

Amongst the native force, I beg particularly to mention Lall Singh, 1st Sepoy, Grenadier Company, and Mahomed Ally Havildar, and Peer Buksh Sepoy, both of Light Company. These three men, all of 1st Sikh Infantry, were first up and attacked the picket.

Having sent directions for provisions to be forwarded to the foot of the range of hills for camp, I marched on the following morning by the same route which I had traversed the previous day to my camp at Balapoor, which I reached at 10 A.M.

A prisoner taken on my return informed me that the force I had pursued was the Nusserabad Brigade, under Debi Singh, and numbered not less than 1500 men. Our previous information had led me to estimate their force at 700 men.

I consider that the effect on the rebels will be most beneficial as showing them that crossing the hills and getting into the ravines and jungle on the other side will not afford them that security which they have hitherto relied on.

I have, &c.

G. GORDON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Detachment Field Force.

P.S.—I enclose Captain Grant's Report of Patrol.

No. 16.

Captain W. C. Grant, Commanding 1st Hodson's Horse, to the officer Commanding Detachment Field Force.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report to you the proceedings of the reconnaissance which you ordered me to make on the evening of the 3rd instant.

Leaving your camp at 7½ P.M., I proceeded in a north-east direction, skirting the jungle to the villages of Hanipore, eight miles. Leaving the villages of Hanipore on our right, we proceeded six miles further, taking a line nearly in the centre of the two belts of jungle. Arrived at the village of Neortivea, we heard news of a body of rebels, said to be 2000 strong, who were at a povel (Tal) near the village of Balapoor, about four miles in our front. I at first thought of attacking them at once, but having with me only 120 Sowars, of whom not more than 18 were armed with fire-arms of any description, and these so inadequately supplied with ammunition as not to have more than one or at most two rounds in possession for each weapon. It being moreover pitch dark, and none of us being in the least acquainted with the country, I decided on bivouacking where I was until daylight, and sent an express off to you at once, acquainting you with the intelligence I had received concerning the position of the enemy. During the night my picquets captured all who approached. Most of them were villagers running away themselves from the enemy, and these I discharged in the morning, one man however confessed himself to belong to the rebel ranks, and as he had a British officer's regulation sword in his possession, I directed him to be disposed of at once.

At the dawn of day, we started at once and found traces of the enemy at Balapoor Khal; advancing rapidly at a trot, we must have entered the jungle in our front shortly after they had done so. Here, however, as we afterwards ascertained, they had turned off to the north-east towards Kalapoorwah, whilst we crossed their rear

and proceeded straight on Bhojpoor; my object being to get to the end of the jungles before they did, and either to prevent them advancing into the plain or to cut them up if they did so. At Bhojpoor, where both belts of jungle meet and end, we could hear no accounts of the enemy, but seeing a very suspicious looking body of men of about 30 sowars and 140 foot on the plain, who retreated precipitately at our approach, we gave chase and pursued them to Muttea before we discovered that they were a body of Jezailchees and police sowars who had been invited to co-operate with us from Kulkulla.

Taking our new friends with us, and having evidently overrun the scent of our proper enemies, we returned through the north-east belt of jungle, keeping as close as we could to the foot of the mountains, we passed two tracks leading towards the Koronia Sota, at both of which I left a picquet of sowars, and at length on arriving near Gigelee, heard that the rebels, whose numbers were variously stated at from 1000 to 2000, had undoubtedly taken the road to the Sonar Valley, crossing the Dundua Mountain by the Pass of Koronia Sota, the main path towards which enters the jungle nearly at the back (or north-east) of the village of Gigelee. With this information I returned to camp, then moved to Chickenee, leaving the picquets I had placed still standing, one at Bhojpoor, and one at each of two pathways leading to the Pass of Koronia Sota before mentioned.

I have, &c.,

W. C. GRANT, Captain,
Commanding 1st Hodson's Horse.

No. 17.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Simla, May 27, 1859.

No. 458.

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

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

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

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

No. 18.

GENERAL ORDER.

Fort William, June 10, 1859.

No, 835 of 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the following letter from the Officiating Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 466, of the 28th May, 1859, with enclosures, giving cover to a duplicate copy of the latter portion of the report from Brigadier Smith, late commanding a brigade of the Malwa Division, of operations before Gwalior, on the 17th June, 1858.

His Excellency in Council notifies his entire concurrence in the opinion expressed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, as regards the gallant charge of a squadron of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, under the command of