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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1859.

India Office, November 24, 1859.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council has received the following papers.

No. 1.

GENERAL ORDER.

Fort William, September 24, 1859.

No. 1336.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following extract of a letter from the officiating Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 1094, of the 18th ultimo, and reports from Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., late Commanding Central India Field Force, of the capture of Rathgur, and of the action at Barodia.

His Excellency in Council in notifying his entire concurrence in the opinion expressed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, desires to record his high approval of the manner in which these operations were directed. His Excellency in Council offers his cordial thanks to Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, and to all the officers and men employed on these occasions, and regrets that the miscarriage of the Reports of these operations should have delayed the public notice of them.

No. 2.

Extract of a letter from the officiating Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, No. 1094, dated 18th August, 1859:—

In continuation of my letter, No. 389, of 20th May last, I am now directed to append, for submission to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying despatch, No. 1204A, dated 29th June of the present year, from Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., late Commanding Central India Field Force, giving cover to copies of his reports of the capture of Rathgur and action of Barodia.

With reference to the operations described in the despatches now forwarded, his Lordship desires me to observe that they reflect the highest credit upon the commander and the troops engaged, and are characterised by that complete success which marked the whole of Sir Hugh Rose's campaign in Central India.

No. 3.

Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., Commanding Central India Field Force, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Head Quarters, Bombay.

SIR, Camp, Saugor, 7th February, 1858.

MY report of the 31st ultimo will have informed you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the rebels had determined to defend the fort of Rathgur, in order to prevent my force from relieving Saugor, and putting down rebellion in the Saugor and Bundelcund districts.

As I approached Rathgur, I received information of the assemblage of rebels at Odepore, in Scindia's Country, and in my front. In order to ensure the safety of the Siege Train, which was a day's march in the rear, and not to lose time, I brought it up by a night march to my force, and adopted precautions against surprise.

In going through a pass, over a range of hills, five miles from Rathgur, the officer commanding the leading flankers, embarrassed by the thick jungle, took by mistake the right instead of the left road, as ordered, and crossing, in consequence, the River Beena by the upper, the wrong ford, got into a skirmish with the rebels posted in the suburbs of Rathgur. I had just arrived with the advanced guard at the encamping ground: to extricate the flankers from a position so unfavourable to cavalry, I advanced, and covered with the infantry guns and supports, their return to their proper position. In rectifying this mistake, I had gained a good deal of ground to the right front, and a Company of the 24th Native Infantry had taken with spirit one or two houses and gardens; on reconnoitring, I found that they were the commencement of the suburbs, and that, to keep all this, would compromise my right, and plan of attacking the fort from the left flank. I therefore ordered the troops back to their camp.

The next day I made, with Major Boileau, Commanding Engineer, and a small party of the 3rd Europeans and 3rd Light Cavalry, under Captain Forbes, a complete reconnoissance of eighteen miles of the whole country round the rock of Rathgur.

I ascertained that the rock, one mile and a half in length, covered and surrounded with thick jungle, slopes from the west, where it is precipitous, to the east, where it is accessible. The north front of the fort was the only one which was inhabited; the other fronts were merely