

American Forces, 9th Infantry.—Colonel Liscum and 22 men killed, 3 Officers, and 70 men wounded. Marines 5 killed and 27 wounded.

French Forces.—110 killed and wounded.

Japanese Forces.—400 killed and wounded.

Austrians.—5 wounded. The Austrians were my personal escort during the greater part of the day and were sent forward to enter the city with the advanced troops.

36. On returning to the Settlement it was found that 7 men of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers had been wounded, and 1 American killed, and 4 wounded by a shell at the railway station on the 13th instant.

37. Among many instances of personal bravery in the action, I would specially bring to notice the conduct of First Lieutenant Smedley D. Butler, United States Marine Corps, in bringing in a wounded man from the front under heavy and accurate fire. Lieutenant Butler was wounded while so doing, and was himself carried out of the firing line by the Adjutant, First Lieutenant Henry Leonard, who, I regret to say, was dangerously wounded in so doing.

38. Captain Lawton, Acting Adjutant of the 9th Regiment, brought me news of their condition under a heavy fire and, when returning with the reinforcements to guide them to his regiment, was severely wounded.

39. The Royal Welsh Fusiliers were well handled throughout the day by Captain Gwynne; they were very careful of their ammunition and wasted less than any other body of troops on the ground.

40. No. 5653 Private Doodson of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers volunteered to carry back to medical assistance—across 300 yards of open and fire-swept space—Lance-Sergeant Pearce of the same regiment, who was severely wounded; this he successfully accomplished and afterwards brought back a severely wounded Japanese soldier from the advanced trenches to medical assistance and safety.

41. No. 4617 Private Crew of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers attempted to carry back Private Bonner over the same ground; Private Bonner was hit twice during the attempt and Private Crew was shot dead.

42. I would also bring to notice the brave and collected conduct of No. 4575 Sergeant C. W. Taylor of the same regiment, throughout the day. He was prominent in bringing in the wounded men and was generally a splendid example to the half company of which he was in charge.

43. Captain Watson of the Chinese Regiment led his men well and the two companies with him were among the first troops to enter the city. He has specially brought to my notice the conduct of No. 94 Sergeant Gi-Dien-Kwee, who was in command of a half company without any European.

44. The artillery under Major St. John were very well handled and managed to make their ammunition last considerably longer than the artillery of the other nations did. As they were firing black powder, they were at a distinct disadvantage with the artillery of the enemy, which was using smokeless powder, thus rendering the exact location of their guns very difficult. Major St. John has specially brought to my notice the coolness and accuracy of fire of No. 353, Havildar Roshan Khan, who succeeded in putting out of action in four rounds an enemy's gun which had done us much damage.

45. The Naval Brigade under Captain Burke, R.N., had their full share of the fighting in the centre and right of the position and had the

honour of being among the first troops to enter the city. The Companies were splendidly led by Commander Beatty and Lieutenant Phillimore, and nothing could have been finer than their spirit and conduct. I have already brought to notice the exceptionally fine work done by Captain Bayly and Lieutenant Drummond, R.N., and the naval guns. I received at all times the most ready and unquestioning assistance from Captain Burke.

46. The medical arrangements for the treatment, care and removal of the wounded reflected great credit on Major Watson, R.A.M.C., and his subordinates. Not only were those arrangements sufficient for the British wounded, but he was also able to take medical charge of American, French and Japanese patients and to send them into hospital. Captain Prynne, R.A.M.C., and Assistant-Surgeon Pullen, S.M.D., were in the advanced fighting line all day dressing cases under fire. They are both valuable Officers, always cool and collected.

I have, &c.,

A. R. F. DORWARD,
Brigadier-General.

India Office, November 6, 1900.

THE following Despatch has been received by the Secretary of State for India from Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Gaselee, K.C.B., Commanding the British Contingent, China Expeditionary Force:—

Despatch from Sir A. Gaselee, General Officer Commanding China Expeditionary Force, dated Peking, 19th August, 1900.

No. 36 S. *Head-Quarters,*

China Expeditionary Force, Peking,
My LORD, *August 19, 1900.*

NOW that the first and paramount duty of relieving the Legations has been successfully performed, I am in a position to address to your Lordship a preliminary Despatch, describing the operations of the British forces in Northern China from the 27th July, the date I arrived at Tientsin, to the 14th August, the date on which we entered Peking.

2. On my arrival at Tientsin I at once put myself into communication with the General Officers commanding the American and Japanese forces, and soon came to a satisfactory understanding with them. We decided to collectively impress upon the Allied Commanders the absolute necessity of pressing forward towards Peking at the earliest possible moment, and happily our views were eventually accepted.

At a conference held on the 3rd August it was arranged to commence the advance on the 4th, with approximately 20,000 men, viz. :—

10,000 Japanese with 24 guns.
4,000 Russians with 16 guns.
3,000 British with 12 guns.
2,000 Americans with 6 guns.
800 French with 12 guns.
200 Germans.
100 Austrians and Italians.

20,100 with 70 guns.

3. The Chinese were believed to occupy a strongly intrenched position near Pei-tsang, astride the Pei-ho. It was decided to force this position and push on to Yang-tsun, so as to secure the passage of the river at that important strategical point. The general idea was that the Japanese, British, and Americans should operate along the