, or any other cause, my doing so would facilitate their obtaining it.

I have the honour to enclose:

1. A return of the casualties in the operations before Gwalior.*
2. A list of officers and soldiers specially mentioned, and mentioned, besides those specially mentioned in my report, for their conduct on the same occasion.†
3. A return of the ordnance‡ captured before and in Gwalior on the 19th inst.

I venture to recommend most earnestly all the troops engaged in the Gwalior operations, the Central India field force, as well as Brigadier Smith's brigade of the Rajpootana field force, to his Lordship's most favourable consideration. It is not for me to describe the importance of the service which they performed. I am convinced that is fully and generously appreciated by the exalted authorities, whose high attributions and experience constitute them the judges of what would have been the state of India, if Gwalior had remained for any length of time, or, worse still, permanently, in the hands of the rebels.

But, as the commander of the troops engaged, it is my duty to say that, although a most arduous campaign had impaired the health and strength of every man of my force, their discipline, devotion,

and courage remained unvarying and unshaken, enabling them to make a very rapid march in summer heat to Gwalior, fight and gain two actions on the road, one at the Morar cantonments, the other at Kotah-ka-Serai; arrive at their posts, from great distances and by bad roads, before Gwalior, before the day appointed, the 19th of June; and, on that same day, carry by assault all the enemy's positions on strong heights, and in most difficult ground, taking one battery after another, 27 pieces of artillery in the action, 25 in the pursuit, besides the guns in the fort; the old city, the new city, and finally the rock of Gwalior, held to be one of the most important and strongest fortresses in India.

I marched on the 6th of June from Calpee for Gwalior, and, on the 19th of the same month, the Gwalior States were restored to their prince.

His Lordship having been pleased to permit me on account of my health to give over the command to Brigadier-General Napier, I did so on the 29th of June.

I have, &c.,

HUGH ROSE, Major-General,
Commanding Field Forces South of the Nerbudda.

No. 25.

Brigadier-General Napier, C.B., Commanding 2nd Brigade, Central India Field Force, to the Assistant-Adjutant-General, Central India Field Force.

SIR, Camp, Morar, June 18, 1858.

ON the 16th instant, the 2nd Brigade, composed as per margin,* when in sight of the cantonments of Morar, was ordered by the Major-General commanding the Central India Field Force, to advance in echelon, from the right, in support of the left of the 1st Brigade.

The force was disposed as follows:—No. 18 Light Field Battery on the right, supported by Johnstone's Hyderabad Horse; in the centre, the Madras Sappers and Miners, and wing of Her Majesty's 71st Highland Light Infantry; while on the left was a wing of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.

On approaching the right of the cantonment, the enemy opened upon us from six guns, and I directed Lieutenant Harcourt, commanding No. 18 Light Field Battery, to engage them, an order which he had barely received when he was summoned to join the 1st Brigade.

My brigade, being then reduced to the wing of Her Majesty's 71st Highland Light Infantry, the right wing of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, Madras Sappers and Miners, and 100 horse of the Hyderabad Contingent, continued to advance on the enemy, who were retreating in large numbers towards their right rear. At one moment there appeared a favourable opportunity to charge them with cavalry, but the deliberation with which they moved led me to suspect that they were assured

* 1st troop Horse Artillery, 4 European officers, 85 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, in the 1st Brigade; No. 18 Light Field Battery, 1 European Officer, 49 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, in the 1st Brigade; 14th Light Dragoons, 10 European officers, 259 non-commissioned officers, rank and file; 3rd Light Cavalry, 7 European officers, 6 native officers, 136 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, on rear guard; Madras Sappers and Miners, 1 European officer, 2 native officers, 42 non-commissioned officers, rank and file; 71st Highlanders, 14 officers, 331 non-commissioned officers, rank and file; Hyderabad Cavalry, 1 European officer, 100 non-commissioned officers, rank and file; Hyderabad Infantry, on rear guard; Hyderabad Artillery, on rear guard; Tewana Horse, 1 native officer, 20 non-commissioned officers, rank and file. Total, 38 European officers, 9 native officers, 1,072 non-commissioned officers, rank and file.

* No. 4 Enclosure. Return of casualties.

† No. 5 Enclosure. List of mentions.

‡ No. 6 Enclosure. Return of ordnance.

that they were protected by the ground in front of them, and I sent my Brigade-Major, Lieutenant Maclachlin, and some Tewana Sowars to examine it. The result showed that the ground was completely intersected with ravines, lined with the enemy's infantry. I therefore directed Colonel Campbell, commanding the wing of the 71st Regiment, to throw it forward in skirmishing order, supported by the 14th Light Dragoons, which was executed with great spirit by Major Rich on the right, who cleared the ravines on his front, leaving them filled with the enemy's dead, and relieving the Horse Artillery from much annoyance from their musketry.

I regret to say that this service was not performed without the loss of a very promising young officer of Her Majesty's 71st, Lieutenant Neave, who was shot whilst gallantly leading his men to the ravines.

Colonel Campbell took two companies of the 71st under Lieutenant Scott and cleared some ravines on his left and front, killing every man of the enemy that held them; after which he was directed to clear the top of a hill, where a party of rebels held a temple and some strong ground. This duty was thoroughly effected, and 30 of the enemy left dead on the hill.

Whilst this was going on, a troop of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons passed round the base of the hill, and cut up all the enemy who attempted to escape from it.

The protection of the left of the force and the rear being placed under my especial charge by the Major-General, I moved the remainder of the 14th Dragoons, and Johnstone's Hyderabad Horse towards the left to cover the rear, and to intercept the enemy's cavalry, who showed some disposition to move in that direction; but, on observing our cavalry, they rapidly disappeared through the hills to the south of Gwalior.

The front being now quite clear of the enemy, I withdrew my brigade to the shelter of the cantonments, leaving, by the Major-General's order, the Hyderabad Cavalry to watch the flank and rear until the whole of the baggage should come up. Towards sunset I withdrew them to a village on the left of the cantonments, where they were quartered for the night.

The conduct of the whole of the troops under my command was excellent. Their perfect steadiness while under the fire of the enemy's batteries, and the gallantry with which they advanced to clear the ravines, were deserving of the Major-General's warm commendation.

The 71st dashed into the ravines and encountered the enemy hand to hand; the nature of the wounds received was evidence of the desperate resistance made by the rebels, who were almost entirely composed of Scindiah's mutinous Sepoys.

I beg particularly to recommend to the Major-General's notice Colonel Campbell, commanding Her Majesty's 71st, for the soldier-like way in which his regiment was brought into action; also Major Rich, Her Majesty's 71st, for the spirited manner in which he cleared the ravines in his front; also Lieutenant Scott, 71st, commanding the party which scoured the ravines on the left, and cleared the hill occupied by the enemy, which was of considerable height and difficult of access. The enemy held a very strong position on the top of the hill in the temple, with rocks and broken ground to its rear. Also Major Scudamore, commanding the right wing of Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, which was skilfully handled and ready for every call for its services. His skirmishers attacked and destroyed many of the enemy in the ravines.

Lieutenant Cowan, with his troop, most effi-

ciently cut off the enemy's retreat from the hill, and destroyed many of them.

Lieutenant Gordon, of the Madras Sappers, kept pace with the 71st, and joined in the attack on the ravines.

Also Lieutenant Johnstone and the Hyderabad Cavalry, whose conduct gave me very great satisfaction; they continued exposed to the fierce heat of the day, without food or shelter, for many hours after the rest of the troops had withdrawn to the cantonments.

The attention of the medical officers to the wounded was, as I have always seen it, most exemplary.

I beg particularly to recommend to the Major-General my Acting Brigade Major, Lieutenant Maclachlin, Adjutant of the Bombay Artillery, whose services were placed at my disposal. His activity, zeal, and intelligence have assured me that he is a most valuable officer.

Also Lieutenant Bonus, of the Engineers, Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General of the 2nd Brigade, who rendered most zealous and efficient assistance.

The 1st Troop Horse Artillery and No. 18 Light Field Battery having been withdrawn from my brigade early in the day, I am unable to say anything in regard to their services, which were rendered under the Major-General's own observation.

Jenpadar Ishan Khan, with 20 Sowars of Tewana Horse, made himself very useful to me.

I beg to enclose a return of killed and wounded.

I have, &c.,

R. NAPIER, Brigadier-General,
Commanding 2nd Brigade, Central
India Field Force.

No. 26.

Brigadier M. Smith.

Camp before Gwalior,

June, 25th 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Major-General Roberts, commanding Rajpootana Field Force, that on the morning of the 17th instant I marched, by Major-General Sir H. Rose's order, from Antree through the pass to Kotah-ka-Serai, which lies between three and four miles south-east of Gwalior.

I had reconnoitred the pass the evening before, and occupied the difficult points by strong pickets and posts, so that, had there been any enemy, I should have been prepared.

I met with no opposition whatever, and reached Kotah-ka-Serai at 7½ A.M. Upon my arrival I saw the enemy occupying the heights in front, and between me and Gwalior.

I had orders from Sir Hugh Rose to halt at Kotah-ka-Serai and communicate with him, but, as the enemy appeared determined to attack me, and being also hampered with a large quantity of baggage, and Kotah-ka-Serai not being a secure position, I thought it best to take the initiative. I therefore collected my baggage in and near the fort of Kotah-ka-Serai, placing it under a troop of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, and a squadron of Lancers, and as strong a guard of infantry as I could afford. I reconnoitred the ground in front, and found it to be most difficult, intersected with nullahs and impracticable for cavalry. About 1,500 yards from Kotah-ka-Serai, their guns were in position, and their line ran all under the hills across the road to Gwalior.

This I ascertained by advancing with my reconnoitring party to within about 400 or 500

yards, when they opened so heavy a fire upon us that we were obliged to retire, not, however, before I had made myself acquainted with the nature of the ground, and thus enabled myself to avoid being entangled in the nullahs above-mentioned.

I advanced the Horse Artillery, and soon silenced their guns; after three or four rounds they began to retire, and I sent my infantry across the broken ground, giving the command of that branch to Lieutenant-Colonel Raines, commanding Her Majesty's 95th (the senior infantry officer present) with orders to follow up the enemy as far as he thought advisable. I have called upon Lieutenant-Colonel Raines to furnish me with a report, which I enclose, as I consider it gives a detailed and accurate account of the proceedings of the infantry part of the force, from the time I gave him the order to advance up, to the time of occupying the heights above Gwalior. I have only to add that I cannot speak too highly of the steady and soldierlike conduct of both officers and men of the 10th Native Infantry, who have given me the most prompt and ready assistance upon all occasions, and of Officers and men of the 95th Regiment, who, though exhausted from fatigue and want of food, stormed the heights under a burning sun and a heavy fire.

In consequence of threatening movements of the enemy, as well as the unprotected position of the baggage, I was obliged to send back (to reinforce the troops already left at Kotah-ka Serai) one troop of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, one division Horse Artillery, and two companies 10th Native Infantry.

From the nature of the ground, already described, I was unable for some time to bring my cavalry into action, and merely retained them as support and escort to the Troop Horse Artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Blake, but having advanced to the head of the pass, partially occupied the heights above the plain near the Phool Bagh, and placed infantry to guard the entrance of the defile, and protect a retreat, I thought I might venture to advance with a squadron of the 8th Hussars, and the two divisions of horse artillery remaining at my disposal, and one troop of the 1st Lancers, sending back for the remaining troop of the 1st Lancers as a support.

I then ordered the squadron of Hussars to charge to the front which they did most gallantly, passing right through the enemy's camp carrying everything before them.

Upon the return of the squadron both officers and men were so completely exhausted and prostrated from heat, fatigue, and great exertion they could scarcely sit on their saddles, and were for the moment incapable of further exertion. This was a critical moment as the enemy were collecting both on the front and flanks, but the 95th had arrived near the guns, and the 8th Hussars, in spite of their fatigue, formed to their front in line; and in order to show a greater front I formed them in single ranks. In the mean time the remaining troop of the 1st Lancers had arrived to support the second line. I then retired the Cavalry by alternate troops, protected by the artillery, during which movement both arms showed the greatest steadiness, and entered the ravines, under the protection of the infantry posted there. I then took up a position for the night on the heights, sending for my baggage, and placing it in tolerable security, in a sort of amphitheatre formed by a portion of the hills we occupied. I guarded both ends of the defile with strong pickets of infantry, in strong positions formed by the ground, and also threw out strong pickets both cavalry and infantry towards the heights on our right; the left of our position was defended

against any sudden assaults by a steep bank and a canal.

Having now finished my first day's proceedings, I have only to add the names of some officers, who gave me the most valuable assistance:

Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks, commanding details, who was most energetic and always in the front, both in reconnoitring and in the charge, and it was at his suggestion that I ordered the charge of the squadron of the 8th Hussars through the enemy's camp, which, although venturous, succeeded well with the enemy we had to deal with:

Captain Sir John Hill, acting as my Brigade-Major, who in spite of the intense heat and great fatigue, was always at my side, ready to give me assistance and carry out my instructions; also Captain Bolton, Acting Quartermaster-General to the Brigade, who, in addition to the performance of his own peculiar duties, which, under the circumstances, were arduous and trying in the extreme, gave me most efficient assistance. Lieutenant Williams, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General attached to the brigade, who is always most active, energetic and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, but, on this occasion, when the obtaining of any supplies was most difficult, in fact next to impossible, he never spared himself in endeavouring to overcome difficulties:

Captain McMullin, 23rd Bengal Infantry, who volunteered to act as my Aide-de-Camp and gave me most valuable and efficient assistance:

Cornet Goldsworthy, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, who also acted as my Aide-de-Camp, gave me most valuable assistance in carrying my orders under a burning sun, and over very difficult ground, and once at a most critical moment, viz., when I required cavalry support upon the return of the squadron of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars from their charge.

I have, &c.,

M. W. SMITH, Brigadier, Commanding
Brigade Rajpootana Field Force.

P.S.—I am much indebted to officers commanding regiments, for their services to me during the day.

No. 27.

Extracts from Notes received from Brigadier Smith, subsequent to the receipt of his Report, dated June 25, detailing the operations of his Brigade on June 17, 1858.

"Two companies of the 10th Native Infantry advanced with the two companies of the 95th Regiment, to attack the enemy's entrenchments on the 17th June."

"Colonel De Salis wishes to mention the zeal and intelligence evinced by Major Chetwode when in command of a detached portion of the 8th Hussars on the June."

"Lieutenant Jenkins, 8th Hussars, was also employed by me in conveying orders to bring up supports, which he executed to my satisfaction."

"While the infantry skirmishers were feeling their way through the pass leading to Gwalior, their progress was checked for a time by the fire of two or three guns which the enemy had brought into the pass. Lieutenant-Colonel Blake therefore proposed taking a division of his guns into the heights on our right, which was accordingly done, and the result was most successful; by firing at low elevations, round shot and shrapnel were dropped on the enemy's guns near, obliging them to retire precipitately to another position, and

by thus advancing and coming into action on every occasion of their making a stand, they were at length fairly driven out of the pass, which was then made clear for the advance of our force."

No. 28.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks, Artillery, Commanding the Field Force from Jhansi, to Brigadier Smith, Commanding Rajpootana Field Force.

*Camp, Morar, near Gwalior,
June 25, 1858.*

SIR,

AS commanding the field force from Jhansi in conjunction with your division, I have the honour to bring to your notice the good service done by the troops which you did me the honour to place under my command on the evening of the 17th, on my personal report to you that a body of the enemy were collected at the gorge of the pass leading to the plain in the direction of the Phool Bagh.

2. Captain Foster and Lieutenant Maurice, with a company of the 95th Regiment, crowned the hill on each side, and with a shout opened fire: the horsemen immediately broke from under the hill: the Hussars, led by myself and Captain Heneage, charged with one squadron, overcame and slew numbers, captured two guns, and continued the charge right through the Phool Bagh Cantonment, leaving bungalows and camp equipage in our possession.

3. But we had advanced too far without any support, and on its arrival it was I believe reported that the Hussars were not fit for a second immediate attack. Captain Heneage was certainly quite black in the face and unable to speak, although on his horse; it was a gallant charge, and I am sure you will with pleasure report to the Major-General commanding Central India Field Force, the soldier-like conduct and good service done by Heneage, Foster and Maurice with their men.

4. Since the capture of Gwalior it is well known that in this charge the Queen of Jhansi, disguised as a man, was killed by a Hussar, and the tree is shown where she was burnt.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS W. HICKS, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Artillery, Central India
Field Force, late Commanding Field
Force from Jhansi.

No. 29.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, commanding the Infantry, to Brigadier Smith, commanding the column of the assault on the enemy's entrenched position before Kotah-ka-Serai, and subsequent capture of the heights in rear, near Gwalior.

*Camp before Gwalior,
June 18, 1858.*

SIR,

AGREEABLY to your order, received about 8 o'clock A.M., on the banks of the stream, near Kotah-ka-Serai, I proceeded with two companies of the 95th Regiment in skirmishing order to attack the rebel entrenchments with supports, and the 10th Regiment Native Infantry in echelon as a reserve. On nearing their breast-work they opened a brisk fire of musketry on both corps

along the line, accompanied with round shot and shell as fast as they could load their guns. Seeing our approach many of them commenced to retire from their left, when the skirmishers from the 95th opened fire on them.

When within 50 yards of their works, I ordered the skirmishers to advance at the double, and charge, and on reaching their works I discovered their infantry retiring up the ravines towards the left and right, and taking away the guns to our left. Here we were stopped by a deep ditch with 4 feet of water; and the banks were so steep that it was with difficulty that the men got over in single file, and, by the time that the skirmishers had ascended the opposite bank, the entrenchment was completely abandoned, but we still found a small body, evidently their rear, extended, firing and retiring through the ravines and up the hills in disorder. The skirmishers with the greatest eagerness pushed on, and succeeded in shooting several of them.

On gaining the heights in rear of the encampment, during which time a Company of the 95th had swept round the base of the hill to the left, I observed that the enemy had guns, about 800 or 1,000 yards in front, on another hill about the same height, with infantry and a large proportion of cavalry. I sounded the halt and assembly, on which a fire of shrapnel was opened on the men. I then noticed on my immediate right, about 500 yards off, and which I afterwards ascertained was the road to Gwalior, about 100 of the Gwalior Contingent Cavalry, protected from our fire by a high embankment; and, as I anticipated that they would endeavour to turn my right flank by a charge, and thus cut me off from my reserve, I ordered the retire on the entrenchments, opening at the same time on them a sharp fire from the Enfields, and having our rear covered by a company of the 10th Regiment in skirmishing order.

On reaching the entrenchment I found that Major Vials, who commanded the reserve, was attacking the Gwalior Contingent Cavalry above alluded to, with two companies of the 95th, keeping them in check and preventing them from advancing down the road, where they had brought a couple of 9-pounder guns to bear on us. In the mean time another gun of heavy metal, judging from the distance of its range (1,200 yards), was brought into position on a high hill to our extreme left front, when immediately afterwards two guns of the Bombay Artillery were placed to silence the fire, which considerably annoyed us.

Soon after this I received your orders to proceed up the road with the 10th in reserve, and, on our advancing, the Gwalior Contingent Cavalry as well as the guns retired. After advancing along the road for about a mile (with a deep nullah and a high embankment on our left, and the two companies in skirmishing order in front and covering the ridges to our right), and until the skirmishers had entered on the plain of the Phool Bagh, large bodies of the enemy's cavalry were observed as if preparing for a charge, and in such force as to imperil the safety of the skirmishers. However (after being halted for an hour) I ordered the support up a hill, on cresting which I observed the Gwalior Cavalry in their red uniforms slowly advancing in skirmishing order up a broad ravine to our right, and about 200 yards in front of us. I immediately caused file-firing in line to be opened on them, and, on discovering our position, they instantly retired with the utmost precipitation, when you, sir, directed the splendid charge of the 8th Hussars in pursuit. I immediately proceeded to support and follow them to within a quarter of a mile of the cantonments, when by your orders I

halted. A portion of the 10th Native Infantry during the advance supported the 95th, and a company from each corps was left to guard the narrow passes as we advanced.

During the halt, and whilst the cavalry were engaged in sweeping through the cantonments, the enemy brought two guns into position on our left, one on our right; and two from the fort opened fire on the 95th and a division of the Horse Artillery, immediately and close to us.

Having remained here for about half an hour, you directed us to retire and take up a position on the heights in front of Gwalior for the night. We reached them about 7 P.M.

I have the greatest pleasure in bearing witness to the extreme endurance (specially of the 95th) and gallant conduct of both corps. They had been out the whole day without a meal under a burning sun, and had marched at 2 A.M. that morning from the previous encampment ground, a distance of 10 miles; and, although the list of casualties in my regiment actually occurring from the enemy's fire (and which, with that of the 10th, is copied in the margin, see No. 30) presents a small proportion of 1 man killed, and 1 officer and 4 men wounded, I regret to say that 84 cases of coup-de-seuil occurred, one of which proved fatal on that day, exclusive of 5 officers dangerously but not fatally attacked.

In conclusion, I beg respectfully to bring to your notice the valuable assistance I received from Major Vialls, Major Massey and Lieutenant and Adjutant Sexton, who acted as my Staff Officer during the day; also from Lieutenant Crealock who so ably headed his company, and assisted in the reconnoissance previous to the attack, and from Captain Pelly, commanding the 10th, who with his men greatly contributed and assisted towards our success in the action.

I have, &c.,

J. A. R. RAINES, Lieutenant-Colonel,
95th Regiment Commanding the Infantry.

No. 30.

List of Casualties by the action on the 17th June.

Her Majesty's 95th Regiment.

Lieutenant I. N. Crealock, slightly wounded.
Private William Hall, dangerously, since dead.
Private Robert Dutton, severely.
Private James Suttle, severely.
Private John Bird, severely.
Private James Snan, slightly.

10th Regiment Native Infantry.

One man severely wounded.
One man slightly wounded.

No. 31.

Brigadier-General R. Napier, C.B., Commanding 2nd Brigade Central India Field Force, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Central India Field Force.

SIR, Camp Jowra-Alipore, June 21, 1858.

I HAVE to report that I received, at a quarter past 5 A.M., on the 20th June, orders to pursue

the enemy, with the details shown in the margin,* which marched within an hour and a half after receipt of order. The fort, which had been reported in our possession, opened upon us as we came within range, and obliged us to make a detour to reach the Residency.

We arrived late in the evening at Sumowlee, having marched about 25 miles.

The enemy were reported to have 12,000 men and 22 guns, and to have marched from Sumowlee to Jowra-Alipore, in the forenoon.

We were too tired to go beyond Sumowlee, the heat of the sun having been terrific; so we rested until 4 o'clock A.M. on the 22nd, then advanced on Jowra-Alipore, where we found the enemy strongly posted, with their right resting on Alipore, guns and infantry in the centre, and cavalry on both flanks.

A rising ground hid our approach, and enabled me to reconnoitre their position in security, from a distance of 1,200 yards. They opened several guns on the reconnoitring party, disclosing the position of their artillery, which I had not previously been able to discover.

The ground was open to the enemy's left, and a careful examination with the telescope left me assured that there was nothing to check the advance of my artillery.

I directed Captain Lightfoot to take up a position about 600 yards from the enemy's left flank, and enfilade their line, and to act afterwards as circumstances might dictate.

Our column of march was the most convenient formation for attack; Abbott's Hyderabad Cavalry in advance; Lightfoot's troop of Horse Artillery, supported by Captain Prettejohn's troop of 14th Light Dragoons, and, 2 troops 3rd Light Cavalry, under Lieutenant Dick, with a detachment of Meade's Horse, under Lieutenant Burton, in reserve. When the troops came into view of the enemy, after turning the shoulder of the rising ground, the whole were advanced at a gallop, and, as soon as the artillery had reached the flank of the enemy's position, the line was formed to the left, and the guns opened on the enemy at a distance of 600 yards.

After a few rounds the enemy's guns were silenced, and a rapid thinning and wavering of their ranks took place. Captain Lightfoot limbered up, and advanced at a gallop; and Captain Abbott with his Hyderabad Cavalry charged at the same moment.

The movement was instantaneously followed by the rest of the Cavalry, and the whole of the little force swept through the enemy's batteries and camp, and past the villages, into the open plain, driving before them and cutting down the rebels for several miles. Detachments of the cavalry charged a body of fugitives on the right, and cut up many of them.

Wherever there was a body of the enemy collected in front, Lightfoot's guns opened and dispersed them. A party of their cavalry made a move to our left rear, as if to cut off the baggage, but, on perceiving a body of the Hyderabad

*1st Troop Horse Artillery, 4 officers, 95 non-commissioned officers, rank and file; 14th Light Dragoons, 2 officers, 60 non-commissioned officers, rank and file; 3rd Light Cavalry, 7 European officers, 5 native officers, 92 non-commissioned officers, rank and file; Hyderabad Cavalry, 2 European officers, 243 non-commissioned officers, rank and file; Meade's Horse, 3 European officers, 3 native officers, 174 non-commissioned officers, rank and file.—Total, 18 European officers, 8 native officers, 664 non-commissioned officers, rank and file.

Cavalry, left to cover the road to the rear, and being themselves threatened by a party of the 3rd Light Cavalry from our left, they retreated rapidly out of sight.

We had now advanced about six miles from our first point of attack; the enemy were dispersed in every direction, throwing away their arms; 25 guns had been captured, and were lying broadcast over the plain; men and horses were exhausted, and it was necessary to retrace our steps.

¶ The villages in our rear were still full of the enemy, who were cutting up our camp followers, and firing on all who passed within range; two (2) guns and a party of Abbott's Cavalry were sent to clear them out, which was effected by the fire of the guns, and by parties of dismounted cavalry, with their swords and carbines.

Besides the guns, a considerable quantity of ammunition, and elephants, tents, carts, and baggage fell into our hands.

Never was the rout of an army more complete. It is difficult to estimate the number of the enemy killed, but I believe between 300 and 400; the villagers say 500; but the escape of many was facilitated by the villages, into which our cavalry could not follow them.

It is with great pleasure that I bring to your notice the excellent conduct of the troops of all arms under my command. Nothing could excel their cheerful endurance of the fatigue, and the intense heat of the march.

Their good discipline has only been equalled by the courage with which they charged such a superior force.

Many occasions arose when it was necessary for detached parties to act against the enemy's infantry, and they were invariably met with the promptest gallantry. Captain Barrett's troop of the 14th Light Dragoons arrived after the close of the action, and a party dismounted, and turned 20 of the enemy out of a garden, killing every man.

Private Novell, of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, charged alone into the village, and killed one of the enemy under a very heavy fire, for which act of gallantry I beg to recommend him for the Victoria cross.

Dr. Mackenzie, of the 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry, being interrupted in his attendance on the wounded, by the fire of a party of the enemy from behind a wall and ditch, called on Subadar Soojub Khan, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, to dislodge them. Their position was a difficult one, but the Subadar, with one-half his party, with slung carbines, and the other with drawn swords, gallantly led the charge, and succeeded in dislodging them and killing every man.

I beg to recommend him for promotion to the Order of Merit.

Trumpeter Charles Sappery, of Meade's Horse, killed a standard-bearer and captured a standard. Naib Russaldar Kurreeni Sing, 1st Troop, killed 5 of the enemy; Jemadar Jurtub Sing, Wordie Major, and Sowar Mahomed Bux (wounded), displayed great gallantry, and slew many of the enemy. I beg to recommend these men for the Order of Merit.

The way in which the troops were led into action excited my admiration; more especially the superb manner in which Captain Lightfoot took up his position on the flank of the enemy, and the dash with which he followed them when broken.

Captain Abbott, commanding Hyderabad Cavalry, distinguished himself highly by his activity and intelligence generally, and the gallantry of his charge on the enemy's batteries.

Those experienced officers, Captain Prettejohn, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, and Lieutenant Dick, 3rd Light Cavalry, were charged with the duty of supporting the guns, which they performed to my entire satisfaction.

Lieutenant Burlton, of Meade's Horse, had the honour of leading the detachment of the corps for the first time into action, and acquitted himself creditably.

To Surgeon Stewart, of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, and the medical officers of the force, I am much indebted for the attention to the sick and wounded.

It remains for me now to recommend most earnestly to your favourable notice my staff officers, Captain Todd, Brigade Major, and Lieutenant Maclachlin, Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General. I cannot speak too highly of their zeal and gallantry.

I beg to be pardoned if I have dwelt at too great length on the services performed by the men and officers of the force. The disposition of the enemy seemed very great; certainly not less than 4000 men were drawn up in line, with a formidable artillery, to oppose us; and, though the action was brief, many things occurred during a very short time, and the circumstances were such as to call for the exertions of every individual of the force.

I beg to inclose a return of killed and wounded, and of ordnance captured.

I also opened a letter from Captain Abbott, commanding 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry, bringing to notice several men of his regiment for distinguished conduct, and I beg most strongly to second his recommendation that they may receive the order of "British India."

I have, &c.

R. NAPIER, Brigadier-General,
Commanding 2nd Brigade, Central India
Field Force.

No. 32.

RETURN of Killed and Wounded in the pursuing Column under Command of Brigadier-General R. Napier, C.B., in the Action at Jowra-Alipore, on the 21st June, 1858.

Camp, Jowra-Alipore, 21st June, 1858.

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Remarks.	Horses.		
			Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
1st Troop Horse Artillery	Syce Dooga	Killed	1		
	„ Gennoo	Ditto			
3rd Troop Horse Artillery	Gunner Dennis Burns	Died of sun-stroke			
14th Light Dragoons	Private George Staple	Wounded, severe sword cut			
H. C. Cavalry ...	Bargeer Hiaz Meer Khan	Killed	1	2	1
	Duffadar Mahomed Bux	Wounded slightly in face, sword cut			
	Sowar Mahomed Bux	Ditto			
	„ Chokutta	Wounded slightly, both arms and right hand			
Meade's Horse...	„ Gholam Ali	Wounded severely, left ear and cheek divided			
	„ Nawal Khan	Wounded severely on both hands, finger amputated			
	„ Jumal Oodeen	Wounded, slightly grazed by gun-wheel			
	„ Chain Sing	Wounded slightly on two fingers		2	

ABSTRACT.

Corps.	European.		Natives.		Horses.		
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
1st Troop Horse Artillery ...	...	...	2	...	1		
3rd Troop Horse Artillery ...	1						
14th Light Dragoons ...	...	1					
H. C. Cavalry...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1
3rd Light Cavalry ...	...	...			
Meade's Horse...	...	...	...	7	...	2	
Total ...	1	1	3	7	2	4	1

No. 33.

RETURN of Ordnance captured from the Rebels by a portion of the Central India Field Force under command of Brigadier-General Napier, C.B., on the 21st June, 1858.

Gwalior, June 28, 1858.

Description.	Manufacture.	Calibre.	Length.	
			Ft.	In.
Brass Gun ...	Native	12-pounder	3	8
Ditto ...	English	9-pounder	5	9
Ditto ...	Native	6-pounder	6	10
Ditto ...	English	6-pounder	5	0
Ditto ...		6-pounder	5	0
Ditto ...	Native	6-pounder	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto ...	Ditto	6-pounder	4	10 $\frac{1}{4}$

No. 22251.

D

Description.	Manufacture.	Calibre.	Length.	
			Ft.	In.
Brass gun	Native	6-pounder	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto	Ditto	6-pounder	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto	Ditto	6-pounder	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto	Ditto	6-pounder	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto	Ditto	6-pounder	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto	Ditto	6-pounder	4	6
Ditto	Ditto	6-pounder	4	2
Ditto	Ditto	6-pounder	4	2
Ditto	Ditto	6-pounder	4	2
Ditto	Ditto	6-pounder	4	2
Ditto	Ditto	6-pounder	4	2
Ditto	Ditto	6-pounder	4	2
Ditto	Ditto	6-pounder	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto	Ditto	3-pounder	2	6
Ditto	Ditto	2-pounder	2	0
Brass Howitzer	Ditto	18-pounder	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto	English	12-pounder	3	9
Iron gun	Native	$\frac{1}{2}$ -pounder	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

THOMAS T. HAGGARD, Lieutenant, Bombay Artillery,
Commissary of Ordnance, Central Field Force.

No. 34.

Captain H. D. Abbott, Commanding 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to Captain Todd, Major of Brigade 2nd Brigade Central India Field Force.

SIR, *Camp, Poharee, June 25, 1858.*

IN continuation of my letter No. 72, of the 23rd instant, I have the honour to forward a list of men of 3rd Regiment Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, and respectfully beg the Brigadier-General will be pleased to recommend them for the Order of British India. This will give to Privates an increase of pay of 4 rupees monthly, and a decoration. I feel sure the men will fully appreciate this, and that it will be an incentive to their comrades to obtain the same by gallant conduct in the field.

I have, &c.,

H. D. ABBOTT, Captain, Commanding
3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 35.

List of Men of the 3rd Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

1st Troop.

Trooper Nutteh Khan
" Sadoolla Khan
" Mahomed Khan
" Jaffer Khan
" Matab Khan
" Suadut Khan

4th Troop.

Trooper Sallow Khan
" Noor Khan
" Shaik Meeran
" Shaik Oomur, Commanding Officer's
Orderly
" Jaffer Ali Beg

5th Troop.

Duffadar Shaik Gholam Nubbi
Trooper Shaik Mahomed
" Budroodean Khan
" Abdul Kurreen Khan
" Shaik Kubeeroodean
" Davi Sing

6th Troop.

Duffadar Nahar Khan
Trooper Allahdad Khan
" Syeed Oosman
" Nutteh Khan
" Myboob Khan

1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent.

Jemadar Alleef Khan
Duffadar Gunga Sing
Trooper Mookorim Khan

RETURN of Killed and Wounded of the Central India Field Force during the operations before Gwalior.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
1ST BRIGADE CENTRAL INDIA FIELD FORCE.		
4th Co. 2nd Bat. Artillery...	Gunner Gaffey Peter	Wounded slightly
	Driver Seetul	„ since dead
	„ Bhiva	Killed
H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons	Lance-Corporal James Badder...	Wounded slightly
	Private Thomas Davis	„
	„ Edwin Overing	Wounded severely
	„ James Williams	„
25th Reg. Native Infantry (Bombay)	Lieutenant W. Rose	Wounded mortally, since dead
	Havildar Buldee Sing	„ dangerously
	Naique Doorga Sing	„ slightly
	Private Ramlall Tewarry	„ sword cut
	„ Mattadeen Moraye	„ dangerously
	„ Seeumber Ahire	„
	„ Chota Sing	Wounded severely
	„ Goonajee Gowra	Wounded slightly
	„ Mahadoo Gowlee	„
3rd Regiment Cavalry, Hydrabad Contingent	Trooper Maddoo Khan	Killed
	„ Hussan Khan	„
	„ Issery Sing	Wounded dangerously
	„ Shaik Kubbeer Odeen	Wounded slightly
	„ Nujmoodeen Khan	„
2ND BRIGADE CENTRAL INDIA FIELD FORCE.		
71st Hghlnd. Light Infantry	Lieutenant Wyndham Neave	Killed
	Serjeant William Sheddon	„ sun stroke
	„ Hugh McGill	Killed
	„ James Wilson	Wounded dangerously
	Corporal Thomas Leslie	Killed
	Private Daniel Brown	„
	„ David Kinniburgh	„
	„ Allen Anderson	Wounded slightly
	„ James Cromar	„
	„ Bernard Daly	Wounded dangerously
	„ Donald Fergusson	Wounded slightly
	„ Samuel Nicolson	Wounded severely
	„ William Watson	„
BRIGADIER SMITH'S BRIGADE, RAJPOOTANA FIELD FORCE.		
3rd Troop Horse Artillery...	Serjeant T. H. Law	Wounded, contusion in abdomen
	Corporal W. Craggs	Wounded severely, right leg amputated
	Gunner Thomas Currie	Wounded slightly
	„ Steven Shorten	„
Artillery	Gunner John Field	Wounded severely
	„ John Henessey	„ since dead
	„ Patrick Connors	Killed
Her Majesty's 8th Hussars	Lieutenant J. Reilly	„ sun-stroke
	„ R. W. Jenkins	Wounded slightly
	Assistant-Surgeon H. Sherlock	„
	Serjeant Joseph Ward	Wounded severely
	„ J. Lynch	Killed
	Corporal Thomas Smith	„
	Private Edward Berry	Wounded severely, since dead
	„ John Bowler	Killed
	„ James Cave	Wounded slightly
	„ Thomas Cox	Killed
	„ Alfred Jackson	„
	„ James Lindsay	„

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
Her Majesty's 8th Hussars	Private Michael Kelly	Wounded slightly
	„ John Pearson	„
	„ George Tuft	Killed, sun-stroke
	„ George Hollis	Wounded severely
1st Native Light Cavalry (Lancers) Bombay	Captain W. W. Anderson	Wounded slightly
	Cornet W. Mills	Killed, musket-ball through spine
	Naique Shook Lall	Wounded severely
	Trooper Shaikh Kyrastee	Wounded slightly
	„ Maun Singh	„
	„ Shaikh Shillar Bux	Wounded severely
	„ Shaikh Noor Mahomed	„
Her Majesty's 95th Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. R. Raines	Wounded slightly
	Lieutenant J. N. Crealock	„
	„ J. Sexton	Wounded severely
	Corporal Joseph Hunt	Wounded slightly
	Lance-Corporal Michael Hogan	Wounded severely
	Private William Hall	Wounded dangerously, since dead
	„ Robert Dutton	Wounded severely
	„ James Suttle	„
	„ John Bird	„
	„ James Swan	Wounded slightly
	„ Henry Robinson	„
	„ Thomas Johnson	„
	„ Joseph Shan	Killed, round shot
	„ Hugh Nelson	Wounded dangerously, left leg amputated
	„ William Pike	Wounded severely
„ Joseph Macartney	Wounded slightly	
„ Edward Rodden	„	
10th Regiment Native Infantry (Bombay)	Naique Hunoman Dhobe	„
	Private Thiakoor Pursaud	Wounded severely
	„ Ittoo Pendicker	„
	„ Babajee Kuddon	Wounded slightly
	Fifer Davee	Wounded severely
Bheestee Sewa Juddoo	Wounded slightly	

Total killed Europeans 17 Natives 4
 Total wounded Europeans 44 Natives 22
 Grand Total { Killed 21
 Wounded 66 - 87

Died of wounds since the action, 4 Europeans and 1 Native.

H. H. A. WOOD, Captain,
 Assistant Adjutant-General, Central India Field Force.

No. 37.

List of Officers and Soldiers of the Central India Field Force, and Brigadier Smith's Brigade of the Rajpootana Field Force, the whole under the Command of Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., specially mentioned, and mentioned for gallant and good service in the operations before Gwalior, from the 16th to the 19th of June, 1858, both days inclusive.

Captain Cockburn, Her Majesty's 43rd Regiment, Acting Aide-de-Camp (mention). For good service during the operations.

Lieutenant Lyster, Interpreter (mention). For good service during the operations.

Captain Wood, Assistant Adjutant-General (mention). For good service during the operations.

Captain Ashburner, Deputy Judge Advocate-General (special mention). Voluntarily attending me on almost all occasions under fire, and very useful in carrying orders correctly and with intelligence.

Captain Gordon, Assistant Commissary-General (special mention). Supplying the Forces well on all occasions under very great difficulties; and always doing his utmost to lend me animals from his department when required on any important service, for the transport of troops or guns.

Captain Scott, Paymaster of the Force (special mention). Voluntarily attending me on almost all occasions under fire, and very useful in carrying orders correctly and with intelligence.

Captain Campbell, Baggage Master (special mention). Voluntarily attending me on almost all occasions under fire, and very useful in carrying orders correctly, and with intelligence.

Lieutenant Clerk, of the Commissariat Department (mention). Efficient performance of his duty in difficult circumstances.

Having already recorded the excellent services of the Medical Department under Dr. Arnott, it is not necessary to say more than that they continued to render, under difficulties, the same good service to the end.

Central India Field Force.

Brigadier Stuart, Commanding 1st Brigade (special mention). Important service in leading ably and gallantly his brigade, when they took the heights above Gwalior.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, 86th Regiment (special mention). Gallantly and ably commanding his Regiment, who took by storm the heights on the left, and the guns in the enemy's entrenchments.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, 25th Bombay Native Infantry (fifth special mention). Good service in supporting rapidly and effectually with his regiment the advanced lines of attack, and afterwards taking ably and gallantly a good position to the front.

Lieutenant Brockman, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment (mention), ably serving the captured guns.

Lieutenant Rose, 25th Bombay Native Infantry, killed (special mention). Very gallant conduct in taking with a small party of his regiment, by storm, the Fort of Gwalior, from a band of fanatics.

Lieutenant Waller, 25th Bombay Native Infantry (special mention). Gallant conduct on the same occasion.

Brigadier Smith's Brigade, Rajpootana Field Force.

Brigadier Smith, Commanding Brigade Rajpootana Field Force (second special mention). Good service in attacking with a division of Lieutenant-Colonel Blake's Horse Artillery Guns, supported by a troop of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars and 14th Light Dragoons, the extreme left of the enemy, taking guns and the palace of the Phool Bagh.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment (second special mention). Gallantly and ably commanding Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, when they took the heights on the right above Gwalior and captured two pieces of artillery. Good service in turning the guns captured on the enemy, and taking by assault two 18-pounders on the Grand Parade of Gwalior.

Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, commanding 1st Bombay Lancers (special mention). Ably and gallantly leading his regiment over very difficult ground, in very good order, up to the top of the heights of Gwalior, to cover the troops serving the captured guns, and afterwards clearing by a gallant charge the Grand Parade of Gwalior of the enemy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Blake, commanding 3rd Troop Bombay Horse Artillery (special mention). Good service on the same occasion with Brigadier Smith.

Major Vialls, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment (special mention). Good service for taking the extreme right of a spur of the last and lowest height above Gwalior.

Captain Loch and Lieutenant Heath, both 1st Bombay Lancers (special mention). Gallant conduct on the same occasion as Lieutenant-Colonel Owen. Captain Loch cut down the rebel who shot Lieutenant Mills.

Captain Meade, commanding Meade's Horse (special mention). Good service, acting on my Staff, and giving me important local information.

Lieutenant Roome, commanding 10th Bombay Native Infantry (special mention). Gallantly and ably taking a position from the enemy and two field pieces.

Lieutenant Mills, killed (special mention). Gallant conduct on the same occasion as Lieutenant-Colonel Owen.

Lieutenant Goldsworthy, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars (special mention). Able assistance in

bringing up the cavalry and guns on very difficult ground.

Lieutenant Budgen and Lieutenant and Adjutant Sexton, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment (mention). Ably serving the captured guns.

Lieutenant Knatchbull, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment (mention). For, with some men of his company, removing a howitzer, and turning it on the enemy.

Lieutenant Reid, 10th Bombay Native Infantry (mention). Ably serving a captured gun.

Doctor Clarke, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment (mention). Attendance on sick and wounded.

Privates P. Murphy, Loix Dempsey, and Colville, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment (mention). Ably serving captured guns.

Colour Havildar Gunnoo Powa,

Havildar Rumzad Khan,

Private Blow Seerka,

„ Gonajee Goura wounded.

„ Metadeen Moray do.

„ Sen Ammee Aheer do.

„ Chotah Sing do.

25th Bombay Native Infantry (special mention). For gallant conduct in the storming of the Fort of Gwalior.

No. 38.

Special Mentions of Officers who distinguished themselves in previous operations of the Central India Field Force, but of whose service no written record was addressed to me, but whose statements as to their services are perfectly correct.

Lieutenant Fox, Madras Sappers and Miners (special mention). Gallant conduct in killing eight men with his own hand in the general action of the Betwa.

Lieutenant Arbutnot, Royal Artillery (special mention). For being the officer, who gallantly accompanied voluntarily Lieutenant-Colonel Gall, when he reconnoitred closely the enemy's position, under a heavy fire, at Kouch.

Lieutenant Fraser, Staff Officer of the Hyderabad Contingent (special mention). Gallantly killing three of the enemy at the general action of the Betwa, and unwearied zeal and good service during the whole of the campaign of the Central India Field Force.

Lieutenant Shakespear, Madras Cavalry (special mention). Gallant and good service when voluntarily acting as my Aide-de-Camp in action with the enemy.

HUGH ROSE, Major-General,
Commanding.

Action at Kotah-ka-Scrai on the 17th of June, under Brigadier Smith, Commanding Brigade, Rajpootana Field Force.

Brigadier Smith (special mention). Good service in conducting the operations.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks, commanding Bombay Artillery (special mention). Very gallant conduct in leading a most gallant charge of the squadron of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars mentioned below.

Captain Heneage, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars (special mention). Leading a daring and very gallant charge of a squadron of his regiment through the enemy's camp and battery of field-pieces, and bringing back two of the enemy's field-pieces, under a cross-fire.

Captain Poore, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars (special mention). Very gallant conduct on the same occasion, and unyielding resolution in remaining in the saddle under a burning sun several hours, and, although so ill as to be fit for the sick report, bringing himself, the other officers being disabled by sickness, the brave squadron in good order to his camp, under a heavy and cross-fire from the enemy's guns.

Lieutenant Reilly (killed by sun-stroke), and Lieutenant and Adjutant Harding, both of the 8th Hussars, (special mention). Good conduct on the same occasion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines, commanding Her Majesty's 95th Regiment (special mention). Good service in assisting to take and hold the position of Kotah-ka-Serai.

Major Vials, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, Major Massey, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Sexton (mention). Good service on the same occasion.

Captain Pelly, commanding 10th Bombay Native Infantry (mention). Good service on the same occasion.

Captain Foster, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment (special mention). Good service in supporting with gallantry and ability the charge of the 8th Hussars.

Captain Sir T. Hill, Acting Brigade-Major, Captain Mc Mullin, late 23rd Bengal Native Infantry, and Cornet Goldsworthy, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars (special mention). For the valuable and efficient assistance they gave on the same occasion.

Lieutenant Maurice, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment (special mention). Good service on the same occasion.

Lieutenant Williams, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General (special mention). Great energy and good service in obtaining supplies, when it was most difficult to do so.

Captain Anderson, 1st Bombay Lancers (mention), wounded in the arm by a musket ball; good service on the same day.

Assistant-Surgeon Sherlock, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, severely wounded by a spent ball (special mention). For rendering great assistance in bringing in the wounded under fire.

HUGH ROSE, Major-General
Commanding.

P.S. Brigadier Smith requests that Major Chetwode, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, may be mentioned for good service on the 17th June, 1858.

HUGH ROSE, Major-General
Commanding.

No. 39.

RETURN of Ordnance captured by the Force under Command of Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., Commanding Central India Field Force at Gwalior, on the 19th instant.

Camp, Gwalior, June 24, 1858.

Description.	Manufacture.	Calibre.	Length.		Remarks.
			Feet.	Inches.	
Brass guns	Native ...	32-pounder	9	1	Captured on the 19th instant, on the heights and in and about the town
Ditto		12-pounder	8	6	
Ditto	English ...	9-pounder	5	9	
Ditto		9-pounder	5	9	
Ditto		9-pounder	5	9	
Ditto		6-pounder	5	0	
Ditto		6-pounder	5	0	
Ditto		6-pounder	5	0	
Ditto		6-pounder	4	10½	
Ditto		6-pounder	4	10	
Ditto		6-pounder	4	10	
Ditto		6-pounder	4	10	
Ditto	Native ...	6-pounder	2	8	
Ditto		3-pounder	3	4	
Ditto		3-pounder	3	1	
Ditto		3-pounder	2	10½	
Ditto		2-pounder	3	6	
Ditto		1-pounder	2	10	
Ditto		½-pounder	1	7½	
Ditto		6-pounder	1	4	
Brass Howitzer		15 inches	2	5	
Brass Mortar		8 inches	1	11½	
Ditto		2½ inches	0	8½	
Iron gun		3-pounder	4	8½	
Ditto		3-pounder	4	0	
Ditto		1½-pounder	3	3	
Ditto		1½-pounder	3	1	
Brass gun	Native ...	24-pounder	8	8½	Found in the fort on the 20th instant, burst in halves
Iron gun		18-pounder	3	10	
Ditto		6-pounder	7	0	
Ditto		6-pounder	4	10	
Ditto		6-pounder	6	10	

No. 40.

No. 272 of 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter, from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 11, of the 2nd instant, forwarding a despatch from Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., detailing the operations attending the capture of Calpee, on the 24th May, 1858. This report was only received by Government, in the Military Department, on the 8th instant.

In publishing it, the Governor-General in Council desires to take the opportunity of thanking Sir Hugh Rose, and the officers and men engaged in the operations, for the complete success with which these were attended.

No. 41.

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

Lucknow, February 2, 1859.

SIR,

IN continuation of my letter, dated the 19th ultimo, No. 3, I have now the honour by desire of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to forward, for submission to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, a despatch from Major-General Sir H. Rose, K.C.B., detailing the operations attending the capture of Calpee, dated the 22nd June last, but which has only now reached head quarters.

I have, &c.,

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

No. 42.

Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., Commanding F. D. A. and Field Forces, to the Chief of the Staff.

Gwalior, June 22, 1858.

SIR,

IN reporting to you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief in India, my operations against Calpee, it is my duty, in justice to the unvarying devotion and discipline of the troops under my command, to state the new and very serious difficulties which beset them, after leaving Jhansi. They had to contend, not only against the rebel army, fighting as usual with all the advantages on their side of very superior numbers, and knowledge of the ground, but they had to encounter also a new antagonist, a Bengal sun, at its maximum of heat. This formidable ally of the rebel cause was more dangerous than the rebels themselves; its summer blaze made havoc amongst troops, especially Europeans, who, already exhausted by months of over-fatigue, and want of sleep, by continual night-watchings, and night-marches, were often exposed to its rays, manœuvring or fighting as at Kouch, from sunrise to sunset.

At Kouch, the thermometer was 115°; before Calpee 118° in the shade; and, on the march to Gwalior, it burst in an officer's tent at 130°.

Her Majesty's 71st Highland Light Infantry, less injured than any other corps to sun, because just arrived in India, suffered the most from it. Besides the twelve men, of a weak wing of this regiment, killed in their ranks by the sun, at Kouch, a great many more had to go into the field hospital, sick from sun-stroke; and the whole wing was more or less affected by it.

The number of officers and men in the sick list, all of whom had to be carried, on the march, in dhoolies, increased with each day's operations, and, in proportion as I was deprived of fighting men, the difficulties of taking care of the sick and transporting them in continued marches increased. Whilst my force suffered so much from sun-stroke, they were deprived in a great measure of its antidote, water. Between Jhansi and Calpee, we found no streams; all was well water; the wells, which are neither numerous nor abundant, being of extraordinary depth, as we approached the Jumna, which increased the difficulties of obtaining water.

Forage also was as scant as water.

The scarcity of these two essentials hurt the efficiency of the cavalry and the transport, at the very time that they were both urgently required—the first against the rebel cavalry, whose numbers and organization made them unusually enterprising; and the latter, for the numerous and daily-increasing sick.

The scarcity of water had another disadvantage; it prevented concentration of my force, when the strength of the enemy, and my difficulties, rendered it necessary for a rapid advance against Calpee.

The Enfield rifles had made up a good deal for my inferiority in numbers; that advantage, however, no longer now existed. The heat and other causes had had such an effect on the ammunition of the rifles, that, their loading becoming difficult, and their fire uncertain, the men lost confidence in their aims.

The above were some of the military disadvantages of my position. They were increased by political causes.

The inhabitants of the valley of the Jumna were the most disaffected my force had yet met with. They had been under rebel rule, and had never felt the influence of British power since the commencement of the insurrection. Every village had its one or two Malhatta Pundits, who had made a most successful propaganda in favour of Nana Sahib as Peishwa. The villagers did good service to the rebels, by betraying to them our daks and movements, as well as some carts, when their drivers, on account of the exhausted state of their cattle, could not keep their place in the column, or sought water at a distance from the road.

The rebels had another great source of strength. They fought their best because they were defending Calpee, their best fortified stronghold in central and western India and only arsenal full of warlike stores and ammunition. Calpee, on the right bank of the Jumna, in the hands of the rebels, prevented the concentration of the British armies of the west with those of the east of India; exposed to attack, from the line of the Jumna, the army engaged in operations against the insurgents in the Doab, the line of the Ganges; Oude; and Rohilcund; and so long as Calpee was rebel, so long the enemy had it in their power to say that the east and west of India might be British, but that the pivot of its centre was theirs.

Whilst so many drawbacks weakened me, the enemy, physically speaking, was unusually strong. They were under three leaders of considerable influence, Rao Sahib, a nephew of Nana Sahib, the Nawab of Banda, and the Ranees of Jhansi. The high descent of the Ranees, her unbounded liberality to her troops and retainers, and her fortitude, which no reverses could shake, rendered her an influential and dangerous adversary. The rebel army was composed of the Gwalior Contingent, the finest men, best drilled and organized native troops, of all arms in India; other mutinous

Bengal infantry regiments, such as the 52nd, rebel cavalry from Kotah, and a chosen band of Valaitees, the whole reinforced by the force of all arms of the Nawab of Banda, comprising a great deal of mutinous Bengal Cavalry, of which the 5th Irregulars, dressed in their red uniforms, formed a part. All the sepoy regiments kept up, carefully, their English equipment and organization; the words of command for drill, guard rounds, &c., were given, as we could hear, at night, in English.

The numerous difficulties of my situation above recited were rendered more grave by a series of accidents which occurred in the 2nd brigade, over which I had no controul, and which embarrassed my operations.

I wished to follow up the enemy and attack him as rapidly as possible, whilst still suffering under his reverse at Kouch. For this purpose, I marched from Kouch, immediately after the action, with the 1st Brigade, directing the 2nd Brigade to follow me at one day's interval, on account of the scarcity of water and forage on the line of march.

A result of this advance was my occupation of the village and strong fort of Hurdowi, one march from Kouch, which the enemy had abandoned in their retreat, and the surrender of its chief, one of the most influential adherents of Nana Sahib.

But a further rapid movement to the front was prevented by Brigadier Stewart's reporting to me from Kouch, that he had been unable to march from that place, as I had directed, in consequence of a storm of rain having rendered the tents too heavy for transport. The brigade was delayed three days at Kouch.

Other tactical plans of mine were frustrated by similar obstacles.

My original instructions were to take Calpee. I was subsequently directed to make my appearance on some point of the right bank of the Jumna, to effect a communication with Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, commanding a column of the Bengal Army, who was ordered to co-operate with me against Calpee from the left bank of the Jumna for the purpose of receiving from him a supply of ammunition for the siege of Calpee, to make good the large amount which my force had expended in the sieges of Chanderey and Jhansi.

I had written to Colonel Maxwell that I would be on the Jumna, a few miles below Calpee, on the 14th of May: this letter never reached him. The communications with this officer, and the left bank of the Jumna, were hazardous, and were only effected by spies in disguise, who conveyed our letters in the heels or soles of their sandals, or in quills in their mouths.

The information which I had collected on the road, and a reconnoissance made by Lieutenant-Colonel Gall, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, with his usual skill, confirmed all I had the honour to state in my report of the action at Kouch as to the enemy's elaborate lines of defences for the protection of Calpee on the main road from Kouch to that fortress.

I could not have concentrated a force, on account of the want of water, against these defences. I determined, therefore, to turn them, to break off, to the right, from the high road from Oraye to Calpee, march to the Jumna, to the village of Golowlee, about six miles below Calpee, effect a communication from thence with Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, and then, my right resting on the Jumna, and covered by the flank fire of Colonel Maxwell's batteries and riflemen from the other bank of the Jumna, advance up its right bank, against Calpee, the fort of Calpee; and the part

of the town facing my advance, to be well shelled before the attack.

The Jumna is fordable at Golowlee; it stands in the nullahs running down to the Jumna, just outside the dangerous labyrinth of ravines which surround Calpee.

My march to Golowlee was, with the exception of a few bad and unbridged nullahs, over a table land, from which, during the monsoon, the waters shed into the ravines.

To mislead the enemy, and mask this movement, I directed the 2nd Brigade to close up to Oraye from Kouch, and, following the high road to Calpee, take up a position at the village of Banda. This plan was foiled by the brigade's losing its way, and instead of going to Banda, making a double march, and following me to Sucalee. Their long exposure to the sun, in this protracted march, caused a great many casualties, and the general prostration of the brigade, Brigadier Stewart, and the whole of his staff, forming part of the sick list.

It was important to keep the appointment I had made with Colonel Maxwell to be on the Jumna, on the 14th instant. But the 2nd Brigade could not, on account of its sickness, co-operate with me; and it would have been hazardous to go too far away from it, weak as it was, especially as the enemy, aware, as I learnt, of the sickness in my camp, and of our difficulties, had concentrated all their cavalry, with infantry and guns, from their bivouacs in the villages round Calpee, for the purpose of unceasingly harassing my force, in its separated state, by making attacks, feigned and real; falling on parties going for water, wood, grass, &c.; part of their tactics being to force my troops to be exposed, at the hottest time of the day, in large numbers, to the sun, which they knew was fatal to Europeans.

In giving assistance to my 2nd Brigade, I had to be careful that I did not reduce the 1st, by too much exposure to the sun, to the same state of inefficiency.

To meet all these obligations and difficulties, I delayed one day at Etowa to give a rest to the 2nd Brigade at Sucalee, and, detaching all my carriage, for the sick, to their assistance, and calling off the attention of the enemy from them, by a diversion in an opposite direction, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, who had succeeded Brigadier Stewart in the command of the 2nd Brigade, brought it up to the 1st, on the night of the 14th instant, without molestation.

A few hours afterwards, I marched with the 1st Brigade, and Major Orr's force, for Golowlee, which I reached with no other opposition than an attack on the baggage by the rebel cavalry, concealed in a ravine; they were put to flight by a troop of the 14th, which, in anticipation of an ambuscade, I had sent to reinforce the rear guard. In this march we crossed the high road from Julalpoor to Calpee. I directed Major Orr to drive in a strong picket of the enemy of all arms, posted on this road between us and Calpee, halt afterwards on the road, cover the march of my rear guard to Golowlee, and then encamp at the village of Tehree, near the road, for the purpose of watching it, keeping up my communication with the 2nd Brigade, and assisting it, in its march, during the night of the 15th to Diapoora, a village near Tehree.

On my arrival at Golowlee, I despatched two of the Hyderabad Cavalry across the Jumna, to Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, who was about thirty miles off on the other side of it, requesting him to move up to the river immediately.

I also ordered two pontoon rafts, which I had brought with great trouble from Poona, to be floated by sunset on the Jumna, for communica-

tion with Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, and transport of the ammunition for my force. The rebels had destroyed, or taken to Calpee, all the boats on the river.

One of the most important of my instructions was now carried out. My force had marched from Bombay to the Jumna, and had effected an union with the Bengal army, the immediate result of which was a combined operation of Bengal and Bombay troops against Calpee.

The advanced guard and centre of the 2nd Brigade reached Diapora on the morning of the 15th without opposition, but its rear-guard, under Major Forbes,* which I had strongly reinforced, had hardly left Etowa when it was vigorously attacked by about 1000 or 1200 cavalry, besides infantry and guns. The enclosed report from Major Forbes shows how successfully he repulsed, aided by Major Orr, the enemy with loss; and brought safely the long and helpless line of baggage over difficult ground to the camp at Diapora. I beg to mention, specially, Major Forbes for this good service. Having received at Golowlee a report that Major Forbes was hard pressed, and hearing a heavy cannonade in his direction, I marched, with the troops detailed in the margin,† to his assistance. The urgency of the case alone made me undertake this operation, as I foresaw that the suffocating heat of the sun must strike down a large portion of my force. I galloped on, and found that Major Forbes had reached Diapora; but that the enemy, baffled in their attempt to cut off the rear guard, had taken ground to the left, and, reinforced by three or four battalions from Calpee, who were now swarming out of the ravines, was preparing, firing heavily, to storm the village of Mutha, which Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell had judiciously occupied from Diapora, for which I beg to make special mention of him. For if the enemy were in possession of Mutha, the camp at Diapora would no longer have been tenable. A large body of cavalry, deployed across the road from Etowa to Muttra, were approaching in support of the infantry. The officer commanding in Mutha felt himself so hard pressed that he had given orders for evacuating it. The enemy were pressing forwards. I immediately gave orders to the troops who were retiring, to reoccupy the village, and hold it at any price, ordering up in their support, at a trot, the $\frac{1}{2}$ Troop Horse Artillery, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ of No. 4 Light Field Battery, a troop of the 14th and 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry, with two companies of Hyderabad Infantry, and the 25th Bombay Native Infantry.

Captain Lightfoot placed the artillery skilfully on the left of Mutha; the accurate fire of their shrapnel and round shot broke the rebel cavalry, and drove them from their position in support of the infantry, who still held the deep and twisted ravines in front of Mutha. I directed Captain Douglas, Bengal Artillery, Commanding Artillery Hyderabad Contingent, to post four 6-pounders on the right of Mutha, and burst shrapnel just over the heads of the rebels in the ravines; this he did with his usual skill and devotion, under a heavy fire of the enemy's riflemen, so effectually that the rebels, who were suffering from the admirable fire of Her Majesty's 71st, who still had some of the better sort of ammunition, retired from their ambuscades, the main body down the ravines, a few across country to Calpee, the 71st making killing practice at the latter at 700 or 800 yards. I did not pursue, because fresh exertion in the sun and in most difficult ground would have

been fatal to men, the greater part of whom had been marching all night, and engaged all day in fearful heat. My game was a waiting one, and I abstained carefully from playing that of my adversary, which was to disorganize and prostrate my force by continued exposure to sun. I never yielded an inch to the enemy's attacks; but, on the other hand, husbanded the strength and health of my men for one great combat for Calpee. As it was, the intense heat made havoc amongst my troops, officers as well as men. Upwards of 200, out of less than 400 men, of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry fell out of the ranks on the line of march, struck by sun. This gallant regiment suffered as much as Europeans from sun, the constitutions of the men having been weakened by scurvy. Captain Wood, Assistant Adjutant-General, fell struck, it was feared mortally, by sunstroke; he recovered partially, and, with the unyielding resolution which characterised the conduct of the force, resumed his duties under fire. Having provided for the protection of Mutha, I returned with the detachments of the 1st Brigade to Golowlee.

The enemy, the same day, in order either to prevent me from giving support to the 2nd Brigade, or hoping to beat the 1st Brigade weakened by the reinforcements which I took from it, reinforced strongly their lines of out-posts in the ravines, and, supporting them with guns, and masses, at a distance, menaced and kept up a heavy fire on my position, at Golowlee, from the Jumna to the village of Tehree, against which latter place they advanced with a thick chain of skirmishers.

Brigadier Stuart, commanding the 1st Brigade, at Golowlee, and Captain Hare, commanding at Tehree, met the attack with vigour; the former answered the enemy's cannonade so effectually with his mortars and guns, that they retired. Captain Hare repulsed the enemy's advance, and, following them up, took a tope of trees in advance of his position, in which they had concentrated a force. I beg to make special mention of both these officers for their conduct on this occasion.

The enemy having shown signs of fortifying a high ridge opposite my right front, about half way between Golowlee and Calpee, I had a battery of two 8-inch mortars constructed in front of my right, which shelled with good effect the ridge and the ravines near it.

On the next day, the 17th instant, afternoon, the enemy again attacked the 2nd Brigade at Diapora, and was repulsed, with loss, as it appears by an extract of a report* from Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell enclosed.

Colonel Maxwell, leaving his column of the strength, as detailed in the margin, to march to a position opposite Calpee, came on to me at Golowlee, when I communicated to him my plan of attack, and gave him the requisite directions. Part of his column had been detached from him, but was expected back.

I have already had the honour to state the outline of my plan of attack. Its details were as follows:

Colonel Maxwell was to construct, on the opposite bank of the Jumna, mortar batteries; one to shell, vigorously, the fort of Calpee, and blow up, if possible, the powder magazines in it, destroying also the defences of the fort facing my position at Golowlee; another to shell the part of the town fronting the same way, so as to prevent the enemy from holding these localities in force, when I attacked them; another mortar battery to be placed lower down the Jumna and opposite

* No. 1 Enclosure. Major Forbes's Report.

† Half troop B. H. A.; 1 troop 14th Light Dragoons; 1 troop Hyd. Cavalry; 3 guns No. 4 L. F. B.; 38th and 25th Regt. N. I.

* No. 2 Enclosure—Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell's report.

the village of Rehree. Rehree stands on the edge of the small sandy plain bordered by the Jumna, which is situated between the bell of ravines and Calpee. The enemy had a force, and a battery in Rehree, for the purpose of sweeping off my right column of attack, when it debouched from the ravines against Calpee, and preventing its occupying the Sandy Plain, which was an important point to me, because, once in possession of it, my right flank resting on the Jumna, I could bring up all my artillery through the pass through the ravines, and concentrate from the Sandy Plain a vertical and horizontal fire, on the part of Calpee which I wished to attack. I wished Rehree, the ravines, and ground about it, to be destroyed, and made untenable by fire from the opposite bank.

These batteries were to shell their "objectifs" for sixteen or twenty hours before, and during, the advance against Calpee.

Riflemen and field guns were to be stationed opposite the Sandy Plain on the other, the left, bank of the Jumna, and clear its right bank, and the Sandy Plain, of the enemy.

I hoped to beat the rebel army in one decisive action. I felt certain that if I routed them, they would not, with the fate of Jhansi and Sohaie before their eyes, have the heart to shut themselves up in the fort, and become the victims of an investment. At the same time, it was evident that to take by storm such tremendous ground, if well defended, as the ravines surrounding Calpee, every yard of which was a dangerous obstacle and an ambush, was no ordinary operation, particularly under the various difficulties of my situation, previously enumerated.

Whilst, with my right, the 1st Brigade, I attacked Calpee by its left, I intended to make a strong feint against the right of the enemy, to be converted into a real attack, if feasible, with my left, the 2nd Brigade, along the Julalpoor and Calpee road, Major Orr's force in Tehree keeping up the communication between the two brigades, and assisting both, as required.

Fresh difficulties compelled me to modify this plan. Some few days must elapse before the mortar batteries on the left, the opposite bank of the Jumna, could be ready. The wells of the villages where the Hyderabad Field Force, and the 2nd Brigade, were stationed, began to fail. The sick from sun-stroke could not have the water which was necessary for their treatment; troop horses and baggage animals died from drought. My left, the 2nd Brigade, was exposed, sickly as it was, to constant attack. Concentration and abundance of water were the only remedies for these fresh embarrassments. On the morning of the 19th, I brought the 2nd Brigade and Hyderabad Field Force, from Diapoora and Tehree, to my camp on the Jumna.

The enemy continued their tactics of harassing unceasingly my troops, and forcing them into the sun; large bodies of cavalry hanging on my position, retiring when attacked, but ready to fall on escorts, which I was obliged to send to a distance for forage, the want of which was the cause of serious losses. Out of thirty-six men of the 14th Light Dragoons, forming part of one forage escort, seventeen were brought back to the camp in dhoolies after only two hours' exposure to sun.

This prostration of more than half a body of men by sun, after two hours' mere marching; and a similar amount of sun-sickness in the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, on the march to Mutha, give a correct estimate of the sanitary state of my force before Calpee: that state was dangerous. The prostration of the whole force had become a matter of arithmetical calculation. So many hours' sun laid low so many men. I had, weakened by

every sort of difficulty, to conquer the greatest stake in the campaign, against the greatest odds; half of my troops sickly; every man of them ailing; to say nothing of a very numerous and daily increasing sick list, crowded into tents, where the thermometer stood 118 degrees in the shade. To compare small things to great, myself and my force were suffering under two evils, which have overcome the greatest armies, under the most successful generals, sickness and climate.

This view of the case was borne out by an official letter which I received at this time from Dr. Arnott, Superintending Surgeon, a gentleman, who is distinguished by his cool and correct judgment.

The object of Dr. Arnott's letter was to make known to me the critical state of the health of the Central India Field Force. Dr. Arnott showed that the great proportion of it, officers as well as men, beginning with my personal and divisional staff, were ill; that the health of all was so weakened, by the continual hardship and over-fatigues of an arduous campaign, that it was fast succumbing under sun; finally, that if the operations against Calpee were to be protracted, the whole force might be prostrated.

I knew this, and a good deal more. I knew that, from the commencement, my force had been engaged in operations on a scale, for which, according to military rules, and in former times in India, three or four times their number were considered necessary.

In a quiet garrison, to be on guard every other day is held to be too much for a soldier's health; but my men, for months, had been making the strongest physical exertions, with broken sleep, or no sleep at all, watching the camp in unknown and hostile districts, against surprise, half the night, and marching the other half to avoid sun; then often all day, without a rest, fighting, or on the rear guard, or on reconnoissances, or escorts, under a burning sun. The fewness of numbers of my force did not allow of the reliefs which, according to the rules of the service, are considered indispensable, even in peace.

In my long march, from the west to the centre of India, the hardships of the service were not lightened by good roads. On the contrary, country tracks and unbridged nullahs, with very few exceptions, were my communications. The consequence of this was that one deep nullah often detaining the baggage, guns, and rear guard for hours—the transport and troops employed were exposed to all the bad effects of a protracted march in sun. Bad roads and an unorganized system of transport and supply, were also the cause that the rations, notwithstanding the best endeavours of the commissariat, were at times in arrears, and that the troops on those occasions performed hard duties, or fought all day, on insufficient nourishment.

The evil of the numerical strength of the force being far too small for the extent of its operations (the Government was unable to complete it to the strength intended, on account of the necessities of the times,) was increased subsequently by that strength being constantly diminished by casualties in the field, and by a large and daily-increasing sick list. The details of recruits who joined me did not make good these vacancies; and it became necessary to weaken still more my field force, at a time when every man of it was urgently required, by leaving a garrison at Jhansi, consisting of a wing of the 3rd Europeans; six companies of the 24th Bombay Native Infantry; half a battery of 9-pounders, and a proportionate amount of cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Liddell, one of my best superior officers.

I beg leave to apologize for the length of these details, but it is right that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief should know the reasons in their fullest extent, which compelled me to reinforce myself with part of Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell's force; that his Excellency should know also what the troops whom I had the honour to command bore for the cause of their Queen and country, and how they bore it. I have the satisfaction to report that these noble soldiers, whose successes were never chequered by a reverse, with a discipline which was as enduring as their courage, never proffered one complaint. They fell in their ranks struck down by sun, and exhausted by fatigue; but they would not increase the anxieties of their General, or belie their devotion, by a complaint. No matter how great their exhaustion, or how deep their short sleep, they always sprung to my call to arms with the heartiest good will. To think of yielding or retreating would have been ignominy.

All felt that physical strength might fail, but that the spirit and discipline of British soldiers never could. They were often too ill to march, but their devotion made them fight. It is almost superfluous to add that troops animated by so high a sense of duty were sober, orderly, and most respectful to their officers. There was less crime in my camp than in garrison.

When I speak of springing to their arms, I ought to make special mention of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, for the admirable order and celerity with which their in-lying and out-lying picquets mounted on the frequent occasions when I turned them out, on alarms, or sudden attacks of the enemy. Their videttes and patrols also were always watchful and intelligent.

My first, and most important, instructions were to take Calpee. There were two ways of doing so, either by one decisive action, or a protracted operation.

In either case, I required reinforcements. The fight for Calpee was sure to be an obstinate, perhaps a desperate, struggle. I should have compromised the whole spirit of my most important instructions, and the success of the British cause in India, if I had attempted that struggle with a force, whose health was such as I have described it, and had neglected to reinforce it with a portion of the gallant troops, who, fresh and unimpaired in vigour, were only separated from me by the Jumna.

A check before Calpee, in the advanced state of the hot season, and the rains close at hand, would have resuscitated rebellion throughout India, compromised the safety of Cawnpore, exposed to a flank, or rear attack, the extensive line of operations of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and lit the torch of rebellion in the Deccan, and the Southern Mahrattas, full of ill-disposed Arabs and Rohillas, and partizans of Nana Sahib, as Peishwa.

Under the influence of these important considerations, I directed Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell to send across the Jumna, to my camp, the reinforcements detailed in the enclosed report from that officer: * they arrived at my head-quarters at Golowlee on the night of the 20th instant.

The Agent of the Governor-General for Central India, who, in his official capacity, accompanied my force, was of opinion that the peculiar circumstances justified my bringing the reinforcements† across the Jumna. I was relieved, therefore, from any political objection to the step. The result

proved its necessity. A day or two after the arrival of the reinforcements in my camp, the Camel Corps, the principal reinforcement, saved, by their timely aid, my right, the key of my position, from a disaster, in a desperate and general attack on it, on the 23rd of May; and that success was followed by a conquering advance of my whole line from the Jumna to my extreme left; the total rout of the enemy, and the capture, next day, of Calpee, with all its artillery and rich arsenal.

On the morning of the 20th, I made a reconnaissance on the left bank of the Jumna, and selected a position for a battery of 8-inch mortars, at the village of Russulpoor, to batter the village of Rehree, &c., as already stated.

On the 22nd instant, this battery was ready, as well as one of four 10-inch mortars opposite the fort, and another of 2 8-inch mortars opposite the town and cutcherry, in which latter place Rao Sahib, the Nawab of Banda, and the Ranees of Jhansi were reported to be stationed with a large body of infantry and guns. A division of 9-pounder guns, and a company of Her Majesty's 88th were stationed at Russulpoor against Rehree, and the sandy plain on the opposite bank.

The enemy were now exposed to my attack of their left flank from Golowlee, and to a cross vertical and horizontal fire, into the same flank and their rear, from the other side of the Jumna.

I had hardly returned to camp, on the 20th, before the enemy again advanced, covered by a very thick chain of skirmishers, through the ravines, and attacked with much determination my right flank. The pickets were immediately reinforced by 4 Companies of the 86th, 2 Companies of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, and 3 9 pounders.

The reinforcements had not joined me; and the mortar batteries on the other side of the Jumna were not ready to cover my advance; the heat was at its maximum; and I had fixed the 23rd instant for the general attack of the enemy's positions and of Calpee. I did not therefore play the game of my adversary by allowing myself to be drawn into a general action under disadvantageous circumstances, but directed the pickets merely to maintain their ground, which they did steadily and gallantly, under the able command of Major Stuart, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, until the enemy were beat back.

The casualties in this day's partial affair were four officers, and forty rank and file. Lieutenant Jerome, 86th, severely wounded, and Lieutenant Forbes, 25th Bombay Native Infantry, struck down by sun, led their companies with the same high military spirit for which they have been specially mentioned on former occasions.

On the 21st inst., I received information that the rebel army intended to make a general attack on my position, at Golowlee, at 8 A.M., the next day; that they had sworn a religious oath on the waters of the Jumna, a sacred river, that they would drive my force into the Jumna, and destroy it, or die, and that, afterwards, they would move southwards against General Whitlock; that large quantities of opium had been issued to the troops for the purpose of making them fight desperately.

The positions occupied by my force were as follows:—

The right flank, facing the left of Calpee, rested on the ravines running down to the Jumna; in these ravines stood the villages of Soorowlee and Golowlee. Both these villages were connected and held by strong pickets, and prevented my right being turned.

Half of the 1st brigade, my right flank, was encamped perpendicularly to the Jumna, facing

* No. 3 Enclosure, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell's report.
† 682 Camel Corps, 2 Companies 88th Regiment, 124 Sikh Battalion. This number includes, I believe, the guns.

the belt of ravines, and the left front of Calpee, on the table land, immediately outside the belt.

The remainder of the 1st Brigade, facing the continuation of the belt of ravines, which took a sweep outward, and the 2nd Brigade and Hyderabad Field Force, facing the table land, or plain, stretching from Golowlee across the road from Calpee to Julalpoor, were thrown back en potence. This ground was adapted to the movements of artillery and cavalry.

My whole front was well guarded by strong out-posts, with advanced sentries in the ravines and pickets.

On the morning of the 22nd, I made the following disposition of my troops to resist the expected attack.

The pickets on the right front of Her Majesty's 86th regiment and 3rd Europeans were reinforced by the remainder of the 86th in skirmishing order; their right resting on the Jumna. In support were three guns of No 4 Light Field Battery, one troop Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, a troop of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, and four companies of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, the whole under the command of Brigadier Stuart.

The pickets of the right centre were supported by the other half of No. 4 Light Field Battery, the remainder of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, with the 21st Company Royal Engineers, the whole under Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson.

My left centre, facing the plain and the village of Tehree, was guarded by No. 1 Bombay Troop Horse Artillery, supported by two troops Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.

The siege guns, two 18-pounders, one 24-pounder and two 8-inch howitzers, each of their flanks guarded by detachments of the 3rd Europeans, formed the centre, supported by the wing of Her Majesty's 71st, one squadron of the 14th, a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry and Captain Field's Royal Artillery, 9-pounders.

The left was formed by the Camel Corps and No. 18 Light Field Battery, supported by a detachment of the Sikh Corps, the Hyderabad Field Force covering my extreme left.

Two companies Her Majesty's 88th, whose strength, although they had only been two or three days in my camp, was already much weakened by sun casualties, and four companies of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, were left in the camp for its protection.

Shortly after 8 o'clock A.M., on the 22nd of May, the enemy, who continued their tactics of forcing my troops to fight in the heat of the day, were reported, by continued messages from my videttes and out-posts, to be advancing in great force from Calpee, and its environs, towards the belt of ravines on my right, and along the Julalpoor and Calpee road, against my left.

Their left manœuvred so skilfully that they got, under cover of broken ground, into the ravines, without being perceived on the right; and Brigadier Stuart reported to me, as I was posting the siege guns, that my right was no longer threatened.

The enemy's right, consisting of 1,300 or 1,400 cavalry, supported by several battalions of infantry, and horse artillery 9-pounders, continuing their advance along the Julalpoor road, brought their left shoulders up, when opposite the village of Tehree, in front of my centre, from whence they reinforced strongly their pickets in the ravines opposite my right centre, and deploying their guns and cavalry to the right, menaced to out-flank and turn my right. I still felt the conviction that the enemy's real object of attack was my right; and that this ostentatious display of force against my left, and the perfect stillness in the deep ravines

on my right, were ruses to mislead me and induce me to weaken my right, by sending reinforcements from it to my left, when they would have attacked with all their energy my right, endeavoured to take the mortar battery and the camp, their right falling at the same time on my left, and cutting me off in combination with their left, from the Jumna.

Whilst, therefore, I protected my left against a feint, which might become a serious attack, I did not take a man away from my right, and endeavored to catch the enemy in their own trap. I reinforced the pickets, on the left, in the first instance, with a squadron of the 14th Light Dragoons under Lieutenant-Colonel Gall, and the 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry under Captain Abbott, and afterwards directed these troops to retire slowly before the enemy, obliquely across my front, in order to conceal my heavy guns, and draw the rebel cavalry into their fire. Captain Abbott was directed, after having completed this movement, to place his regiment perpendicularly to my front, in order to be able to charge, with all his horse, the right flank of the advancing cavalry. The manœuvre succeeded partially; the rebel horse were enticed into the fire of the siege guns, which caused confusion and numerous casualties amongst them, killing, amongst others, the commanding officer of the 5th Bengal Irregulars. But the mutinous cavalry adhered to their system of never allowing the British cavalry to close with them, and kept carefully out of the way of the Hyderabad Horse.

To discover the enemy, who, I felt assured, were concealed in the ravines in front of my right, I had ordered a company of the 3rd Europeans to be pushed some hundred yards forward, in front of my outposts, into this network of ambushes. The 3rd Europeans, after advancing some distance, found the rebel host crouched in their lair, and started them from it. In an instant, a serious and general engagement began along the whole line from the Jumna to the village of Tehree; the belt of ravines in front of my position, becoming enveloped in smoke and fire, the sepoys rose out of their hiding places in thick chains of skirmishers, advancing and firing heavily, followed by large supports and columns *en masse* at a distance. All my guns opened on the advance of the rebels; and the supports closed up to their threatened fronts.

I was watching the determined attack on the centre of my position, from the left of the village of Tehree, and at the same time their movements towards my right and left, when I heard a slackening of our fire on the right. I instantly sent an enquiry to Brigadier Stuart, whether he would wish to be reinforced by half of the camel corps; he replied that he should be very glad to have them; directly afterwards, Brigadier Stuart's fire became fainter and fainter, and that of the enemy heavier. I understood that my right, the key of my whole position, was in danger, and instantly proceeded myself to its assistance with the whole of the camel corps at their best pace. On the way, I met an orderly coming to me at full speed, from Brigadier Stuart, asking for further reinforcements. I knew that they were required, for the enemy's fire now came from within our position. The camel corps, under Major Ross, having reached the foot of the rising ground, on which were the mortar battery and the three 9 pounders, and dismounted, went up the rise in line at the double, in perfect order.

The situation of Brigadier Stuart's position was very critical. Volleys of musketry, which killed or wounded every horse of my Staff but one, were coming over the crest of the rising ground from the sepoy troops, who had debouched, and were

debouching, in great numbers, from the gullies leading into the ravines, and were advancing rapidly, firing heavily, with yells of triumph, their faces distorted by opium and fury, across a small piece of level ground, against the mortar battery and guns, to which they were close. The guns had ceased firing. Brigadier Stuart was on foot at the guns, ordering the few artillerymen who served them to draw swords and defend their guns; his lines of defence had been driven in, the men having been struck down to the ground by sun-stroke, where they lay, and the fire of the rest rendered insufficient by the defective ammunition of their rifles. Without halting on the crest, I charged down it, with the Camel Corps, the dense lines of the mutineers, who were ten times superior to us in number, the gallant soldiers of Her Majesty's Rifle Brigade and Her Majesty's 80th Regiment giving one of those cheers which all over the world have been the heralds of British successes. The rebels wavered, turned and fled, pursued by the Camel Corps, with all their energy, through the ravines, where numbers of them were bayoneted, or killed by musketry fire.

I ordered up rapidly the half of No. 4 Light Field Battery, from the mortar battery, to the front, to a knoll in the ravines, from whence they fired grape at the nearest rebels, and round shot at the more distant masses, which, following the example of their front line, had also made a precipitate retreat.

The men of the Camel Corps fell so fast and thick, struck by sun, in their violent pursuit of the enemy, up and down the steep sides of the rocky ravines, which reflected back the burning rays, that the whole of them would have been prostrated, if I had not called them off, which I did after they had driven the enemy over, and taken, the commanding ridge between my position and Calpee.

In this, as well as in the previous operations, since Kouch, sun-stroke caused sudden death, delirium, and hysterical fits of crying and laughing.

The very important service rendered on this occasion by Major Ross, commanding the Camel Corps, requires that I should make special mention of the ability and resolute gallantry with which he led his brave corps. This very promising officer is perfectly qualified to turn to the best account all the vast advantages of fleet or mounted infantry.

Lieutenant Buckley, of the same corps, attracted my attention by the spirit with which his party attacked and bayoneted rebels; for which I beg to mention him specially.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, commanding on the extreme right, on the Jumna, relieved from pressure by the success of the Camel Corps, and reinforced by one of its companies, moved forward through the ravines, and by a skilful manœuvre cut off and surrounded a considerable body of rebel sepoys, who had advanced too far. Part were killed on the bank of the Jumna; the rest were driven into the river, where they were shot or drowned. I beg to mention specially Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth for the good service he did on this occasion; he is a good and gallant officer, who always leads his regiment to success. He is well seconded by his admirable soldiers, whom I cannot eulogize more highly than by saying that they do credit to Ireland.

The enemy, simultaneously with their attack on my right, had advanced with equal vigour against my right centre, guarded by part of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, who, despite a most gallant resistance, were driven back by overpowering numbers, which afforded an opportunity to Lieutenant Edwards, commanding the 21st

Company of Royal Engineers, which I had placed in support of the 25th, to charge with his company, most successfully, the very superior force of the rebels, routing them with loss, and pursuing them till out of reach. I beg to mention, specially, Lieutenant Edwards for his prompt resolution on this occasion; he is an enterprising and promising officer. The 21st Company fight as well in the field as they work in the trenches, and are worthy of their distinguished corps.

The remainder of the 25th guarding my left centre, under Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, held their ground steadfastly; the rebel sepoys advancing close up to the 25th firing, halted and addressed them bitter reproaches, couched in the most revolting language, for their unshaken fidelity to the English. The 25th answered the maledictions of the mutineers in a manner worthy of their reputation and English discipline, a volley, a cheer and a charge with the bayonet. Lieutenant Colonel Robertson, of whose gallantry and ability I have had so many proofs, and his devoted regiment, whose loyalty and discipline have so often conquered treason and insubordination, deserve to be specially mentioned for their distinguished conduct on this occasion.

My whole line was now advancing, and driving the enemy from their positions. I have already spoken of the triumphant advance of the right and right centre. The left centre was equally successful under Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, who, following up his spirited charge, dashed through the ravines with the 25th after the rebels, came up with the rear of them, near the village of Tehree, bayoneted them, and continued the pursuit beyond the village, till his men, unable to go any longer, fell exhausted.

The whole of my infantry on the left now brought their left shoulders forward, and, covered by Captain Lightfoot's Troop of Horse Artillery, three guns of No. 4 Light Field Battery, and the whole of the cavalry, (I had reinforced the cavalry on the left with all the cavalry from the right,) made a converging attack on the enemy's right and the village of Tehree. The enemy broke and fled, pursued for some miles by the horse artillery and cavalry. Their exhaustion, and ground broken by ravines, stopped the pursuit, which cost the enemy dear. The rebels were so completely beaten and disheartened that broken parties of them did not retire on Calpee, but were seen flying across the ravines in a westerly direction towards Jaloun.

Colonel Wetherall, whose state of health qualified him for the sick list, although his devotion, like that of so many more of the force, kept him out of it, was struck by sun in the pursuit three or four miles from camp, and brought back to it on a litter.

The complete defeat and serious loss which the enemy had sustained this day, despite their having displayed tactics and an energy of attack, which I had not previously witnessed in them, convinced me that an immediate advance to Calpee, which I had some days back fixed for the next day, the 23rd instant, would, with the prestige of this day's victory, make me master of it at once. I therefore only gave the troops the time which was indispensable for their rest after the long day's combat in the sun, and, dividing my force into two columns of attack, marched the next morning, long before break of day, against Calpee according to my original plan of attack; one column, the right, under Brigadier Stuart, through the ravines, their right resting on the Jumna; the other, the left column, under myself, along the Julalpoor and Calpee road.

I left my numerous sick, parks, and baggage in camp, which was struck, under Captain Hare.

The mortar batteries on the other side of the Jumna had, according to my orders, opened their fire the day before, the 22nd; and, during the fight, I was glad to see the shells dropping with great precision into the fort, the town, and all about the village of Rehree.

When my column had marched from camp, across the plain in front of my left, and reached the Julalpoor and Calpee road, I brought their left shoulders forward, and, taking the road for the direction of my centre, covered my advance against Calpee with the camel corps under Major Ross, supported by the Hyderabad Cavalry.

From the road I despatched a staff officer, with a party of cavalry, to effect a communication with Brigadier Stuart's left.

My column descended into deep ravines, and mounted their steep banks, formidable, almost impregnable, positions, which the enemy had totally abandoned, panic-struck by the previous day's defeat.

Faint firing on the right announced faint opposition to the advance of Brigadier Stuart, of whose report of this and the previous day's operations a copy is enclosed.*

After marching some distance along the road, the enemy opened a fire on our advance from a secret battery in a ravine at a great distance and elevation. Major Ross made a rapid flank march across the ravines to cut it off. But a few rounds from Captain Ommaney's Royal Artillery guns, which he had brought rapidly up considerably in advance of the column, caused the battery to make off through the ravines. All of their guns were afterwards taken by the pursuing cavalry.

Shortly afterwards, I got into communication with the right of Brigadier Stuart's Brigade, and by 10 o'clock A.M., both my brigades were masters of the fort and town of Calpee.

My prediction had come to pass that the rebels would make one desperate struggle for Calpee outside its walls; and that, if they were defeated, they would not make a stand within them. The hard-fought fight of the day before on the banks of the Jumna had given us Calpee.

Whilst my force was involved in the labyrinth of ravines, the enemy could be observed moving off to the north-west from Calpee, in large bodies, with elephants.

Once clear of the ravines, I instantly directed Lieutenant-Colonel, then Major, Gall, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, to pursue the enemy as closely, and as far, as he could, with horse artillery and cavalry. I have the honour to enclose a copy of this officer's report of his very successful pursuit of the enemy, for which I beg to mention him specially.† His column took the whole of the guns with which their main body retreated from Calpee, and six caparisoned elephants. The Hyderabad Cavalry and scouts brought in more guns, which detached parties of the rebels had abandoned in their wild flight; so that every piece of field artillery which the enemy had was taken. The pursuing cavalry made great havoc of the rebel sepoys, the Sinde Valaites, and the mercenaries of the Nawab of Banda, till neither horse nor man could go further.

The rebels, broken completely by Lieutenant-Colonel Gall's column, fled in the utmost disorder, in twos and threes across the country, throwing away their arms and accoutrements, and even their clothes, to enable them to run faster. This low and altered state of morale of the rebels must be attributed to the loss of their last hope, Calpee, after their great effort to overthrow its assailants; to their continued defeats, without one success; and

lastly, to the dejection which ensued on the excitement caused by the large quantities of opium which they had swallowed for the purpose of quickening their resolution, in the action of the day before.

Besides the captured guns above mentioned, all the artillery in the fort, including a fine English 18-pounder gun, fell into our hands, as well as twenty-seven silk embroidered standards of the Gwalior Contingent, bearing Scindiah's device, a cross and a serpent round it; and one of the Kotah Contingent; also three cannon and mortar foundries, which had been constructed in the town and fort; a very complete and extensive subterraneous arsenal, containing 60,000 pounds of English powder; every description of warlike stores and ammunition; numerous boxes of new and old English muskets; quantities of English shot and shell, of which there were also piles outside the arsenal in the fort; engineering tools of every description; boxes of brass shells of native manufacture of the same sort as those frequently used against us; topographical and surveying instruments; quantities of English stationery, &c., &c. The brass shells cause a worse wound than the iron, but do not burst into so many pieces as they do.

The Commissary of Ordnance estimates the value of this arsenal at £20,000 or £30,000.

From information furnished by Lieutenant-Colonel Gall, it was clear that the principal part of the rebels had retreated by the Jaloun road; and Sir Robert Hamilton was of opinion that they would make to the north for the Sheer Ghat, a ford across the Jumna, or another ford higher up the river. Colonel Riddell, with a moveable column, was guarding the former ford. It was of vital importance to make a fresh pursuit of the enemy, in order either to catch him between Colonel Riddell's and my fire, to meet him if he turned, or to ascertain the real line of his flight. Notwithstanding, therefore, the exhausted state of my force, I detached, without delay, Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson with a pursuing column, of which the strength is detailed in the margin,* along the Jaloun road. To overtake the enemy was hopeless, because, firstly, they had a start, and were not encumbered, like our troops, with baggage, tents, and Commissariat, or even the usual kit of rebels, which they had thrown away; secondly, their cavalry and infantry were in as good as mine were in bad condition; thirdly, my European cavalry, riding eighteen stone, could not catch Indian cavalry riding ten or, at most, eleven stone.

The rebels had also adopted a mode of retreat which facilitated escape. They separated, and, in ones and twos, took short cuts across country, meeting at a distant and given point.

The operations of the pursuing column, which again called into action Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson's energy and intelligence, will be detailed in my report of the operations against Gwalior.

Besides the officers specially mentioned in this report, and in the reports of the officers under my orders, all of which I beg fully to confirm, for distinct acts of distinguished conduct before Calpee, I beg leave to enclose two lists of other officers, specially mentioned, or mentioned for generally important, or useful service, under most trying circumstances, in the operations before Calpee.†

The conduct of the Central India Field Force, in the general action of the Jumna, was charac-

* 1 Troop 14th Light Dragoons; 1 Squadron 3rd Bo. Light Cavalry; No. 18 Light Field Battery; 160 Hyderabad Cavalry; 25th Regiment Bo. Native Infantry.

† No. 6 Enclosure. List of Special Mentions. No. 7 Enclosure. List of Mentions.

* No. 4 Enclosure. Brigadier Stuart's Report.

† No. 5 Enclosure. Major Gall's Report.

terized by the ardent and unyielding courage, the devotion and exemplary discipline, which they had shown throughout the campaign. And all of us witnessed, with admiration, the skill and noble courage with which the troops of the Bengal army, under Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, fought by our side, and contributed so largely to the success of the operations. I beg most respectfully to recommend these gallant soldiers, those of the Bengal, as well as those of the Bombay army, one and all, to the most favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander in Chief. They had to contend, under a deadly sun, and in most difficult ground, with a desperate foe, greatly their superior in numbers. They fought till they dropped, or conquered. The fort and town of Calpee exhibited proofs of the high service of Captains Blunt and Turnbull, of the Bengal artillery and engineers, and of their officers and men stationed in the batteries on the other side of the Jumna. The shells had fallen almost as I could have wished, and caused a destruction, which no doubt influenced a good deal the rebels in their determination to abandon the fort and town.

I have the honour to enclose returns of the casualties of the forces engaged in the operations before Calpee*, and of the enemy's ordnance captured in the fort of Calpee; and in the pursuit of the rebel army.

I was placed by the Commander-in-Chief in India, during his Excellency's absence in Rohilcund, under the direct orders of the Governor-General; and it is a grateful duty to me to state that my force and myself are under the greatest obligations to his Lordship for the liberal and excellent arrangements which he caused to be made for furnishing us with supplies; and for the practical sympathy which led his Lordship, overwhelmed as he must have been by important affairs, to give immediate attention to all my applications in favour of the troops, even for the smallest items of medical comforts.

I am equally indebted to Lord Elphinstone and the Bombay Government and to his Excellency Sir Henry Somerset, for doing all that was possible to render my column efficient, from the time it started till it was hundreds of miles distant from Bombay; proofs of their constant and efficacious care for the welfare of the force, reaching it on the banks of the Jumna.

The Bombay and Indore Bullock Train, which Lord Elphinstone created and organized with laudable promptitude, shortened the great distance between my original base, Bombay, and Central India, and assisted my operations essentially. I beg to make special mention of Major Kane, 15th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, Director of the Train, for the great energy and intelligence with which he developed, and turned to the best account, the resources of this newly-raised military transport.

Sir Robert Hamilton, Agent of the Governor-General for Central India, who, in his official capacity, accompanied my force throughout the campaign, rendered very important service in obtaining supplies for the troops, and intelligence for myself, respecting the plans and movements of the enemy. Sir Robert Hamilton, whose knowledge of the roads and country is very great, gave me the first news as to the formation of the so-called Peishwa's army, intended to establish the Peishwa's rule in the ancient Peishwarate, and of their rapid and determined advance against me to relieve Jhansi. Sir Robert Hamilton showed great sympathy for the sick and wounded, and spared no trouble to alleviate, by all the means in his power, their sufferings.

So much of the success of the operations is due to the portion of the Hyderabad Contingent which formed part of my force, that I ought not to fail to express my best thanks to Colonel Davidson, resident at Hyderabad, for the proof of confidence which he placed in me by putting at my disposal troops, whose organization in the three arms, light equipment, knowledge of the Indian language and country, combined with their high military qualities, enabled them to act as the wings of my operations.

I am much indebted, for their good will and assistance, to Major Rickards, Political Agent for Bhopal, who was wounded, when spiritedly accompanying the charge of Captain Need, of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, at the Betwa; Major Western, Deputy Commissioner of the Saugor District; Captain Keatinge, Officiating Political Agent for Western Malwa, dangerously wounded when very gallantly leading the storming party at Chundayree, having previously reconnoitred the ground and the breach; Captain Pinkney, Commissioner of the Jhansi and Jaloun Districts, specially mentioned by me for gallantry in the pursuit after the storming of the Mudunpoor Passes, his horse killed; Captain Ternan, Deputy Commissioner of Jaloun, and Captain Maclean, Deputy Commissioner of Jhansi.

Sir Robert Hamilton and these Officers of the Civil Service were, at different times, voluntarily under fire. On these occasions their bearing was that of English gentlemen. I venture to hope that, under these circumstances, the Commander-in-Chief in India may be pleased to bring to the notice of the Governor-General and Viceroy my favourable opinion of the conduct of these gentlemen.

Brigadiers Sage and Wheler, commanding at different times at Saugor; Captain Ogilvie, Assistant Commissary-General, and Captain Nicholl, Commissary of Ordnance, all of the Bengal Service, were of very great assistance to the force in giving me elephants, two 6 pounder guns, with which I completed the 1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, other warlike stores, all they had, and supplies.

I hope that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India will do me the favour to represent to the Governor-General the great obligations I am under to the Ranees of Bhopal. Her Highness displayed the very best feeling towards the English and British interests; she did so courageously, in the worst times, when the natives, in her part of the world, thought that rebellion must triumph. Her Highness gave me two 9-pounder guns, and a 24-pounder howitzer, with the gunners belonging to them, very good artillerymen, when I marched through Bhopal, which enabled me to complete No. 18 Light Field Battery. Her Highness was indefatigable in obtaining supplies for my force, when it was very much in want of them.

So great and varied were the difficulties with which the Central India Field Force had to contend, all of which I have not thought it necessary to detail, that, having stated so fully the obligations I am under to human aid, I should not do justice to my own feelings, nor I am sure to those of the generous spirits whom I led, were I not to say how large a share of our gratitude for preservation and success is due to the signal mercy of Heaven.

I beg to apologize for the length of this report; it would have been more convenient for me to have written a short one. But justice to the troops would not allow me to curtail the details either of their deeds or of their sufferings.

In excuse of the very tardy arrival of this

* No. 8 Enclosure; No. 9 Enclosure.

report, for which I am solely to blame, and for which I beg to offer my respectful apologies to the Commander-in-Chief in India, I must adduce a circumstance to which I should not otherwise have alluded. I had three attacks of sun during the assault and capture of Kouch; one in the action at Mutha; and a fifth in the general action of the Junna. As the remedies to enable me to rise again, ride, and retain the command in the field, which I never left, were necessarily strong, and as my determination to exercise the command, till Calpee was taken, did not allow of my taking the rest, or following the treatment necessary for the cure of sun-sickness, and as the heat of the sun increased instead of diminishing, and the duties of the command daily became more onerous, all my staff sick, or ailing, my health and strength suffered so much that all I could do with great difficulty was to command; and that I was totally unable, although I attempted it, to compose despatches, which were to describe the remarkable operations before Calpee, and do justice to the signal merits of the troops engaged.

Before marching against Gwalior, I had a very strong medical certificate in my possession, recommending my immediate departure from Central India: a sense of duty made me remain in it, and command the expedition against Gwalior. On the march to that place the heat rose to 130° in the shade. The same cause, as before, prevented me from making reports of the operations, except in telegrams. After the taking of Gwalior, I made forced marches to reach quickly the good climate of the Deccan. The papers relating to the Calpee and Gwalior operations were unfortunately left with my heavy baggage, which, on account of the heavy rain, great distance, and want of roads, the whole country being a swamp, did not arrive at Poona till after the monsoon.

These were the causes of the delay in transmitting Calpee and Gwalior reports. I most sincerely regret that any thing should have retarded the publication of the records of so much heroism. But I trust that the very detailed lists, already transmitted, of the officers and men who distinguished themselves before Calpee and Gwalior, and in the campaign generally, and which I drew up with the utmost care, and the most anxious solicitude, that the merits of each individual should be fully known and perfectly appreciated, will palliate the evil of delay.

I have, &c.,

HUGH ROSE, Major General,
Commanding F.D.A. and Field Force.

No. 43.

*Major Forbes, C.B., Commanding Rear Guard,
to Captain Todd, Brigade Major, 2nd Brigade
Central India Field Force.*

Camp, near Deopore, May 16, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Brigadier Commanding the 2nd Brigade, the arrival in camp of the rear guard, having been closely followed up from within a mile of our last encampment at Etorá, by 4,000 to 5,000 of the rebel army, of which 1,000 to 1,200 were cavalry.*

* Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, 42 sabres, under Lieutenant Beamish.

Royal Artillery, 2 Guns, under Lieutenant Lowry.
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, 170 sabres, under Lieutenant Dick.

3rd Europeans, 93, under Lieutenant Macintosh.
24th Native Infantry, 113, under Lieutenant Estridge.
Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, 200, Captain Murray.

2. As the Brigadier is aware, a broad and deep ravine, only passable for carts by one narrow road, intersects the route, about a mile from Etorá.

3. It was when halted here on account of the baggage that I first saw the rebel's approaching from the Calpee direction towards my left flank. They took up a position on my left rear and rear, occupying the village of Etorá, and, from their strength, particularly in cavalry, it was throughout apparent that our bold front alone saved the rear guard from being driven in, and the consequent loss of the guns, owing to the only line of retreat being choked up by carts.

4. During the two hours or more we were halted here, the enemy's cavalry made several advances, one or two at a rapid pace, but, deceived, I imagine, by the perfect steadiness of the troops, into supposing that a larger force was concealed in the broken ground in our rear, they did not close, and, as soon as the road was clear, I withdrew, first, the guns and infantry to a position on this side the ravine, then, the troop of Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, and, lastly, the remainder of the cavalry, at a walk, until concealed from the enemy by the nature of the ground, then at a gallop.

5. As I expected, this retrograde movement brought the enemy on us, and, before the cavalry had had time to form on the right and left of the guns, he had occupied the position we had given up.

6. This further advance in force was, however, for some time checked by the rifles of the 3rd Europeans, and the excellent practice of the two guns of the Royal Artillery, and time given for the baggage to get on a considerable distance.

7. For the first three miles of the remainder of our march, we were almost surrounded by the rebel cavalry, and fired into by their artillery, but, alternately halting and retiring, we succeeded in preventing any of the baggage from falling into their hands.

8. If any baggage was lost, it could not have been on the road by which I marched, and to have divided the rear guard, or even extended it more than was done, would have been its destruction, followed by the loss of the greater portion of the ammunition, stores, and baggage of the Brigade.

9. I herewith enclose a list of casualties during the day.

10. I would beg to bring to your notice the officers named in the margin of this report, and in an especial manner Lieutenant Lowry, to the precision of whose fire, and the manner in which he handled his two guns, do I chiefly attribute our being able to keep in check so large a body of cavalry.

11. Lieutenant Bonus, Bombay Engineers, and Veterinary Surgeon Lamb, 3rd Light Cavalry, were most useful to me in getting on the baggage, and in conveying orders. Mr. Lamb rode into camp at my request to report the presence of the enemy and returned, at very considerable risk of being cut off.

I have, &c.,

J. FORBES, Major,
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, Commanding
Rear Guard.

No. 44.

Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Commanding 2nd Brigade Central India Field Force, to the Chief of the Staff, Central India Field Force.

Camp, Deopore, May 18, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding Central India Field Force, that a large body of upwards of 1,200 of the enemy's cavalry, with three guns, moved suddenly out yesterday at two P.M. from the rear of a large village, situated about two coss on our left flank. The plain intervening is not intersected by nullahs, and they were soon after reported to be advancing, with an evident intention of attacking our camp.

2. The small village of Muttra, which forms our left point of appui, was then occupied by two companies of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, and two guns belonging to the Bombay Light Battery, No. 18, with a support from the 24th Native Infantry. Immediately reinforced this post with the whole of the 71st and the remaining two guns of No. 18 Battery, and, giving orders for the 14th Light Dragoons, and two guns of the Royal Artillery to follow, proceeded at once to meet the enemy, taking with me the 3rd Light Cavalry and the half battery whom I met on their way to Muttra.

3. I found that the enemy were advancing rapidly in line, about one mile and a half from us, with their line so far extended as to threaten our left rear; to this point I directed our advance, and, soon after coming within range, the enemy halted. This enabled the 14th Light Dragoons, under Major Scudamore, and the two guns of the Royal Artillery, to take up a position connecting our line with Muttra.

4. A heavy fire commenced on both sides, the enemy firing remarkably well, and sending two or three round shot into the ranks of the 3rd Light Cavalry, but the superior fire of the Royal Artillery and No. 18 Battery effectually stopped all further advance on their part.

5. An attack on Muttra now attracted my attention, but to withdraw any of my guns would also have drawn the enemy again upon us. Major Orr, commanding Hyderabad Contingent, however, most opportunely appeared, and, galloping down with him, I ascertained that a very strong body of the rebel infantry had been repulsed by the 71st Highland Light Infantry, under Majors Rich and Loftus. The loss of the enemy has since been ascertained to have been very great, but, having had time during the morning (since yesterday's attack,) to loophole the houses, the fire of the enemy was harmless.

6. The precautions for protecting the right of the camp were not unnecessary, for another column of infantry and two heavy guns came down from Calpee, and sent several shot right through the camp, without, however, much damage. Captain Field, Royal Artillery, most ably kept these at a distance, supported by the 3rd European Regiment, and the remainder of the 24th Native Infantry.

7. Foiled on all sides, and it being now sunset, the enemy slowly retired, taking with them dead and wounded in the nullahs.

(True Extract.)

G. E. ROSE, A. D. C.

No. 22251.

F

No. 45.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. V. Maxwell, C.B., Her Majesty's 88th Regiment, commanding Moveable Column, Cawnpore District, to Colonel E. R. Wetherall, C.B., Chief of the Staff, Central India Field Force.

SIR,

Camp, before Calpee, May 24, 1858.

I ARRIVED here on the morning of 18th instant, with the force as per margin,* and broke ground the same night. On the following morning we had three 10-inch mortars in position opposite to the fort of Calpee, and a fourth on the next day.

2. On the morning of the 19th, I received an urgent requisition from Sir Hugh Rose for a wing of Her Majesty's 88th Regiment, a wing of the Sikh Police Battalion, and the whole of the Camel Corps, to join his force on the opposite side of the Jumna; the demand for this amount of troops from my column was made upon the supposition that a patrol of three companies of the 88th Regiment, 200 of the Sikh Battalion, and 100 of the Tewana Horse and 2 guns, which I had sent to Sherghur, had rejoined me, but, as that patrol had not returned, and I had no reason to expect it back for some time, I did not consider myself justified in complying to the full extent with Sir Hugh's request, and I sent across the Jumna, on the night of the 20th, two companies of the 88th, the whole of the Camel Corps, and 124 of the Sikh Infantry, informing Sir Hugh that, as soon as I could hear of the approach of the patrol I would send the remainder of the men asked for by him.

3. By Sir Hugh Rose's orders, I sent, on the morning of the 21st, two 8-inch mortars and two field guns, with a company of the 88th Regiment, to Russoolpoor, a village about three miles below Calpee, on the left bank of the Jumna, and opposite to the village of Rehree, where the enemy had a battery, which commanded the road by which Sir Hugh purposed advancing on Calpee.

4. During the night of the 21st, two 8-inch mortars were put into position in the village of Diloule, opposite the kutcherry and town of Calpee.

5. Under instructions from Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, the three above-mentioned mortar batteries opened fire at noon on Saturday, the 22nd. The well-directed fire of the mortars and guns from the Russoolpoor Battery under Lieutenant Hare, of the Bengal Artillery, soon cleared the village of Rehree, and the rebels withdrew what guns they had there. The practice of Major Blunt's four 10-inch mortar battery was beautifully accurate, and that from Captain Turnbull's at Diloule was most effective, and well sustained until the occupation of the town by Sir Hugh Rose's force.

6. The river Jumna being between my force and the enemy, the infantry and cavalry under my command had not the opportunity of giving that active co-operation to Sir Hugh Rose that I could have wished, but they performed their picquet and battery duties much to my satisfaction; the Enfield rifles of the 88th Regiment annoyed the enemy very much, and prevented them having the free use of the river in front of the town.

* 4 Guns, Major Blunt's Battery; 266 Tewana Horse; 578 of Her Majesty's 88th Regiment; 682 Camel Corps; 458 Sikh Police Corps; four 10-inch mortars; four 8-inch mortars.

7. The chief credit of the operations of my column on the left bank of the Jumna is due to two officers, viz., Major Blunt, of the Bengal Artillery, and Captain Turnbull, of the Bengal Engineers. I believe the merits of Major Blunt are already known to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but I beg to express my acknowledgments of the valuable services Major Blunt has afforded me since he joined my column in February last; he has been indefatigable, active and zealous, for the good of the service, not confining himself to the mere routine of his own branch of it, but he has given me on all occasions his advice, which his knowledge of the country and professional acquirements rendered so valuable to me. Of Captain Turnbull, of the Bengal Engineers, I cannot speak too highly. Not only was he most persevering in making the batteries, exposing himself all day to the overpowering heat of the sun, but, when he had finished his

duty as an Engineer, he then became an Artilleryman, and worked the Mortar Battery at Diloule. It will be a subject of much gratification to me if the expression of my thanks to these officers were productive of the appreciation of their services by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

It is due to Lieutenant G. L. Fraser, of the late 23rd Native Infantry Regiment, that I should speak most favourably of the way he has performed his duties as Staff Officer to the Column: he has been most zealous and hard working.

I beg to enclose a report from Major Blunt, also one from Captain Turnbull, and the usual casualty return, which I am very glad to say is very trivial.

I have, &c.,

G. V. MAXWELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel 88th,
Commanding Moveable Column.

No. 46.

RETURN of Casualties of the Moveable Column under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. V. Maxwell, C.B., from 18th to 23rd instant inclusive.

Camp Chowra, May 24, 1858.

Regiments.	Wounded.		
	Serjeants and Havildars.	Rank and File.	Horses.
3rd Bengal Artillery and No. 17 Light Field Battery ...	1	...	...
Tewana Horse ... ..	...	1	1
Total	1	1	1

No. 47.

LIST of Men Wounded.

Regiment.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
3rd Bengal Artillery and No. 17 Light Field Battery	Serjeant John Doolin	Slightly wounded
Tewana Horse	Sowar Gowhar Khan	Severely wounded

No. 48.

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

SIR, *Camp, Calpee, May 29, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to report that about nine A.M., of the 22nd May, the 1st Brigade Central India Field Force got under arms, in compliance with instructions from the Major-General Commanding, and, in consequence of the enemy threatening the right and front of our Camp, near the village of Golowlee in force, I myself proceeded to the mortar battery on the right, the picquet at which, consisting of one Company 3rd European Regiment, also the picquet on the bank of the Jumna, composed of one Company Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, which guarded our extreme right flank, had, by the orders of the Major-General, been reinforced by nearly the whole of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, which, thrown into skirmishing order, covered almost the whole of our position to the right. The Major-General also directed half of No. 4, Light Field Battery, to move down to the mortar battery, and fire was immediately opened on the enemy, who were advancing in great numbers, and with much spirit, over ground most favourable to them, as it was thickly intersected in every direction by nullahs and ravines close up to our position. Finding that the enemy were commencing to out-flank the left of our line of skirmishers, I sent for three companies of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, which, when extended, made all secure in that direction. The action now became general throughout the whole line, but the advance of the enemy was checked, though most obstinately persevered in on the extreme right, where Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, was commanding: matters thus continued until about noon, when the enemy made a most determined assault on the mortar battery and position held by the guns, taking advantage of our line of skirmishers being weakened by many men having been compelled to fall to the rear from the effects of the sun, which as felt by all was most overpowering; as also from their rifles having become leaded. At this juncture I could only muster a handful of men to defend the mortar battery and guns, and the enemy were steadily pushing on, when the timely arrival of two companies of the Rifle Brigade, which, in reply to my call for aid, the Major-General himself brought up, and led against the enemy, caused them to retire precipitately, and they made no further stand. About this time also I had been compelled to reinforce my right with a company of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment, and my left with the 21st Company Royal Engineers, as the determination shown by the enemy was so great, and the distress occasioned by the excessive heat of the day so paralysed the men that they could scarcely hold their ground; simultaneously, however, with the repulse in the centre, the enemy were driven back on both flanks, and our whole line pushing on completely routed them. In compliance with the Major-General's instructions, I checked the pursuit of the enemy beyond a certain point. It was, however, persevered in on the right by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, further than was intended: having reinforced the original picquets, I directed that the remainder of the troops should return to their tents. Nothing further occurred this day.

2. Of the operations of the 1st Troop Horse Artillery, left wing Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, 3rd Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad

Contingent, half of No. 4 Light Field Battery, Madras Sappers and Miners, and wing 25th Regiment Native Infantry, on the 22nd May, I make no mention, as they were not serving under my direction, and I understand Majors Gall and Robertson, who were in command of these troops, have sent in their reports.

3. On the 23rd May, at half-past 3 o'clock A.M., the 1st Brigade, consisting of the troops named in the margin,* in compliance with instructions received, advanced on Calpee: line was formed in skirmishing order, the right resting on the right bank of the Jumna, and the left extending westward to the utmost extent permitted by the number of infantry at my disposal: the cart road leading to Calpee nearly bisected the line. I accordingly entrusted the general superintendence of the troops on the right of this road to Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, and that of the troops on the left of it to Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Her Majesty's 71st Regiment, who had joined me under instructions from the Major-General. The brigade advanced steadily, meeting with no opposition till the village of Rehree was reached, when the men of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, who were moving on it, received a volley, but, charging in with a cheer, drove the enemy out of it at once, and put them to flight: the brigade continued to advance till the position indicated by the Major-General was reached and secured. I then sent for the guns and cavalry, having, as the Major-General is aware, on account of the nature of the ground over which we marched, been obliged to leave both in the rear until our new position had been gained; the brigade now remained halted until a junction was effected with the column under the personal command of the Major-General, when, having received orders to enter the town of Calpee, I did so with all my infantry, and, finding it deserted, bivouacked the men in the most suitable manner I could, till I was ordered to march into camp at about 5 o'clock P.M.: the remainder of the 1st Brigade were serving immediately under the Major-General on this day. I do not, therefore, report their proceedings. Major Gall, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, has intimated to me, that he was in command of the pursuing cavalry on this occasion, and that he has sent in his report to the Chief of the Staff.

4. In conclusion, it gives me the greatest pleasure to state, that the troops of the 1st Brigade, on this occasion as at Kouch, displayed a determined fortitude which nothing could overcome. In the action of the 22nd May, they were exposed to a fiercely burning sun from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M.; and though, as I have mentioned, they were much distressed by the same, yet every man struggled to get to the front, until fairly beaten down. I am much indebted to the officers of my staff: Captain Fenwick, Field Engineer; Captain Colly, Major of Brigade; Captain Bacon, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; and Lieutenant Henry, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General; for their gallantry, zeal, and indefatigable exertions during these operations; also to Surgeon Mackenzie, Staff-Surgeon, who, on this occasion, was, as I have ever found him, most unremitting in his

* H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, 40 sabres; Regiment Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, 50 sabres; No. 4 Light Field Battery; No. 18 Light Field Battery; 21st Company Royal Engineers, 84 rank and file; Wing Her Majesty's 71st Regiment, 210 rank and file; Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, 520 rank and file; Detachment Her Majesty's 88th Regiment, 85 rank and file; Wing 3rd Eu. Regiment, 190 rank and file; Sikh Infantry, 200 rank and file.

exertions in his department. Captain Colly, my Brigade-Major, has served with this brigade since it was first organized in June last, and, during the eventful year that has passed, has shown great gallantry in the field, and untiring zeal and application in the performance of his various duties, which he has conducted much to my satisfaction. I therefore most earnestly beg to bring the services of this meritorious officer to the favourable notice of the Major-General Commanding. I beg also to place on record how ably I was seconded in the operations herein detailed by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, an officer of great energy and judgment, most conspicuous also on every occasion for his gallantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth reports to me, that Major Stuart, Captain Lepper, Ensign Keane, and Assistant-Surgeon Barry, all did good service; and that Captain Lepper and Dr. Barry left sick beds to join their regiment in the field. I had also occasion to remark the excellent conduct of Ensign Trueman, who commanded the picquet of the 3rd European Regiment, at the Mortar Battery, on the 22nd instant. This officer, though very young in the service, behaved with great steadiness and gallantry. The Wing 25th Regiment Native Infantry, employed under me on the 22nd instant, greatly distinguished themselves: they were hotly engaged the whole morning, and fought most stoutly. The conduct of Serjeant-Major Graham, on whom devolved the command of the Half-Battery, No. 4 Light Field Battery, when Lieutenant Strutt was directed to proceed with the remainder of his guns to another part of the field, deserves great praise, for, when the crisis I have alluded to was at hand, I found him prepared to meet it with the utmost steadiness.

I have, &c.,

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

P.S.—I have already transmitted a Casualty Return.

No. 49.

Major Gall, Commanding Left Wing 14th Light Dragoons, to the Chief of the Staff, Central India Field Force.

Camp, Calpee, 25th May, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding the Central India Field Force, that on the 23rd instant, when directed by your order to pursue the enemy, supposed to be retiring from Calpee by the Gwalior and Jaloun road, with the troops as per margin,* I immediately proceeded to assemble the force placed under my command on the road indicated to me, which proved to be the high road from Calpee to Jhansi. This, however, diverges to Jaloun, about three miles, as near as I can recollect, from Calpee.

Captain Lightfoot reporting his horses to be suffering greatly from want of water, an order was

issued to water them before commencing the pursuit.

Whilst they were drinking, Captain Abbott informed me that a large Mussulman tomb, about half a mile up the Jhansi road, was occupied by 300 of the enemy, and we at once proceeding thither made preparations for surrounding it with our cavalry, and, as we moved towards it, Lieutenant Dowker, of the 1st Regiment Hyderabad Contingent, joined me with 50 sabres.

The building was found to be unoccupied, but at the same time the enemy was descried retiring in great numbers over the plain beyond it to our right front, and a pursuit, which soon brought me to the point where the roads from Jhansi and Jaloun to Calpee unite, was commenced. Here I left Captain Need, who had accompanied me thus far with his squadron, to bring up the horse artillery I had sent back for.

Lieutenant Dowker I detached a little to my right, and, accompanied by Captains Abbott and Barrett at the head of their respective detachments, I charged through the enemy's retiring line and dispersed it: the rebels were cut up in all directions with the loss of two guns, which they abandoned to Lieutenant Dowker on the right. The dragoons in the centre sabred a great many of the fugitive sepoys, who, firing wildly, and completely panic-stricken by the suddenness and rapidity of our advance, fell an easy prey to their pursuers, in some instances casting away their arms, in others suffering themselves to be followed into ravines where they were slain. Four elephants were soon after captured as the pursuit continued.

On the left, ahead of all, Captain Abbott charged along the road to Jaloun, and to the right and left of it, capturing on his way a 9-pounder gun, which the paralyzed enemy, though loaded and placed in position, did not fire, but abandoned, after several of them had been cut down round about it: a few casualties, as per margin,* occurred in Captain Abbott's regiment.

Trooper Sher Ali, of the 3rd Regiment Hyderabad Contingent, has been specially recommended to the favourable consideration of the Major-General by his Commanding Officer; he lost his hand during the pursuit by a musket shot; also Trooper Mahomed Khan, 6th troop, also Trooper Nuttoo Khan, of the 6th troop, as well as the following native officers:—Shah Mirza Beg Bahadour, rissaldar-major of the regiment; Rissaldar-major Mustijab Khan, Rissaldar-major Ahmed Buksh Khan, and Rissaldar-major Mahommed Hoosein Khan.

Beyond the village of Hurkhoopora, about a hundred of the enemy's red cavalry crossed our front, from the left, accompanied by some infantry, and entered a village about half a mile to our front: as it appeared that they were disposed to make a stand here, and my cavalry being thrown into some disorder by the pursuit, I sounded the assembly, and reformed my line, with the intention of attacking them, but, before this could be done, they had fled, and, in the exhausted state of the men and horses, further pursuit for the moment was out of the question. I therefore halted, and proceeded to water my horses at a well to my left rear. Between two and three hundred of the rebels had been sabred, without any casualties on our side beyond those specified. On my left, the sound of Captain Lightfoot's guns had been heard as we approached by the Jhansi road, preceded by Captain Need, who, extending to the right and left of the road, charged the rear of an infantry

* 14th Dragoons, 4 troops, in all 153 sabres; 6 guns Horse Artillery, 3rd Regiment Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry; subsequently increased by 1st troop 14th Dragoons (48 sabres); 50 sabres 1st Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry.

* 2 men wounded, 1 horse killed, 1 lost, and 3 wounded.

column, of whom he cut down nearly two hundred, while Captain Lightfoot plied them with shot and shell.

Captains Need and Lightfoot captured three pieces of ordnance during this advance, continued by the former to the eighth mile stone on the Jhansi road.

After watering, I joined the horse artillery on the Jhansi road, and proposed advancing, but the exhausted state of the horse artillery horses, and indeed of our men generally, would not admit of this, and I gave orders for the return of the force to camp at Calpee, which we reached after having been upwards of thirteen hours in the saddle.

A considerable body, some hundreds, of the rebels, went off early, to my right, in a northerly direction, descending into ravines where it would have been very difficult to follow them with cavalry (amongst them were a great many women and children): this body I did not pursue.

I cannot speak too highly of Captain Abbott's conduct during the pursuit, which on the left he led well in advance at the head of his regiment, animating it by an example it nobly followed.

The very weak squadron of dragoons that I had with me was ably led by Captain Barrett, whose good conduct, whilst serving under my immediate command, I have already had occasion to bring to the notice of the Brigadier, commanding 1st Brigade Central India Field Force, for favourable recommendation to the Major-General. Captain Barrett's men did great execution amongst the rebels; and the Sowars of the 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent led by Lieutenant Dowker emulated them.

To all the troops, all the officers, non-commissioned officers and men placed under my command, my best thanks are given, for the energy and fortitude displayed by them. Surgeon Stewart, 14th Dragoons, I have to thank for his attention to those who fell sick during the pursuit carried on through the hottest part of the day. My thanks are also due to Assistant-Surgeons Loft-house and Lumsdaine. Lieutenant and Adjutant Giles, left wing 14th Dragoons, as on many previous occasions, distinguished himself in several personal encounters with armed sepoys.

I specially recommend Captains Abbott, Barrett, and Need, and Lieutenant Dowker, to the notice of the major-general. Acting Regimental Serjeant-Major Clark and Private Winton, B. troop 14th Dragoons, behaved with great gallantry. The captures were as per margin.*

I have, &c.,

R. H. GALL, Major,
Left Wing, 14th Light Dragoons.

No. 50.

List of Officers and Men of the Central India Field Force specially mentioned for important or good service in the operations before Calpee, from 17th to 23rd May, 1858.

Colonel Wetherall, C.B., Chief of the Staff. Important service during the operations as a very active and intelligent chief of the staff, although

* 5 guns, 1 gongall on wheels, 2 artillery waggons filled with ammunition, 1 native tumbrel, 20 boxes of ammunition, 6 elephants, 8 camels, 42 bullock draughts, 3 hackeries, 1 spring cart.

very ill and suffering from climate. Gallant conduct in the charge of the camel corps. Horse wounded.

Captain Wood, Assistant Adjutant-General. Useful service and zeal during the operations.

Captain Cockburn, Her Majesty's 43rd Regiment, Aide-de-Camp. Useful service and zeal during the operations; and gallant conduct in the charge of the camel corps. Horse wounded.

Lieutenant Luard, late 1st Bengal Native Cavalry, Acting Aide-de-Camp. Useful service and zeal during the operations.

Lieutenant Baigrie, 3rd Bombay Europeans, Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General. Useful service and great devotion in continuing to discharge his duties during the whole of the operations, although badly wounded. Gallant conduct in the charge of the camel corps. Horse killed.

Lieutenant Lyster, Interpreter, late 72nd Bengal Native Infantry. General useful service during the operations.

Lieutenant Gordon, Assistant Commissary-General. Zeal and intelligence in supplying the force, under most difficult circumstances.

Dr. Arnott, Superintending Surgeon, expresses his approval of the medical officers of the force under his orders in the following terms, and I beg to confirm his approval:—

“To the distinguished skill and ability of Field Surgeon Ritchie is due the eminent success of the Depôt Hospital at Jhansi, in which every capital operation has completely succeeded, and among 200 European and 100 Native sick and wounded the casualties have been far below the average. To the indefatigable zeal of Drs. Ritchie and Naylor, and their attention to that enormous charge, must be ascribed in a great measure such extraordinary success. Dr. Stewart, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, unfortunately was not present at Jhansi, but his duties, since the 7th of May, have been onerous in the extreme, and the zeal with which he has devoted himself to them, merits every praise. The exposure and fatigue so cheerfully undergone by Dr. Deas in his duties with the 3rd Cavalry, and his unceasing attention to his duties, are gratefully remembered. Dr. Mackenzie, 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry, has been most active, and his exertions at the storming of Jhansi in carrying on the duties of Dr. Stack, when shot dead, were most useful, and the saving of much suffering among the wounded of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment. Dr. Vaughan, in undertaking to conduct the duties of Field Surgeon, in addition to his own, only evinced that zeal for the service of which we had already ample proof. His duties since the force left Jhansi have been of the most arduous and trying description, but they have on all occasions been most cheerfully and ably performed.

“These officers I would beg to recommend to your most favourable notice, though my warmest thanks are due to all for the cordial and steady support and co-operation they have on all occasions afforded me.”

Reverend Mr. Schwabbe, Protestant Chaplain. Unwearied zeal in the execution of his duties, and most praiseworthy attention to the sick and wounded: went home on sick certificate, dangerously ill from sun sickness,

Reverend Mr. Strickland, Roman Catholic Chaplain. Unwearied zeal in the execution of his

duties, and most praiseworthy attention to the sick and wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, Commanding Flying Column on the left bank of the Jumna. Important service during the operations, particularly in shelling and firing very efficiently on the fort and town of Calpee and the enemy's position.

Dr. Arnott, M.D., Superintending Surgeon. Great zeal and ability in the discharge of his difficult and important duties as Chief Medical Officer to the Force. Great zeal in riding back, in extreme heat, voluntarily, from Calpee, the day of our arrival, the whole way to the Camp of Golowlee, and bringing back from there all the sick to Calpee, thus performing a triple march in one day.

Ensign Mackintosh, 3rd Bombay Europeans. Posting his men advantageously, and beating back the enemy by the good fire of the detachment of this regiment on the 17th of May.

Captain Douglas, Bengal Artillery. Gallantly and skilfully placing his guns at Muttra, under a heavy musketry fire, and clearing the ravines of rebels, on the 17th May.

Captain Todd, Brigade-Major of 2nd Brigade. Giving very useful assistance on the 17th May to Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Commanding 2nd Brigade in the Field, although very ill and in the sick report.

Major Orr, Commanding Hyderabad Field Force. Efficient aid to the 2nd Brigade, at Diapoor, on the 18th May.

Majors Rich and Loftus. Skilfully loopholing the houses, and driving back the enemy with great loss when they attacked Muttra on the 18th May.

Major Stuart, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment. Skilful disposition of the picquets and reinforcement, and in repulsing the determined attack of the enemy on the 20th May.

Lieutenant Jérôme, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, severely wounded. Most gallantly and successfully leading his company against the enemy on the 20th May.

Captain Lepper, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment. Skilfully directing the different companies of skirmishers against the attack of the enemy on the 20th May.

Lieutenant Forbes, 25th Bombay Native Infantry (partial sunstroke). Gallantly and successfully leading his company against the enemy on the 20th May.

Captain Lightfoot, Commanding 1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery. Good service in the pursuit on the 22nd May.

Serjeant-Major Graham, Commanding half No. 4 Light Field Battery. Bravery and skill in commanding his guns, when attacked in position on the right, and afterwards, when his guns advanced in pursuit on the 22nd May.

Assistant-Surgeon Barry and Captain Lepper, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment. Having left their beds, being in the sick report, to join their regiment in the field on the 22nd of May.

Ensign Trueman, 3rd Bombay Europeans. Great steadiness and gallantry on the 22nd May, when in command of the picquets of his regiment at the mortar battery when attacked.

Brigadier Stuart. Ably commanding the advance of the right wing, and bringing up the artillery and baggage rapidly through the difficult ravines on the 23rd May.

Captain Ommanney, Royal Artillery, Commanding Artillery. Good service in covering the advance and silencing the enemy's guns, with the Battery Royal Artillery on the 23rd May.

Serjeant Judgson, Hyderabad Artillery. Excellent conduct, under Captain Turnbull, Bengal Engineers, in the mortar battery on the left bank of the Jumna.

Gunner Farrell, Royal Artillery. Excellent conduct, under Captain Turnbull, Bengal Engineers, in the mortar battery on the left bank of the Jumna.

List of Officers mentioned for useful service during the operations before Calpee, from 17th to 23rd May, 1858.

Captain Lightfoot, Commanding 1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery. Placing skilfully his guns, at Muttra, on 7th May.

Major Stuart and Ensign Keane, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment. For having on the 22nd instant rendered good service in the field.

Lieutenant Haggard, Commissary of Ordnance. Causing, on the 22nd May, casualties and disorder by the fire of his siege guns in the enemy's cavalry.

Captain Hare, Commanding 5th Regiment Hyderabad Contingent. Useful service when left in charge of the camp on the 22nd May.

Lieutenant Macquoid, Adjutant of the 5th Hyderabad Infantry. Useful service and constant zeal, under Captain Hare, on the 22nd May and other occasions.

Captain Abbott, Commanding 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent. Guarding well, on the 22nd May, the outposts on the left, and executing skilfully and successfully a retrograde movement to draw on the enemy into the fire of our siege guns.

Major Ross, Commanding Camel Corps. Useful conduct in covering the advance of the left column, against Calpee, on the 23rd of May.

HUGH ROSE,
Commanding F.D.A. and Field Forces.

CASUALTY RETURN of the Central India Field Force, from the 15th instant to the termination of the operations against Calpee.

Head Quarters, Central India Field Force,
Camp Calpee, May 27, 1858.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date.	Remarks.	
		1858		
Left Wing, H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons	Serjeant-Major Edwin Elis ...	May 22	Died from sun-stroke	
	Private D. H. G. Austin ...	" 24	do	
	" F. George ...	" 24	do	
	" H. Hopper ...	" 24	do	
	" J. Meller ...	" 24	do	
	" Roland Smart ...	" 20	do	
	" Joseph Thwaites ...	" 22	do	
	" Alexander Viner ...	" 24	do	
	1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery	Gunner Francis Hurat ...	" 22	do
		" John Cathcart ...	" 22	do
4-2 Bombay Artillery ...	" Henry Cox ...	" 22	Killed in action	
	Bombardier William Harris ...	" 22	do	
	Driver Marwattee ...	" 22	Wounded slightly	
	Gunner John Maynalian ...	" 22	Wounded	
2nd Co. Royal Engineers ...	Bugler William Leathed ...	" 15	Died from sun-stroke	
	H.M.'s 86th Regiment ...	Lieutenant H. E. Jerome ...	" 15	Wounded
	Serjeant Hugh Burns ...	" 15	do	
	Richard Foley ...	" 15	do	
	James Barnes ...	" 15	do	
	Michael Byrnes ...	" 15	Wounded, since dead	
	Robert Barker ...	" 15	Died of coup-de-soleil	
	George Burrowclough ...	" 15	do	
	Cornelius Corcoran ...	"	Wounded	
	Timothy Foley ...	"	Died of coup-de-soleil	
	Samuel Grier ...	"	do	
	Patrick McEllenen ...	"	Wounded	
	Thomas Madden ...	"	Wounded, since dead	
	John Martin ...	"	do	
	Dennis Morrissy ...	"	Wounded	
	John Nicholas ...	"	do	
	Patrick Shaughnessy ...	"	do	
	John Wall ...	"	do	
25th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry	Naique Futtay Khan ...	"	Killed in action	
	Private Shew Churn Sing ...	"	do	
	" Takoor Aheer ...	"	do	
	" Essoo Tehakul ...	"	do	
	" Puray Doobay ...	"	do	
	" Gunput Silkay ...	"	do	
	" Baywa Poway ...	"	do	
	" Rama Mooray ...	"	do	
	" Babboo Morgoot ...	"	do	
	" Luxumon Powar ...	"	Wounded	
	" Gooman Sing ...	"	do	
	" Efram Rao Moray ...	"	do	
	" Chandee Aheer ...	"	do	
	" Sunker Argoonhotry ...	"	do	
	" Essoo Purrah ...	"	do	
	" Custwajee Moosuker ...	"	do	
	" Ordiel Tewary ...	"	do	
	" Dhonda Sita ...	"	do	
	" Beharry Culwar ...	"	do	
	3rd Regiment Hyderabad Cavalry	Duffadar Chand Khan ...	May 23	Wounded slightly
Trooper Shair Ali ...		" 23	Wounded severely	
" Missar Ali Beg ...		" 22	Dangerously, since dead	
	<i>2nd Brigade.</i>			
No. 6 Field Battery Royal Artillery	Trumpeter Thomas Gomes ...	May 16	Died from ictus solis	
	Gunner David Howell ...	" 16	do	
	" James Wharton ...	" 16	do	
	" Thomas Holland ...	" 22	do	
H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons	Regl. Serj.-Major H. Holloway ...	" 16	do	
	Private J. J. Cowles ...	" 29	do	
	" Hugh Sudden ...	" 20	do	
	" James King ...	" 23	do	

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date.	Remarks.
3rd Regiment Light Cavalry	Trooper Emaum Bux	May 16	Killed in action
	" Surroop Sing	" 16	do
	" Wooree Sing	" 16	do
	" Juan Carlos	" 16	Wounded severely by round shot in abdomen
	Trumpeter Mark Fernandez	" 17	Killed in action
	Trooper Bugger Sing	" 17	Grazed by round shot in right leg
H.M.'s 71st Highland Light Infantry	Sergeant Alexander Rose	" 22	Died of ictus solis
	Private James Anderson	" 17	do
	" W. Fergusson	" 21	do
	" T. Johnston	" 21	do
3rd Bombay European Regiment	" J. Livingstone	" 22	do
	" Peter Brown	" 16	Killed in action
	" James Maddon	" 16	Died of ictus solis
	" William Tootle	" 21	do
	" John Reynolds	" 23	do
	" John Hastings	" 23	do
	" Patrick Doyle	" 16	do
Detachment 24th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry	" Michael Cosgrove	" 23	Gun shot wound, since dead
	" Lalla Mooljie	" 16	Killed in action
	" Gurradhur Panday	" 16	do
	" Bhowaree Bhoghur	" 16	do
	" Shaik Raj Bup	" 16	do
	" Narrain Salvee	" 16	Wounded severely by gunshot wound in right leg
	" Bulwuntee Gurconna	" 16	Wounded slightly by gunshot wound in arm
	" Chunmebur Mhadomulla	" 16	do do in chest
	" Ajudia Nawoo	" 20	Contusion
<i>Camel Corps attached to 2nd Brigade.</i>			
Camel Corps	Colour-Serjeant Worall	May 23	Severe contusion
	Private T. Wood	" 23	do
	" James Jones	" 23	Dangerous
<i>Hydrabad Contingent Field Force.</i>			
1st Cavalry	Trooper Peer Khan	May 17	Killed
	" Mahomed Emaum	" 15	Severely wounded
4th Cavalry	" Ram Deen	" 16	Killed
	" Mahomed Khan	" 16	do
	Duffadar Dumma Khan	" 17	Slightly wounded
	" Goolam Nubbick	" 23	Severely do
Left Wing 3rd Infantry	Jemadar Chotay Khan	" 23	Killed
	Quartermaster-Serjeant C. J. Moore	" 15	Sun-stroke, died
	Subadar Bhyjoo Sing	" 20	do severely
	Sepoy Jankee	" 20	do slightly
	" Dulloo	" 20	do
	" Luchmean	" 20	do
	" Kurreem Khan	" 20	do
	" Syud Jaffer	" 20	do
	" Shaik Cammoo	" 20	do
	" Liddajee	" 20	do
	" Rajahme	" 20	do
	" Shaik Balla	" 20	do
	Havildar Lutchmon	" 20	do
5th Infantry	Sepoy Cullian	" 17	Severely wounded
	" Babboo Sing	" 17	Slightly
	Naique Duljeet Sing	" 20	Sun-stroke, severely
	Havildar Seetul Pandy	" 20	do slightly
	Sepoy Ramdyal	" 20	do do
	" Narrain	" 20	do severely
" Tackoor	" 20	do died	

ABSTRACT.

Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Sun-stroke.	Remarks.
<i>1st Brigade.</i>				
Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons ... ..	...	...	8	
1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery... ..	...	...	2	
4-2 Artillery... ..	2	2	...	
21st Company Royal Engineers ... ..	...	...	1	
Her Majesty's 86th Regiment ... ..	...	3	...	Two since dead
25th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry	9	10	...	
3rd Regiment Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent ... ..	...	3	...	One since dead
<i>2nd Brigade.</i>				
No. 6 Field Battery Royal Artillery ... ..	...	...	4	
Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons ... ..	...	...	4	
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry	4	2	...	
Her Majesty's 71st Highlanders ... ..	...	...	5	
3rd Bombay European Regiment	1	1*	5	* Since dead
Detachment 24th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry	4	4	...	
Camel Corps attached to 2nd Brigade ... ..	...	3	...	
Hydrabad Contingent Field Force	4	5	17†	† Two since dead
Total	24	43	46	

H. H. A. WOOD, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Central India Field Force.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

RETURN of Horses of the Central Field Force Killed and Wounded from the 15th instant to the termination of the operations against Calpee.

Camp, Calpee, May , 1858.

Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Died from Exhaustion.	Sun-Stroke.
<i>Divisional Staff.</i>					
Major-General Commanding ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
Colonel Wetherall, Chief of the Staff ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
Captain Cockburn, A.D.C. ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
Lieutenant Lyster, A.D.C. ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
Lieutenant Baigrie, Assistant Quarter-Master General	1	...	...	...	...
<i>2nd Brigade.</i>					
No. 6 Field Battery Royal Artillery	1	...	...	2	...
Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons	2	...	...	2	2
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry	4	3	2	...	...
Total	8	7	2	4	2

H. H. A. WOOD, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Central India Field Force.

No. 52.

RETURN of Ordnance captured in the Fort of Calpee and in the pursuit of the Rebel Army on the 23rd May, 1858, by the Force under Command of Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B.

Camp, Calpee, May 28, 1858.

No.	Nature of Ordnance.	Manufacture.	Length.		Calibre.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Inches.		
1	Iron Gun ...	English	8	8	18-pr.	{ On English Carriage, with Limber and Elephants. { With Ammunition Waggon.
2	Brass Gun ...		5	8·7	9-pr.	
3	Ditto ...		5	8·7	9-pr.	
4	Brass Mortar ...		1	6·5	5½-inch	
5	Brass Howitzer		2	0	9-inch	
6	Brass Gun ...		4	3·1	6-pr.	
7	Ditto ...		5	8½	6-pr.	
8	Ditto ...		4	1	3-pr.	
9	Ditto ...		2	10½	3-pr.	
10	Ditto ...		4	2	3-pr.	
11	Ditto ...		4	0	2-pr.	
12	Ditto ...		3	1	1-pr.	
13	Ditto ...		Native	1	8		½-pr.	2, 3, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, and 23, taken in the pursuit. The rest in the Fort.
14	Iron Gun ...	2		1·7	12-pr.	
15	Ditto ...	3		0	1-pr.	
16	Ditto ...	3		7	½-pr.	
17	Ditto ...	4		0	½-pr.	
18	Ditto ...	2		0	½-pr.	
19	Ditto ...	2		7	½-pr.	
20	Ditto ...	2		3	½-pr.	
21	Ditto ...	2		10	½-pr.	
22	Ditto ...	2		2	½-pr.	
23	Ditto ...	5	10	3-pr.		

No. 53.

No. 273 of 1859.

IN publishing the following letter from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 4, of the 22nd January, 1859, forwarding three despatches, one from Brigadier-General R. Walpole, C.B., and two from Colonel M. G. Dennis, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, commanding a moveable column, his Excellency the Governor-General in Council notifies his entire concurrence in the sentiments expressed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, and in his commendation of the conduct of the Brigadier-General and of the officers and men employed on the occasion.

No. 54.

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

SIR, Lucknow, January 22, 1859.

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, three despatches, viz., one from Brigadier-General R. Walpole, C.B., dated the 16th instant, and two from Colonel M. G. Dennis, of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, commanding a moveable column, dated respectively the 14th and 15th instant.

2. The latter officer had been instructed to sweep through the Khyreeghur District, in which

it was known that from 2,000 to 3,000 rebels were lurking, they having retreated there and been gradually reinforced in numbers by fugitives from other quarters since Colonel Christie's skirmish, which took place in the end of December.

3. The officers commanding the outposts on the Rohilcund frontier had been carefully put on their guard, as it could not but be anticipated that, as the result of Colonel Dennis's forward movement after he had crossed the Sarjoo and penetrated the Khyreeghur jungle, the rebels in his front would try to escape into the jungles under the hills north of Rohilcund.

4. This accordingly happened, as will be seen in the Colonel's despatches, Colonel Dennis having, in Lord Clyde's opinion, displayed much energy in carrying out his instructions.

5. Brigadier-General Walpole most properly considered that, in such circumstances, when his division was threatened, his position should be at his outposts, and he was thus able in person to direct the troops forming them when the expected contingency took place.

This, his Excellency is happy to observe, he did with the most admirable effect, as shown in his own narrative.

6. The conduct of the detachment of the 42nd Highlanders and of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith's troop of Native Bengal Horse Artillery, under the able direction of the Brigadier-General, the Commander-in-Chief considers to have been beyond all praise, and his Excellency has the greatest

pleasure in recommending Brigadier-General Walpole, Colonel Dennis, and the officers mentioned by the former, to the favourable consideration of the Viceroy and Governor-General.

I have, &c.

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

No. 55.

Brigadier-General R. Walpole, C.B., Commanding Rohilcund Division, to the Chief of the Staff.

*Camp, Sisseah, Banks of Saarda,
January 16th, 1859.*

SIR,

IN a former despatch I acquainted you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that I had formed two columns under Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson, 42nd Highlanders, and Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth, Begnal Horse Artillery, and directed the former to proceed to Madho Tanda, for the purpose of watching the course of the Saarda in front of that place, and the latter to guard the fords on that river from Colonel's Wilkinson's left, as far as Birimdeo at the foot of the hills.

On the 28th ultimo, on hearing that a large force of rebels was collected in the neighbourhood of Khyreeghur, I proceeded to Colonel Wilkinson's Camp, where I remained a week visiting the different ghats, and afterwards joined Colonel Smyth's camp at this place.

The arrangements made by both these officers were excellent; all the principal ghats were watched; yet still (although I was in hopes we should hear of any large body of rebels crossing) the line to be watched, forty miles, was so extended for the small force at my disposal, and the jungle was in parts so dense, that I saw at once it was impossible to prevent small bodies of men at night crossing the river, which was falling daily, and fresh portions of it becoming fordable.

Colonel Dennis having informed me that he was directed to sweep through the Khyreeghur jungles, Colonel Smyth, on the 14th instant, proceeded to the small detachment (which was watching the Bunbasa ghat, thirteen miles up the river, on the extreme left of our line) with two guns, a few Highlanders on them, and an escort of cavalry, to strengthen that post, in case an attack should be made on it, when the rebels were disturbed by Colonel Dennis's column.

On the 15th instant, at dawn, firing was heard in our camp, from a ghat about (3) three miles up the river, where we had a picquet of 20 Highlanders, 20 Kumaon Levy, and 10 Irregular Cavalry, and, soon after, information was sent in that the enemy was crossing the river in strength with elephants and guns, about 600 yards below the picquet, where the forest was very dense.

I immediately despatched Lieutenant Lance, with a party of the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, to ascertain what was going on, and proceeded with the troops specified in the margin* towards the picquet, leaving a few men in Camp (which was ordered to be struck and packed) under Lieutenant Millet, to guard it. On passing through a village, or rather a few wretched hovels on the edge of the jungle, I found that the enemy occupied the only path through which we could pass, so I formed up the troops at this village, placing the guns where they commanded the open ground up to the edge of the forest, with the few Infantry to support them, and the Cavalry drawn up on the flanks where the ground was tolerably open.

* 2 B. Horse Artillery guns, 5th Troop, 1st Brigade; 180 Sabres of the 2nd Punjaub Irregular Cavalry and Rohilcund Horse; 1 officer and 37 men 42nd Highlanders, and 1 officer and 54 men of the Kumaon Levy.

I sent off to Colonel Smyth to beg him to return with his two guns, and the few Highlanders and Sowars he had taken to Bunbasa, and also to Colonel Wilkinson's camp—20 miles distant—to desire him to forward, as quickly as possible, a troop of cavalry and two companies of Highlanders.

At about 8 o'clock A.M., Colonel Smyth arrived, he having started early, leaving the guns and detachment to follow later in the day, but, on meeting my messenger, and hearing what was going on, he directed him to proceed as fast as possible to Bunbasa, and pushed on to join me.

From the time we took up our position, a fire was opened on both sides, but without any damage to us; at about 8½ A.M., the enemy issued from the forest in force, a line of 300 or 400 Sepoys, many dressed in uniform, leading in skirmishing order, supported by two guns, large numbers of foot and some horsemen. Colonel Smyth riding forward took a position to enfilade them with the guns; and the Highlanders and Kumaon Levy, in extended order, received them with a heavy fire at the same time; the artillery, reserving their fire until within grape range, drove back the whole mass with great loss into the forest, along the edge of which their skirmishers remained, keeping up a fire, and occasionally advancing to attack us whenever our fire ceased.

At about twelve o'clock, the two guns, with the eleven Highlanders on them, and the cavalry, returned from Bunbasa, and a squadron arrived from the south; and, thinking it of the greatest consequence to prevent the enemy escaping through the forest, and feeling confident I could hold my position in their front, I despatched two guns and a squadron of cavalry to the open plain in front of the village of Nugra, to watch the whole of the jungle in that direction, and determined to act on the defensive until the two companies of Highlanders, which I had sent for, arrived, unless my picquet, which was separated from us, should be seriously attacked, when I determined to advance into the jungles to rescue them.

At about three o'clock P.M., a heavy fire of musketry was heard in the direction of the picquet. I therefore decided to attack and unite with it. I directed Colonel Smyth to gain possession of the road which led to them. He galloped forward with the guns with great gallantry. The infantry, only about ninety in all, advanced in skirmishing order, and the cavalry formed, as well as the rough jungle would permit, to support the whole. The enemy fought with great determination; but the Highlanders advanced with such intrepidity and steadiness, and the guns were so well served, and taken so nobly to the front, that the enemy, though fighting in the most obstinate manner, after a severe struggle, gave way. We continued to advance, pressing their right so effectually that, in an hour, I was enabled to open communication with the picquet. But we had suffered severely. Captain Lawson was badly wounded, nobly fighting in the front with his men; the Colour-Serjeant of the same company was killed. Lieutenant Kemp, commanding the detachment of Kumaon Levy, was mortally wounded, while gallantly leading on his men; and our casualties, for so small a force, were considerable, but our object was gained; the infantry of the picquet under Lieutenant Coleridge were at once sent to the front, and reinforced our thin line of skirmishers; and the whole, advancing with cheers, continued to drive the enemy before them until the sun was down; when we arrived at a deep swamp which was impassable for guns, the enemy were hurriedly and in confusion re-crossing the river, and but a feeble fire was kept up. At

7 o'clock P.M., the two fresh companies of the 42nd arrived, and the whole advancing, under Captain Green, soon cleared our front, and finished the action, driving the enemy before them, and bayoneting some, who obstinately continued to remain in the high grass to fight them.

It was now 8 P.M.; all firing ceased, and, although moonlight, a thick mist, and the smoke which continued to hang heavily among the trees, made it impossible to see many yards. I therefore considered it prudent not to push further through the jungle, where even a few desperate wounded men might have shot or stabbed our skirmishers without our observing them. I therefore remained quietly in position until midnight, when, all having been quiet for some hours, I left a strong picquet at the village, and cavalry to watch the outside of the forest, and took back the remainder to camp, where we lay on our arms.

The following morning I sent a long line of skirmishers through the entire jungle; two guns which had been abandoned were secured; several horses and bullocks and the killed, with a few wounded who had been unable to move, lay thick and numerous; old sepoy's muskets, matchlocks, and swords had been thrown away in all directions. Among the slain are Nurput Sing, his cousin Bene Sing, and his son. The rebels were driven, entirely routed, across the Saarda, and are dispersed; several small parties, with many wounded men who fled from the fight, have been captured by our patrol parties and the police, in various directions; and the force is entirely broken up.

To the small gallant band who so nobly fought against such overwhelming numbers (for the enemy were above 2000,) and to the whole of the officers, only 15 in all, including my staff, after the arrival of the two companies of the 42nd, my warmest thanks are due. It is impossible to speak in too high praise of the small body of 42nd Highlanders, bravely led by Captain Lawson until wounded, and then commanded by Lieutenant Coleridge, and of the troop of Native Bengal Horse Artillery, ably commanded by Captain Renny; no artillery could have behaved with more devotion, more courage, or more coolness; to the whole of the officers and men of this troop I am deeply indebted. To

Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth the greatest praise is due, for the extremely good arrangements he made for watching the ghats, and for his vigilance and constant exertions in this harassing duty in a country of thick jungle. I am also extremely indebted to this officer for the able and valuable assistance he gave me during the action, and I beg most strongly to recommend him to his Lordship's notice and protection.

My best thanks are due to Lieutenant Lance, 2nd Punjab Irregular Cavalry, who was unfortunately wounded early in the morning, and his horse killed, while endeavouring to communicate with the picquet, and also to Major Carey, my Acting Quartermaster-General, whom, on Lieutenant Lance being wounded, I directed to take command of his regiment, there being no other officer with it.

The whole of the cavalry, exposed to a heavy fire in ground most unfavourable for the action of that arm, behaved remarkably well.

The Kumaon levy, young and inexperienced boys, suffered from the impossibility of preventing them congregating in masses instead of extending; great praise is due to Subadar Runjeet Khatrie, an old native officer of the 66th Goorkas, who was unremitting in his zeal and gallantry in commanding them, on the removal of their brave officer Lieutenant Kemp.

The zeal and indefatigable exertions of Assistant-Surgeon Smith, B. Horse Artillery, the only medical officer with the force, were unceasing; and he was constantly exposed during the day to the fire of the enemy, while attending on our numerous wounded.

I beg to bring to his Lordship's notice my Acting Adjutant-General, Major Barwell, who was wounded, whose usefulness, active exertions, and courage deserve my particular thanks; and to my Aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Henley, 52nd Regiment, by best thanks are due, for his general usefulness, his zeal, and his intelligence.

I beg to enclose a list of the casualties, and a sketch of the ground.

I have, &c.,
R. WALPOLE, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Rohilcund Division.

No. 56.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in a Field Force under the Command of Brigadier-General Walpole, C.B., Commanding Rohilcund and Kumaon Division. Camp, Sissaiya, January 17, 1859.

Corps.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.		
	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, Rank and File.	Horses.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, Rank and File.	Horses.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, Rank and File.	Horses.
Divisional Staff ... ..	...	...	...	1					
5th Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery	1	...	1	...		3	5		
2nd Punjab Cavalry ... ..	...	4	2	1	1	7	6	...	1
H.M.'s 42nd Royal Highlanders	...	4	...	2	...	10	...	...	...
Kumaon Levy ... ..	...	3	...	*1	...	13	...	1	...
Police Sowars ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		12	3		39		12	1	1

* Mortally, since dead.

No. 57.

NOMINAL ROLL of Europeans Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in a Field Force under the Command of Brigadier-General Walpole, C.B., Commanding Rohilcund and Kumaon Division.

Camp, Sissaiya, January 17, 1859.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
Divisional Staff ...	Major C. A. Barwell, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General	Wounded slightly, musket shot left arm
2nd Punjaub Cavalry ...	Lieutenant F. Lance ...	Wounded severely, musket shot above left ankle
Her Majesty's 42nd Highlanders	Captain W. Lawson ...	Wounded severely, musket shot through left knee
	Lieutenant R. K. Bayly ...	Contusion in abdomen
	Colour-Serjeant A. Landles ...	Killed by musket shot
	Corporal Thomas Thompson ...	do
	„ Archibald Ritchie ...	do
	Private Charles Wagstaff ...	Killed by sword cut
	Corporal William Stirling ...	Severe contusion left thigh
	Lance-Corporal Samuel Corbett	Slight contusion in shoulder
	„ Wm. McIntosh	Wounded severely, musket shot left knee
	Private Robert Sibbalds ...	Slight contusion left shoulder
	„ William Brown ...	Slight contusion right shoulder
	„ William Forrester ...	Wounded slightly, sword cut left temple
	„ Isaac Wilson ...	Slight contusion right arm
„ John Henderson ...	Wounded severely, musket shot in left thigh	
„ Robert Crossin ...	Wounded severely, left fore-arm amputated	
„ Charles Gilderthorpe ...	Wounded dangerously, left fore-arm and abdomen	
Kumaon Levy (doing duty)	Lieutenant E. T. Kemp	Wounded mortally, since dead

No. 58.

Colonel M. G. Dennis, commanding Detachment Moveable Column, to the Chief of the Staff.

SIR, *Camp, Goorhaie, January 14, 1859.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that, during last night, I received a note from Lieutenant Dixon, commanding Detachment of Mooltanee Horse, informing me that he had come upon the track of the rebels some fifteen miles from my encampment. He halted when he found his information certain, and he ascertained this morning that they were about ten miles in advance of him, with which he acquainted me. I started early this morning, but on the march I received a note from Lieutenant Dixon, giving me to understand that he was close upon the rebels. I immediately hastened on with the Artillery and 2nd Dragoon Guards, but I regret to say I was too late to take part in an affair between Lieutenant Dixon, with his Mooltanee, aided by Lieutenant DeKantzow, and about eighty of his Police, and in which the former was severely wounded, and several men both of the Mooltanee and Police.

The rebels being reported in position about four miles from where they had checked our Native Force, I advanced upon them with about fifty of the Bays, a troop of Mooltanee, and about sixty of the Police, with intent to make them show their strength, and to go at them if I found myself strong enough; but they were so strongly

posted in an exceedingly difficult jungle, with, I should say, six or eight guns, that I refused in any way to compromise the few Europeans I had with me; and the Artillery, who, with the remainder of the Bays, were some miles in rear, (and the Rifles still further), being unable to come up until nearly dark, I did not expose the force further.

I am now about eight miles from the rebels, who are watched, and, if they remain at their present position, I shall go at them with my whole force as early as possible to-morrow morning.

I have, &c.,

M. G. DENNIS, Colonel,
Commanding Detachment Moveable Column.

No. 59.

Colonel M. G. Dennis, Commanding Detachment Moveable Column, to the Chief of the Staff.

SIR, *Camp, Goorhai, January 15, 1859, 6 o'clock p.m.*

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday, I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that I followed up the rebels at an early hour this morning to Malaghat on the Saarda, which they crossed, without affording me an opportunity of opening fire upon them; but, apparently, immediately they

reached the right bank of the river, a heavy fire was opened upon them, from, I believe, either Colonel Smyth's or Colonel Wilkinson's column, which has been continued almost without intermission up to the present hour.

I remained at the ghat for some time to prevent the rebels from returning, but, the report of the guns becoming fainter and fainter every moment, I felt assured they were driven completely from the Khyreeghur District, beyond

which my instructions intimated I was not to proceed in pursuit. I rode upwards of forty miles yesterday, and thirty to day, which must be my excuse for not sending you a list of the casualties that occurred in the Mooltanee Cavalry and De Kantzow's Police, in the affair of yesterday.

I have, &c.,

M. G. DENNIS, Colonel,
Commanding Detachment Moveable Column.

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