

No. 5.

Return of Ordnance and Ammunition captured on the Morning of the 10th of February 1858, in the Action of Churpoorah.

Camp, Huldwanee, February 11, 1858.

- 1 9-pounder brass field gun with carriage (native manufacture).
 - 1 6-pounder brass field gun with carriage (native manufacture), 4 feet long, 3-7 inch diameter of bore.
 - 1 4-pounder brass field gun with carriage (native manufacture), 3 feet 10 inches long, 3-2 inch diameter of bore.
 - 1 4-pounder brass field gun with carriage (native manufacture), 3 feet 10 inches long, 3-2 inch diameter of bore.
 - 1 9-pounder limber, 34 cartridges, 34 hammered round shot, 12 canister shot, 12 port fires, half size.
 - 1 6-pounder limber, 42 cartridges fixed with hammered round shot, 19 cartridges, 13 canister shot, 8 chain shot, 13 port fires, half size.
 - 1 4-pounder limber, 54 cartridges fixed with hammered round shot, 15 cartridges, 14 canister shot, 2 chain shot, 22 port fires, half size.
 - 1 4-pounder limber, 37 cartridges fixed with hammered round shot, 28 cartridges, 17 canister shot, 48 port fires, half size.
- Total, 133 cartridges fixed with hammered round shot; 96 cartridges; 34 hammered round shot; 56 canister shot; 10 chain shot; 95 port fires, half size.

The carriage of the 9-pounder gun having been disabled by our fire, the gun could not be brought away; the muzzle of this gun was beaten in by a shot. These guns are of very fair construction, the limbers well made, and the ammunition very well got up.

16 gun bullocks were captured with the above.

J. K. M'CAUSLAND, Colonel,
Commanding Kumaou Force.
GRAVENOR KIRBY, Captain,
Commanding Artillery.

No. 6.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Camp, Allahabad, March 1, 1858.
No. 22 of 1858.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General of India has much satisfaction in publishing the following report by Major-General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., of the repulse of an attack on his position at Alum Bagh, on the morning of the 21st of February 1858, in which the arrangements made by Sir J. Outram were the most judicious and effectual, and the conduct of the troops engaged was highly creditable to them.

No. 7.

Major-General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., Commanding 1st Division, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp, Alum Bagh, February 21, 1858.

SIR,

No. 83.

I HAVE the honour to report that this morning the enemy attacked my position, and with the usual result.

2. Having filled all their trenches with as many men as they would hold, and placed large masses of infantry in the topos all along our front in support of them, they commenced a simultaneous

movement round both our flanks, at the same time threatening the whole length of our position, and attacking the north-east corner of the Alum Bagh, and also the picquet and fort of Jellalabad, against which they brought 4 guns.

3. I immediately, on perceiving their intention, re-inforced the posts of Alum Bagh and Jellalabad, which easily repulsed the attacks made on them, and inflicted much loss on the assailants, who had advanced under cover of long grass and underwood within grape-shot range of both these posts.

4. I detached about 250 cavalry and 2 field guns to the rear of the fort of Jellalabad, under command of Captain Barrow, Volunteer Cavalry, where they suddenly came on about 2,000 of the enemy's cavalry. Our guns immediately opened on them, killing several, which caused them to withdraw to the immediate vicinity of the infantry attacking the fort, in number about 5,000; they remained there until the attack was abandoned, when they all withdrew towards the city.

5. The attack on our left flank was made by about from 8 to 10,000 infantry and 500 cavalry, to oppose whom I sent out the remaining 4 field guns available, supported by the Military Train (120 in number) under command of Major Robertson, of the Military Train, keeping the 2d Infantry Brigade in reserve. The cavalry and guns soon drove back the enemy's cavalry, and their infantry then halted, and on the guns being turned on them, soon commenced to retreat also, and were followed up by us until within range of their batteries.

6. A large convoy was on the road at the time, the escort required for which materially crippled our small cavalry force, and prevented any thing more being effected than frustrating their attempts to gain our rear and molest the convoy.

7. The reports from the city state the enemy to have lost 60 killed and 200 wounded in their attack on Alum Bagh, and about 80 or 90 killed and wounded in front of Jellalabad. This was exclusive of their loss on the left flank, and along our front, where our heavy artillery had constant opportunities of firing shell and shrapnel into the midst of their moving masses. I consider their loss to have been heavier than on any of their previous attacks.

8. I have the pleasure to state that, as on all former occasions, the conduct of the troops engaged, both officers and men, was admirable.

9. Majors Tining, 90th Light Infantry, and Nicholson, Royal Engineers, commanded respectively at Alum Bagh and Jellalabad, and defended their posts with much spirit. Major Nicholson particularly praises the energy with which Lieutenant Ford, of the Royal Artillery, opposed the fire of the enemy's 4 guns with the only gun that could be brought to bear on them.

10. Our loss amounted to nine wounded. A nominal roll is transmitted herewith.

No. 8.

Return of Casualties in the Field Force under the Command of Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., on the 21st of February 1858.

1st Company 5th Battalion Artillery—3 rank and file wounded; gunner William Lockhart, slightly; gunner William Shaw, slightly; gunner Owen McGany, slightly.

Military Train—Serjeant Bunks, slightly wounded. Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers—Private John Scanlon, slightly wounded.

Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry—Private James Sullivan, severely wounded.

Muzbee Pioneers—2 rank and file, wounded. Delhi Pioneers—1 rank and file, wounded.