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FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1859.

The Speech of the Lords Commissioners to both Houses of Parliament on Tuesday, April 19, 1859:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WE are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you that it is Her Majesty's intention forthwith to dissolve the present Parliament, with a view to enable Her People to express, in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, their opinion on the state of Public Affairs.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

WE are commanded by Her Majesty to thank you for the wise liberality with which you have granted the necessary supplies for the Military and Naval defences of the Country, and for the provision which you have made for the exigencies of the other branches of the Public Service during the interval which must elapse before the Estimates for the year can be considered by the new Parliament, which Her Majesty will direct to be immediately called.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WE are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you that the appeal which She is about to make to Her People, has been rendered necessary by the difficulties experienced in carrying on the Public Business of the Country, as indicated by the fact that, within little more than a year, two successive Administrations have failed to retain the confidence of the House of Commons; and Her Majesty prays that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the step She is about to take may have the effect of facilitating the discharge of Her high functions, and of enabling Her to conduct the Government of the Country, under the advice of a Ministry possessed of the confidence of Her Parliament and People.

INDIA OFFICE, April 16, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, K.C.B., to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Shah of Persia.

ST JAMES'S PALACE April 18, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Doctor William Baly, F.R.S., to be Physician Extraordinary to Her Majesty.

WHITEHALL, April 15, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to grant the place of one of the Lords of Session in Scotland to Charles Baillie, Esq., Her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland, in the room of Sir John Archibald Murray, deceased.

WHITEHALL, April 15, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to grant the office of Her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland to David Mure, Esq., Her Majesty's Solicitor-General for Scotland, in the room of Charles Baillie, Esq., appointed a Lord of Session.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 18th day of April 1859,

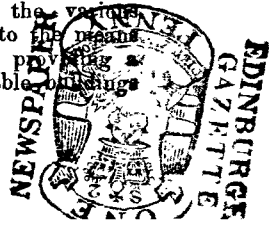
PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty in Council, upon a representation of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, was this day pleased to appoint the Reverend Frederick Meyrick, M.A., Dean and Tutor of Trinity College, Oxford, to be one of Her Majesty's Assistant Inspectors of Schools; and also to appoint James Scougall, Esquire, to be one of Her Majesty's Assistant Inspectors of Schools in Scotland.

WHITEHALL, April 19, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing the Right Honourable Sir John Taylor Coleridge, Knt.; Sir William Page Wood, Knt, a Vice-Chancellor; the Right Honourable Sir George Cornwall Lewis, Bart.; the Right Honourable William Samuel, Baron Wynford; Robert Phillimore, LL.D.; and John Young, Esq.; to be Her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the expediency of bringing together into one place or neighbourhood, all the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the Probate and Divorce Courts, and the Court of Admiralty, and the various offices belonging to the same, and into which which exist, or may be supplied, for paying site or sites, and for erecting suitable buildings for carrying out this object.



WHITEHALL, April 19, 1859.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing Sir John Wither Awdry, Knt., the Right Honourable William Reginald, Earl of Devon, and Richard Jebb, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into and report on the Civil, Municipal, and Ecclesiastical Laws and Customs now in force in Jersey.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and made use of in place of the Great Seal of Scotland, appointing the Right Honourable Sir George Clerk, Bart, of Penicuik, in the County of Edinburgh; James Campbell, Esq., of Craigie, in the County of Ayr; Alexander Earle Monteith, Esq., Advocate, Sheriff of the County of Fife; Archibald Campbell Swinton, Esq., the younger, of Kimmerghame, in the County of Berwick, and Professor of Civil Law in the University of Edinburgh; William Leslie, Esq., of Warthill, in the County of Aberdeen; Alexander Maclean, Esq., of Ardgour, in

the County of Argyll; and Foster Alleyne McGeachy, Esq., of Shenley, in the County of Middlesex; to be Her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the laws regulating the sale and consumption of Exciseable Liquors in Scotland.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, April 16, 1859.

This day had audience of Her Majesty:—

Monsieur Toussaint and Monsieur Madiou, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary from Hayti, to announce to Her Majesty the establishment of that Republick, to deliver their credentials:

To which they were introduced by the Right Honourable the Earl of Malmesbury, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and conducted by Major-General the Honourable Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., Her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies.

INDIA OFFICE, April 14, 1859.

THE following Papers have been received by the Secretary of State for India:—

No. 1.

GENERAL ORDER.

Fort-William, January 14, 1859.

No. 61 of 1859.

WITH reference to Government General Order, No. 315 of the 22d February 1858, the Honourable the President in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Major-General Sir J. Hope-Grant, K.C.B., commanding Oude Force.

No. 2.

Major-General Sir J. Hope-Grant to the Military Secretary.

SIR, Camp, Etiyah, November 1, 1858.

I REGRET to find I have inadvertently forgotten to mention the name of Major Martin, of the 4th Irregular Cavalry, in my Despatch of the operations of the Cavalry Brigade from the commencement of the Mutiny up to the time the Army was joined by Sir Colin Campbell, now Lord Clyde, in Oude.

On the 19th June 1857, when a severe action was fought by the troops at Delhi, Major Martin was placed by me in command of a force of European and Native Cavalry, which were employed in supporting two guns under command of Lieutenant Bishop, Bengal Horse Artillery. Major Martin was with these guns during the whole action, under a very heavy fire, and brought his force from the field after the conclusion of the fight.

I have the honour to request you will do me the favour to lay this before the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, and I trust, should

it meet with his approval, that it may be forwarded on to the Horse Guards.

I have, &c.,

J. HOPE-GRANT, Major-General,
Commanding Oude Force.

No. 3.

No. 149 of 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following report from Major-General Whitlock, commanding Saugor Field Division, of an action with the rebels under Radha Govind, in the heights of the Punwaree.

The success of the Major-General's operations has afforded the Governor-General in Council great satisfaction, and His Excellency in Council desires to acknowledge the excellent services of the officers, and men who were engaged on this occasion.

No. 4.

Major-General Whitlock to the Chief of the Staff.

SIR, Camp, Kirwee, December 31, 1858.

HIS Lordship the Commander-in-Chief has been informed of the relief of Kirwee by the troops under my command on the morning of the 25th instant, and I now have the honour to submit, for the information of Lord Clyde, report of my further operations against the rebels.

II. The enemy had only retired to the heights of Punwaree, which, with several villages in the neighbourhood, Radha Govind had occupied in force, from three to four miles distance from Kirwee by the direct road, which was totally impassable for guns.

III. His troops also were reported to hold the village of Dudree, in his rear, thirteen miles from this place, by a road over the hills, which was barely passable for our artillery.

IV. To have attacked Radha Govind in his front only would have produced the same disappointing results as our forces have so often experienced, retreat after defeat, where infantry could not have followed.

V. It was then most desirable to convey troops well to the rear, on what was conjectured would be Radha Govind's line of retreat, without his knowledge.

VI. From the excellent information furnished me by the Collector, Mr Mayne, and from the secrecy with which it was kept, I was enabled to mature arrangements; and without sound of bugle, and camp left standing, the troops assembled

on the morning of the 29th, and moved in three separate columns to their respective positions.

VII. The right column under Major Mein, Commanding Officer of Artillery, which I accompanied.

2. The centre column under Lieutenant-Colonel Hinde, commanding Rewah Levies.

3. The left column under Captain Southey, of the 3d Madras Europeans.

VIII. The strength of the several columns is marginally noticed, and a rough sketch of operations enclosed.

Corps.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Surgeons.	Lieutenants.	Assistant-Surgeons.	Ensigns.	Troop Quartermasters.	Native Officers.	Serjeants or Havildars.	Drummers or Buglers.	Rank and File.
RIGHT COLUMN.												
Under Major Mein, with 4 6-pounder guns and 2 12-pounder howitzers.												
A Troop Horse Artillery	1	1	...	2	..	...	1	...	9	...	86
H.M. 12th Royal Lancers	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	7	...	81
2d Hyderabad Contingent	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	1	68
3d Madras European Regiment	1	...	1	...	...	3	2	56
Sappers and Miners	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	34
Total	2	2	1	6	1	1	1	9	31	4	325
CENTRE COLUMN.												
Under Lieut-Colonel Hinde, with 2 9-pounder guns and 2 24-pounder howitzers.												
Royal Artillery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Rewah Artillery	2	1	...	30
Rewah Cavalry	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
H.M. 43d Regiment Light Infantry	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
50th Regiment M.N.I.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Rewah Contingent	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	400
Total	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	2	1	...	678
LEFT COLUMN.												
Under Captain Southey, with 24 $\frac{2}{5}$ -inch mortars.												
2d Hyderabad Contingent	1	...	8
13th Company 4th Battalion Artillery	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	10
3d Madras European Regiment	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	46
1st Regiment Madras N.I.	1	...	...	...	4	11	1	82
Sappers and Miners	1	...	12
Total	1	...	2	...	2	...	4	16	1	158
Grand Total	1	2	6	1	11	1	3	2	15	48	5	1161

IX. The reports of the operations of the three columns accompany this, and I am most gratified to find all my instructions have been carried out with the utmost precision.

X. I had not anticipated the opposition made by Radha Govind, nor did I contemplate his awaiting an attack, but I learnt afterwards that he had determined to die on the spot, which was one of great sanctity, wearied as he was with constant fear of being captured, and from the harrassing clamors of his followers for arrears of pay and supply of provisions. He had sent away his elephant, which was afterwards captured.

XI. They in Lieutenant-Colonel Hinde's camp who know Radha Govind recognised him and his brother dead on the field, when the gallant troops of the Lieutenant Colonel had reached the summit of the heights.

XII. It is now a pleasing duty to recommend Lieutenant-Colonel Hinde to the very favourable notice of his Lordship the Commander-in-Chief.

2. I went over the position which had been assigned to Lieutenant-Colonel Hinde; and it is but justice to praise that officer's admirable arrangements for attack, the gallantry of his troops, and the alacrity with which the heights were stormed when the advance was ordered.

3. The company of Her Majesty's 43d Light Infantry, under Captain Disbrowe, worked up the heights with their well known energy and knowledge of the duties of light troops, and, with their officer, deserve all approbation.

4. It was the first time the Rewah Levies had been regularly opposed to the enemy, and from the various accounts of their conduct they deserve every praise.

5. Captain Mathias, Lieutenant Cracroft, and Mr Kirke, of the Rewah Levies, behaved most gallantly.

6. It is with much satisfaction that I solicit his Lordship's attention to the names of the native officers mentioned by Lieutenant-Colonel Hinde, and especially to those of Acting-Jemadar Adjooda Sing and Subadar Rajkoop Oosundra, the latter mentioned by Captain Pasley.

7. The detachment 50th Native Infantry co-operated in the movement, and behaved well under Ensign Gosling.

8. The guns worked by a detachment of the Royal Artillery were very much exposed for some time to a heavy flanking fire, whilst the enemy's battery found their range, but our guns, notwithstanding, were most active in silencing the musketry fire of the enemy, and distracting their attention from the infantry, who steadily advanced and captured the battery.

9. Captain Pasley has been noticed by Lieutenant-Colonel Hinde most favourably, and he, with his fine and able body of men, deserve my best thanks.

10. The conduct also of Dr Macfarlane, the Field-Surgeon, has called forth commendation. I well know the value of this officer's services on all occasions, which prove him worthy of my special recommendation to the most favourable consideration of Lord Clyde.

XIII. The left column, under Captain Southey, performed its duties most efficiently, and that officer deserves favourable mention to his Lordship, to whom I beg to recommend him.

2. Lieutenant Thomson, of the Madras Horse Artillery, in charge of the mortars, Lieutenant Hodges, of the 1st Madras Native Infantry, and Ensign Sheffield, of the 3d Madras European Regiment, have been favourably noticed by Captain Southey.

3. My Assistant Adjutant General, Lieutenant Williams, of the 3d Europeans, whom I had

attached to this column, an intelligent, zealous officer, is spoken of very favourably.

4. It is true this column was not exposed to the heavy fire the centre column had to encounter, but its movement on the left was of the greatest importance, compelling the enemy to keep the centre road, which threw them back on the right column, the artillery, cavalry, and infantry, which were so opportunely and skilfully posted by Major Mein, leading to a heavy loss of the enemy, the capture of two elephants, with the Radha Govind's state silver howdah and his palanqueens, with a mass of correspondence. So great was the surprise of the enemy on finding the country occupied by our troops around the village of Dudree, that they were completely bewildered. Flying in all directions to the jungles, a body took shelter in a hill thickly studded with jungle close at hand: the activity of the cavalry, the watchfulness of the artillery, who were everywhere, prevented their escape; and a party of 3d Europeans and Sappers, under Lieutenant Campbell, killed the whole, amounting to 120. A small party of the 3d Madras Europeans, under Lieutenant Hunt, used their bayonets and Enfields most effectually, killing several.

XIV. I beg permission to bring Major Mein to the special notice of Lord Clyde. His arrival on his ground was so admirably timed, and his disposition of his troops so judicious, that they effected all that could be expected from them.

2. The state of the ghaut, which extends about a mile, at one time almost frustrated the hope of bringing up the guns to the summit, but it was effected without accident, and the A Troop Madras Horse Artillery claim my every acknowledgment and cordial thanks for their skill and their energetic perseverance in surmounting obstacles which really appeared at times to baffle all further progress.

3. Captain Menegan, commanding the troops, and Lieutenants Stewart and Anderson, deserve the greatest praise for the celerity with which their guns were moved, and always to the proper place, to act if occasion required. Lieutenant Anderson's capture of the two elephants was a most dashing affair.

4. Captain Harrison, Artillery Brigade-Major, a smart and active officer, attracted my attention by the able manner in which I saw him convey orders to every part of the field.

XV. Major Prior, of Her Majesty's 12th Royal Lancers, moved his squadron most efficiently, and deserves every notice, whilst his men, first employed in vidette duties, then in operations on the enemy, evinced a conduct most praiseworthy.

XVI. The gallant squadron of the Hyderabad Contingent was here, as always, zealous, brave, and energetic. Captain Macintire was at their head, and his conduct was as usual most gallant.

2. Of Surgeon Bradley, Hyderabad Contingent, I cannot speak too highly. Whatever his duties have been, however heavy his medical charge, he has always been at his post, and here, as elsewhere, has ever merited commendation. May I respectfully solicit his Lordship's special notice of this officer, who has been with his squadron in the field since September 1857, without interruption.

XVII. Captain Lawder, my Assistant Quartermaster-General, merits my best acknowledgments. He was most zealous in seeing my orders carried out for the formation of the troops, and most useful to me throughout the day.

XVIII. Lieutenant Heath, of the Commissariat Department, had two days' provisions in the field before the fight was over. He is young in the department, but he conducted his duties most satisfactorily.

XIX. My Aide-de-Camp Lieutenant Homan, 50th Madras Native Infantry, was most useful to me during the day, as also Major Mayne, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General to the Division, and Lieutenant Howes, Assistant Field-Engineer, who acted as my Orderly Officer.

XX. The Superintending-Surgeon, Dr Davidson, made all the medical arrangements satisfactorily.

XXI. I must not omit to mention the name of Mr Mayne, the Collector of the District, and to respectfully beg Lord Clyde will be pleased to bring this gentleman's name to the notice of the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

2. His excellent information, his knowledge of the country, the spirit with which he co-operated with me in preventing all possible mistakes, by not only procuring trustworthy guides, but in moving with two of the columns to their respective positions, is deserving of the highest commendation, and I beg most earnestly to bring this gentleman to the special notice of Lord Canning.

XXII. In conclusion, I would beg to add that no troops could have behaved better. After the fatigues of a very heavy march, sustained by the

cheerful spirit of the soldier, they at last met the enemy, defeated him with the loss of more than 300 killed, including the rebel leader and his brother; several wounded; we captured 4 guns, 4 elephants; the destruction of a large quantity of gunpowder; capture of numerous arms and accoutrements belonging to mutineers; several horses also, amongst them Radha Govind's, which had been taken by the enemy at their attack on Kirwee; and the troops crowned the day by a return to camp of thirteen miles, which they reached in the best of spirits, without a casualty, or scarce a straggler, at 9 P.M., having been under arms, with the exception of two hours' rest after the action, since 2 A.M.

XXIII. The effect of the operations of the 29th is already visible, the rebels having fled from these districts to the south, dismayed and dispirited, and I learnt, with the exception of some few scattered here and there, that this part of the country is clear of them.

I have, &c.,

G. C. WHITLOCK, Major-General,
Commanding Saugor Field Division.

No. 5.

NUMERICAL RETURN of the Wounded of the Troops of the Saugor Field Division, in Action at Punwaree, on the 29th December 1858.

Corps.	Wounded.					
	European Non-Commissioned Officers.	Gunners.	Native Non-Commissioned Officers.	Sowars and Privates.]	Drivers.	Horses.
A. Troop Madras Horse Artillery	1	..	..	..	..	1
H. M.'s 12th Royal Lancers .....	..	..	..	..	..	1
Royal Artillery .....	..	1	..	..	1	..
Rewah Cavalry .....	..	..	..	2	..	..
Sappers and Miners.....	..	..	1	..	..	..
Rewah Levies .....	..	..	..	3	..	..
Total.....	1	1	1	5	1	2

No. 6.

Allahabad, January 27, 1859.

FORWARDED by order of the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, with Lord Clyde's approval.

W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 7.

No. 182 of 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., Commanding Gwalior Division, forwarding a report from Captain Rice, Commanding Goonah Column, of an action with the enemy under the rebel Feroz Shah, near Sypoor, on the night of the 22d December 1858.

No. 8.

Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., Commanding Gwalior Division, to the Chief of the Staff.

Camp, Goonah, December 25, 1858.

SIR,

I do myself the honour to forward copy of Captain Rice's report of the complete surprise of the enemy under the rebel Feroz Shah, near Sypoor, on the night of the 22d instant.

The rebels, in flying from Ranode, on the 17th instant, went towards Chandeyree; but, hearing of British troops at all the outlets to the eastward, Brigadier Ainsie having moved out towards Ranode from Jhansie, and Colonel Liddell from Lullutpoor to Chandeyree, they turned suddenly westward, passing south of Esaughur and Puchaar, and, when near Rampoor, between Goonah and Seronge, accidentally came upon Lieutenant Stack's detachment of 40 men of the 1st Bombay Lancers, escorting remounts and clothing to Brigadier Smith. The rebels captured the clothing of the detachment and one trooper, but Lieutenant Stack brought up the rest of his men, and, skirmishing with the enemy, carried the remainder of his charge back to Goonah.

The rebels then went into the dense jungles of Arone, where they were surprised by Captain Rice.

Although they did not lose many men killed, the capture of their horses and property must tend greatly to cripple and break up the party. I hear that two of the elephants were left in the Arone jungles, and may be recovered; there are therefore only two remaining with the enemy, who, after flying westward to near Puprail, have doubled back towards Chuppra, on which place Captain Rice also is marching from Kumraj, where he was yesterday. I trust, therefore, that we may yet have an opportunity of destroying the remainder of Feroz Shah's party.

I beg most particularly to recommend to the favour of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, Captain Rice, Commanding the Goonah detachments, and the officers mentioned by him; Captain Cochrane, Lieutenant Festing, Royal Engineers; and Lieutenant Waller, 25th Bombay Native Infantry; and also the native commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the detachments of the 86th Regiment, 25th Bombay Native Infantry, and Meade's Horse, for this very dashing and difficult enterprise, which has taught the enemy to distrust the security even of the deepest jungles, that have so often favoured their escape.

I have, &c.,

R. NAPIER, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Gwalior Division.

No. 9.

Captain Rice, Commanding Goonah Column, to
Sir R. Napier, K.C.B.

SIR,

Camp, Arone, December 23, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, that the Goonah Column, strength as per margin,* marched here from Barod, 10 miles, yesterday morning, and that a man, who had lately been robbed of his horses by the rebels, on their retreat

* 2 guns, 9-pounders, of the 4-2 Bombay Artillery; 20 rank and file Royal Engineers; 55 rank and file Her Majesty's 86th Foot; 150 rank and file 25th Native Light Infantry; 140 Meade's Horse.

past this town yesterday evening at half-past 5 P.M., reported to me that the enemy, whom he estimated at 2,000 (chiefly cavalry) strong, were encamped in a deep glen, in a very thick jungle, about 11 miles south-west of this place, near Sypoor village. This man had just returned from their camp on an unsuccessful visit to recover his property, and, in revenge for being beaten and abused, gave me this, the sole information I have hitherto been able to obtain from the people of this district regarding the rebels' movements. Leaving my camp standing in charge of 42 men, the column was ordered at once to march, and left camp very silently by 6 P.M. Favoured by bright moonlight we arrived at the place indicated by 11 P.M., marching latterly through very dense jungle, and at once attacked the enemy's camp, which was situated in a deep ravine surrounded by vast jungle. Owing to the bad narrow rocky path, our two guns could not keep up, so I pushed forward with the infantry only, consisting of 20 rank and file Royal Engineers, 50 rank and file Her Majesty's 86th Foot, and 100 rank and file 25th Bombay Native Light Infantry, under Lieutenants Festing and Waller. We shot down the rebel picket, and charged completely through their long winding camp, causing the enemy to flee with the utmost despatch, and seek shelter among the dense foliage, on all sides around their position. Owing to the great haste with which they fled, merely a very few rebels were killed, but we captured nearly 160 horses, several camels, many arms, and much clothing (with which the ground was everywhere covered). We had no loss. The rebels made no stand, and scarcely returned our fire. We passed the night on the enemy's encamping ground, and at dawn Captain Cochrane, with 100 Meade's Horse, started in pursuit, while the rest of the Goonah Column returned to Arone, and has just arrived. I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated Esaughur, 21st December 1858. Brigadier Smith, from whom I have just heard, was at Kache-Kaia, 22d December, and will be to-day at Seronge. I will communicate with him at once. Lieutenant Stack's escort was attacked as you suppose. His loss I do not know, but have heard two troopers, 1st Lancers, were killed, while some camels and baggage were taken by the enemy. We found in the rebels' camp last night some accoutrements belonging to the 1st Lancers, such as a sword, two carbines, caps, forage belts, and clothing. I have sent messages by telegraph of my movements to Sir R. Hamilton and Major Macpherson. I have presented the guide *rupees* 50, service money, as promised him, for pointing out the rebel camp. Pending your further orders, the Goonah Column halts here.

I have, &c.,

W. RICE, Captain, 25th Native
Light Infantry,
Commanding Goonah Column.

No. 10.

Allahabad, January 15, 1859.

FORWARDED, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for the information of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General and Viceroy, with Lord Clyde's approval.

W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 11.

No. 183 of 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following report from Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., Commanding Gwalior Division, of an action with the rebels at Ranode, on the 17th December 1858.

No. 12.

Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., Commanding Gwalior Division, to the Chief of the Staff.

Camp, Ranode, December 21, 1858.

SIR, I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that I received, on the morning of the 12th instant, intimation from Captain M'Mahon, Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, commanding a small force near the confluence of the Jumna, Chambul, and Sindh Rivers, that the rebels had passed into the Lohar Pergunnah of Kuchwazhur. Believing that their course would be up the jungles of the Sindh River, I marched from Gwalior with a force as per margin,* at 2 P.M. on the 12th instant, intending to proceed to Dubbra, on the Jhansie Road, and then, according to the information I might receive, to intercept the enemy.

At Autree, where the force rested during part of the night, I received, at 2 A.M. of the 13th, when on the point of proceeding to Dubbra, an express from the Political Agent at Gwalior, to the effect that his information led him to believe that the rebels would pass by Gohud, to the north of Gwalior; this caused me to halt until I should receive, by the morning post, precise information from Captain M'Mahon. At 10½ A.M., the Tussildar of Autree informed me he had just ridden in from Dubbra, the very place of my destination, and had seen the smoke of the staging Bungalow, which the rebels were then burning, and that they were proceeding in a south-westerly direction. I immediately marched south, in pursuit, and at Beettwar, where I arrived at 1.30 A.M. of the 14th, I was informed that the enemy were three kos (in this country 8 or 9 miles) distant. The force had been on the move for 13½ hours, and required a rest. Owing to delay in getting grass, and disposing of a rear party of the enemy's infantry, in which some of the Mahratta Horse, under fire for the first time, greatly distinguished themselves, I did not get away until 10 A.M.

I continued the pursuit through Nurwa, where I left behind the greater portion of the detachment of the 71st and the Artillery, which could not keep up with me, and took on merely the cavalry, and 38 men of the 71st Highlanders, on camels, and 25 of the Bolundsher Horse, that were halted at Nurwar, on their way to Kerara, owing to the news of the enemy's approach; and after a very exciting, though fatiguing chase, we overtook the rebels on the morning of the 17th, at Ranode.

* No. 4 Bombay Light Field Battery, 2 guns, under Captain G. G. Brown; 14th Light Dragoons, 150 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, under Brevet-Major R. B. Prettejohn; 2d Gwalior Mahratta Horse, 100 sabres, under Captain F. H. Smith; 71st Highlanders Light Infantry, 117 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, under Major G. W. T. Rich; 25th Bombay Native Infantry, 50 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, under Lieutenant J. F. Forbes; 40 camels, Gwalior Camel Corps, under Captain H. Templer.

Their course had been south of Nurwar and through the Amola Pass, and their direction appeared to be along the right bank of the Sindh.

Twice we were encamped within a few miles of them, but owing to the darkness, and our ignorance of the country, and to its hilly and jungly character, we could not take advantage of it. They chose the most difficult and unfrequented paths, evidently guided by some one well acquainted with them. Once or twice we were close on their traces, and cut off stragglers or took their horses, the riders throwing themselves off and darting into the dense thickets, which almost closed up the paths; at one moment I believed they were driven into the hands of Colonel Scudamore, Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, who, according to the instructions and information I had sent him, had posted his detachment on the right bank of the Sindh, below Colarus, to intercept them. I expected every moment to hear his guns open, when I found, on getting into a more open country, that the enemy had turned away from the river and were going towards Ranode. They took a circuitous and difficult road through the jungles, whilst we marched by a more easy and direct one, where the country was more open. I found the people of Ranode in great excitement, and was informed that the enemy was close at hand and in full march to attack them, guided by Byroo Sing of Tehrea, a rebel Zemindar, whose fort, a few miles off, had been recently destroyed by Scindiah. The enemy advanced in an irregular mass, extending in a front of nearly a mile. Their numbers must have increased since they crossed the Jumna. Their guide, Pyroo Sing, as we have since learnt, had promised them plenty of plunder and an easy prey.

We had barely time to form up the 14th Dragoons, when the enemy were within a few hundred yards. The Mahratta Horse were impeded in crossing a deep ravine by the riding camels, and were thus a little behind. Our force actually engaged consisted of 133 of Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, commanded by Captain Prettejohn; 60 of the Mahratta Horse, under Captain F. H. Smith; 38 of the 71st Highlanders, under Captain Smith, mounted on camels and guided by Captain Templer, commanding Camel Corps.

It was a most complete surprise. The 14th Dragoons, excellently led by Captain Prettejohn, dashed at once into the centre of the enemy, who never attempted to stand as a body, though individuals died fighting desperately. Captain Prettejohn having received a severe wound, the command devolved on Captain Need, who, with much energy and judgment, continued the pursuit for nearly eight miles, cutting up great numbers, particularly at the end, where the fugitives were stopped by a ravine; those who could cross it taking refuge in a jungle, impracticable for cavalry.

I regret much that I had not a second squadron of cavalry, which would have made the destruction of the enemy more complete. I cannot make any correct estimate of their loss, owing to the extent of ground over which it took place: 150 bodies have been counted immediately at Ranode, and a much larger number must have fallen during the pursuit. Captain Need estimates these last at 300; many of them were 12th Irregulars, the murderers of Major Holmes and his family.

Besides several persons of distinction, the Moulvee Fuzzil Huk, and Russaldar Zohoor Ali, of the 12th Irregulars, were killed; they were identified by the papers found on their bodies, and by the evidence of a prisoner, but I fear Feroz

Shah has escaped for the present. Six elephants were taken, and numbers of horses and ponies, arms, &c., have been found, and are still being brought in.

The enemy scattered so completely that it was difficult to select any line for pursuit. I have to-day learnt that such as have re-assembled were yesterday near Tuchnore, and that Captain Rice's detachment, ordered out from Goonah, was at Thadowra, and had gone in pursuit.

It is with much pride and satisfaction that I beg permission to bring to the notice of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief the admirable charge made by the 14th Dragoons, and the soldier-like and exemplary cheerfulness with which the troops of all arms underwent the fatigue and privations inseparable from such service; with such men and officers the General's task is easy. It was a cause of very great regret to me, and equally to themselves, that the remainder of the 71st under Major Rich, and Captain Brown's guns, were necessarily left behind.

I beg to recommend most particularly Captain Prettejohn, Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, commanding the cavalry, for the gallant manner in which he led his men, until severely wounded; also Captain Need, 14th Dragoons, who succeeded to the command, and most ably exercised it.

The Mahratta Horse have only been recently enrolled, but their spirited conduct is highly creditable to them and to their commanding officer, Captain F. H. Smith, whom I beg to recommend; also Captain C. F. Smith, commanding detachment of Her Majesty's 71st, and Captain Templer, for the effective manner in which they brought up their small force.

Lieutenant Giles, of the 14th Dragoons, and Lieutenant Gough, of the Mahratta Horse, are very favourably mentioned by their commanding officers. I am greatly indebted to Dr Cruickshank for his prompt and extreme attention to the wounded. Mr Apothecary Waite, an old and excellent servant of the Government, who has been present with the 14th Dragoons in every engagement, was in the field, and performed valuable service. I am under great obligations to Captain Todd, 14th Dragoons, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Lumsden, Assistant Quartermaster-General, for their invaluable aid at all hours during the pursuit and in the action. Captain Lumsden's experience of irregular warfare was of great service. My Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Anderson, of the 1st Bombay Lancers, has been constantly at my side, and has given me very great satisfaction.

Mullik Sahib Khan Tewana, being on a visit to me on leave, volunteered his services, and accompanied me during the pursuit and in the action.

Jemadar Jehan Khan, of the Tewana Horse, temporarily attached to the Mahratta Horse, behaved with great gallantry, and received six wounds whilst singly engaged with several of the enemy, of whom he killed one, and wounded others, and I beg to solicit for him the order of British India.

Captain Need mentions very favourably the forward conduct of Regimental Serjeant-Major Thomas Clarke and Corporal George Best, of the H. Troop, Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons.

I subjoin a list of casualties; the wounded are doing well.

I had on a former occasion the honour to report the good service performed by two of the officers above-mentioned, Captains Todd and Prettejohn, of Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, for their distinguished conduct in the action with Tania Topee at Jowra, Alipore; but I fear, from some accident, that my report has not reached the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief. I therefore beg permission to submit a copy of it, and most earnestly solicit the favour and protection of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, and the Government, for the officers and soldiers therein mentioned, as well as for those named in this report.

I have, &c.,

R. NAPIER, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Gwalior Division.

No. 13.

Captain Need, 14th (King's) Light Dragoons, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Gwalior Division.

Camp, Ranode, December 17, 1859.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the General commanding, that on Captain Prettejohn becoming disabled this morning from a severe wound, I assumed command of the squadron 14th Dragoons, strength as per margin,* in pursuit of the rebels, following them for about 7 miles, cutting up great numbers, and capturing several elephants, horses, &c. I beg to bring to the General's notice the good service rendered by Lieutenant Giles, and all under command, as well as by Captain Lumsden, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Lieutenant Gough, Mahratta Horse, who accompanied the squadron.

The gallant conduct of Corporal Best, 14th Dragoons, came particularly under my notice; but where every man of the squadron behaved so well, and did such good service, it is almost unjust for me to recommend any man in particular.

The pursuit was principally through low jungle, very bad ground, and full of holes, which will account for the great number of missing horses in my casualty report, which accompanies this report.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR NEED,
Captain, 14th Dragoons.

133 Sabres.

No. 14.

RETURN of Casualties in the Flying Column under the Command of Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., at the Action of Ranode, 17th December 1858.

Camp, Ranode, December 21, 1858.

Regiment.	Rank and Name.	Remarks.
14th Light Dragoons ...	Bt.-Maj. R. B. Prettejohn	Wounded, severe sabre cut on the outside and back of left thigh, three inches above the knee
	Serjeant J. Parkin	Wounded, contusion of left arm and abrasion of left knee
	Corporal G. Best	Wounded, slight contusion from blow on right shoulder
	Private M. Barry	Wounded, severe sabre cut down the back
	" G. Brien	Wounded, slight sabre cut over left eyebrow
	" R. Hamilton	Wounded, contusion from fall of horse, affecting muscles of chest and left shoulder
	" F. Leech	Wounded, contusion of right foot
	" G. Martin	Wounded, contusion of left shoulder
	" F. Matty	Wounded, sprain of right wrist
	" W. Smith	Wounded, slight punctured sword wound, left breast
	" J. Taylor	Slight sword wound outside right leg
	" G. White	Wounded, contused and lacerated wound on left side of head
	Tewana Horse, attached to Mahratta Horse.	" W. Wood	Wounded, contusion of left thigh and arm
" C. Woollett		Wounded, contusion of left shoulder
	Jemadar Jehan Khan	Wounded, severe sabre cut on right shoulder. Sabre cut left hand. Sabre cut left arm and wrist. Sabre cut left elbow. Sabre cut index finger
	HORSES.	
14th Light Dragoons ...	Officers' Chargers	One wounded, one missing
	Troop Horses	Three killed, five wounded, thirteen missing
2d Regiment Mahratta Horse	Troop Horse	One wounded

No. 15.

Captain F. H. Smith to Captain Todd, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Camp, Sheriguner, December 16, 1858.

SIR,

The detachment 2d Mahratta Horse, under my command, having been so recently raised, I am induced to bring to the notice of Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., commanding, a little affair which occurred near camp on the 14th instant, and trust that it will meet with the General's satisfaction.

My videttes caught and brought in a rebel, a straggler from the force marching under Feroz Shah, who informed me that about 20 or 30 others were not far off. I immediately sent out a small

party under Moortaza Khan, the Woodie Major, to watch them. As soon as he came upon them, they, numbering upwards of 40 infantry, retreated to a small rocky hill inaccessible for cavalry, but not before two of their number had been killed, and five wounded. They watched them in this place for some time, and having received the order to march, they retired to camp,

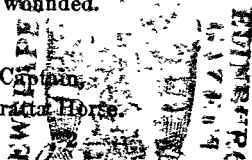
The Woodie Major speaks highly of the conduct of the whole of his party, but more especially of that of Sowar Shadee Ram, who was severely wounded by a musket ball.

The detachment succeeded in capturing several stand of arms.

Besides the Sowar, one horse was wounded.

I have, &c.,

F. H. SMITH, Captain,
Commanding 2d Mahratta Horse



No. 16.

Second Gwalior Mahratta Horse Casualty Report.

Camp, Ranode, December 20, 1858.

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Remarks.
2d Gwalior Mahratta Horse ...	Sowar Shadee Ram. 1st Troop	Died, 15th December 1858, from the effects of a gun-shot wound (received in pursuit of rebels) entering the left side about three inches from spine, and cut out over the stomach, which slightly injured the abdominal viscera, causing death.

J. CRUICKSHANK,

Assistant-Surgeon in Medical Charge, 2d Gwalior Mahratta Horse.

No. 17.

Allahabad, January 15, 1859.

FORWARDED by order of the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, with Lord Clyde's approbation.

Lord Clyde solicits the attention of his Excellency the Viceroy to the recommendation in behalf of Jemadar Jehan Khan, of the Tewana Horse, which he supports.

W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 18.

No. 184 of 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to admit Jemadar Jehan Khan, of the Tewana Horse, temporarily attached to the Mahratta Horse, to the 2d Class of the Order of British India, with the title of "Bahadour," in consideration of his conspicuous gallantry, brought to notice in Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier's despatch, published in the foregoing General Order.

No. 19.

No. 185 of 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the following letter from Major-General Whitlock, commanding Saugor Field Division, submitting the report of Captain Woodland, of an attack by the rebels on the palace of Kirwee, in repelling which, that officer and his brave garrison well earned for themselves the commendation bestowed on them by Major-General Whitlock.

No. 20.

Major-General Whitlock to the Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army.

SIR, Camp, Kirwee, December 28, 1858.

I HAVE the honour, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, to acquaint you that, on the evening of the 23d instant, I received at Mahoba, at 7 o'clock P.M., an

express from Kirwee to the effect that between 5,000 and 6,000 rebels, 600 of whom were sepoy, had attacked the palace, surrounded it, and were keeping up a very heavy fire from all sides.

I started at 9 o'clock with the head-quarters of the division* and marched to Kirwee, a distance of 83 miles, in 37 hours. I found that the rebels, hearing of our approach, had abandoned their intention of making a second attack, their first having been repulsed, and had fled to the hills close in the vicinity of Kirwee.

The Rewah Levies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hinde from Bandah, reached this place, a distance of 48 miles, in 38 hours.

The detachment of the 3d European Sappers and Miners and 50th Regiment Native Infantry, which marched from Mahoba at the same time with division head-quarters, arrived here last night. They would have come in at the same time with the Rewah Levies in the morning, but that I had directed them to halt ten miles from this, as there was then no necessity for their forcing on.

I cannot speak in terms of too high praise of the cheerfulness, alacrity, and spirit displayed by every grade on the occasion, and I have no hesitation in stating that the safety of the palace, and the garrison which held it, may be attributed to the opportune arrival of the artillery and cavalry, as I have ascertained that the rebels, after their first repulse, had taken forcible possession of a gun from a neighbouring Rajah to bring before the place.

I now perform a very gratifying duty in submitting the report of Captain Woodland, 1st Regiment Native Infantry, the officer commanding the garrison, for Lord Clyde's information, and beg to bring this officer most prominently to his Lordship's notice. Captain Woodland's gallantry and perseverance in holding the palace with so small a force are most creditable to him, and will, I trust, be considered worthy of his Lordship's favourable consideration.

Captain Richardson, of Her Majesty's 43d Regiment Light Infantry, was most active and energetic throughout, and I beg to bring his name also to his Lordship's notice.

Jemadar Shikh Mustapha, 1st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, appears to have been indefatigable in the performance of his duty, and Captains

* A Troop Horse Artillery; one squadron Her Majesty's 12th Royal Lancers; 2d Hyderabad Contingent.

Woodland and Richardson speak in the highest terms of this Native Officer's services.

Colour-Serjeant Green, Her Majesty's 43d Regiment Light Infantry, and Serjeant Smith, of the Royal Artillery, have merited favourable mention of their names in Captain Woodland's Despatch.

The conduct of all ranks in the garrison is spoken of as deserving every commendation, and will, I trust, be favourably received by his Lordship the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,

G. WHITLOCK, Major-General,
Commanding Saugor Field Division.

No. 21.

Captain C. Woodland to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Saugor Field Division.

SIR, Palace, Kirwee, December 25, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General commanding, that on the night of the 20th instant I received intelligence that a large body of the rebels under Radah Govindh and Runmut Singh, estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000, of whom 600 were disciplined troops, were advancing to attack this place.

I immediately paraded the troops* under my command, and offered shelter within the palace to the inhabitants of the place, many of whom availed themselves of it.

At 2 P.M. numbers of the rebels crossed the roads on all sides leading to the palace, availing themselves of every cover to avoid our fire, ultimately occupying the immediately surrounding houses, whence they kept up a heavy and well-directed fire, to which we replied with such effect that they speedily retired to a greater distance, still maintaining their fire as vigorously as ever, until 6 P.M., when, finding all their efforts ineffectual, they suspended operations, but, from the fact of four scaling ladders having been found after the enemy had finally retired, it is evident that their only object was to concert a second and more resolute attack, in which they were fortunately baffled by the timely arrival, on the morning of the 25th instant, of the force under the immediate command of Major-General Whitlock.

As the enemy carried off their killed and wounded, I am unable to estimate the number of casualties they sustained, but I am happy to say that only one matchlockman belonging to the Tehsildar of the place was killed on our side.

I am much indebted, and beg to return my best thanks to Captain W. S. Richardson, Her Majesty's 43d Light Infantry, whose zeal and activity were most conspicuous throughout the whole affair. Jemadar Shikh Mustapha, 1st Regiment Native Infantry, Colour-Serjeant Green, Her Majesty's 43d Light Infantry, and Serjeant Smith, of the Royal Artillery, also merit my highest praise. To the above I would also add the name of Assistant Apothecary Isaacke, as deserving of commendation.

In conclusion, I beg to point out that the troops were under arms from midnight of the 20th instant, till 10 A.M. of the 25th instant; during the whole of this time the strenuous and unremitting exer-

* Royal Artillery.—1 Serjeant, 1 Bombardier, 9 Gunners; 11 Total.
Her Majesty's 43d Regiment.—1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 34 Rank and File; 36 Total.
1st Regiment Madras Native Infantry.—1 Jemadar, 6 Havildars, 58 Rank and File; 65 Total.

tions of all ranks, Native and European, entitle them to the highest praise.

The Major-General, from his local knowledge of the place, will appreciate the difficulties that had to be overcome; not only was the disciplined portion of the enemy vastly superior to our small garrison, but the ineligibility of the place for purposes of defence, the necessity that existed of previously demolishing the surrounding houses, (in which labour we were actually occupied on the approach of the enemy), the inferior description of ordnance* with which we were provided (one of which burst with the first round), and the want of better means of bringing the same into position, were no trifling obstacles to overcome; and I consider that I should do ill justice to the uniform cheerfulness and alacrity of all ranks, were I to forbear bringing these points prominently to the notice of superior authority.

I must not omit to add that the Tehsildar and Cutwal of the place were of great service in procuring intelligence of the movements of the enemy.

I have, &c.,

C. WOODLAND, Captain, 1st Regiment
Madras Native Infantry, Commanding
Field Detachment, S.F.D.

No. 22.

Fort-William, February 22, 1859.

No. 231 of 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 3, of the 19th January 1859, forwarding a Despatch from Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., reporting the capture of Gwalior.

This report was received by the Government in the Military Department, on the 25th January 1859.

His Excellency in Council very highly appreciates the services rendered by Sir Hugh Rose and the troops under his command, as described in these papers.

The vigorous and successful operations of the Central India Field Force in June last had a widely spread effect in pacifying the Provinces, not only in Central India, but of the North-Western Government; and the Governor-General in Council cordially thanks Major-General Sir H. Rose, and the officers and men of that distinguished Force, for all that was then accomplished by them.

It will be satisfactory to the Governor-General to bring these papers to the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

No. 23.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the
Secretary to Government.

SIR, Lucknow, January 19, 1859.

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to enclose, for submission to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, a Despatch dated 13th October last, received only this day from Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., reporting the capture of Gwalior.

* 1 10-pounder brass Gun, 4 3-pounder brass Guns; 5 Total, Native, captured originally at Kirwee.

2. It gives Lord Clyde much pleasure to acknowledge the great and distinguished service rendered upon this occasion by Sir Hugh Rose and the troops under his command.

I have, &c.,

W. H. NORMAN, Major,
Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 24.

Major-General Hugh Rose, Commanding Field Forces South of the Nerbudda, to the Chief of the Staff.

SIR, Poonah, October 13, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief in India, the operations against Gwalior, of the Central India Field Force and other troops placed under my command by His Excellency.

After the capture of Calpee, the first reports made to me by Lieutenant Colonel Robertson, commanding the column of pursuit,* were to the effect that the scattered parties of the routed rebel army, without guns, tents, &c., were making, in the utmost disorder, for the Sheer Ghât, *via* Jaloun, a ford across the Jumna, 35 or 40 miles to the north-east of Calpee. Subsequent accounts from the same officer stated that a great part of the rebels had, after leaving Jaloun, made a turn in a more westerly direction, which was contrary to the one Sir Robert Hamilton felt persuaded the rebels would follow; he was certain that they would make for Oude, and cross the Jumna at the Sheer Ghât; or the ford to the west of it, near Juggurmanpore.

In this uncertainty, Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, with good judgment, took up a position with the pursuing column, which enabled him not to be the dupe of a feigned move to draw him off the real chase, but to follow the rebels by the shortest line, should they move westwards or northwards.

A short rest having enabled my European troops to recover a little, I reinforced Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson with the troops detailed in the margin.†

Subsequent reports from Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson stated that he had reason to think that all the rebels had decidedly taken a westerly direction, and that they had been reinforced by 800 Oude Cavalry under Ruheen Ali Nurut, of Bareilly.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson followed the line to the west taken by the rebels, from Jaloun towards the Pohooj and Scinde Rivers, and got into communication with the Rajah of Rampoorra, to the west of the Pohooj, a faithful friend of the English. Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson's intelligence, and knowledge of the natives and their language, enabled him to obtain some very valuable information from this person; and that officer reported to me in two expresses, that the Calpee rebels had certainly taken the road to Gwalior.

So little was at that time the great intrigue of Tantia Topce against Scindiah's power even suspected, that the best authority for intelligence could not bring himself to think that Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson was not mistaken in his information. However, not many hours after the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson's last express, Sir Robert Hamilton received similar intelligence; when I instantly ordered off Brigadier Stuart, with the force detailed in the margin,* to reinforce

Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, and march on Gwalior after the rebels.

Before the taking of Calpee, in compliance with instructions from the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief in India, conveyed to me through Sir Robert Hamilton, that after the taking of that place, and the breaking up of the Central India Field Force, part of it should be sent to Gwalior, and the rest to Jhansie, as garrisons for those places, I had submitted to his Lordship the details of the distribution of troops for the two services.

The news received for the next few days was very uncertain and contradictory. An express letter from Scindiah's Agent at Gwalior removed apprehensions for his safety and that of his Government; it stated that the rebels, who were in a destitute condition, had, being still several miles from Gwalior, implored Scindiah's favour and protection, in language and with a demeanour the reverse of hostile.

Subsequent accounts from Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, which were confirmed by Sir Robert Hamilton, conveyed the news which created a sensation throughout India only equalled by that which was caused by the first mutinies. The rebel army had attacked Scindiah at Bahadurpoor, 9 miles from Gwalior; his troops of all arms, with the exception of a few of his body guard, had treacherously gone over, the artillery in mass, to the enemy. His Highness himself, after bravely doing his best to make his troops do their duty, had been forced, by the fire of his own artillery, and the combined attacks of his troops and of the rebel army, to fly to Agra, which he reached with difficulty, accompanied by only one or two attendants; the rebels had entered Gwalior, taken Scindiah's treasury and jewels, the latter said to be of fabulous value; the garrison of the fort of Gwalior, considered to be one of the strongest, if not the strongest fortress in India, had, after a mock resistance, opened its gates to the rebels; finally, from 50 to 60 fine guns, comprising horse, field, and siege artillery had fallen, as well as an arsenal, with abundance of warlike stores, into the hands of the enemy. In short the rebels who had fled in the most disorderly flight and helpless state from Calpee, were now completely set up with abundance of money, a capital park of artillery, plenty of material, and Scindiah's army as their allies.

Gwalior itself, without the Fort, was a prize of no ordinary value, comprising the Old City, and the "Lushker," that is the ancient Mahratta Camp, converted into a handsome and flourishing city, both together containing a population of 170,000 souls.

But other circumstances combined to render the loss of Gwalior the most serious event which had occurred since the revolt.

Scindiah, the Maharajah or Prince of Gwalior, is our very faithful ally; and with one exception he is the most powerful of the independent Princes of India. The central and geographical position of the Gwalior States, and their extent, give their rulers great political and military power over the whole of India. The main artery of communication and the electric line from Bombay to Central India, Agra, and the north-western Provinces, traverse, for hundreds of miles, Scindiah's dominions.

Scindiah's troops, who went over to the rebels, were the best organized and drilled of all the native levies.

* 2 troops 3d Bom. Light Cavalry, 150 Hyderabad Cavalry, No. 18 Light Field Battery, 8 Companies 25th Bombay Native Infantry.

† 1 Wing Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, 2 Squadrons Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.

* No. 4, Light Field Battery, 2 Troops Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, 1 Wing Her Majesty's 71st Regiment, 1 Wing Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, 4 Companies 25th Bombay Native Infantry, $\frac{1}{2}$ a Company Bombay S. and M. two 18-pounders, one 8 inch howitzer.

To render this state of things still more embarrassing, Gwalior fell into rebel hands at the most unfavourable time of the year for military operations; on the eve of the great rains, and when the heat of summer was at its maximum.

No one therefore could foresee the extent of evil if Gwalior were not promptly wrested from the rebels; if Tantia Topee, with the immense acquisition of political influence and military strength which the possession of that place gave the rebel cause, had time to re-organize the Calpee army, which he could easily do with the resources of Gwalior at his disposal. The worst forebodings would have come to pass if Tantia Topee, leaving either the Calpee or the Gwalior army at Gwalior, for its defence, marched with the other southwards, and unfurled the standard of the Peishwa in the Deccan and Southern Mahrattas. These districts, and the west of India generally, were very much denuded of troops; and the attachment of the inhabitants of the ancient Peishwarate to their former Government is too well known to admit of a doubt as to what course they would have pursued if Tantia Topee had appeared amongst them with a large army.

The inhabitants of Indore had given so many proofs of unfavourable feeling that there was reason to fear that they would, if the opportunity offered, follow the example of Gwalior.

It was of vital importance that troops should reach Gwalior before the rains set in; firstly, because I had no pontoons for siege artillery; and to have transported the siege guns across the Sindh and Pohooj Rivers, swollen to a great height by the rains, would have been most difficult, if not impossible. Secondly, the siege of the Fort or City of Gwalior, protracted by the difficulties consequent on the monsoons, would have had the worst effect on our military prestige and the state of affairs.

The Governor-General expressed a wish that not an hour should be lost in reaching Gwalior. I therefore, leaving by order Captain Ommaney's Royal Artillery battery of four 9-pounders, belonging to the 2d Brigade Central India Field Force, as part of the permanent garrison of Calpee, and one troop 3d Bombay Light Cavalry, 2d Company Royal Engineers, a wing of the 3d Bombay Europeans, and 400 of the 24th Bombay Native Infantry, to garrison Calpee until relieved by Bengal troops, marched with the troops detailed in the margin* from Calpee on the 6th of June, and followed Brigadier Stuart's column, by forced marches, on the road to Gwalior by Jaloun, marching by night to avoid the sun.

One day the heat in the shade rose to 130 degrees.

The officer commanding the outlying picquet of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons having reported to me on the night of the third day that his men had fallen from their saddles from exhaustion, I had the picquet relieved by a party of Hyderabad Cavalry.

Owing to the difficulties of the baggage on very bad carts crossing one very deep nullah, and the rapid advance of my column, a detachment of the 20th Bombay Native Infantry, who guarded them, were three days without a meal; after a battle in the Pohooj, and a short rest to enable them to make their cakes, these good soldiers were quite ready to march on.

I caught up Brigadier Stuart's column at the fort of Indoorkee, on the Sindh river.

I received His Excellency the Commander-in-

Chief's instructions that I was reinforced for the operations against Gwalior as follows:—

Colonel Riddell's moveable columns of Bengal troops, of the strength detailed in the margin,* were to escort a large supply of siege guns, mortars, and ammunition, from Agra to Gwalior, for the siege of that place.

Brigadier Smith, with a brigade of the Rajpootana Field Force, was to march from the neighbourhood of Chandaree to Gwalior.

The Hyderabad Contingent, after their hard service, had received permission and orders to return home; almost all these troops had commenced their return to the Deccan, and some of them were far advanced on their road. With a good feeling, which cannot be sufficiently praised, all of the Contingent which had formed part of the Central India Field Force, instantly countermarched and moved against Gwalior, on the wish being intimated to the officers commanding their separate bodies, that they should perform this fresh act of good service for the Government.

When the crisis occurred at Gwalior, part of the Central India Field Force were garrisoning Calpee, part had marched to Gwalior, and part had been left as a garrison at Jhansie.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India was pleased to direct my attention to preventing the move of the rebels southwards from Gwalior to the Deccan.

His Excellency was pleased to express his entire approbation of my having selected Agra as the base of my operations, in consequence of the communication between that place and Gwalior being the shortest and the best. But even this communication was rendered imperfect by the passage of a very difficult ford across the Chumbul.

My plan of attack of Gwalior was as follows:— To invest it as much as its great extent would allow, and then to attack it by its weakest side; the investing troops cutting off the escape of the rebels.

I hoped that a successful attack of the enemy, outside or inside the city, would, like Calpee, be followed by the capture of the fort.

In order to invest Gwalior from the south, I directed Major Orr, Commanding Hyderabad Contingent, to move from Jhansie to Puneer, on the road from Gwalior to Seepree. Major Orr's force was too weak to attack Gwalior from that quarter, but he was perfectly placed for cutting off the retreat of the rebels to the south, assisted, as he would be, by the other investing corps.

Information as to the enemy's position is the surest guarantee of success; I had no plan of Gwalior or its environs. With great trouble I had ascertained that the weakest side of Gwalior, and consequently the best for an attack, was the east, as it was girt by high hills on that side, the summits of which were difficult it is true of access; but that, on the other hand, slopes which descended gradually from these summits, towards, and close to the Lushker, would enable me, after taking the heights, to drive the enemy down from slope to slope, from the lowest of which I could cannonade the Lushker, and, covered by the fire of artillery, storm the new town, that is, the Lushker; thus cutting in two the enemy's whole line, consisting of the old city, above which is the fort, and the Lushker, or new city.

This point of attack had another advantage. It enabled me to attack Gwalior, almost unhurt by the fire of the fort.

I directed Brigadier Smith, with the Rajpootana Field Force, to move from Seepree to

* 1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, 1 Squadron 14th Light Dragoons, 1 Squadron 3d Bombay Light Cavalry, Madras Sappers and Miners.

* No. 21 Light Field Battery, 3d Bengal Europeans, 200 Sikh Horse, 300 Sikh Infantry, and Siege Artillery.

Kotah-ka-Serai, about seven miles to the east of Gwalior.

I myself, with Brigadier Stuart's column, and the small one I had brought from Calpee, marched against the Morar Cantonments, which were said to be occupied in force by the enemy. These cantonments for the troops stationed at Gwalior are about five miles from that city, on the river Morar. They had only been partially burnt by the rebels; and Scindiah's Government had been at much trouble and expense to repair the old buildings, and construct others for the force which was to be the garrison of Gwalior.

Once in possession of the Morar Cantonments I could establish there my hospital, parks, &c. Divested of these incumbrances, and leaving a force in the Morar Cantonments which could protect it, and at the same time form part of the investment of Gwalior and pursue when required, I was free to join Brigadier Smith at Kotah-ka-Serai, and, with his force and my own, attack Gwalior.

To complete the investment which, roughly speaking, was to enclose Gwalior from the south-east and north, I sent instructions to Colonel Riddell to move with his column by the Agra and Gwalior road to the Residency, about seven miles to the north of Gwalior. Colonel Riddell, by extending his force from the Residency down the west side of Gwalior, invested it from that side.

I had the honour to report that all the columns of operations would, I trusted, be at their posts by the 19th of June.

On the 16th of June I arrived at Bahadurpoor, about four or five miles from the Morar Cantonments.

I directed Captain Abbott with his cavalry to reconnoitre Morar; he reported that the rebels were in force in front of it. I reconnoitred their position myself closely, and found that the side of the cantonments fronting us was occupied by strong bodies of cavalry, and that, on their right, were guns and a good deal of infantry.

My force had had a long and fatiguing march, and the sun had been up for some time. Four or five miles' more march in sun, and a combat afterwards, would be a great trial for the men's strength. On the other hand Morar looked inviting, with several good buildings not yet burnt—they would be good quarters for a portion of the Force; if I delayed the attack until the next day the enemy were sure to burn them. A prompt attack has always more effect on the rebels than a procrastinated one.

I therefore countermanded the order for encamping, and made the following arrangements to attack the enemy.

I formed my force in two lines; the first line consisting of the 1st Brigade under Brigadier Stuart, the second line under Brigadier-General Napier, in support of the 1st, consisting of only a small part of the 2d Brigade, as the rest of it was at Calpee.

Captain Abbott, Hyderabad Cavalry, covered the advance.

I requested Brigadier-General Napier to watch well hills on my left and rear, in which the enemy were supposed to be, and to advance in echelon from the right, which enabled him, his left refused, to guard my left rear, on the outward flank of which I left baggage and incumbrances.

I also sent patrols of cavalry far away into the hills on my left and rear to search them.

Sir Robert Hamilton, who has a remarkable acquaintance with the ground and localities of Central India, had warned me to take care of the

ground on the proper right and in front of Morar, as it was full of ravines and treacherous ground.

Both lines advanced: No. 18 Light Field Battery, and the siege guns, in the centre of the first; Her Majesty's 86th Regiment on their right; the 25th Bombay Native Infantry on their left; Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons on each flank.

To march to our position in order of battle, we had gone over the ground on which, a short time before, Scindiah had been attacked and routed by his faithless troops and the Calpee rebels. It was strewn with dead horses.

My plan was to mask the dangerous ground to my left, towards which the enemy evidently wished to draw me; to outflank the enemy's left, double it up, and cut off their retreat from the road over the bridge in rear of the cantonments leading to Gwalior.

My first line advanced in line across the plain between Morar and Bahadurpoor, dressing by their centre with the regularity of a parade movement. The enemy retired from their position in front of Morar into the cantonments.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of Brigadier-General Napier's report of the operations of his brigade,* and to confirm fully all his recommendations of the officers under his command.

Under the guidance of Scindiah's agent, I took ground diagonally to the right, in order to get on the road which led to the cantonments, and which enabled me to turn the enemy's left; but he missed the road. In the meantime we had got on the edge of broken ground; a masked battery in the enemy's centre, concealed by trees, and the guns on their right opened a cross fire on us, causing some casualties amongst Captain Abbott's Hyderabad Cavalry, who showed admirable steadiness.

I directed the siege guns under Lieutenant Strutt, Bo. A., and No. 18 Light Field Battery, under Lieutenant Harcourt, Bombay Artillery, to be placed in position obliquely to my front, which enabled them to open a telling fire diagonally to their left on the enemy's batteries. I beg to mention specially Lieutenants Strutt and Harcourt, for the prompt steadiness with which they brought their guns into action on difficult ground, and for the efficiency of their fire.

The Rebel Artillery caused some casualties amongst the horses of these guns.

The lay of the ground favouring the rebels' right battery, I brought to my left Captain Lightfoot's 1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery against it from the 2d line.

Nullahs and broken ground prevented the advance of Captain Abbott's cavalry, whom I placed under cover; and of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, under Captain Thompson, on the right, who reinforced my left.

The enemy's cavalry, of whom the 5th Irregulars formed part, showed in force in position in our front along the road through the cantonments.

I reinforced my left, now near the dangerous ground on the enemy's right, with the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, and advanced across bad ground, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment firing, whom I had thrown into skirmishing order, and took by storm, under a cannonade of the enemy's right battery, all the Morar Cantonments in our front. The rebels retired at a gallop.

I brought forward the right shoulders of the 86th line of skirmishers, and, resting their right on the right bank of the Morar, swept the whole cantonments, and occupied them.

Captain Abbott, whose horse was killed under him by a round shot, in the meantime had con-

* No. 1 Enclosure—Brigadier-General Napier's report.

trived to get across the nullahs further to the right, and, wheeling to his left, galloped through the cantonments, and joined in the pursuit of the enemy, who retired from their right.

But the delay in his advance, caused by the very difficult ground, prevented his arriving in time to cut off the retreat of the enemy across the bridge.

The rebels withdrew their batteries, crippled by the fire of Captain Lightfoot's, Lieutenants Strutt's and Harcourt's guns, as soon as they saw their left compromised by the successful advance of the 86th.

My left, which had been refused, conformed to the right, and changed position to the left, fronting the nullahs on the enemy's right, which it had now approached.

The advanced nullah, and others in rear of it, were lined with rebel sepoys, who gave no sign until my left approached them, when they opened on it a very heavy fire, on which Major Rich, Her Majesty's 71st Highland Light Infantry, moved his skirmishers rapidly forward to dislodge them. Lieutenant Neave led with ardent courage the charge, and fell, when close to the nullah, mortally wounded, sincerely regretted by his brave regiment and his General.

The 71st very gallantly took the nullah and others in rear by storm; Lieutenant Rose, 25th Bombay Native Infantry, afforded them useful co-operation by skilfully placing a party of his regiment so as to enfilade these dangerous entrenchments. The whole of the rebels in them were killed, after a desperate resistance, which cost the 71st, I regret to say, besides Lieutenant Neave, several brave soldiers killed and wounded; Sergeant McGill, killed; Sergeant Wilson, wounded dangerously; Corporal Leslie, killed; two privates killed and six wounded, of the whole of whom I make special mention. In the advanced nullah alone seventy rebels lay dead, belonging to Scindiah's faithless guards, and wearing English accoutrements and breast-plates, on which was engraved "1st Brigade Infantry."

Her Majesty's 71st Regiment proved on this, as well as on every other occasion whilst under my orders, that they well maintain, by their courage and discipline, the historical renown of which they bear so many honoured records on their colours.

When a wing of the regiment was prostrated by sun-sickness after the action at Koonch, the only complaint I heard in the field hospitals from these gallant young soldiers was, that they could not rise and fight.

The success of the day was completed by the destruction of the rebels in the nullahs, and a most successful pursuit of the rebels by Captain Thompson, with a wing of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons. These rebels had been turned by Captain Abbott's advance from the ford of the river, across which and the bridge the main body had retreated. Captain Thompson caught them in the plains, before they could reach the hills to which they were hurrying, and made a great slaughter of them. I beg to mention specially Captain Thompson, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, for the very good service which he did on this occasion.

In making special mention of Captain Lightfoot for his good services this day, I beg to state how very much indebted I am to the officers and men of his, the 1st or "Eagle" Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, for their excellent and gallant conduct throughout the campaign. In my actions I made very liberal use of the troop, in pouring an unexpected or flank fire into the enemy. On all these

occasions, the 1st Troop was worthy of its former fame, and proved that no arm of the service is more dangerous to its foes than fleet artillery.

I beg to make special mention of Brigadier General Napier for the very important assistance which he afforded me in the action of the 16th of June.

I beg to bring to His Excellency's notice the good spirit and gallantry which the troops displayed in the rapid and successful operation against the Morar Cantonments. Their march from Calpee was a very trying one. In consequence of the great heat in the tents by day, the men could not get the rest which they lost by marching at night to avoid sun.

Notwithstanding a long march to Bahadurpoor, the troops ceased their preparations for encamping, and marched, fasting, with the utmost alacrity and steadiness against Morar, going five miles, and taking it in two hours, under a heavy and well-directed cannonade, and a resolute resistance on the left. The capture of Morar had good results. It was the first defeat which the combined forces of the Calpee and Gwalior rebels had sustained.

Morar, the Military Station, and an outwork of Gwalior, was an important strategical point. It gave me the command of the line of the Morar River, of the road to Agra, and enabled me to communicate with Brigadier Smith to the left, and the Residency to the right.

The rebels were surprised by my rapid march from Calpee; they intended to make a determined stand at Morar, and had commenced storing it with supplies, which fell into our hands. They had not time to burn the houses, still standing since the mutiny, nor the temporary sheds prepared by Scindiah, all of which were turned to good account.

I got immediately into communication with Brigadier Smith at Kotah-ka-Serai, and reconnoitred Gwalior.

I have the honour to enclose Brigadier Smith's Report* of his operations from Kotah-ka-Serai. I beg fully to confirm his recommendation of the officers under his command, and to draw His Excellency's attention particularly to the great gallantry and devotion displayed by Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, in the brilliant charge which they made through the enemy's camp, of which one most important result was the death of the Rancee of Jhansie; who, although a lady, was the bravest and best military leader of the rebels. The enemy's guns, which the 8th Hussars brought back out of the rebel camp into their own, were the best proofs of how nobly they had fought and conquered.

Brigadier Smith having asked for reinforcements, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson to join him with the force detailed in the margin.†

My reconnoissance of Gwalior satisfied me that the information on which I had decided to attack it was good. If I had attacked it from Morar, I should have had to cross the plain between Morar and Gwalior, under the fire of the fort, and of masked and formidable batteries established in strong houses and gardens on the banks of the old canal, and a dry river in front of the Phool Bagh Palace.

I could not leave Morar so close to Gwalior without adequate protection. The arrival of the troops which had been left to garrison Calpee on the morning of the 18th of June, enabled me, leaving my incumbrances, to march from Morar on the afternoon of the same day, for Kotah-ka-

* No. 2, Enclosure, Brigadier Smith's Report.

† 3 Troops 14th Light Dragoons, 4 Guns No. 4 Light Field Battery, 25th Bombay Native Infantry.

Serai, with the force detailed in the margin,* leaving in Morar the force also detailed in the margin,† under Brigadier-General Napier, for its protection, the investment of Gwalior, and the pursuit of the enemy, when they retreated from it.

The march to Kotah-ka-Serai, about 20 miles, was very harassing; 100 men of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment alone were compelled by sun-sickness to fall out and go into dhoolies. These same men, the next day, unmindful of their illness, fell in with their companies, and took part in the assault of Gwalior, which corroborates what I said in a previous report, that the spirit of the soldiers often made them fight when they were too weak to march.

My column bivouacked on the left bank of the river Morar, and during the night I communicated with Brigadier Smith and Colonel Hicks, Commanding Artillery, Central India Field Force.

Brigadier Smith reported to me that in consequence of the enemy occupying in great numbers the hills opposite Kotah-ka-Serai on the other side of the river Morar, and pressing on him, he had advanced from his position at Kotah-ka-Serai, and, following the road from that place to Gwalior, by the ford across the river, had attacked and driven the enemy from the hills on his right front, and occupied the road which led through a pass about two miles in length, through the hills, and to the left or south side of a very deep and dry old canal, cut out of the rock, which led from the ford close by the left of the road through the pass, to the foot of the rock, or Fort of Gwalior.

The enemy retained possession of the hills to the left of the pass and canal.

To the left of the road and canal in the pass, rose from a narrow plain a succession of slopes, intersected by ravines; a ridge ran along the top of the slopes, on which the enemy had placed a battery of 9-pounders. To protect the battery and position, the enemy had concentrated a numerous force of all arms on the ridge, as well as a large body of cavalry in rear of it.

About a mile and a half further back, and about the same distance from the left of the road, was stationed in a gorge of the hills a large body of the enemy's infantry, with guns. They guarded a road which branched off from the ford southwards through the hills to Gwalior.

Brigadier Smith's position in the hills was weak and cramped. His left and rear were threatened by the two bodies just described. The camp, baggage, and guns, were in the pass, into which came shots from the enemy's battery on the ridge.

It was clear that the enemy must be driven from both positions, the one on the ridge and the other in the gorge, before I advanced on Gwalior.

The enemy, by occupying positions on the hills so far from and unsupported by Gwalior, had exposed himself to be cut off. The impediment to my doing so was the deep canal, impracticable for cavalry and infantry; on this obstacle the enemy probably relied for protection. To remove it I directed the company of Madras Sappers and Miners to make a bridge some way to the left rear of our position, across the canal. The bridge or dam was to be ready by sunset. I made the

plan to cross over this bridge during the night, with a force of all arms, get on the south road to Gwalior through the hills above-mentioned, place myself between Gwalior and the enemy's two positions, fall on them a little before daybreak, when Her Majesty's 86th and 95th Regiments, supported by the rest of Brigadier Smith's Brigade, were concealed by the ravines, to attack their front and turn their left flank.

I beg to make special mention of Major the Honourable E. C. H. Massey, 95th Regiment; Captain Bolton, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Rajpootana Field Force, and Lieutenant Harris, of the 3d Troop, Bombay Horse Artillery, for the assistance which their intelligence and knowledge of the ground enabled them to give me in making the reconnoissance and plan.

Lieutenant Haggard, Commissary of Ordnance, by my desire, had during the night moved the two 18-pounders and 8-inch howitzer from our bivouac up to the top of a steep height, which was to the right of the road and canal, and opposite the ridge. I selected a point at the extremity of a spur of the height towards Gwalior as a position for these guns, from whence they commanded the plain below the entrance to the pass, and were enabled to fire on the enemy's battery on the ridge.

The enemy's battery opened a fire on the siege pieces as they were being taken into position, wounding two draught elephants, and causing subsequently some casualties in the battery, after it had opened its fire under Lieutenant Haggard's orders.

The enemy set on fire with their guns some monster hay-ricks, which were close to the canal in the narrow plain, in order that our outposts might not be covered by them.

The carriage of the 8-inch howitzer had been so shaken by hundreds of miles' marching, that its charge was reduced a pound below the regulation, in order to save the carriage; this irregular charge rendered its fire much less certain. The want of sights on the 18-pounders affected the accuracy of their fire in field firing.

Colonel Hicks suggested to me the withdrawal of the siege guns, as they did not appear to damage the enemy, whereas they had our range. I thought that it would be better that the battery should cease firing gradually, when the enemy would probably do the same, than that it should be withdrawn. This was done, and the enemy's battery ceased to fire.

Before the batteries had begun to diminish their firing I had gone to our battery to inspect it, and to watch an advance of the enemy's infantry, in skirmishing order, from the ridge and a spur of it to the left, against our chain of outposts and left, which rested on the canal.

Soon afterwards a large body of troops was seen debouching from Gwalior; and my videttes reported that fresh guns were ascending the heights to reinforce the battery on the ridge, which was good news, as the more guns the rebels brought up to the heights the more we were likely to take next morning.

I reinforced the sentries and pickets on our left, on the line of the canal, and ordered the troops in camp to be ready to turn out.

The enemy's skirmishers and my line guarding the canal became engaged. At this time I received an express from Sir Robert Hamilton, telling me that he had received information that the Sepoys and Valaitees had agreed to attack me to-day.

The enemy seemed inclined not to confine their advance to an affair of outposts, but to be determined to attack my left flank, which they knew was weak.

* 2 Troops 14th Light Dragoons, No. 18 Light Field Battery, Madras Sappers and Miners, Wing H.M.'s 71st Highland Light Infantry, H.M.'s 86th Regiment, Wing 5th Hyderabad Infantry, 2 18-pounders and 1 8-inch howitzer.

† 1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, 3 Troops 14th Light Dragoons, 3 Troops 3d Light Cavalry, 50 1st Hyderabad Cavalry, 3d Hyderabad Cavalry, 2 squadrons Meade's Horse, 21st Company Royal Engineers, Wing 3d Bombay Europeans, 4 Companies 24th Bombay Native Infantry, 3 guns Hyderabad Artillery.

The Central India Field Force was the worse for last night's harassing march, and a bad bivouac on rock. The company of Madras Sappers and Miners, whose zeal and intelligence no hardships can abate, would have completed the bridge across the canal by sunset; and I anticipated the best results from availing myself of it for the purpose of cutting off during the night the enemy's numerous force of all arms on the hills.

I would, therefore, have preferred not engaging the enemy before the time determined on.

On the other hand, the position in the narrow pass was so false that it became necessary to free it from the risk of a serious attack, and to change the defensive for the offensive.

I therefore directed Brigadier Stuart, with Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, who were encamped between the pass and the river Morar, to move from my left rear, supported by the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, across the canal, crown the heights on the other side of it, and attack the enemy on their left flank, by which means they would mask the fire of the battery.

As a diversion in favour of Brigadier Stuart's attack, I directed Brigadier Smith to move Lieutenant-Colonel Raines, with Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, from the left of my right front, across the canal, in skirmishing order, over the shoulder of the hill, on which was the rebel's battery, against the enemy's left flank. This oblique movement, and the lay of the ground, prevented the 95th suffering seriously from the guns of the battery.

I further directed Brigadier Smith to move up the 10th Bombay Native Infantry, from the right of my right front, across the canal, to support the advance of the 95th, and to cover my right.

I ordered up also the 3d Troop Bombay Horse Artillery to the entrance of the pass towards Gwalior, supported by a squadron of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars.

I disposed the rest of my force in support of the attacking columns, and for the defence of the camp from the rear.

Brigadier Smith, crossing the canal, ascended steadily, with Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, the heights. The enemy, taken in flank, retired rapidly from the attack of our left flank towards the battery. The skirmishers of the 86th, with their usual ardour, pressed the rebel army so hard that they did not make a stand even under their guns, but retreated across the entrenchment, in the rear of which they were in position. The gallant skirmishers gave them no time to rally in the battery, but dashing, with a cheer, at the parapet, crossed it, and took the guns which defended the ridge, three excellent English 9-pounders.

The 86th, leaving a party with the captured guns, passed on after the enemy's cavalry and infantry, who fled, part towards Gwalior, part to the hills to the south.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines, coming up with a wing of the 95th to the entrenchments, with good judgment turned the captured guns on the enemy's cavalry and infantry, which he saw in detached bodies in the plain below, at a distance of 1,000 yards, as well as on the body which had retired to our left.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines placed Lieutenant Brockman of the 86th, with some men of his regiment, in command of one gun; and Lieutenant Budgen and Lieutenant and Adjutant Sexton, of the 95th, with men of their regiment, who had been instructed in the gun exercise, in command of the two other guns. These guns, thus manned by infantry, made excellent practice; and although sometimes short, the shot ricocheted

amongst the enemy. Four rebel batteries in front of Gwalior now opened a hot fire of shot and shell on our advanced lines.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines reports that Lieutenant Reid, 10th Bombay Native Infantry, rendered him great assistance in firing, and pointing the enemy's artillery.

The 10th Bombay Native Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Rooome, crossed the pass and the canal, and passing by the hay stacks, which were now one burning mass, and moving up as ordered, in support of the 95th, and in protection of my right, found himself exposed to a fire of artillery and musketry from the heights, on the enemy's extreme left. Advancing with half of his regiment in skirmishing order, and leaving the remainder in support, he cleared the two nearest heights of the rebel infantry, and charging gallantly, took two brass field-pieces and three mortars, which were in a plain at the foot of the second height.

My troops were now in possession of the highest range of heights to the east of Gwalior, which we saw at our feet. The sight was interesting. To our right was the handsome palace of the Phool Bagh, with its gardens, and the old city surmounted by the fort, remarkable for its ancient architecture, with lines of extensive fortifications round the high and precipitous rock of Gwalior. To our left lay the Lushker or new city, with its spacious houses half hidden by trees.

The ground corresponded exactly with the accounts of it which I had collected; the slopes descended gradually towards Gwalior; the lowest one commanding the grand parade of the Lushker, which was almost out of fire of the fort, and afforded an entrance into the city.

I felt convinced that I could take Gwalior before sunset.

I determined to make a general advance against all the positions which the enemy occupied for the defence of Gwalior, extending from beyond the palace of the Phool Bagh on their right, to the extensive barracks on the left of the grand parade of the Lushker, and then take the Lushker by assault.

For this purpose I ordered the 3d Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, with a squadron of the 8th Hussars, to follow the road which led out of the pass, and advance, covering my extreme right, parallel with the troops attacking Gwalior.

Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, with the 1st Bombay Lancers, had been moved to the heights to cover the captured guns; the rapidity and dexterity with which they got over very difficult ground does the regiment and their commander much credit. I now ordered them to descend the heights to the rear, get into the road which led through the hills to the south, and occupy the entrance to it, which led to the grand parade, for the purpose of assisting in the attack of that important point, and of the Lushker.

I left a sufficient force of all arms for the protection of my camp, which was exposed.

I had some time before ordered up No. 4 Light Field Battery, with two troops of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons to the heights, to cover my advanced line, and to answer the enemy's batteries in position in front of Gwalior. The hilly and difficult nature of the ground, particularly the deep canal which the guns had to traverse, prevented their arrival.

The advanced line was irregular, as it followed the formation of the hills. The 86th formed the left, which was in advance; the 95th the right, which was refused.

The left of the 86th who pursued, across the ravine, to the range of hills to the south



of the enemy who retreated to the left, had returned, and rested their left on a hamlet situated on the crest of the range which commanded Gwalior. The enemy immediately brought a battery of two 18-pounders in front of the grand parade to bear on the hamlet, and, firing from a great elevation, sent round shot into it in rapid succession, and with accurate aim.

Skirmishers of the 86th had descended the hill towards the barracks, and were advancing against the enemy, who had made a stand in houses amongst trees at the foot of the hill. Lieutenant-Colonel Raines, with good judgment, detached Captain Smith's Company of the 95th in support of them.

I moved the 86th from the hamlet lower down the hill, extending them at large intervals from the left to the right. This new position of the 86th rendered the fire of the 18-pounders harmless, and gave more support to the skirmishers, who soon gave a good account of the enemy in the houses.

In front of and between the two hills occupied by the 86th and the 95th was the last slope, a spur of the hill, on which were the 86th, commanding the rows of barracks and the grand parade of the Lushker, to which the enemy, pressed by our advance, had now withdrawn the two 18-pounders.

I occupied the left of this slope with a wing of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, which I brought up from the second line, leaving the other wing in support. I moved a party of the 95th down to the right of the slope under Major Vialls, who judiciously took possession of a strong powder magazine, surrounded by a wall at the further end of it.

Lieutenant Roome, with the 10th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, on the right, after he had captured the guns and field pieces, took, with much spirit, a strong building used as an arsenal, on his right, from which the enemy had poured a galling fire on his regiment, and occupied a trench at the bottom of the hill on which was the arsenal, from which the 10th kept up a heavy fire on the enemy, who had retreated to a position in front of Gwalior.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines, leaving a company of the 95th to guard the captured guns, which kept up an effective fire on the enemy, joined with the rest of his regiment, and reinforced Major Vialls on the lowest slope.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines perceived a large body of the enemy's cavalry in the vicinity of the two 18-pounders, now placed in battery, who he believed were posted there for the purpose of making a dash at the British troops should they attempt to take the guns. He therefore halted, and waited for orders and reinforcements, placing two companies of the 95th in skirmishing order, lying down along the crest of the hill, a part of the 10th Bombay Native Infantry being in rear as supports. The enemy now took courage to come out, and fired the 18-pounders with grape and canister at our position, on which Lieutenant-Colonel Raines detached some skirmishers of the 95th to covered ground to his front, who kept up with their Enfields such an effective fire on the 18-pounders and the cavalry, that, after firing eight rounds, the enemy was obliged to cease firing, and retire behind the buildings of the grand parade.

Lieutenant Knatchbull, and seven or eight men of No. 1 Company of the 95th Regiment, dragged a small howitzer and its tumbril, captured by the 10th Bombay Native Infantry, up the slope, and opened fire with it on the enemy behind the buildings.

The officer commanding No. 4 Light Field Battery, by following the road through the pass

beyond its entrance, had found a passage, a very difficult one, across the canal; but on taking them up a bridle-road, which led to the heights, a gun upset, and delayed very inopportunistly the arrival of this artillery on the heights. Lieutenant Golds-as my Aide-de-Camp during the day, and whose activity and intelligence were most useful to me, at last brought up one 9-pounder to the heights.

The enemy were firing with much vivacity, but little effect, from the batteries on the right, and the captured guns were answering them.

Large bodies of the enemy's infantry and cavalry were marching out of Gwalior, by all its issues, and moving towards us, but not in order, or with resolution as if to attack or take up a position of defence.

Besides storming the grand parade, from which I could enter the Lushker, and pass by the main street to Scindiah's Palace, I directed Brigadier Smith, with No. 3 Bombay Troop Horse Artillery and a squadron of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, to be ready to attack the enemy's positions at the Phool Bagh and beyond it. This attack protected the right of the troops attacking the grand parade, and turned at the same time the enemy's left.

The 1st Bombay Lancers were to debouch from the entrance of the road on which I had placed them, charge the enemy on the grand parade, and assist the 95th in taking it.

The 10th Bombay Native Infantry were to support these regiments.

One 9-pounder, the only piece of artillery which, on account of the ground, had been able to reach the heights, was to cover from the lowest slope the advance of the 1st Lancers, and of the 95th, and to clear the grand parade.

The 86th were to remain in their position on the left of the heights, cover my left, and, if necessary, assist the camp.

One wing of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry was to attack the barracks and cover the left of the 95th, attacking the grand parade. The other was to be in support on the slopes.

Two troops of the 14th Light Dragoons were in support on the lower slopes.

All being ready, I gave the word for the general attack of Gwalior.

I had placed the 9-pounder in position, opposite the two 18-pounders. I directed it to be fired with shrapnel at the enemy, who were attempting to load them. The shrapnel, a remarkable one, burst just over the 18-pounders, into about twenty pieces, killed and disabled some of the gunners, and put the rest to flight. Parties of the enemy's cavalry and infantry on the grand parade began to retire.

An animated war scene ensued.

The 1st Lancers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, the 1st squadron led by Lieutenant Heath, that in support by Captain Loch, issuing from the Br-road, charged most gallantly, in sight of the British troops descending the slopes of the heights of Gwalior, into the grand parade, and, clearing all the right of it, pursued, carried away by their ardour, the enemy's infantry into the Lushker, Captain Loch leading and Lieutenant Heath supporting this second charge, in which, I much regret to say, fell in the streets, shot through the heart, Lieutenant Mills, of the 1st Lancers, bravely leading his men; a very promising and popular young officer; Captain Loch in the pursuit cut down the rebel who shot him.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines, with two companies of the 95th, charged down the slope with his usual spirit, and took the two 18-pounders and two small mortars on the grand parade.

After going down the slope, and pointing out to Brigadier Smith the position which he was to attack, I joined Lieutenant-Colonel Raines on the grand parade, and went with him against the town, with the intention of forcing our way, if necessary, to the palace, the possession of which would give us the Lushker. As I did not know whether the enemy might not, as at Jhansie, defend the streets and houses, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Raines to form four companies of his regiment for street-fighting, and to leave the remainder of them in reserve on the grand parade.

Lieutenant Roome, with the 10th Bombay Native Infantry, on the general advance being ordered, moved to the front, skirmishing through the buildings to the right of the grand parade, and killed many of the enemy who stood there; those who escaped were afterwards cut up by the 1st Bombay Lancers.

The fort kept up a constant fire during our advance, but, as I foresaw, our position masked us from it.

Shortly after entering the Lushker we met the 1st Lancers returning with Lieutenant Mills just killed, Lieutenant-Colonel Owen not thinking it advisable that his regiment, as cavalry, should be involved in street-fighting with the large number of the enemy who were in the town.

The enemy's cavalry and infantry retreated before us through the town so rapidly that we could not even get a sight of them, although we advanced by more streets than one with the view to cut them off. The rebel cavalry, as usual, availing themselves of their horses, headed the retreat, instead of covering it. After marching for more than a mile through the streets, we reached Scindiah's palace.

I detached patrols in every direction to clear the streets; before sunset the whole of the Lushker, or new city, was completely in our hands. I also directed the old town and fort to be occupied immediately; Scindiah's agent, who made his appearance on our entering the palace, having informed me that the enemy had evacuated the fort.

I appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson to be commandant of Gwalior, and to occupy it with his regiment.

Brigadier Smith got into action with the enemy near the palace of the Phool Bagh, which he took, killing numbers of the enemy. He then pursued a large body of the enemy, who were retiring round the rock of Gwalior towards the residency, covering their retreat with horse-artillery guns. After a stout resistance, which did credit to the enemy's artillery, Brigadier Smith, who did good service on this occasion, as well as throughout the day, captured the guns, and killed numbers of the retreating rebels. Brigadier Smith speaks very highly of the steadiness with which Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, escorting the 3d Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, stood the enemy's artillery fire, shot and shell, and of the ardour with which they afterwards fell on the guns and the retreating enemy.

Brigadier Smith, who was directed by me to pursue with all his vigour the enemy retreating by the residency, inflicted much loss on them, and captured more guns; he continued the pursuit until long after night, and until his men and horses were unable to move on.

The officer directed to occupy the old city and fort of Gwalior reported that the enemy still held the fort, and had fired on him when he approached it.

The information, therefore, of Scindiah's agent that the fort was evacuated, was incorrect.

As it was now night, I directed the fort to be invested as closely as possible from the old city

and the Lushker; and the officer commanding the cavalry at the Phool Bagh, to complete the rest of the investment.

The next morning, the enemy again fired from the fort on the troops. Lieutenant Rose, 25th Bombay Native Infantry, Lieutenant Waller and a party of the 25th under his orders, with some of Scindiah's Police, burst open the main gate-way of the fort, and surprising the other gates before the garrison, a party of fanatical artillerymen, muskumans, could shut them, reached an arch-way on which the rebels brought a gun to bear. Lieutenant Rose and his party got through the arch-way unscathed by the fire of the guns, and then engaged in a desperate and hand-to-hand combat with the rebels, who defended the narrow street leading into the fort. But the determined gallantry of Lieutenant Rose, and of the soldiers of the 25th, aided by Lieutenant Waller, who climbed with a few of his men on the roof of a house and shot the gunners, carried all before them; they took the fort, and killed every man in it. But the gallant leader, Lieutenant Rose, who has been twice specially mentioned by me for good and gallant conduct, fell in the fort, mortally wounded, closing his early career by taking the fort of Gwalior by force of arms.

Tantia Toppee's character is a singular anomaly; he gives proof of great moral courage in undertaking the execution of the daring and important plans which he forms, but his nerve fails him in the combat which is to decide their success. Thus, he planned the successful conspiracy to overthrow Scindiah's power. But, as at Koonch and the Betwa, his flight was too early to be excusable, and too precipitate to be dignified.

Abandoning the defence of Gwalior, whilst his troops were still fighting, Tantia Toppee, with a considerable body of cavalry and infantry, attempted to retreat southwards by the road from Gwalior to Puniar and Goonah; but, learning that Puniar was occupied by Major Orr's force, he went to the residency, where the rest of the rebel army joined him in their retreat from Gwalior.

The residency was to have been occupied by Colonel Riddell, but reports from that officer showed that the difficulty of crossing the ford across the river Chumbul, at Dhalpoor, where he had arrived on his road from Agra to Gwalior, rendered it impossible that his force could reach the residency in time to invest Gwalior; a part of his force, two squadrons of Meade's Horse, arrived at Morar the day I left it for Kotah-ka-Serai, as an escort to Scindiah. I left the two squadrons there to reinforce Brigadier-General Napier for the defence of Morar, and the pursuit. Captain Meade volunteered to accompany me as acting Aide-de-Camp; his zeal and knowledge of the country rendered him of great use to me during the operation.

I sent an express to Brigadier-General Napier, at the Morar Cantonments, requesting him to pursue the enemy as far, and as closely as he could. The enclosed report* from that officer shows how gallantly and successfully he and his troops carried out that very important service. Twenty-five pieces of artillery were the fruits of his most able pursuit and the total dispersion of the enemy.

I wrote to Sir Robert Hamilton, informing him of the capture of Gwalior, and took the liberty to suggest, with the expressions of my sincere respect and esteem for the Prince of Gwalior, that the sooner His Highness returned to his capital the better.

The next morning His Highness arrived at Gwalior with Sir Robert Hamilton, Major Mac-

* No. 3 Enclosure, Brigadier-General Napier's Report.

pherson, and his retinue. I received Scindiah with every possible mark of respect, and, accompanied by all the superior officers of the forces, whose duties allowed them to be present, and all my personal and divisional staff, had the honour of escorting his Highness to his palace in the Lushker, with a squadron of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, and another of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, most honourable representatives of my force. Our road lay through the long and handsome street which leads from the grand parade to the palace, which was lined by crowds of inhabitants, who greeted Scindiah with enthusiastic acclamations.

The British officers and soldiers, as well as myself, were rejoiced to see that in restoring to his rights the brave and faithful ally of our Government and country, we had also given back to his people a ruler who to all appearance had won their affections.

Scindiah is not a man of words or professions; but it is due to him to say that he has been unceasing in his endeavours to prove how deep his gratitude is to the Supreme Government of India, for their most prompt, energetic, and successful efforts in his favour, and to the troops who executed their orders in this respect. His Highness is always asking how he can prove those feelings to the troops. To a communication that his Highness wished to present the forces with six months' batta, I replied that I was extremely obliged to his Highness, but that it was quite impossible that we could accept pecuniary remuneration from a Foreign prince; that we had only performed a grateful duty, and were abundantly rewarded by having been useful to a prince who had so bravely and so truly stood by our Government, and their cause. His Highness, afterwards, expressed the wish to give a medal for Gwalior to the troops engaged. I beg, without dilating on this matter, to leave it in the hands of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, merely observing that my only wish is that the officers and men should, if it be deemed right, have the permission to wear the medal; and that, as regards myself, I would most willingly give up all claim to the decoration, if, for the sake of precedent, or any other cause, my doing so would facilitate their obtaining it.

I have the honour to enclose

1. A Return of the Casualties in the operations before Gwalior.*

2. A list of officers and soldiers specially mentioned, and mentioned, besides those specially mentioned in my report, for their conduct on the same occasion †

3. A Return of the Ordnance‡ captured before and in Gwalior on the 19th instant.

I venture to recommend most earnestly all the troops engaged in the Gwalior operations, the Central India field force, as well as Brigadier Smith's brigade of the Rajpootana field force, to his Lordship's most favourable consideration. It is not for me to describe the importance of the service which they performed. I am convinced that it is fully and generously appreciated by the exalted authorities whose high attributions and experience constitute them the judges of what would have been the state of India if Gwalior had remained for any length of time, or, worse still, permanently in the hands of the rebels.

But, as the commander of the troops engaged, it is my duty to say that, although a most arduous campaign had impaired the health and strength of every man of my force, their discipline, devotion,

and courage remained unvarying and unshaken, enabling them to make a very rapid march in summer heat to Gwalior, fight and gain two actions on the road, one at the Morar cantonments, the other at Kotah-ka-Serai; arrive at their posts from great distances and by bad roads, before Gwalior before the day appointed, the 19th of June; and, on that same day, carry by assault all the enemy's positions, on strong heights and in most difficult ground, taking one battery after another, 27 pieces of artillery in the action, 25 in the pursuit, besides the guns in the fort; the old city, the new city, and finally the rock of Gwalior, held to be one of the most important and strongest fortresses in India.

I marched on the 6th of June from Calpee for Gwalior, and on the 19th of the same month the Gwalior States were restored to their prince.

His Lordship having been pleased to permit me, on account of my health, to give over the command to Brigadier-General Napier, I did so on the 29th of June.

I have, &c.,

HUGH ROSE, Major-General,

Commanding Field Forces South of the Nerbudda.

No. 25.

Brigadier-General Napier, C.B., Commanding 2d Brigade, Central India Field Force, to the Assistant-Adjutant-General, Central India Field Force.

SIR,

Camp, Morar, June 18, 1858.

On the 16th instant the 2d Brigade, composed as per margin,* when in sight of the cantonments of Morar, was ordered by the Major-General commanding the Central India Field Force, to advance in echelon from the right, in support of the left of the 1st Brigade.

The force was disposed as follows:—No. 18 Light Field Battery on the right, supported by Johnstone's Hyderabad Horse; in the centre, the Madras Sappers and Miners, and wing of Her Majesty's 71st Highland Light Infantry; while on the left was a wing of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.

On approaching the right of the cantonment the enemy opened upon us from six guns, and I directed Lieutenant Harcourt, commanding No. 18 Light Field Battery, to engage them, an order which he had barely received when he was summoned to join the 1st Brigade.

My brigade being then reduced to the wing of Her Majesty's 71st Highland Light Infantry, the right wing of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, Madras Sappers and Miners, and 100 horse of the Hyderabad Contingent, continued to advance on the enemy, who were retreating in large numbers towards their right rear. At one moment there appeared a favourable opportunity to charge them with cavalry, but the deliberation with which they moved led me to suspect that they were assured

* 1st troop Horse Artillery, 4 European officers, 85 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, in the 1st Brigade; No. 18 Light Field Battery, 1 European officer, 49 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, in the 1st Brigade; 14th Light Dragoons, 10 European officers, 259 non-commissioned officers, rank and file; 3d Light Cavalry, 7 European officers, 6 native officers, 136 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, on rear guard; Madras Sappers and Miners, 1 European officer, 2 native officers, 42 non-commissioned officers, rank and file; 71st Highlanders, 14 officers, 381 non-commissioned officers, rank and file; Hyderabad Cavalry, 1 European officer, 100 non-commissioned officers, rank and file; Hyderabad Artillery, on rear guard; Madras Artillery, 20 non-commissioned officers, rank and file. Total, 38 European officers, 9 native officers, 1,672 non-commissioned officers, rank and file.

* No. 4 Enclosure. Return of Casualties.

† No. 5 Enclosure. List of mentions.

‡ No. 6 Enclosure. Return of Ordnance.

that they were protected by the ground in front of them, and I sent my Brigade Major, Lieutenant Maclachlan, and some Tewana Sowars to examine it. The result showed that the ground was completely intersected with ravines lined with the enemy's infantry. I therefore directed Colonel Campbell, commanding the wing of the 71st Regiment, to throw it forward in skirmishing order, supported by the 14th Light Dragoons, which was executed with great spirit by Major Rich on the right, who cleared the ravines on his front, leaving them filled with the enemy's dead, and relieving the Horse Artillery from much annoyance from their musketry.

I regret to say that this service was not performed without the loss of a very promising young officer of Her Majesty's 71st, Lieutenant Neave, who was shot whilst gallantly leading his men to the ravines.

Colonel Campbell took two companies of the 71st under Lieutenant Scott, and cleared some ravines on his left and front, killing every man of the enemy that held them; after which he was directed to clear the top of a hill, where a party of rebels held a temple and some strong ground. This duty was thoroughly effected, and 30 of the enemy left dead on the hill.

Whilst this was going on, a troop of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons passed round the base of the hill, and cut up all the enemy who attempted to escape from it.

The protection of the left of the force and the rear being placed under my especial charge by the Major-General, I moved the remainder of the 14th Dragoons and Johnstone's Hyderabad Horse towards the left to cover the rear, and to intercept the enemy's cavalry, who showed some disposition to move in that direction; but, on observing our cavalry, they rapidly disappeared through the hills to the south of Gwalior.

The front being now quite clear of the enemy, I withdrew my brigade to the shelter of the cantonments, leaving, by the Major-General's order, the Hyderabad Cavalry to watch the flank and rear until the whole of the baggage should come up. Towards sunset I withdrew them to a village on the left of the cantonments, where they were quartered for the night.

The conduct of the whole of the troops under my command was excellent. Their perfect steadiness while under the fire of the enemy's batteries, and the gallantry with which they advanced to clear the ravines, were deserving of the Major-General's warm commendation.

The 71st dashed into the ravines and encountered the enemy hand to hand; the nature of the wounds received was evidence of the desperate resistance made by the rebels, who were almost entirely composed of Scindiah's mutinous Sepoys.

I beg particularly to recommend to the Major-General's notice, Colonel Campbell, commanding Her Majesty's 71st, for the soldier-like way in which his regiment was brought into action; also Major Rich, Her Majesty's 71st, for the spirited manner in which he cleared the ravines in his front; also Lieutenant Scott, 71st, commanding the party which scoured the ravines on the left, and cleared the hill occupied by the enemy, which was of considerable height and difficult of access. The enemy held a very strong position on the top of the hill in the temple, with rocks and broken ground to its rear. Also Major Scudamore, commanding the right wing of Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, which was skilfully handled and ready for every call for its services. His skirmishers attacked and destroyed many of the enemy in the ravines.

Lieutenant Gowan, with his troop, most efficiently cut off the enemy's retreat from the hill, and destroyed many of them.

Lieutenant Gordon, of the Madras Sappers, kept pace with the 71st, and joined in the attack on the ravines.

Also Lieutenant Johnstone and the Hyderabad Cavalry, whose conduct gave me very great satisfaction; they continued exposed to the fierce heat of the day, without food or shelter, for many hours after the rest of the troops had withdrawn to the cantonments.

The attention of the medical officers to the wounded was, as I have always seen it, most exemplary.

I beg particularly to recommend to the Major-General my Acting Brigade Major, Lieutenant Maclachlan, Adjutant of the Bombay Artillery, whose services were placed at my disposal. His activity, zeal, and intelligence have assured me that he is a most valuable officer.

Also Lieutenant Bonus, of the Engineers, Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General of the 2d Brigade, who rendered most zealous and efficient assistance.

The 1st Troop Horse Artillery and No. 18 Light Field Battery having been withdrawn from my brigade early in the day, I am unable to say anything in regard to their services, which were rendered under the Major-General's own observation.

Jemadar Ishan Khan, with 20 Sowars of Tewana Horse, made himself very useful to me.

I beg to enclose a return of killed and wounded.

I have, &c.,

R. NAPIER, Brigadier-General,
Commanding 2d Brigade, Central
India Field Force.

No. 26.

Brigadier M. Smith.

Camp, before Gwalior,

June 25, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Major-General Roberts, commanding Rajpootana Field Force, that on the morning of the 17th instant I marched, by Major-General Sir H. Rose's order, from Antree, through the pass to Kotah-ka-Serai, which lies between three and four miles south-east of Gwalior.

I had reconnoitred the pass the evening before, and occupied the difficult points by strong pickets and posts, so that, had there been any enemy, I should have been prepared.

I met with no opposition whatever, and reached Kotah-ka-Serai at 7½ A.M. Upon my arrival I saw the enemy occupying the heights in front, and between me and Gwalior.

I had orders from Sir Hugh Rose to halt at Kotah-ka-Serai and communicate with him, but, as the enemy appeared determined to attack me, and being also hampered with a large quantity of baggage, and Kotah-ka-Serai not being a secure position, I thought it best to take the initiative. I therefore collected my baggage in and near the fort of Kotah-ka-Serai, placing it under a troop of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, and a squadron of Lancers, and as strong a guard of infantry as I could afford. I reconnoitred the ground in front and found it to be most difficult, intersected with nullahs, and impracticable for cavalry. About 1,500 yards from Kotah-ka-Serai their guns were in position, and their line ran all under the hills across the road to Gwalior.

This I ascertained by advancing with my reconnoitring party to within about 400 or 500

yards, when they opened so heavy a fire upon us that we were obliged to retire, not however before I had made myself acquainted with the nature of the ground, and thus enabled myself to avoid being entangled in the nullahs above-mentioned.

I advanced the Horse Artillery, and soon silenced their guns; after three or four rounds they began to retire, and I sent my infantry across the broken ground, giving the command of that branch to Lieutenant-Colonel Raines, commanding Her Majesty's 95th (the senior infantry officer present), with orders to follow up the enemy as far as he thought advisable. I have called upon Lieutenant-Colonel Raines to furnish me with a report, which I enclose, as I consider it gives a detailed and accurate account of the proceedings of the infantry part of the force from the time I gave him the order to advance up to the time of occupying the heights above Gwalior. I have only to add that I cannot speak too highly of the steady and soldierlike conduct of both officers and men of the 10th Native Infantry, who have given me the most prompt and ready assistance upon all occasions, and of officers and men of the 95th Regiment, who, though exhausted from fatigue and want of food, stormed the heights under a burning sun and a heavy fire.

In consequence of threatening movements of the enemy, as well as the unprotected position of the baggage, I was obliged to send back (to re-inforce the troops already left at Kotah-ka-Serai) one troop of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, one division Horse Artillery, and two companies 10th Native Infantry.

From the nature of the ground already described I was unable for some time to bring my cavalry into action, and merely retained them as support and escort to the Troop Horse Artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Blake, but having advanced to the head of the pass, partially occupied the heights above the plain near the Phool Bagh, and placed infantry to guard the entrance of the defile, and protect a retreat, I thought I might venture to advance with a squadron of the 8th Hussars, and the two divisions of Horse Artillery remaining at my disposal, and one troop of the 1st Lancers, sending back for the remaining troop of the 1st Lancers as a support.

I then ordered the squadron of Hussars to charge to the front, which they did most gallantly, passing right through the enemy's camp, carrying everything before them.

Upon the return of the squadron both officers and men were so completely exhausted and prostrated from heat, fatigue, and great exertion, they could scarcely sit on their saddles, and were for the moment incapable of further exertion. This was a critical moment, as the enemy were collecting both on the front and flanks, but the 95th had arrived near the guns, and the 8th Hussars, in spite of their fatigue, formed to their front in line; and in order to show a greater front I formed them in single ranks. In the meantime the remaining troop of the 1st Lancers had arrived to support the second line. I then retired the cavalry by alternate troops, protected by the artillery, during which movement both arms showed the greatest steadiness, and entered the ravine under the protection of the infantry posted there. I then took up a position for the night on the heights, sending for my baggage, and placing it in tolerable security in a sort of amphitheatre formed by a portion of the hills we occupied. I guarded both ends of the defile with strong pickets of infantry, in strong positions formed by the ground, and also threw out strong pickets, both cavalry and infantry, towards the heights on our right; the left of our position was defended

against any sudden assaults by a steep bank and a canal.

Having now finished my first day's proceedings, I have only to add the names of some officers who gave me the most valuable assistance:

Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks, commanding details, who was most energetic and always in the front, both in reconnoitring and in the charge, and it was at his suggestion that I ordered the charge of the squadron of the 8th Hussars through the enemy's camp, which, although venturous, succeeded well with the enemy we had to deal with.

Captain Sir John Hill, acting as my Brigade-Major, who in spite of the intense heat and great fatigue was always at my side, ready to give me assistance and carry out my instructions; also Captain Bolton, Acting Quartermaster-General to the Brigade, who, in addition to the performance of his own peculiar duties, which, under the circumstances, were arduous and trying in the extreme, gave me most efficient assistance. Lieutenant Williams, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General attached to the brigade, who is always most active, energetic, and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, but on this occasion, when the obtaining of any supplies was most difficult, in fact next to impossible, he never spared himself in endeavouring to overcome difficulties:

Captain McMullin, 23d Bengal Infantry, who volunteered to act as my Aide-de-Camp, and gave me most valuable and efficient assistance:

Cornet Goldsworthy, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, who also acted as my Aide-de-Camp, gave me most valuable assistance in carrying my orders under a burning sun, and over very difficult ground, and once at a most critical moment, viz, when I required cavalry support upon the return of the squadron of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars from their charge.

I have, &c.,

M. W. SMITH, Brigadier, Commanding
Brigade, Rajpootana Field Force.

P.S.—I am much indebted to officers commanding regiments for their services to me during the day.

No. 27.

Extracts from Notes received from Brigadier Smith, subsequent to the receipt of his Report, dated June 25, detailing the operations of his Brigade on June 17, 1858.

"Two companies of the 10th Native Infantry advanced with the two companies of the 95th Regiment, to attack the enemy's entrenchments on the 17th June."

"Colonel De Salis wishes to mention the zeal and intelligence evinced by Major Chetwode when in command of a detached portion of the 8th Hussars on the June."

"Lieutenant Jenkins, 8th Hussars, was also employed by me in conveying orders to bring up supports, which he executed to my satisfaction."

"While the infantry skirmishers were feeling their way through the pass leading to Gwalior, their progress was checked for a time by the fire of two or three guns which the enemy had brought into the pass. Lieutenant-Colonel Blake therefore proposed taking a division of his guns into the heights on our right, which was accordingly done, and the result was most successful; by firing at low elevations, round shot and shrapnel were dropped on the enemy's guns near, obliging them to retire precipitately to another position, and

by thus advancing and coming into action on every occasion of their making a stand, they were at length fairly driven out of the pass, which was then made clear for the advance of our force."

No. 28.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks, Artillery, Commanding Field Force from Jhansie, to Brigadier Smith, Commanding Rajpootana Field Force.

Camp, Morar, near Gwalior,
June 25, 1858.

SIR,

As commanding the Field Force from Jhansie in conjunction with your division, I have the honour to bring to your notice the good service done by the troops which you did me the honour to place under my command on the evening of the 17th, on my personal report to you that a body of the enemy were collected at the gorge of the pass leading to the plain in the direction of the Phool Bagh.

2. Captain Foster and Lieutenant Maurice, with a company of the 95th Regiment, crowned the hill on each side, and with a shout opened fire; the horsemen immediately broke from under the hill; the Hussars, led by myself and Captain Heneage, charged with one squadron, overcame and slew numbers, captured two guns, and continued the charge right through the Phool Bagh Cantonment, leaving bungalows and camp equipage in our possession.

3. But we had advanced too far without any support, and on its arrival it was, I believe, reported that the Hussars were not fit for a second immediate attack. Captain Heneage was certainly quite black in the face, and unable to speak, although on his horse; it was a gallant charge, and I am sure you will with pleasure report to the Major-General commanding Central India Field Force, the soldier-like conduct and good service done by Heneage, Foster, and Maurice, with their men.

4. Since the capture of Gwalior it is well known that in this charge the Queen of Jhansie, disguised as a man, was killed by a Hussar, and the tree is shown where she was burnt.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS W. HICKS, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Artillery, Central India
Field Force, late Commanding Field
Force from Jhansie.

No. 29.

Lieutenant Colonel Raines, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, Commanding the Infantry, to Brigadier Smith, commanding the column of the assault on the enemy's entrenched position before Kotah-ka-Serai, and subsequent capture of the heights in rear, near Gwalior.

Camp, before Gwalior,
June 18, 1858.

SIR,

AGREEABLY to your order, received about 8 o'clock A.M., on the banks of the stream near Kotah-ka-Serai, I proceeded with two companies of the 95th Regiment in skirmishing order to attack the rebel entrenchments with supports, and the 10th Regiment Native Infantry in echelon as a reserve. On nearing their breastwork they opened a brisk fire of musketry on both corps

along the line, accompanied with round shot and shell as fast as they could load their guns. Seeing our approach, many of them commenced to retire from their left, when the skirmishers from the 95th opened fire on them.

When within 50 yards of their works I ordered the skirmishers to advance at the double, and charge, and on reaching their works I discovered their infantry retiring up the ravines towards the left and right, and taking away the guns to our left. Here we were stopped by a deep ditch, with 4 feet of water; and the banks were so steep that it was with difficulty that the men got over in single file, and by the time that the skirmishers had ascended the opposite bank, the entrenchment was completely abandoned, but we still found a small body, evidently their rear, extended, firing and retiring through the ravines and up the hills in disorder. The skirmishers with the greatest eagerness pushed on, and succeeded in shooting several of them.

On gaining the heights in rear of the encampment, during which time a Company of the 95th had swept round the base of the hill to the left, I observed that the enemy had guns, about 800 or 1,000 yards in front, on another hill about the same height, with infantry and a large proportion of cavalry. I sounded the halt and assembly, on which a fire of shrapnel was opened on the men. I then noticed on my immediate right, about 500 yards off, and which I afterwards ascertained was the road to Gwalior, about 100 of the Gwalior Contingent Cavalry, protected from our fire by a high embankment; and as I anticipated that they would endeavour to turn my right flank by a charge, and thus cut me off from my reserve, I ordered the retire on the entrenchments, opening at the same time on them a sharp fire from the Enfields, and having our rear covered by a company of the 10th Regiment in skirmishing order.

On reaching the entrenchment I found that Major Vials, who commanded the reserve, was attacking the Gwalior Contingent Cavalry above alluded to, with two companies of the 95th, keeping them in check, and preventing them from advancing down the road, where they had brought a couple of 9-pounder guns to bear on us. In the meantime, another gun of heavy metal, judging from the distance of the range (1,200 yards), was brought into position on a high hill to our extreme left front, when immediately afterwards two guns of the Bombay Artillery were placed to silence the fire, which considerably annoyed us.

Soon after this I received your orders to proceed up the road with the 10th in reserve, and on our advancing, the Gwalior Contingent Cavalry as well as the guns retired. After advancing along the road for about a mile (with a deep nullah and a high embankment on our left, and the two companies in skirmishing order in front, and covering the ridges to our right), and until the skirmishers had entered on the plain of the Phool Bagh, large bodies of the enemy's cavalry were observed as if preparing for a charge, and in such force as to imperil the safety of the skirmishers. However, (after being halted for an hour,) I ordered the support up a hill, on cresting which I observed the Gwalior Cavalry in their red uniforms slowly advancing in skirmishing order up a broad ravine to our right, and about 200 yards in front of us. I immediately caused file firing in line to be opened on them, and on discovering our position they instantly retired with the utmost precipitation, when you, Sir, directed the splendid charge of the 8th Hussars in pursuit. I immediately proceeded to support and follow them to within a quarter of a mile of the cantonments, when, by your orders, I

halted. A portion of the 10th Native Infantry during the advance supported the 95th, and a company from each corps was left to guard the narrow passes as we advanced.

During the halt, and whilst the cavalry were engaged in sweeping through the cantonments, the enemy brought two guns into position on our left, one on our right; and two from the fort opened fire on the 95th and a division of the Horse Artillery, immediately and close to us.

Having remained here for about half an hour, you directed us to retire and take up a position on the heights in front of Gwalior for the night. We reached them about 7 P.M.

I have the greatest pleasure in bearing witness to the extreme endurance (specially of the 95th) and gallant conduct of both corps. They had been out the whole day without a meal, under a burning sun, and had marched at 2 A.M. that morning from the previous encampment ground, a distance of 10 miles; and, although the list of casualties in my regiment actually occurring from the enemy's fire, (and which, with that of the 10th, is copied in the margin, see No. 30,) presents a small proportion of 1 man killed, and 1 officer and 4 men wounded, I regret to say that 84 cases of coup-de-soleil occurred, one of which proved fatal on that day, exclusive of 5 officers dangerously but not fatally attacked.

In conclusion, I beg respectfully to bring to your notice the valuable assistance I received from Major Vials, Major Massey, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Sexton, who acted as my Staff Officer during the day; also from Lieutenant Crealock, who so ably headed his company and assisted in the reconnoissance previous to the attack, and from Captain Pelly, commanding the 10th, who, with his men, greatly contributed and assisted towards our success in the action.

I have, &c.,

J. A. R. RAINES, Lieutenant-Colonel
95th Regiment, Commanding the Infantry.

No. 30.

List of Casualties by the Action on the 17th June.

Her Majesty's 95th Regiment.

Lieutenant I. N. Crealock, slightly wounded
Private William Hall, dangerously, since dead
Private Robert Dutton, severely
Private James Suttle, severely
Private John Bird, severely
Private James Snan, slightly

10th Regiment Native Infantry.

One man severely wounded
One man slightly wounded

No. 31.

Brigadier-General R. Napier, C.B., Commanding 2d Brigade Central India Field Force, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Central India Field Force.

SIR, Camp, Jowra-Alipore, June 21, 1858.

I have to report that I received, at a quarter-past 5 A.M. on the 20th June, orders to pursue

the enemy, with the details shown in the margin,* which marched within an hour and a half after receipt of order. The fort, which had been reported in our possession, opened upon us as we came within range, and obliged us to make a detour to reach the Residency.

We arrived late in the evening at Sumowlee, having marched about 25 miles.

The enemy were reported to have 12,000 men and 22 guns, and to have marched from Sumowlee to Jowra-Alipore, in the forenoon.

We were too tired to go beyond Sumowlee, the heat of the sun having been terrific; so we rested until 4 o'clock A.M. on the 22d, then advanced on Jowra-Alipore, where we found the enemy strongly posted, with their right resting on Alipore, guns and infantry in the centre, and cavalry on both flanks.

A rising ground hid our approach, and enabled me to reconnoitre their position in security, from a distance of 1,200 yards. They opened several guns on the reconnoitring party, disclosing the position of their artillery, which I had not previously been able to discover.

The ground was open to the enemy's left, and a careful examination with the telescope left me assured that there was nothing to check the advance of my artillery.

I directed Captain Lightfoot to take up a position about 600 yards from the enemy's left flank, and enfilade their line, and to act afterwards as circumstances might dictate.

Our column of march was the most convenient formation for attack; Abbott's Hyderabad Cavalry in advance; Lightfoot's troop of Horse Artillery, supported by Captain Prettejohn's troop of 14th Light Dragoons, and two troops 3d Light Cavalry, under Lieutenant Dick, with a detachment of Meade's Horse, under Lieutenant Burlton, in reserve. When the troops came into view of the enemy, after turning the shoulder of the rising ground the whole were advanced at a gallop, and, as soon as the artillery had reached the flank of the enemy's position, the line was formed to the left, and the guns opened on the enemy at a distance of 600 yards.

After a few rounds the enemy's guns were silenced, and a rapid thinning and wavering of their ranks took place. Captain Lightfoot limbered up, and advanced at a gallop; and Captain Abbott with his Hyderabad Cavalry charged at the same moment.

The movement was instantaneously followed by the rest of the Cavalry, and the whole of the little force swept through the enemy's batteries and camp, and past the villages, into the open plain, driving before them and cutting down the rebels for several miles. Detachments of the cavalry charged a body of fugitives on the right, and cut up many of them.

Wherever there was a body of the enemy collected in front, Lightfoot's guns opened and dispersed them. A party of their cavalry made a move to our left rear, as if to cut off the baggage, but, on perceiving a body of the Hyderabad

* 1st Troop Horse Artillery, 4 officers, 95 non-commissioned officers, rank and file; 14th Light Dragoons, 2 officers, 60 non-commissioned officers, rank and file; 3d Light Cavalry, 7 European officers, 5 native officers, 92 non-commissioned officers, rank and file; Hyderabad Cavalry, 2 European officers, 243 non-commissioned officers, rank and file; Meade's Horse, 3 European officers, 3 native officers, 174 non-commissioned officers, rank and file.—Total, 18 European officers, 8 native officers, 664 non-commissioned officers, rank and file.

Cavalry, left to cover the road to the rear, and being themselves threatened by a party of the 3d Light Cavalry from our left, they retreated rapidly out of sight.

We had now advanced about six miles from our first point of attack; the enemy were dispersed in every direction, throwing away their arms; 25 guns had been captured, and were lying broadcast over the plain; men and horses were exhausted, and it was necessary to retrace our steps.

The villages in our rear were still full of the enemy, who were cutting up our camp followers, and firing on all who passed within range; two (2) guns and a party of Abbott's Cavalry were sent to clear them out, which was effected by the fire of the guns, and by parties of dismounted cavalry with their swords and carbines.

Besides the guns, a considerable quantity of ammunition, and elephants, tents, carts, and baggage fell into our hands.

Never was the rout of an army more complete. It is difficult to estimate the number of the enemy killed, but I believe between 300 and 400, the villagers say 500; but the escape of many was facilitated by the villages, into which our cavalry could not follow them.

It is with great pleasure that I bring to your notice the excellent conduct of the troops of all arms under my command. Nothing could excel their cheerful endurance of the fatigue, and the intense heat of the march.

Their good discipline has only been equalled by the courage with which they charged such a superior force.

Many occasions arose when it was necessary for detached parties to act against the enemy's infantry, and they were invariably met with the promptest gallantry. Captain Barrett's troop of the 14th Light Dragoons arrived after the close of the action, and a party dismounted and turned 20 of the enemy out of a garden, killing every man.

Private Novell, of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, charged alone into the village, and killed one of the enemy under a very heavy fire, for which act of gallantry I beg to recommend him for the Victoria Cross.

Dr Mackenzie, of the 3d Hyderabad Cavalry, being interrupted in his attendance on the wounded, by the fire of a party of the enemy from behind a wall and ditch, called on Subadar Soojub Khan, 3d Bombay Light Cavalry, to dislodge them. Their position was a difficult one, but the Subadar, with one-half his party with slung carbines, and the other with drawn swords, gallantly led the charge, and succeeded in dislodging them and killing every man.

I beg to recommend him for promotion to the Order of Merit.

Trumpeter Charles Sappery, of Meade's Horse, killed a standard-bearer and captured a standard. Naib Russaldar Kurreeni Sing, 1st Troop, killed 5 of the enemy; Jemadar Jurtub Sing, Wordie Major, and Sowar Mahomed Bux (wounded) displayed great gallantry, and slew many of the enemy. I beg to recommend these men for the Order of Merit.

The way in which the troops were led into action excited my admiration; more especially the superb manner in which Captain Lightfoot took up his position on the flank of the enemy, and the dash with which he followed them when broken.

Captain Abbott, commanding Hyderabad Cavalry, distinguished himself highly by his activity and intelligence generally, and the gallantry of his charge on the enemy's batteries.

Those experienced officers, Captain Prettejohn, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, and Lieutenant Dick, 3d Light Cavalry, were charged with the duty of supporting the guns, which they performed to my entire satisfaction.

Lieutenant Burlton, of Meade's Horse, had the honour of leading the detachment of the corps for the first time into action, and acquitted himself creditably.

To Surgeon Stewart, of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, and the medical officers of the force, I am much indebted for the attention to the sick and wounded.

It remains for me now to recommend most earnestly to your favourable notice my staff officers, Captain Todd, Brigade-Major, and Lieutenant Maclachlin, Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General. I cannot speak too highly of their zeal and gallantry.

I beg to be pardoned if I have dwelt at too great length on the services performed by the men and officers of the force. The disposition of the enemy seemed very great; certainly not less than 4,000 men were drawn up in line, with a formidable artillery, to oppose us; and, though the action was brief, many things occurred during a very short time, and the circumstances were such as to call for the exertions of every individual of the force.

I beg to inclose a return of killed and wounded, and of ordnance captured.

I also opened a letter from Captain Abbott, commanding 3d Hyderabad Cavalry, bringing to notice several men of his regiment for distinguished conduct, and I beg most strongly to second his recommendation that they may receive the Order of "British India."

I have, &c.,

R. NAPIER, Brigadier-General,
Commanding 2d Brigade, Central India
Field Force.



No. 32.

RETURN of Killed and Wounded in the pursuing Column under Command of Brigadier-General R. Napier, C.B., in the Action at Jowra-Alipore, on the 21st June 1858.

Camp, Jowra-Alipore, 21st June 1858.

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Remarks.	Horses.		
			Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
1st Troop Horse Artillery.....	Syce Dooga	Killed	1		
	... Gennoo	Ditto			
3d Troop Horse Artillery.....	Gunner Dennis Burns	Died of sun-stroke			
14th Light Dragoons	Private George Staple	Wounded, severe sword cut			
H. C. Cavalry...	Bargeer Hiaz Meer Khan	Killed	1	2	1
	Duffadar Mahomed Bux	Wounded slightly in face, sword cut			
	Sowar Mahomed Bux	Ditto			
	... Chokutta	Wounded slightly, both arms and right hand			
Meade's Horse...	... Gholam Ali	Ditto severely, left ear and cheek divided			
	... Nawal Khan	Ditto severely on both hands, finger amputated			
	... Jumal Oodeen	Ditto slightly grazed by gun-wheel			
	... Chain Sing	Ditto slightly on two fingers		2	

ABSTRACT.

Corps.	European.		Natives.		Horses.		
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
1st Troop Horse Artillery .....	...	...	2	...	1		
3d Troop Horse Artillery	1						
14th Light Dragoons .....	...	1	1	...	1	2	1
H. C. Cavalry.....	...	...			
3d Light Cavalry .....	...	...	...	7	...	2	
Meade's Horse.....	...	...	...	
Total,.....	1	1	3	7	2	4	1

No. 33.

RETURN of Ordnance captured from the Rebels by a portion of the Central India Field Force under Command of Brigadier-General Napier, C.B., on the 21st June 1858.

Gwalior, June, 28, 1858.

Description.	Manufacture.	Calibre.	Length.	
			Ft.	In.
Brass Guns	Native	12-pounder	3	8
	English	9-pounder	5	9
Ditto	Native	6-pounder	6	10
Ditto	English	6-pounder	5	0
Ditto		6-pounder	5	0
Ditto	Native	6-pounder	4	10½
Ditto		6-pounder	4	10½
Ditto	Ditto	6-pounder		

Description.	Manufacture.	Calibre.	Length.	
			Ft.	In.
Brass gun	Native	6-pounder	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto	Ditto	6-pounder	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto	Ditto	6-pounder	4	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto	Ditto	6-pounder	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto	Ditto	6-pounder	4	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto	Ditto	6-pounder	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto	Ditto	6-pounder	4	6
Ditto	Ditto	6-pounder	4	2
Ditto	Ditto	6-pounder	4	2
Ditto	Ditto	6-pounder	4	2
Ditto	Ditto	6-pounder	4	2
Ditto	Ditto	6-pounder	4	2
Ditto	Ditto	6-pounder	4	2
Ditto	Ditto	6-pounder	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto	Ditto	3-pounder	2	6
Ditto	Ditto	2-pounder	2	0
Brass Howitzer	Ditto	18-pounder	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto	English	12-pounder	3	9
Iron gun	Native	$\frac{1}{2}$ -pounder	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

THOMAS T. HAGGARD, Lieutenant, Bombay Artillery,
Commissary of Ordnance, Central Field Force.

ADMIRALTY, April 14, 1859.

Corps of Royal Marines.

First Lieutenant Henry Hewett to be Captain
 First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Edward McArthur to be Captain
 First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Henry Bradley Roberts to be Captain
 First Lieutenant James Shute to be Captain
 First Lieutenant John Busted Seymour to be Captain
 First Lieutenant Arthur John Stuart to be Captain
 First Lieutenant Charles Barker Parke to be Captain
 First Lieutenant and Adjutant John Yate Holland to be Captain
 Second Lieutenant George Francis Gamble to be First Lieutenant
 Second Lieutenant Samuel Edward Weatherall Hemmans to be First Lieutenant
 Second Lieutenant Edward Hillman White to be First Lieutenant
 Second Lieutenant Alfred Fonblanque to be First Lieutenant
 Second Lieutenant Mackey Andrew Herbert James Heriot to be First Lieutenant
 Second Lieutenant Joseph Robert Leeds to be First Lieutenant
 Second Lieutenant Benjamin Dutton Kennicott to be First Lieutenant
 Second Lieutenant George Clement Boase to be First Lieutenant
 Second Lieutenant William Morris Prichett to be First Lieutenant
 Second Lieutenant William Vincent Bowen Hewett to be First Lieutenant
 Second Lieutenant George Maunsell Shewell to be First Lieutenant
 Second Lieutenant John Miller Hamilton to be First Lieutenant
 Second Lieutenant John Sims Bontein to be First Lieutenant
 Second Lieutenant James Woodward Scott to be First Lieutenant
 Second Lieutenant Hamilton Wolrige to be First Lieutenant
 Second Lieutenant Samuel Travers Collins to be First Lieutenant

Second Lieutenant George Lyon Tupman to be First Lieutenant
 Second Lieutenant George Henry Elliot to be First Lieutenant
 Second Lieutenant William Wynch George Back Willis to be First Lieutenant
 Second Lieutenant George William Oliver to be First Lieutenant
 Second Lieutenant John Gore FitzGerald to be First Lieutenant
 Second Lieutenant William Edward Despard to be First Lieutenant
 Second Lieutenant Walter Julius Barker to be First Lieutenant.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 14.) MEDITERRANEAN—SARDINIA.

Light on Asiara Island.

THE Sardinian Government has given notice, that on and after the 1st of April 1859, a light will be exhibited from the lighthouse recently erected on Point Caprara or Scorno, the northern extreme of Asinara Island, on the north-west coast of Sardinia.

The light is a *fixed white* light, placed at an elevation of 262 English feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be visible from a distance of 25 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses, and of the first order.

The form, height, and colour of the light tower are not stated. Its position is in about lat. 41° 8' N., long. 8° 18' East of Greenwich.

By Command of their Lordships,

JOHN WASHINGTON, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London;
8th April 1859.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Mediterranean, General, No. 2158; Sardinia, General, No. 161; Gulf of Asinara, No. 162. Also, Mediterranean Lights List for August 1858, No. 82.

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Quantities of each kind of CORN distinguishing Foreign and Colonial, Imported into the Principal Ports of GREAT BRITAIN, (viz. London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth,) and the Rates and Amount of duty thereon, in the Week ended 13th April 1859.

SPECIES.	Quantities Imported into the Ports of Great Britain, enumerated above, (being those into which Corn is chiefly imported).						Amount of Duty received thereon.						Rates of Duty, (Foreign and Colonial.)				
	Foreign.		Colonial.		Total.		Foreign.		Colonial.		Total.		Corn and Grain of all sorts, per quarter.		Meal and Flour of all sorts, per cwt.		
	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat and Wheat Flour	67	149 3	1	1	67	150 4	3642	16	4	0	1	6	3642	17	10		
Barley and Barley Meal	25	056 6	—	—	25	056 6	1252	17	5	—	—	—	1252	17	5		
Oats and Oat Meal.....	16	744 1	—	—	16	744 1	837	4	4	—	—	—	837	4	4		
Rye and Rye Meal.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pease and Pea Meal	288	5	1	0	289	5	14	8	8	0	1	0	14	9	8	1	0
Beans and Bean Meal	3902	5	0	3	3903	0	195	2	10	0	0	3	195	3	1	0	4½
Indian Corn and Indian Meal	5954	0	—	—	5954	0	297	14	4	—	—	—	297	14	4		
Buck Wheat and Buck Wheat Meal	461	4	—	—	461	4	23	1	11	—	—	—	23	1	11		
Bear or Bigg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	119557	0	2	4	119559	4	6263	5	10	0	2	9	6263	8	7		

NOTE.—The Quantities of Corn admitted to Home Consumption within the week, were identical with the quantities imported.

Commission signed by the Queen.

Suffolk Artillery Regiment of Militia.

Patrick Fitzpatrick, gent. to be Quartermaster, from the 8th of March 1859. Dated 23d March 1859.

Commissions signed by the Vice-Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

4th or Duke of Lancaster's Own (Light Infantry) Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

James Frederick Steiner, gent. to be Ensign, vice Edwin Rickard Lloyd, promoted. Dated 14th April 1859.

6th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

Meredith Thompson, gent. to be Ensign. Dated 13th April 1859.

Thomas Henry Tracey, gent. to be Ensign. Dated 14th April 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

5th or Royal Elthorne Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia.

William Griffin Stack to be Lieutenant, vice Cookney, resigned. Dated 31st March 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Suffolk.

East Suffolk Regiment of Militia Artillery Corps.

First Lieutenant Wickham Talbot Harvey to be Captain, vice Barlow, resigned. Dated 14th April 1859.

Edward Griffith Austin, gent. late of Bengal Artillery, to be First Lieutenant. Dated 12th April 1859.

Joshua Thelluson Rowley, gent. to be First Lieutenant. Dated 13th April 1859.

Robert Welch Coates, gent. to be First Lieutenant. Dated 14th April 1859.

John Bryce Wilkinson, gent. to be First Lieutenant. Dated 15th April 1859.

Gerard Thomas Worthington Ferrand, gent. to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 12th April 1859.

Charles Abercrombie Cooper, gent. to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 13th April 1859.

Cooper Charles Rankin Brooke, gent. to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 14th April 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the City, and County of the City of Edinburgh and Liberties thereof.

City of Edinburgh Regiment of Artillery Militia.

James Davidson, gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Robert Nicol, promoted. Dated 1st March 1859.

BANKRUPTS
FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES AWARDED.

Richard Geddes, of Marsh Hill, Homerton, Middlesex, coal merchant and agent.

William Pritchard, of Bushey Heath, Bushey, Herts, builder.

Joseph Durrell and George Greenacre, of Briggate Mills, North Walsham, Norfolk, millers and merchants.

Eliza Fleson, Lucy Fleson, and Hannah Fleson, carrying on business under the style or firm of E. & L. Fleson, of Brighton, Sussex, milliners and dress-makers.

John Copley, of Westgate Street, Gloucester, cabinet-maker and upholsterer.

John Edwards, of Shrewsbury, Salop, boot and shoe maker.

Robert Dennis White and John Gregory, of No. 11, Haymarket, Middlesex, East India Army agents and bankers, and also trading in copartnership with James Fortescue Harrison and Arthur Kay King, at Calcutta, in the East Indies, under the firm of White & Company, East India Army agents and bankers.

Joseph Cowan, of Liverpool, Lancaster, corn and commission merchant.

William Parrinder, of Liverpool, Lancaster, grocer and provision dealer.

Robert Joyner, of Mill Street, Toxteth Park, both in Liverpool, Lancaster, grocer and tea dealer.

William James Tomlinson and Michael Lawrence Delaunay, both of Manchester, Lancaster, shirt and collar manufacturers, trading under the firm of W. J. Tomlinson & Company.

George Bleackley, of the Sun Brewery, Selford, Lancaster, common brewer.

INDIA OFFICE, April 8, 1859.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that the next Examination of Candidates for the appointment of ASSISTANT-SURGEONS in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, will be held in this Office on Monday the 11th July 1859, and succeeding days; and that the probable number of vacancies to be then filled up will be Forty.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

THE LOCHEE PROVISION COMPANY (Limited), at a General Meeting duly called and held on 12th April 1859, resolved to wind up the Company voluntarily, in terms of the Act 19 & 20 Victoria, cap. 47, and relative Statutes; and appointed William MacDougall Ogilvie, Accountant, Lochee, the Liquidator for that purpose.

WM. M. OGILVIE.

Lochee, April 20, 1859.

NOTICE.

PETER BROWN and GEORGE BROWN, Auctioneers in Aberdeen, have applied by Petition to the Commissary of Aberdeenshire of this date, to be appointed Executors-Dative *qua* Creditors to the Late DANIEL M'BEAN, Cabinetmaker in Aberdeen.—Of which Notice is hereby given.

JOHN S. HENDERSON,
Agent for Petitioners.

Aberdeen, April 20, 1859.

ROBERT WILSON, residing at No. 30, Earl Grey Street, Edinburgh, has applied by Petition to the Honorable the Commissary of Edinburgh, to be decerned and confirmed Executor-Dative, *qua* Creditor to SIR ALEXANDER LIVINGSTONE, of Bedlormie, Baronet, who resided at No. 37, Broughton Place, Edinburgh, and died there on or about the 20th day of January 1859.

Edinburgh, April 19, 1859.

SEQUESTRATION OF JOHN SMITH, Junior, Metal Refiner, and Crucible and Melting Pot Manufacturer, Glasgow.

ALEXANDER WYLIE, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said John Smith, Junior, hereby intimates, that his intrusions with the funds of the estate, from last statutory meeting till the 6th instant, have been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed a dividend until the recurrence of another statutory period, and have dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

ALEXR. WYLIE, Trustee.

Glasgow, April 20, 1859.

DAVID M'CUBBIN, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JOHN ANGUS, Tobacconist in Glasgow, and residing at Blantyre, in the County of Lanark, hereby intimates, that an account of his intrusions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 7th current, and states of the funds recovered and of those outstanding as at the same date, have been made up, examined, and audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed a dividend till the recurrence of another statutory period, and dispensed with circular notices to the Creditors.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statutes.

DAV. M'CUBBIN, Trustee.

Glasgow, April 19, 1859.

THE Estates of BROWN & AUSTIN, Nurserymen, Seedsmen, and Fruiterers in Glasgow, and at Cumbræ, as a Company, and of Alexander Brown, residing in South Portland Street, Glasgow, and Robert Brown, residing in Cumberland Street there, Nurserymen, Seedsmen, and Fruiterers in Glasgow, and at Cumbræ, the Individual Partners of that Company, as such, and as Individuals, were sequestrated on the 20th day of April 1859, by the Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire.

The first deliverance is dated the 20th April 1859.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock, on Monday the 2d day of May 1859, within the Faculty of Procurators' Hall, Saint George's Place, Glasgow.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 20th day of August 1859.

A Warrant of Protection has been granted to the Bankrupts.

All future Advertisements relating to this sequestration will be published in the Edinburgh Gazette alone.

M^cGRIGOR, STEVENSON, & FLEMING, Agents,
136, Saint Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Glasgow, April 21, 1859.

THE Estates of THOMAS BROWN, Flesher and Cattle-Dealer, residing in High Street, Glasgow, were sequestrated on the 20th day of April 1859, by the Sheriff of the County of Lanark.

The first deliverance is dated the 20th day of April 1859.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at one o'clock afternoon, on Monday the 2d day of May 1859, within the Faculty Hall, Saint George's Place in Glasgow.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 20th day of August 1859.

A Warrant of Protection against Arrest or Imprisonment for Civil Debt has been granted to the Bankrupt until the meeting of Creditors for the election of Trustee.

All future Advertisements relating to this sequestration will be published in the Edinburgh Gazette alone.

PAUL & M^cCULLOCH, Writers,
6, South Hanover Street, Glasgow, Agents.

THE Estates of ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Tavern-Keeper, Rainbow Dining-Rooms, No. 46, North Bridge, Edinburgh, were sequestrated on 20th April 1859, by the Lord Ordinary officiating on the Bills in the Court of Session.

The first deliverance is dated 20th April 1859.

The meeting to elect the Trustee, or Trustees in succession and Commissioners, is to be held on Friday the 29th day of April 1859, at one o'clock afternoon, within the Crown Hotel, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 21st day of August 1859.

The Sequestration has been remitted to the Sheriff of the County of Edinburgh.

A Warrant of Protection has been granted to the Bankrupt against Arrest or Imprisonment for Civil Debt.

All future Advertisements relating to this sequestration will be published in the Edinburgh Gazette alone.

LINDSAY & PATERSON, W.S., Agents,
10, Northumberland Street, Edinburgh.

THE Estates of HANCE WALKER & SONS, Grain and Provision Merchants in Glasgow, as a Company, and Hance Walker, John Walker, and Hance Walker, Junior, Grain and Provision Merchants there, the Individual Partners of said Company, as such Partners, and as Individuals, were sequestrated on the 20th day of April 1859, by the Sheriff-Substitute of the County of Lanark.

The first deliverance is dated the 20th April 1859.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at two o'clock, on Monday the 2d day of May 1859, within the Faculty Hall, St George's Place, Glasgow.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 21st day of August 1859.

A Warrant of Protection against Arrest or Imprisonment for Civil Debt, until the meeting of the Creditors

for the election of Trustee, has been granted to the Bankrupts.

All future Advertisements relating to this sequestration will be published in the Edinburgh Gazette alone.

GEO. BLACK, Agent,
46, West George Street, Glasgow.

THE Estates of JAMES PATERSON & COMPANY, Bonded and Free Store Keepers in Glasgow, and of Peter Fleck, Bonded and Free Store Keeper there, the sole Individual Partner of that Company, as such Partner, and as an Individual, were sequestrated on the 21st day of April 1859, by the Sheriff of the County of Lanark.

The first deliverance is dated the 21st day of April 1859.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday the 3d day of May 1859, within the Faculty Hall, Saint George's Place, Glasgow.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 21st day of August 1859.

A Warrant of Protection against farther Arrest has been granted to the Bankrupt, the said Peter Fleck.

All future Advertisements relating to this sequestration will be published in the Edinburgh Gazette alone.

ANDERSON KIRKWOOD, Agent,
151, West George Street, Glasgow.

INTIMATION.

A Petition has been presented to the Lord Ordinary on the Bills at the instance of WILLIAM BROAD, Farmer, Clifton Hill, near Kelso, for Sequestration of the Estates of the deceased JAMES MITCHELL, Accountant and Insurance Agent, No. 1, Lauriston Lane, Edinburgh: On which Petition the Lord Ordinary was pleased to pronounce the following Deliverance:—
Edinburgh, 20th April 1859.—The Lord Ordinary having considered the foregoing Petition, with the Writs produced, grants Warrant to Macers and Messengers at Arms to cite James Mitchell, now or lately residing in or about Hong Kong, or elsewhere abroad, eldest son of James Mitchell, Accountant and Insurance Agent, No. 1, Lauriston Lane, Edinburgh, Mary Mitchell, Alexander Mitchell, George Mitchell, John Mitchell, and Charlotte Mitchell, all residing at No. 1, Lauriston Lane, the other children of the said deceased James Mitchell, in terms of the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act, 1856, to appear in Court on the seventh day next after citation, if within Scotland, and on an *inducio* of twenty-one days after citation, if furth of Scotland, to shew cause why sequestration of the estates of the said deceased James Mitchell should not be awarded; and directs Intimation of this Warrant and *inducio* to be forthwith published in the Gazette,—all in terms of section 16th of the Bankruptcy Scotland Act; nominates and appoints Mr Ralph Erskine Scott, Accountant in Edinburgh, to be Judicial Factor on the estate in the meantime, and until the Petition for sequestration comes to be awarded or otherwise disposed of, with the usual powers, he finding caution before extract in usual form. (Signed) JOHN MARSHALL.

—Intimation is accordingly hereby given, in terms of the Statute. W. MILNE, S.S.C., Petitioner's Agent.
9, Heriot Row, Edinburgh, April 20, 1859.

SEQUESTRATION of WILLIAM ORMISTON & COMPANY, General Merchants, and Importers of Foreign Goods, Glasgow, and William Ormiston, General Merchant, and Importer of Foreign Goods, Glasgow, the sole Individual Partner of that Company, as such Partner, and as an Individual.

JAMES SMITH, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and James Thomas Whitelaw, Merchant, Glasgow, Simon Prince, Jeweller, Glasgow, and Alexander Nisbet, Merchant, Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Chambers of Sheriff Alison, Court-house, Glasgow, on Friday the 29th day of April current, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Trustee's Counting-house, No. 20, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Thursday the 12th day of May next, at three o'clock afternoon.

JAMES SMITH, C.A., Trustee.
20, Buchanan Street,
Glasgow, April 21, 1859.

SEQUESTRATION of MATHEW RODGER MAC-KELLAR, Drysalter and Commission Agent in Glasgow.

JOHN TURNBULL, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Andrew Berrie, Muslin Manufacturer in Glasgow, has been elected a Commissioner. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Chambers of Mr Sheriff Bell, County Buildings, Wilson Street, Glasgow, on Thursday the 28th April current, at two o'clock P.M. The Creditors will meet in the Chambers of the Trustee, No. 27, Union Street, Glasgow, on Friday the 6th May next, at one o'clock P.M., when additional Commissioners will be elected, to complete the statutory number.
JOHN TURNBULL, Trustee.
Glasgow, April 20, 1859.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of JOHN KAY & COMPANY, Tea Merchants in Glasgow, and of John Kay, Tea Merchant there, the only Individual Partner of said Company, as such Partner, and as an Individual, hereby calls a general meeting of the Creditors on the said sequestrated estate to be held within the Office of Messrs M' Cubbin & Johnston, Accountants, 16, South Frederick Street, Glasgow, on Saturday the 30th day of April, at 11 o'clock forenoon, to take into consideration an offer of composition to be made by the said John Kay.

W. JOHNSTON, Trustee.

Glasgow, April 19, 1859.

JAMES MILWAIN WITHER, Writer in Stornoway, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of HENRY PENNEY, late of 4, York Place, Baker Street, Portman Square, London, Varnish Merchant and Manufacturer, thereafter residing at No. 10, Prince Regent Street, Leith, and now residing in Stornoway, hereby calls a general meeting of the Creditors on the said sequestrated estate to be held within the Lewis Hotel, Stornoway, on Monday the 2d May 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, to take into consideration another offer of composition to be made by the said Henry Penney.

JAMES M. WITHER, Trustee.

Stornoway, April 18, 1859.

WILLIAM STIVEN, Accountant, Dundee, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of DAVID BAXTER BROWN, Auctioneer and Agent in Dundee, hereby calls a meeting of the Creditors of the said David Baxter Brown to be held within the Chambers of Pattullo & Thornton, Writers, Bank Street, Dundee, on Monday the 16th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider as to an application for the Trustee's discharge.

WM. STIVEN, Trustee.

Dundee, April 21, 1859.

ALEXANDER M'NEIL WALKER, Optician, Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JOHN KIDD, Mathematical Instrument Maker, Dundee, hereby intimates, that my account, brought down to the 6th instant, has been made up and audited by the Commissioners, and that the whole available funds have been divided; and as Trustee foresaid, I hereby call a meeting of the Creditors of the said John Kidd to be held within the Writing-Chambers of William Martin, Writer, 10, Reform Street, Dundee, on Wednesday the 18th May next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, to consider as to an application to be made for my discharge as Trustee foresaid.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

M. M'N. WALKER, Trustee.

Glasgow, April 22, 1859.

THOMAS MACKENZIE, Advocate in Aberdeen, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of WILLIAM FIDDES, Grocer, Castle Street, Aberdeen, hereby intimates, that an account of his intrusions with the funds of the said estate, brought down to the 5th instant, and states of the funds recovered and of those outstanding as at the same date, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners on said estate, in terms of the Statute: That he has examined the claims of those Creditors who have lodged their oaths and grounds of debt since 4th September 1858, and made up a list of those found entitled to be ranked. Farther, that an equalizing dividend of One Shilling and Eightpence per pound will be paid to those Creditors whose claims have been so admitted, at the Office of John & Robert Ligertwood, Advocates, 4, Correction Wynd, Aberdeen, Agents for the Trustee, on the 4th day of June next. At the same place and time a final dividend, at the rate

of Sixpence per pound, will be paid to the whole Creditors whose claims have been admitted up to said 5th day of April.

THOMAS MACKENZIE, Trustee.

Aberdeen, April 18, 1859.

ALEXANDER MALCOLM, Merchant in Dundee, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of THOMAS REID PEACOCK, Contractor in Dundee, hereby intimates, that an account of his intrusions, brought down to the 6th instant, and states of the funds recovered and outstanding, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute: That he has examined the claims of the several Creditors who have lodged their oaths and grounds of debt since last statutory period, and on or before the 6th instant, and made up lists of those Creditors entitled to be ranked on the funds of the said estate, and of those whose claims have been rejected in whole or in part. Farther, that an equalizing dividend of Six Shillings per pound will be paid to those Creditors who have lodged their oaths and grounds of debt since last statutory period, and whose claims have been admitted by the Trustee; and that a final dividend will be paid to the whole Creditors whose claims have been admitted, at his Office, Chapelshade Works, Dundee, on the 7th day of June 1859.—Of all which Intimation is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

ALEX. MALCOLM, Trustee.

Dundee, April 21, 1859.

SEQUESTRATION of JOHN MONTEITH & COMPANY, Merchants and Calico Printers in Glasgow, and of John Monteith, Merchant and Calico Printer in Glasgow, the sole Partner of that Company, as such Partner, and as an Individual.

ANDREW MACEWAN, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the said sequestrated estates, hereby intimates, that an account of his intrusions with the funds of the said sequestrated estates, brought down to the 9th instant, and also a state of the funds recovered as at the same date, and of those outstanding, specifying why they have not been recovered, having been made up, were examined by the Commissioners: That he has examined the claims of the several Creditors who have lodged their oaths and grounds of debt, and he has completed lists of those Creditors entitled to draw a dividend, and also of those Creditors whose claims have been rejected in whole or in part. Farther, that a partially equalizing dividend will be paid to those Creditors who did not participate in the former dividend, upon Wednesday the 8th day of June next, within the Office of Messrs MacEwan & Auld, Accountants, No. 63, Saint Vincent Street, Glasgow.—Of all which Intimation is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

AND. MACEWAN, Trustee.

Glasgow, April 20, 1859.

WILLIAM LAURENCE YOUNG, Writer in Auchterarder, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of JOHN ROBERTSON, Farmer, Westmains of Glenegles, in the Parish of Blackford, hereby intimates, that an account of his intrusions with the funds of these estates, brought down to the 6th day of April current, and showing the funds recovered as at the said date, has been made up and examined by the Commissioners on said estate, in terms of the Statute: That he has examined the claims of the several Creditors who have lodged their oaths and grounds of debt on or before the said 6th day of April current, and completed lists of those Creditors entitled to be ranked on the funds of the said estate, and also of those whose claims have been rejected in whole or in part. Farther, that a first and final dividend will be paid to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Trustee, at the Office of the said William Laurence Young, Writer in Auchterarder, on the 7th day of June next.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

WM. LAUR. YOUNG, Trustee.

Auchterarder, April 21, 1859.

ROBERT KEITH, Senior, Flesher in Huntly, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JAMES ALLARDYCE, Farmer, Stoneyfield, in the Parish of Drumblade, and County of Aberdeen, hereby intimates, that accounts of his intrusions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 5th day of April current, and states of the funds realized (there being none outstanding) at said date, have been made up, examined, and audited by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute: That he has examined the claims of the seve-

ral persons who have lodged claims on the estate at and previous to said date, and has prepared lists of those entitled to be ranked: That an equalizing dividend of Six Shillings and Eightpence in the pound will be paid to those of said Creditors whose claims have been admitted, at the Office of William Murdoch, Solicitor in Huntly, on Monday the 6th day of June next; and that, at the same time and place, a second and final dividend at the rate of Eight Shillings and Fivepence per pound will be paid to the whole Creditors whose claims have been admitted up to the said 5th day of April current.—Of all which Intimation is hereby made, in terms of the Statute.

ROB. KEITH, Sen. Trustee.

Huntly, April 18, 1859.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS ON

The Sequestrated Estates of the Company or Copartnership sometime carrying on Business as Merchants in Glasgow under the Firms of ECCLES, BURNLEY, & COMPANY, and WILLIAM and JAMES ECCLES & COMPANY, and in Greenock under the Firm of GEORGE JAMES ECCLES, and of William Frederick Burnley, John Ronald, and Andrew Eccles (now deceased), all Merchants in Glasgow, William Eccles (also now deceased), and William Eccles, Junior, now or lately residing in Glasgow, and of George James Eccles, Merchant in Greenock (now deceased), as Partners of the said Company, and as Individuals.

ARCHIBALD HORNE, Accountant in Edinburgh, Trustee on the said sequestrated estates, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the said estate, brought down to the 5th instant, and states of the funds recovered and of those outstanding as at the same date, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners on said estates, in terms of the Statute; and further, that the Commissioners have postponed payment of a dividend until the recurrence of next statutory period, and dispensed with circulars being sent to the Creditors.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

ARCHD. HORNE, Trustee.

Edinburgh, April 19, 1859.

SEQUESTRATION of JOHN DOUGLAS, Wright and Joiner in Glasgow, now deceased.

JOHN GRAHAM, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate, hereby intimates, that his accounts, brought down to the 4th instant, have been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed declaring a dividend, and dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors,—all in terms of the Statute.

JOHN GRAHAM, Trustee.

Glasgow, April 21, 1859.

SEQUESTRATION of JAMES FINLAY, Farmer, Grain and Cattle-Dealer at Newlands, in the Parish of Portmoak, and County of Kinross.

THE Trustee hereby intimates, that his accounts, ending 8th instant, have been audited and approved by the Commissioners, and that payment of a dividend has been postponed.

ALEX. T. NIVEN, C.A.

Edinburgh, 9, North St David Street,
April 20, 1859.

FRANCIS EDMOND, Advocate in Aberdeen, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of PETER MACINTOSH, Manufacturer in Aberdeen, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 7th instant, and state of the funds outstanding as at the same date, have been made up and audited by the Commissioners on said estate, in terms of the Statute: That a dividend has been postponed until the next stated period for making a dividend, and that the Commissioners dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.

FRANCIS EDMOND, Trustee.

Aberdeen, April 16, 1859.

JOHN WILSON, Merchant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of ROWLAND MUCKLESTON, residing at Dunoon, sometime Dealer, Stratford Place, London, hereby intimate, that the Commissioners on said estate have postponed payment of a dividend until the next statutory period, and dispensed with intimation thereof to the Creditors by circular.

JOHN WILSON, Trustee.

Glasgow, April 2, 1859.

GEORGE CUMMING, Writer in Banff, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JAMES BATCHELOR, Plumber in Banff, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 16th current, and states of the funds recovered and those outstanding at the same date, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners on said estate, in terms of the Statute: That the Commissioners have postponed the declaration of a dividend till the next statutory period.—Of all which Intimation is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

Banff, April 20, 1859.

GEO. CUMMING, Trustee.

THE Commissioners on the sequestrated estate of RODERICK YOUNG, Shipowner, and Master of the Schooner or Vessel 'Highland Chieft' of Inverness, and residing in Telford Road of Inverness, have postponed payment of a dividend till the recurrence of another statutory period, and dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.

Inverness, April 16, 1859.

DAVID GOW, Tr.

Glasgow, April 12, 1859.

THE Copartnership Concern of NORMAN & CLINKSKILL, Engineers and Millwrights, No. 2, Canal Street, Port-Dundas, Glasgow, has this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent of the Subscribers, the sole Partners thereof.

The Subscribers, William Norman and John Norman, who are to continue the Business at the same place, under the Firm of WILLIAM NORMAN & SONS, will pay all debts due by, and are authorised to receive and discharge all debts due to the Dissolved Company.

WILLIAM NORMAN.
JAMES CLINKSKILL.
JOHN NORMAN.

JOHN M'CLURE, Witness.
J. M. TAYLOR, Witness.

Broomhill Iron Works,
Canal Street and Dobbie's Loan,
Glasgow, April 12, 1859.

WITH reference to the above Notice of Dissolution, we beg to intimate that we have assumed as a Partner, William Norman, Junior, Engineer and Millwright, Son of the Subscriber William Norman, and the Business of Engineers and Millwrights, hitherto carried on here under the late Firm of Norman & Clinkskill, will be continued in the same premises in all its departments, under the Firm of WILLIAM NORMAN & SONS, by the Subscribers, the sole Partners thereof.

WILLIAM NORMAN.
JOHN NORMAN.
WILLIAM NORMAN, Junior.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERY.

THE Copartnership Business carried on by the Subscribers, under the Firm of SPENCE & WATSON, Drapers in Aberdeen, was DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 28th day of March 1859.

The Business will now be carried on by Mr Spence, who will receive the debts due to the Firm, and pay all claims upon it.

JAMES SPENCE.
THOMAS WATSON.

JOHN CLAFK, Advocate in Aberdeen, Witness.
JOHN DAVIDSON, Advocate in Aberdeen, Witness.

THE Subscribers, lately carrying on Business as Insurance Brokers in Glasgow, under the Firm of ALEXANDER & GORDON, having entered into an agreement whereby the Subscriber, James Alexander, is to uplift the debts due to, and pay the debts due by the said Company, Notice is hereby given, that the liquidation of the Business of the said Company will in future be carried on by the Subscriber, the said James Alexander alone, at his Counting-house, Royal Exchange, Glasgow, who is accordingly authorized to uplift and discharge all debts due to, and to pay all debts due by the said Company.

JAS. ALEXANDER.

WM. LEGGAT, Witness.
J. SLATER, Witness.

PATR. M. GORDON.

JNO. MACGREGOR, Witness.
ARCHIBALD RAE, Witness.

Glasgow, April 15, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership carrying on Business in Elliot Street, Lancefield Quay, Glasgow, as Block-makers, Boat-builders, Joiners, and Ship Carpenters, under the Firm of JOHN FERGUSON & COMPANY, has been of mutual consent DISSOLVED this day by the Subscribers, the sole Partners in the Company. The Subscriber, John Ferguson, will receive and discharge the debts due to the late Company.

JOHN FERGUSON.
JOHN GILCHRIST.

W. R. BUCHAN, Writer, Witness.
R. M. WALKER, Writing Clerk, Witness.
Glasgow, April 21, 1859.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership carried on by the Subscribers, the sole Partners, as Sugar Refiners in Greenock, under the Firm of WREDE & COMPANY, was DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 18th February 1857.

R. THORNE.
W. M. CURTIS.
LEAR WREDE.

JNO. BLACK, Writer, Greenock, Witness.
W. M. HUNTER, Clerk, Greenock, Witness.
Greenock, April 14, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE Company which was sometime ago carried on by the Subscribers and the late Mr John Halliday, Merchant in Sanquhar, under the Firm of THE SANQUHAR CARPET COMPANY, has been DISSOLVED.

GEO. SAWERS.

Signed by Mr Sawers at Glasgow, upon the 13th day of April 1859, before
J. MILNE BELL, Clerk to Mitchell, Allardice, & Mitchell, Writers, Glasgow, Witness.
W. M. HALBERT, Clerk to Mitchell, Allardice, & Mitchell, Writers, Glasgow, Witness.

JOHN WILLIAMSON.

Signed by Mr Williamson at Sanquhar, upon the 14th day of April 1859, before
J. W. MACQUEEN, Writer, Sanquhar, Witness.
W. O. MACQUEEN, Writer, Sanquhar, Witness.

JANET CROOM,
DAVID MURRAY CROOM, } Sole Representatives of the late Mr JOHN HALLIDAY.

Signed by Mr and Mrs Croom at Edinburgh, upon the 12th day of April 1859, before
JAMES BROOM, Witness.
SAM. M'CALL, Witness.

NOTICE.

THE Company which was sometime ago carried on by the late Mr John Halliday and the Subscriber James Kerr, both Merchants in Sanquhar, under the Firm of JOHN HALLIDAY & CO., was DISSOLVED, in terms of their Contract of Copartnership, by the death of Mr Halliday, on the 16th day of January 1858.

JANET CROOM,
DAVID MURRAY CROOM, } Sole Representatives of the late Mr JOHN HALLIDAY.

Signed by Mr and Mrs Croom at Edinburgh, this 12th day of April 1859, before

JAMES BROOM, Witness.
SAM. M'CALL, Witness.

JAMES KERR.

Signed by Mr Kerr at Sanquhar, this 14th day of April 1859, before

J. W. MACQUEEN, Writer, Sanquhar, Witness.
W. O. MACQUEEN, Writer, Sanquhar, Witness.

NOTICE.

JOHN M'QUEEN, Grain Dealer, Little Ward, Thornhill, hereby intimates, that he has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Perthshire, craving interim protection against the execution of diligence, and decree of Cessio Bonorum; and requires all his Creditors to appear in the Court-House at Dunblane, upon Wednesday the 25th of May next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, when he will appear for public examination as to his affairs.

J. M'LEAN, Petitioner's Procurator.

Dunblane, April 21, 1859.

JAMES GREENSHIELDS, sometime Joiner and Cabinetmaker, Montrose Street, Glasgow, and presently Prisoner in the Prison of Glasgow, has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, craving liberation, interim protection, and decree of Cessio Bonorum; and his Creditors are hereby required to attend within the Sheriff-Clerk's Office here, on the 23d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, when the Petitioner will appear for examination.

Glasgow, April 21, 1859. THOMAS MUTER, Agent.

N.B.—The Fees of all Notices must be paid in advance, and all Letters post-paid.

Printed and Published at the Office, 13, North Bank Street, by WILLIAM ALEXANDER LAURIE,
Printer to The QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

* * * This Gazette is filed at the Offices of the London and Dublin Gazettes.

Friday, April 22, 1859.

Price Two Shillings and Threepence.

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