

denly upon a strong body of the enemy's cavalry, which we at once charged, cutting up many. They then fled in the Daumurie direction. We pursued for some miles, killing some thirty-five, and taking three or four prisoners. The remainder, only about twenty, then dispersed in the jungles in every direction, and our horses being too tired to pursue further, we returned to this place. The enemy were well mounted and well dressed (some in the scarlet of late Gwalior Contingent), and armed with percussion carbines and pistols.

Our prisoners report that Adil Mahommed Khan, Surfer Khan, and other chiefs of note, were with this party. I very much fear, however, that the former effected his escape, as a personage of apparently some importance managed to get away in spite of our endeavours to prevent him. He was exceedingly well mounted, yet I am confident that had our horses been a little fresher we would have succeeded in catching him.

I cannot speak too highly of the behaviour of Mayne's Horse. These men had marched since yesterday morning a distance of sixty-four miles before coming upon the enemy, and yet they could not have charged with greater dash had their horses been fresh from the stables; this may partly be accounted for by the gallant manner in which they were led by Lieutenant Bradford, of whose excellent soldier-like qualities the General is no doubt aware, and whom I beg to bring again to his favourable notice. The following native officers particularly distinguished themselves by their gallantry in hand-to-hand conflicts. Ressaldar Indur Sing, Jemadar Gujur Sing, and Duffadar Luximon Sing. Gujur Sing was wounded by a carbine bullet in the breast, but, nothing daunted, cut down the man who fired at him. I am happy to say the wound is slight, and he is doing well.

I regret exceedingly that circumstances prevented me from bringing into action, and thus rewarding, the men of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry for the fatigues and privations they had undergone. I cannot say too much in favour of the cheerfulness with which they, and indeed the whole force, bore every hardship, marching day and night till the object for which we set out was accomplished.

The valuable services rendered to Government during this mutiny by Sir Soobah Ram Chunder Bajee Row are well known to the General, but not only were his exertions on this occasion as untiring as ever, but his gallantry in action was most conspicuous, he having been closely engaged several times.

Wamand Row Mhadow, Tehsildar of Basoda, deserves great credit for the accuracy of the information he procured.

I enclose a Casualty List, which I am happy to say is very small.

I have, &c.,
FORDS ROOME.

Casualty Roll of Detachment Mayne's Horse, on 16th May 1859, at Reechea.

Jemadar Gujur Sing, wounded slightly, bullet wound on chest.

3 horses wounded.

E. N. C. BRADFORD, Lieutenant,
Second in Command, Mayne's Horse.

No. 4.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Head-Quarters, Simla, July 5, 1859.

No. 791.—By desire of the Commander-in-Chief forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for submission to His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, with an expression of Lord Clyde's approval.

On receipt of the detailed report alluded to by Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., his Lordship will not fail to bring to the special notice of Government the services of the Native Officers whose gallantry Lieutenant Roome so highly commends.

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

No. 5.

No. 1043 of 1859.—The term of service for which the Members of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry engaged being about to expire, and a large proportion having expressed a wish to be discharged, the Corps was ordered to Sultanpore, Benares, to be broken up.

The disbandment of the regiment is now in course of being carried into effect.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council cannot allow the officers and men of this corps to separate without expressing in General Orders his acknowledgments of the excellent services they have rendered, and his admiration of their endurance, and of their gallant bearing on the many occasions in which they have come in contact with the enemy.

The Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, formed in Calcutta in the summer of 1857, on the footing of a Volunteer Corps, receiving pay, was in October of that year moved towards the scene of the disturbances. Reaching Ranegunge, it proceeded in pursuit of mutineers to Gya, and thence marched to Patna, and crossed into Tirhoot, in which district it was employed watching a body of rebels. Early in 1858 the regiment entered the Goruckpore District, and took up, alone at first, a bold position at Ahmora, distant only five miles from an overwhelming rebel force, themselves only two hundred in number; and they held, for the greater part of that year, with the Goruckpore Field Force, important posts, and were during that time repeatedly engaged with the enemy.

In the cold season of 1858-59, the regiment was employed in the operations in the Barasat District, in Oude; and finally, it was engaged till recently against the rebels on the Nepal Frontier.

The Gazettes of the 23d March, 27th April, 11th May, 6th and 13th July, 13th August, 12th and 19th October, 23d November 1858, and 11th and 18th January, and 9th March 1859, all testify that the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry have borne a distinguished part in the several operations therein recounted.

Long marches, exposure, fatigue, and harassing patrol and picket duties have from the first fallen to the lot of this young corps, and they have borne the whole in a truly soldier-like spirit.

The Governor-General in Council desires to convey to Major Richardson, C.B., and the brave