

of the Jumna, and drove them out with loss. On the 14th I could do little or nothing. Ever since I arrived here, I have observed great drinking among the Seikhs, and the Europeans of all classes, and it was not long before I learnt that large Godowns, belonging to merchants and river steam companies, had been broken into and plundered, and the contents were distributed all over the place; quantities of all kinds of spirits and wine were brought into the fort by the Seikhs, sold to our soldiers at the lowest prices,* and the consequence was drunkenness to a disgraceful extent in the garrison. The Seikhs showed anything but a subordinate spirit, and being in the same range of barracks with our men, caused me no small anxiety. I endeavoured to get hold of or destroy all the liquor and rum, and succeeded in both by directing the Commissariat to purchase all the liquor the Seikhs had to sell; I sent out the only two carts I had to empty what remained in the Godowns into the Commissariat stores, and destroyed all that I could otherwise lay hold of. It appeared to me most desirable to get the Seikhs out of the fort; they were very loath to go, and their officers did not appear to me to have that authority over them to oblige them; it required some tact and management, and was happily effected by Captain Brasyer, who deserves the greatest credit; they are now outside in some houses, the old Native Hospital, and others on the bank of the Jumna, under the guns of the fort, and although attacked and obliged to retire on the night of the 14th instant, some, including the Adjutant, wounded, yet they soon regained their position. I felt that Allahabad was really safe when every Native soldier and sentry was out of it; and, as long as I command, I shall not allow one to be on duty in it. On the evening of the 14th I threw a shell from a howitzer on the brutes, into Kydgunge, and the morning of the 15th early, opened the same fire, with round shot also, upon it at daylight. I sent a steamer up the Jumna with a howitzer, under command of Captain Harwood of the Artillery, and a party of twenty picked shots of the Fusiliers, under Lieutenant Arnold of that corps, who went up the river some distance above the city, and did much execution. The Seikhs were directed to attack and clear Kydgunge and Mootingunge on the Jumna, and were supported on the right by fifty of the Fusiliers, under Lieutenant Bailey, and the small party of Irregular Cavalry. The troops behaved with great gallantry and spirit in the heat of the sun; the Seikhs had the legs of the European, and the country they had to go over was less difficult; the opposition they met with was not so great; they however punished the enemy severely, although they fire badly, and are very wild. The Fusiliers met with some resistance; did good execution among the enemy, but had two men killed and six wounded, all severely, one dangerously, including Lieutenant Bailey, shot through the thigh. The insurgents were so thoroughly beaten at all points, and our men had followed them up so close to the city, that we have since been informed the greatest terror seized them all, and they all fled from the city during the night. They had also lost several of their chiefs; and the Moulvie, the chief of the insurrection, is now, I understand, with a few followers about fourteen miles off. There are still some villages in the neighbourhood inhabited by Mahomedan tawnties, who took a prominent and active part in the night of the mutiny, I will make an example of; but I cannot march out until I get sufficient cattle for my Artillery, and also to draw carriages to convey wounded, or men knocked over by the sun. Many

* 4 annas the bottle, all round, beer, brandy, and wines of all kinds, including champagne.

sepoys, supposed to be from Delhi, fought against us. We have had intelligence from the city of the dispersion and flight of most of the ringleaders. The Moulvie has fled, and two of his men of rank were slain on the 15th. Our two guns taken away from the bridge of boats by the 6th, were sent in to our outposts yesterday morning; also, Mr Cheek, of the 6th, since dead, and Mr Conductor Coleman and his family, who escaped the night of the mutiny, although severely wounded and badly treated. The troops are in high spirits and as good health as can be expected this fearful weather. The Fusiliers have endured more exposure and fatigue than most soldiers; their conduct has been admirable. I cannot speak too highly of Captain Brasyer of the Seikhs; he alone has kept that regiment together, and all right here; he deserves the greatest credit; he assisted me very greatly indeed in getting the Seikhs out of the fort. I almost feared at one time that force would have to be employed; it was a very near thing indeed; fortunately I was able to employ the Seikhs in the constant attacks, which assisted. The Fusiliers now here consist of 11 officers and 360 men.

I have, &c.,

J. G. NEILL, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Allahabad.

No. 10.

Lieutenant-Colonel Neill to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

(Extract.) Allahabad, June 19, 1857.

I LAST did myself the honor of addressing you on the 17th instant. On the following morning I moved out with all my force, having the previous day obtained bullocks for my two guns. I sent one party of 80 Fusiliers and 100 Seikhs in the steamer, with a howitzer, up the river, to attack and destroy the Pathan village of Derryabad and the Mewattie villages of Sydadab and Russelpore, and to co-operate with me. I marched from cantonments, with 200 Fusiliers, two guns, all the Seikhs and Irregular Cavalry, and proceeded as far as the jail, thus getting between the city and the villages belonging to and said to be occupied by the insurgents. I met with no opposition, the enemy, I regret to say, having disappeared during the night; I swept and destroyed these villages, and collected all my force on the parade ground of the 6th Bengal Native Infantry. It was my intention to have occupied the church and other buildings during the heat of the day; but as symptoms of cholera amongst the Fusiliers had occurred during the night, one man having been taken ill *en route*, I determined to return to the fort with all the Europeans, and leave Captain Brasyer and his Seikhs, with the Irregular Cavalry, accompanied by Mr Court, Collector and Magistrate, to destroy several villages beyond the church, which work was properly done. I got back to the fort about 7 A.M., and regret to say that several of the men came into hospital with cholera in its worst form. Eight men were buried last evening, and twenty this evening; there are still many cases in hospital, but of a milder nature, and I hope, with God's blessing, for the best.

I had before this, fearing disease from the crowded state in which I found the fort, sent off two steamer loads of women and children, and as the cantonment is now safe, I directed all the non-combatants out of the fort; this order has been attended to. I have also established an European hospital in a Masonic building, a short distance from the fort, to which I have removed all cholera patients. I have also occupied the dāk bungalow near it with a subaltern's party for its protection; 100 Euro-