



The Edinburgh Gazette.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1858.

INDIA BOARD, March 29, 1858.

THE following Papers have been this day received at the East India House:—

No. 1.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort-William, January 29, 1858.

No. 182 of 1858.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following dispatch from Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., reporting the repulse of a large body of the enemy, who made an unsuccessful attack on his position on the 12th instant.

His Lordship in Council expresses his entire satisfaction with the manner in which Major-General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., has conducted this affair, and with the behaviour of the troops engaged on the occasion.

No. 2.

The Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Futtehghur, January 19, 1858. (No. 30A.)

SIR, I HAVE the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to inclose, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, copy of a dispatch* from Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., reporting the repulse of a large body of the enemy, who made an unsuccessful attack on his position on the 12th instant.

2. Sir James Outram's dispositions appear to have been made with such forethought as enabled him to inflict considerable loss on the rebels without unnecessarily exposing his own troops.

I have, &c.,

D. M. STEWART, Captain,
Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 3.

Major-General Sir J. Outram, commanding in Oude, to General W. R. Mansfield, Chief of the Staff of the Army in the East Indies.

Camp, Alumbagh,

January 12, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to inform his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that the rebels of Lucknow attacked my position this morning, and were repulsed with considerable loss.

In consequence of reports that Mansoob Ali was collecting men and receiving reinforcements from Lucknow, to intercept my communications, I sent a stronger escort than usual with my convoy, now on its way from Cawnpore, consisting of 450 Infantry, 4 guns, and 80 Cavalry.

The rebels were encouraged by this reduction of my force to meditate an attack, of which I received information for several days, and yesterday evening more definite accounts led me to expect them at sunrise this morning. I therefore made such dispositions of my force and outposts as were necessary, and the troops breakfasted at daybreak, and were all in readiness.

About sunrise this morning large masses of the enemy were seen on my left front, and they gradually spread round the whole front and flanks of the position, extending from opposite to our left rear outpost to near Jellalabad on our right, a distance of at least six miles, and amounting at the lowest estimation to 30,000 men.

As soon as their movements were decidedly in advance, the brigades—the right mustering 713, and the left 733 Europeans, and 100 men of the Regiment of Ferozepore—were formed in front of their lines.

The enemy first advanced upon my left front and flank, covered by a large body of skirmishers, on which I detached two regiments of the 1st and 2nd Brigades to support the outposts, and ordered the 1st and 2nd Regiments in skirmishing order on their flanks, and the 3rd Regiment was held in reserve. At the same time Major Olpherts, with four horse-batteries, supported by a detachment of the Militia, was directed to check the enemy on my left flank, where their Cavalry shewed in the greatest numbers. The Volunteer and Native Cavalry were drawn up to

* Dated 12th January 1858.

