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INDIA OFFICE, April 14, 1859.

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

No. 34.

Captain H. D. Abbott, Commanding 3d Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to Cap in Todd, Major of Brigade 2d Brigade Cent India Field Force.

Camp, Pohart ne 25, 1858.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter, No. 72, of the 23d instant, I have the honour to forward a list of men of 3d Regiment Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, and respectfully beg the Brigadier-General will be pleased to recommend them for the Order of British India. This will give to Privates an increase of pay of 4 rupees monthly, and a decoration. I feel sure the men will fully appreciate this, and that it will be an incentive to their comrades to obtain the same by gallant conduct in the field.

I have, &c.,

H. D. ABBOTT, Captain Commanding 3d Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 35.

List of Men of the 3d Regiment, Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent.

1st Troop.

Trooper Nutteh Khan
... Sadoolla Khan
... Mahommed Khan

3d Regiment, Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent :

1st Troop—*continued* :

Trooper Jaffer Khan
... Matab Khan
... Suadut Khan

4th Troop.

Trooper Sallow Khan
... Noor Khan
... Shaik Meeran
... Shaik Oomur, Commanding Officer's Orderly
... Jaffer Ali Beg

5th Troop.

Duffadar Shaik Gholam Nubbi
Trooper Shaik Mahomed
... Budroodean Khan
... Abdul Kurreen Khan
... Shaik Kubeeroodean
... Davi Sing

6th Troop.

Duffadar Nahar Khan
Trooper Allahdad Khan
... Syeed Oosman
... Nutteh Khan
... Myboob Khan

1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent.

Jemadar Alleef Khan
Duffadar Gunga Sing
Trooper Mookorim Khan

RETURN of Killed and Wounded of the Central India Field Force during the operations before Gwalior.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
1ST BRIGADE CENTRAL INDIA FIELD FORCE.		
4th Co. 2d Bat. Artillery ...	Gunner Gaffey Peter	Wounded slightly
	Driver Seetul .....	... since dead
	... Bhiva	Killed
H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons	Lance-Corporal James Badder	Wounded slightly
	Private Thomas Davis .....	... ..
	... Edwin Overing .....	... severely
	... James Williams.....	... ..
25th Reg. Native Infantry (Bombay)	Lieutenant W. Rose .....	... ..
	Havildar Buldee Sing .....	... mortally, since dead,
	Naique Doorga Sing .....	... dangerously
	Private Ramlall Tewarry .....	... slightly
	... Mattadeen Moraye .....	... sword cut
	... Seeumber Ahire.....	... dangerously
	... Chota Sing.....	... ..
	... Goonajee Gowra .....	... severely
	... Mahadoo Gowlee .....	... slightly
3d Regiment Cavalry, Hydrabad Contingent	Trooper Maddoo Khan	Killed
	... Hussan Khan.....	... ..
	... Issery Sing.....	Wounded dangerously
	... Shaik Kubbeer Odeen .....	... slightly
	... Nujmoodeen Khan .....	... ..
2D BRIGADE CENTRAL INDIA FIELD FORCE.		
71st Highland Light Infantry	Lieutenant Wyndham Neave	Killed
	Serjeant William Sheddon .....	... sun stroke
	... Hugh McGill	Killed
	... James Wilson	Wounded dangerously
	Corporal Thomas Leslie.....	Killed
	Private Daniel Brown .....	... ..
	... David Kinniburgh.....	... ..
	... Allen Anderson.....	Wounded slightly
	... James Cromar .....	... ..
	... Bernard Daly.....	Wounded dangerously
	... Donald Fergusson .....	... slightly
	... Samuel Nicolson .....	... severely
	... William Watson .....	... ..
BRIGADIER SMITH'S BRIGADE, RAJ-POOTANA FIELD FORCE.		
3d Troop Horse Artillery ...	Serjeant T. H. Law	Wounded, contusion in abdomen
	Corporal W. Craggs .....	... severely, right leg
		... amputated
	Gunner Thomas Currie .....	... slightly
	... Steven Shorten .....	... ..
Artillery	Gunner John Field.....	... severely
	... John Henessey .....	... since dead
	... Patrick Connors.....	Killed
Her Majesty's 8th Hussars	Lieutenant J. Reilly .....	... sun-stroke
	... R. W. Jenkins.....	Wounded slightly
	Assistant-Surgeon H. Sberlock .....	... ..
	Serjeant Joseph Ward .....	... severely
	... J. Lynch	Killed
	Corporal Thomas Smith.....	... ..
	Private Edward Berry	Wounded severely, since dead
	... John Bowler	Killed
	... James Cave	Wounded slightly
	... Thomas Cox	Killed
	... Alfred Jackson .....	... ..
	... James Lindsay .....	... ..

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
Her Majesty's 8th Hussars...	Private Michael Kelly	Wounded slightly
	... John Pearson .....	...
	... George Tuft	Killed, sun-stroke
	... George Hollis	Wounded severely
1st Native Light Cavalry (Lancers) Bombay	Captain W. W. Anderson .....	... slightly
	Cornet W. Mills	Killed, musket-ball through spine
	Naique Shook Lall.....	Wounded severely
	Trooper Shaikh Kyrastee .....	... slightly
	... Maun Singh .....	... ..
Her Majesty's 95th Regiment	... Shaikh Shillar Bux .....	... severely
	... Shaikh Noor Mahomed .....	... ..
	Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. R. Raines.....	... slightly
	Lieutenant J. N. Crealock .....	... ..
	... J. Sexton.....	... severely
	Corporal Joseph Hunt .....	... slightly
	Lance-Corporal Michael Hogan .....	... severely
	Private William Hall .....	... dangerously, since dead
	... Robert Dutton .....	... severely
	... James Suttle .....	... ..
	... John Bird .....	... ..
	... James Swan .....	... slightly
	... Henry Robinson .....	... ..
	... Thomas Johnson .....	... ..
	... Joseph Shan	Killed, round shot
... Hugh Nelson.....	Wounded dangerously, left leg amputated	
10th Regiment Native Infantry (Bombay)	... William Pike .....	... severely
	... Joseph Macartney.....	... slightly
	... Edward Rodden .....	... ..
	Naique Hunoman Dhobe .....	... ..
	Private Thakoor Pursaud .....	... severely
	... Ittoo Pendicker.....	... ..
	... Babajee Kuddon .....	... slightly
Fifer Davee .....	... severely	
Bheestee Sewa Juddoo .....	... slightly	

Total killedEuropeans 17 Natives 4

Total woundedEuropeans 44 Natives 22

Grand Total..... { Killed 21
Wounded 66—87

Died of wounds since the action, 4 Europeans and 1 Native.

H. H. A. WOOD, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant-General Central India Field Force.

No. 37.

List of Officers and Soldiers of the Central India Field Force, and Brigadier Smith's Brigade of the Rajpootana Field Force, the whole under the Command of Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., specially mentioned, and mentioned for gallant and good service in the operations before Gwalior, from the 16th to the 19th of June 1858, both days inclusive.

Captain Cockburn, Her Majesty's 43d Regiment, Acting Aide-de-Camp (mention). For good service during the operations.

Lieutenant Lyster, Interpreter (mention). For good service during the operations.

Captain Wood, Assistant Adjutant-General (mention). For good service during the operations.

Captain Ashburner, Deputy Judge Advocate-General (special mention). Voluntarily attending me on almost all occasions under fire, and very useful in carrying orders correctly and with intelligence.

Captain Gordon, Assistant Commissary-General (special mention). Supplying the Forces well on all occasions, under very great difficulties; and always doing his utmost to lend me animals from his department when required on any important service, for the transport of troops or guns.

Captain Scott, Paymaster of the Force (special mention). Voluntarily attending me on almost all occasions under fire, and very useful in carrying orders correctly and with intelligence.

Captain Campbell, Baggage Master (special mention). Voluntarily attending me on almost all occasions under fire, and very useful in carrying orders correctly and with intelligence.

Lieutenant Clerk, of the Commissariat Department (mention). Efficient performance of his duty in difficult circumstances.

Having already recorded the excellent services of the Medical Department under Dr Arnott, it is not necessary to say more than that they continued to render, under difficulties, the same good service to the end.

Central India Field Force.

Brigadier Stuart, Commanding 1st Brigade (special mention). Important service in leading ably and gallantly his brigade, when they took the heights above Gwalior.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, 86th Regiment (special mention). Gallantly and ably commanding his regiment, who took by storm the heights on the left, and the guns in the enemy's entrenchments.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, 25th Bombay Native Infantry (fifth special mention). Good service in supporting rapidly and effectually with his regiment the advanced lines of attack, and afterwards taking ably and gallantly a good position to the front.

Lieutenant Brockman, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment (mention). Ably serving the captured guns.

Lieutenant Rose, 25th Bombay Native Infantry, killed (special mention). Very gallant conduct in taking, with a small party of his regiment, by storm the Fort of Gwalior from a band of fanatics.

Lieutenant Waller, 25th Bombay Native Infantry (special mention). Gallant conduct on the same occasion.

Brigadier Smith's Brigade, Rajpootana Field Force.

Brigadier Smith, Commanding Brigade Rajpootana Field Force (second special mention). Good service in attacking with a division of Lieutenant-Colonel Blake's Horse Artillery guns, supported by a troop of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars and 14th Light Dragoons, the extreme left of the enemy, taking guns and the Palace of the Phool Bagh.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment (second special mention). Gallantly and ably commanding Her Majesty's 95th Regiment when they took the heights on the right, above Gwalior, and captured two pieces of artillery. Good service in turning the guns captured on the enemy, and taking by assault two 18-pounders on the Grand Parade of Gwalior.

Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, commanding 1st Bombay Lancers (special mention). Ably and gallantly leading his regiment over very difficult ground in very good order up to the top of the heights of Gwalior, to cover the troops serving the captured guns, and afterwards clearing by a gallant charge the Grand Parade of Gwalior of the enemy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Blake, commanding 3d Troop Bombay Horse Artillery (special mention). Good service on the same occasion, with Brigadier Smith.

Major Vials, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment (special mention). Good service for taking the extreme right of a spur of the last and lowest height above Gwalior.

Captain Loch and Lieutenant Heath, both 1st Bombay Lancers (special mention). Gallant conduct on the same occasion as Lieutenant-Colonel Owen. Captain Loch cut down the rebel who shot Lieutenant Mills.

Captain Meade, commanding Meade's Horse (special mention). Good service, acting on my Staff, and giving me important local information.

Lieutenant Roome, commanding 10th Bombay Native Infantry (special mention). Gallantly and ably taking a position from the enemy and two field pieces.

Lieutenant Mills, killed (special mention). Gallant conduct on the same occasion as Lieutenant-Colonel Owen.

Lieutenant Goldsworthy, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars (special mention). Able assistance in

bringing up the cavalry and guns on very difficult ground.

Lieutenant Budgen and Lieutenant and Adjutant Sexton, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment (mention). Ably serving the captured guns.

Lieutenant Knatchbull, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment (mention). For, with some men of his company, removing a howitzer, and turning it on the enemy.

Lieutenant Reid, 10th Bombay Native Infantry (mention). Ably serving a captured gun.

Doctor Clarke, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment (mention). Attendance on sick and wounded.

Privates P. Murphy, Loix Dempsey, and Colville, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment (mention). Ably serving captured guns.

Colour Havildar Gunnoo Powa,

Havildar Runzad Khan,

Private Bhow Seerka,

... Gonajee Goura, wounded.

... Metadeen Moray, do.

... Sen Ammee Abeer, do.

... Chotah Sing, do.

25th Bombay Native Infantry (special mention). For gallant conduct in the storming of the Fort of Gwalior.

No. 38.

Special Mentions of Officers who distinguished themselves in previous operations of the Central India Field Force, but of whose service no written record was addressed to me, but whose statements as to their services are perfectly correct.

Lieutenant Fox, Madras Sappers and Miners (special mention). Gallant conduct in killing eight men with his own hand in the general action of the Betwa.

Lieutenant Arbuthnot, Royal Artillery (special mention). For being the officer who gallantly accompanied, voluntarily, Lieutenant-Colonel Gall, when he reconnoitred closely the enemy's position under a heavy fire at Kouch.

Lieutenant Fraser, Staff Officer of the Hyderabad Contingent (special mention). Gallantly killing three of the enemy at the general action of the Betwa, and unwearied zeal and good service during the whole of the campaign of the Central India Field Force.

Lieutenant Shakespear, Madras Cavalry (special mention). Gallant and good service when voluntarily acting as my Aide-de-Camp in action with the enemy.

HUGH ROSE, Major General,
Commanding.

Action at Kotah-ka-Serai on the 17th of June under Brigadier Smith, Commanding Brigade, Rajpootana Field Force.

Brigadier Smith (special mention). Good service in conducting the operations.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks, Commanding Bombay Artillery (special mention). Very gallant conduct in leading a most gallant charge of the squadron of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, mentioned below.

Captain Heneage, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars (special mention). Leading a daring and very gallant charge of a squadron of his regiment through the enemy's camp and battery of field-pieces, and bringing back two of the enemy's field-pieces, under a cross fire.

Captain Poore, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars (special mention). Very gallant conduct on the same occasion, and unyielding resolution in remaining in the saddle under a burning sun several hours, and although so ill as to be fit for the sick report, bringing himself, the other officers being disabled by sickness, the brave squadron in good order to his camp, under a heavy and cross-fire from the enemy's guns.

Lieutenant Reilly (killed by sun-stroke), and Lieutenant and Adjutant Harding, both of the 8th Hussars (special mention). Good conduct on the same occasion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines, commanding Her Majesty's 95th Regiment (special mention). Good service in assisting to take and hold the position of Kotah-ka-Serai.

Major Vialls, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, Major Massey, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Sexton (mention). Good service on the same occasion.

Captain Pelly, commanding 10th Bombay Native Infantry (mention). Good service on the same occasion.

Captain Foster, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, (special mention). Good service in supporting with gallantry and ability the charge of the 8th Hussars.

Captain Sir T. Hill, Acting Brigade-Major, Captain McMullin, late 23d Bengal Native Infantry, and Cornet Goldsworthy, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars (special mention). For the valuable and efficient assistance they gave on the same occasion.

Lieutenant Maurice, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment (special mention). Good service on the same occasion.

Lieutenant Williams, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General (special mention). Great energy and good service in obtaining supplies, when it was most difficult to do so.

Captain Anderson, 1st Bombay Lancers (mention). Wounded in the arm by a musket ball; good service on the same day.

Assistant-Surgeon Sherlock, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, severely wounded by a spent ball (special mention). For rendering great assistance in bringing in the wounded under fire.

HUGH ROSE, Major-General Commanding.

P.S.—Brigadier Smith requests that Major Chetwode, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, may be mentioned for good service on the 17th June 1858.

HUGH ROSE, Major-General Commanding.

No. 39.

RETURN of Ordnance Captured by the Force under Command of Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., Commanding Central India Field Force at Gwalior, on the 19th instant.

Camp, Gwalior, June 24, 1858.

Description.	Manufacture.	Calibre.	Length.		Remarks.	
			Feet.	Inches.		
Brass guns	} Native ...	32-pounder	9	1	} Captured on the 19th instant, on the heights, and in and about the town	
Ditto		12-pounder	8	6		
Ditto		9-pounder	5	9		
Ditto		9-pounder	5	9		
Ditto		} English ...	9-pounder	5		9
Ditto			6-pounder	5		0
Ditto			6-pounder	5		0
Ditto			6-pounder	5		0
Ditto			6-pounder	4		10½
Ditto			6-pounder	4		10
Ditto			6-pounder	4		10
Ditto			6-pounder	4		10
Ditto			6-pounder	2		8
Ditto			3-pounder	3		4
Ditto		3-pounder	3	1		
Ditto	3-pounder	2	10½			
Ditto	2-pounder	3	6			
Ditto	} Native ...	1-pounder	2	10		
Ditto		½-pounder	1	7½		
Brass Howitzer		6-pounder	1	4		
Brass Mortar		15 inches	2	5		
Ditto		8 inches	1	11½		
Ditto		2½ inches	0	8½		
Iron gun		3-pounder	4	8½		
Ditto		3-pounder	4	0		
Ditto		1½-pounder	3	3		
Ditto		1½-pounder	3	1		
Brass gun	} Native ...	24-pounder	8	8½	} Found in the fort on the 20th instant, burst in halves	
Iron gun		18-pounder	3	10		
Ditto		6-pounder	7	0		
Ditto		6-pounder	4	10		
Ditto		6-pounder	6	10		

No. 40.

No. 272 of 1859.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 11, of the 2d instant, forwarding a Despatch from Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., detailing the operations attending the capture of Calpee on the 24th May 1858. This report was only received by Government, in the Military Department, on the 8th instant.

In publishing it the Governor-General in Council desires to take the opportunity of thanking Sir Hugh Rose, and the officers and men engaged in the operations, for the complete success with which these were attended.

No. 41.

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

Lucknow, February 2, 1859.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter dated the 19th ultimo, No. 3, I have now the honour, by desire of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, a Despatch from Major-General Sir H. Rose, K.C.B., detailing the operations attending the capture of Calpee, dated the 22d June last, but which has only now reached head-quarters.

I have, &c.,

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

No. 42.

Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., Commanding F. D. A. and Field Forces, to the Chief of the Staff.

Gwalior, June 22, 1858.

SIR,

IN reporting to you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief in India, my operations against Calpee, it is my duty, in justice to the unvarying devotion and discipline of the troops under my command, to state the new and very serious difficulties which beset them after leaving Jhansie. They had to contend, not only against the rebel army, fighting as usual with all the advantages on their side of very superior numbers and knowledge of the ground, but they had to encounter also a new antagonist—a Bengal sun, at its maximum of heat. This formidable ally of the rebel cause was more dangerous than the rebels themselves; its summer blaze made havoc amongst troops, especially Europeans, who, already exhausted by months of over-fatigue and want of sleep by continual night-watchings and night-marches, were often exposed to its rays manœuvring or fighting, as at Kouch, from sunrise to sunset.

At Kouch the thermometer was 115°; before Calpee 118° in the shade; and on the march to Gwalior it burst in an officer's tent at 130°.

Her Majesty's 71st Highland Light Infantry, less injured than any other corps to sun, because just arrived in India, suffered the most from it. Besides the twelve men of a weak wing of this regiment killed in their ranks by the sun at Kouch, a great many more had to go into the field hospital, sick from sun-stroke, and the whole wing was more or less affected by it.

The number of officers and men in the sick list, all of whom had to be carried on the march in dhoolies, increased with each day's operations, and in proportion as I was deprived of fighting men, the difficulties of taking care of the sick, and transporting them in continued marches, increased. Whilst my force suffered so much from sun-stroke, they were deprived in a great measure of its antidote, water. Between Jhansie and Calpee we found no streams; all was well-water; the wells, which are neither numerous nor abundant, being of extraordinary depth as we approached the Jumna, which increased the difficulties of obtaining water. Forage also was as scant as water.

The scarcity of these two essentials hurt the efficiency of the cavalry and the transport at the very time that they were both urgently required—the first against the rebel cavalry, whose numbers and organization made them unusually enterprising; and the latter for the numerous and daily increasing sick.

The scarcity of water had another disadvantage; it prevented concentration of my force when the strength of the enemy and my difficulties rendered it necessary for a rapid advance against Calpee.

The Enfield rifles had made up a good deal for my inferiority in numbers; that advantage, however, no longer now existed. The heat and other causes had had such an effect on the ammunition of the rifles, that their loading becoming difficult, and their fire uncertain, the men lost confidence in their aims.

The above were some of the military disadvantages of my position. They were increased by political causes.

The inhabitants of the valley of the Jumna were the most disaffected my force had yet met with. They had been under rebel rule, and had never felt the influence of British power since the commencement of the insurrection. Every village had its one or two Mahratta Pundits, who had made a most successful propaganda in favour of Nana Sahib as Peishwa. The villagers did good service to the rebels by betraying to them our daks and movements, as well as some carts, when their drivers, on account of the exhausted state of their cattle, could not keep their place in the column, or sought water at a distance from the road.

The rebels had another great source of strength. They fought their best, because they were defending Calpee, their best fortified stronghold in central and western India, and only arsenal full of warlike stores and ammunition. Calpee, on the right bank of the Jumna, in the hands of the rebels, prevented the concentration of the British armies of the west with those of the east of India; exposed to attack from the line of the Jumna, the army engaged in operations against the insurgents in the Doab, the line of the Ganges, Oude, and Rohilcund; and so long as Calpee was rebel so long the enemy had it in their power to say that the east and west of India might be British, but that the pivot of its centre was theirs.

Whilst so many drawbacks weakened me, the enemy, physically speaking, was unusually strong. They were under three leaders of considerable influence, Rao Sahib, a nephew of Nana Sahib, the Nawab of Banda, and the Rancee of Jhansie. The high descent of the Rancee, her unbounded liberality to her troops and retainers, and her fortitude, which no reverses could shake, rendered her an influential and dangerous adversary. The rebel army was composed of the Gwalior Contingent, the finest men, best drilled and organized native troops, of all arms in India; other mutinous

Bengal infantry regiments, such as the 52d, rebel cavalry from Kotah, and a chosen band of Valaites, the whole reinforced by the force of all arms of the Nawab of Banda, comprising a great deal of mutinous Bengal Cavalry, of which the 5th Irregulars, dressed in their red uniforms, formed a part. All the sepoy regiments kept up, carefully, their English equipment and organization; the words of command for drill, guard rounds, &c., were given, as we could hear at night, in English.

The numerous difficulties of my situation above recited were rendered more grave by a series of accidents which occurred in the 2d brigade, of which I had no control, and which embarrassed my operations.

I wished to follow up the enemy and attack him as rapidly as possible, whilst still suffering under his reverse at Kouch. For this purpose I marched from Kouch, immediately after the action, with the 1st Brigade, directing the 2d Brigade to follow me at one day's interval, on account of the scarcity of water and forage on the line of march.

A result of this advance was my occupation of the village and strong fort of Hurdowi, one march from Kouch, which the enemy had abandoned in their retreat, and the surrender of its chief, one of the most influential adherents of Nana Sahib.

But a further rapid movement to the front was prevented by Brigadier Stewart's reporting to me from Kouch that he had been unable to march from that place, as I had directed, in consequence of a storm of rain having rendered the tents too heavy for transport. The brigade was delayed three days at Kouch.

Other tactical plans of mine were frustrated by similar obstacles.

My original instructions were to take Calpee. I was subsequently directed to make my appearance on some point of the right bank of the Jumna, to effect a communication with Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, commanding a column of the Bengal Army, who was ordered to co-operate with me against Calpee from the left bank of the Jumna for the purpose of receiving from him a supply of ammunition for the siege of Calpee, to make good the large amount which my force had expended in the sieges of Chanderey and Jhansie.

I had written to Colonel Maxwell that I would be on the Jumna, a few miles below Calpee, on the 14th of May; this letter never reached him. The communications with this officer and the left bank of the Jumna were hazardous, and were only effected by spies in disguise, who conveyed our letters in the heels or soles of their sandals, or in quills in their mouths.

The information which I had collected on the road, and a reconnoissance made by Lieutenant-Colonel Gall, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, with his usual skill, confirmed all I had the honour to state in my report of the action at Kouch as to the enemy's elaborate lines of defences for the protection of Calpee on the main road from Kouch to that fortress.

I could not have concentrated a force, on account of the want of water, against these defences. I determined therefore to turn them, to break off to the right, from the high road from Oraye to Calpee, march to the Jumna, to the village of Golowlee, about six miles below Calpee, effect a communication from thence with Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, and then, my right resting on the Jumna, and covered by the flank fire of Colonel Maxwell's batteries and riflemen from the other bank of the Jumna, advance up its right bank, against Calpee, the fort of Calpee; and the part

of the town facing my advance, to be well shelled before the attack.

The Jumna is fordable at Golowlee; it stands in the nullahs running down to the Jumna, just outside the dangerous labyrinth of ravines which surround Calpee.

My march to Golowlee was, with the exception of a few bad and unbridged nullahs, over a table land, from which, during the monsoon, the waters shed into the ravines.

To mislead the enemy, and mask this movement, I directed the 2d Brigade to close up to Oraye from Kouch, and following the high road to Calpee, take up a position at the village of Banda. This plan was foiled by the brigade's losing its way, and instead of going to Banda, making a double march, and following me to Sucalee. Their long exposure to the sun, in this protracted march, caused a great many casualties, and the general prostration of the brigade, Brigadier Stewart, and the whole of his staff, forming part of the sick list.

It was important to keep the appointment I had made with Colonel Maxwell to be on the Jumna on the 14th instant. But the 2d Brigade could not, on account of its sickness, co-operate with me; and it would have been hazardous to go too far away from it, weak as it was, especially as the enemy, aware as I learnt of the sickness in my camp, and of our difficulties, had concentrated all their cavalry, with infantry and guns, from their bivouacs in the villages round Calpee, for the purpose of unceasingly harassing my force in its separated state, by making attacks, feigned and real; falling on parties going for water, wood, grass, &c.; part of their tactics being to force my troops to be exposed, at the hottest time of the day, in large numbers, to the sun, which they knew was fatal to Europeans.

In giving assistance to my 2d Brigade, I had to be careful that I did not reduce the 1st, by too much exposure to the sun, to the same state of inefficiency.

To meet all these obligations and difficulties, I delayed one day at Etowa, to give a rest to the 2d Brigade at Sucalee, and detaching all my carriage for the sick to their assistance, and calling off the attention of the enemy from them by a diversion in an opposite direction, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, who had succeeded Brigadier Stewart in the command of the 2d Brigade, brought it up to the 1st, on the night of the 14th instant, without molestation.

A few hours afterwards I marched with the 1st Brigade and Major Orr's force, for Golowlee, which I reached with no other opposition than an attack on the baggage by the rebel cavalry, concealed in a ravine; they were put to flight by a troop of the 14th, which, in anticipation of an ambuscade, I had sent to reinforce the rear-guard. In this march we crossed the high road from Julalpoor to Calpee. I directed Major Orr to drive in a strong picket of the enemy of all arms, posted on this road between us and Calpee, halt afterwards on the road, cover the march of my rear-guard to Golowlee, and then encamp at the village of Tehree, near the road, for the purpose of watching it, keeping up my communication with the 2d Brigade, and assisting it in its march, during the night of the 15th, to Diapoor, a village near Tehree.

On my arrival at Golowlee, I despatched two of the Hyderabad Cavalry across the Jumna, to Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, who was about thirty miles off on the other side of it, requesting him to move up to the river immediately.

I also ordered two pontoon rafts, which I had brought with great trouble from Poona, to be floated by sunset on the Jumna, for communica-

tion with Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, and transport of the ammunition for my force. The rebels had destroyed or taken to Calpee all the boats on the river.

One of the most important of my instructions was now carried out. My force had marched from Bombay to the Jumna, and had effected an union with the Bengal army, the immediate result of which was a combined operation of Bengal and Bombay troops against Calpee.

The advanced guard and centre of the 2d Brigade reached Diapoorra on the morning of the 15th, without opposition, but its rear-guard, under Major Forbes,* which I had strongly reinforced, had hardly left Etowa when it was vigorously attacked by about 1,000 or 1,200 cavalry, besides infantry and guns. The enclosed report from Major Forbes shows how successfully he repulsed, aided by Major Orr, the enemy, with loss; and brought safely the long and helpless line of baggage over difficult ground to the camp at Diapoorra. I beg to mention specially Major Forbes for this good service. Having received at Golowlee a report that Major Forbes was hard pressed, and hearing a heavy cannonade in his direction, I marched with the troops detailed in the margin† to his assistance. The urgency of the case alone made me undertake this operation, as I foresaw that the suffocating heat of the sun must strike down a large portion of my force. I galloped on, and found that Major Forbes had reached Diapoorra; but that the enemy, baffled in their attempt to cut off the rear guard, had taken ground to the left, and, reinforced by three or four battalions from Calpee, who were now swarming out of the ravines, was preparing, firing heavily, to storm the village of Mutha, which Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell had judiciously occupied from Diapoorra, for which I beg to make special mention of him; for if the enemy were in possession of Mutha, the camp at Diapoorra would no longer have been tenable. A large body of cavalry, deployed across the road from Etowa to Muttra, were approaching in support of the infantry. The officer commanding in Mutha felt himself so hard pressed that he had given orders for evacuating it. The enemy were pressing forwards. I immediately gave orders to the troops who were retiring to re-occupy the village, and hold it at any price, ordering up in their support, at a trot, the $\frac{1}{2}$ Troop Horse Artillery, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ of No. 4 Light Field Battery, a troop of the 14th and 3d Hyderabad Cavalry, with two companies of Hyderabad Infantry and the 25th Bombay Native Infantry.

Captain Lightfoot placed the artillery skilfully on the left of Mutha: the accurate fire of their shrapnel and round shot broke the rebel cavalry, and drove them from their position in support of the infantry, who still held the deep and twisted ravines in front of Mutha. I directed Captain Douglas, Bengal Artillery, Commanding Artillery Hyderabad Contingent, to post four 6-pounders on the right of Mutha, and burst sharpened just over the heads of the rebels in the ravines; this he did with his usual skill and devotion, under a heavy fire of the enemy's riflemen, so effectually, that the rebels, who were suffering from the admirable fire of Her Majesty's 71st, who still had some of the better sort of ammunition, retired from their ambuscades, the main body down the ravines, a few across country to Calpee,—the 71st making killing practice at the latter at 700 or 800 yards. I did not pursue, because fresh exertion in the sun and in most difficult ground would have

been fatal to men, the greater part of whom had been marching all night, and engaged all day in abstained carefully from playing that of my adversary, which was to disorganize and prostrate my force by continued exposure to sun. I never yielded an inch to the enemy's attacks; but on the other hand, husbanded the strength and health of my men for one great combat for Calpee. As it was, the intense heat made havoc amongst my troops, officers as well as men. Upwards of 200 Native Infantry, fell out of the ranks on the line of march, struck by sun. This gallant regiment suffered as much as Europeans from sun, the constitutions of the men having been weakened by scurvy. Captain Wood, Assistant Adjutant-General fell struck, it was feared mortally, by sun-stroke; he recovered partially, and with the unyielding resolution which characterised the conduct of the force, resumed his duties under fire. Having provided for the protection of Mutha, I returned with the detachments of the 1st Brigade to Golowlee.

The enemy the same day, in order either to prevent me from giving support to the 2d Brigade, or hoping to beat the 1st Brigade, weakened by the reinforcements which I took from it, reinforced strongly their lines of out-posts in the ravines, and, supporting them with guns, and masses, at a distance, menaced and kept up a heavy fire on my position at Golowlee, from the Jumna to the village of Tehree, against which latter place they advanced with a thick chain of skirmishers.

Brigadier Stuart, commanding the 1st Brigade at Golowlee, and Captain Hare, commanding at Tehree, met the attack with vigour; the former answered the enemy's cannonade so effectually with his mortars and guns that they retired. Captain Hare, repulsed the enemy's advance, and following them up, took a tope of trees in advance of his position, in which they had concentrated a force. I beg to make special mention of both these officers for their conduct on this occasion.

The enemy having shown signs of fortifying a high ridge opposite my right front, about half way between Golowlee and Calpee, I had a battery of two 8-inch mortars constructed in front of my right, which shelled with good effect the ridge, and the ravines near it.

On the next day, the 17th instant, afternoon, the enemy again attacked the 2d Brigade at Diapoorra, and was repulsed with loss, as appears by an extract of a report* from Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell enclosed.

Colonel Maxwell, leaving his column of the strength as detailed in the margin, to march to a position opposite Calpee, came on to me at Golowlee, when I communicated to him my plan of attack, and gave him the requisite directions. Part of his column had been detached from him, but was expected back.

I have already had the honour to state the outline of my plan of attack. Its details were as follows:—

Colonel Maxwell was to construct, on the opposite bank of the Jumna, mortar batteries; one to shell vigorously the fort of Calpee, and blow up, if possible, the powder magazines in it, destroying also the defences of the fort facing my position at Golowlee; another to shell the part of the town fronting the same way, so as to prevent the enemy from holding these localities in force, when I attacked them; another mortar battery to be placed lower down the Jumna, and opposite

* No. 1 Enclosure. Major Forbes's Report.
† Half troop B.H.A.; 1 troop 14th Light Dragoons; 1 troop Hyd. Cavalry; 3 guns No. 4 L. F. B.; 38th and 25th Regt. N. I.

* No. 2 Enclosure. Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell's Report.

the village of Rehree. Rehree stands on the edge of the small sandy plain bordered by the Jumna, which is situated between the bell of ravines and Calpee. The enemy had a force, and a battery in Rehree, for the purpose of sweeping off my right column of attack, when it debouched from the ravines against Calpee, and preventing its occupying the Sandy Plain, which was an important point to me, because, once in possession of it, my right flank resting on the Jumna, I could bring up all my artillery through the pass through the ravines, and concentrate from the Sandy Plain a vertical and horizontal fire on the part of Calpee which I wished to attack. I wished Rehree, the ravines, and ground about it, to be destroyed, and made untenable by fire from the opposite bank.

These batteries were to shell their "objectifs" for sixteen or twenty hours before, and during the advance against Calpee.

Riflemen and field guns were to be stationed opposite the Sandy Plain on the other, the left bank of the Jumna, and clear its right bank and the Sandy Plain of the enemy.

I hoped to beat the rebel army in one decisive action. I felt certain that if I routed them they would not, with the fate of Jhansie and Sohaie before their eyes, have the heart to shut themselves up in the fort and become the victims of an investment. At the same time it was evident that to take by storm such tremendous ground, if well defended, as the ravines surrounding Calpee, every yard of which was a dangerous obstacle and an ambush, was no ordinary operation, particularly under the various difficulties of my situation, previously enumerated.

Whilst with my right, the 1st Brigade, I attacked Calpee by its left, I intended to make a strong feint against the right of the enemy, to be converted into a real attack if feasible, with my left, the 2d Brigade, along the Julalpoor and Calpee road, Major Orr's force in Tehree keeping up the communication between the two brigades, and assisting both as required.

Fresh difficulties compelled me to modify this plan. Some few days must elapse before the mortar batteries on the left, the opposite bank of the Jumna, could be ready. The wells of the villages where the Hyderabad Field Force and the 2d Brigade were stationed, began to fail. The sick from sun-stroke could not have the water which was necessary for their treatment; troop horses and baggage animals died from drought. My left, the 2d Brigade, was exposed, sickly as it was, to constant attack. Concentration and abundance of water were the only remedies for these fresh embarrassments. On the morning of the 19th I brought the 2d Brigade and Hyderabad Field Force from Diapoora and Tehree to my camp on the Jumna.

The enemy continued their tactics of harassing unceasingly my troops, and forcing them into the sun; large bodies of cavalry hanging on my position, retiring when attacked, but ready to fall on escorts which I was obliged to send to a distance for forage, the want of which was the cause of serious losses. Out of thirty-six men of the 14th Light Dragoons, forming part of one forage escort, seventeen were brought back to the camp in dhoolies after only two hours' exposure to sun.

This prostration of more than half a body of men by sun, after two hours' mere marching, and a similar amount of sun-sickness in the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, on the march to Mutha, give a correct estimate of the sanitary state of my force before Calpee; that state was dangerous. The prostration of the whole force had become a matter of arithmetical calculation. So many hours' sun laid low so many men. I had, weakened by

every sort of difficulty, to conquer the greatest stake in the campaign, against the greatest odds; half of my troops sickly; every man of them ailing; to say nothing of a very numerous and daily increasing sick list, crowded into tents where the thermometer stood 118 degrees in the shade. To compare small things to great, myself and my force were suffering under two evils which have overcome the greatest armies, under the most successful generals, sickness and climate.

This view of the case was borne out by an official letter which I received at this time from Dr Arnott, Superintending Surgeon, a gentleman who is distinguished by his cool and correct judgment.

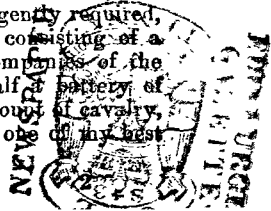
The object of Dr Arnott's letter was to make known to me the critical state of the health of the Central India Field Force. Dr Arnott showed that the great proportion of it, officers as well as men, beginning with my personal and divisional staff, were ill; that the health of all was so weakened by the continual hardship and over-fatigues of an arduous campaign, that it was fast succumbing under sun; finally, that if the operations against Calpee were to be protracted the whole force might be prostrated.

I knew this, and a good deal more. I knew that from the commencement my force had been engaged in operations on a scale for which, according to military rules, and in former times in India, three or four times their number were considered necessary.

In a quiet garrison, to be on guard every other day, is held to be too much for a soldier's health; but my men, for months, had been making the strongest physical exertions, with broken sleep, or no sleep at all, watching the camp in unknown and hostile districts against surprise half the night, and marching the other half to avoid sun; then often all day, without a rest, fighting, or on the rear guard, or on reconnoissances, or escorts, under a burning sun. The fewness of numbers of my force did not allow of the reliefs which, according to the rules of the service, are considered indispensable, even in peace.

In my long march from the west to the centre of India, the hardships of the service were not lightened by good roads. On the contrary, country tracks and unbridged nullahs, with very few exceptions, were my communications. The consequence of this was that one deep nullah often detaining the baggage, guns, and rear guard for hours—the transport and troops employed were exposed to all the bad effects of a protracted march in sun. Bad roads and an unorganized system of transport and supply, were also the cause that the rations, notwithstanding the best endeavours of the commissariat, were at times in arrears, and that the troops on those occasions performed hard duties, or fought all day, on insufficient nourishment.

The evil of the numerical strength of the force being far too small for the extent of its operations (the Government was unable to complete it to the strength intended on account of the necessities of the times,) was increased subsequently by that strength being constantly diminished by casualties in the field, and by a large and daily-increasing sick list. The details of recruits who joined me did not make good these vacancies; and it became necessary to weaken still more my field force, at a time when every man of it was urgently required, by leaving a garrison at Jhansie, consisting of a wing of the 3d Europeans, six companies of the 24th Bombay Native Infantry, half a battery of 9-pounders, and a proportionate amount of cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Liddell, one of my best superior officers.



I beg leave to apologize for the length of these details, but it is right that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief should know the reasons, in their fullest extent, which compelled me to re-inforce myself with part of Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell's force; that His Excellency should know also what the troops whom I had the honour to command bore for the cause of their Queen and Country, and how they bore it. I have the satisfaction to report that these noble soldiers, whose successes were never chequered by a reverse, with a discipline which was as enduring as their courage, never proffered one complaint. They fell in their ranks struck down by sun and exhausted by fatigue; but they would not increase the anxieties of their General, or belie their devotion, by a complaint. No matter how great their exhaustion, or how deep their short sleep, they always sprung to my call to arms with the heartiest good will. To think of yielding or retreating would have been ignominy.

All felt that physical strength might fail, but that the spirit and discipline of British soldiers never could. They were often too ill to march, but their devotion made them fight. It is almost superfluous to add that troops, animated by so high a sense of duty were sober, orderly, and most respectful to their officers. There was less crime in my camp than in garrison.

When I speak of springing to their arms, I ought to make special mention of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, for the admirable order and celerity with which their in-lying and out-lying picquets mounted on the frequent occasions when I turned them out on alarms, or sudden attacks of the enemy. Their videttes and patrols also were always watchful and intelligent.

My first and most important instructions were to take Calpee. There were two ways of doing so, either by one decisive action, or a protracted operation.

In either case, I required reinforcements. The fight for Calpee was sure to be an obstinate, perhaps a desperate struggle. I should have compromised the whole spirit of my most important instructions, and the success of the British cause in India, if I had attempted that struggle with a force whose health was such as I have described it, and had neglected to reinforce it with a portion of the gallant troops who, fresh and unimpaired in vigour, were only separated from me by the Jumna.

A check before Calpee, in the advanced state of the hot season, and the rains close at hand, would have resuscitated rebellion throughout India, compromised the safety of Cawnpore, exposed to a flank or rear attack the extensive line of operations of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and lit the torch of rebellion in the Deccan and the Southern Mahrattas, full of ill-disposed Arabs and Rohillas, and partizans of Nana Sahib, as Peishwa.

Under the influence of these important considerations, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell to send across the Jumna, to my camp, the reinforcements detailed in the enclosed report from that officer;* they arrived at my head-quarters at Golowlee on the night of the 20th instant.

The Agent of the Governor-General for Central India, who, in his official capacity, accompanied my force, was of opinion that the peculiar circumstances justified my bringing the reinforcements† across the Jumna. I was relieved therefore from any political objection to the step. The result

* No. 3. Enclosure. Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell's Report.

† 682 Camel Corps, 2 Companies 88th Regiment, 124 Sikh Battalion. This number includes, I believe, the guns.

proved its necessity. A day or two after the arrival of the reinforcements in my camp, the Camel Corps, the principal reinforcement, saved by their timely aid my right, the key of my position, from a disaster, in a desperate and general attack on it, on the 23d of May; and that success was followed by a conquering advance of my whole line from the Jumna to my extreme left; the total rout of the enemy, and the capture next day of Calpee, with all its artillery and rich arsenal.

On the morning of the 20th, I made a reconnoissance on the left bank of the Jumna, and selected a position for a battery of 8-inch mortars, at the village of Russulpoor, to batter the village of Rehree, &c., as already stated.

On the 22d instant this battery was ready, as well as one of four 10-inch mortars opposite the fort, and another of 2 8-inch mortars opposite the town and cutchery, in which latter place Rao Sahib, the Nawab of Banda, and the Ranee of Jhansie were reported to be stationed with a large body of infantry and guns. A division of 9-pounder guns, and a company of Her Majesty's 88th were stationed at Russulpoor against Rehree, and the sandy plain on the opposite bank.

The enemy were now exposed to my attack of their left flank from Golowlee, and to a cross vertical and horizontal fire into the same flank and their rear, from the other side of the Jumna.

I had hardly returned to camp on the 20th, before the enemy again advanced, covered by a very thick chain of skirmishers, through the ravines, and attacked with much determination my right flank. The pickets were immediately reinforced by four Companies of the 86th, two Companies of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, and 3 9-pounders.

The reinforcements had not joined me; and the mortar batteries on the other side of the Jumna were not ready to cover my advance; the heat was at its maximum; and I had fixed the 23d instant for the general attack of the enemy's positions and of Calpee. I did not therefore play the game of my adversary by allowing myself to be drawn into a general action under disadvantageous circumstances, but directed the pickets merely to maintain their ground, which they did steadily and gallantly, under the able command of Major Stuart, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, until the enemy were beat back.

The casualties in this day's partial affair were four officers, and forty rank and file. Lieutenant Jerome, 86th, severely wounded, and Lieutenant Forbes, 25th Bombay Native Infantry, struck down by sun, led their companies with the same high military spirit for which they have been specially mentioned on former occasions.

On the 21st instant I received information that the rebel army intended to make a general attack on my position at Golowlee, at 8 A.M. the next day; that they had sworn a religious oath on the waters of the Jumna, a sacred river, that they would drive my force into the Jumna, and destroy it or die, and that afterwards they would move southwards against General Whitlock; that large quantities of opium had been issued to the troops for the purpose of making them fight desperately.

The positions occupied by my force were as follows:—

The right flank, facing the left of Calpee, rested on the ravines running down to the Jumna; in these ravines stood the villages of Soorowlee and Golowlee. Both these villages were connected and held by strong pickets, and prevented my right being turned.

Half of the 1st brigade, my right flank, was encamped perpendicularly to the Jumna, facing

the belt of ravines and the left front of Calpee, on the table land, immediately outside the belt.

The remainder of the 1st Brigade, facing the continuation of the belt of ravines, which took a sweep outward, and the 2d Brigade and Hyderabad Field Force facing the table land, or plain stretching from Golowlee across the road from Calpee to Julalpoor, were thrown back *en potence*. This ground was adapted to the movements of artillery and cavalry.

My whole front was well guarded by strong out-posts, with advanced sentries in the ravines, and pickets.

On the morning of the 22d I made the following disposition of my troops to resist the expected attack.

The pickets on the right front of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment and 3d Europeans were reinforced by the remainder of the 86th in skirmishing order; their right resting on the Jumna. In support were three guns of No. 4 Light Field Battery, one troop Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, a troop of the 3d Bombay Light Cavalry, and four companies of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, the whole under the command of Brigadier Stuart.

The pickets of the right centre were supported by the other half of No. 4 Light Field Battery, the remainder of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, with the 21st Company Royal Engineers, the whole under Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson.

My left centre, facing the plain and the village of Tehree, was guarded by No. 1 Bombay Troop Horse Artillery, supported by two troops Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.

The siege guns, two 18-pounders, one 24-pounder and two 8-inch howitzers, each of their flanks guarded by detachments of the 3d Europeans, formed the centre, supported by the wing of Her Majesty's 71st, one squadron of the 14th, a troop of the 3d Light Cavalry, and Captain Field's Royal Artillery 9-pounders.

The left was formed by the Camel Corps and No. 18 Light Field Battery, supported by a detachment of the Sikh Corps, the Hyderabad Field Force covering my extreme left.

Two companies Her Majesty's 88th, whose strength, although they had only been two or three days in my camp, was already much weakened by sun casualties, and four companies of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, were left in the camp for its protection.

Shortly after 8 o'clock A.M. on the 22d of May, the enemy, who continued their tactics of forcing my troops to fight in the heat of the day, were reported, by continued messages from my videttes and out-posts, to be advancing in great force from Calpee and its environs, towards the belt of ravines on my right, and along the Julalpoor and Calpee road, against my left.

Their left manœuvred so skilfully that they got, under cover of broken ground, into the ravines without being perceived on the right; and Brigadier Stuart reported to me, as I was posting the siege guns, that my right was no longer threatened.

The enemy's right, consisting of 1,300 or 1,400 cavalry, supported by several battalions of infantry, and horse artillery 9-pounders, continuing their advance along the Julalpoor road, brought their left shoulders up when opposite the village of Tehree, in front of my centre, from whence they reinforced strongly their pickets in the ravines opposite my right centre, and deploying their guns and cavalry to the right, menaced to out-flank and turn my right. I still felt the conviction that the enemy's real object of attack was my right; and that this ostentatious display of force against my left, and the perfect stillness in the deep ravines

on my right were ruses to mislead me, and induce me to weaken my right by sending reinforcements from it to my left, when they would have attacked with all their energy my right, endeavoured to take the mortar battery and the camp, their right falling at the same time on my left, and cutting me off, in combination with their left, from the Jumna.

Whilst therefore I protected my left against a feint which might become a serious attack, I did not take a man away from my right, and endeavoured to catch the enemy in their own trap. I reinforced the pickets on the left, in the first instance, with a squadron of the 14th Light Dragoons under Lieutenant-Colonel Gall, and the 3d Hyderabad Cavalry under Captain Abbott, and afterwards directed these troops to retire slowly before the enemy, obliquely across my front, in order to conceal my heavy guns, and draw the rebel cavalry into their fire. Captain Abbott was directed, after having completed this movement, to place his regiment perpendicularly to my front, in order to be able to charge, with all his horse, the right flank of the advancing cavalry. The manœuvre succeeded partially; the rebel horse were enticed into the fire of the siege guns, which caused confusion, and numerous casualties amongst them, killing, amongst others, the commanding officer of the 5th Bengal Irregulars. But the mutinous cavalry adhered to their system of never allowing the British cavalry to close with them, and kept carefully out of the way of the Hyderabad Horse.

To discover the enemy, who, I felt assured, were concealed in the ravines in front of my right, I had ordered a company of the 3d Europeans to be pushed some hundred yards forward, in front of my outposts, into this network of ambushes. The 3d Europeans, after advancing some distance, found the rebel host crouched in their lair, and started them from it. In an instant a serious and general engagement began along the whole line from the Jumna to the village of Tehree; the belt of ravines in front of my position becoming enveloped in smoke and fire, the sepoys rose out of their hiding-places in thick chains of skirmishers, advancing and firing heavily, followed by large supports and columns *en masse* at a distance. All my guns opened on the advance of the rebels; and the supports closed up to their threatened fronts.

I was watching the determined attack on the centre of my position from the left of the village of Tehree, and at the sametime their movements towards my right and left, when I heard a slackening of our fire on the right. I instantly sent an enquiry to Brigadier Stuart whether he would wish to be reinforced by half of the camel corps; he replied that he should be very glad to have them; directly afterwards Brigadier Stuart's fire became fainter and fainter, and that of the enemy heavier. I understood that my right, the key of my whole position, was in danger, and instantly proceeded myself to its assistance with the whole of the camel corps at their best pace. On the way I met an orderly coming to me at full speed, from Brigadier Stuart, asking for further reinforcements. I knew that they were required, for the enemy's fire now came from within our position. The camel corps, under Major Ross, having reached the foot of the rising ground, on which were the mortar battery and the three 9-pounders, and dismounted, went up the rise in line at the double, in perfect order.

The situation of Brigadier Stuart's position was very critical. Volleys of musketry, which killed or wounded every horse of my Staff but one, were coming over the crest of the rising ground from the sepoy troops who had debouched, and were

debouching in great numbers from the gullies leading into the ravines, and were advancing rapidly, firing heavily, with yells of triumph, their faces distorted by opium and fury, across a small piece of level ground, against the mortar battery and guns, to which they were close. The guns had ceased firing. Brigadier Stuart was on foot at the guns, ordering the few artillerymen who served them to draw swords and defend their guns; his lines of defence had been driven in, the men having been struck down to the ground by sun-stroke, where they lay, and the fire of the rest rendered insufficient by the defective ammunition of their rifles. Without halting on the crest, I charged down it, with the camel corps, the dense lines of the mutineers, who were ten times superior to us in number, the gallant soldiers of Her Majesty's Rifle Brigade and Her Majesty's 80th Regiment giving one of those cheers which, all over the world, have been the heralds of British successes. The rebels wavered, turned, and fled, pursued by the Camel Corps with all their energy, through the ravines, where numbers of them were bayoneted, or killed by musketry fire.

I ordered up rapidly the half of No. 4 Light Field Battery, from the mortar battery, to the front, to a knoll in the ravines, from whence they fired grape at the nearest rebels, and round shot at the more distant masses, which, following the example of their front line, had also made a precipitate retreat.

The men of the Camel Corps fell so fast and thick, struck by sun, in their violent pursuit of the enemy up and down the steep sides of the rocky ravines, which reflected back the burning rays, that the whole of them would have been prostrated if I had not called them off, which I did after they had driven the enemy over, and taken the commanding ridge between my position and Calpee.

In this, as well as in the previous operations since Kouch, sun-stroke caused sudden death, delirium, and hysterical fits of crying and laughing.

The very important service rendered on this occasion by Major Ross, commanding the Camel Corps, requires that I should make special mention of the ability and resolute gallantry with which he led his brave corps. This very promising officer is perfectly qualified to turn to the best account all the vast advantages of fleet or mounted infantry.

Lieutenant Buckley of the same corps, attracted my attention by the spirit with which his party attacked and bayoneted rebels; for which I beg to mention him specially.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, commanding on the extreme right, on the Jumna, relieved from pressure by the success of the Camel Corps, and reinforced by one of its companies, moved forward through the ravines, and by a skilful manœuvre cut off and surrounded a considerable body of rebel sepoy, who had advanced too far. Part were killed on the bank of the Jumna; the rest were driven into the river, where they were shot or drowned. I beg to mention specially Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth for the good service he did on this occasion; he is a good and gallant officer, who always leads his regiment to success. He is well seconded by his admirable soldiers, whom I cannot eulogize more highly than by saying that they do credit to Ireland.

The enemy, simultaneously with their attack on my right, had advanced with equal vigour against my right centre, guarded by part of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, who, despite a most gallant resistance, were driven back by overpowering numbers, which afforded an opportunity to Lieutenant Edwards, commanding the 21st

Company of Royal Engineers, which I had placed in support of the 25th, to charge with his company, most successfully, the very superior force of the rebels, routing them with loss, and pursuing them till out of reach. I beg to mention specially Lieutenant Edwards, for his prompt resolution on this occasion; he is an enterprising and promising officer. The 21st Company fight as well in the field as they work in the trenches, and are worthy of their distinguished corps.

The remainder of the 25th guarding my left centre, under Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, held their ground steadfastly; the rebel sepoy advancing close up to the 25th, firing, halted and addressed to them bitter reproaches, couched in the most revolting language, for their unshaken fidelity to the English. The 25th answered the maledictions of the mutineers in a manner worthy of their reputation and English discipline, a volley, a cheer, and a charge with the bayonet. Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, of whose gallantry and ability I have had so many proofs, and his devoted regiment, whose loyalty and discipline have so often conquered treason and insubordination, deserve to be specially mentioned for their distinguished conduct on this occasion.

My whole line was now advancing and driving the enemy from their positions. I have already spoken of the triumphant advance of the right and right centre. The left centre was equally successful under Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, who, following up his spirited charge, dashed through the ravines with the 25th after the rebels, came up with the rear of them near the village of Tehree, bayoneted them, and continued the pursuit beyond the village, till his men, unable to go any longer, fell exhausted.

The whole of my infantry on the left now brought their left shoulders forward, and, covered by Captain Lightfoot's Troop of Horse Artillery, three guns of No. 4 Light Field Battery, and the whole of the cavalry, (I had reinforced the cavalry on the left with all the cavalry from the right), made a converging attack on the enemy's right and the village of Tehree. The enemy broke and fled, pursued for some miles by the horse artillery and cavalry. Their exhaustion, and ground broken by ravines, stopped the pursuit, which cost the enemy dear. The rebels were so completely beaten and disheartened that broken parties of them did not retire on Calpee, but were seen flying across the ravines in a westerly direction towards Jaloun.

Colonel Wetherall, whose state of health qualified him for the sick list, although his devotion, like that of so many more of the force, kept him out of it, was struck by sun in the pursuit three or four miles from camp, and brought back to it on a litter.

The complete defeat and serious loss which the enemy had sustained this day, despite their having displayed tactics and an energy of attack which I had not previously witnessed in them, convinced me that an immediate advance to Calpee, which I had some days back fixed for the next day, the 23d instant, would, with the prestige of this day's victory, make me master of it at once. I therefore only gave the troops the time which was indispensable for their rest after the long day's combat in the sun, and dividing my force into two columns, marched the next morning, long before break of day, against Calpee, according to my original plan of attack; one column, the right, under Brigadier Stuart, through the ravines, their right resting on the Jumna; the other, the left column, under myself, along the Julalpoor and Calpee road.

I left my numerous sick, parks, and baggage in camp, which was struck, under Captain Hare.

The mortar batteries on the other side of the Jumna had, according to my orders, opened their fire the day before, the 22d; and during the fight I was glad to see the shells dropping with great precision into the fort, the town, and all about the village of Rebrée.

When my column had marched from camp, across the plain in front of my left, and reached the Julalpoor and Calpee road, I brought their left shoulders forward, and taking the road for the direction of my centre, covered my advance against Calpee with the Camel Corps under Major Ross, supported by the Hyderabad Cavalry.

From the road I despatched a staff officer with a party of cavalry, to effect a communication with Brigadier Stuart's left.

My column descended into deep ravines, and mounted their steep banks, formidable, almost impregnable, positions, which the enemy had totally abandoned, panic-struck by the previous day's defeat.

Faint firing on the right announced faint opposition to the advance of Brigadier Stuart, of whose Report of this and the previous day's operations a copy is enclosed.*

After marching some distance along the road the enemy opened a fire on our advance from a secret battery in a ravine, at a great distance and elevation. Major Ross made a rapid flank march across the ravines to cut it off. But a few rounds from Captain Ommaney's Royal Artillery guns, which he had brought rapidly up, considerably in advance of the column, caused the battery to make off through the ravines. All of their guns were afterwards taken by the pursuing cavalry.

Shortly afterwards I got into communication with the right of Brigadier Stuart's Brigade, and by 10 o'clock A.M., both my brigades were masters of the fort and town of Calpee.

My prediction had come to pass, that the rebels would make one desperate struggle for Calpee, outside its walls; and that, if they were defeated, they would not make a stand within them. The hard-fought fight of the day before on the banks of the Jumna had given us Calpee.

Whilst my force was involved in the labyrinth of ravines, the enemy could be observed moving off to the north-west from Calpee, in large bodies, with elephants.

Once clear of the ravines, I instantly directed Lieutenant-Colonel, then Major Gall, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, to pursue the enemy as closely, and as far as he could, with horse artillery and cavalry. I have the honour to enclose a copy of this officer's Report of his very successful pursuit of the enemy, for which I beg to mention him specially. † His column took the whole of the guns with which their main body retreated from Calpee, and six caparisoned elephants. The Hyderabad Cavalry and scouts brought in more guns, which detached parties of the rebels had abandoned in their wild flight; so that every piece of field artillery which the enemy had taken. The pursuing cavalry made great havoc of the rebel sepoy, the Sinde Valaites, and the mercenaries of the Nawab of Banda, till neither horse nor man could go further.

The rebels, broken completely by Lieutenant-Colonel Gall's column, fled in the utmost disorder in twos and threes, across the country, throwing away their arms and accoutrements, and even their clothes, to enable them to run faster. This low and altered state of morale of the rebels must be attributed to the loss of their last hope, Calpee, after their great effort to overthrow its assailants; to their continued defeats, without one success; and

lastly, to the dejection which ensued on the excitement caused by the large quantities of opium which they had swallowed for the purpose of quickening their resolution, in the action of the day before.

Besides the captured guns above-mentioned, all the artillery in the fort, including a fine English 18-pounder gun, fell into our hands, as well as twenty-seven silk embroidered standards of the Gwalior Contingent, bearing Scindiah's device, a cross and a serpent round it; and one of the Kotah Contingent; also three cannon and mortar foundries, which had been constructed in the town and fort; a very complete and extensive subterranean arsenal, containing 60,000 pounds of English powder; every description of warlike stores and ammunition; numerous boxes of new and old English muskets; quantities of English shot and shell, of which there were also piles outside the arsenal in the fort; engineering tools of every description; boxes of brass shells, of native manufacture, of the same sort as those frequently used against us; topographical and surveying instruments; quantities of English stationary, &c., &c. The brass shells cause a worse wound than the iron, but do not burst into so many pieces as they do.

The Commissary of Ordnance estimates the value of this arsenal at L.20,000 or L.30,000.

From information furnished by Lieutenant-Colonel Gall, it was clear that the principal part of the rebels had retreated by the Jaloun road; and Sir Robert Hamilton was of opinion that they would make to the north for the Sheer Ghât, a ford across the Jumna, or another ford higher up the river. Colonel Riddell, with a moveable column, was guarding the former ford. It was of vital importance to make a fresh pursuit of the enemy, in order either to catch him between Colonel Riddell's and my fire, to meet him if he turned, or to ascertain the real line of his flight. Notwithstanding, therefore, the exhausted state of my force, I detached without delay Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, with a pursuing column, of which the strength is detailed in the margin,* along the Jaloun road. To overtake the enemy was hopeless; because, firstly, they had a start, and were not encumbered, like our troops, with baggage, tents, and Commissariat, or even the usual kit of rebels, which they had thrown away; secondly, their cavalry and infantry were in as good, as mine were in bad condition; thirdly, my European cavalry, riding eighteen stone, could not catch Indian cavalry riding ten, or at most eleven stone.

The rebels had also adopted a mode of retreat which facilitated escape. They separated, and in ones and twos, took short cuts across country, meeting at a distant and given point.

The operations of the pursuing column, which again called into action Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson's energy and intelligence, will be detailed in my report of the operations against Gwalior.

Besides the officers specially mentioned in this Report, and in the Reports of the officers under my orders, all of which I beg fully to confirm, for distinct acts of distinguished conduct before Calpee, I beg leave to enclose two Lists of other officers, specially mentioned, or mentioned for generally important or useful service, under most trying circumstances, in the operations before Calpee. †

The conduct of the Central India Field Force, in the general action of the Jumna, we charac-

* 1 Troop 14th Light Dragoons; 1 Squadron 3d Bo. Light Cavalry; No. 18 Light Field Battery; 160 Hyderabad Cavalry; 25th Regiment Bo. Native Infantry.

† No. 6 Enclosure. List of Special Mentions. No. 7, Enclosure. List of Mentions.

* No. 4 Enclosure. Brigadier Stuart's Report.
† No. 5 Enclosure. Major Gall's Report.

terized by the ardent and unyielding courage, the devotion and exemplary discipline which they had shown throughout the campaign. And all of us witnessed with admiration the skill and noble courage with which the troops of the Bengal army, under Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, fought by our side, and contributed so largely to the success of the operations. I beg most respectfully to recommend these gallant soldiers, those of the Bengal, as well as those of the Bombay army, one and all, to the most favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. They had to contend, under a deadly sun, and in most difficult ground, with a desperate foe, greatly their superior in numbers. They fought till they dropped or conquered. The fort and town of Calpee exhibited proofs of the high service of Captains Blunt and Turnbull, of the Bengal artillery and engineers, and of their officers and men stationed in the batteries on the other side of the Jumna. The shells had fallen almost as I could have wished, and caused a destruction which no doubt influenced a good deal the rebels in their determination to abandon the fort and town.

I have the honour to enclose returns of the casualties of the forces engaged in the operations before Calpee,* and of the enemy's ordnance captured in the fort of Calpee, and in the pursuit of the rebel army.

I was placed by the Commander-in-Chief in India, during his Excellency's absence in Rohilkund, under the direct orders of the Governor-General; and it is a grateful duty to me to state that my force and myself are under the greatest obligations to his Lordship for the liberal and excellent arrangements which he caused to be made for furnishing us with supplies; and for the practical sympathy which led his Lordship, overwhelmed as he must have been by important affairs, to give immediate attention to all my applications in favour of the troops, even for the smallest items of medical comforts.

I am equally indebted to Lord Elphinstone and the Bombay Government, and to his Excellency Sir Henry Somerset, for doing all that was possible to render my column efficient, from the time it started till it was hundreds of miles distant from Bombay; proofs of their constant and efficacious care for the welfare of the force reaching it on the banks of the Jumna.

The Bombay and Indore Bullock Train, which Lord Elphinstone created and organized with laudable promptitude, shortened the great distance between my original base, Bombay, and Central India, and assisted my operations essentially. I beg to make special mention of Major Kane, 15th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, Director of the Train, for the great energy and intelligence with which he developed, and turned to the best account the resources of this newly raised military transport.

Sir Robert Hamilton, Agent of the Governor-General for Central India, who, in his official capacity, accompanied my force throughout the campaign, rendered very important service in obtaining supplies for the troops, and intelligence for myself respecting the plans and movements of the enemy. Sir Robert Hamilton, whose knowledge of the roads and country is very great, gave me the first news as to the formation of the so-called Peishwa's army, intended to establish the Peishwa's rule in the ancient Peishwarate, and of their rapid and determined advance against me to relieve Jhansie. Sir Robert Hamilton showed great sympathy for the sick and wounded, and spared no trouble to alleviate, by all the means in his power, their sufferings.

So much of the success of the operations is due to the portion of the Hyderabad Contingent which formed part of my force, that I ought not to fail to express my best thanks to Colonel Davidson, resident at Hyderabad, for the proof of confidence which he placed in me by putting at my disposal troops, whose organization in the three arms, light country, combined with their high language and qualities, enabled them to act as the wings of my operations.

I am much indebted, for their good-will and assistance, to Major Rickards, Political Agent for Bhopal, who was wounded, when spiritedly accompanying the charge of Captain Need, of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, at the Betwa; Major Western, Deputy Commissioner of the Saugor District; Captain Keatinge, Officiating Political Agent for Western Malwa, dangerously wounded when very gallantly leading the storming party at Chundayree, having previously reconnoitred the ground and the breach; Captain Pinkney, Commissioner of the Jhansie and Jaloun Districts, specially mentioned by me for gallantry in the pursuit after the storming of the Mudunpoor Passes, his horse killed; Captain Ternan, Deputy Commissioner of Jaloun, and Captain Maclean, Deputy Commissioner of Jhansie.

Sir Robert Hamilton and these Officers of the Civil Service were at different times voluntarily under fire. On these occasions their bearing was that of English gentlemen. I venture to hope that under these circumstances the Commander-in-Chief in India may be pleased to bring to the notice of the Governor-General and Viceroy my favourable opinion of the conduct of these gentlemen.

Brigadiers Sage and Wheler, commanding at different times at Saugor; Captain Ogilvie, Assistant Commissary-General; and Captain Nicholl, Commissary of Ordnance; all of the Bengal Service, were of very great assistance to the force in giving me elephants, two 6-pounder guns, with which I completed the 1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, other warlike stores, all they had, and supplies.

I hope that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India will do me the favour to represent to the Governor-General the great obligations I am under to the Rane of Bhopal. Her Highness displayed the very best feeling towards the English and British interests; she did so courageously, in the worst times, when the natives, in her part of the world, thought that rebellion must triumph. Her Highness gave me two 9-pounder guns, and a 24-pounder howitzer, with the gunners belonging to them, very good artillerymen, when I marched through Bhopal, which enabled me to complete No. 18 Light Field Battery. Her Highness was indefatigable in obtaining supplies for my force, when it was very much in want of them.

So great and varied were the difficulties with which the Central India Field Force had to contend, all of which I have not thought it necessary to detail, that, having stated so fully the obligations I am under to human aid, I should not do justice to my own feelings, nor, I am sure to those of the generous spirits whom I led, were I not to say how large a share of our gratitude for preservation and success is due to the signal mercy of Heaven.

I beg to apologize for the length of this report; it would have been more convenient for me to have written a short one. But justice to the troops would not allow me to curtail the details either of their deeds or of their sufferings.

In excuse of the very tardy arrival of this report, for which I am solely to blame, and for

* No. 8 Enclosure; No. 9 Enclosure.

which I beg to offer my respectful apologies to the Commander-in-Chief in India, I must adduce a circumstance to which I should not otherwise have alluded. I had three attacks of sun during the assault and capture of Kouch; one in the action at Mutha; and a fifth in the general action of the Jumna. As the remedies to enable me to rise again, ride, and retain the command in the field, which I never left, were necessarily strong, and as my determination to exercise the command till Calpee was taken did not allow of my taking the rest or following the treatment necessary for the cure of sun-sickness, and as the heat of the sun increased instead of diminishing, and the duties of the command daily became more onerous, all my staff sick, or ailing, my health and strength suffered so much that all I could do, with great difficulty, was to command; and that I was totally unable, although I attempted it, to compose despatches, which were to describe the remarkable operations before Calpee, and do justice to the signal merits of the troops engaged.

Before marching against Gwalior I had a very strong medical certificate in my possession, recommending my immediate departure from Central India; a sense of duty made me remain in it, and command the expedition against Gwalior. On the march to that place the heat rose to 130° in the shade. The same cause, as before, prevented me from making reports of the operations, except in telegrams. After the taking of Gwalior I made forced marches to reach quickly the good climate of the Deccan. The papers relating to the Calpee and Gwalior operations were unfortunately left with my heavy baggage, which, on account of the heavy rain, great distance, and want of roads, the whole country being a swamp, did not arrive at Poona till after the monsoon.

These were the causes of the delay in transmitting Calpee and Gwalior reports. I most sincerely regret that anything should have retarded the publication of the records of so much heroism. But I trust that the very detailed lists already transmitted, of the officers and men who distinguished themselves before Calpee and Gwalior, and in the campaign generally, and which I drew up with the utmost care, and the most anxious solicitude, that the merits of each individual should be fully known and perfectly appreciated, will palliate the evil of delay.

I have, &c.,
HUGH ROSE, Major-General, Commanding F.D.A. and Field Force.

No. 43.

Major Forbes, C.B., Commanding Rear Guard, to
Captain Todd, Brigade Major, 2d Brigade Central
India Field Force.

Sir,
Camp, near Deopore, May 16, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Brigadier commanding the 2d Brigade, the arrival in camp of the rear guard, having been closely followed up from within a mile of our last encampment at Etorá, by 4,000 to 5,000 of the rebel army, of which 1,000 to 1,200 were cavalry.*

* Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, 42 sabres, under Lieutenant Beamish.
Royal Artillery, 2 guns, under Lieutenant Lowry.
3d Bombay Light Cavalry, 170 sabres, under Lieutenant Dick.
3d Europeans, 93, under Lieutenant Macintosh.
24th Native Infantry, 113, under Lieutenant Estridge.
Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, 200, Captain Murray.

2. As the Brigadier is aware, a broad and deep ravine, only passable for carts by one narrow road, intersects the route, about a mile from Etorá.

3. It was when halted here on account of the baggage that I first saw the rebels approaching from the Calpee direction towards my left flank. They took up a position on my left rear and rear, occupying the village of Etorá, and, from their strength, particularly in cavalry, it was throughout apparent that our bold front alone saved the rear guard from being driven in, and the consequent loss of the guns, owing to the only line of retreat being choked up by carts.

4. During the two hours or more we were halted here, the enemy's cavalry made several advances, one or two at a rapid pace, but, deceived I imagine by the perfect steadiness of the troops, into supposing that a larger force was concealed in the broken ground in our rear, they did not close, and, as soon as the road was clear, I withdrew first the guns and infantry to a position on this side the ravine, then the troop of Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, and lastly, the remainder of the cavalry, at a walk, until concealed from the enemy by the nature of the ground, then at a gallop.

5. As I expected, this retrograde movement brought the enemy on us, and, before the cavalry had had time to form on the right and left of the guns, he had occupied the position we had given up.

6. This further advance in force was however for some time checked by the rifles of the 3d Europeans, and the excellent practice of the two guns of the Royal Artillery, and time given for the baggage to get on a considerable distance.

7. For the first three miles of the remainder of our march we were almost surrounded by the rebel cavalry, and fired into by their artillery, but, alternately halting and retiring, we succeeded in preventing any of the baggage from falling into their hands.

8. If any baggage was lost, it could not have been on the road by which I marched, and to have divided the rear guard, or even extended it more than was done, would have been its destruction, followed by the loss of the greater portion of the ammunition, stores, and baggage of the Brigade.

9. I herewith enclose a list of casualties during the day.

10. I would beg to bring to your notice the officers named in the margin of this Report, and in an especial manner Lieutenant Lowry, to the precision of whose fire, and the manner in which he handled his two guns, do I chiefly attribute our being able to keep in check so large a body of cavalry.

11. Lieutenant Bonus, Bombay Engineers, and Veterinary Surgeon Lamb, 3d Light Cavalry, were most useful to me in getting on the baggage, and in conveying orders. Mr Lamb rode into camp at my request, to report the presence of the enemy, and returned at very considerable risk of being cut off.

I have, &c.,

J. FORBES, Major, 3d Bombay
Light Cavalry, Commanding
Rear Guard.

No. 44.

Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Commanding 2d Brigade Central India Field Force, to the Chief of the Staff, Central India Field Force.

Camp, Deopore, May 18, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding Central India Field Force, that a large body of upwards of 1,200 of the enemy's cavalry, with three guns, moved suddenly out yesterday at two P.M. from the rear of a large village, situated about two coss on our left flank. The plain intervening is not intersected by nullahs, and they were soon after reported to be advancing with an evident intention of attacking our camp.

2. The small village of Muttra, which forms our left point of appui, was then occupied by two companies of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, and two guns belonging to the Bombay Light Battery, No 18, with a support from the 24th Native Infantry. I immediately reinforced this post with the whole of the 71st and the remaining two guns of No. 18 Battery, and, giving orders for the 14th Light Dragoons, and two guns of the Royal Artillery to follow, proceeded at once to meet the enemy, taking with me the 3d Light Cavalry and the half battery whom I met on their way to Muttra.

3. I found that the enemy were advancing rapidly in line, about one mile and a half from us, with their line so far extended as to threaten our left rear; to this point I directed our advance, and, soon after coming within range, the enemy halted. This enabled the 14th Light Dragoons, under Major Scudamore, and the two guns of the Royal Artillery, to take up a position connecting our line with Muttra.

4. A heavy fire commenced on both sides, the enemy firing remarkably well, and sending two or three round shot into the ranks of the 3d Light Cavalry, but the superior fire of the Royal Artillery and No. 18 Battery effectually stopped all further advance on their part.

5. An attack on Muttra now attracted my attention, but to withdraw any of my guns would also have drawn the enemy again upon us. Major Orr, commanding Hyderabad Contingent, however, most opportunely appeared, and, galloping down with him, I ascertained that a very strong body of the rebel infantry had been repulsed by the 71st Highland Light Infantry, under Majors Rich and Loftus. The loss of the enemy has since been ascertained to have been very great, but, having had time during the morning (since yesterday's attack,) to loophole the houses, the fire of the enemy was harmless.

6. The precautions for protecting the right of the camp were not unnecessary, for another column of infantry and two heavy guns came down from Calpee, and sent several shot right through the camp, without, however, much damage. Captain Field, Royal Artillery, most ably kept these at a distance, supported by the 3d European Regiment, and the remainder of the 24th Native Infantry.

7. Foiled on all sides, and it being now sunset, the enemy slowly retired, taking with them dead and wounded in the nullahs.

(True Extract.)

G. E. ROSE, A.D.C.

No. 45.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. V. Maxwell, C.B., Her Majesty's 88th Regiment, commanding Moveable Column, Cawnpore District, to Colonel E. R. Wetherall, C.B., Chief of the Staff, Central India Field Force.

SIR,

Camp, before Calpee, May 24, 1858.

I ARRIVED here on the morning of 18th instant, with the force as per margin,* and broke ground the same night. On the following morning we had three 10-inch mortars in position opposite to the fort of Calpee, and a fourth on the next day.

2. On the morning of the 19th, I received an urgent requisition from Sir Hugh Rose for a wing of Her Majesty's 88th Regiment, a wing of the Sikh Police Battalion, and the whole of the Camel Corps, to join his force on the opposite side of the Jumna; the demand for this amount of troops from my column was made upon the supposition that a patrol of three companies of the 88th Regiment, 200 of the Sikh Battalion, and 100 of the Tewana Horse and 2 guns, which I had sent to Sherghur, had rejoined me, but, as that patrol had not returned, and I had no reason to expect it back for some time, I did not consider myself justified in complying to the full extent with Sir Hugh's request, and I sent across the Jumna, on the night of the 20th, two companies of the 88th, the whole of the Camel Corps, and 124 of the Sikh Infantry, informing Sir Hugh that as soon as I could hear of the approach of the patrol I would send the remainder of the men asked for by him.

3. By Sir Hugh Rose's orders I sent, on the morning of the 21st, two 8-inch mortars and two field guns, with a company of the 88th Regiment, to Russoolpoor, a village about three miles below Calpee, on the left bank of the Jumna, and opposite to the village of Rehree, where the enemy had a battery which commanded the road by which Sir Hugh purposed advancing on Calpee.

4. During the night of the 21st two 8-inch mortars were put into position in the village of Diloule, opposite the kutcherry and town of Calpee.

5. Under instructions from Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, the three above-mentioned mortar batteries opened fire at noon, on Saturday the 22d. The well-directed fire of the mortars and guns from the Russoolpoor Battery under Lieutenant Hare of the Bengal Artillery, soon cleared the village of Rehree, and the rebels withdrew what guns they had there. The practice of Major Blunt's four 10-inch mortar battery was beautifully accurate, and that from Captain Turbull's at Diloule was most effective and well-sustained, until the occupation of the town by Sir Hugh Rose's force.

6. The river Jumna being between my force and the enemy, the infantry and cavalry under my command had not the opportunity of giving that active co-operation to Sir Hugh Rose that I could have wished, but they performed their picquet and battery duties much to my satisfaction; the Enfield rifles of the 88th Regiment annoyed the enemy very much, and prevented them having the free use of the river in front of the town.

* 4 Guns Major Blunt's Battery; 266 Tewana Horse; 578 of Her Majesty's 88th Regiment; 682 Camel Corps; 458 Sikh Police Corps; four 10-inch mortars; four 8-inch mortars.

7. The chief credit of the operations of my column on the left bank of the Jumna is due to two officers, viz.—Major Blunt of the Bengal Artillery, and Captain Turnbull of the Bengal Engineers. I believe the merits of Major Blunt are already known to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; but I beg to express my acknowledgments of the valuable services Major Blunt has afforded me since he joined my column in February last; he has been indefatigable, active, and zealous, for the good of the service, not confining himself to the mere routine of his own branch of it, but he has given me on all occasions his advice, which his knowledge of the country and professional acquirements rendered so valuable to me. Of Captain Turnbull of the Bengal Engineers, I cannot speak too highly. Not only was he most persevering in making the batteries, exposing himself all day to the overpowering heat of the sun; but when he had finish-

ed his duty as an Engineer, he then became an Artilleryman, and worked the Mortar Battery at Diloule. It will be a subject of much gratification to me if the expression of my thanks to these officers were productive of the appreciation of their services by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

It is due to Lieutenant G. L. Fraser, of the late 23d Native Infantry Regiment, that I should speak most favourably of the way he has performed his duties as Staff Officer to the column; he has been most zealous and hard-working.

I beg to enclose a Report from Major Blunt, also one from Captain Turnbull, and the usual Casualty Return, which I am very glad to say is very trivial.

I have, &c.,
 G. V. MAXWELL,
 Lieutenant-Colonel, 88th,
 Commanding Moveable Column.

No. 46.

RETURN of Casualties of the Moveable Column under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. V. Maxwell, C.B., from 18th to 23d instant inclusive.

Camp, Chowrah, May 24, 1858.

Regiments.	Wounded.		
	Serjeants and Havildars.	Rank and File.	Horses.
3d Bengal Artillery and No. 17 Light Field Battery	1	...	...
Tewana Horse.....	...	1	1
Total.....	1	1	1

No. 47.

LIST of Men Wounded.

Regiment.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
3d Bengal Artillery and No. 17 Light Field Battery	Serjeant John Doolin	Slightly wounded.
Tewana Horse.....	Sowar Gowhar Khan	Severely wounded.



No. 48.

Brigadier Stuart, C.B., Commanding 1st Brigade Central India Field Force, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Central India Field Force.

SIR, Camp, Calpee, May 29, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report that about nine A.M., of the 22d May, the 1st Brigade Central India Field Force got under arms, in compliance with instructions from the Major-General Commanding, and in consequence of the enemy threatening the right and front of our Camp, near the village of Golowlee, in force, I myself proceeded to the mortar battery on the right, the picquet at which, consisting of one company 3d European Regiment, also the picquet on the bank of the Jumna, composed of one company Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, which guarded our extreme right flank, had, by the orders of the Major-General, been reinforced by nearly the whole of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, which, thrown into skirmishing order, covered almost the whole of our position to the right. The Major-General also directed half of No. 4 Light Field Battery to move down to the mortar battery, and fire was immediately opened on the enemy who were advancing in great numbers and with much spirit over ground most favourable to them, as it was thickly intersected in every direction by nullahs and ravines close up to our position. Finding that the enemy were commencing to out-flank the left of our line of skirmishers, I sent for three companies of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, which, when extended, made all secure in that direction. The action now became general throughout the whole line, but the advance of the enemy was checked, though most obstinately persevered in on the extreme right, where Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, was commanding; matters thus continued until about noon, when the enemy made a most determined assault on the mortar battery and position held by the guns, taking advantage of our line of skirmishers being weakened by many men having been compelled to fall to the rear from the effects of the sun, which, as felt by all, was most overpowering; as also from their rifles having become leaded. At this juncture I could only muster a handful of men to defend the mortar battery and guns, and the enemy were steadily pushing on, when the timely arrival of two companies of the Rifle Brigade, which, in reply to my call for aid, the Major-General himself brought up, and led against the enemy, caused them to retire precipitately, and they made no further stand. About this time also I had been compelled to reinforce my right with a company of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment, and my left with the 21st Company Royal Engineers, as the determination shown by the enemy was so great, and the distress occasioned by the excessive heat of the day so paralysed the men that they could scarcely hold their ground; simultaneously however with the repulse in the centre, the enemy were driven back on both flanks, and our whole line pushing on, completely routed them. In compliance with the Major-General's instructions I checked the pursuit of the enemy beyond a certain point. It was however persevered in on the right, by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, further than was intended; having reinforced the original picquets, I directed that the remainder of the troops should return to their tents. Nothing further occurred this day.

2. Of the operations of the 1st Troop Horse Artillery, left wing Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, 3d Regiment Cavalry Hyderabad

Contingent, half of No. 4 Light Field Battery, Madras Sappers and Miners, and wing 25th Regiment Native Infantry, on the 22d May, I make no mention, as they were not serving under my direction, and I understand Majors Gall and Robertson, who were in command of these troops, have sent in their reports.

3. On the 23d May, at half-past 3 o'clock A.M., the 1st Brigade, consisting of the troops named in the margin,* in compliance with instructions received, advanced on Calpee; line was formed in skirmishing order, the right resting on the right bank of the Jumna, and the left extending westward to the utmost extent permitted by the number of infantry at my disposal; the cart road leading to Calpee nearly bisected the line. I accordingly entrusted the general superintendence of the troops on the right of this road to Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, and that of the troops on the left of it to Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Her Majesty's 71st Regiment, who had joined me under instructions from the Major-General. The brigade advanced steadily, meeting with no opposition till the village of Rehree was reached, when the men of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, who were moving on it, received a volley, but charging in with a cheer, drove the enemy out of it at once, and put them to flight; the brigade continued to advance till the position indicated by the Major-General was reached and secured. I then sent for the guns and cavalry, having, as the Major-General is aware, on account of the nature of the ground over which we marched, been obliged to leave both in the rear, until our new position had been gained; the brigade now remained halted until a junction was effected with the column under the personal command of the Major-General, when, having received orders to enter the town of Calpee, I did so with all my infantry, and finding it deserted, bivouacked the men in the most suitable manner I could, till I was ordered to march into camp about 5 o'clock P.M.; the remainder of the 1st Brigade were serving immediately under the Major-General on this day. I do not therefore report their proceedings. Major Gall, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, has intimated to me that he was in command of the pursuing cavalry on this occasion, and that he has sent in his report to the Chief of the Staff.

4. In conclusion, it gives me the greatest pleasure to state that the troops of the 1st Brigade, on this occasion as at Kouch, displayed a determined fortitude which nothing could overcome. In the action of the 22d May they were exposed to a fiercely burning sun from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M.; and though, as I have mentioned, they were much distressed by the same, yet every man struggled to get to the front, until fairly beaten down. I am much indebted to the officers of my staff; Captain Fenwick, Field Engineer; Captain Colly, Major of Brigade; Captain Bacon, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; and Lieutenant Henry, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General; for their gallantry, zeal, and indefatigable exertions during these operations; also to Surgeon Mackenzie, Staff-Surgeon, who on this occasion was, as I have ever found him, most unremitting in his

* H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, 40 sabres; Regiment Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, 50 sabres; No. 4 Light Field Battery; No. 18 Light Field Battery; 21st Company Royal Engineers, 84 rank and file; Wing Her Majesty's 71st Regiment, 210 rank and file; Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, 520 rank and file; Detachment Her Majesty's 88th Regiment, 85 rank and file; Wing 3d Eu. Regiment, 190 rank and file; Sikh Infantry, 200 rank and file.

exertions in his department. Captain Colly, my Brigade Major, has served with this brigade since it was first organized in June last, and during the eventful year that has passed, has shown great gallantry in the field, and untiring zeal and application in the performance of his various duties, which he has conducted much to my satisfaction. I therefore most earnestly beg to bring the services of this meritorious officer to the favourable notice of the Major-General Commanding. I beg also to place on record how ably I was seconded in the operations herein detailed by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, an officer of great energy and judgment, most conspicuous also on every occasion for his gallantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth reports to me that Major Stuart, Captain Lepper, Ensign Keane, and Assistant-Surgeon Barry, all did good service; and that Captain Lepper and Dr. Barry left sick-beds to join their regiment in the field. I had also occasion to remark the excellent conduct of Ensign Trueman, who commanded the picquet of the 3d European Regiment at the Mortar Battery, on the 22d instant. This officer, though very young in the service, behaved with great steadiness and gallantry. The Wing 25th Regiment Native Infantry, employed under me on the 22d instant, greatly distinguished themselves: they were hotly engaged the whole morning, and fought most stoutly. The conduct of Serjeant-Major Graham, on whom devolved the command of the Half-Battery, No. 4 Light Field Battery, when Lieutenant Strutt was directed to proceed with the remainder of his guns to another part of the field, deserves great praise, for, when the crisis I have alluded to was at hand, I found him prepared to meet it with the utmost steadiness.

I have, &c.,

C. S. STUART, Brigadier,
Commanding 1st Brigade, Central
India Field Force.

P.S.—I have already transmitted a Casualty Return.

No. 49.

Major Gall, Commanding Left Wing 14th Light
Dragoons, to the Chief of the Staff, Central India
Field Force.

Camp, Calpee, May 25, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding the Central India Field Force, that on the 23d instant, when directed by your order to pursue the enemy, supposed to be retiring from Calpee by the Gwalior and Jaloun road, with the troops as per margin,* I immediately proceeded to assemble the force placed under my command on the road indicated to me, which proved to be the high road from Calpee to Jhansie. This however, diverges to Jaloun, about three miles, as near as I can recollect, from Calpee.

Captain Lightfoot reporting his horses to be suffering greatly from want of water, an order was

issued to water them before commencing the pursuit.

Whilst they were drinking Captain Abbott informed me that a large Mussulman tomb, about half a mile up the Jhansie road, was occupied by 300 of the enemy, and we, at once proceeding thither, made preparations for surrounding it with our cavalry, and, as we moved towards it, Lieutenant Dowker, of the 1st Regiment Hyderabad Contingent, joined me with 50 sabres.

The building was found to be unoccupied, but at the same time the enemy was descried retiring in great numbers over the plain beyond it to our right front, and a pursuit, which soon brought me to the point where the roads from Jhansie and Jaloun to Calpee unite, was commenced. Here I left Captain Need, who had accompanied me thus far with his squadron, to bring up the horse artillery I had sent back for.

Lieutenant Dowker I detached a little to my right, and, accompanied by Captains Abbott and Barrett at the head of their respective detachments, I charged through the enemy's retiring line and dispersed it; the rebels were cut up in all directions, with the loss of two guns, which they abandoned to Lieutenant Dowker on the right. The dragoons in the centre sabred a great many of the fugitive sepoy, who, firing wildly, and completely panic-stricken by the suddenness and rapidity of our advance, fell an easy prey to their pursuers, in some instances casting away their arms, in others suffering themselves to be followed into ravines where they were slain. Four elephants were soon after captured as the pursuit continued.

On the left, ahead of all, Captain Abbott charged along the road to Jaloun, and to the right and left of it, capturing on his way a 9-pounder gun, which the paralyzed enemy, though loaded and placed in position, did not fire, but abandoned, after several of them had been cut down round about it; a few casualties as per margin,* occurred in Captain Abbott's regiment.

Trooper Sher Ali, of the 3d Regiment Hyderabad Contingent, has been specially recommended to the favourable consideration of the Major-General by his Commanding Officer; he lost his hand during the pursuit by a musket shot; also Trooper Mahomed Khan, 6th troop; also Trooper Nuttoo Khan of the 6th troop, as well as the following native officers:—Shah Mirza Beg Bahadur, Ressaldar major of the regiment; Ressaldar-major Mustijab Khan, Ressaldar-major Ahmed Buksh Khan, and Ressaldar-major Mahomed Houssein Khan.

Beyond the village of Hurkhopoora, about a hundred of the enemy's red cavalry crossed our front from the left, accompanied by some infantry, and entered a village about half a mile to our front; as it appeared that they were disposed to make a stand here, and my cavalry being thrown into some disorder by the pursuit, I sounded the assembly, and reformed my line, with the intention of attacking them, but before this could be done they had fled, and, in the exhausted state of the men and horses, further pursuit for the moment was out of the question. I therefore halted, and proceeded to water my horses at a well to my left rear. Between two and three hundred of the rebels had been sabred, without any casualties on our side beyond those specified. On my left, the sound of Captain Lightfoot's guns had been heard as we approached by the Jhansie road, preceded by Captain Need, who, extending to the right and left of the road, charged the rear of an infantry

* 14th Dragoons, 4 troops, in all 153 sabres; 6 guns Horse Artillery, 3d Regiment Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, subsequently increased by 1st troop 14th Dragoons (48 sabres); 50 sabres 1st Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry.

* 2 men wounded, 1 horse killed, 1 lost, and 3 wounded.

column, of whom he cut down nearly two hundred, while Captain Lightfoot plied them with shot and shell.

Captains Need and Lightfoot captured three pieces of ordnance during this advance, continued by the former to the eighth milestone on the Jhansie road.

After watering, I joined the horse artillery on the Jhansie road, and proposed advancing, but the exhausted state of the horse artillery horses, and indeed of our men generally, would not admit of this, and I gave orders for the return of the force to camp at Calpee, which we reached after having been upwards of thirteen hours in the saddle.

A considerable body, some hundreds, of the rebels went off early to my right in a northerly direction, descending into ravines where it would have been very difficult to follow them with cavalry (amongst them were a great many women and children); this body I did not pursue.

I cannot speak too highly of Captain Abbott's conduct during the pursuit, which on the left he led well in advance at the head of his regiment, animating it by an example it nobly followed.

The very weak squadron of dragoons that I had with me was ably led by Captain Barrett, whose good conduct, whilst serving under my immediate command, I have already had occasion to bring to the notice of the Brigadier commanding 1st Brigade Central India Field Force, for favourable recommendation to the Major-General. Captain Barrett's men did great execution amongst the rebels; and the Sowars of the 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, led by Lieutenant Dowker, emulated them.

To all the troops, all the officers, non-commissioned officers and men placed under my command, my best thanks are given for the energy and fortitude displayed by them. Surgeon Stewart, 14th Dragoons, I have to thank for his attention to those who fell sick during the pursuit, carried on through the hottest part of the day. My thanks are also due to Assistant-Surgeons Lofthouse and Lumsdaine. Lieutenant and Adjutant Giles, left wing 14th Dragoons, as on many previous occasions, distinguished himself in several personal encounters with armed sepoy.

I specially recommend Captains Abbott, Barrett, and Need, and Lieutenant Dowker, to the notice of the Major-General. Acting Regimental Sergeant-Major Clark and Private Winton, B. troop 14th Dragoons, behaved with great gallantry. The captures were as per margin.*

I have, &c.,

R. H. GALL, Major,
Left Wing, 14th Light Dragoons.

No. 50.

List of Officers and Men of the Central India Field Force specially mentioned for important or good service in the operations before Calpee, from 17th to 23d May 1858.

Colonel Wetherall, C.B., Chief of the Staff. Important service during the operations as a very active and intelligent chief of the staff, although

* 5 guns, 1 gingall on wheels, 2 artillery waggons filled with ammunition, 1 native tumbrel, 20 boxes of ammunition, 6 elephants, 8 camels, 42 bullock draughts, 3 hackeries, 1 spring cart.

very ill and suffering from climate. Gallant conduct in the charge of the camel corps. Horse wounded.

Captain Wood, Assistant Adjutant-General. Useful service and zeal during the operations.

Captain Cockburn, Her Majesty's 43d Regiment, Aide-de-Camp. Useful service and zeal during the operations: and gallant conduct in the charge of the camel corps. Horse wounded.

Lieutenant Luard, late 1st Bengal Native Cavalry, Acting Aide-de-Camp. Useful service and zeal during the operations.

Lieutenant Baigrie, 3d Bombay Europeans, Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General. Useful service and great devotion in continuing to discharge his duties during the whole of the operations, although badly wounded. Gallant conduct in the charge of the camel corps. Horse killed.

Lieutenant Lyster, Interpreter, late 72d Bengal Native Infantry. General useful service during the operations.

Lieutenant Gordon, Assistant Commissary-General. Zeal and intelligence in supplying the force under most difficult circumstances.

Dr Arnott, Superintending Surgeon, expresses his approval of the medical officers of the force under his orders in the following terms, and I beg to confirm his approval:—

"To the distinguished skill and ability of Field Surgeon Ritchie is due the eminent success of the Dépôt Hospital at Jhansie, in which every capital operation has completely succeeded, and among 200 European and 100 Native sick and wounded, the casualties have been far below the average. To the indefatigable zeal of Drs Ritchie and Naylor, and their attention to that enormous charge, must be ascribed in a great measure such extraordinary success. Dr Stewart, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, unfortunately was not present at Jhansie, but his duties, since the 7th May, have been onerous in the extreme, and the zeal with which he has devoted himself to them merits every praise. The exposure and fatigue so cheerfully undergone by Dr Deas in his duties with the 3d Cavalry, and his unceasing attention to his duties, are gratefully remembered. Dr Mackenzie, 3d Hyderabad Cavalry, has been most active, and his exertions at the storming of Jhansie in carrying on the duties of Dr Stack when shot dead, were most useful, and the saving of much suffering among the wounded of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment. Dr Vaughan, in undertaking to conduct the duties of Field Surgeon in addition to his own, only evinced that zeal for the service of which we had already ample proof. His duties since the force left Jhansie have been of the most arduous and trying description, but they have on all occasions been most cheerfully and ably performed.

"These officers I would beg to recommend to your most favourable notice, though my warmest thanks are due to all for the cordial and steady support and co-operation they have on all occasions afforded me."

Reverend Mr Schwabbe, Protestant Chaplain. Unwearied zeal in the execution of his duties, and most praiseworthy attention to the sick and wounded; went home on sick certificate, dangerously ill from sun sickness.

Reverend Mr Strickland, Roman Catholic Chaplain. Unwearied zeal in the execution of his

duties, and most praiseworthy attention to the sick and wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, Commanding Flying Column on the left bank of the Jumna. Important service during the operations, particularly in shelling and firing very efficiently on the fort and town of Calpee and the enemy's position.

Dr Arnott, M.D., Superintending Surgeon. Great zeal and ability in the discharge of his difficult and important duties as chief medical Officer to the Force. Great zeal in riding back in extreme heat, voluntarily, from Calpee, the day of our arrival, the whole way to the camp of Golowlee, and bringing back from there all the sick to Calpee, thus performing a triple march in one day.

Ensign Mackintosh, 3d Bombay Europeans. Posting his men advantageously, and beating back the enemy by the good fire of the detachment of this regiment on the 17th of May.

Captain Douglas, Bengal Artillery. Gallantly and skilfully placing his guns at Muttra under a heavy musketry fire, and clearing the ravines of rebels on the 17th May.

Captain Todd, Brigade-Major of 2d Brigade. Giving very useful assistance on the 17th May to Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Commanding 2d Brigade in the Field, although very ill and in the sick report.

Major Orr, commanding Hyderabad Field Force. Efficient aid to the 2d Brigade, at Diapoora, on the 18th May.

Majors Rich and Loftus. Skilfully loopholing the houses, and driving back the enemy with great loss when they attacked Muttra on the 18th May.

Major Stuart, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment. Skilful disposition of the picquets and reinforcement, and in repulsing the determined attack of the enemy on the 20th May.

Lieutenant Jerome, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, severely wounded. Most gallantly and successfully leading his company against the enemy on the 20th May.

Captain Lepper, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment. Skilfully directing the different companies of skirmishers against the attack of the enemy on the 20th May.

Lieutenant Forbes, 25th Bombay Native Infantry (partial sunstroke). Gallantly and successfully leading his company against the enemy on the 20th May.

Captain Lightfoot, Commanding 1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery. Good service in the pursuit on the 22d May.

Serjeant-Major Graham, Commanding half No. 4 Light Field Battery. Bravery and skill in commanding his guns, when attacked in position on the right, and afterwards when his guns advanced in pursuit on the 22d May.

Assistant-Surgeon Barry and Captain Lepper, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment. Having left their beds, being in the sick report, to join their regiment in the field on the 22d of May.

Ensign Trueman, 3d Bombay Europeans. Great steadiness and gallantry on the 22d May, when in command of the picquets of his regiment at the mortar battery when attacked.

Brigadier Stuart. Ably commanding the advance of the right wing, and bringing up the artillery and baggage rapidly through the difficult ravines on the 23d May.

Captain Ommanney, Royal Artillery, Commanding Artillery. Good service in covering the advance and silencing the enemy's guns, with the Battery Royal Artillery on the 23d May.

Serjeant Judgson, Hyderabad Artillery. Excellent conduct under Captain Turnbull, Bengal Engineers, in the mortar battery on the left bank of the Jumna.

Gunner Farrell, Royal Artillery. Excellent conduct under Captain Turnbull, Bengal Engineers, in the mortar battery on the left bank of the Jumna.

List of Officers mentioned for useful service during the operations before Calpee, from 17th to 23d May 1858.

Captain Lightfoot, Commanding 1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, Placing skilfully his guns at Muttra, on 7th May.

Major Stuart and Ensign Keane, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment. For having, on the 22d instant, rendered good service in the field.

Lieutenant Haggard, Commissary of Ordnance. Causing, on the 22d May, casualties and disorder by the fire of his siege guns in the enemy's cavalry.

Captain Hare, Commanding 5th Regiment Hyderabad Contingent. Useful service when left in charge of the camp on the 22d May.

Lieutenant Macquoid, Adjutant of the 5th Hyderabad Infantry. Useful service and constant zeal under Captain Hare, on the 22d May and other occasions.

Captain Abbott, Commanding 3d Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent. Guarding well, on the 22d May, the outposts on the left, and executing skilfully and successfully a retrograde movement to draw on the enemy into the fire of our siege guns.

Major Ross, Commanding Camel Corps. Useful conduct in covering the advance of the left column against Calpee, on the 23d May.

HUGH ROSE,
Commanding F.D.A. and Field Force.

CASUALTY RETURN of the Central India Field Force, from the 15th instant to the termination of the operations against Calpee.

Head-Quarters, Central India Field Force,
Camp, Calpee, May 27, 1858.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date.	Remarks.
		1858.	
Left Wing, H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons	Serjeant-Major Edwin Elis	May 22	Died from sun-stroke
	Private D. H. G. Austin .....	.. 24	do
	.. F. George.....	.. 24	do
	.. H. Hopper ....	.. 24	do
	.. J. Meller .....	.. 24	do
	.. Roland Smart .....	.. 20	do
1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery	.. Joseph Thwaites .....	.. 22	do
	.. Alexander Viner .....	.. 24	do
	Gunner Francis Hurat .....	.. 22	do
	.. John Cathcart .....	.. 22	do
	4-2 Bombay Artillery .....	.. 22	do
	.. Henry Cox .....	.. 22	Killed in action
2d Co. Royal Engineers	Bombardier William Harris .....	.. 22	do
	Driver Marwattee .....	.. 22	Wounded slightly
	Gunner John Maynalian .....	.. 22	Wounded
	Bugler William Leathed .....	.. 15	Died from sun-stroke
	H.M.'s 86th Regiment .....	.. 15	Wounded
	Lieutenant H. E. Jerome .....	.. 15	do
	Serjeant Hugh Burns .....	.. 15	do
	Richard Foley.....	.. 15	do
	James Barnes .....	.. 15	do
	Michael Byrnes .....	.. 15	Wounded, since dead
	Robert Barker.....	.. 15	Died of coup-de-soleil
	George Burrowlough .....	.. 15	do
	Cornelius Corcoran.....	..	Wounded
	Timothy Foley .....	..	Died of coup-de-soleil
	Samuel Grier .....	..	do
	Patrick McEllenen .....	..	Wounded
	Thomas Madden .....	..	Wounded, since dead
	John Martin .....	..	do
Dennis Morrissy .....	..	Wounded	
John Nicholas.....	..	do	
Patrick Shaughnessy .....	..	do	
John Wall .....	..	do	
25th Regiment Bombay Na- tive Infantry	Naique Futtay Khan .....	..	Killed in action
	Private Shew Churn Sing .....	..	do
	.. Takoor Aheer .....	..	do
	.. Eesoo Tehakul .....	..	do
	.. Puray Doobay .....	..	do
	.. Gunput Silkay .....	..	do
	.. Baywa Poway .....	..	do
	.. Rama Mooray .....	..	do
	.. Babboo Morgoot .....	..	do
	.. Luxumon Powar... ..	..	Wounded
	.. Gooman Sing .....	..	do
	.. Eoram Rao Moray .....	..	do
	.. Chandee Aheer.....	..	do
	.. Sunker Argoonhotry .....	..	do
	.. Essod Purrah .....	..	do
	.. Custwajee Moosuker .....	..	do
	.. Ordiel Tewary .....	..	do
	.. Dhonda Sita .....	..	do
.. Beharry Culwar .....	..	do	
3d Regiment Hyderabad Cavalry	Duffadar Chand Khan	May 23	Wounded slightly
	Trooper Shair Ali .....	.. 23	Wounded severely
	.. Missar Ali Beg .....	.. 22	Dangerously, since dead
No. 6 Field Battery Royal Artillery	2d Brigade.		
	Trumpeter Thomas Gomes	May 16	Died from ictus solis
	Gunner David Howell .....	.. 16	do
	.. James Wharton .....	.. 16	do
H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons	.. Thomas Holland .....	.. 22	do
	Regl. Serj.-Major H. Holloway .....	.. 16	do
	Private J. J. Cowles.....	.. 29	do
	.. Hugh Sudden .....	.. 20	do
.. James King .....	.. 23	do	

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date.	Remarks.	
3d Regiment Light Cavalry	Trooper Emaum Bux	May 16	Killed in action	
	" Surroop Sing	" 16	do	
	" Wooree Sing	" 16	do	
	" Juan Carlos.....	" 16	Wounded severely by round shot in abdomen	
	Trumpeter Mark Fernandez.....	" 17	Killed in action	
H.M.'s 71st Highland Light Infantry	Trooper Bugger Sing	" 17	Grazed by round shot in right leg	
	Serjeant Alexander Rose	" 22	Died of ictus solis	
	Private James Anderson	" 17	do	
	" W. Fergusson	" 21	do	
	" T. Johnston.....	" 21	do	
	" J. Livingstone	" 22	do	
	3d Bombay European Regiment	" Peter Brown	" 16	Killed in action
		" James Maddon	" 16	Died of ictus solis
		" William Tootle	" 21	do
		" John Reynolds	" 23	do
" John Hastings.....		" 23	do	
" Patrick Doyle		" 16	do	
" Michael Cosgrove		" 23	Gun shot wound, since dead	
Detachment 24th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry		" Lalla Mooljie	" 16	Killed in action
		" Gurradhur Panday.....	" 16	do
		" Bhowaree Bhoghur.....	" 16	do
	" Shaik Raj Bup	" 16	do	
	" Narrain Salvee	" 16	Wounded severely by gunshot wound in right leg	
	" Bulwantee Gurconna ...	" 16	Wounded slightly by gunshot wound in arm	
	" Chunmebur Mhadomulla	" 16	do do in chest	
	" Ajudia Nawoo.....	" 20	Contusion	
	Camel Corps attached to 2d Brigade.			
	Camel Corps	Colour-Serjeant Worall ...	" 23	Severe contusion
Private T. Wood		" 23	do	
" James Jones		" 23	Dangerous	
Hydrabad Contingent Field Force.				
1st Cavalry	Trooper Peer Khan	" 17	Killed	
4th Cavalry.....	" Mahomed Emaum	" 15	Severely wounded	
	" Ram Deen	" 16	Killed	
	" Mahomed Khan	" 16	do	
	Duffadar Dumma Khan	" 17	Slightly wounded	
	" Goolam Nubbick	" 23	Severely do	
	Jemadar Chotay Khan.....	" 23	Killed	
	Left Wing 3d Infantry	Quartermaster-Serjeant C. J. Moore	" 15	Sun-stroke, died
		Subadar Bhyjoo Sing	" 20	do severely
		Sepoy Jankee	" 20	do slightly
		" Dulloo.....	" 20	do
" Luchmean		" 20	do	
" Kurreem Khan		" 20	do	
" Syud Jaffer.....		" 20	do	
" Shaik Cammoo		" 20	do	
" Liddajee		" 20	do	
" Rajahme		" 20	do	
" Shaik Balla	" 20	do		
5th Infantry	Havildar Lutchmon	" 20	do	
	Sepoy Cullian	" 17	Severely wounded	
	" Babboo Sing	" 17	Slightly	
	Naique Duljeet Sing.....	" 20	Sun-stroke, severely	
	Havildar Seetul Pandy.....	" 20	do slightly	
	Sepoy Ramdyal.....	" 20	do do	
	" Narrain	" 20	do severely	
	" Tackoor	" 20	do died	

ABSTRACT.

Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Sun-stroke.	Remarks.
1st Brigade.				
Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons .....	...	...	8	
1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery .....	...	...	2	
4-2 Artillery	2	2	...	
21st Company Royal Engineers .....	...	...	1	
Her Majesty's 86th Regiment .....	...	3	...	Two since dead
25th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry	9	10	...	
3d Regiment Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent .....	...	3	...	One since dead
2d Brigade.				
No. 6 Field Battery Royal Artillery .....	...	...	4	
Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons .....	...	...	4	
3d Bombay Light Cavalry.....	4	2	...	
Her Majesty's 71st Highlanders .....	...	...	5	
3d Bombay European Regiment	1	1*	5	* Since dead
Detachment 24th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.....	4	4	...	
Camel Corps attached to 2d Brigade.....	...	3	...	
Hydrabad Contingent Field Force	4	5	17†	† Two since dead
Total	24	43	46	

H. H. A. WOOD, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Central India Field Force.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

RETURN of Horses of the Central India Field Force Killed and Wounded, from the 15th instant to the termination of the operations against Calpee.

Camp, Calpee, May 1858.

Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Died from Exhaustion.	Sun-stroke.
Divisional Staff.					
Major-General Commanding .....	...	1	...	...	...
Colonel Wetherall, Chief of the Staff .....	...	1	...	...	...
Captain Cockburn, A.D.C. ....	...	1	...	...	...
Lieutenant Lyster, A.D.C. ....	...	1	...	...	...
Lieutenant Baigrie, Assistant Quartermaster-General	1	...	...	...	...
2d Brigade.					
No. 6 Field Battery Royal Artillery	1	...	...	2	...
Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons	2	...	...	2	...
3d Bombay Light Cavalry.....	4	3	2	...	...
Total	8	7	2	4	2

H. H. A. WOOD, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Central India Field Force.

No 52.

RETURN of Ordnance captured in the Fort of Calpee and in the pursuit of the Rebel Army on the 23d May 1858, by the Force under Command of Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B.

Camp, Calpee, May 28, 1858.

No.	Nature of Ordnance.	Manufacture.	Length.		Calibre.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Inches.		
1	Iron Gun	English	8	8	18-pounder	{ On English Carriage, with Limber and Elephants { With Ammunition Waggons
2	Brass Gun		5	8.7	9-pounder	
3	Ditto		5	8.7	9-pounder	
4	Brass Mortar ...		1	6.5	5½-inch	
5	Brass Howitzer		2	0	9-inch	
6	Brass Gun		4	3.1	6-pounder	
7	Ditto		5	8½	6-pounder	
8	Ditto		4	1	3-pounder	
9	Ditto		2	10½	3-pounder	
10	Ditto		4	2	3-pounder	
11	Ditto	Native	4	0	2-pounder	2, 3, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, and 23, taken in the pursuit. The rest in the Fort
12	Ditto		3	1	1-pounder	
13	Ditto		1	8	½-pounder	
14	Iron Gun		2	1.7	12-pounder	
15	Ditto		3	0	1-pounder	
16	Ditto		3	7	½-pounder	
17	Ditto		4	0	½-pounder	
18	Ditto		2	0	½-pounder	
19	Ditto		2	7	½-pounder	
20	Ditto		2	3	½-pounder	
21	Ditto		2	10	½-pounder	
22	Ditto		2	2	½-pounder	
23	Ditto		5	10	3-pounder	

No. 53.

No. 273 of 1859.

In publishing the following letter from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 4, of the 22d January 1859, forwarding three Despatches, one from Brigadier-General R. Walpole, C.B., and two from Colonel M. G. Dennis, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, commanding a moveable column, his Excellency the Governor-General in Council notifies his entire concurrence in the sentiments expressed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, and in his commendation of the conduct of the Brigadier-General and of the officers and men employed on the occasion.

No. 54.

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

SIR, Lucknow, January 22, 1859.

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, three Despatches, viz.—one from Brigadier-General R. Walpole, C.B., dated the 16th instant, and two from Colonel M. G. Dennis, of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, commanding a moveable column, dated respectively the 14th and 15th instant.

2. The latter officer had been instructed to sweep through the Khyreeghur District, in which

it was known that from 2,000 to 3,000 rebels were lurking, they having retreated there and been gradually reinforced in numbers by fugitives from other quarters since Colonel Christie's skirmish, which took place in the end of December.

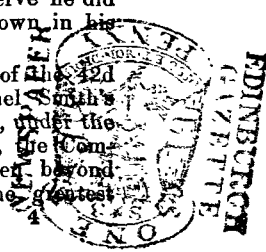
3. The officers commanding the outposts on the Rohilcund frontier had been carefully put on their guard, as it could not but be anticipated that as the result of Colonel Dennis's forward movement after he had crossed the Sarjoo and penetrated the Khyreeghur jungle, the rebels in his front would try to escape into the jungles under the hills north of Rohilcund.

4. This accordingly happened, as will be seen in the Colonel's Despatches, Colonel Dennis having, in Lord Clyde's opinion, displayed much energy in carrying out his instructions.

5. Brigadier-General Walpole most properly considered that in such circumstances, when his Division was threatened, his position should be at his outposts, and he was thus able in person to direct the troops forming them, when the expected contingency took place.

This his Excellency is happy to observe he did with the most admirable effect, as shown in his own narrative.

6. The conduct of the detachment of the 42d Highlanders, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith's troop of Native Bengal Horse Artillery, under the able direction of the Brigadier-General, the Commander-in-Chief considers to have been beyond all praise, and his Excellency has the greatest



pleasure in recommending Brigadier-General Walpole, Colonel Dennis, and the officers mentioned by the former, to the favourable consideration of the Viceroy and Governor-General.

I have, &c.,

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

No. 55.

Brigadier-General R. Walpole, C.B., Commanding
Rohilcund Division, to the Chief of the Staff.

Camp, Sisseah, Banks of Saarda,
January 16th, 1859.

SIR,

IN a former Despatch I acquainted you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that I had formed two columns under Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson, 42d Highlanders, and Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth, Bengal Horse Artillery, and directed the former to proceed to Madho Tanda, for the purpose of watching the course of the Saarda in front of that place, and the latter to guard the fords on that river from Colonel Wilkinson's left, as far as Birimdeo, at the foot of the hills.

On the 28th ultimo, on hearing that a large force of rebels was collected in the neighbourhood of Khyreeghur, I proceeded to Colonel Wilkinson's Camp, where I remained a week visiting the different ghâts, and afterwards joined Colonel Smyth's camp at this place.

The arrangements made by both these officers were excellent; all the principal ghâts were watched; yet still (although I was in hopes we should hear of any large body of rebels crossing) the line to be watched, forty miles, was so extended for the small force at my disposal, and the jungle was in parts so dense, that I saw at once it was impossible to prevent small bodies of men at night crossing the river, which was falling daily, and fresh portions of it becoming fordable.

Colonel Dennis having informed me that he was directed to sweep through the Khyreeghur jungles, Colonel Smyth, on the 14th instant, proceeded to the small detachment (which was watching the Bunbasa Ghât, thirteen miles up the river, on the extreme left of our line,) with two guns, a few Highlanders on them, and an escort of cavalry, to strengthen that post, in case an attack should be made on it when the rebels were disturbed by Colonel Dennis's column.

On the 13th instant, at dawn, firing was heard in our camp from a ghât about (3) three miles up the river, where we had a picquet of 20 Highlanders, 20 Kumaon Levy, and 10 Irregular Cavalry, and soon after information was sent in that the enemy was crossing the river in strength, with elephants and guns, about 600 yards below the picquet, where the forest was very dense.

I immediately despatched Lieutenant Lance, with a party of the 2d Punjaub Cavalry, to ascertain what was going on, and proceeded with the troops specified in the margin,* towards the picquet, leaving a few men in camp (which was ordered to be struck and packed) under Lieutenant Millet, to guard it. On passing through a village, or rather a few wretched hovels on the edge of the jungle, I found that the enemy occupied the only path through which we could pass, so I formed up the troops at this village, placing the guns where they commanded the open ground up to the edge of the forest, with the few infantry to support them, and the cavalry drawn up on the flanks, where the ground was tolerably open.

* 2 B. Horse Artillery guns, 5th Troop, 1st Brigade; 180 sabres of the 2d Punjaub Irregular Cavalry and Rohilcund Horse; 1 officer and 37 men 42d Highlanders, and 1 officer and 54 men of the Kumaon Levy.

I sent off to Colonel Smyth to beg him to return with his two guns and the few Highlanders and Sowars he had taken to Bunbasa, and also to desire him to forward, as quickly as possible, a troop of cavalry and two companies of Highlanders.

At about 8 o'clock A.M. Colonel Smyth arrived, he having started early, leaving the guns and detachment to follow later in the day, but on meeting my messenger, and hearing what was going on, he directed him to proceed as fast as possible to Bunbasa, and pushed on to join me.

From the time we took up our position a fire was opened on both sides, but without any damage to us; at about 8½ A.M. the enemy issued from the forest in force, a line of 300 or 400 Sepoys, many dressed in uniform, leading in skirmishing order, supported by two guns, large numbers of foot, and some horsemen. Colonel Smyth riding forward took a position to enfilade them with the guns; and the Highlanders and Kumaon Levy, in extended order, received them with a heavy fire at the same time; the artillery, reserving their fire until within grape range, drove back the whole mass, with great loss, into the forest, along the edge of which their skirmishers remained, keeping up a fire, and occasionally advancing to attack us whenever our fire ceased.

At about twelve o'clock the two guns, with the eleven Highlanders on them, and the cavalry, returned from Bunbasa, and a squadron arrived from the south; and thinking it of the greatest consequence to prevent the enemy escaping through the forest, and feeling confident I could hold my position in their front, I despatched two guns and a squadron of cavalry to the open plain in front of the village of Nugra, to watch the whole of the jungle in that direction, and determined to act on the defensive until the two companies of Highlanders which I had sent for arrived, unless my picquet, which was separated from us, should be seriously attacked, when I determined to advance into the jungle to rescue them.

At about three o'clock P.M. a heavy fire of musketry was heard in the direction of the picquet. I therefore decided to attack and unite with it. I directed Colonel Smyth to gain possession of the road which led to them. He galloped forward with the guns with great gallantry. The Infantry, only about ninety in all, advanced in skirmishing order, and the cavalry formed, as well as the rough jungle would permit, to support the whole. The enemy fought with great determination; but the Highlanders advanced with such intrepidity and steadiness, and the guns were so well served, and taken so nobly to the front, that the enemy, though fighting in the most obstinate manner, after a severe struggle, gave way. We continued to advance, pressing their right so effectually that in an hour I was enabled to open communication with the picquet. But we had suffered severely. Captain Lawson was badly wounded, nobly fighting in the front with his men; the Colour-Serjeant of the same company was killed. Lieutenant Kemp, commanding the detachment of Kumaon Levy, was mortally wounded while gallantly leading on his men; and our casualties, for so small a force, were considerable, but our object was gained; the infantry of the picquet, under Lieutenant Coleridge, were at once sent to the front, and reinforced our thin line of skirmishers; and the whole advancing with cheers, continued to drive the enemy before them until the sun was down; when we arrived at a deep swamp, which was impassable for guns, the enemy were hurriedly, and in confusion, re-crossing the river, and but a feeble fire was kept up. At

7 o'clock P.M. the two fresh companies of the 42d arrived, and the whole advancing under Captain Green, soon cleared our front, and finished the action, driving the enemy before them, and bayoneting some who obstinately continued to remain in the high grass to fight them.

It was now 8 P.M.; all firing ceased, and although moonlight, a thick mist, and the smoke which continued to hang heavily among the trees, made it impossible to see many yards. I therefore considered it prudent not to push further through the jungle, where even a few desperate wounded men might have shot or stabbed our skirmishers without our observing them. I therefore remained quietly in position until midnight, when, all having been quiet for some hours, I left a strong picquet at the village, and cavalry to watch the outside of the forest, and took back the remainder to camp, where we lay on our arms.

The following morning I sent a long line of skirmishers through the entire jungle; two guns which had been abandoned were secured; several horses and bullocks, and the killed, with a few wounded who had been unable to move, lay thick and numerous; old sepoy's muskets, matchlocks, and swords, had been thrown away in all directions. Among the slain are Nurput Sing, his cousin Bene Sing, and his son. The rebels were driven, entirely routed, across the Saarda, and are dispersed; several small parties, with many wounded men who fled from the fight, have been captured by our patrol parties and the police in various directions, and the force is entirely broken up.

To the small gallant band who so nobly fought against such overwhelming numbers (for the enemy were above 2,000), and to the whole of the officers, only 15 in all, including my staff, after the arrival of the two companies of the 42d, my warmest thanks are due. It is impossible to speak in too high praise of the small body of 42d Highlanders, bravely led by Captain Lawson until wounded, and then commanded by Lieutenant Coleridge, and of the troop of Native Bengal Horse Artillery, ably commanded by Captain Renny; no artillery could have behaved with more devotion, more courage, or more coolness; to the whole of the officers and men of this

troop I am deeply indebted. To Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth the greatest praise is due for the extremely good arrangements he made for watching the ghâts, and for his vigilance and constant exertions in this harassing duty in a country of thick jungle. I am also extremely indebted to this officer for the able and valuable assistance he gave me during the action, and I beg most strongly to recommend him to his Lordship's notice and protection.

My best thanks are due to Lieutenant Lance, 2d Punjaub Irregular Cavalry, who was unfortunately wounded early in the morning, and his horse killed, while endeavouring to communicate with the picquet, and also to Major Carey, my Acting Quartermaster-General, whom, on Lieutenant Lance being wounded, I directed to take command of his regiment, there being no other officer with it.

The whole of the cavalry, exposed to a heavy fire in ground most unfavourable for the action of that arm, behaved remarkably well.

The Kumaon Levy, young and inexperienced boys, suffered from the impossibility of preventing them congregating in masses instead of extending. Great praise is due to Subadar Runjeet Khatrie, an old native officer of the 66th Goorkas, who was unremitting in his zeal and gallantry in commanding them, on the removal of their brave officer Lieutenant Kemp.

The zeal and indefatigable exertions of Assistant-Surgeon Smith, B. Horse Artillery, the only medical officer with the force, were unceasing; and he was constantly exposed during the day to the fire of the enemy while attending on our numerous wounded.

I beg to bring to his Lordship's notice my Acting Adjutant-General, Major Barwell, who was wounded, whose usefulness, active exertions, and courage deserve my particular thanks; and to my Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Henley, 52d Regiment, my best thanks are due, for his general usefulness, his zeal, and his intelligence.

I beg to enclose a List of the Casualties, and a sketch of the ground.

I have, &c.,

R. WALPOLE, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Rohilcund Division.

No. 56.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in a Field Force under the Command of Brigadier-General Walpole, C.B., Commanding Rohilcund and Kumaon Division.

Camp, Sissaiya, January 17, 1859.

Corps.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.		
	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, Rank and File.	Horses.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, Rank and File.	Horses.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, Rank and File.	Horses.
Divisional Staff, .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5th Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery	1	...	1	...	...	3	5	...	...
2d Punjaub Cavalry .....	...	4	2	1	1	7	6	...	1
H.M.'s 42d Royal Highlanders, .....	...	4	...	2	...	10	...	...	...
Kumaon Levy .....	...	3	...	*1	...	13	...	1	...
Police Sowars, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		12	3		39		12	1	1

Mortally, since dead.

No 57.

NOMINAL ROLL of Europeans Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in a Field Force under the Command of Brigadier-General Walpole, C.B., Commanding Rohileund and Kumaon Division.

Camp, Sissaiya, January 17, 1859.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
Divisional Staff	Major C. A. Barwell, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General	Wounded slightly, musket shot left arm
2d Punjaub Cavalry	Lieutenant F. Lance .....	... severely, musket shot above left ankle
Her Majesty's 42d Highlanders	Captain W. Lawson.....	Wounded severely, musket shot through left knee
	Lieutenant R. K. Bayly	Contusion in abdomen
	Colour-Serjeant A. Landles.....	Killed by musket shot
	Corporal Thomas Thompson ...	do
	„ Archibald Ritchie	do
	Private Charles Wagstaff	Killed by sword cut
	Corporal William Stirling	Severe contusion left thigh
	Lance-Corporal Samuel Corbett	Slight contusion in shoulder
	„ Wm. McIntosh	Wounded severely, musket shot left knee
	Private Robert Sibbalds	Slight contusion left shoulder
	„ William Brown	Slight contusion right shoulder
	„ William Forrester	Wounded slightly, sword cut left temple
	„ Isaac Wilson	Slight contusion right arm
	„ John Henderson	Wounded severely, musket shot in left thigh
	„ Robert Crossin.....	Wounded severely, left fore-arm amputated
	„ Charles Gilderthorpe ...	Wounded dangerously, left fore-arm and abdomen
Kumaon Levy (doing duty)	Lieutenant E. T. Kemp	Wounded mortally, since dead

No. 58.

Colonel M. G. Dennis, Commanding Detachment Moveable Column, to the Chief of the Staff.

SIR, Camp, Goorhaie, January 14, 1859.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that during last night I received a note from Lieutenant Dixon, commanding Detachment of Mooltanee Horse, informing me that he had come upon the track of the rebels some fifteen miles from my encampment. He halted when he found his information certain, and he ascertained this morning that they were about ten miles in advance of him, with which he acquainted me. I started early this morning, but on the march I received a note from Lieutenant Dixon, giving me to understand that he was close upon the rebels. I immediately hastened on with the Artillery and 2d Dragoon Guards, but I regret to say I was too late to take part in an affair between Lieutenant Dixon, with his Mooltanees, aided by Lieutenant De Kantzow and about eighty of his Police, and in which the former was severely wounded, and several men both of the Mooltanees and Police.

The rebels being reported in position about four miles from where they had checked our Native Force, I advanced upon them with about fifty of the Bays, a troop of Mooltanees, and about sixty of the Police, with intent to make them show their strength, and to go at them if I found myself strong enough; but they were so strongly posted

in an exceedingly difficult jungle, with, I should say, six or eight guns, that I refused in any way to compromise the few Europeans I had with me; and the Artillery, who, with the remainder of the Bays, were some miles in rear, (and the Rifles still further,) being unable to come up until nearly dark, I did not expose the force further.

I am now about eight miles from the rebels, who are watched, and if they remain at their present position, I shall go at them with my whole force as early as possible to-morrow morning.

I have, &c.,

M. G. DENNIS, Colonel,
Commanding Detachment Moveable Column.

No. 59.

Colonel M. G. Dennis, Commanding Detachment Moveable Column, to the Chief of the Staff.

Camp, Goorhaie, January 15, 1859,
6 o'clock P.M.

SIR,

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday, I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that I followed up the rebels at an early hour this morning to Malaghat on the Saarda, which they crossed, without affording me an opportunity of opening fire upon them; but apparently, immediately they

reached the right bank of the river, a heavy fire was opened upon them, from, I believe, either Colonel Smyth's or Colonel Wilkinson's column, which has been continued almost without intermission up to the present hour.

I remained at the ghât for some time, to prevent the rebels from returning, but, the report of the guns becoming fainter and fainter every moment, I felt assured they were driven completely from the Khyreeghur District, beyond which my instructions intimated I was not to proceed in pursuit. I rode upwards of forty miles yesterday, and thirty to-day, which must be my excuse for not sending you a list of the casualties that occurred in the Mooltance Cavalry and De Kantzow's Police in the affair of yesterday.

I have, &c.,

M. G. DENNIS, Colonel,
Commanding Detachment Moveable Column.

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 upon 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 immediately to be called.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Her Majesty commands us 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 steps which 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 Her People.

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read; after which the Lord Chancellor said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

By virtue of Her Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in Her Majesty's name, and in obedience to Her Commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday the fifth day of May next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the fifth day of May next.

By The QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

For Dissolving the present Parliament and Declaring the Calling of another.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to Dissolve this present Parliament, which stands prorogued to Thursday the fifth day of May next: We do for that end publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs, of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Thursday the fifth day of May next; and We, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all Our loving subjects Our Royal will and pleasure to call a new Parliament: And do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of Our Privy Council, We have given order that Our Chancellor of that part of Our United Kingdom called Great Britain, and Our Chancellor of Ireland, do, respectively, upon notice thereof, forthwith issue out writs in due form, and according to law, for calling a new Parliament: And We do hereby also, by this Our Royal Proclamation under Our Great Seal of Our United Kingdom, require writs forthwith to be issued accordingly by Our said Chancellors respectively, for causing the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, who are to serve in the said Parliament, to be duly returned to, and give their attendance in Our said Parliament; which writs are to be returnable on Tuesday the thirty-first day of May next.

Given at Our Court at Windsor this twenty-third day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and in the twenty-second year of Our reign.

GOD save The QUEEN.

By The QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

In order to the Electing and Summoning the Sixteen Peers of Scotland.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS We have in Our Council thought fit to declare Our pleasure for summoning and holding a Parliament of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on Tuesday the thirty-first day of May next ensuing the date hereof; in order, therefore, to the electing and summoning the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, who are to sit in the House of Peers in the said Parliament, We do, by the advice of Our Privy Council, issue forth this Our Royal Proclamation, strictly charging and commanding all the Peers of Scotland to assemble and meet at Holyrood-house, in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the tenth day of May next, between the hours of twelve and two in the afternoon, to nominate and choose the Sixteen Peers to sit and vote in the House of Peers in the said ensuing Parliament, by open election and plurality of voices of the Peers that shall be then present, and of the proxies of such as shall be absent (such proxies being Peers, and producing a mandate in writing, duly signed before witnesses, and both the constituent and proxy being qualified according to law), and the Lord Clerk Register, or such two of the Principal Clerks of the Session as shall be appointed by him to officiate in his name, are hereby respectively required to attend such meeting, and to administer the oaths required by law to be taken there by the said Peers, and to take their votes; and immediately after such election made and duly examined, to certify the names of the Sixteen Peers so elected, and to sign and attest the same in the presence of the said Peers the Electors, and return such certificate into Our High Court of Chancery of Great Britain. And We do, by this Our Royal Proclamation, strictly command and require the Provost of Edinburgh, and all other the Magistrates of the said City, to take special care to preserve the peace thereof during the time of the said Election, and to prevent all manner of riots, tumults, disorders, and violence whatsoever. And We strictly charge and command that this Our Royal Proclamation be duly published at the Market-Cross at Edinburgh, and in all the County Towns of Scotland, ten days at least before the time hereby appointed for the meeting of the said Peers to proceed to such Election.

Witness Ourselves at Windsor, this twenty-third day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and in the twenty-second year of Our reign.

GOD save The QUEEN.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 12th day of April 1859,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HER Majesty in Council having deemed it right and proper that Prayers and Thanksgivings should be offered up to Almighty God for the constant and signal successes obtained by the Troops of Her Majesty, and by the whole of the Forces serving in India, whereby the late sanguinary Mutiny and Rebellion which had broken out in that country hath been effectually suppressed, and the blessings of tranquillity, order, and peace, are restored to Her Majesty's subjects in the East; all Ministers and Preachers, as well of the Established Church in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, as of the Episcopal Communion protected and allowed by an Act passed in the tenth year of the reign of Queen Anne, chapter seven, are hereby earnestly exhorted, on Sunday the first day of May next, at some time during the exercise of Divine Service, in their Churches, Congregations, or Assemblies, to offer up Solemn Prayers and Thanksgivings to Almighty God for the great mercies He has thus vouchsafed to grant.

W. M. L. BATHURST.

WHITEHALL, April 20, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable Sir John Somerset Pakington, Bart.; Vice-Admiral William Fanshawe Martin; Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Richard Saunders Dundas, K.C.B.; Rear-Admiral Sir Henry John Leeke, K.C.B.; Rear-Admiral Alexander Milne, K.C.B.; and the Honourable Frederick Lygon, to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

WINDSOR CASTLE, April 19, 1859.

This day had audience of Her Majesty;

The Chevalier Maxime Taparelli d'Azeglio, on an Extraordinary Mission from the King of Sardinia, to deliver his credentials;

To which audience he was introduced by the Earl of Malmesbury, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, April 18, 1859.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Hugh Hill, Esq., one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench.

DOWNING-STREET, April 19, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Henry Adams, Esq., to be Attorney-General for the Colony of Hong Kong.

WESTMINSTER, April 19, 1859.

This day the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them that *the Lords authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers, to hear the Commission read*; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act for raising the sum of thirteen million two hundred and seventy-seven thousand four hundred pounds by Exchequer Bills, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

An Act for the abolition of Manor Courts, and the better recovery of Small Debts in Ireland.

An Act to provide for taking evidence in suits and proceedings pending before tribunals in Her Majesty's dominions in places out of the jurisdiction of such tribunals.

An Act to amend "The Medical Act, 1858."

An Act to indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and to extend the time limited for those purposes respectively.

An Act for amending and confirming a scheme of the Charity Commissioners for Sir Thomas White's Charity, and the Free Grammar School in the town of Nottingham.

An Act to render valid certain marriages in the Church of Saint James Baldersby, in the county of York.

An Act for the government of the convict prisoners in Her Majesty's dominions abroad.

An Act to facilitate grants of land to be made near populous places for the use of regulated recreation of adults, and as play-grounds for children.

An Act to continue the Act for charging the maintenance of certain paupers upon the Union Funds.

An Act to confirm certain provisional orders under "The Local Government Act, 1858."

An Act to enable Coroners in England to admit to bail persons charged with manslaughter.

An Act to make further provision for enabling the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works to acquire a site for additional offices for the public service near Whitehall and Her Majesty's Palace at Westminster.

An Act to amend the "Confirmation and Probate Act, 1858."

An Act to continue the Act for the regulation of the annuities and premiums of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund Society.

An Act to amend the law concerning the remission of penalties.

An Act to continue an Act of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her present Majesty, for amending the laws relating to Savings Banks in Ireland.

An Act to enable the Judges to appoint Commissioners within ten miles of London, and in the

Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, to administer oaths in common law, and to authorize the taking in the country of bail in error, and recognizances and bail on the revenue side of the Exchequer.

An Act to amend the laws concerning superannuations and other allowances to persons having held civil offices in the public service.

An Act to amend and explain an Act of the sixth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, to repeal the laws relating to the combination of workmen, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

An Act to amend the law relating to municipal elections.

An Act for enlarging, improving, and maintaining the harbour of the burgh of Kirkwall, in the county of Orkney, and for other purposes.

An Act to repeal the existing Acts relating to the bridge over the River Foyle, at Londonderry; to authorize the removal of the existing bridge, and the construction of a new bridge, with approaches thereto, and other works; and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company to extend their works, and obtain a further supply of water, and to raise additional capital, and for other purposes.

An Act to alter, amend, and enlarge the powers and provisions of "The Weymouth and Melcombe Regis Markets and Pier Act, 1854."

An Act to authorize the Commissioners of the Glasgow Corporation Water Works to raise a further sum of money, and to amend "The Glasgow Corporation Water Works Act, 1855."

An Act for making a railway from the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction Railway, at or near Kinloss to Findhorn.

An Act to grant further powers to the Banff, Macduff, and Turriff Junction Railway Company, and to change the name of the Company.

An Act to enable the Formartine and Buchan Railway Company to divert their railway near Ellon, and to abandon the branch to Ellon.

An Act for authorizing a lease of the Great Western and Brentford Railway, and the docks and works connected therewith, to the Great Western Railway Company, and for other purposes.

An Act for transferring the government of the new limits of the harbour of Whitehaven, in the county of Cumberland, to the Harbour Trustees, and for making better provision for the election of trustees, and for the alteration of certain rates and duties payable in respect of the said harbour and in the town of Whitehaven.

An Act for making docks and other works in Falmouth Harbour, in the county of Cornwall, and for other purposes.

An Act for regulating the capital and borrowing powers of the City of Norwich Water Works Company, and for making better provision against the waste of water supplied by them, and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Magistrates and Council of the city of Glasgow to lay out, maintain, and improve the Kelvingrove and Queen's Parks, and the Galleries of Art and Corporation Halls, in the said city, and for other purposes.

An Act for better supplying with water the inhabitants of the towns of Kingstown, Monkstown, Dalkey, Bullock, Glasthule, and the neighbourhood thereof, in the county of Dublin.

An Act to authorize the abandonment of the Foss Navigation, from a point about two hundred yards above the York Union Workhouse, near the

city of York ; to alter, repeal, and amend the Acts relating to the said navigation ; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the *Mersey Docks and Harbour Board* to raise a further sum of money for works at Liverpool.

An Act for better supplying with water the town of Poole, and places adjacent thereto ; and for other purposes.

An Act to dissolve the *Accidental Death Insurance Company*, and to transfer the business of that Company to the *Travellers' and Marine Insurance Company*, to be hereafter called "*The Accidental Death Insurance Company*;" and for other purposes.

An Act for making a railway from the *Cork and Bandon Railway* to the town of *Kinsale*, in the county of *Cork*, with a branch railway or tramway to *Kinsale Harbour*, and for other purposes.

An Act for building and maintaining a pier in the harbour of *Fishguard*, in the county of *Pembroke*, and making and constructing a road and quay, in extension of the present quay, in the town of *Fishguard*, and deepening and otherwise improving the said harbour.

An Act for changing the name of the *People's Provident Assurance Society* to the name of "*The European Assurance Society*;" and for authorizing the taking of the guarantee of the Society instead of other security, required from persons in public offices and employments, and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the *Scarborough Gas Company* to raise a further sum of money, and for other purposes.

An Act for making further provisions with respect to the *Standard Life Assurance Company*.

An Act for reviving the powers, and extending the time for the completion of the railway and works authorized by "*The Tralee and Killarney Railway Act, 1853*."

An Act to extend the time for the completion of certain works of the *Victoria (London) Dock Company*, and for other purposes.

An Act to grant further powers to the *Commercial Dock Company*.

An Act to enable the *Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, and Portrush Junction Railway Company*, to make a *Junction Railway* at *Coleraine*.

An Act for making further provision for the better supply of water to the borough of *King's Lynn* and adjacent districts ; for regulating the markets and fairs of the borough ; for the improvement and regulation of the borough, and for other purposes.

An Act for constructing market-houses and other buildings, and making market-places, and for better regulating and maintaining the markets and fairs in or near the town of *Tavistock*, and for opening a new street, and otherwise improving the said town, and for other purposes.

An Act to grant further powers to the *Leominster and Kington Railway Company*.

An Act to facilitate the communication between the *Great Northern Railway* and the *North London Railway* ; to improve the station of the *Great Northern Railway* at *King's Cross* ; and to enable the *Great Northern Railway Company* to make arrangements with regard to certain parts of their capital, and that of the *East Lincolnshire Railway Company*.

An Act to enable the *East Suffolk Railway Company* to extend their railway to *Aldborough*, in the county of *Suffolk*, and for other purposes.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL,
April 22, 1859.

2d Regiment of Dragoons—Lieutenant *George Paulet*, from the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice *George Campbell Ross*, who exchanges. Dated 22d April 1859.

5th Light Dragoons—Cornet *Robert Mather* to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice *Bright*, who retires. Dated 22d April 1859.

8th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant *George Campbell Ross*, from the 2d Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice *George Paulet*, who exchanges. Dated 22d April 1859.

17th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant *Walter Raymond Nolan* to be Captain, by purchase, vice *Baring*, who has retired. Dated 22d April 1859.

Military Train—Lieutenant *Charles Turville Wilson*, from the *Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment*, to be Lieutenant, vice *Whittington*, who exchanges. Dated 22d April 1859.

The appointment of Cornet *H. D. J. Macleod*, from half-pay of the late *Land Transport Corps*, to be Ensign, as stated in the *Gazette* of 30th July 1858, has been cancelled.

6th Regiment of Foot—Quartermaster *Patrick Sheeran*, from the 96th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice *Jamieson*, who exchanges. Dated 22d April 1859.

7th Foot—Captain *Thomas George Dupré Payn*, from the 61st Foot, to be Captain, vice *Thurston*, who exchanges. Dated 25th February 1859.

8th Foot—Lieutenant *William Frederick Metge* to be Captain, by purchase, vice *John Alan McDonald*, who retires. Dated 22d April 1859.

Ensign *Philip Homer Page* to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice *Metge*. Dated 22d April 1859.

9th Foot—Captain *Thomas Grace*, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice *Baillie*, who exchanges. Dated 22d April 1859.

Ensign *Brownlow Villiers Layard* to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice *Vibart*, promoted. Dated 22d April 1859.

10th Foot—Captain *William James Hales*, from the 60th Foot, to be Captain, vice *Medhurst*, who exchanges. Dated 16th February 1859.

11th Foot—Lieutenant *Augustus Frederick De B. Dixon* to be Captain, by purchase, vice *Peebles*, promoted. Dated 22d April 1859.

Ensign *Percival Walsh Jordan* to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice *Dixon*. Dated 22d April 1859.

18th Foot—Ensign *Francis Wallis Lipscomb* to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice *Watt*, deceased. Dated 31st January 1859.

38th Foot—Lieutenant *Philip Homan Eyre* to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant *Evans*, who has retired. Dated 22d April 1859.

39th Foot—Lieutenant *John Du Boulay Blennerhassett*, from the *Royal Wiltshire Militia*, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice *Hussey*, who resigns. Dated 22d April 1859.

40th Foot—Lieutenant *Theophilus Bolton* to be Captain, by purchase, vice *O'Hara*, who retires. Dated 22d April 1859.

43d Foot—Ensign *Thomas McGoun* to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice *Benett*, who retires. Dated 22d April 1859.

60th Foot—Captain *John William Medhurst*, from the 10th Foot, to be Captain, vice *Hales*, who exchanges. Dated 16th February 1859.

61st Foot—Captain *Henry Neville Cotton Thurston*, from the 7th Foot, to be Captain, vice *Thomas George Dupré Payn*, who exchanges. Dated 25th February 1859.

69th Foot—Major Percival Fenwick to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Hickey, who retires. Dated 22d April 1859.

Captain Augustus Barnard Hankey to be Major, by purchase, vice Fenwick. Dated 22d April 1859.

75th Foot—Captain George Alfred Currie, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, repaying the difference, vice Brevet-Major B. D. W. Ramsay, who exchanges. Dated 22d April 1859.

Lieutenant William Clive Justice to be Captain, by purchase, vice Currie, who retires. Dated 22d April 1859.

Ensign Hugh Barton Gledstones to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Justice. Dated 22d April 1859.

76th Foot—Lieutenant William Frederick Field, from the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Macdonald, who exchanges. Dated 22d April 1859.

78th Foot—Captain Augustus E. Warren, from the 82d Foot, to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Herbert Taylor Macpherson, who exchanges. Dated 26th February 1859.

82d Foot—Brevet-Major Herbert Taylor Macpherson, from the 78th Foot, to be Captain, vice Warren, who exchanges. Dated 26th February 1859.

96th Foot—Quartermaster James Jamieson, from the 6th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice Sheeran, who exchanges. Dated 22d April 1859.

97th Foot—Ensign Richard B. Hamilton Lowe to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice McKay, deceased. Dated 14th February 1859.

99th Foot—Ensign Alexander Gray to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Clarkson, promoted. Dated 22d April 1859.

Gold Coast Artillery Corps—Lieutenant Thomas G. Danger to be Adjutant, vice Bolton, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated 22d April 1859.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Lieutenant George John Charles Whittington, from the Military Train, to be Lieutenant, vice Wilson, who exchanges. Dated 22d April 1859.

Lieutenant Mortimer James Macdonald, from the 76th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Field, who exchanges. Dated 22d April 1859.

School of Musketry—Ensign James Slack, from the 63d Foot, to be Quartermaster, with the rank of Lieutenant. Dated 22d April 1859.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon George Hayward has been permitted to resign his appointment. Dated 22d April 1859.

UNATTACHED.

Cornet H. D. J. Macleod, from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps, to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Dated 1st April 1857.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., a Member of the Council for India, and a retired Officer on the Bombay Establishment, to have the local rank of Major-General in Persia, while holding the office of Her Majesty's Minister in that country. Dated 22d April 1859.

Captain George Alfred Currie, 75th Foot, to be Major in the Army. Dated 20th June 1854.

Captain Huntly Rothery Garden, 2d Bengal Native Infantry, to be Major in the Army. Dated 26th December 1858.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieutenant-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., Colonel of the 16th Light Dragoons, on 8th April 1859:—

Major-General Berkeley Drummond, Colonel of the 3d Foot, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 9th April 1859.

Brevet-Colonel George Bell, C.B., Inspecting Field Officer of a recruiting district, to be Major-General. Dated 9th April 1859.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel John F. du Vernet, Captain half-pay Royal African Corps, Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to be Colonel. Dated 9th April 1859.

Brevet-Major William Henry Kenny, Captain half-pay 61st Foot, Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 9th April 1859.

Captain Thomas Teulon, 35th Foot, to be Major. Dated 9th April 1859.

The following promotion should have been included in the succession to the late General F. C. White:—

Major-General J. H. Richardson, upon half-pay as Lieutenant-Colonel Unattached, to have the rank of Lieutenant-General. Dated 2d April 1859.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in the Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, consequent on the death of General William Charles Fraser, Madras Infantry, on 4th March 1859, and of General John MacInnes, Bengal Infantry, on 12th March 1859:—

To be Generals.

Lieutenant-General John Carrae, Madras Infantry. Dated 5th March 1859.

Lieutenant-General George Jackson, Madras Infantry. Dated 13th March 1859.

To be Lieutenant-Generals.

Major-General Samuel Shaw, Bengal Artillery. Dated 5th March 1859.

Major-General Frederick Larkins Doveton, Madras Cavalry. Dated 13th March 1859.

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel Henry Macan, Bombay Infantry. Dated 5th March 1859.

Colonel William Sage, Bengal Infantry. Dated 13th March 1859.

The undermentioned Officers of the Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, retired upon full-pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—

Colonel Augustus Samuel Hawkins, Bombay Infantry, to be Major-General. Dated 22d April 1859.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Conyers Cotton, Madras Infantry. Dated 22d April 1859.

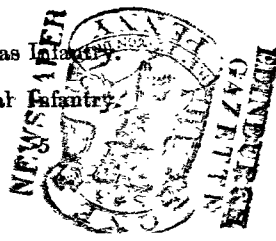
Lieutenant-Colonel Tudor Lavie, Madras Artillery. Dated 22d April 1859.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilson Auld, Bombay Infantry. Dated 22d April 1859.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major William Charles Western, Madras Infantry. Dated 22d April 1859.

Major William Henry Larkins, Bengal Infantry. Dated 22d April 1859.



AN ACCOUNT pursuant to the Act 8 and 9 Viet., cap. 38, of the Amount of BANK NOTES authorized by Law to be Issued by the several Banks of Issue in SCOTLAND, and the Average Amount of Bank Notes in Circulation, and of Coin held during the four weeks ending Saturday the 9th day of April 1859.

Name and Title as set forth in Licence.	Name of the Firm.	Head Office or Principal Place of Issue.	Circulation authorized by Certificate.	Average Circulation during four Weeks ending as above.			Average Amount of Coin held during four Weeks ending as above.		
				£5 and upwards.	Under £5.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Bank of Scotland	{ The Governor and Company of the } Bank of Scotland	Edinburgh	£ 300485	137058	275279	412337	261338	46516	307854
Royal Bank of Scotland	Royal Bank of Scotland	Edinburgh	183000	147024	266626	413650	358349	42560	400909
British Linen Company	British Linen Company	Edinburgh	438024	173120	290768	463888	318804	36399	355204
Commercial Bank of Scotland	Commercial Bank of Scotland	Edinburgh	374880	173032	302832	475865	270299	34905	305205
National Bank of Scotland	National Bank of Scotland	Edinburgh	297024	132976	256975	389951	209609	36522	246131
Union Bank of Scotland	Union Bank of Scotland	Edinburgh	454346	198994	377848	576842	227911	45970	273882
Aberdeen Town and County Banking } Company	{ Aberdeen Town and County Banking } Company	Aberdeen	70133	52719	69158	121877	76649	11786	88436
North of Scotland Banking Company ...	North of Scotland Banking Company	Aberdeen	154319	96003	94808	190812	67554	14980	82534
Dundee Banking Company	Dundee Banking Company	Dundee	33451	14063	23896	37959	23229	9212	32441
Eastern Bank of Scotland	Eastern Bank of Scotland	Dundee	33636	12466	21294	33760	15763	4189	19952
Clydesdale Banking Company	Clydesdale Banking Company	Glasgow	240685	110170	186558	296728	140217	27551	167768
City of Glasgow Bank	City of Glasgow Bank	Glasgow	72921	98032	149385	247418	189890	27233	217123
Caledonian Banking Company	Caledonian Banking Company	Inverness	53434	15942	39189	55132	18163	9299	27463
Central Bank of Scotland	Central Bank of Scotland	Perth	42933	18355	33858	52213	20495	5511	26007

I hereby certify, that each of the Bankers named in the above Return, who have in Circulation an Amount of Notes beyond that authorised in their Certificate, with the exception of _____, have held an amount of Gold and Silver Coin not less than that which they are required to hold during the period to which this Return relates.

Dated this 21st day of April 1859.

W. W. DALBIAC, Officer of Stamp Duties.

AN ACCOUNT of the Importations and Exportations of Bullion and Specie registered in the Week ended 20th April 1859.

Countries from which Imported.	Imported into the United Kingdom.					
	GOLD.			SILVER.		
	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
France .....	...	...	...	237,200	976,000	1,213,200
Portugal.....	...	...	...	19,500	...	19,500
Gibraltar .....	...	...	...	8,000	...	8,000
Turkey	6,300	...	6,300	...	...	...
Egypt.....	2,875	...	2,875	...	...	...
United States .....	...	3,586	3,586	...	...	...
South America and West Indies .....	...	7,462	7,462	202,752	109,856	312,608
Other Countries	188	...	188	2,200	...	2,200
...
...
...
...
Aggregate of the Importations registered in the Week ... }	9,363	11,048	20,411	469,652	1,085,856	1,555,508
Approximate Value of the said Importations computed at the rates specified below ... }	£ 36,457	£ 38,668	£ 75,125	£ 119,133	£ 300,873	£ 420,006
Rates of Valuation, per ounce	£ s. d. 3 17 10½	£ s. d. 3 10 0	...	{ s. d. 5 0½ } to { s. d. 5 2 }	s. d. 5 6½	...

Countries to which Exported.	Exported from the United Kingdom.							
	GOLD.				SILVER.			
	Coin.		Bullion.	Total.	Coin.		Bullion.	Total.
	British.	Foreign.			British.	Foreign.		
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	
France .....	...	886	139,068	139,954	...	32,192	17,248	49,440
Portugal.....	1,648	...	...	1,648	...	...	...	...
Egypt.....	445	...	750	1,195	...	928,072	2,220,000	3,148,072
United States.....	2,568	...	...	2,568	...	...	...	...
Other Countries.....	...	80	900	980	...	400	...	400
...
...
...
Aggregate of the Exportations registered in the Week ... }	4,661	966	140,718	146,345	...	960,664	2,237,248	3,197,912
Approximate Value of the said Exportations computed at the rates specified below ... }	£ 18,149	£ 3,715	£ 548,800	£ 570,664	...	£ 243,668	£ 619,904	£ 863,572
Rates of Valuation, per ounce	£ s. d. 3 17 10½	£ s. d. 3 16 11	£ s. d. 3 18 0	...	...	s. d. 5 0½	s. d. 5 6½	...

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports,
Custom-House, London, 21st April 1859.

JOHN A. MESSENGER,
Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

THE Estates of JAMES BENNET, Grocer and Spirit Dealer in Lanark, were sequestrated on the 21st day of April 1859, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first deliverance is dated the 21st April 1859.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held on Wednesday the 4th day of May 1859, at one o'clock afternoon, within the Clydesdale Hotel, Lanark.

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 22d 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 Bankrupt.

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

HUGH DAVIDSON,
Writer, Lanark, Agent.

THE Estates of NICHOLAS WARD, Railway Contractor, residing at Parkhouse, near Ayr, were sequestrated on the 22d day of April 1859, by the Sheriff of the County of Ayr.

The first deliverance is dated the 22d April 1859.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at one o'clock afternoon, on Wednesday the 4th day of May 1859, within the Commercial Hotel, Ayr.

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 23d day of August 1859.

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

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

WM. POLLOCK,
Writer, Ayr, Agent.

THE Estates of JOHN KIDD, sometime Commission Merchant in Leith, now deceased, were sequestrated on the 23d day of April 1859, by the Court of Session.

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

The Sequestration is remitted to the Sheriff of the County of Edinburgh.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at three o'clock afternoon, on Wednesday the 4th day of May 1859, within Cay & Black's Rooms, No. 65, George 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 23d day of August 1859.

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

GIBSON-CRAIG, DALZIEL, & BRODIE, W.S.,
5, Thistle Street, Edinburgh, Agents.

THE Estates of THOMAS KING, Clock and Watch-maker, Argyle Street, Glasgow, were sequestrated on the 23d day of April 1859.

The first deliverance is dated the 29th day of March 1859.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at two o'clock, on Wednesday the 4th 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 23d day of August next.

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

DAVIDSON & SYME, W.S.,
22, Castle Street, Edinburgh, Agents.

April 25, 1859.

THE Estates of THOMAS DICKIE, Grocer in Awa, were sequestrated on the 25th day of April 1859, by the Sheriff of the County of Stirling.

The first deliverance is dated the 25th April 1859.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at one o'clock afternoon, on Friday the 6th

day of May 1859, within the Golden Lion Hotel in Stirling.

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 25th day of August 1859.

The Sheriff has granted a Warrant of Protection to the said Thomas Dickie against Arrest or Imprisonment for Civil Debt until the meeting of the Creditors for the election of a Trustee.

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

ALEX. MONTGATH, Writer, Stirling, Agent.
Stirling, April 25, 1859.

THE Estates of ALEXANDER WEBSTER, sometime Spirit Dealer in Aberdeen, now deceased, were sequestrated on the 25th day of April 1859, by the Court of Session.

The first deliverance is dated the 24th January 1859.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at two o'clock afternoon, on Thursday the 5th day of May 1859, within Douglas's Hotel, Market Street, Aberdeen.

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 25th day of August 1859.

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

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

T. & R. LANDALE, S.S.C., Agents,
18, Forth Street, Edinburgh.

THE Estates of THOMAS TRAIN, formerly Cattle Salesman, now Spirit Dealer in Glasgow, were sequestrated on the 25th day of April 1859, by the Sheriff-Substitute of the County of Lanark.

The first deliverance is dated the 11th day of April 1859.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday the 5th 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 26th day of August 1859.

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

J. GEBBIE, Agent,
81, Saint Vincent Street, Glasgow.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that the Lord Ordinary officiating on the Bills has, on considering a Petition by James Morton, Teacher, Nelson Street, Edinburgh, and Bailey Simson Fraser, residing at Wight's Place, Newington, Edinburgh, for Sequestration of the Estates of DANIEL CAMERON, sometime Spirit-Dealer in Hanover Street, Edinburgh, thereafter residing in Glasgow, and presently a Prisoner in the Prison of Glasgow, granted warrant for citing him to appear in Court within seven days after citation if within Scotland, and on an *induciae* of twenty one days after citation if furth thereof, to shew cause why sequestration of his estates should not be awarded.

WM. WHITE MILLAR, S.S.C., Petitioners' Agent.
8, Bank Street, Edinburgh, April 26, 1859.

SEQUESTRATION of DAVID SMART CHRISTISON, Merchant in Drumlithie, in the Parish of Glenbervie.

WILLIAM STEVENSON, Merchant in Aberdeen, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and James Forbes, Merchant, Aberdeen, a Partner of the Firm of James Forbes & Sons, Merchants, Aberdeen, James Shirres, Merchant, Aberdeen, and Alexander Brown, Merchant, Aberdeen, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-House of Kincardineshire, at Stonehaven, upon Thursday the 5th day of May next, at 11 o'clock forenoon. The Creditors will meet in Melven's Hotel, Stonehaven, on Friday the 13th day of May next, at two o'clock afternoon.

At the meeting of Creditors for election of Trustee, the Bankrupt offered payment of a composition of Seven Shillings and Sixpence per pound upon his debts at the date of the sequestration of his estates, payable by equal instalments at four and seven months after his final discharge, and also to pay and provide for the expence

attending the sequestration up to the date of said offer, being 16th April 1859; and if the offer is accepted, should be prepared with security by the next meeting; which offer was unanimously agreed to be entertained by said meeting for election of Trustee, and will be decided on at the said meeting to be held on the 13th day of May next.

WILLIAM STEVENSON, Trustee.

Aberdeen, April 23, 1859.

SEQUESTRATION of JOSEPH JOHN WRIGHT, Solicitor, residing at No. 6, Leopold Place, Edinburgh, formerly residing in Sunderland, and sole surviving Partner of the Firm or Company which sometime carried on Business as Solicitors in Sunderland, under the Name or Designation of J. J. & G. W. WRIGHT, and which was Dissolved on or about the 20th day of February 1853, by the death of George Walton Wright, Solicitor, residing in Sunderland, the only other Individual Partner of the said Firm or Company.

JAMES HOGARTH BALGARNIE, Chartered Accountant in Edinburgh, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and William Newlands, Banker in Portobello, David Forsyth, Solicitor before the Supreme Courts of Scotland, Edinburgh, and John Nicholas Morrison, Merchant in Leith, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place within the Sheriff-Court House, County Buildings, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 4th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in Stevenson's Rooms, No. 4, St Andrew Square, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 17th day of May 1859, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAS. H. BALGARNIE, Trustee.

Edinburgh, April 25, 1859.

SEQUESTRATION of JOHN STRATHERN, Farmer and Innkeeper at Marlee.

JAMES YOUNG, Brewer, Blairgowrie, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and James Dallas, Solicitor, Blairgowrie, and Adam Reid, Vintner there, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-house, Perth, on Friday the 29th day of April current, at 12 o'clock. The Creditors will meet in McLaren's Hotel, Blairgowrie, on Tuesday the 3d day of May next, at 12 o'clock. At the meeting for the election of Trustee the Bankrupt made offer to the Creditors of a composition of Three Shillings and Sixpence per pound on their respective claims as at the date of the sequestration; payable said composition as follows, viz.—Two Shillings and Sixpence two months after his final discharge, and One Shilling twelve months after the date of his discharge, and also to pay or provide for the whole expences of sequestration and remuneration to the Trustee, and also offered security for the first instalment of Two Shillings and Sixpence of said composition, and for the said expences and remuneration. The meeting having resolved that the said offer and security should be entertained for consideration, Notice is hereby given, that the same will be decided upon at the meeting hereby intimated.

JAMES YOUNG, Trustee.

SEQUESTRATION of the Company sometime carrying on Business as Coalmasters at Durie Colliery, near Leven, Fife, under the Firm of **DAVID LANDALE, Junior, & COMPANY**, and sometime under the Style or Firm of **The DURIE COAL COMPANY**, and John Lister, sometime of Redwalls, thereafter of Strathruddie, the sole surviving Partner of that Company, as such Partner only.

WILLIAM WOOD, Chartered Accountant in Edinburgh, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and James Reid, Secretary to the Commercial Bank of Scotland, has been elected Commissioner. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-Room, Cupar-Fife, on Saturday the 30th day of April 1859, at 10 o'clock forenoon. The Creditors will meet in the Trustee's Chambers, 7, North St Andrew Street, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 10th day of May 1859, at one o'clock.

WILLIAM WOOD, Trustee.

Edinburgh, April 22, 1859.

SEQUESTRATION of the Estates of ALEXANDER TULLOCH, Clothier in Perth.

MR ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, Banker in Perth, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Mr James Condie, Solicitor in Perth, has been elected Commissioner. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-House, Perth, on Saturday

the 30th day of April 1859, at 11 o'clock forenoon. The Creditors will meet in the Writing-Chambers of John Kemp, Solicitor, Perth, on Wednesday the 11th day of May next, at 11 o'clock forenoon. Claims should be lodged on or before the 21st day of July next.

AND. CUNNINGHAM, Trustee.

Perth, April 25, 1859.

SEQUESTRATION of DAVID MILLIKEN, Draper in Kilmarnock.

GEORGE ROBSON, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and John McDonald, James Arthur, and John Craig, all Warehousemen in Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place within the Chambers of Mr Sheriff Bell, Court-house, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 4th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Chambers of Messrs Black & Robson, Accountants, No. 14, Prince's Square, Glasgow, on Thursday the 14th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon.

Geo. Robson, Trustee.

Prince's Square,

Glasgow, April 25, 1859.

SEQUESTRATION of WILLIAM GRAY TENNANT & RICHARD DICK, both Commission Agents and Shipbrokers in Leith, the Individual Partners of the now Dissolved Firm of **TENNANT & DICK**, Commission Agents and Shipbrokers in Leith, and of the said William Gray Tennant and Richard Dick, as Individuals.

JAMES HOGARTH BALGARNIE, Chartered Accountant in Edinburgh, has been elected Trustee on this estate; and John Inkster, Shipping Agent, Leith, Thomas Dowie, S.S.C., Leith, and Robert Gordon Junner, Writer, Edinburgh, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place within the Sheriff-Court-House, Edinburgh, on Monday the 2d day of May 1859, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Trustee's Chambers, No. 9, North St David Street, on Friday the 13th day of May 1859, at two o'clock.

JAS. H. BALGARNIE.

Edinburgh, April 26, 1859.

SEQUESTRATION of ALEXANDER HAY, residing in Glasgow, and carrying on Business as a Boot and Shoe Maker at 112, Argyle Street there, under the Firm of **KENNEY & COMPANY**, of which Firm he is the sole Partner, as such, and as an Individual.

WILLIAM COPLAND, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and James Craig, residing at Middleton, near Glasgow, John Craig, Boot Maker, Glasgow, and John Piling, Leather Factor, 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 6th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Counting-House of Moore & Copland, Accountants, 48, Queen Street, Glasgow, on Monday the 16th day of May next, at three o'clock afternoon.

WILL COPLAND, Trustee.

48, Queen Street, Glasgow,
April 25, 1859.

SEQUESTRATION of JOHN WRIGHT, residing in Bellgrove Street, Glasgow, formerly carrying on Business in Hanley, Staffordshire, England, under the Firm of **WRIGHT BROTHERS**, Grocers and Provision Dealers there.

ABSALOM SHACKLETON, Merchant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Adolph Kusel, Merchant in Glasgow, and Abraham Freyd, Jeweller, Jamaica Street, Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place within the Chambers of Sheriff Alison, Court-House, Glasgow, upon Tuesday the 3d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Office of T. C. Young, Writer, 13, John Street here, on Friday the 13th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon.

ABSALOM SHACKLETON, Trustee.

Glasgow, April 25, 1859.

AS Trustee on the sequestered estates of D. & N. CARMICHAEL, Engineers and Blacksmiths in Halfway of Irvine, and of Dugald Carmichael, residing there, the sole surviving Partner thereof, as such, and as an Individual, I hereby call a general meeting of their Creditors to be held within the Chambers of Smith &

Gilmour, Writers, Irvine, on Friday the 20th day of May next, at one o'clock afternoon, to consider as to an application to be made by me for my discharge as Trustee foresaid.

JOHN KIEB, Trustee.

Irvine, April 25, 1859.

SEQUESTRATION of WILLIAM BINNIE, lately Baker and Flour Merchant, residing at Rawyards, near Airdrie, in the County of Lanark, now deceased. **ARCHIBALD WOODSIDE**, Accountant in Glasgow, a Commissioner on the above sequestrated estate, in virtue of a Deliverance and Warrant of the Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire (Mr Smith.) dated 25th April 1859, hereby call a meeting of the Creditors of the said deceased William Binnie to be held within the Globe Hotel, George Square, Glasgow, upon Friday the 6th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a new Trustee, in room of Mr Robert Ker, the former Trustee, who has resigned.

ARCHD. WOODSIDE, Commissioner.

Glasgow, April 26, 1859.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS ON

The Sequestrated Estates of **GEORGE CAMPBELL SMITH**, Land Surveyor in Banff.

THE said George Campbell Smith has presented a Petition to the Lord Ordinary officiating on the Bills, without the consent of his Creditors, to be discharged of all debts due by him at and prior to the date of his sequestration, on 1st December 1856.—Of which Intimation is hereby given.

WOTHERSPOON & MORISON,
Petitioner's Agents.

Edinburgh, April 26, 1859.

JOHAN MORISON, Accountant in Dundee, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **PATRICK BIRRELL**, Farmer at Castleton, in the Parish of Eassie, and County of Forfar, hereby intimates, that at the general meeting of the Creditors held on the 21st day of April current, the Bankrupt made an offer of a composition of Two Shillings and Threepence per pound upon his debts at the date of the sequestration of his estates, payable by equal instalments at nine and eighteen months after his discharge becomes final, and also to pay and provide for the expence attending the sequestration and the remuneration to the Trustee; and further, offered Mr Robert Stewart, Insurance Agent in Dundee, as his security for payment of said composition, expence, and remuneration; and that the said offer and security having been entertained for consideration at the said meeting, another general meeting of the Creditors will be held within the British Hotel in Dundee, on Thursday the 19th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of finally deciding on the said offer and security proposed.

JOHN MORISON, Trustee.

Dundee, April 25, 1859.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

WILLIAM EWING, Writer in Stirling, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of **JAMES JOHNSTONE & SONS**, Shipbuilders in Stirling, as a Company, and of James Johnstone, Senior, James Johnstone, Junior, and William Johnstone, all Shipbuilders, Stirling, the Individual Partners of that Company, as Partners thereof, and as Individuals, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of these estates, brought down to the 11th day of April current, and shewing the funds recovered as at the said date, has been made up and examined by the Commissioners on said estates, 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 date, and completed lists of those Creditors entitled to be ranked in the funds of the said estates, 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 Writing-Chambers of Macnab & Ewing, Writers in Stirling, on the 13th day of June next.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

WM. EWING, Trustee.

Stirling, April 25, 1859.

NOTICE.

JOHAN DUNCAN, Accountant in Greenock, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **JAMES WATSON**, Ironmonger and Ship Chandler in Greenock, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 9th in-

stant, have been made up, examined, and audited by the Commissioners on said estate; and further, that a second or final dividend will be paid to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted in whole or in part, at his Counting-House, No. 2, Church Place, Greenock, on the 10th day of June next.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

JOHN DUNCAN, Trustee.

Greenock, April 23, 1859.

WILLIAM MURDOCH, Solicitor in Huntly, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of **M'PHERSON & LEDINGHAM**, Fishers in Huntly, and of Alexander M'Pherson, residing at the West Toll Bar, Huntly, and Andrew Ledingham, residing at the Bogie Toll Bar, Huntly, the equal and Individual Partners of that Company, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the said estates, brought down to the 8th current, and states of those outstanding at same date, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute. Further, that the Commissioners have postponed payment of a dividend till the recurrence of another stated period, and have dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.

WM. MURDOCH, Trustee.

Huntly, April 21, 1859.

JAMES EDMOND, Advocate in Aberdeen, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **ALEXANDER LEITH EMSLIE**, Physician, sometime in Banff, thereafter in Auchtermuchty, now deceased, hereby gives notice, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 14th current, and states thereof, have been examined and audited by the Commissioners on the said estate, in terms of the Statute, and that no dividend can at present be paid.

JAMES EDMOND, Trustee.

Aberdeen, April 1859.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

THOMAS GEMMELL & COMPANY, Wire-Rope Manufacturers, Firhill Road, Glasgow, and of Thomas Gemmell, Wire-Rope Manufacturer there, the Sole Individual Partner of that Firm, as such Partner, and as an Individual.

ALLEXANDER RITCHIE, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the said sequestrated estates, hereby intimates, that his accounts of intromissions with the funds of the estates, brought down to the 7th current, have been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed a dividend until the recurrence of another statutory period.

ALEXR. RITCHIE, Trustee.

West George Street,
Glasgow, April 22, 1859.

SEQUESTRATION of WRIGHT, RENWICK, & COMPANY, Nurserymen and Seedsmen, Edinburgh, as a Company, and of Alexander Balfour Wright and Walter Kenwick, both Nurserymen and Seedsmen, Edinburgh, the Individual Partners of that Company, as such Partners, and as Individuals.

JAMES M'LEAN MACANDREW, Accountant in Edinburgh, Trustee on the said sequestrated estates, hereby intimates, that he has examined and pronounced deliverances on the additional claims lodged, and that his accounts, brought down to 11th April 1859, have been made up and audited by the Commissioners on said estates, who have postponed declaring a dividend till the recurrence of the next statutory period.

Edinburgh, April 26, 1859. JA. M. MACANDREW, Trustee.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

JOHN HAY ROSS, Clothier in Aberdeen.

JOHAN KEITH, Secretary to the Aberdeen Town and County Banking Company, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said John Hay Ross, hereby intimates, that his intromissions with the funds of the estate, down to the 7th current, have been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed a farther dividend until the recurrence of the fourth statutory period, and have dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

JOHN KEITH, Trustee.

Aberdeen, April 20, 1859.

SEQUESTRATION of the late Firm of GEORGE SMART & COMPANY, Merchants in Montrose, as a Firm or Company, and of George Smart of Cairnbank, and James Mustard, residing at Leuchland, the Individual Partners of said Company, as Partners thereof, and as Individuals.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Town-Clerk of Forfar, Trustee on the said estates, hereby intimates, that the Sheriff-Substitute of Forfar, on advising a Petition by me and the Commissioners on the said estates, for a postponement of the statutory period, for division, as provided by the 135th section of the 'Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act, 1856,' has been pleased to pronounce the following Interlocutor:—*Forfar, 25th April 1859.*—The Sheriff-Substitute having considered the foregoing Petition, and Minutes of meeting therein referred to, postpones the payment of the dividend on the sequestrated estates of George Smart & Company, and George Smart and James Mustard, till the third statutory period, that is, till the first lawful day after the expiration of thirteen months from the date of the Deliverance awarding sequestration, and also the periods specified in the Statute for Claims, States, and Audit of Accounts,—all as prayed for.

(Signed) **G. RAMSAY OGILVY.**
WM. ROBERTS.

Forfar, April 25, 1859.

SEQUESTRATION of CHARLES ANDERSON, Manufacturer, Arbroath.

JAMES ANDERSON DICKSON, Banker in Arbroath, Trustee on this estate, hereby intimates, that the account of his intronmissions from 12th January last to 12th April current, and a state of the funds recovered and outstanding, have been audited by the Commissioners; and that the Commissioners have postponed payment of a dividend till the return of another statutory period for making a dividend.—Of all which intimation is hereby made, in terms of the Statute.

JAS. A. DICKSON, Trustee.

Arbroath, April 22, 1859.

NOTICE
TO THE CREDITORS OF

D. & J. MACDONALD & CO.

THE Trustee on the sequestrated estates of Messrs D. & J. Macdonald & Co., Sewed Muslin Manufacturers in Glasgow, and also in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Belfast, and of David Macdonald, Malcolm Macdonald, and Robert Macdonald, the Individual Partners of said Company, hereby intimates, that accounts of his intronmissions with the funds of the said estates, brought down to the 11th day of April current, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute; and that they have postponed declaring any further dividend from the funds of the said estates till recurrence of the next statutory period, and dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.

ADAM PATERSON, Glasgow,
Agent for the Trustee.

Glasgow, April 25, 1859.

ARTHUR RUSSELL, Banker in Cupar, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JOHN JACKSON, Papermaker, Leslie Paper Mills, by Markinch, hereby intimates, that an account of his intronmissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 8th instant, with state of the funds recovered and outstanding at that date, have been examined and audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed a dividend till next statutory period, and dispensed with circulars to Creditors.

ARTHUR RUSSELL, Trustee.

Cupar, April 25, 1859.

DAVID M'GEE, Broker in Galston, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of ALEXANDER RIGG & CO., now or lately carrying on Business as Coal-masters at Bank, in the Parish of New Cumnock, and of the Individual Partners of that Company, as such, and as Individual's, hereby intimates, that his accounts, brought down to the 9th current, have been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed the declaration of a dividend till next statutory period, and dispensed with the sending of circulars to the Creditors.

DAVID M'GEE, Trustee.

Kilmarnock, April 21, 1859.

ALEXANDER RODGER, Grain Merchant, 60, Oswald Street, Glasgow, presently Prisoner in the Prison of Glasgow, has raised a Process of Cessio Bonorum in the Court of Session against his Creditors; which Summons will be enrolled in the First Division of the Court, and the Creditors are hereby required to appear within thirty days from the date of this notice, if so advised.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

RICHARD ARTHUR, S.S.C., Agent.

16, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh, April 26, 1859.

WILLIAM NIELSON, Grocer, Auchinleck, present Prisoner in the Prison of Ayr, has applied to the Sheriff of Ayrshire for liberation, and interim protection, and decree of Cessio Bonorum. His Creditors are hereby required to attend his examination in the Court-house of Ayr, upon Tuesday the 31st day of May next, at 11 o'clock forenoon.

ROBERT GOUDIE, Jr., Procurator.

Ayr, April 23, 1859.

JOHN WILSON, Cattle Dealer in Crieff, has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Perthshire, craving interim protection against the execution of diligence and decree of Cessio Bonorum; and all his Creditors are hereby required to appear within the Sheriff-Court-House of Perth, on Friday the 3d day of June next, at one o'clock afternoon, when the Petitioner will appear for public examination.

JAS. M'LAREN, Solicitor, Petitioner's Agent.
Crieff, April 23, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Business carried on by the Subscribers, as Iron Brokers in Glasgow, under the Firm of SITTIG & HAMILTON, was this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

The Business will continue to be carried on by the Subscriber, James B. Hamilton, who is authorised to uplift all debts due to, and will pay all debts due by the Company.

F. A. SITTIG.
J. B. HAMILTON.

J. GEBBIE, Witness.
JNO. RUTHEVEN, Witness.
Glasgow, April 20, 1859.

NOTICE.

Greenock, April 25, 1859.

THE Subscriber, JAMES SPEIRS, on 31st December 1858 ceased to be a Partner of the Firm of JOHN WALKER & COMPANY, Sugar Refiners, Greenock. The Business is now carried on by the other Subscribers, John Walker and Hugh Walker, as sole Partners thereof.

JOHN WALKER.
JAMES SPEIRS.
HUGH WALKER.

Signed in the presence of
JAMES DAWSON, of Greenock, Sugar Boiler.
DUNCAN SHAW, of Greenock, Mercantile Clerk.

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

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

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