



SUPPLEMENT

TO

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War-Office, November 27, 1860.

MR. SECRETARY HERBERT has received Despatches with Enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to him by Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., Commanding the Forces in China:—

No. 46. *Head Quarters, Chang-tsia-wan, September 20, 1860.*

I HAVE the honour to report that I left Tientsin on the 9th instant, with 700 infantry, 600 cavalry, and two batteries of artillery; 3000 French troops followed, one march behind me; and two days later Sir John Michel marched, with a regiment of cavalry, a 9-pounder battery, and the 2nd Infantry Brigade.

On the 13th instant I reached Hooseiwoo, 40 miles from Tientsin, and as several letters had been received by Lord Elgin from some fresh Commissioners of high rank, I halted whilst Messrs. Parkes and Wade went on to meet them at Tang-chow, 25 miles distant. On the 15th these gentlemen returned, having made satisfactory arrangements with the Chinese Commissioners, by which it was agreed that the Allied Forces should halt at Chang-tsia-wan, 5 miles short of Tang-chow, to which place the ambassadors should advance, with an escort, and sign the convention. On the 16th Sir J. Michel's force arrived, and on the 17th we encamped at Matow, 5 miles short of Chang-tsia-wan. The forces consisted of Lieutenant-Colonel Barry's Armstrong Battery, Captain Desborough's 9-pounders, Captain Stirling's 6-pounder battery, the cavalry brigade, and the 2nd and 4th infantry brigades; and 1200 French, with a light battery. From the above, however, three 6-pounders and the 60th Rifles had been left at Hooseiwoo, to hold that place, where I have a dépôt.

Mr. Parkes rode on to Tang-chow to arrange matters for Lord Elgin's reception, and to make sure of the agreement as to our advance, that a collision might not take place by inadvertence; it having

been settled that the Chinese army should fall back from Chang-tsia-wan. Mr. Parkes was accompanied by an escort of Fane's Horse, under Lieutenant Anderson, and by Mr. Loch, private secretary to Lord Elgin. On my part I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, A.Q.M.G., to fix the site of our camp with the Chinese authorities, and D.-A.-C.-Gen. Thompson to receive the promised supplies for the force.

At daybreak on the 18th, I marched, and, after going about four miles, I came in sight of a very large force of Chinese, both cavalry and infantry. Whilst halting to form up my force, Mr. Loch galloped in with three sowars, and informed me that, on going into Tang-chow, the previous day, they had found everything quiet on the road; the Commissioners had agreed to all Mr. Parkes' arrangements; and that, accordingly, leaving Lieutenant Anderson and his sowars at Tang-chow, Messrs. Parkes, Loch, Thompson, and Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, with five men of the King's Dragoon-Guards, had come out to meet us, and show us our camping ground, which was a mile and a-half south of Chang-tsia-wan.

On arrival at that spot, however, they found it occupied by a large Chinese army, whilst batteries had been hastily thrown up and armed, so as to flank the proposed site of our camp. From the commanding officer Mr. Parkes could obtain no satisfaction, so he started back to Tang-chow with an orderly of the King's Dragoon-Guards, to see the High Commissioner and ask the reason of this move. Mr. Loch came on to tell me of this, and Colonel Walker and Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Thompson remained on the ground with four men of the King's Dragoon-Guards and one sowar, where they were to await Mr. Parkes's return.

It was only now that I learnt that Mr. De Ner-man, Attaché to Her Majesty's Legation, and Mr. Bowlby, correspondent of the Times newspaper, had gone to Tang-chow with Mr. Parkes and remained there with Lieutenant Anderson.

Mr. Loch volunteered to return with any orders, and Captain Brabazon Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General, R.A., volunteered to accompany him.

They accordingly started, under a flag of truce, for Tang-chow, with my orders for Mr. Parkes, and the whole party to return at once to head quarters.

Meanwhile the Chinese cavalry advanced in great numbers, on both flanks, and their infantry poured down on our right front, which was enclosed ground and carefully entrenched. I was extremely anxious not to engage, for fear of compromising our officers, who were in their lines. I therefore covered both my flanks with cavalry and ordered the baggage to be hastened on, and massed on a village in our rear, where it could be defended by a small force. This latter operation occupied nearly two hours, during which time the enemy's cavalry had almost entirely surrounded our forces. Sufficient time had elapsed for all of our party to return from Tang-chow, and I became anxious for their safety, when suddenly a commotion appeared in the enemy's line. The guns and matchlock men in their centre opened fire, and Colonel Walker's party dashed out of the midst of their ranks. Colonel Walker reported that, whilst waiting for Mr. Parkes, a French officer joined

him, who was suddenly set upon and cut down by a Chinese soldier, and, on his riding up to prevent his being murdered, his own sword was snatched from his scabbard, and some men tried to throw him off his horse. Seeing that it was a deliberate attempt to assassinate the whole of them Colonel Walker set spurs to his horse and galloped out with his party, under the fire of the Chinese line. One of his men was wounded and one horse, Mr. Thompson receiving a spear-thrust in his back; but they fortunately managed to reach our lines, their wounds not being severe. It was now useless to wait longer, and the attack was immediately formed. General de Montauban advanced to turn their left, and with him I sent a squadron of Fane's horse, under Lieutenant Cattley. On the centre the 9-pounder battery opened, supported by a squadron of King's Dragoon-guards, and part of the 99th regiment advanced up the road.

The Armstrong battery with the 15th Punjaub Infantry took ground to the left, whilst Sir John Michel, with the 1st Sikh Cavalry, three 6-pounder guns, and the 2nd (Queen's), made a wide flank movement on the extreme left, so as to turn the right of the enemy.

The action commenced simultaneously on all points, and it was now apparent that the Chinese had carefully prepared a very treacherous recep-

NOMINAL Return of Casualties in the Force under His Excellency Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., Commanding the Force in China, at the Action on the Chow-Ho, September 18, 1860.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Nature of Wounds.				Remarks.
		Dangerously.	Severely.	Slightly.	Missing.	
1st Kings Dragoon Guards	Private John Collingwood ...	...	1	...	...	Gun shot wound left thigh
	Trumpeter James Phillips ...	...	...	1	...	Gun shot wound left leg
Probyn's Horse ...	Ressaldar Acoope Sing ...	...	...	1	...	Arrow wound
	Kote Duffadar Fuze Kan ...	...	...	1	...	
	Duffadar Pestah Sing ...	...	...	1	...	Matchlock ball
	" Sunt Sing ...	...	...	1	...	
Fane's Horse ...	Sowar Mik Sing ...	...	1	...	...	Matchlock ball
	" Seewund Sing ...	...	...	1	...	
	Kote Daffadar Jowahir Sing ...	1	...	...	...	Bullet in abdomen
	Duffadar Surroop Sing ...	...	...	1	...	Bullet in leg
	" Duswund A. Sing ...	...	...	1	...	Bullet in wrist
	Lance Duffadar Sundal Khan ...	...	...	1	...	Spear wound, head
1st Battalion Military Train	Sowar Low Sing ...	...	...	1	...	Breast
	" Jhunda Sing ...	...	1	...	...	Bullet wound, arm
	Captain W. R. Goodall ...	...	1	...	...	Contusion of right shoulder by large gingall ball
	15th Punjaub Infantry	Naick Jeewunb Sing	1	...	Face and neck burnt by explosion of gunpowder
	Sepoy Sawun Sing ...	...	1	...	...	Struck on chest by round shot—since dead
	" Kaser Sing ...	...	...	1	...	Left fore arm broke by round shot
	" Peshaura Sing ...	...	...	1	...	Bullet in right thigh
	... ..	...	...	...	1	Name not ascertained
		2*	5	12	1	

* 1. Since dead.

FRED. STEPHENSON,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

tion for our forces. An entrenchment, skilfully concealed by natural obstacles, extended on our right and left for several miles, and was armed with numerous guns.

Their cavalry hovered in large masses on our entire left flank, so that Sir J. Michel was unable to perform the flank movement that had been intended, until the 1st Sikh Cavalry had, by a brilliant charge, discomfited the Tartar Horse, and his force, advancing, had driven them back for some miles. Finding his position to be such, I caused the Armstrong battery and the 15th Punjaub Infantry to take ground still more to the left, and with them I turned the right of the enemy's entrenchment, who thereupon fled with considerable precipitancy. I then sent the Armstrong guns and the reserve cavalry to join Sir J. Michel, who, after making a circuit of six or seven miles, joined me in front of Chang-tsia-wan at a later hour. Meanwhile the French had turned the left by a very extended sweep, and were advancing steadily up, capturing many guns, whilst the 99th with the 9-pound battery joined me in the centre of the enemy's position. The 15th Punjaub Infantry pushing on with much spirit, captured several guns in the act of retiring, and eventually advanced through Chang-tsia-wan, taking several large camps on the outside. Here my force halted. The French being much exhausted by their extensive movement, had halted on the Chinese position.

The enormous extent of country covered by the enemy, who showed more than 20,000 men, did not permit me to use my force with as good effect as I might have done, as it was too small to allow of its being scattered. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 600 killed, whilst 75 guns fell into our hands.

The French force encountered chiefly infantry, who, on being driven back, were charged most gallantly by Lieut. Cattley's squadron, of whose conduct General de Montauban has written to me in the very highest terms.

The conduct of the rest of the troops was also most excellent; and I would more particularly mention the 15th Punjaub Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Randall, who, under my personal observation, advanced with great steadiness, and kept their position to the front throughout the day.

Mr. Wade went yesterday to Tang-chow to try and gather tidings of Mr. Parkes's party, but the Prefect denied all knowledge concerning them. A Chinaman, however, was brought in to-day, who states that he heard that upwards of twenty foreigners went after the fight to Peking. If this is true, we have every reason to hope for their ultimate safety.

I was compelled to leave a good force at Tientsin, lest the sudden withdrawal of so many troops should allow a disturbance to arise there. This in effect took place, but being judiciously met by Sir R. Napier, everything is again quiet there, and I have directed that officer to join me with two regiments of infantry, leaving two and a-half regiments, with two batteries of artillery under Brigadier Staveley, at Tientsin.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. HOPE GRANT,
Lieutenant-General,
Commander of the Forces.

*The Right Honourable,
The Secretary of State for War, &c.*

No. 47. *Head Quarters, Camp near Tangchow,*
SIR,
September 22, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to report, that after the action of the 18th instant, I remained in Chang-tsia-wan for two days, during which time the 1500 French troops left at Hooseiwoo joined us, and some convoys arrived in camp, together with intelligence of a flotilla of junks coming up the Peiho with further supplies. From reconnoissances on the 19th and 20th, we had ascertained that the Chinese army was encamped in very large numbers about four miles off, on the road between Tangchow and Peking, and on both sides of the canal which runs from the Peiho to the latter city.

At daybreak on the 21st I marched from Chang-tsia-wan, and parking the baggage in a village two miles in front, I was there joined by the French who advanced on the right. Soon after passing Tangchow the French troops got under fire of the Chinese works thrown up to protect a fine bridge crossing the canal, and on the Imperial high-road to Peking. At this point the enemy's infantry appeared in considerable force. On the left, the Tartar cavalry showed in large masses, and advanced rapidly until within 200 yards of our guns, which, hastily unlimbering, drove them off with a fire of canister, assisted by skirmishers thrown forward from the 2nd (Queen's). The Cavalry Brigade, which I had kept échelonné away on the left to guard that flank, was now moving up, and the enemy's cavalry driven away from the right by our fire, hung in large masses on our left front, affording an excellent opportunity for our cavalry to charge, which they promptly seized, the King's Dragoon Guards, under Lieutenant-Colonel Sayers, in particular inflicting a very heavy loss on the enemy. On their left Fane's Horse charged a similar body with great gallantry, whilst the 1st Sikh Cavalry, under Major Probyn, supporting Fane's Horse, effectually turned the right of the Chinese army.

The enemy, though defeated on the spot, yet still remained in front, in clouds of horsemen, who though constantly retiring from the advance of any party of our cavalry, however small, never allowed more than 1000 yards to intervene between us, and showed a steady and threatening front. At this time I had with me the cavalry, the 4th infantry brigade, and three Armstrong guns; the rest of the artillery, with the 2nd brigade, having been left in the centre, with directions to feel the French left. With the three Armstrong guns, under Capt. Rowley, we fired occasional single shots on their thickest masses. These shots, fired singly, at slow intervals, served admirably to illustrate the good qualities of the Armstrong gun; not one failed to strike the thick masses of the enemy, at once dispersing them from the spot.

Thus advancing, the cavalry was brought to a check by the fire of a camp, which was taken by the 99th regiment, under Major Dowbiggin, and which proved to be the head quarters of some of the Imperial princes. This, with several others in the neighbourhood, was burnt by our troops, and the Chinese army retired upon Peking.

We then rejoined our right, which had kept in line with the French, who had carried the bridge, inflicting much loss on the enemy.

Forty-three guns were taken during the action, and the loss of the Chinese was very severe. On the right and left were their heaviest losses, but all along the centre, small groups of dead showed the effect of the artillery fire, which had followed their movements till they finally retreated. Our loss is two killed and 29 wounded—chiefly slightly.

I should wish most particularly to bring to notice the very excellent service of the King's Dragoon Guards. The country is extremely unfavourable for cavalry at present, partly from the number of ditches, and partly on account of the crops of maize and millet having been recently cut, leaving sharp-pointed stubble, most injurious to horses, and rendering their rapid movement

very difficult; their charge was however most effective, and they surmounted these obstacles in a most creditable manner.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. HOPE GRANT,
Commander of the Forces.
*The Right Honourable,
The Secretary of State for War, &c.*

NOMINAL Return of the Casualties in the Force under His Excellency Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., Commanding the Force in China, at the Action on September 21, 1860.

Corps.	Rank and Names	Killed.	Nature of Wounds.		
			Dangerously.	Severely.	Slightly.
1st King's Dragoon Guards	Captain E. Bradbury ... ..	...	...	1	...
	Private John Webster	1	...	...	...
	" J. Davis ... ..	...	...	1	...
	" C. Napier ... ..	...	...	1	...
	" H. Pollett ... ..	...	...	...	1
	" D. Lawance ... ..	...	...	...	1
	" G. Mason ... ..	...	...	...	1
	" F. Hughes ... ..	...	...	...	1
1st Sikh Cavalry Fane's Horse ...	" H. Duckett ... ..	...	...	...	1
	Sowar Ahmud Khan	1	...	...	...
	Lieutenant Luard ... ..	...	...	...	1
	Duffadar Purja Sing ... ..	...	...	...	1
	" Amcer Bey ... ..	...	...	...	1
	" Khornal Sing ... ..	...	...	...	1
	Sowar Buygorl Khan ... ..	...	...	...	1
	" Dad Mahomed ... ..	...	...	...	1
	" Luchmur Sing ... ..	...	...	...	1
	" Meer Sing ... ..	...	...	...	1
	" Shaik Buthoo ... ..	...	...	...	1
	" Mungloo Sing ... ..	...	...	1	...
	" Mauban Khan ... ..	...	...	...	1
" Utter Chund ... ..	...	...	...	1	
" Umsulla Khan ... ..	...	...	...	1	
" Lookman Khan ... ..	...	...	...	1	
2nd Queen's ... 15th Punjaub In- fantry	Colour-Serjeant John Roberts ... ..	...	...	1	...
	Lieutenant G. A. A. Baker ... ..	...	...	...	1
	Subadar Kurruck Sing ... ..	...	...	...	1
	Sepoy Narain Sing ... ..	...	1	...	...
	" Chundar Sing ... ..	...	...	1	...
	" Sahib Sing ... ..	...	...	...	1
Bugler Allah Sing ... ..	...	...	...	1	
	Total	2	1	6	22

FRED. STEPHENSON,

Deputy Adjutant-General.

Foreign-Office, November 27, 1860.

THE following Despatches have been received at the Foreign-Office from Colonel St. George Foley, Her Majesty's Military Commissioner at the Head Quarters of the French Army in China.

No. 14. *French Head Quarters,
Chang ken Wang,*

My Lord, *September 20, 1860.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that General de Montauban, with the French army, accompanied by Baron Gros, arrived at Ho-see-Woo on the 14th instant, where Lord Elgin and Sir Hope Grant had already established themselves.

On the 16th instant, it was agreed that both

forces should march on the following day, *en route* for the encamping ground, about twenty-two miles off, five miles on this side of Tang-chow, where we expected to be amicably received and supplied with provisions.

Mr. Parkes, with some English and French staff officers, and a small escort of cavalry preceded us, to make the necessary arrangements for the requirements of the respective forces. We noticed nothing particular on the first day's march, except the absence of inhabitants in the different villages we passed through. On the second day, about half way, we were surprised to see a very large body of Tartar cavalry, numerous guns, and masses of infantry, drawn up as if intending to dispute our further passage. The halt was sounded and time given to concentrate

all our baggage. The return of the officers from Tangchow was anxiously looked for, should treachery be intended. All doubt was soon dissipated by their firing upon Colonel Walker, who had escaped from their hands, after witnessing the murder of a French commissariat officer.

The order for attack was immediately given: the French to turn the enemy's left and the English to attack to the front.

The movement succeeded admirably, the Tartars being completely routed, with great loss, the French killing great numbers in the village on the left, the cavalry cutting them up, as they were driven out into the plain beyond.

The English occupied the town of Chang ken Wang, the French encamping on this side of it.

Lord Elgin arrived yesterday morning and Baron Gros in the evening.

Great anxiety prevails respecting the fate of Mr. Parkes, officers, and men, who still remain in the hands of the enemy. The generals-in-chief have written to threaten the capture of Peking, should they be murdered or ill-used.

To-morrow we are to attack an entrenched camp, about three miles beyond Tang-chow.

Your Lordship will, I trust, excuse the shortness of detail in this despatch, owing to the little time I have had at my disposal, since the 18th, and the sudden departure of the mail.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ST. GEORGE FOLEY,
Commissioner, French Head Quarters.

The Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 15.
MY LORD,

French Head Quarters,
Pu Li Kao, Sept. 22, 1860.

THE mail having been detained, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the French and English forces attacked and captured the

Tartar camps situated near the direct road to Peking, on the banks of the canal which runs from Tangchow to Peking.

The enemy met us in the open, their force composed of many thousand cavalry, large masses of infantry, and numerous guns. The Tartar cavalry charged up to within 100 yards of the guns and infantry, the fire from which drove them back. On the French left, the King's Dragoon Guards arrived just in time to charge and cut up a great number of them. The enemy, after much resistance, was gradually driven back to the canal, our artillery causing them great loss.

They made a last stand on the bridge crossing the canal, having ten guns placed there. The French 12 lb. guns soon silenced them, and the whole Tartar army retired towards Peking, leaving their camps in our possession.

Sir Hope Grant's force was engaged on our left at some distance off, and succeeded in inflicting great loss upon the enemy.

Singolinsin is said to have commanded in person. We captured upwards of 40 guns. Our loss was comparatively small, the exact detail of which has not yet been sent in. I am happy to say there is every reason to believe that the English and French officers, &c., detained prisoners by Singolinsin, have been sent to Peking.

Official letters have this morning arrived from Peking for Lord Elgin and Baron Gros.

The Commanders-in-chief propose stopping in our present encampment, about 11 miles from Peking, for some days, in order to receive reinforcements, ammunition, and supplies, the two latter to arrive in junks by the river Peiho, which has been found sufficiently deep for water communication.

I have, &c.,

ST. GEORGE FOLEY, Colonel,
Commissioner, French Head Quarters.

The Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

