



SUPPLEMENT  
TO  
**The London Gazette**

Of TUESDAY the 3rd of MAY.

Published by Authority.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1859.

*India-Office, May 4, 1859.*

THE Secretary of State for India has received the following papers :

No. 1.

*Fort William, March 7, 1859.*

No. 307 of 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the following report of operations ably conducted under the command of Captain Forrest, 3rd Bombay European Regiment.

No. 2.

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

*Camp, Soopoor,  
January 19, 1859.*

SIR,  
I HAVE the honour to forward a report of operations conducted under the command of Captain Forrest, 3rd Bombay European Regiment, and trust that that officer, and those mentioned by him, may receive the favourable notice of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, for the able manner in which their duties appear to have been performed.

I have, &c.,  
R. NAPIER, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Gwalior Division.

No. 3.

*Captain J. O'B. Forrest, 3rd Bombay European Regiment, Commanding Field Force Detachment at Lullutpore, to Lieutenant-Colonel J. Liddell, Commanding Field Force at Lullutpore.*

*Camp, Poorah,  
January 1, 1859.*

SIR,  
I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information, a report of the proceedings of the

force under my command (strength as per margin\*), since my arrival at Talbehut on the 27th ultimo.

The information not having been good enough to warrant my moving immediately, I halted a day there, to enable the spies I sent out to return, which they did on the evening of the 28th, and reported that the enemy, under Takoor Telook Sing, and Dewan Murdun Sing, had barricaded the road, about a mile to the west of Sonorie, and had collected their followers, to the number of 300 men (amongst whom were mutineer Sepoys, with percussion arms), with the intention of disputing the passage.

I marched, at day-break, in the following order: Advanced Guard, 7 files of the 3rd Europeans, 12½ files 24th Regiment Native Infantry, 7 files of the Military Police (which Captain Sneyd had kindly placed at my disposal), under Lieutenant Leslie: Main body, the remainder 3rd Europeans, ditto, 24th Regiment Native Infantry, and about 60 Police Cavalry and Infantry: Rear Guard, the troop 3rd Light Cavalry, under Lieutenant Combe.

We proceeded for about three miles, without opposition, through a very dense jungle, but, on coming to a sudden turn of the road, commanded by high rocks on either side, in the very thickest of the wood, we were received with a heavy fire from muskets and matchlocks, with, I regret to say, fatal result to one of the Europeans. The enemy were driven in gallant style from the rocks by the Advanced Guard, and retreated slowly, disputing every inch of ground, for about a mile, where, the jungle not being so dense, I ordered a more rapid advance, which resulted in the total dispersion of the rebels, who fled in the direction of some hills to the north-east of Sonorie. They left in the jungle between 20 and 30 killed, and their wounded must be computed at still greater

\* 2 9-pounder guns, Bengal Artillery; 38 rank and file, 3rd Light Cavalry; 50 rank and file, 3rd Europeans; 150 rank and file, 24th Regiment Native Infantry; 28 cavalry and 60 infantry military police, under Captain Sneyd.

numbers. From the difficult nature of the country, I deemed it advisable to send back a reinforcement of 50 Native Infantry to Lieutenant Combe. The results fully bore me out in this order, as the Rear Guard was attacked by some stragglers; and two privates, 24th Regiment Native Infantry, were wounded.

I proceeded to occupy the village of Sonoric, which was done without resistance. It was quite deserted: in it were the two fortified houses of the before-mentioned Takoors, which I ordered to be destroyed, and which order was carried out as well as the means at my disposal would admit of.

30th December, 1858.—About 10 A.M., it was reported to me, that several of the enemy were lurking among the hills and jungle to our left rear. I, with the following party, 25 rank and file, 3rd Europeans, and the police, proceeded, by a detour, to the north-west, while Lieutenant Leslie, with the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, was ordered to make a similar detour in a south-west direction, and meet the party under my command, to the west of a large hill behind which the enemy were supposed to be. We scoured the jungle for about three hours, but without being able to bring them to action, although they were seen in the distance, and one was wounded by a man of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry. Their knowledge of the country, and the thickness of the jungle, enabled them to escape.

Amongst these hills the police succeeded in retaking a quantity of cotton and thread, which had been looted by the enemy some days previously, and which I handed over to the Thessaldar of Chunderie.

31st December, 1858.—Early in the morning, before day-light, information was given me, that the Rana, with 300 men, was at Poorah, in a small ghurrie, and was looting the country. I immediately ordered the camp to be struck, and pushed on the 3rd Cavalry, in hopes of surrounding him in his stronghold, while I followed with the rest of the column. His look-outs, however, posted on a high hill, discovered the approach of the cavalry, and he at once retreated to another small ghurrie in some strong jungle, about a coss beyond, and to the eastward of Poorah.

On learning this, I left the artillery and baggage with a guard of the 24th, and proceeded in two parties (one commanded by myself, the other by Lieutenant Leslie), by different routes, to try and surround him.

The party under my command first came upon him,\* on which he quickly vacated his position, running straight on to Lieutenant Leslie's party. The enemy had now only one line of escape open, and of which they were enabled to take advantage by our numbers not being quite sufficient to complete the cordon. We pursued them till the jungle became impracticable for troops to work in, when I returned to Poorah and pitched camp.

The officers and men have in every instance willingly and effectually carried out my orders, and to them I tender my best thanks, especially Lieutenants Combe and Leslie, who so ably performed the duties allotted to them.

To Captain Sneyd also I am indebted for his kindness in placing the police at my disposal.

I have, &c.

JAS. O'B. FORREST, Captain,  
Commanding Field Force Detachment.

\* Killed in this affair, 10.

No. 4.

Allahabad, February 7, 1859.

FORWARDED by order of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

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

No. 5.

No. 308 of 1859.

IN publishing the following letter from Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., Commanding Gwalior Division, forwarding one from Cornet Tonnochy, 8th Hussars, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council desires to record his approbation of the conduct of Cornet Tonnochy, and those under his command.

No. 6.

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

Camp, Naharghar, January 27, 1859.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for submission to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, a report from Cornet Tonnochy, 8th Hussars.

This officer has performed useful service, and has conducted the duties entrusted to him ably and creditably.

The Native Officers mentioned in Cornet Tonnochy's report will, I trust, receive his Lordship's favourable notice.

I have, &c.

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

No. 7.

Cornet Augustus Tonnochy, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, to Captain Thomas Field, Royal Artillery, Sepree.

Camp, Deepna Khera,

November 25, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, agreeably to your instructions, I marched from Kolaras and from thence to Ranode. On reaching this place, the Kumashdan informed me that Man Sing had crossed the Betwa to join Tantia Topee, and was last heard of at Jakblown Ghat, but that he had left Bhyron Sing and Nirunjun Sing, with about three hundred followers, matchlockmen, in the fort of Akajhree.

On the morning of the 8th I advanced to the Fort of Akajhree with the force, as per margin,\* and found the enemy evacuating it.

I had communicated on the day previous with Colonel Scudamore, Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, who was encamped at Myapore, and in command of the Flying Column.

The fort, which is built of stone, is a strong one, containing four towers inside the second wall, which command the entire enclosure.

I here learnt that the enemy had gone towards Gurohie, a village situated on the borders of the Jhansie territory, to which place I advanced on the 9th, with the cavalry and (35) thirty-five matchlock-men of Esanghur.

\* Cavalry composed of 1st Bombay Lancers, Meade's, and Bolandshere Horse, 115; matchlock-men, 125; one native gun.

The village is situated on the slope of a small hill, which was occupied by the enemy. I sent Meade's Horse to cut off their retreat, and advanced the matchlock-men in skirmishing order, supporting them with my cavalry; but the fire soon became too hot for the skirmishers, who, after a few of their number had been disabled, could not be persuaded to close with the enemy.

I then gradually withdrew the cavalry in hopes that the rebels would follow, and give me an opportunity of charging them on favourable ground; just at this critical moment the shouts of Meade's Horse, charging from the opposite side of the hill, showed me their position, and, leading up my own party, we cleared the hill, driving the enemy to take shelter in the adjacent jungles. Twenty-five bodies were counted on the field after the charge, in which Hurdeo Sing, Duffadar of Meade's Horse, particularly distinguished himself. We rescued a Zemindar, who was a captive in the hands of the rebels, together with a couple of bankers. The enemy mustered two hundred matchlocks, according to the report of the captives. After burning their village, we carried off a number of their cattle, together with one prisoner taken in the charge, with arms in his possession. Dhakunjee, the Zemindar of Gurohie, was also in arms against us.

Where all did well, it would be injustice to laud one more than another. I am extremely indebted to the jemadars of the different troops; to Ram Sing, jemadar of the Bolundshere Horse, Sheikh Omar, of the 1st Bomby Lancers, and Narain Sing, of Meade's Horse.

I annex a return of casualties.—Meade's Horse, 3 men wounded; Bolundshere Horse, 3 horses wounded, 1 killed; Matchlock-men, 1 man wounded and 1 killed.

I have, &c.

AUGUSTUS TONNOCHY, Cornet,  
Her Majesty's 8th Hussars.

No. 8.

Allahabad, February 12, 1859.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for the information of the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor-General.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

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

No. 9.

No. 309 of 1859.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the following letter from Brigadier Rowcroft, C.B., Commanding Goruckpore District, forwarding reports of successful actions with the rebels in the Goruckpore District.

No. 10.

Brigadier H. Rowcroft, Commanding Goruckpore District, to Lieutenant-Colonel Mayhew, Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp, Sirsa, 16 miles East of Toolseepore.  
Sir, January 22, 1859.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for submission to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief,

the enclosed letters, as noted in the margin,\* reporting certain successful actions with rebels in the Goruckpore District, which, from the immediate movement and marches of the Goruckpore Field Force, I regret to say have accidentally been omitted to be earlier transmitted.

2. I beg to solicit for the officers commanding detachments, and for the officers and men of all arms, for the zealous, gallant, and cheerful manner, in which the several successful attacks were carried out, the most favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,

H. ROWCROFT, Brigadier, Commanding Goruckpore District.

No. 11.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Brasyer, Commanding Regiment of Ferozepore, to Captain Morgan, Major of Brigade, Bustee.

Camp, Bhanpore,

November 11, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Rowcroft, that I marched from Bustee towards Bhanpore, with the Regiment of Ferozepore, this morning, as directed. Just before day-break, I was informed that the rebels had strong picquets, of about 100 men each, in the nullah and jungle close by, on my then left; that they had been sounding their bugles, and were very busy running about in the border of the jungle. Continuing my advance, I arrived near Bhanpore at sun rise; the rebels (as they proved to be) began firing musketry, keeping under cover of the jungle, and immediately fired a gun. Captain Browne opening fire on my right front, my skirmishers having reached within musket shot of the village, and the rebels retiring towards my left and rear, I, keeping my my right close to the village, attempted to cut off the enemy's retreat, by dashing through the jungle on the left of the road. This proved but an attempt, for I cleared the jungle only just in time to see them retreating towards the Khoanee Nuddee, still more to my then left.

The enemy retreating under cover of the jungle, and out of reach of musketry, I am inclined to think they had but few or no casualties, and I am happy to say but one man (of the Bengal Yeamanry Cavalry) was wounded on our side.

The position of the enemy evidently shows they intended to have got round upon the rear of (either) one party, had we not advanced from two different directions at one and the same time; and their preparations for retreat show they had intimation of our advance. They are now said to have crossed the Khoanee River, about a *coss* in our present front.

I have, &c.,

J. BRASYER, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Commanding Regiment of Ferozepore.

\* Letter dated Camp, Bhanpore, 11th November, 1858, from Lieutenant-Colonel Brasyer, C.B., Commanding Regiment of Ferozepore; letter dated Bhanpore, 11th November, 1858, from Captain Browne, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, Commanding Detachment; letter dated Goruckpore, 21st November, 1858, from Lieutenant-Colonel King, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, Commanding at Goruckpore; letter dated Camp, Bhanpore, 25th November, 1858, from Lieutenant-Colonel Brasyer, C.B., Commanding Regiment of Ferozepore.

No. 12.

*Captain M. Browne, 13th Light Infantry, to Lieutenant-Colonel Brassey, C.B., Commanding Field Detachment.*

*Bhanpore, November 11, 1858.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of the Brigadier Commanding at Bustee, that in compliance with an order received last night from the Deputy Quartermaster-General, the detachments under my command, strength as per margin,\* marched from Rudowlee, en route to Bhanpore, at two o'clock this morning. On arriving within two miles of the enemy's position, I halted till day-light, and then advanced about half a mile from Bhanpore, which we reached about sun-rise; a deep nullah crossed the road, where some difficulty occurred in passing the guns over.

No sooner had the whole force passed this nullah, than the enemy opened fire on us with round shot, one of which, I regret to say, severely wounded a man of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry. As they had got our range with perfect accuracy, I considered that to remain where we were would subject us to many more casualties, and determined on attacking them at once. We advanced, with the guns in the centre, supported on both flanks by the 13th Light Infantry in skirmishing order, with supports, the troop of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry in the rear. The enemy now showed in great numbers in our front and both flanks. I should rate their numbers at about 800 men, cavalry, infantry, and two guns, though the native spies say there were many more. On our advancing, they retired, though in a most orderly manner, from which I am disposed to think there were many sepoys among them and Irregular Cavalry.

We followed them rapidly, the guns of the Naval Brigade throwing shell into them with admirable celerity and precision, the 13th keeping up a rapid rifle firing. The rebels occasionally halted and fronted, firing volleys of musketry at us, but without effect. We chased them for about two miles, when they were driven into a thick jungle, where pursuit would have been useless, and, as we had left the town of Bhanpore in our rear, and not knowing whether there was any rebel force holding it or not, I determined on returning there to ascertain. At this moment, as you, Sir, are aware, we were joined by the Sikhs under your command.

I should feel obliged by your bringing to the notice of the Brigadier, the excellent conduct of all the troops and sailors engaged, moving as steadily as on an ordinary field day. To Captain Boyd, commanding the detachment 13th Light Infantry, I beg to express my best thanks, for the able manner in which he handled the skirmishers, and the spirited way in which he led the advance. Lieutenant Ingles and the Naval Brigade worked their guns with a rapidity and coolness which was beautiful to witness.

I much regret that Lieutenant Ellis and his fine troop of Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry had no opportunity of charging, as the country consisted of thick jungle and large topes of trees, with very little open space between them. Had they been able to do so, I am convinced he could have captured their guns.

\* 5 Officers and 34 men Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, under Lieutenant Ellis; 2 officers, 28 men, and 2 guns. Naval Brigade, under Lieutenant Ingles, Royal Navy; 3 officers and 100 men Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, under Captain Boyd.

Lieutenant Wroughton, 13th Light Infantry, has acted as staff officer to these detachments since we left Bustee, and has been most useful as an interpreter, and indefatigable in obtaining information.

The native spies state that the enemy's loss was 10 or 12 killed, and about 20 wounded, but I am unable to speak with any accuracy on this subject from the thick state of the jungle and topes.

I have, &c.

M. BROWNE, Captain,  
13th Light Infantry.

No. 13.

Nominal Roll of man wounded—Corporal J. S. Thompson, Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, by round shot in the left heel.

H. ROWCROFT, Brigadier,  
Commanding Goruckpore District.

No. 14.

*Lieutenant-Colonel G. King, 13th Light Infantry, Commanding at Goruckpore, to the Brigade Major, Goruckpore District, Bustee.*

*Goruckpore, November 21, 1858.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, for the information of Brigadier Rowcroft, Commanding the district, that I left this station at eleven o'clock, P.M., on the 19th instant, with a party, of the strength named in the margin,\* and under the guidance of Mr. Bird, Magistrate and Collector of Goruckpore, for the purpose of dispersing a body of rebels under the command of Budhoo Sing, whose numbers were variously estimated at from 500 to 800 strong, and who were reported to have taken up a strong position in a dense jungle, about 16 miles to the eastward of Goruckpore. After a march of about 17 miles, we found ourselves in the vicinity of a house, formerly an indigo factory, and which, I had been led to suppose, was also in the occupation of the rebels; but, as this information proved incorrect, I proceeded to enter that portion of the jungle stated to be in their occupation, and, after proceeding a short distance, came upon their position, which had evidently been abandoned with the utmost precipitancy, as I found the camp fires burning, and the food of a large number of men in a state of preparation.

A few bullocks and ponies, about 70 hackeries, two of them laden with rice, a quantity of native powder and cartridges, and a number of entrenching tools, had all been abandoned in the haste of departure.

On examination, I found that a wide ditch and embankment had been traced out and partly executed on the side facing the open ground; and as, from the density of the jungle, their position was almost impracticable from other points, there can be no doubt that, had time been allowed to com-

\* 4th Madras Cavalry—1 Officer and 42 Sabres. Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry—4 Officers and 134 of all ranks. 27th Madras Native Infantry—1 Officer and 50 of all ranks. Police Levies—1 Officer and 150 of all ranks. 1 Staff Surgeon, 1 Civil Surgeon. Names of Officers—Lieutenant-Colonel King, commanding 13th; Captain King, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry; Lieutenant Segrave, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry; Lieutenant Shawe, Police Levy; Lieutenant Alexander, Madras Cavalry; Lieutenant Thorpe, 27th Madras Native Infantry; Lieutenant Adair, Her Majesty's 13th. Station Staff—Assistant-Surgeon Loch, Bengal Army; Civil Surgeon Caley, Bengal Army.

plete the defences, it would have proved a formidable one.

Finding that pursuit in such ground was useless, I withdrew the party, after burning the camp and destroying the powder, and marched again, the evening of the 20th instant, to Goruckpore, according to instructions received from the Brigadier, leaving Mr. Bird with 150 Native Levies and 35 Europeans, with half the troop Madras Native Cavalry, both the latter parties under the command of Lieutenant Alexander, Madras Native Cavalry, and the whole under Lieutenant Shawe, of the Native Levies, to level the works thrown up by the rebels, after which it is the intention of Mr. Bird to return with the whole party to Goruckpore.

I beg to observe that in the twenty-six hours I was absent from the station, the men, the greater number of them quite young soldiers, marched considerably more than 40 miles, and that apparently without the least distress.

I have, &c.,

G. KING, Lieutenant-Colonel, 13th Light Infantry, Commanding at Goruckpore.

I should have remarked that the rebels are reported to have retired in a south-easterly direction.

No. 15.

*Lieutenant-Colonel J. Brasyer, Commanding Detachment, to Captain Morgan, Major of Brigade, Goruckpore District.*

SIR, *Camp, Bhanpore, November 25, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Rowcroft, commanding the brigade, that, as directed by him, I marched from Amah yesterday, at 2 p.m., with troops as per margin,\* towards Kothecla, and, from information gained on the road, I determined to proceed direct to where the rebels were located near the Purgash ghat (Khoanee Nuddlee), approaching which, the rebels, some 600 or 700, perceiving our advance, hastily assembled, and, firing musketry and jingals, made a partial advance. My skirmishers, being then within musket shot of them, commenced firing, and the whole, with cavalry on both flanks, in as good a line as the broken ground and jungle would admit of, charged the enemy, and we drove them before us into a dense jungle, a short distance beyond where they were first seen, but, the jungle being too thick to pursue them with the least chance of further success, I retreated to the open fields, and encamped for the night.

I was much pleased with, and thankful to, the officers and men of the cavalry, as well as my own regiment (Regiment of Ferozepore) for the steady way in which all advanced, with the enemy's shots flying over our heads, and, I am happy to say, without a single casualty on our side.

The enemy were surprised while cooking their meals, and, although they managed to carry off all their other property, we found much of their food still on the fire, and the head and heel ropes of several horses cut, and left on the roots of trees to which they had been fastened. The enemy are known to have had four men killed in their retreat.

I have, &c.,

J. BRASYER, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Detachment.

\* 2 officers and 20 men, Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry; 1 native officer and 20 men, 6th Madras Cavalry; 13 native officers and 240 men, Regiment of Ferozepore.

No. 16.

*Allahabad, February 12, 1859.*

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for the information of the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

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

No. 17.

No. 315 of 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 299, of the 10th February, 1858, forwarding one from Brigadier St. G. D. Showers, C.B., commanding at Agra, reporting the pursuit and defeat of the rebels under Tantia Topee and other chiefs.

His Excellency in Council entirely concurs in the approbation expressed by the Commander-in-Chief, of the arrangements which enabled that officer to inflict so heavy a loss on the enemy.

No. 18.

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

SIR, *Allahabad, 10th February, 1859.*

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General and Viceroy in Council, a letter from Brigadier St. G. D. Showers, C.B., commanding at Agra, No. 39, of the 13th ultimo, reporting the pursuit and defeat of the rebels under Tantia Topee and other chiefs; and I am to express Lord Clyde's approval of the arrangements which enabled that officer to inflict so heavy loss on the enemy.

2. Lord Clyde also desires me to beg you will bring to the favourable notice of his Excellency in Council, the names of the native officers and men recommended for reward by Brigadier Showers.

I have, &c.,

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

No. 19.

*Brigadier St. G. D. Showers, Commanding Agra and Muttra Districts, to the Chief of the Staff.*

SIR, *Camp, Mowah, January 18, 1859.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that I moved out, with the force noted in the margin,\* on the 4th instant, in progress to Hindown, to oppose the rebels under the Maharatta Chiefs, the Rao Sahib and Tantia Topee, and the Shazadah Ferozeshah, who, from their position, threatened both Bhurtpore and Jeypore.

On my arrival at Hindown, intelligence came in, which led me to advance to Doongur Malarna, where I arrived on the 11th. Here I learnt the

\* Artillery, 4 guns—1 Subaltern, 1 Staff Serjeant, 59 rank and file.

3rd European Regiment—2 Captains, 6 Subalterns, 212 rank and file.

Alexander's Horse—1 Subaltern, 5 Native Officers, 132 sabres.

Agra Mounted Police—2 Subalterns, 5 Native Officers, 120 sabres.

rebels were moving northwards, between my position and Tonk. Their destination was evidently Jeypore. I immediately threw forward a strong advanced guard to Reepulivara, 18 miles distant, to intercept the stragglers of the rebel force, and followed myself, with the main body, during the night.

The rebels had passed the village only a few hours before. I now took up the pursuit, and, following close on their heels, came up with them at Dewsa, at 3, A.M., of the 14th instant.

Dewsa is a town situated on the western slope of a rocky hill, and bounded to the west by fields with high banks. It was among these the rebels had taken up their position. The approach to it was difficult. There were but two roads leading out of the town in this direction. Without a guide on whom I could rely, I threw my column into one of these, and proceeded some distance, in the hope of finding an opening to lead me to the rebels' camp. Failing in this, and the grey of the morning appearing, I determined to commence the attack with the cavalry, leaving the artillery, with the European Infantry, as an escort, to follow. I countermarched the cavalry, and threaded the streets of the town at a sharp trot, until I came to the second road, which debouched nearer to the position of the rebels. I pushed up one of the banks on the right, and formed the cavalry on the high ground, the detachment Agra Mounted Police on the left, and squadron of Alexander's Horse on the right, and then advancing, at a charging pace, across the intervening fields, came upon the rebels preparing to march. They were taken by surprise. The cavalry dashed at once amongst them. Being unable to escape from the enclosures, numbers were killed. They, however, soon recovered from the surprise, and commenced a sharp musketry fire upon us. The charge, notwithstanding, was continued through a second field, when all that remained were cut up. We then came into the plain, when the pursuit was kept up.

Our attack was made about the centre of the enemy's position. It separated their force into three parties: one went off to the right, another to the left, while a considerable body were driven to our front, and vigorously followed up by the detachment of Alexander's Horse and Agra Mounted Police, under their gallant young commanders, Lieutenant H. Chapman, of the late 49th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant H. T. Oldfield, of the late 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

The Artillery, with the detachment 3rd European Regiment, had come up. The force had already made a most harassing march. During the last 45 hours we had followed the enemy continuously a distance of 75 miles. Men and horses had been accoutred and harnessed the whole time, and had no other rest than what short bivouacs afforded. The horses were fagged. But Lieutenant R. S. Robinson, Commanding Artillery, brought up his guns to within some 1,200 yards of the party of the rebels, who had fled to the right, but, being at such a long range, they effected their escape without suffering severely. Ferozeshah is said to have been with this body.

The party on the left, with which I learned Tantia Topce moved off, disappeared early in the action. Not a horseman, after the first half hour, could be seen in that direction.

The pursuit was kept up for five miles. I then halted. Men and horses were worn out with the previous marching, but, as the rebels were dispersed to the right and left, I directed a troop from each cavalry detachment to take an advanced

position to our front, so as to prevent the scattered bodies of the rebels from re-uniting without making a long detour.

In this action I received valuable aid from the contingent of cavalry of the Bhurtpore State, strength as per margin.\* I enclose the report of Captain Nixon, the officiating Political Agent, and I have to recommend to the notice of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, the services of the officers mentioned by Captain Nixon.

From Captain Nixon himself I have received important assistance. He himself led the Contingent into the field, and directed it during the action. He was able and indefatigable in obtaining information of the movements of the rebels, and it was, by his placing a number of riding camels at my disposal, that I was able to bring my infantry up with the rebels. I beg to recommend the services of this officer to the favourable consideration of his Lordship.

It is my duty also to bring to the favourable notice of his Excellency the services of Lieutenants Oldfield and Chapman, in leading the respective detachments against the greatly superior numbers of the rebels. I have to offer my acknowledgments to Captain R. Stevenson, commanding Detachment, 3rd European Regiment, and Lieutenant R. S. Robinson, commanding Artillery; also to Captain A. L. McMullin, of the late 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, and the Detachment Staff Officer; and Lieutenant A. Money, 3rd European Regiment, my Orderly Officer, whose horse was shot under him. These officers rendered me great assistance during the action.

It is my grateful duty to bring to the favourable notice of Government the hardy and cheerful spirit displayed by all branches of the force while making the long and heavy marches in pursuit of the enemy, as well as the gallantry of the cavalry during the action. The conduct of all deserves great commendation.

Lieutenant Oldfield reports favourably of the conduct of Lieutenant G. F. J. Graham, of the 4th European Regiment, doing duty with the Etawah Levy; and I have to recommend for the Order of British India and Record of Merit the following officers and sowars:—

*Alexander's Horse.*

Shaick Ameenooddeen, Ressaïdar, severely wounded.

Meg Sing (Jat), Sowar.

Meg Sing (Sikh), Sowar.

Kurtab Sing, Sowar.

Especially brought to notice by Lieutenant Chapman.

*Agra Mounted Police.*

Ressaïdar Shadie Ramana,

Jemadar Sobha Sing,

Especially brought to notice by Lieutenant Oldfield.

also Kunneya Sing, Sowar, Agra Mounted Police, on my personal escort, who was himself wounded, and had his horse wounded.

The loss in killed of the rebels may have been 300; and reports have come in stating that they are carrying off on cots numbers of their wounded: one person of rank was killed, whose name has not been ascertained. The rebels had no guns; but the force captured 3 elephants and 8 camels, all that they had; several horses and ponies, and some 300 muskets and tulwars.

\* 12 native officers, 485 rank and file.

Their strength has been variously computed at from 4,000 to 8,000 men, but there were certainly not less than 3,000 fighting men. They estimate their loss at 600 or 700, and reports since received state that numbers are falling off and deserting.

I beg herewith to forward a statement of our loss in killed and wounded.

I have, &c.,  
ST. G. D. SHOWERS, Brigadier,  
Commanding Agra and Muttra Districts.

No. 20.

CASUALTY RETURN in the Force under the Command of Brigadier St. G. D. Showers, C.B., during the Action fought at Dewsa, on the 14th of January, 1859.

Camp, Mowah, January 18, 1859.

	Men.			Horses.			
	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
3rd European Regiment...	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Alexander's Horse ...	1	2	3	4	3	6	13
Agra Mounted Police ...	1	17	18	0	9	8	17
Bhurtpure Contingent ...	5	2	7	0	0	0	0
Total ...	7	22	29	4	12	14	30

No. 21.

Fort William, March 11, 1859.

No. 317 of 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the following letter, from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 9, of the 24th January, 1859, forwarding a despatch from Brigadier Hill, Commanding Hyderabad Contingent Field Force, reporting an engagement, with Rohillas and Arabs, at Chichumba, in Berar.

No. 22.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Davidson, Resident at Hyderabad, to Major-General Birch, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India.

Hyderabad Residency,  
January 24, 1859.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, the accompanying despatch, with enclosures,\* received from Brigadier Hill, Commanding Hyderabad Contingent Field Force, reporting an engagement the troops of the Hyderabad Contingent, under his command, had with Rohillahs and Arabs, at Chichumba, in Berar.

2. It is with much regret I have to report that Captain McKinnon, 2nd Madras Native Infantry, and Commandant 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, died, on the 15th instant, of the wounds received in action on the 15th idem.

3. Brigadier Hill brings to special notice the gallant conduct of Captain Clogstoun, Commanding Detachment 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, and Captain Nightingale, Commanding 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, in the night attack, in opposing the Rohillahs, when making

their escape from the village of Chichumba, on the night of the 15th instant.

4. The intrepid, brave, and gallant conduct of Captain Clogstoun, with his men of the 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, seems to have been very conspicuous.

5. I beg to recommend that the under-mentioned men of the 2nd and 3rd Regiments of Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, whose names are brought to notice, may be promoted, with effect from the 15th instant, and honours conferred, as proposed by Brigadier Hill:—

2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

To be Ressaïdar.

Jemadar Sadut Khan.

To be Duffadar.

Trooper Mahomed Noor Khan, twice wounded, and his horse shot under him.  
Trooper Zulfikar Khan (severely wounded).

The 3rd Class Order of Merit.

Ressaïdar Meer Mahomed Sha.  
Duffadar Mahomed Noor Khan.  
Trooper Meer Hoossain Alli.  
Trooper Sheik Chand.  
Trooper Emom Ali Khan.  
Trooper Sheik Hyder.

3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

To be Jemadar.

Waghira Wassil Khan.

To be Ressaïdar.

Jemadar Villayet Alli Beg.

The 3rd Class Order of Merit.

Ressaïdar Villayet Alli Beg.

This \* Native Officer was recommended for promotion to Ressaïdar, and 3rd Class Order of

\* No. 13, dated 19th January, 1859, with four enclosures.

\* See G. O. G. G., No. 659 of 1859.

Merit, with effect from the 30th April last, in my Despatch, No. 193, of the 28th December, 1858, on account of his gallant conduct in defending his post at Lohari, in Central India.

*3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.*

*The 3rd Class Order of Merit.*

Duffadar Syed Goolam Ghouse.  
Trooper Mahomed Khan, 6th Troop.  
Trooper Alla Dawd Khan, 6th Troop.  
Trooper Myboob Khan, 6th Troop.  
Trooper Ghoolam Dustagheer, 6th Troop.  
Silladar Nuttay Khan, 1st Troop.

Brigadier Hill states, that the good conduct of these men has been previously brought to notice in the Central India Campaign, but the Despatch was not forwarded for my information.

*3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.*

*The 3rd Class Order of Merit.*

Trooper Ali Sher Khan, 2nd Troop.  
Trooper Fykröödeen (dangerously wounded), 6th Troop.

6. Rissaldar Major Shah Mirza Beg Bahadoor (dangerously wounded), to have the 1st Class Order of British India, with the title of Sirdar Bahadoor, conferred on him.

7. This Native Officer has on every occasion prominently distinguished himself, and has been six times wounded in different actions.

8. The gallantry with which Brigadier Hill, in person, Captains McKinnon and Hoeseon led the assault on the Ghurree of Chichumba, although the attack of the infantry proved unsuccessful, will not, I am sure, fail to meet the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. I have, &c.

C. DAVIDSON, Lieut.-Colonel, Resident.

No. 23.

*Brigadier W. Hill, Commanding Hyderabad Contingent, to the Military Secretary to the Resident, Hyderabad.*

Sir, *Camp, Attölee, January 19, 1859.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Resident, that, as I approached the village of Wakhud, where I was to encamp on the 15th instant, I received a hurriedly written note from Captain Ivie Campbell, Enam Commissioner, who was at the village of Ressoad, informing me that a large body of Arabs and Rohillas had just entered the place, and were plundering it.

I continued my march, and proceeded at a sharp trot to Ressoad, about seven miles distant, and met Captain Campbell, who informed me, that he had been plundered of every thing he had, and narrowly escaped with his life, and that several of the inhabitants had been killed, and the insurgents had gone off about half an hour before my arrival, with all the property they had plundered, laden upon camels, tattoos, and bullocks.

On ascertaining that they had taken the direction of the Jintoor-road, I directed Captain Clogstoun, with his squadron of 2nd cavalry, to pursue in one direction, and Captain Nightingale, commanding the 3rd cavalry, to follow.

On my arrival at the village of Chichumba, about eight miles off, with the troop of Her Majesty's 12th Lancers, and 4 guns of the troop of Horse Artillery, I found that Captain Clogstoun had arrived first, and had pressed the insurgents so hard, with about 250 of his men, who were all that were up with him at the time,

that he was compelled to hazard many gallant men in a greatly unequal contest with nearly 200 of the rebels, which he did in a most gallant manner; and so determined was the attack that the insurgents were forced to seek for shelter in the village, throwing their plunder in every direction. It was not, however, before some loss was inflicted on the 2nd Cavalry, when I am very sorry indeed to state, Rissaldar Major Ismail Khan was killed, while fighting very gallantly, and Captain Clogstoun was also himself wounded, and his horse also.

When the rebels had sought protection in the village, Captain Nightingale, with the 3rd Cavalry, approached, and the two regiments immediately surrounded Chichumba, until arrangements could be made for attacking it. Though the Artillery were only 6-pounder guns, they were placed in position to open upon the village, and it was apparent, from the firing which ensued, that the place was well defended by small arms. On arrival of the 3rd Infantry, I made arrangements for assaulting the village, for, though it was only a weak wing, and only 110 men were available for duty, it was necessary to dislodge the insurgents without delay, who were in a small dilapidated Ghurree, with an open front, so as to prevent their escaping at night.

As some scattered houses lay around, which must be passed before entering the Ghurree, and Captain McKinnon was the only European Officer with the party, I determined to command it myself, as I foresaw that the assault would prove unsuccessful, if he was disabled, and any check should prevent a rush into the Ghurree.

The party advanced with skirmishers, supported by the Horse Artillery 6-pounder on the flanks, and, on entering the village, a few men fell; on nearing the Ghurree, the firing became heavier, when Captain McKinnon fell mortally wounded; immediately after, my Brigade-Major Captain Hoeseon was dangerously wounded, and my own orderly was shot dead by my side.

My utmost endeavours now completely failed in urging the men to follow me, and, by a dash, gain possession of the Ghurree; and, finding that many men crowded round their disabled commander to carry him off, which left me quite unsupported, no alternative was left me but to bring the remaining men out again, which I did under a heavy fire.

My object was now directed to prevent the rebels from escaping during the night, as I was informed by a prisoner that the party consisted of 200 Rohillas, 70 Arabs, and 70 Dhekanees, under the command of Haji Alli, an Arab chief.

I visited the cavalry pickets for this purpose, and gave directions that, just before sunset, the cavalry line of posts should be withdrawn, as if with the intention of joining the camp, at some distance off, to deceive the garrison, but that, as soon as it became dark, they were to take up their old position, and to be vigilant during the night.

Between ten and eleven o'clock that night, with a bright moon shining, the rebels commenced their march across the plain in a compact body, and first brought the pickets of the 2nd Cavalry into action, which was subsequently joined by the 3rd Cavalry; and the rebels, when in full retreat, kept up a continuous heavy firing upon the cavalry, which caused us much loss; the rebels, however, had upwards of 100 of their number cut up and speared.

As it was entirely an affair of pickets, I beg to forward a separate report from Captains Clogstoun and Nightingale, minutely detailing the part each regiment took on this very gallant occasion. So severe an example was dealt out to the rebels that



wounded men have been brought into my camp from a distance of several miles off, who informed me that they fled in the utmost confusion and panic.

I feel that I cannot describe too highly the gallantry of Captains Clogstoun and Nightingale, on the night in question, as well as those who were engaged with them, who, though so very unequally pitted against 300 or 400 men, moving in a mass across strong and rough ground, and keeping up a very heavy fire all the time, nevertheless, these officers endeavoured to break and scatter them, but were prevented doing so, by their approaching ravines, when cavalry could no longer follow them.

I should, however, fail in my duty, were I not to notice, in a more prominent manner, the good fortune which led to Captain Clogstoun's conspicuous gallantry, on being the first to reach Chichumba, and successfully to check the further retreat of the rebels, and, by his rapid pursuit, compelled them to enter Chichumba, and abandon their plunder on the morning of our arrival.

The personal encounter which Captain Clogstoun had with the rebels, which led to this fortunate result, was obtained, however, at the loss of seven out of eight men who charged with him. Captain Clogstoun was himself wounded by a musket ball, and was nearly knocked off from his horse by a blow from a musket, while at the same time his horse was wounded under him.

This individual act of personal bravery is beyond praise.

I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which both officers and men of the force performed most arduous and fatiguing duties, who, having marched a distance of 36 miles, were actually employed during the remainder of the day, and the whole night, without intermission, with the exception of a short interval when relieved for procuring food.

Dr. Mackenzie, the Senior Staff-Surgeon, and the medical officer under him, were most active in the discharge of their duties, and they were unremitting in their attention to the wounded.

Captain Hoseason, my Brigade-Major, was most active during the whole of the day, to the time he was dangerously wounded at the assault upon Chichumba, and while he was carrying my orders. His horse also was shot in two places.

In bringing forward some of those who are named in the report by Captains Clogstoun and Nightingale, for rewards for conspicuous bravery, I would recommend, in the 2nd Cavalry, Ressaidar Meer Mahomed Sha for 3rd Class Order of Merit; Jemadar Sadut Khan, who charged with Captain Clogstoun in the morning, for the rank of Ressaidar.

Bargheer Mahomed Noor Khan, who was wounded in the morning, and was again very badly wounded in the action that night, and his horse shot under him, for the rank of Duffadar and 3rd Class Order of Merit; Zulfikar Khan, who was very severely wounded, after killing two of the enemy, for the rank of Duffadar.

Troopers Meer Hossain Ali and Sheik Chand, who were both wounded in the charge with Captain Clogstoun in the morning, when seven out of eight men were killed and wounded; each for the 3rd Class Order of Merit.

Trooper Emon Alli Khan, who accompanied Captain Hoseason in the assault upon Chichumba, and brought him out of action, when wounded, under a heavy fire, for the 3rd Class Order of Merit; also Sheik Hyder, who was with Captain Clogstoun in the morning's charge.

In the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, I

would recommend this young and brave soldier, Waghira Wassil Khan, for the rank of Jemadar.

I would recommend that the rewards for which this distinguished officer, Jemadar Villayet Ali Beg, had already been recommended, should be conferred upon him, viz., the rank of Ressaidar and the 3rd Class Order of Merit.

I would most strongly notice the very gallant conduct of the Senior Ressaidar Major Shah Mirza Beg Bahadour, who, while in the act of killing one man, had his right arm very nearly severed off by another Rohilla, for the rank of Sirdar Bahadour, this being the sixth time this gallant old officer has been wounded.

Duffadar Syed Goolam Ghouse, for the 3rd Class Order of Merit.

As Trooper Mahomed Khan, Alla Dawd Khan, Myboob Khan, and Ghoolam Dustagheer, all of the 6th Troop, have already been recommended for the Order of Merit, for their services in Central India, for the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, I would recommend that that distinction should be now conferred upon them.

Silladar Nuttay Khan, of the 1st Troop, already recommended for the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, I recommend that Order should be bestowed upon him now.

Trooper Ali Sher Khan, 2nd Troop, for the 3rd Class Order of Merit.

Trooper Fukroodeen, 6th Troop, dangerously wounded, for the 3rd Class Order of Merit.

Accompanying is a general roll of casualties of the force.

I have, &c.,

W. HILL, Brigadier, Commanding Hyderabad Contingent and Berar Field Force.

No. 24.

*Captain H. Clogstoun, Commanding Detachment 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to Captain H. Hoseason, Brigade Major, Hyderabad Contingent.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Hill, commanding the Hyderabad Contingent and Berar Field Force, that, on approaching the village of Russoad, on the 15th instant, I, agreeably to instructions received, took up a position on the right. A native there told me that the enemy had marched on the road immediately in my rear, and, feeling convinced that the same information would reach the Brigadier in Russoad, from whence the enemy had retreated, I instantly pursued in the direction indicated. A hard gallop of six or seven miles brought me up with the rebel force, which was at the time passing by the village of Chichumba. The pace at which I had advanced caused but few men to be up; but, considering that it was my duty to delay as much as possible the further retreat of the enemy, which would have taken them to ground favourable for their escape, I at once attacked them, and succeeded in causing them to take to the village and enclosures round it. I regret to state that, in this affair, I had four killed and three wounded out of the eight who charged with me.

I then moved off into the plain, and formed up my detachment, as it galloped up, and was here joined by the 3rd Cavalry, under Captain Nightingale, who, on our nearing the village of Russoad, had been sent with his regiment to the left. The two Rissallahs then were posted so as to prevent the escape of the enemy from the village, and we awaited the arrival of the remainder of the force. On Brigadier Hill's approach, I was ordered to

take ground to the north-east of the village, where I remained during the rest of the day.

At 5 o'clock P.M., I proceeded to post the detachment, strength as per margin,\* with the view of meeting the enemy, should they attempt to retreat from the village during the night in the direction of my pickets, which extended for a mile from right to left.

Between the hours of 9 and 10 P.M., the left picket fired on the enemy, who advanced in great strength and in a compact body. I immediately galloped to the point of attack with all the men I could gather at the moment, and fought the enemy over the short intervening space between the line of pickets and the hills, and up which we closely followed them. The top of the hills afforded more favourable ground though of limited extent, and the attack was renewed with vigour. Captain Nightingale, with a party of the 3rd Cavalry, here joined me, and the enemy suffered severely; but, a few minutes after, they threw themselves into a deep ravine impracticable for cavalry, and escaped from further pursuit. Their loss was great: their dead strewn the ground from the line of pickets to the ravine into which they had descended. I am sorry to say my loss is rather severe. The enemy marched in a compact mass, and kept up an exceedingly heavy and constant fire on my men, who gallantly charged again and again, and always with effect, but we were not strong enough to break the dense column. Constant hand to hand combats occurred, in which the men showed the utmost gallantry and devotion.

In forwarding this report I beg to bring to the notice of Brigadier Hill, as deserving of reward, the undermentioned officers and men, whose chivalrous bearing and dash, where all were bold, was most conspicuous. The nature of the ground prevented the cavalry from forming in line. Our constant and unceasing attacks on the column, in the face of a heavy fire, were therefore kept up, by bold dashes of six or eight men at a time, who nobly threw themselves on the great odds opposed:

Ressaidars Mahomed Sha, Meer Delawur Ally, Jemadar Sadut Khan, who was one of the party who charged with me in the morning, and whose brother was one of those there killed; another brother was desperately wounded in the same conflict; Sadut Khan showed great pluck: Bargheer Mahomed Noor Khan, although wounded in the head during the day, came to the front and alone dashed into the enemy's column: his horse was shot under him, and he very badly wounded: Sheik Hyder, who was with me in the morning's affair: Zulfikar Khan, a brave and gallant fellow, who was severely wounded after killing two of the enemy; his brother was killed in the morning:

Troopers Meer Hoossain Alli and Sheik Chand, both wounded in the morning affair:

Trooper Emom Alli Khan, who behaved very bravely throughout the day, and accompanied Captain Hosseason in the assault.

*Killed and wounded on January 15, 1859.*

1 Ressaldar-major, 1 duffadar, and 3 troopers, killed.

1 captain and 12 troopers wounded.

4 horses killed and 8 wounded.

I have, &c.

H. M. CLOGSTOUN, Captain,  
Commanding Detachment 2nd Cavalry,  
Hyderabad Contingent.

\* 2 Ressaidars, 3 Jemadars, 12 Duffadars, 1 Trumpeter Major, 1 Trumpeter, 106 Troopers.

No. 25.

*Captain G. Nightingale, Commandant 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to the Brigade Major, Hyderabad Contingent, Berar Field Force.*

*Camp, Chichumba,*

*January 17, 1859.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of Brigadier Hill, commanding Berar Field Force, the following detail of such operations yesterday as immediately concerned the regiment under my command. We marched from Chundur, at half past A.M. to Wakhud, a distance of 20 miles, and on arrival there, information having come in from Captain Ivie Campbell, that a large body of rebels were at Ressoad, and were then plundering the town, we received orders to push on. We accordingly proceeded at a gallop to Ressoad, 12 miles, where, in obedience to orders previously received from the Brigadier, I proceeded to the northward of the town, to cut off the retreat of the enemy in that direction. We were taking up our ground, when an orderly came up to tell us that the rebels had left, and were marching towards Chichumba, 7 miles further on. I immediately followed in the track of the 2nd Cavalry, which, having been detailed to take the right of Ressoad, had a considerable start of us. After a gallop of 6 or 7 miles over a very strong road, we came in sight of Chichumba, and perceived that the Ghurree, and a Nullah leading from it, were occupied: on our approach we found ourselves under a rather heavy fire from the rebels who had lined the nullah leading from the village, and which nullah afforded the enemy excellent cover, being overshadowed by masses of trees and thick bushes. Captain Clogstoun informed me that he had lost several men in charging past the Ghurree, and that he had himself been struck, so we decided (the ground being perfectly impracticable for cavalry) to withdraw our regiments out of fire, and surround the village; which we accordingly did, and enclosed the rebels in a net-work of videttes. I threw out parties to support my videttes, and, after reconnoitring the ground, I crossed the nullah with some difficulty, at a distance from the village, and took up a position with my regiment on the rising ground to the westward, which commanded the roads to Bamnee and Lonar. We there awaited the arrival of the infantry and guns, my main body being hidden from the enemy by a slight rise in the ground. When the artillery opened fire on the east face, I remarked that many of the rebels came out of the Ghurree, and concealed themselves in the castor oil fields facing me. I sent for a gun to drive them out of this, but none could be spared just then, so I rode to within about 400 yards, with Lieutenant Johnson and 20 men, and began firing at the rebels with the two zumboorucks I had with me. On my doing this, the enemy returned my fire from the castor oil fields, and showed in considerable numbers, but, one of them having been knocked over by a ball from our Zumbooruck, they returned into the houses and Ghurree. Shortly after this, some people were seen escaping to the westward, and I sent a party to bring them in. After the assault of the 3rd Infantry had been repulsed, I merely held my ground with my videttes, throwing out additional parties as supports. Towards the evening Brigadier Hill came across the nullah, and reconnoitred the ground towards the south, where Captain Clogstoun had his pickets. There being a nullah here, leading from the fort to the hills towards Burr, it appeared that the rebels would attempt to cut their way out, either

in that direction or towards Bamnee, the ground being hilly, rocky, and much cut up by deep ravines on those sides. Brigadier Hill instructed me to withdraw my regiment towards dusk, and throw back my videttes (so as to deceive the rebels with the idea that we had left these positions comparatively unguarded), after which, when the moon rose, I was to take up a position with my regiment, so as to cut off the retreat of the enemy, if they attempted a sortie, which I had received information from one of my prisoners it was their intention to try during the night. In obedience to these orders, I took my regiment off to the northward, and watered the horses (food we had none for either them or the men, owing to our 35 miles' march). About 8 P.M. I personally relieved all the videttes, whom I found very much on the alert, and I allowed them, as well as their supports, to the number of 70 men, to proceed to camp, as they had been on that duty all day. They were to rest, and also afford protection to the camp. About 9 P.M., we seized some rebels escaping from the Ghurree, and they informed us that the enemy was preparing to move out. I sent information instantly to Captain Clogstoun and Brigadier Hill, but, before either of the messengers had gone far, we heard shots in the direction of Captain Clogstoun's pickets, so I caused the men to fall in at once, and proceeded, as well as we could, at a gallop, towards the scene of action. We met with many obstacles from the nature of the ground, it being impossible, in the dim moonlight, to see the nullahs and water-courses intersecting the plain at the foot of the hills. I reached the foot of the hills just as the rebels were ascending them. These hills are such as it would be unpleasant to ride over in daylight, covered with rocks and loose stones, with high grass and thick bushes, which gave the rebels an immense advantage over the cavalry, as a charge in a compact body was impossible to horsemen. I saw, by the flashes of the guns, that the enemy was making to the south-westward; so ascended the hills to the left, and, pushing across the flat space at the top, found myself between the great ravine to my left, and the whole mass of the enemy. To give an idea of the nature of the ground, I may mention that, although I started with 90 men, only about 20 of these, with the Adjutant, could keep up with me, when I scrambled up the side of the hill. At this time Captain Clogstoun with his men was attacking the rebels fiercely in the rear, and driving them forwards up the side of the hill on to the plateau, notwithstanding the great advantage they had in the nature of the ground, and their very superior numbers. Seeing the large mass of the enemy, numbering, as has since been ascertained, more than 400 on my right, I ordered a charge across their front, and galloped on. When I had gone about 200 yards, I found myself alone in front of the enemy, who was now between me and my men, the only person with me being one man, a Waghirah, named Wassil Khan. The enemy, on seeing us, commenced a tremendous fire, and I could also see by the flashes of the guns that they were resisting Captain Clogstoun with the utmost determination, as they probably fancied that their retreat was cut off to the ravine. I rode backwards and forwards for several minutes in front of the mass, hoping that my regiment would hear my shouts, till at last Ressaldar Major Ahmed Bux Khan, with seven of his men, who had been in search of me, came up and joined me. He then explained how it happened that I was unsupported at first: when I galloped across the enemy's front, I instantly disappeared from the sight of

Lieutenant Johnson and the rest of the men; only Wassil Khan, who happened to be next to me, seeing the direction I had taken. From this, some idea may be formed of the small degree of light there was. Lieutenant Johnson, having thus lost sight of me, very judiciously turned to the right, and fell upon the enemy's rear, with the regiment, the troopers joining in as they best could through the thick bushes and grass. Here Ressaldar Major Shah Mirza Beg, charging with his usual gallantry, was, while in the act of killing one man, very severely wounded by a sword cut from a Rohilla. Trooper Shaik Furoodeen was also cut down while spearing a rebel; and numbers of the latter fell under the swords and spears of the troopers, whom I had not allowed to load their carbines. While this was going on, Ahmed Bux Khan, who had turned to the left in search of me, heard my shouts and joined me, as above stated. I formed up his seven men, and, as the enemy passed in a dark mass, with shouts of defiance, keeping up a heavy fire, and marching swiftly, but doggedly, along, I could distinguish the forms of the men of the 2nd and 3rd Cavalry charging in upon their rear. I asked my men if they would charge them, and, on their reply in the affirmative, we rode through their rear from right to left, and each of my followers slew his man. We then turned and charged in the opposite direction, and this time the *melée* was at its hottest, and here fell the enemy in every direction, the killed being nearly all Affghans and Arabs. They resisted us, sword and dagger in hand, while some continued firing with great steadiness, and, as the mass surged sul-kily along, none asked for quarter and not one got it. A few yards further in and the survivors were safe, as they threw themselves down the sides of a precipitous ravine, clothed with dense jungle, and here Captain Clogstoun and I recalled our men, fatigued with nearly 22 hours in the saddle, and returned towards the Ghuree of Chichumba. We sent our men to the encampment, and, taking with us 30 men of the 3rd Cavalry, proceeded to the Ghurree, for the purpose of searching it, and removing the dead bodies of the troopers and men killed in the morning's fight. This being accomplished, we returned to camp. It is now my pleasing duty to bring to the notice of the Brigadier the splendid behaviour of my officers and men. When the fight was raging most, I was proud to see the desperate personal encounters that took place; and the spear and sword wounds on the bodies of the slain sufficiently proved the fury with which our gallant troopers fought, and that they had met no despicable antagonists. Our general loss, though rather heavy, is comparatively small, which I partially attribute to the darkness which prevented the enemy from aiming accurately, even though at such close quarters. The execution done in our charges must also have shaken their steadiness; still our loss is nothing to what might have been expected in such ground, and under such disadvantages, as my total strength when I started was but 90 men, and the enemy (we have ascertained from the prisoners) numbered 100 Affghans, 100 Arabs and from 200 to 300 Dekhanies. Lieutenant Johnson, with the body of the regiment, contributed much to our success, and I cannot speak in too high terms of the few brave men with me, who charged against such disproportionate odds. Waghiran Wassil Khan, son of Ressaldar Major Sirdar Bahadoor Ahmed Bux Khan, was alone with me for nearly 10 minutes, not 100 yards from the whole body of the rebels, exposed to a most rapid fire; and he showed then and afterwards the utmost courage

and coolness. He killed two men with his own hand; and I venture to recommend him for promotion to the rank of Jemadar, both on account of his gallantry in action, and in consideration of his father's services and position in the regiment. Ahmed Bux Khan Sirdar Bahadoor behaved with his usual gallantry, and killed two men. Jemadar Villayet Ali Beg (who is already recommended for the Order of Merit and promotion to Ressaïdar, for gallantry in the Central India Field Force) also sustained his reputation, and I beg to bring to the Brigadier's notice for some reward the gallantry of the men who actually charged with me, and who behaved so well.

Their names are as follows:—

Duffadar Syed Goolam Ghouse, Sowars Meer Hyder Ally, Gholam Mahomed Khan, Fyzoolla Khan, Silladar Ghoolam Dustagheer, Myboob Khan, Alla Dawd Khan, and Mahomed Khan, all of the 6th Troop (the four latter have already been recommended for the Order of Merit for services in Central India). The officers commanding troops have also brought forward for gallantry several men. Their names are Silladar Nuttay Khan (already recommended for Order of Merit in Central India), Wuzeer Ali, of 1st Troop, and Sowar Ali Sher Khan, of 2nd Troop.

Duffadar Salabut Khan, Sowars Meer Ghoolam Ali, and Fukroodeen, the latter dangerously wounded; also Duffadar Hoosain Khan, Silladars Mouzdar Khan, and Nanuck Sing, of the 4th Troop. My loss is one Ressaïdar Major, and two troopers, very severely wounded. One horse died, and two horses wounded.

I have, &c.,

G. NIGHTINGALE, Captain,  
Commandant 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 26.

*Captain A. T. Cadell, B.N.H.A., Commanding Detachment, Madras Horse Artillery and Her Majesty's 12th Royal Lancers, to the Brigade Major with Brigadier Hill's Berar Field Force.*

*Camp, Chichumba,*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Hill, commanding the Berar

Field Force, that, on the morning of the 15th instant, after the march from Chandoll to Wakhud, and the rapid advance from thence to Chichumba, viâ Ressoad (consequent on the information received at Wakhud that the Rohillas, &c., were then plundering Ressoad), when Brigadier Hill ordered me to open fire on the village of Chichumba, I placed the four guns of my troop\* in position, two on the east, and two on the north side of the village, and kept up a fire during the day on the Ghurree, and those parts of the village where it appeared that parties of the enemy were posted. This position was about 450 yards from the village. When the infantry advanced to attack the place, I advanced the guns to within 150 yards of the houses, and kept up as rapid a fire as I could to cover their advance, and, when I saw the infantry fall back, I resumed the fire to cover the retirement. I afterwards withdrew my guns to their original position, and the day's operations shortly after ceased.

Captain Campbell's Troop† of Her Majesty's 12th Royal Lancers, which formed part of the Detachment under my command, was detached by Brigadier Hill's orders, on our arrival in front of Chichumba, to the north side of the village, where I was employed throughout the day.

I beg to forward a return of the casualties in the detachment.

I have, &c.,

A. T. CADELL, Captain,  
Commanding Detachment Madras Horse  
Artillery and Her Majesty's 12th Royal  
Lancers.

\* Strength of Troop present.—1 Captain, 1 Second Captain, 1 Troop Quartermaster, 1 Acting Serjeant-Major, 1 Acting Quartermaster Serjeant, 3 Serjeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Trumpeters, 1 Farrier, 8 Bombardiers, 50 Gunners.

† Strength of Troop present.—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 3 Serjeants, 4 Corporals, 1 Farrier, 40 Privates.

No. 27.

*NOMINAL ROLL of Officers and Men of the Berar Field Force Killed and Wounded in the Action with the Rebels at Chichumba, on the 15th January, 1859.*

Corps and Depts.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
Staff, Hyderabad Contingent B. Troop Horse Artillery ...	Captain, Brigade-Major, H. Hoseason	Very severely wounded
	Second Captain J. B. Swete	Severely wounded
	Bombardier J. Williams ... ..	Slightly wounded
Detachment 2nd Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Con- tingent	Captain H. M. Clogstoun ... ..	do
	Ressaïdar Major Ismael Khan ... ..	Killed
	Duffadar Beekun Ali Khan ... ..	do
	Trooper Kassim Khan ... ..	do
	„ Meer Mahomed Ali ... ..	do
	„ Meer Jaffir Ali ... ..	do
„ Zoolfikar Khan ... ..	Dangerously wounded	

Corps and De s.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
Detachment 2nd Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent	Trooper Moozdeen Khan ... ..	Severely wounded
	„ Kurreem Buxsh ... ..	do
	„ Mahomed Nooa Khan ... ..	do
	„ Klupathee Khan ... ..	do
	„ Meer Issen Ali ... ..	do
	„ Shaik Chand ... ..	do
	„ Bishanrath Khau ... ..	Slightly wounded
	„ Kishen Sing ... ..	do
	„ Shaik Boodum ... ..	do
	„ Mahomed Purnah ... ..	do
3rd Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent	Ressaldar Major Shah Mirza Beg ... ..	Very severely wounded
	Trooper Mahomed Shair Khan... ..	Severely wounded
	„ Shaik Fukroodeen ... ..	Dangerously wounded
3rd Regiment Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent	Captain Commandant D. W. McKinnon	Mortally wounded, since dead
	Jemadar Buggojee ... ..	Killed
	Sepoy Rampersaud ... ..	do
	„ Narrain ... ..	Severely wounded
	„ Foorsuth... ..	Slightly wounded
	„ Sunkur ... ..	Severely wounded
	„ Owlass ... ..	Slightly wounded
Drummer Ally Beg ... ..	Killed	

ABSTRACT.

Corps and Departments.	Killed.	Wounded.	Remarks.
Staff, Hyderabad Contingent ... ..	...	1	
B. Troop Horse Artillery ... ..	...	2	
Detachment, 2nd Regt. Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent ... ..	5	13	
3rd Regt. Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent ... ..	...	3	
3rd Regt. Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent ... ..	3	5	1 since dead.
Total ... ..	8	24	

W. MACKENZIE, A.M. and M.D.,  
Staff-Surgeon, Berar Field Force

No. 28.

No. 342 of 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the following letter from Major-General J. Michel, C.B., Commanding the Malwa Field Force, submitting report of an action fought with the rebel force under the Rao Sahib and Tantia Topee, under the command of Colonel Somerset.

3. His Excellency in Council considers these operations to reflect the highest credit upon Colonel Somerset and the officers and men under his command.

No. 29.

Major-General Michel, C.B., Commanding M. D. A., to the Adjutant-General, Bengal Army.

Sir,  
Chupra, January 12, 1859.

I HAVE the honour to forward report of an action fought with the rebel force, under the Rao Sahib and Tantia Topee, by a small force under the command of Colonel Somerset, who is in command of a field brigade.

2. In addition to Colonel Somerset's report, I have deemed it right, for his Excellency's inform-

No. 22259.

C

ation, to forward a sketch route of the marches made by this small column in pursuit, whereby it will appear that 170 miles were traversed in six days.

3. When the smallness of the force is taken into consideration, and the speed of the pursuit, in which the soldiers had neither tents, baggage, or European supplies, except for the first day or two, I trust his Lordship, the Commander-in-chief, will deem that Colonel Somerset and his column have well done their duty, and have merited his Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.

J. MICHEL, Major-General,  
Commanding M.D.A.

No. 30.

Colonel C. H. Somerset, Commanding Field Brigade, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Malwa Division.

Camp, Chupra Burode,

Sir,

January 1, 1859.

I HAVE the honour to report, that yesterday, soon after daylight, the rebel force under Tantia

Topee, was overtaken near this place by the force, as per margin,\* under my command.

2. I had marched from a village called Surthul, ten miles off, at half-past eleven o'clock the previous night, having sent on spies to watch the enemy: my spies not returning, I waited four miles off until near daylight, fearing to disturb the enemy, who might move or disperse in the dark, and I did not meet my spies until near this place, and the enemy had then moved off his ground.

3. I pursued him at a rapid trot for about seven miles, when I overtook three large bodies of cavalry, estimated at about three thousand, drawn up to receive me, just beyond a village called Tancha.

4. The horse artillery were immediately brought into action, and their fire was so rapid and effective that, though the rebels endeavoured to get up a charge before the infantry on camels could be formed up and dismounted, they could not effect it, but retired, pursued by my force, the horse artillery galloping to the front for some distance with the cavalry, when the squadron of Lancers took up the pursuit.

5. I endeavoured, with the horse artillery and camel corps, to follow the track of the enemy for about five miles further, but found they had so dispersed that it was not possible to do so: my force being too small to be divided, I gave up the pursuit after about twelve miles, and fell back to this place upon my supports, 300 9th Native Infantry; which had not then come up, however, but arrived later in the afternoon.

6. The force with me had marched fifty miles between twelve o'clock P.M. of the 30th December and six o'clock A.M. of the 1st January, thirty hours, during which time they had not rested more than two hours at one time, having made forced marches for five days without tents or European supplies.

7. I heard, on my return to this place, that five elephants had been abandoned by the enemy when pursued, at a village in the neighbourhood, one of which has been brought in this morning to camp,

\* R. H. A., four guns, with detachments; 17th Lancers 100 men; 92nd Highlanders, 150 men, on Lieutenant Barras' Tandan Camels.

but the rest are supposed to have been carried off since.

8. Not having a sufficient force of cavalry, I am unable to scour the country as I should wish, in search of the scattered rebel force, which I much regret, as hundreds of them might be found and cut up.

9. The loss of the enemy, owing to his rapid flight, was not severe, though numbers of men and horses, among the former of which was a Native Sirdar, were seen to fall from the artillery fire, and some were killed in a charge of the squadron 17th Lancers.

10. My own loss was one private 17th Lancers wounded.

11. I trust that I may be allowed to bring to the notice of the Major-General Commanding the Division the cheerfulness of the troops composing this force, under considerable fatigue, and some hardship, as well as the zealous manner in which I have been supported by the officers of the force, on all occasions, and particularly in this rapid and trying pursuit, the results of which are only not greater because the enemy would not stay to measure his strength with me, and my numbers were insufficient to cope with him when dispersed.

12. The officers commanding the different arms to whom my thanks are especially due, are—

Major White, Commanding Squadron 17th Lancers.

Captain Paget, Commanding D. Troop Royal Horse Artillery.

Captain Bethune, two companies 92nd Highlanders.

Captain Baugh, 9th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant C. Payne Barras, Commanding Camel Corps.

13. To my Staff Officer, Lieutenant Wood, 17th Lancers, I am particularly indebted for his zealous and unceasing exertions on every occasion, in the various duties imposed upon him in the absence of any other Staff Officer.

I have, &c.,

C. H. SOMERSET, Colonel,  
Commanding Field Brigade.

No. 31.

*ROUTE SKETCH of the Marches made by the Force under Colonel Somerset, Commanding Field Force.*

Date.	Where from	Where to	Distance in Miles.	Hour of Starting.	Arrival.
December 27, 1858	Mehidpoor ...	Indorka ...	18	3 A.M.	9-30 A.M.
December 28, 1858	Indorka ...	Soosneer ...	40	3 A.M.	9 P.M.
December 29, 1858	Soosneer ...	Peeplia ...	18	11-30 A.M.	5-30 P.M.
December 30, 1858	Peeplia ...	Kelcheepoor ...	18	3 A.M.	5-30 P.M.
December 31, 1858	Kelcheepoor ...	Sethoo ...	40	12- 5 A.M.	6-15 P.M.
January 1, 1859.	Seethoo ...	Barode ...	12	12- 5 A.M.	5-45 A.M.
	Pursued the enemy twelve miles, and returned to Barode		24		
		Total ...	170		

H. E. WOOD, Lieutenant,  
Staff Officer to Colonel Somerset's Brigade.

No. 32.

*Allahabad, January 31, 1859.*

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

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

No. 33.

No. 345 of 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 433, of the 2nd instant, forwarding one from Major-General J. Michel, C.B., Commanding the Malwa Field Force, with its enclosure from Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, 12th Bombay Native Infantry, reporting the complete surprise and defeat of the rebel force under Tantia Topee and other chiefs, after long and harassing marches.

2. His Excellency in Council, while concurring with the Commander-in-Chief in the approbation expressed by his Lordship, highly commends the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, and the gallant Force under his command.

No. 34.

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

SIR, *Allahabad, March 2, 1859.*

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward a letter in original from Major-General J. Michel, C.B., Commanding the Malwa Field Force, No. 242, of the 10th ultimo, with its enclosures, from Lieutenant-Colonel J. Holmes, of the 12th Bombay Native Infantry, reporting the complete surprise and defeat of the rebel force under Tantia Topee, and other chiefs, after long and harassing marches.

2. I am to request that, in submitting these papers to his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, you will be good enough to express Lord Clyde's entire approval of the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, and the gallant Force under his command.

I have, &c.,

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

No. 35.

*Major-General J. Michel, C.B., Commanding M.D.A. and R.F.F., to the Adjutant-General of the Army.*

*Camp, Nusseerabad,*

SIR, *February 10, 1859.*

I HAVE the honour to forward a report of operations and surprise of the rebel forces by a small column under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, 12th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

Its operations extended over upwards of thirteen days, in which the troops under his command, mostly all infantry, accomplished a distance of 290 miles.

I trust his Lordship the Commander-in-Chief will consider the march and surprise of the enemy

highly creditable to the officers commanding, and the zeal and endurance of the troops worthy of all praise.

I have, &c.,

J. MICHEL, Major-General,  
Commanding M.D.A. and R.F.F.

No. 36.

*Lieutenant-Colonel J. Holmes, 12th Regiment B.N.I., Commanding Nusseerabad Field Detachment, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Rajpootana Field Force.*

*Camp, Seekun,*

SIR, *January 22, 1859.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Brigadier Commanding Rajpootana Field Force, the operations of the column under my command (strength as per margin),\* from the date of its quitting Nusseerabad up to its surprisal of the rebel camp, yesterday morning, at this place.

At the requisition of Brigadier-General Lawrence, Governor-General's Agent for the States of Rajpootana, for a force to move from Nusseerabad for the protection of Tonk and Jeypore, I marched, on the morning of the 8th instant, to Burra Samba; on the 9th, to Diggee; on the 10th, to Jurrana; and, there receiving information that the Nawab of Tonk was in fear of the rebels moving upon his capital, they being at Allyghur Rampoor, distant 24 miles, I marched on the 11th through Tonk to Bamboor, thereby effectually covering Tonk. At Tonk I received information of the rebels being on the march from Bhugwuntgurr towards Jeypore. On the morning of the 12th, I marched through Nuttwara to Jellae, with the view of intercepting the rebels: on arrival at Jellae, at 3½ P.M., I found that they had moved on to Chaksoo, and that Brigadier Showers, commanding the Agra Force, had passed through the place in pursuit. I immediately wrote to the Brigadier, who was encamped 8 or 10 miles in advance, offering to co-operate with him. With this view I moved on again at nine P.M., and, marching through the Brigadier's camp (with whom I had an interview), I moved on to Chaksoo with the hope of aiding in surprising the rebel camp.

At Chaksoo, I arrived at daylight of the 13th, having completed a march of 44 miles in 24 hours, but too late to effect the object contemplated, as the rebels had moved off.

I remained at Chaksoo for five hours, and, it being arranged by the Brigadier that the two columns should pursue by different routes, I marched to Gutwassee, distant six miles (in direction of Lalsoot), and there encamped for the night: on the 14th, I marched to Lalsoot. On the morning of the 15th, having received the permission of Brigadier Honner, commanding the Rajpootana Force (whose force had marched into Lalsoot that

\* No. 8 Light Field Battery, Captain Shekleton, Commanding—captain 1, battery staff-serjeant 1, firrier (European) 1, golundauzes 50, gun Lascars 10, drivers 40—Total 103. Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Austen, Commanding—officers 10, serjeants 12, drummers, fifers, and buglers 10, rank and file 315. 12th Regiment Native Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Holmes, Commanding—European officers 4, native officers 7, havildars 20, drummers, fifers, and buglers 10, rank and file 250—11th Company Royal Engineers—officer 1, rank and file 15. Bombay Sappers and Miners—one native officer and one havildar 2, rank and file 25. Seik Horse, Lieutenant Newall, Commanding—officer 1, sabres 88. Mayne's Horse, Lieutenant Hawkins, Commanding—officer 1, sabres 172, joined at Jeypore.

morning), to move on the direction of Jeypore, I marched at four P.M. to Tonga, arriving there at one A.M., of the 16th. At four P.M., I marched for Jeypore, encamped for six hours on the road, and reached it at eleven A.M., on the 17th. Information of the rebels' movements here received, was, that they were at or about Byrat. At Jeypore my force was augmented by 172 Sowars of Mayne's Horse (New Levy) under the command of Lieutenant Hawkins, the Adjutant of that corps.

On the 18th, I marched to Chowmooch; on the 19th, to Koojrowlee; and on the 20th, at 1 A.M., to Kundeelah. Here receiving information of the rebels having marched to this place (Seekun), distant twenty-eight miles, I moved again at 6 P.M., with the hope of surprising the rebels in their encampment.

The force reached the vicinity of the rebel encampment at 4½ A.M., of the 21st instant, having marched fifty-four miles in twenty-four hours. The surprise was all but complete; the rebels had no intimation of our approach until we drove in their outlying pickets, who, galloping off, conveyed the first intimation of our being upon them.

The confusion heard in their camp was very great; their horsemen galloped off in every direction, without attempting to make a stand, and numbers without even saddling their horses.

I immediately moved to the attack, sending 4 guns of Captain Shekleton's battery at a gallop to the front, with all my cavalry.

The infantry, Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Austen, and 12th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Mecredy, formed in line, moving in support.

The artillery got quickly into action, sending shot and shell into the fugitives, but the moonlight did not admit of much execution being done.

The cavalry, Seik Horse, under Lieutenant Newall, 2nd Grenadier Regiment, Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, and Mayne's Horse, under Lieutenant and Adjutant Hawkins, then charged, and thoroughly completed the rout. They continued the chase for some hours, but, unluckily, missed the road which the Chiefs Tantia Topsee, Rao Sahib, and Prince Feroze Shah took.

Our cavalry killed upwards of 50 of the rebels, and brought in 51 prisoners, besides a number of women. A greater number of the rebels might have been slain, but all those who had thrown away their arms, were, in the feeling of mercy, spared, and the anxiety to capture the leaders did not admit of time being lost in securing worthless followers.

The amount of arms (swords, matchlocks, government muskets and pistols) secured, is very great.

The amount of the rebels who were encamped here, is stated to have been upwards of 2,500, but I think the number greatly exaggerated, and, as our attack must have greatly dispersed and disorganised the body, I trust the means of the chiefs to harass the country may be considerably diminished.

The force has marched upwards of 290 miles in thirteen days without a single day's halt.

The conduct of the troops has been most admirable, and nothing can be more commendable than the anxiety shown by officers and men to overtake the enemy.

From Lieutenant-Colonel Austen, Commanding Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment; Captain Shekleton, Commanding No. 8 Battery; Lieutenant Mecredy, 12th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry; Lieutenant Hawkins, Mayne's Horse; Lieutenant

Newall, Seik Horse; and Lieutenant Wardell, Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment, my Staff Officer, I have received the most cordial and efficient aid; and I beg to bring their names to the favourable notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant Newall, besides commanding the Seik Horse, has, in his capacity of Political Agent, afforded me invaluable aid by furnishing most correct information of the movements of the rebels.

I am happy to state that no casualties of any sort have occurred amongst the troops.

I have, &c.,

J. HOLMES, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Commanding Field Detachment.

No. 37.

No. 346 of 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Major-General J. Michel, C.B., Commanding Malwa Division, forwarding a report from Brigadier Honner, C.B., Commanding Rajpootana Field Force, of the attack and pursuit of the rebels under Rao Sahib.

2. His Excellency in Council highly commends the gallantry of the officers and men, especially those mentioned by Brigadier Honner, C.B., and the good management of the Commander and Commissariat Officer, by which such complete efficiency has been given to the troops in their rapid movements in pursuit of the enemy.

No. 38.

*The Major-General Commanding the Malwa Division to the Adjutant-General of the Army.*

*Head-Quarters, Camp, Gungrar,  
February 19, 1859.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward a report from Brigadier Honner, Commanding Nusseerabad Field Force, who states that, after a march of 43 miles, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M., of the 10th February, he came up to the rebels under the Rao Sahib, at Kooshana, in Marwar, attacked them, and pursued for eight miles.

2. Two hundred and twenty-six of the rebels were found dead on the field. The Brigadier states that officers, non-commissioned officers and men, as per margin,\* rendered themselves conspicuous by their forward gallantry; and, in his detail of the force under his command, the following officers appear to have commanded detachments of regiments in the engagement:—

Captain Phillips, 8th Hussars, Commanding.

Captain Dennis, 1st Bombay Lancers, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel Heatly, 83rd Regiment, Commanding.

Lieutenant Forteach, 12th Regiment Native Infantry, Commanding.

Captain Heathcote, Seik Horse, Commanding, and Assistant - Quartermaster - General to the Force.

Lieutenant Stevenson, Artillery, Camel Corps, Commanding.

3. The Brigadier further begs to bring to special notice the excellence of the commissariat arrangements made by Captain Lucas, an arrange-

\* Captain Phillips, 8th Hussars; Captain Puget, 8th Hussars; Captain Carnegie, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Malcolmson, Orderly Officer; Corporal Landley, 8th Hussars; Troop Havildar Major Ram Sing and Trooper Adjoodia Poursad, 1st Lancers.



ment which enabled the Brigadier to give every man and horse a full ration after this arduous pursuit.

4. I fully concur in this eulogy.

5. The casualties, the Brigadier states, as per margin.\*

6. I trust his Lordship the Commander-in-Chief will approve of the conduct of the Brigadier and his troops, more especially when the nature of the country over which they had to act is brought into account.

I have, &c.,

J. MICHEL, Major-General,  
Commanding M.D.A.

No. 39.

*Brigadier Honner, C.B., Commanding Rajpootana Field Force, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Malwa Division.*

SIR, *Camp, Kooshana, February 11, 1859.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding Malwa Division, that the Force under my command, in continuation of the pursuit of the rebels, marched from its encampment at Gooangh yesterday morning, at two o'clock, and reached that of the rebels at five o'clock in the evening, at Kooshana.

2. The rebels heard of our approach when we were about eight miles off, and instantly commenced a flight, breaking up into two large bodies, and going to the south-west and south-east respectively; one party is said to be under Feroze Shah, the other under Rao Sahib. Tantia Topce is reported to have left the rebel camp immediately after its surprise by Colonel Holmes's detachment, on the night of the 21st of January, at Seikur, and to have gone to join the Nana in the Terrai.

3. On entering the sandy wastes on the borders of the Desert of Bikanair, I found it necessary to leave Captain Petrie's Troop of Horse Artillery behind at Dye, with orders to proceed to Nagore, and thence to Nusseerabad, as it would have been absolutely impossible to drag guns through that sandy country, even though eight or ten horses were attached to each.

4. Our march from Gooangh to this place was about 43 miles, 30 of it through a desert hilly tract of deep heavy sand. About 3½ o'clock, P.M., the rebels were said to be ahead about eight miles; evening was approaching, and no time was to be lost. About six miles from this, we proceeded at a trot, and, when within three miles of Kooshana, the Force was formed up, the Hussars in column of divisions on the right, the 1st Bombay Lancers in the centre in a like formation, at squadron distance, with the Seik Horse on the left, considerably in advance in echelon, the detachments of Her Majesty's 83rd and 12th Native Infantry, mounted on camels, in line in front. In this formation we went on at a sharp canter, the camels keeping their place in excellent order, until we came close to Kooshana, when, seeing that the rebels had taken off to the left, our front was changed in that direction, and a pursuit at the gallop commenced. After going about two miles, it was requisite that the infantry should return and hold the village and the rebels' camp, but the Hussars and Lancers went on at a dashing pace for about eight or ten miles, long into the moonlight, and cut up the rebels at every oppor-

tunity, and rejoined the infantry at about 10 o'clock at night.

5. The patrols of cavalry I sent out this morning to pick up stragglers, and seek for information, counted 226 dead bodies of the rebels killed in their flight, by the sabre and lance.

6. Our casualties are, one private of the 8th Hussars killed, and one private contused; one trooper of the 1st Lancers killed, one slightly wounded; five of the Seik horse missing, together with their horses; one troop horse, 8th Hussars, wounded; four troop horses of the 1st Lancers wounded, and one missing. No officer killed or wounded.

7. Seventy camels and ten horses have fallen into our hands.

8. The rebels to-day are stated to be in full flight towards Arrah. I follow in pursuit as soon as I can lay in a store of flour, provisions, &c., for the troops.

9. During the last four days the force has marched 130 miles over tracts of deep heavy sand, most distressing both to horses and baggage animals. Yesterday the cavalry must have gone over 65 miles of ground during the march, pursuit, and return to camp at night. The powers of endurance evinced by the horses were astonishing.

10. I have to bring to special notice that, since the Force left Nusseerabad, on the 18th December, 1858, up to the present date, it has marched upwards of 800 miles, and the Commissariat has daily, with one or two exceptions, supplied to every man, horse, and baggage animal entitled to it, his full ration of food, grain, and forage; and, even at the end of yesterday's operations, at night, every soldier had a good dinner of fresh beef, vegetables, and biscuit, with the usual grog. These advantages I attribute to the excellent arrangements made by Captain Lucas, Assistant Commissary-General, before the Force left Nusseerabad, and carried on by Captain Malcolmson, the Acting Commissariat Officer in charge, assisted by his Gomashta Dadabhoj Eduljee Sookia, on Captain Lucas's departure from the Force, for other duties.

11. It is not usual to mention matters of this kind in a despatch, but the great benefits which have been experienced by the Force from the above arrangements, and the practicability of European troops being well supplied with food, even during the most rapid operations in the field, have induced me to bring these circumstances prominently forward, for the especial consideration of Government.

12. Every officer and man has done his duty in his own individual calling, as became a British soldier.

13. In the pursuit there were several instances of hand to hand combat with the sabre. Captains Phillips and Puget, 8th Hussars, Captain Carnegy, my Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Malcolmson, my orderly officer, made themselves conspicuous by their forward gallantry in these conflicts (the latter officer had his charger wounded by a sabre cut) and also Corporal Landley, 8th Hussars, Troop Havildar Major Ram Sing, and Trooper Adjoodia Pursaud, 1st Lancers.

14. Captain Baynon, Political Officer attached to the Force, has been of the greatest assistance to me, in procuring information; and his attention, energy, and zeal in the cause are beyond all praise.

15. The Medical Department, conducted by Assistant-Surgeon Rudd, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, was, as usual in the British Army, all that could be wished.

\* 2 men, H.M.'s 8th Hussars, killed; 2 men, H.M.'s 8th Hussars, wounded; 5 horses, wounded; 6 Seik horses, with their riders, missing.

16. The following is the detail of troops engaged yesterday. Their admirable conduct on this, as well as on every other circumstance of service, since the Force took the field, and the discipline that has been maintained in the several detachments by their officers, have been to me the source of much gratification, but it will be for the higher authorities, to whom I most earnestly recommend them, to appreciate and record in terms which may seem to them most befitting the merits of these noble soldiers.

*Detail.*

Captain Carnegy, Assistant Adjutant-General.  
 Captain Heathcote, Assistant Quartermaster General.  
 Captain Malcolmson, Horse Artillery, Orderly Officer.

*H. M.'s 8th Hussars.*

Captain Phillips, Commanding.  
 Captain Puget.  
 Lieutenant Honourable E. Stourton.  
 Lieutenant T. Richards.  
 Cornet P. De Winton.  
 Assistant-Surgeon Rudd, M.D.  
 11 Serjeants, 10 Corporals, 2 Trumpeters and 117 Privates.

*1st Bombay Lancers.*

Captain Dennis, Commanding.  
 Lieutenant Jenkins.  
 Lieutenant Hill.  
 2 Subadars, 2 Jemadars, 11 Havildars, 9 Naiques, 2 Trumpeters, 76 Privates.

*H. M.'s 83rd Regiment.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Heatly, Commanding.  
 Captain F. H. D. Marsh, 89th Regiment (attached).  
 Lieutenant G. M. Onslow.  
 Lieutenant G. L. Huyshe.  
 9 Serjeants, 4 Corporals, 1 Drummer, and 119 Privates.

*12th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Lieutenant Forteath, Comman ling.  
 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 4 Havildars, 4 Naiques, 46 Privates.

*Seik Horse.*

Captain Heathcote, in charge.  
 Ressaldar Mitka Sing, 2 Jemadars, 54 Rank and File.

*Camel Corps.*

Lieutenant Stevenson, Artillery, in charge.  
 69 Rank and File.

I have, &c.

R. W. HONNER, Brigadier,  
 Commanding Rajpootana Field Force.

No. 40.

No. 347 of 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following report from Brigadier A. Horsford, C.B., Commanding Field Force, of his having entered the Nepal territories, and having engaged and defeated a body of rebels at Sikta Ghaut.

2. His Excellency in Council highly appreciates the excellent services of Brigadier Horsford, C.B., and of the officers and men under his command.

No. 41.

*Brigadier A. Horsford, Commanding Field Force,  
 to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.*

*Camp, Sishowah, Nepaul,  
 10th February, 1859.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that, under the instructions received from the Chief of the Staff, I crossed the river Rapttee yesterday morning, at 5 A.M., with the troops as per margin,\* and entered the territory of Nepaul, for the purpose of attacking a body of rebels, who had placed 15 guns in position at Sikta Ghaut, where there is a ford and pass leading towards the inner ranges of the Nepaul mountains.

After a severe march, through forest and open country, the troops came to a bend of the Rapttee. At this place, I thought it advisable to detach Colonel Hill, C.B., Rifle Brigade, with the troops named in the margin†, directing him to recross the river, follow its right bank, and attack the right rear of the enemy's position.

This portion of the Force had a most difficult country to pass through, and for some time were under a heavy fire from artillery; but the nature of the ground was such that they were enabled to take advantage of a high and abrupt cliff, giving them perfect command of the enemy's guns, and its irregularities saving them from loss.

When the head of the main column reached the ford it encountered but slight opposition, the enemy having then found that their position was turned, and almost immediately abandoning their guns, all of which were captured. A list of which I enclose.

The enemy's entrenchments, though slight, were so situated on a high bank, commanding the ford of the river, which is here not only deep and rapid, but upwards of 200 yards in breadth, that they could not have been taken from the front without a serious loss.

The whole of the latter part of the operations were carried on in a dense and rocky forest, where it was impossible to engage cavalry in the pursuit.

From the information which I have received. I do not believe the enemy were numerous, but a great part of them were Artillerymen. Few were killed, owing to their taking to the forest when the first was captured; some were, however, overtaken. Our own casualties are almost nominal.

This march into the territory of Nepaul seems to be welcomed by the inhabitants, who feel that this column is acting a friendly part towards them. They have shown their inclination to assist the British forces, by bringing in prisoners, and betraying where arms and plunder are concealed by the rebels.

In obedience to the orders received from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the strictest discipline is enforced, and every care taken to respect the prejudices of the Nepaulese people.

My thanks are due to officers commanding regiments, namely, Colonel Hill, C.B., 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W.

\* 3rd Troop 1st Brigade Bengal Horse Artillery, five 6-pounder guns and one 12-pounder howitzer, under Major Moir, C.B., 122; 7th Hussars under Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Russell, Bart., 423; 1st Punjab Cavalry, under Major Hughes, 410; 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, under Colonel Hill, C.B., 800; Left Wing 1st Belooch Battalion, under Lieutenant Hicks, 497; 5th Punjab Rifles, under Major Vaughan, 850; Kumaon Battalion, under Major Ramsay, 626. Total men, 3728.

† Wing 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade; Wing 1st Belooch Battalion; 8th Company Punjab Rifles.

Russell, Bart., 7th Hussars, Major Moir, C.B., Bengal Horse Artillery, Major Vaughan, 5th Punjaub Rifles, Major Ramsay, Kumaon Battalion, and Lieutenant Hicks, Commanding Left Wing 1st Belooch Battalion.

To Major Hughes, 1st Punjaub Cavalry, my especial thanks are due, not only for his services at the head of his regiment, but for the aid he gives me in his capacity as Military Commissioner.

To Major Dillon, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, my Brigade Major, Captain Hoste, 5th Punjaub Rifles, Brigade Quartermaster, and to Lieutenant

Topham, 7th Hussars, and Lieutenant Fryer, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, who acted as my Orderly Officers during the day.

My thanks are also due to Captain C. H. E. Græme, 5th Bengal European Regiment, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, and to Mr. W. H. Ross, C. S., Deputy Commissioner.

During the day about forty of the enemy's cavalry surrendered themselves.

I have, &c.,

A. HORSFORD, Brigadier,  
Commanding Field Force.

No. 42.

*RETURN of Ordnance captured from the Rebels at Sikta Ghaut, on the 9th of February, 1859.*

*Camp, Sikta Bazaar, February 10, 1859.*

No.	Description of Ordnance.	Calibre.	Length.		Remarks.
			Ft.	In.	
1	Iron Gun ...	1-pounder	11	8	All of native manufacture. These guns are all of heavy metal. The weight of the eight brass guns and mortar is computed, in the aggregate, to be fully fifty cwt.
2	Brass Gun ...	1-pounder	3	0	
3	Iron Gun ...	4-pounder	6	4	
4	Do ...	3½-pounder	4	8	
5	Brass Gun ...	5-pounder	5	10	
6	Do ...	1½-pounder	2	9	
7	Do ...	4-pounder	5	6	
8	Iron Gun ...	3-pounder	3	8	
2	Do ...	6-pounder	3	0	
10	Brass Gun ...	3½-pounder	5	0	
11	Do ...	¾-pounder	4	6	
12	Do ...	5-pounder	4	6	
13	Do ...	5-pounder	5	6	
14	Iron Gun ...	½-pounder	1	11	
15	Brass Mortar ...	6½-inch	...	...	

In the ammunition boxes, attached to the above, is a considerable quantity of native powder, a few shells, and a number of hammered shot.

G. MOIR, Major,  
Commanding 3rd Troop, 1st Brigade, B. H. A.

No. 43.

*Allahabad, February 19, 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 in Council, with Lord Clyde's approbation.

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

No. 44.

No. 360 of 1859.—NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, Military Department,  
March 18, 1859.*

HER Majesty's 10th Regiment of Foot is about to embark for England.  
His Excellency the Governor-General in Council

cannot allow this regiment to pass through Calcutta without thanking the officers and men for all the good service which they have rendered in the last two eventful years; first, in the out-breaks at Benares and Dinapore; next, as a part of the column under their former Commander, Brigadier-General Franks; and, more lately, in the harassing operations conducted by Brigadier-General Sir E. Lugard and Brigadier Douglas, on either bank of the Ganges.

The Governor-General in Council desires, in taking leave of the 10th Regiment, to place on record his cordial appreciation of their valuable services.

The regiment will be saluted by the guns of Fort William on leaving Calcutta.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 45.

No. 361 of 1859.—NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, Military Department,  
March 18, 1859.*

THE services of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment Light Infantry, which formed a part of the heroic garrison of Lucknow, and which is now about to leave India, claim a special acknowledgment from His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

These services extended through the defence of Cawnpore, and through the final operations of the Commander-in-Chief in Oude.

The Governor-General in Council thanks the 32nd Regiment for all that they have done and endured.

His Excellency congratulates officers and men on their return home, after a long and distinguished career in India, and bids them heartily farewell.

A salute will be fired from Fort William before the departure of the Regiment.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

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