



SUPPLEMENT

TO

The London Gazette

Of FRIDAY the 15th of JANUARY.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1858.

*India Board, January 12, 1857.*

THE following dispatches have been received at the East India House.

No. 1.

*The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Military Department,  
December 11, 1857 (No. 324).*

WE have the honor to forward for your information a narrative of the defence of the Residency of Lucknow, from the first threatened attack upon it on the 29th of June, until the 25th of September, 1857, which we have recorded in General Order No. 1543, of the 8th instant; and in recognition of the heroism of the defenders of the Residency, we have, in a subsequent Order of the same date, No. 1544, which also accompanies, awarded honors and rewards to the officers and men of the two services, and to the civilians respectively.

Since writing the foregoing, the Commander-in-chief's despatches have come to hand, which have been published in a notification of this date—General Order No. 1,546; copies thereof are likewise transmitted herewith.

No. 2.

*General Orders by the Governor-General of India in Council.*

*Fort William, December 8, 1857. (No. 1,543.)*

THE Governor-General in Council has received from Brigadier Inglis, of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, lately commanding the garrison in Lucknow, the subjoined report of the defence of the Residency in that city, from the first-threatened attack upon it on the 29th of June, to the arrival of the force under Major-General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., and the lamented Major-

General Sir H. Havelock, K.C.B., on the 25th of September.

The divisional order of Major-General Sir James Outram upon the report accompanies it.

The Governor-General in Council believes that never has a tale been told which will so stir the hearts of Englishmen and Englishwomen as the simple, earnest narrative of Brigadier Inglis.

It rightfully commences with a soldier's testimony, touchingly borne, to the chivalrous character and high deserts of Sir Henry Lawrence, the sad details of whose death are now made known.

There does not stand recorded in the annals of war an achievement more truly heroic than the defence of the Residency at Lucknow described in the narrative which follows.

That defence has not only called forth all the energy and daring which belong to Englishmen in the hour of active conflict; but it has exhibited, continuously, and in the highest degree, that noble and sustained courage which, against enormous odds and fearful disadvantages—against hope deferred, and through unceasing toil and wear of body and mind—still holds on day after day, and triumphs.

The heavy guns of the assailants, posted, almost in security, within fifty yards of the entrenchments, so near, indeed, that the solicitations, and threats, and taunts, which the rebels addressed to the native defenders of the garrison, were easily heard by those true-hearted men; the fire of the enemy's musketry, so searching that it penetrated the innermost retreat of the women and children, and of the wounded; their desperate attempts, repeatedly made, to force an entry after blowing in the defences; the perpetual mining of the works; the weary night-watching for the expected signal of relief; and the steady waste of precious lives until the number of English gunners was reduced below that of the guns to be worked;—all these constitute features in a history which the fellow-countrymen of the heroes of Lucknow will read with swelling hearts, and which will endure for ever as a lesson to those who shall hope, by treachery, num-

bers, or boldness in their treason, to overcome the indomitable spirit of Englishmen.

A complete list of the brave men who have fallen has not yet reached the Governor-General in Council; but the names mentioned in Brigadier Inglis's report are, in themselves, a long and sad one.

Among those who have nobly perished in this protracted struggle, Sir Henry Lawrence will occupy the first place in the thoughts of his fellow-countrymen. The Governor-General in Council has already given expression to the deep sorrow with which he mourns the loss of that distinguished man. But the name of Sir Henry Lawrence can never rise up without calling forth a tribute of honor and admiration from all who knew him.

The Governor-General in Council has also to deplore the loss of Major Banks, an officer high in the confidence of the Government of India, and who, with the full approval of the Governor-General in Council, had succeeded to the charge of Chief Commissioner upon Sir Henry Lawrence's death; of Lieutenant-Colonel Case, Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, who was mortally wounded while leading on his men at Chihnūt on the 29th of June; of Captain Radcliffe, whose conspicuous bravery attracted the attention of Sir Henry Lawrence on that occasion; of Captain Francis, who was also especially noticed by Sir Henry Lawrence for his gallant conduct while in command of the Muchhēe Bhowun; of Captain Fulton, of the Engineers, whose indefatigable exertions are thankfully recorded by Brigadier Inglis; of Major Anderson, the Chief Engineer, who, contending against deadly sickness, did not cease to give his valuable aid to his Commander; of Captain Simons, Artillery, mortally wounded at Chihnūt; of Lieutenants Shepherd and Arthur, 7th Light Cavalry, killed at their posts; of Captain McCabe, Her Majesty's 32nd, who fell while leading his fourth sortie; of Captain Mansfield, of the same corps, who fell a victim to cholera.

The Governor-General in Council laments also to find in this melancholy record the names of Mr. Lucas, a traveller in India, and of Mr. Boyson. These two gentlemen, acting as volunteers, received charge of one of the most dangerous outposts, and held it at the cost of their lives.

The good services of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment throughout this struggle have been remarkable.

To the watchful courage and sound judgment of its Commander, Brigadier Inglis, the British Government owes a heavy debt of gratitude; and Major Lowe, Captain Bassano, Lieutenants Edmonstoun, Foster, Harmar, Lawrence, Clery, Cook, Browne, and Charlton, and Quartermaster Stribling, of this corps, and Captain O'Brien, of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, are praised by their superior as having severally distinguished themselves. Of the 7th Light Cavalry, Colonel Master, to whom was entrusted the command of a most exposed post, Captain Boileau, and Lieutenant Warner, are entitled to the thanks of the Governor-General in Council.

The Governor-General in Council recognises, with pleasure, the distinction accorded to Major Ap hōrp, Captains Kemble and Sanders, Lieutenants Barwell, and Keir, of the 41st Native Infantry, as well as to Captain Germon and Lieutenant Aitken, of the 13th Native Infantry, the latter of whom commanded an important position in the defences with signal courage and success; to Captain Anderson, of the 25th, and to Lieutenant Graydon, of the 44th Native Infantry.

His Lordship in Council desires to acknowledge the excellent service of Captain Dinning and Lieu-

tenant Sewell of the 71st Native Infantry; and of Lieutenant Langmore, of the same regiment, who held continuously a post open to attack, and entirely without shelter for himself or for his men, by night or by day; as well as of Lieutenant Worsley, of the same corps; of Lieutenant Tulloch, 58th Native Infantry; of Lieutenant Hay, 48th Native Infantry, who was placed under the Engineers, to assist in the arduous duties of that department; and of Ensign Ward, of the same regiment, who, when the officers of Artillery were mostly disabled, worked the mortars with good effect; also of Lieutenant Graham, of the 11th Native Infantry; and of Lieutenant Mechem, of the 4th Oude Irregulars.

Of the native officers and men of the 13th, 48th, and 71st regiments of Native Infantry, who have been amongst the defenders of the Residency, it is difficult to speak too highly; their courageous constancy, under the severest trials, is worthy of all honour.

The medical officers of the garrison are well entitled to the cordial thanks of the Government of India. The attention, skill, and energy, evinced by Superintending Surgeon Scott; Assistant Surgeon Boyd, Her Majesty's 32nd Foot; Assistant Surgeon Bird, of the Artillery; Surgeon Campbell, 7th Light Cavalry; Surgeon Brydon, 71st Native Infantry; Surgeon Ogilvie, Sanitary Commissioner; Assistant Surgeon Fayrer; Assistant Surgeon Partridge, 2nd Oude Irregulars; Assistant Surgeons Greenhow and Darby, and of Mr. Apothecary Thompson, are spoken of in high terms by Brigadier Inglis.

To Dr. Brydon especially the Governor-General in Council would address his hearty congratulations. This officer, after passing through the Cabul campaign of 1841-42, was included in the illustrious garrison who maintained their position in Jellalabad. He may now, as one of the heroes of Lucknow, claim to have witnessed, and taken part in, an achievement even more conspicuous as an example of the invincible energy and enduring courage of British soldiers.

The labors of the officers of Engineers—Lieutenants Anderson, Hutchinson, and Innes; and of the Artillery—Lieutenant Thomas (Madras), and Lieutenants Macfarlane and Bonham, receive, as they deserve, honorable mention, which the Governor-General in Council is glad to confirm by his cordial approval.

The services rendered by Mr. McRae, civil engineer, Mr. Schilling, Principal of the Martinière, and by Mr. Cameron, a gentleman who visited Oude for commercial purposes, merit the especial thanks of the Government of India.

The Governor-General in Council has read with great satisfaction the testimony borne by Brigadier Inglis to the sedulous attention given to the spiritual comfort of his comrades by the Reverend Mr. Polehampton and the Reverend Mr. Harris. The first, unhappily, has not survived his labors.

The officers of the Staff have rendered excellent service. That of Lieutenant James, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, calls for the especial thanks of the Government of India. This officer, although severely wounded at Chihnūt, resolutely continued to give valuable aid to the Brigadier; and it is mainly owing to his forethought and care that the supplies of the garrison have sufficed through the hardships of the siege.

Captain Wilson, 13th Native Infantry, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, has evinced courage, activity, and sound judgment in a very high degree. Lieutenant Hardinge, officiating as Deputy Quartermaster-General, as well as commanding the Sikh Cavalry of the garrison, has proved himself worthy to bear his soldier's name.

Lieutenant Barwell, 71st Native Infantry, Fort Adjutant, is honorably mentioned; and Lieutenant Birch, of the 71st Native Infantry, who acted as Aide-de-camp to Brigadier Inglis throughout the siege, has discharged his duties in a manner which has called forth emphatic praise from his commander.

The officers of the Civil Service have not been behind their military brethren in courage and zeal. The assistance rendered by Mr. Couper to Brigadier Inglis, as previously to Sir Henry Lawrence, has been most valuable.

Messrs. Thornhill and Capper were wounded during the siege; and Mr. Martin, Deputy Commissioner, and Captain Carnegie, Assistant Commissioner, have earned the special thanks of Brigadier Inglis.

To all these brave men, and to their brother officers and comrades of every rank and degree, European and Native, who have shared the same dangers and toils, with the same heroic spirit, the Governor-General in Council tenders his warmest thanks.

The officers and men of Her Majesty's regiments must receive their full measure of acknowledgment from a higher authority than that of the Governor-General in Council; but it will be the pleasing duty of his Lordship in Council to express to Her Majesty's Government, and to the Honorable Court of Directors of the East India Company, in the strongest terms, the recommendation of them to that favour for which Major-General Sir James Outram so justly pleads.

Meanwhile, it is a gratification to the Governor-General in Council to direct, in a General Order of this day, that the rewards and honors therein specified shall be at once awarded to the officers and men of the two services, and to the civilians respectively.

This notice must not be closed without mention of those noble women who, little fitted to take part in such scenes, have assumed so cheerfully, and discharged so earnestly, their task of charity in ministering to sickness and pain. It is likely that to themselves the notoriety of praise publicly given may be distasteful; yet the Governor-General in Council cannot forego the pleasure of doing justice to the names of Birch, Polehampton, Barbor, and Gall, and of offering to those whose acts have so adorned them, his tribute of respectful admiration and gratitude.

The history of the defence of the Residency of Lucknow does not end with the narrative of Brigadier Inglis. But no full reports of the course of events at Lucknow, subsequently to the junction of Sir Henry Havelock's force with the defenders, or of the final and effectual relief by the advance of the Commander-in-chief, have yet been received. It is known, however, that the success which has carried joy to so many aching hearts, has been clouded by the death, within the last few days, of one of the first soldiers of India, Major-General Sir Henry Havelock.

The Governor-General in Council deeply deploras the loss of this able leader and truly brave man, who has been taken from the service of his country at a time when he can least be spared, though not before he had won for himself lasting renown, and had received at the hands of his Sovereign the gracious and prompt recognition of his merits.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
Military Department.

No. 3.

*Brigadier Inglis, Commanding Garrison of Lucknow, to the Secretary to the Government, Military Department, Calcutta.*

Sir, Lucknow, September 26, 1857,

IN consequence of the very deeply to be lamented death of Brigadier-General Sir H. M. Lawrence, K.C.B., late in command of the Oude field force, the duty of narrating the military events which have occurred at Lucknow since the 29th of June last, has devolved upon myself.

On the evening of that day, several reports reached Sir Henry Lawrence that the rebel army, in no very considerable force, would march from Chihnūt (a small village about eight miles distant on the road to Fyzabad) on Lucknow, on the following morning; and the late Brigadier-General, therefore, determined to make a strong reconnaissance in that direction, with the view, if possible, of meeting the force at a disadvantage, either at its entrance into the suburbs of the city, or at the bridge across the Gokral, which is a small stream intersecting the Fyzabad road, about half way between Lucknow and Chihnūt.

The force destined for this service, and which was composed as follows, moved out at 6 A.M. on the morning of the 30th of June:—

ARTILLERY—4 guns of No. — Horse Light Field Battery.

4 ditto of No. 2 Oude Field Battery.

2 ditto of No. 3 ditto ditto.

An 8-inch howitzer.

CAVALRY—Troop of Volunteer Cavalry.

120 troopers of detachments belonging to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Regiments of Oude Irregular Cavalry.

INFANTRY—300 Her Majesty's 32nd.

150 13th Native Infantry.

60 48th Native Infantry.

20 71st Native Infantry (Sikhs).

The troops, misled by the reports of wayfarers—who stated that there were few or no men between Lucknow and Chihnūt—proceeded somewhat further than had been originally intended, and suddenly fell in with the enemy, who had up to that time eluded the vigilance of the advanced guard by concealing themselves behind a long line of trees, in overwhelming numbers. The European force, and the howitzer with the Native Infantry, held the foe in check for some time, and had the six guns of the Oude Artillery been faithful, and the Sikh Cavalry shown a better front, the day would have been won, in spite of an immense disparity in numbers. But the Oude artillerymen and drivers were traitors. They overturned the guns into ditches, cut the traces of their horses, and abandoned them, regardless of the remonstrances and exertions of their own officers, and of those of Sir Henry Lawrence's staff, headed by the Brigadier-General in person, who himself drew his sword upon these rebels. Every effort to induce them to stand having proved ineffectual, the force, exposed to a vastly superior fire of artillery, and completely outflanked on both sides by an overpowering body of Infantry and Cavalry, which actually got into our rear, was compelled to retire, with the loss of three pieces of artillery, which fell into the hands of the enemy, in consequence of the rank treachery of the Oude gunners, and with a very grievous list of killed and wounded. The heat was dreadful; the gun ammunition was expended; and the almost total want of Cavalry to protect our rear made our retreat most disastrous.

All the officers behaved well, and the exertions of the small body of Volunteer Cavalry—only forty in number—under Captain Radcliff, 7th Light Cavalry, were most praiseworthy. Sir Henry Lawrence subsequently conveyed his thanks to myself, who had, at his request, accompanied him upon this occasion (Colonel Case being in command of Her Majesty's 32nd). He also expressed his approbation of the way in which his Staff—Captain Wilson, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant James, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General; Captain Edgell, Officiating Military Secretary; and Mr. Couper, Civil Service—the last of whom had acted as Sir Henry Lawrence's aide-de-camp from the commencement of the disturbances,—had conducted themselves throughout this arduous day. Sir Henry further particularly mentioned that he would bring the gallant conduct of Captain Radcliffe and of Lieutenant Bonham of the Artillery (who worked the howitzer successfully, until incapacitated by a wound), to the prominent notice of the Government of India. The manner in which Lieutenant Birch, 71st Native Infantry, cleared a village, with a party of Sikh skirmishers, also elicited the admiration of the Brigadier-General. The conduct of Lieutenant Hardinge, who, with his handful of Horse, covered the retreat of the rear-guard, was extolled by Sir Henry, who expressed his intention of mentioning the services of this gallant officer to his Lordship in Council. Lieutenant-Colonel Case, who commanded Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, was mortally wounded whilst gallantly leading on his men. The service had not a more deserving officer. The command devolved on Captain Steevens, who also received a death-wound shortly afterwards. The command then fell to Captain Mansfield, who has since died of cholera. A list\* of the casualties on this occasion accompanies the despatch.

It remains to report the siege operations.

It will be in the recollection of his Lordship in Council that it was the original intention of Sir Henry Lawrence to occupy not only the Residency, but also the fort called Muchhee Bhowun—an old dilapidated edifice, which had been hastily repaired for the occasion, though the defences were even at the last moment very far from complete, and were moreover commanded by many houses in the city. The situation of the Muchhee Bhowun with regard to the Residency has already been described to the Government of India.

The untoward event of the 30th of June so far diminished the whole available force, that we had not a sufficient number of men remaining to occupy both positions. The Brigadier-General, therefore, on the evening of the 1st of July, signalled to the garrison of the Muchhee Bhowun to evacuate, and blow up, that fortress in the course of the night. The orders were ably carried out, and at 12 P.M. the force marched into the Residency with their guns and treasure, without the loss of a man; and, shortly afterwards, the explosion of 240 barrels of gunpowder, and 6,000,000 ball cartridges, which were lying in the magazine, announced to Sir Henry Lawrence and his officers—who were anxiously waiting the report—the complete destruction of that post and all that it contained. If it had not been for this wise and strategic measure, no member of the Lucknow garrison, in all probability, would have survived to tell the tale; for, as has already been stated, the Muchhee Bhowun was commanded from other parts of the town, and was, moreover, indifferently provided with heavy artillery ammunition, while the difficulty, suffering, and loss which the Residency garrison, even with the reinforcement thus ob-

\* Not received by Government.

tained from the Muchhee Bhowun, has undergone in holding the position, is sufficient to show that, if the original intention of holding both posts had been adhered to, both would have inevitably fallen.

It is now my very painful duty to relate the calamity which befel us at the commencement of the siege. On the 1st of July an 8-inch shell burst in the room in the Residency in which Sir H. Lawrence was sitting. The missile burst between him and Mr. Couper, close to both; but without injury to either. The whole of his Staff implored Sir Henry to take up other quarters, as the Residency had then become the special target for the round shot and shell of the enemy. This, however, he jestingly declined to do, observing that another shell would certainly never be pitched into that small room. But Providence had ordained otherwise, for, on the very next day, he was mortally wounded by the fragment of another shell which burst in the same room, exactly at the same spot. Captain Wilson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, received a contusion at the same time.

The late lamented Sir H. Lawrence, knowing that his last hour was rapidly approaching, directed me to assume command of the troops, and appointed Major Banks to succeed him in the office of Chief Commissioner. He lingered in great agony till the morning of the 4th of July, when he expired, and the Government was thereby deprived, if I may venture to say so, of the services of a distinguished statesman and a most gallant soldier. Few men have ever possessed to the same extent the power which he enjoyed of winning the hearts of all those with whom he came in contact, and thus ensuring the warmest and most zealous devotion for himself and for the Government which he served. The successful defence of the position has been, under Providence, solely attributable to the foresight which he evinced in the timely commencement of the necessary operations, and the great skill and untiring personal activity which he exhibited in carrying them into effect. All ranks possessed such confidence in his judgment and his fertility of resource, that the news of his fall was received throughout the garrison with feelings of consternation only second to the grief which was inspired in the hearts of all by the loss of a public benefactor and a warm personal friend. Feeling, as keenly and as gratefully as I do, the obligations that the whole of us are under to this great and good man, I trust the Government of India will pardon me for having attempted, however imperfectly, to pourtray them. In him every good and deserving soldier lost a friend and a Chief capable of discriminating, and ever on the alert to reward, merit, no matter how humble the sphere in which it was exhibited.

The garrison had scarcely recovered the shock which it had sustained in the loss of its revered and beloved General, when it had to mourn the death of that able and respected officer, Major Banks, the Officiating Chief Commissioner, who received a bullet through his head while examining a critical outpost on the 21st of July, and died without a groan.

The description of our position, and the state of our defences when the siege began, are so fully set forth in the accompanying Memorandum† furnished by the Garrison Engineer, that I shall content myself with bringing to the notice of his Lordship in Council the fact that, when the blockade was commenced, only two of our batteries were completed, part of the defences were yet in an unfinished condition, and the buildings in the immediate vicinity, which gave cover to the enemy,

† Not received by Government.

were only very partially cleared away. Indeed, our heaviest losses have been caused by the fire from the enemy's sharpshooters stationed in the adjoining mosques, and houses of the native nobility, the necessity of destroying which had been repeatedly drawn to the attention of Sir Henry by the Staff of Engineers. But his invariable reply was—"Spare the holy places, and private property too, as far as possible;" and we have consequently suffered severely from our very tenderness to the religious prejudices, and respect to the rights, of our rebellious citizens and soldiery. As soon as the enemy had thoroughly completed the investment of the Residency, they occupied these houses, some of which were within easy pistol-shot of our barricades, in immense force, and rapidly made loopholes on those sides which bore on our post, from which they kept up a terrific and incessant fire day and night, which caused many daily casualties, as there could not have been less than 8,000 men firing at one time into our position. Moreover, there was no place in the whole of our works that could be considered safe, for several of the sick and wounded who were lying in the Banqueting Hall, which had been turned into a hospital, were killed in the very centre of the building, and the widow of Lieutenant Dorin, and other women and children, were shot dead in rooms into which it had not been previously deemed possible that a bullet could penetrate. Neither were the enemy idle in erecting batteries. They soon had from twenty to twenty-five guns in position, some of them of very large calibre. These were planted all round our post at small distances, some being actually within fifty yards of our defences, but in places where our own heavy guns could not reply to them; while the perseverance and ingenuity of the enemy in erecting barricades in front of, and around, their guns, in a very short time rendered all attempts to silence them by musketry entirely unavailing. Neither could they be effectually silenced by shells, by reason of their extreme proximity to our position, and because, moreover, the enemy had recourse to digging very narrow trenches about eight feet in depth in rear of each gun, in which the men lay while our shells were flying, and which so effectually concealed them, even while working the gun, that our baffled sharpshooters could only see their hands while in the act of loading.

The enemy contented themselves with keeping up this incessant fire of cannon and musketry until the 20th of July, on which day, at 10 A.M., they assembled in very great force all around our position, and exploded a heavy mine inside our outer line of defences at the water-gate. The mine, however, which was close to the Redan, and apparently sprung with the intention of destroying that battery, did no harm. But, as soon as the smoke had cleared away, the enemy boldly advanced under cover of a tremendous fire of cannon and musketry, with the object of storming the Redan. But they were received with such a heavy fire, that, after a short struggle, they fell back with much loss. A strong column advanced at the same time to attack Innes's post, and came on to within ten yards of the palisades, affording to Lieutenant Loughnan, 13th Native Infantry, who commanded the position, and his brave garrison, composed of gentlemen of the uncovenanted service, a few of Her Majesty's 32nd Foot and of the 13th Native Infantry, an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, which they were not slow to avail themselves of; and the enemy were driven back with great slaughter. The insurgents made minor attacks at almost every outpost, but were invariably defeated, and at 2 P.M. they ceased their attempts to storm the place, although their musketry fire and can-

nonading continued to harass us unceasingly, as usual. Matters proceeded in this manner until the 10th of August, when the enemy made another assault, having previously sprung a mine close to the Brigade Mess, which entirely destroyed our defences for the space of twenty feet, and blew in a great portion of the outside wall of the house occupied by Mr. Schilling's garrison. On the dust clearing away, a breach appeared, through which a regiment could have advanced in perfect order, and a few of the enemy came on with the utmost determination, but were met with such a withering flank fire of musketry from the officers and men holding the top of the Brigade Mess, that they beat a speedy retreat, leaving the more adventurous of their numbers lying on the crest of the breach. While this operation was going on, another large body advanced on the Cawnpore Battery, and succeeded in locating themselves for a few minutes in the ditch. They were, however, dislodged by hand grenades. At Captain Anderson's post, they also came boldly forward with scaling ladders; which they planted against the wall; but here, as elsewhere, they were met with the most indomitable resolution, and, the leaders being slain, the rest fled, leaving the ladders, and retreated to their batteries and loop-holed defences, from whence they kept up, for the rest of the day, an unusually heavy cannonade and musketry fire. On the 18th of August, the enemy sprung another mine in front of the Sikh lines, with very fatal effect. Captain Orr (Unattached), Lieutenants Mechem and Soppitt, who commanded the small body of drummers composing the garrison, were blown into the air, but provisionally returned to the earth, with no further injury than a severe shaking. The garrison, however, were not so fortunate; no less than eleven men were buried alive under the ruins, from whence it was impossible to extricate them, owing to the tremendous fire kept up by the enemy, from houses situated not ten yards in front of the breach. The explosion was followed by a general assault of a less determined nature than the two former efforts, and the enemy were consequently repulsed without much difficulty. But they succeeded, under cover of the breach, in establishing themselves in one of the houses in our position, from which they were driven in the evening by the bayonets of Her Majesty's 32nd and 84th Foot. On the 5th of September, the enemy made their last serious assault. Having exploded a large mine, a few feet short of the bastion of the 18-pounder gun, in Major Apthorp's post, they advanced with large heavy scaling ladders, which they planted against the wall, and mounted, thereby gaining for an instant the embrasure of a gun. They were, however, speedily driven back, with loss, by hand-grenades and musketry. A few minutes subsequently they sprung another mine close to the Brigade Mess, and advanced boldly; but soon the corpses strewed in the garden in front of the post bore testimony to the fatal accuracy of the rifle and musketry fire of the gallant members of that garrison, and the enemy fled ignominiously, leaving their leader—a fine looking old native officer—among the slain. At other posts they made similar attacks, but with less resolution, and every where with the same want of success. Their loss upon this day must have been very heavy, as they came on with much determination, and at night they were seen bearing large numbers of their killed and wounded over the bridges in the direction of cantonments. The above is a faint attempt at a description of the four great struggles which have occurred during this protracted season of exertion, exposure, and suffering. His Lordship in Council will perceive that the enemy invariably commenced his attacks by the explosion

of a mine—a species of offensive warfare for the exercise of which our position, was, unfortunately, peculiarly situated; and, had it not been for the most untiring vigilance on our part, in watching and blowing up their mines before they were completed, the assaults would probably have been much more numerous, and might, perhaps, have ended in the capture of the place. But, by countermining in all directions, we succeeded in detecting and destroying no less than four of the enemy's subterraneous advances towards important positions, two of which operations were eminently successful, as on one occasion not less than eighty of them were blown into the air; and twenty suffered a similar fate on the second explosion. The labor, however, which devolved upon us in making these counter-mines, in the absence of a body of skilled miners, was very heavy. The Governor-General in Council will feel that it would be impossible to crowd, within the limits of a dispatch, even the principal events, much more the individual acts of gallantry which have marked this protracted struggle. But I can conscientiously declare my conviction, that few troops have ever undergone greater hardships, exposed, as they have been, to a never-ceasing musketry fire and cannonade. They have also experienced the alternate vicissitudes of extreme wet and of intense heat, and that, too, with very insufficient shelter from either, and in many places without any shelter at all. In addition to having had to repel real attacks, they have been exposed night and day to the hardly less harassing false alarms which the enemy have been constantly raising. The insurgents have frequently fired very heavily, sounded the advance, and shouted for several hours together, though not a man could be seen, with the view, of course, of harassing our small and exhausted force, in which object they succeeded; for no part has been strong enough to allow of a portion only of the garrison being prepared, in the event of a false attack being turned into a real one. All, therefore, had to stand to their arms, and to remain at their posts until the demonstration had ceased; and such attacks were of almost nightly occurrence. The whole of the officers and men have been on duty, night and day, during the eighty-seven days which the siege had lasted up to the arrival of Sir J. Outram, G.C.B. In addition to this incessant military duty, the force has been nightly employed in repairing defences, in moving guns, in burying dead animals, in conveying ammunition and commissariat stores from one place to another, and in other fatigue duties too numerous and too trivial to enumerate here. I feel, however, that any words of mine will fail to convey any adequate idea of what our fatigue and labours have been—labours in which all ranks and all classes, civilians, officers, and soldiers, have all borne an equally noble part. All have together descended into the mine, all have together handled the shovel for the interment of the putrid bullock, and all, accoutred with musket and bayonet, have relieved each other on sentry, without regard to the distinctions of rank, civil or military. Notwithstanding all these hardships, the garrison has made no less than five sorties, in which they spiked two of the enemy's heaviest guns, and blew up several of the houses from which they had kept up their most harassing fire. Owing to the extreme paucity of our numbers, each man was taught to feel that on his own individual efforts alone depended in no small measure the safety of the entire position. This consciousness incited every officer, soldier, and man, to defend the post assigned to him with such desperate tenacity, and to fight for the lives which Providence had entrusted to his care with such dauntless determination, that the enemy, despite their constant

attacks, their heavy mines, their overwhelming numbers, and their incessant fire, could never succeed in gaining one single inch of ground within the bounds of this straggling position, which was so feebly fortified that, had they once obtained a footing in any of the outposts, the whole place must inevitably have fallen.

If further proof be wanting of the desperate nature of the struggle which we have, under God's blessing, so long and so successfully waged, I would point to the roofless and ruined houses, to the crumbled walls, to the exploded mines, to the open breaches, to the shattered and disabled guns and defences, and, lastly, to the long and melancholy list of the brave and devoted officers and men who have fallen. These silent witnesses bear sad and solemn testimony to the way in which this feeble position has been defended. During the early part of these vicissitudes, we were left without any information whatever regarding the posture of affairs outside. An occasional spy did, indeed, come in, with the object of inducing our sepoys and servants to desert; but the intelligence derived from such sources was, of course, entirely untrustworthy. We sent out messengers daily, calling for aid and asking for information, none of whom ever returned, until the twenty-sixth day of the siege, when a pensioner, named Ungud, came back with a letter from General Havelock's camp, informing us that they were advancing with a force sufficient to bear down all opposition, and would be with us in five or six days. A messenger was immediately dispatched, requesting that, on the evening of their arrival on the outskirts of the city, two rockets might be sent up, in order that we might take the necessary measures for assisting them while forcing their way in. The sixth day, however, expired, and they came not; but, for many evenings after, officers and men watched for the ascension of the expected rockets, with hopes such as make the heart sick. We knew not then, nor did we learn until the 29th of August—or thirty-five days later—that the relieving force, after having fought most nobly to effect our deliverance, had been obliged to fall back for reinforcements: and this was the last communication we received until two days before the arrival of Sir James Outram on the 25th of September.

Besides heavy visitations of cholera and small-pox, we have also had to contend against a sickness which has almost universally pervaded the garrison. Commencing with a very painful eruption, it has merged into a low fever, combined with diarrhœa; and although few or no men have actually died from its effects, it leaves behind a weakness and lassitude which, in the absence of all material sustenance, save coarse beef and still coarser flour, none have been able entirely to get over. The mortality among the women and children, and especially among the latter, from these diseases and from other causes, has been perhaps the most painful characteristic of the siege. The want of native servants has also been a source of much privation. Owing to the suddenness with which we were besieged, many of these people, who might, perhaps, have otherwise proved faithful to their employers, but who were outside the defences at the time, were altogether excluded. Very many more deserted; and several families were consequently left without the services of a single domestic. Several ladies have had to tend their children, and even to wash their own clothes, as well as to cook their scanty meals, entirely unaided. Combined with the absence of servants, the want of proper accommodation has probably been the cause of much of the disease with which we have been afflicted. I cannot refrain from bringing to the prominent notice of his Lord-

ship in Council the patient endurance and Christian resignation which have been evinced by the women of this garrison. They have animated us by their example. Many alas! have been made widows, and their children fatherless, in this cruel struggle. But all such seem resigned to the will of Providence, and many, among whom may be mentioned the honored names of Birch, of Polehampton, of Barbor, and of Gall, have, after the example of Miss Nightingale, constituted themselves the tender and solicitous nurses of the wounded and dying soldiers in the hospital.

It only remains for me to bring to the favorable notice of his Lordship in Council the names of those officers who have most distinguished themselves, and afforded me the most valuable assistance in these operations. Many of the best and bravest of these now rest from their labours. Among them are Lieutenant-Colonel Case and Captain Radcliffe, whose services have already been narrated; Captain Francis, 13th Native Infantry—who was killed by a round shot—had particularly attracted the attention of Sir H. Lawrence for his conduct while in command of the Muchhee Bhowun. Captain Fulton, of the Engineers, who also was struck by a round shot, had, up to the time of his early and lamented death, afforded me the most invaluable aid—he was indeed indefatigable. Major Anderson, the Chief Engineer, though, from the commencement of the siege, incapable of physical exertion from the effects of the disease under which he eventually sank, merited my warm acknowledgments for his able counsel. Captain Simons, Commandant of Artillery, distinguished himself at Chinhut, where he received the two wounds which ended in his death. Lieutenants Shepherd and Arthur, 7th Light Cavalry, who were killed at their posts; Captain Hughes, 57th Native Infantry, who was mortally wounded at the capture of a house which formed one of the enemy's outposts; Captain McCabe, of the 32nd Foot, who was killed at the head of his men while leading his fourth sortie, as well as Captain Mansfield, of the same corps, who died of cholera—were all officers who had distinguished themselves highly. Mr. Lucas, too, a gentleman volunteer, and Mr. Boyson, of the Uncovenanted Service—who fell when on the look-out at one of the most perilous outposts—had earned themselves reputations for coolness and gallantry.

The officers who commanded outposts—Lieutenant-Colonel Master, 7th Light Cavalry; Major Apthorp, 41st Native Infantry; Captain Sanders, 41st Native Infantry; Captain Boileau, 7th Light Cavalry; Captain Germon, 13th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Aitken, and Lieutenant Loughnan, of the same corps; Captain Anderson, 25th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Graydon, 44th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Langmore, 71st Native Infantry; and Mr. Schilling, Principal of the Martinière College—have all conducted ably the duties of their onerous position. No further proof of this is necessary than the fact which I have before mentioned, that, throughout the whole duration of the siege, the enemy were not only unable to take, but they could not even succeed in gaining, one inch of the posts commanded by these gallant gentlemen. Colonel Master commanded the critical and important post of the Brigade Mess, on either side of which was an open breach, only flanked by his handful of riflemen and musketeers. Lieutenant Aitken, with the whole of the 13th Native Infantry which remained to us, with the exception of their Sikhs, commanded the Bayley Guard—perhaps the most important position in the whole of the defences; and Lieutenant Langmore, with the remnant of his regiment (the 71st), held a very exposed position between the Hospital and the Water-Gate. This gallant and deserving

young soldier and his men were entirely without shelter from the weather, both by night and by day.

My thanks are also due to Lieutenants Anderson, Hutchinson, and Innes, of the Engineers, as well as to Lieutenant Tulloch, 58th Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Hay, 48th Native Infantry, who were placed under them to aid in the arduous duties devolving upon that department. Lieutenant Thomas, Madras Artillery, who commanded that arm of the service for some weeks, and Lieutenants Macfarlane and Bonham, rendered me the most effectual assistance. I was, however, deprived of the services of the two latter, who were wounded, Lieutenant Bonham no less than three times, early in the siege. Captain Evans, 17th B. Native Infantry, who, owing to the scarcity of Artillery officers, was put in charge of some guns, was ever to be found at his post.

Major Lowe, Commanding Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment; Captain Bassano, Lieutenants Lawrence, Edmonstone, Foster, Harmar, Cook, Clery, Browne, and Charlton, of that corps, have all nobly performed their duty. Every one of these officers, with the exception of Lieutenants Lawrence and Clery, has received one or more wounds of more or less severity. Quartermaster Stribling, of the same corps, also conducted himself to my satisfaction.

Captain O'Brien, Her Majesty's 84th Foot, Captain Kemble, 41st Native Infantry, Captain Edgell, 53rd Native Infantry, Captain Dinning, Lieutenant Sewell, and Lieutenant Worsley, of the 71st Native Infantry, Lieutenant Warner, 7th Light Cavalry, Ensign Ward, 48th Native Infantry (who when most of our Artillery officers were killed or disabled, worked the mortars with excellent effect), Lieutenant Graham, 11th Native Infantry, Lieutenant Mechem, 4th Oude Locals, and Lieutenant Keir, 41st Native Infantry, have all done good and willing service throughout the siege, and I trust they will receive the favourable notice of his Lordship in Council.

I beg particularly to call the attention of the Government of India to the untiring industry, the extreme devotion, and the great skill which have been evinced by Surgeon Scott (Superintending Surgeon), and Assistant Surgeon Boyd of Her Majesty's 32nd Foot; Assistant-Surgeon Bird, of the Artillery; Surgeon Campbell, 7th Light Cavalry; Surgeon Brydon, 71st Native Infantry; Surgeon Ogilvie, Sanitary Commissioner; Assistant-Surgeon Fayrer, Civil Surgeon; Assistant-Surgeon Partridge, 2nd Oude Irregular Cavalry; Assistant-Surgeon Greenhow; Assistant-Surgeon Darby; and by Mr. Apothecary Thompson—in the discharge of their onerous and most important duties.

Messrs. Thornhill and Capper, of the Civil service, have been both wounded, and the way in which they, as well as Mr. Martin, the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, conducted themselves, entitles them to a place in this dispatch. Captain Carnegie, the Special Assistant Commissioner, whose invaluable services previous to the commencement of the siege I have frequently heard warmly dilated upon, both by Sir H. Lawrence and by Major Banks, and whose exertions will probably be more amply brought to notice by the Civil authorities on some future occasion, has conducted the office of Provost Marshal to my satisfaction. The Reverend Mr. Harris and the Reverend Mr. Polehampton, Assistant Chaplains, vied with each other in their untiring care and attention to the suffering men. The latter gentleman was wounded in the hospital, and subsequently unhappily died of cholera. Mr. McCrae, of the Civil Engineers, did excellent service at the guns,

until he was severely wounded. Mr. Cameron, also, a gentleman who had come to Oude to inquire into the resources of the country, acquired the whole mystery of mortar practice, and was of the most signal service until incapacitated by sickness. Mr. Marshall, of the Road Department, and other members of the uncovenanted service, whose names will, on a subsequent occasion, be laid before the Government of India, conducted themselves bravely and steadily. Indeed, the entire body of these gentlemen have borne themselves well, and have evinced great coolness under fire.

I have now only to bring to the notice of the Governor-General in Council the conduct of the several officers who composed my Staff:—Lieutenant James, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, was severely wounded by a shot through the knee at Chinbut; notwithstanding which he refused to go upon the sick list, and carried on his most trying duties throughout the entire siege. It is not too much to say that the garrison owe their lives to the exertions and firmness of this officer. Before the struggle commenced, he was ever in the saddle, getting in supplies; and his untiring vigilance in their distribution, after our difficulties had begun, prevented a waste which otherwise, long before the expiration of the eighty-seven days, might have annihilated the force by the slow process of starvation.

Captain Wilson, 13th Native Infantry, Officiating Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, was ever to be found where shot was flying thickest; and I am at a loss to decide whether his services were most invaluable owing to the untiring physical endurance and bravery which he displayed, or to his ever ready and pertinent counsel and advice in moments of difficulty and danger.

Lieutenant Hardinge—an officer whose achievements and antecedents are well-known to the Government of India—has earned fresh laurels by his conduct throughout the siege. He was officiating as Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, and also commanded the Sikh portion of the cavalry of the garrison. In both capacities his services have been invaluable, especially in the latter; for it was owing alone to his tact, vigilance, and bravery, that the Sikh horsemen were induced to persevere in holding a very unprotected post under a heavy fire.

Lieutenant Barwell, 71st Native Infantry, the Fort Adjutant and Officiating Major of Brigade, has proved himself to be an efficient officer.

Lieutenant Birch, of the 71st Native Infantry, has been my Aide-de-camp throughout the siege. I firmly believe there never was a better Aide-de-camp. He has been indefatigable, and ever ready to lead a sortie, or to convey an order to a threatened outpost under the heaviest fire. On one of these occasions he received a slight wound on the head. I beg to bring the services of this most promising and intelligent young officer to the favorable consideration of his Lordship in Council.

I am also much indebted to Mr. Couper, Civil service, for the assistance he has on many occasions afforded me by his judicious advice. I have, moreover, ever found him most ready and willing in the performance of the military duties assigned to him, however exposed the post, or arduous the undertaking. He commenced his career in Her Majesty's Service, and, consequently, had had some previous experience of military matters. If the road to Cawnpore had been made clear by the advent of our troops, it was my intention to have deputed this officer to Calcutta, to detail in person the occurrences which have taken place, for the information of the Government of India. I still hope that, when our communications shall be once more unopposed, he may be summoned to Calcutta for this purpose.

Lastly, I have the pleasure of bringing the splendid behaviour of the soldiers, viz., the men of Her Majesty's 32nd Foot, the small detachment of Her Majesty's 84th Foot, the European and Native Artillery, the 13th, 48th, and 71st Regiments Native Infantry, and the Sikhs of the respective corps, to the notice of the Government of India. The losses sustained by Her Majesty's 32nd, which is now barely 300 strong, by Her Majesty's 84th, and by the European Artillery, show at least that they knew how to die in the cause of their countrymen. Their conduct under the fire, the exposure, and the privations which they have had to undergo, has been throughout most admirable and praiseworthy.

As another instance of the desperate character of our defence, and the difficulties we have had to contend with, I may mention that the number of our artillerymen was so reduced that, on the occasion of an attack, the gunners, aided as they were by men of Her Majesty's 32nd Foot, and by volunteers of all classes, had to run from one battery to another wherever the fire of the enemy was hottest, there not being nearly enough men to serve half the number of guns at the same time. In short, at last, the number of European gunners was only twenty-four, while we had, including mortars, no less than thirty guns in position.

With respect to the native troops, I am of opinion that their loyalty has never been surpassed. They were indifferently fed, and worse housed. They were exposed, especially the 13th Regiment, under the gallant Lieutenant Aitken, to a most galling fire of round shot and musketry, which materially decreased their numbers. They were so near the enemy that conversation could be carried on between them; and every effort, persuasion, promise, and threat was alternately resorted to, in vain, to seduce them from their allegiance to the handful of Europeans who, in all probability, would have been sacrificed by their desertion. All the troops behaved nobly, and the names of those men of the native force who have particularly distinguished themselves have been laid before Major-General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., who has promised to promote them. Those of the European force will be transmitted in due course for the orders of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-chief.

In conclusion, I beg leave to express, on the part of myself and the members of this garrison, our deep and grateful sense of the conduct of Major-General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., of Brigadier-General Havelock, C.B., and of the troops under those officers who so devotedly came to our relief at so heavy a sacrifice of life. We are also repaid for much suffering and privation by the sympathy which our brave deliverers say our perilous and unfortunate position has excited for us in the hearts of our countrymen, throughout the length and breadth of Her Majesty's dominions.

I have, &c.

T. INGLIS, Colonel, Her Majesty's 32nd, Brigadier.

No. 4.

DIVISION ORDERS BY MAJOR-GENERAL  
SIR JAMES OUTRAM, G. C. B.

*Head Quarters, Lucknow, October 5, 1857.*

THE incessant and arduous duties which have devolved on Brigadier Inglis and his staff since the arrival of the relieving force had hitherto prevented him from furnishing to the Major-General commanding the usual official documents relative to the siege of the garrison.



In the absence of these, the Major-General could not with propriety have indulged in any public declaration of the admiration with which he regards the heroism displayed by Brigadier Inglis and the glorious garrison he has so ably commanded during the last three months, and he has been reluctantly obliged to defer, therefore, so long the expression of the sentiments he was desirous to offer.

But the Major-General, having at length received Brigadier Inglis's reports, is relieved from the necessity of further silence, and he hastens to tender to the Brigadier, and to every individual member of the garrison, the assurance of his confidence that their services will be regarded by the Government under which they are immediately serving, by the British nation, and by Her gracious Majesty, with equal admiration to that with which he is himself impressed.

The Major-General believes that the annals of warfare contain no brighter page than that which will record the bravery, fortitude, vigilance, and patient endurance of hardships, privations, and fatigue, displayed by the garrison of Lucknow; and he is very conscious that his unskilled pen must needs fail adequately to convey to the Governor-General of India, and his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, the profound sense of the merits of that garrison, which has been forced on his mind by a careful consideration of the almost incredible difficulties with which they have had to contend.

The term "illustrious" was well and happily applied, by a former Governor-General of India, to the garrison of Jellalabad; but some far more laudatory epithet, if such the English language contains, is due, the Major-General considers, to the brave men whom Brigadier Inglis has commanded, with undeviating success and untarnished honor, through the late memorable siege; for, while the devoted band of heroes who so nobly maintained the honor of their country's arms under Sir R. Sale, were seldom exposed to actual attack, the Lucknow garrison, of inferior strength, have, in addition to a series of fierce assaults, gallantly and successfully repulsed, been for three months exposed to a nearly incessant fire from strong and commanding positions, held by an enemy of overwhelming force, possessing powerful artillery, having at their command the whole resources of what was but recently a kingdom, and animated by an insane and blood-thirsty fanaticism.

It is a source of heartfelt satisfaction to the Major-General to be able, to a certain extent, to confer on the native portion of the garrison an instalment of those rewards which their gallant and grateful Commander has sought for them, and which he is very certain the Governor-General will bestow in full; and though the Major-General, as regards the European portion of the garrison, cannot do more than give his most earnest and hearty support to the recommendations of the Brigadier, he feels assured that the Governor-General of India will fully and publicly manifest his appreciation of their distinguished services, and that our beloved Sovereign will herself deign to convey to them some gracious expression of royal approbation of their conduct.

Brigadier Inglis has borne generous testimony to the bravery, vigilance, devotedness, and good conduct of all ranks; and to all ranks, as the local representative of the British Indian Government, the Major-General tenders his warmest acknowledgments. He would fain offer his special congratulations and thanks to the European and Eurasian portion of the garrison whom Brigadier Inglis has particularly noticed; but, by doing so, he would forestall the Governor-General in the

No. 22084.

B

exercise of what the Major-General is assured will be one of the most pleasing acts of his official life.

No. 5.

*General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council.*

(No. 1,544, of 1857.)

WITH reference to the preceding General Order by the Governor-General in Council, No. 1,543, of this day's date, and in recognition of the heroism of the defenders of the Residency at Lucknow, the Governor-General in Council hereby orders that—

1. Every officer and soldier, European and Native, who has formed part of the garrison of the Residency, between the 29th of June and the 25th of September last, shall receive six months' batta.

2. Every civilian in the covenanted service of the East India Company who has taken part in the defence of the Residency, within the above-named dates, shall receive six months' batta, at a rate calculated according to the military rank with which his standing corresponds.

3. Every uncovenanted Civil officer or volunteer who has taken a like part, shall receive six months' batta, at a rate to be fixed according to the functions and position which may have been assigned to him.

4. Every native commissioned and non-commissioned officer and soldier who has formed part of the garrison, shall receive the Order of Merit, with the increase of pay attached thereto, and shall be permitted to count three years of additional service.

5. The soldiers of the 13th, 48th, and 71st Regiments Native Infantry, who have been part of the garrison, shall be formed into a regiment of the line, to be called the Regiment of Lucknow, the further constitution of which, as regards officers and men, will be notified hereafter.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
Military Department.

No. 6.

*General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council.*

*Fort William, December 10, 1857 (No. 1,546).*

THE Governor-General in Council directs that the accompanying dispatches from his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, which reached the Government of India last night, be at once published in General Orders.

These dispatches declare the signal defeat of the rebels in the city of Lucknow, and the completely successful rescue of the women and children, sick and wounded, together with their heroic defenders, from the long-beleaguered Residency.

Of the military operations described in them the Governor-General in Council will not presume to speak. They are explained fully and clearly, and every sentence bears proof of their having been guided by a master-hand, and of that unbounded mutual confidence between the soldiers and their commander which, as it is the growth of past dangers and triumphs shared in common, so is it the assurance of victories yet to come.

Most heartily does the Governor-General in Council congratulate the Commander-in-chief and his brave companions in arms upon the first-fruits

of their brilliant achievement. To have been the instruments through which, by God's blessing, the inmates of the Lucknow Residency have, in the face of extraordinary difficulties, and in the presence of a numerous enemy, been snatched from danger and placed in security, will be a life-long source of pride and satisfaction to every man who has had part in the work.

To General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., the fearless, skilled, and sound-judging leader in this anxious enterprise, his country owes a new debt of gratitude. In the name of the Government of India, the Governor-General in Council desires to record his deep obligations to his Excellency.

The Governor-General in Council offers his most cordial thanks to Major-General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff, to whose ability and experience the Commander-in-chief expresses himself so deeply indebted for the most valuable assistance throughout these operations.

To Brigadier-General Hope Grant, C.B., who immediately commanded the division employed, his Lordship in Council tenders his warm acknowledgments for the very admirable manner in which he performed the arduous duties of his command. This well-tried officer had already greatly distinguished himself in the operations before Delhi, and has received the public thanks of Government.

The Governor-General in Council recognises with great satisfaction the conspicuously gallant conduct of Brigadier the Hon. Adrian Hope, 93rd Highlanders, who is repeatedly brought to notice in these despatches.

To Captain Peel, C.B., of the Royal Navy, whose exemplary coolness and energetic courage are so prominently mentioned by the Commander-in-chief, the most sincere thanks of the Government are offered. To no officer are they more eminently due.

The officers commanding brigades and regiments have merited the acknowledgments of the Governor-General in Council, and he has much satisfaction in thus tendering his thanks to Brigadier Crawford, Royal Artillery, commanding the Artillery; to Brigadier Little, 9th Lancers, commanding the Cavalry; to Brigadier Greathed, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, who having, in a series of important successes, led a column of troops from Delhi, after the capture of that city, to Cawnpore, has now further distinguished himself in the relief of Lucknow; to Brigadier Russell, 84th Foot, who was severely wounded while commanding the 3rd Infantry Brigade; to Lieutenant Lennox, Royal Engineers, Acting Chief Engineer; to Lieutenant Vaughan, Royal Artillery, who served with the Naval Brigade; to Major Turner, commanding the Bengal Artillery, in whose praise the Commander-in-chief has so warmly expressed himself; to Captain Travers, commanding the Royal Artillery; to Captains Remington and Blunt, commanding troops of Bengal Horse Artillery; and Captain Maxwell, Artillery, attached to the Naval Brigade; to Captains Middleton, Royal Artillery, and Bouchier, Bengal Artillery, who so ably commanded field batteries; and to Captain Longden, Royal Artillery, commanding the mortar battery.

The Governor-General in Council cordially concurs with the Commander-in-chief in the eulogy bestowed by his Excellency on the Royal Artillery and on that of Bengal and Madras, who emulated one another, and were alike distinguished in rendering the most conspicuous and important services in these memorable operations.

His Lordship in Council offers his thanks to Lieutenants Walker, Bengal Artillery, Ford and Brown, Royal Artillery, who commanded batteries; to Lieutenant Bridge, who ably commanded the guns of the Madras Horse Artillery; to Lieutenant

Scott, Madras Engineers, in command of the Sappers and Miners.

The thanks of Government are also due to Major Ouvry, commanding 9th Lancers; to Major Robertson, commanding Military Train; to Lieutenant-Colonels Wells, commanding 23rd Fusiliers; Gordon, 93rd Highlanders, in temporary command of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment; Hale, commanding Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment; Leith Hay, commanding 93rd Highlanders; Hamilton, commanding 78th Highlanders, and who led the 1st Battalion of Detachments; and to Major Barnston, Her Majesty's 90th Foot, commanding 2nd Battalion of Detachments, whose services, together with those of the other officers commanding corps named above, are repeatedly brought to the favorable notice of Government, and who, it is observed with great regret, was dangerously wounded.

The Governor-General in Council has to regret the loss of Captain Hardy, who commanded the heavy field battery of the Royal Artillery.

His Lordship in Council acknowledges the merits of Lieutenants Watson, Probyn, Youngusband, and Gough, commanding detachments of Punjab Cavalry and Hodson's Horse; of Captain Green, commanding 2nd Punjab Infantry; of Lieutenant Willoughby, 4th Punjab Infantry; of Lieutenant Ryves, who commanded the same corps towards the conclusion of the operations; of Major Milman, 5th Fusiliers; and Lieutenant-Colonel McIntyre, 78th Highlanders, who commanded detachments conspicuously; of Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, 93rd Highlanders, who commanded at the Barracks; of Captains Dawson, 93rd Highlanders; Rolleston, 84th Foot; and Hopkins, 53rd Regiment; and of Lieutenants Fisher and Powlett, 2nd Punjab Infantry—all of whom bravely and effectively commanded separate detachments or posts.

To Captain Norman, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, the Commander-in-chief has recorded his warm acknowledgments, and the Governor-General in Council cordially concurs in recognising the highly distinguished services rendered, not for the first time, by this officer.

The Governor-General in Council offers his thanks to Colonel Berkeley, Her Majesty's 32nd Foot; to Major Alison, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-chief (very severely wounded); to Captain Sir David Baird, Bart., Aide-de-camp; and to Lieutenant Hope Johnstone, Aide-de-camp to the Chief of the Staff.

His Lordship in Council has also to thank Lieutenant Algood, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captains Maycock and Cary, of the same Department; Captain Rudman, of the Adjutant-General's Department, Her Majesty's forces; Captain Hatch, Deputy Judge Advocate-General; Captains Alison and Forster, Aides-de-camp to the Commander-in-chief; Captain Metcalfe and Lieutenant Murray, on his Excellency's personal staff; Captain Cox, 75th Foot, Brigade Major; Lieutenant Roberts, Bengal Artillery, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captain Hamilton, 9th Lancers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain the Honorable H. A. Anson, Her Majesty's 84th, Aide-de-camp; and Lieutenant Salmond, 7th Light Cavalry, Acting Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Grant; Captain Hammond, Bengal Artillery, Brigade Major of Artillery (who was severely wounded); Captain H. Le G. Bruce, Brevet-Major Barry, and Lieutenant Bunny, staff officers of the Royal and Bengal Artillery; Lieutenant Watson, Bengal Engineers, Brigade-Major of Engineers; Captain Sarel, 17th Lancers, Brigade-Major of Cavalry; and Captains Bannatyne, 8th Foot, and Lightfoot, 84th Foot, Brigade-Majors of Infantry; as well as Lieutenant P. Stewart, Bengal Engineers, Superintendent of the Electric

Telegraph, whom the Commander-in-chief mentions with much praise.

The acknowledgments of Government are also due to Captain Dickens, Commissariat Department, and to Lieutenant Tod Brown, Ordnance Commissariat, who have rendered distinguished service, and given much satisfaction to the Commander-in-chief in the discharge of their duties.

Of the services of Surgeon J. C. Brown, attached to the Bengal Artillery, since become Superintending Surgeon, his Excellency speaks in high terms; and it gives satisfaction to the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge this officer's merit.

His Lordship in Council has to record with much regret the death of Colonel Biddulph, 45th Bengal Native Infantry, to whose conduct the Commander-in-chief bears testimony.

It is with much gratification that the Governor-General in Council recognises the distinguished bravery of Subadar Gokul Sing, 4th Punjaub Rifles, at the storming of Secunderbagh. The services of this gallant native officer will be duly rewarded.

The Commander-in-chief speaks in high terms of the daring conduct of Lord Seymour, who, as a volunteer, joined the Commander-in-chief, and was present throughout the operations before Lucknow. The thanks of the Governor-General in Council are due to Lord Seymour for the good service which he has freely rendered.

His Excellency mentions, with just appreciation, the valuable aid which he received from Mr. Cavenagh, of the Uncovenanted Civil Service; and the Governor-General in Council offers his special thanks to Mr. Cavenagh, whose conduct will be borne in mind by Government.

To the brave and indomitable troops of all arms, who took part in the glorious operations described by the Commander-in-chief, and to their comrades of the Naval Brigade, unsurpassed in gallantry and devotion to their duty, the Governor-General in Council cordially offers the tribute of his warmest acknowledgments. Under their honored leader they have achieved signal success, and it will be the first care of the Governor-General in Council to bring to the favorable notice of the Government, and of the Court of Directors, the important services and high deserts of General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., and of the officers and men who have borne part in the last operations at Lucknow.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
in the Military Department.

No. 7.

*The Commander-in-chief in India to the Governor-General.*

*Head-Quarters, Shah Nujjeef,  
Lucknow, November 18, 1857.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honor to apprise your Lordship that I left Cawnpore on the 9th of November, and joined the troops under the command of Brigadier-General Hope Grant, C.B., the same day, at Camp Buntara, about six miles from Alumbagh.

There being a few detachments on the road, I deemed it expedient to wait till the 12th before commencing my advance.

On that day I marched early for Alumbagh with the troops named in the margin.\*

The advance guard was attacked by two guns

\* Naval Brigade, 8 heavy guns; Bengal Horse Artillery, 10 guns; Bengal Horse Field Battery, 6 guns; heavy field battery, Royal Artillery; detachments of Bengal and Punjaub Sappers and Miners; Her Majesty's 9th Lancers; detachments of 1st, 2nd, and 5th Punjaub Cavalry, and Hodson's Horse; Her Majesty's 8th, 53rd, 75th, and 93rd

and a body of about 2,000 Infantry. After a smart skirmish, the guns were taken; Lieutenant Gough, commanding Hodson's Irregular Horse, having distinguished himself very much in a brilliant charge by which this object was effected.

The camp was pitched on that evening at Alumbagh. This place I found to be annoyed, to a certain extent, by guns placed in different positions in the neighbourhood.

I caused the post to be cleared of lumber and cattle, and placed all my tents in it.

I made my arrangements for marching, without baggage, when I should reach the Park of Dilkoosha, and the men were directed to have three days' food in their havresacks. I changed the garrison at Alumbagh, taking fresh men from it, and leaving Her Majesty's 75th Regiment there, which had been so much harassed by its late exertions.

On the 14th, I expected a further reinforcement of 600 or 700 men, composed as per margin,† who joined my rearguard, after my march had commenced in the morning of that day.

As I approached the Park of Dilkoosha, the leading troops were met by a long line of musketry fire.

The advance guard was quickly reinforced by a field battery and more infantry, composed of companies of Her Majesty's 5th, 64th, and 78th Foot, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, supported by the 8th Foot. After a running fight of about two hours, in which our loss was very inconsiderable, the enemy was driven down the hill to the Martinière, across the garden and park of the Martinière, and far beyond the canal.

His loss was trifling, owing to the suddenness of the retreat.

The Dilkoosha and Martinière were both occupied; Brigadier Hope's Brigade being then brought up and arranged in position in the wood of the Martinière at the end opposite the canal, being flanked to the left by Captain Bouchier's field battery, and two of Captain Peel's heavy guns.

Shortly after these arrangements had been made, the enemy threw out a good many people, and attacked our position in front.

He was quickly driven off, some of our troops crossing the canal in pursuit.

On this occasion, the 53rd, 93rd, and a body of the 4th Punjaub Sikhs, distinguished themselves.

Two very promising young officers lost their lives—Lieutenant Mayne, Bengal Horse Artillery, Quartermaster-General's Department, and Captain Wheatcroft, Carabincers, doing duty with Her Majesty's 9th Lancers.

All the troops behaved very well.

With the exception of my tents, all my heavy baggage, including provisions for fourteen days for my own force and that in Lucknow, accompanied me on my march across country to Dilkoosha, covered by a strong rearguard under Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, of Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders. This officer distinguished himself very much in this difficult command; his Artillery, under Captain Blunt, Bengal Horse Artillery, assisted by the Royal Artillery, under Colonel Crawford, Royal Artillery, having been in action for the greater part of the day.

The rear guard did not close up to the column until late next day, the enemy having hung on it until dark on the 14th.

Regiments of Infantry; 2nd and 4th Punjaub Infantry. Probable total: 700 Cavalry, 2,700 Infantry.

† Detachment joined on and up to the 14th: 2 guns of Madras Horse Artillery; Reserve Royal Artillery; Royal Engineers; Military Train; Head-Quarters of Her Majesty's 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; detachment of Her Majesty's 82nd Infantry.

Every description of baggage having been left at Dilkoocha, which was occupied by Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, I advanced direct on Secunderbagh, early on the 16th.

This place is a high-walled inclosure of strong masonry, of 120 yards square, and was carefully loop-holed all round. It was held very strongly by the enemy. Opposite to it was a village at a distance of 100 yards, which was also loop-holed, and filled with men.

On the head of the column advancing up the lane to the left of the Secunderbagh, fire was opened on us. The Infantry of the advance guard was quickly thrown in skirmishing order to line a bank to the right.

The guns were pushed rapidly onwards, viz., Captain Blunt's troop, Bengal Horse Artillery, and Captain Travers's Royal Artillery, Heavy Field Battery.

The troops passed at a gallop through a cross-fire from the village and Secunderbagh, and opened fire within easy musketry-range, in a most daring manner.

As soon as they could be pushed up a stiff bank, two 18-pounder guns, under Captain Travers, were also brought to bear on the building.

Whilst this was being effected, the leading brigade of Infantry, under Brigadier the Honorable Adrian Hope, coming rapidly into action, caused the loop-holed village to be abandoned; the whole fire of the brigade being then directed on the Secunderbagh.

After a time, a large body of the enemy, who were holding ground to the left of our advance, were driven by parties of the 53rd and 93rd, two of Captain Blunt's guns aiding the movement.

The Highlanders pursued their advantage, and seized the barracks, and immediately converted it into a military post, the 53rd stretching in a long line of skirmishers in the open plain, and driving the enemy before them.

The attack on the Secunderbagh had now been proceeding for about an hour and a half, when it was determined to take the place by storm, through a small opening which had been made. This was done in the most brilliant manner by the remainder of the Highlanders, and the 53rd, and the 4th Punjab Infantry, supported by a battalion of detachments under Major Barnston.

There never was a bolder feat of arms; and the loss inflicted on the enemy, after the entrance of the Secunderbagh was effected, was immense: more than 2,000 of the enemy were afterwards carried out.

The officers who led these regiments were, Lieutenant-Colonel Leith Hay, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders; Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders; Captain Walton, Her Majesty's 53rd Foot; Lieutenant Paul, 4th Punjab Infantry (since dead); and Major Barnston, Her Majesty's 90th Foot.

Captain Peel's Royal Naval Siege-Train then went to the front, and advanced towards the Shah Nujjeef, together with the field-battery and some mortars, the village to the left having been cleared by Brigadier Hope and Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon.

The Shah Nujjeef is a domed mosque, with a garden, of which the most had been made by the enemy. The wall of the inclosure of the mosque was loopholed with great care. The entrance to it had been covered by a regular work in masonry, and the top of the building was crowned with a parapet. From this, and from the defences in the garden, an unceasing fire of musketry was kept up from the commencement of the attack.

This position was defended, with great resolution, against a heavy cannonade of three hours. It was then stormed, in the boldest manner, by the 93rd

Highlanders under Brigadier Hope, supported by a battalion of detachments under Major Barnston, who was, I regret to say, severely wounded; Captain Peel leading up his heavy guns, with extraordinary gallantry, within a few yards of the building, to batter the massive stone walls. The withering fire of the Highlanders effectually covered the Naval Brigade from great loss; but it was an action almost unexampled in war. Captain Peel behaved very much as if he had been laying the "Shannon" alongside an enemy's frigate.

This brought the day's operations to a close.

On the next day, communications were opened to the left rear of the barracks to the canal, after overcoming considerable difficulty. Captain Peel kept up a steady cannonade on the building called the Mess-House. This building, of considerable size, was defended by a ditch, about 12 feet broad and scarped with masonry, and beyond that a loop-holed mud wall. I determined to use the guns as much as possible in taking it.

About 3 P.M., when it was considered that men might be sent to storm it without much risk, it was taken by a Company of the 90th Foot, under Captain Wolseley, and a picquet of Her Majesty's 53rd under Captain Hopkins, supported by Major Barnston's Battalion of detachments, under Captain Guise, Her Majesty's 90th Foot, and some of the Punjab Infantry under Lieutenant Powlett. The Mess-House was carried immediately with a rush.

The troops then pressed forward with great vigor, and lined the wall separating the Mess House from the Motee Mahal, which consists of a wide inclosure and many buildings. The enemy here made a last stand, which was overcome after an hour, openings having been broken in the wall, through which the troops poured, with a body of Sappers, and accomplished our communications with the Residency.

I had the inexpressible satisfaction, shortly afterwards, of greeting Sir James Outram and Sir Henry Havelock, who came out to meet me before the action was at an end.

The relief of the besieged garrison had been accomplished.

The troops, including all ranks of officers and men, had worked strenuously and persevered boldly, in following up the advantages gained in the various attacks. Every man in the force had exerted himself to the utmost, and now met with his reward.

It should not be forgotten that these exertions did not date merely from the day that I joined the camp; the various bodies of which the relieving force was composed, having made the longest forced marches, from various directions, to enable the Government of India to save the garrison of Lucknow. Some from Agra, some from Allahabad, all had alike undergone the same fatigues in pressing forward for the attainment of this great object. Of their conduct in the field of battle, the facts narrated in this despatch are sufficient evidence, which I will not weaken by any eulogy of mine.

I desire now to direct the attention of your Lordship to the merits of the officers who have served under my orders on this occasion.

I cannot convey to your Lordship, in adequate terms, my deep sense of the obligations I am under to Major-General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff, for the very able and cordial assistance he has afforded me and the service during these operations, and how admirably the very many and important duties belonging to his situation have been performed, for which his high talents and experience of service in this country so peculiarly fit him.

I have also to express my very particular acknowledgments to Brigadier-General Hope Grant, C.B., who was in immediate command of the Division by which this service was effected. His ac-

tivity in carrying out the details has been admirable, and his vigilance in superintending the outpost duties has been unsurpassed.

My thanks are peculiarly due to Brigadier the Honorable Adrian Hope, who commanded the advance of the force; as also to Captain Peel, C.B., of the Royal Navy, who has distinguished himself in a most marked manner.

I desire to bring to the favorable notice of your Lordship the officers commanding Brigades and Regiments, and those who have been in the performance of staff duties, or who have been marked out by Brigadiers:

Brigadier Crawford, Royal Artillery, commanding the Artillery; Brigadier Little, commanding the Cavalry; Brigadier Greathed, commanding 3rd Infantry Brigade; Brigadier Russell, commanding 5th Infantry Brigade (severely wounded);

Lieutenant Lennox, Royal Engineers, Acting Chief Engineer;

Lieutenant Vaughan, Royal Navy, and Captain Maxwell, Bengal Artillery, attached to the Naval Brigade;

Major Turner, commanding the Bengal Artillery (to this officer my most particular acknowledgments are due—he has few equals as an artillery officer);

Captain Travers, commanding Royal Artillery;

Captains Remington and Blunt, commanding troops of Bengal Horse Artillery;

Captains Middleton, Royal Artillery, and Burchier, Bengal Artillery, commanding Horse Field Batteries; and Captain Longden, Royal Artillery, commanding the Mortar Battery.

It is impossible to draw a distinction between any of these officers. They all distinguished themselves under very arduous circumstances; and it was highly agreeable to me to be present on this first occasion when the Bengal and Royal Artillery were brought into action together under my own eyes. I wish also to mention Lieutenant Walker, Bengal Artillery, in command of a demi-field-battery; Lieutenants Ford and Brown, who successively took up the command of the heavy field-battery of Royal Artillery under Captain Hardy, on the death of that lamented officer; and Lieutenant Bridge, who commanded two guns of the Madras Horse Artillery with great ability.

I have further to bring to your Lordship's notice Lieutenant Scott, Madras Engineers, who commanded the Sappers and Miners.

I would also bring to favorable notice the following officers in command of corps or detachments:—

Major Ouvry, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers; Major Robertson, Military Train; Captain Hinde, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, 23rd Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, 93rd Highlanders, in temporary command Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Hale, Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Leith Hay, 93rd Highlanders; Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, 78th Highlanders, commanding 1st Battalion of Detachments; Major Barnston, Her Majesty's 90th Regiment, commanding 2nd Battalion of Detachments (dangerously wounded); and Captain Guise, Her Majesty's 90th Regiment, who succeeded Major Barnston in his command:—

Lieutenants Watson, Probyn, Younghusband, and Gough, respectively commanding Detachments of the 1st, 2nd, and 5th Punjab Cavalry and Hodson's Horse; Captain Green, commanding 2nd Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant Willoughby, who succeeded to the command of the 4th Punjab Infantry, on his three seniors in the corps being severely wounded; Lieutenant Ryves, who commanded the 4th Punjab Infantry, from the evening of the 16th; Major Milman, 5th Fusiliers; and

Lieutenant-Colonel M'Intyre, 78th Highlanders, in command of detachments employed in the advance on Diikoosha and the Martinière; Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, 93rd Highlanders, who commanded at the barracks; Captains Dawson, 93rd Highlanders; Rolleston, Her Majesty's 84th Regiment; and Hopkins, 53rd Regiment; and Lieutenants Fisher and Powlett, 2nd Punjab Infantry, who commanded separate detachments or posts, and whose services have, for the most part, been noted in the body of the despatch.

It remains for me to express my high sense of the services performed by the Assistant Adjutant-General of the army, Captain Norman, who, on this, as on every other occasion, highly distinguished himself.

I have further to express my warm thanks to all the officers serving on the general and personal Staff of myself and Major-General Mansfield, as named below; but especially to Colonel Berkeley, Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, who attended the Chief of the Staff in the field, and who displayed remarkable activity and intelligence; to Major Alison, Military Secretary (who unfortunately lost an arm); to Captain Sir David Baird, Bart., my first Aide-de-camp, and to Lieutenant Hope Johnstone, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General to the Chief of the Staff.

The remaining officers of this Staff were Lieutenant G. Algood, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captains Maycock and Carey, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captain Rudman, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General Her Majesty's Forces; Captain Hatch, Deputy Judge-Advocate General; Captains Alison and Forster, my Aides-de-camp; Captain Metralfe, interpreter; and Lieutenant Murray, Aide-de-camp to the Chief of the Staff.

Mr. Cavenagh, of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, who came out from Lucknow, in disguise, to afford me information, at the imminent risk of his life, has won my most especial thanks, and I recommend him most cordially to the notice of your Lordship.

Lord Seymour was present throughout these operations, and displayed a daring gallantry at a most critical moment.

I concur most fully in the commendations that have been bestowed by General Grant and officers commanding brigades on their respective Staffs, as named below; but I would especially draw attention to the services of Captain Cox, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, Brigade-Major of the 4th Brigade; and Lieutenant Roberts, Bengal Artillery, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captain W. Hamilton, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain the Honorable H. A. Anson, Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, Aide-de-camp; and Lieutenant Salmond, 7th Light Cavalry, Acting Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Grant:—

Captain H. Hammond, Bengal Artillery, Brigade-Major of Artillery (severely wounded); Captain H. Le G. Bruce, Bengal Artillery, who succeeded Captain Hammond; Brevet-Major W. Barry, and Lieutenant A. Bunny, Staff-officers of Royal and Bengal Artillery respectively; Lieutenant G. E. Watson, Bengal Engineers, Brigade-Major of Engineers; Captain H. A. Sarel, 17th Lancers, Brigade-Major of Cavalry; and Captains Bannatyne (Her Majesty's 8th Foot) and Lightfoot (84th Foot), Brigade-Majors of the 3rd and 5th Brigades; also, Lieutenant P. Stewart, Bengal Engineers, Superintendent of the Electric Telegraph, who accompanied the force, and made himself particularly useful throughout.

I must not omit to name, in the most marked manner, Subadar Gokul Sing, 4th Punjab Rifles,

who, in conjunction with the British officers, led the 4th Punjab Rifles, at the storming of Secunderbagh, in the most daring manner.

Captain A. D. Dickens, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, and Lieutenant W. Tod Brown, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, have both distinguished themselves exceedingly, in carrying on the intricate duties of their departments, with very scanty establishments, to meet the great demands upon them.

Brigadier-General Grant has made favorable mention of Surgeon J. C. Brown, M.D., Bengal Horse Artillery, whose great exertions have been deserving of all praise. He has since become Superintending Surgeon of the force.

The number of officers mentioned in this despatch may appear large; but the force employed was composed of many detachments, and the particular service was calculated to draw forth the individual qualities of the officers engaged.

Annexed is a return of casualties; and a list of officers, non commissioned officers, and soldiers who have been brought to my notice, as having particularly distinguished themselves, will be separately forwarded.

I have, &c.,  
C. CAMPBELL, General,  
Commander-in-chief.

No. 8.

*Return of Casualties of the Field Force under the command of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the 12th to the 18th November, 1857, inclusive.*

*Head-Quarters, Secunderbagh,  
November 18, 1857.*

STAFF.

1 field officer, 1 subaltern, 3 officers' horses, killed; 3 field officers, 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 6 officers' horses, wounded.

NAVAL BRIGADE.

1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 15 rank and file, wounded.

ENGINEERS.

2 serjeants, 1 rank and file, killed; 2 serjeants, 15 rank and file wounded.

ARTILLERY.

1 captain, 2 serjeants, 12 rank and file, 31 troop horses, killed; 3 captains, 2 subalterns, 1 staff officer, 2 serjeants, 57 rank and file, 29 troop horses, wounded.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers—2 officers' horses, 3 troop horses, killed; 3 troop horses wounded.

Military Train—1 captain killed.

1st Punjab Cavalry—2 rank and file, 1 troop horse, killed; 1 rank and file, 1 troop horse, wounded.

2nd Punjab Cavalry—1 rank and file, 1 troop horse, killed; 1 troop horse wounded.

5th Punjab Cavalry—1 rank and file, 4 troop horses, wounded; 1 troop horse missing.

Hodson's Horse—1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, 4 troop horses, wounded.

3RD INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 8th Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.

Detachment Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers—5 rank

and file killed; 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

Detachment Her Majesty's 64th Regiment—4 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

2nd Punjab Infantry—1 subaltern, 1 native officer, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 subaltern, 1 native officer, 18 rank and file, wounded.

4TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment—1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 2 serjeants, 61 rank and file, wounded.

Detachment Her Majesty's 84th Regiment—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, wounded.

Detachment Her Majesty's 90th Regiment—6 rank and file killed; 1 field officer, 2 subalterns, 2 serjeants, 20 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders—2 captains, 1 serjeant, 36 rank and file, killed; 1 field officer, 1 captain, 5 subalterns, 5 serjeants, 57 rank and file, wounded.

Detachment 1st Madras Fusiliers—1 subaltern, 3 rank and file, killed; 12 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

4th Punjab Infantry—1 havildar, 12 rank and file, killed; 3 subalterns, 3 native officers, 4 havildars, 46 rank and file, wounded.

5TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers—3 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 18 rank and file, wounded.

Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment—1 subaltern, 1 rank and file, 1 officer's horse, killed; 1 field officer, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Total—1 field officer, 4 captains, 5 subalterns, 1 native officer, 8 serjeants, 103 rank and file, 6 officers' horses, 36 troop horses, killed; 6 field officers, 9 captains, 19 subalterns, 1 staff officer, 4 native officers, 23 serjeants, 352 rank and file, 6 officers' horses, 42 troop horses, wounded; 5 rank and file, 1 troop horse, missing.

H. W. NORMAN, Captain,  
Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 9.

*List of Officers killed.*

General Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Biddulph, Head of Intelligence Department; Lieutenant A. O. Mayne, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Naval Brigade—Midshipman M. A. Daniel.

Artillery Brigade—Captain W. N. Hardy, Royal Artillery.

Cavalry Brigade—Captain G. Wheatcroft, 6th Dragoon Guards, doing duty with Military Train.

3rd Infantry Brigade—Lieutenant T. Frankland, 2nd Punjab Infantry.

4th Infantry Brigade—Captain J. Dalzell, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders; Captain J. T. Lumsden, 30th Native Infantry, Interpreter to Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders; Lieutenant Dobbs, 1st Madras Fusiliers.

5th Infantry Brigade—Ensign W. T. Thompson, Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment.

*List of Officers wounded.*

General Sir C. Campbell, G.C.B. Commander-in-chief, slightly.

Staff—Brigadier D. Russell, commanding 5th Brigade, severely; Major A. Alison, Military Secretary, severely; Captain F. M. Alison, Aide-de-camp to Commander-in chief, slightly; Captain the Honorable A. Anson, Aide-de-camp to General Grant, C.B., slightly; Lieutenant C. J. Salmond, Orderly Officer to General Grant, C.B., slightly.

Naval Brigade—Captain J. C. Gray, Royal Marines, slightly; Lieutenant M. Salmon, Royal Navy, severely; Midshipman Lord A. P. Clinton, Royal Navy, slightly.

Artillery Brigade—Major F. F. Pennycuik, Royal Artillery, slightly; Captain H. Hammond, Bengal Artillery, severely; Captain F. Travers, Royal Artillery, slightly; Lieutenant W. G. Milman, Royal Artillery, slightly; Lieutenant A. Ford, Royal Artillery, slightly; Assistant Surgeon H. R. Vcale, Royal Artillery, severely.

Cavalry Brigade—Lieutenant R. Halkett, Hodson's Horse, severely.

3rd Infantry Brigade—Ensign J. Watson; 2nd Punjaub Infantry, dangerously.

4th Infantry Brigade—Captain B. Walton, Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, severely; Lieutenant D. H. Munro, Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, dangerously; Lieutenant T. C. French, Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, slightly; Major R. Barnston, Her Majesty's 90th Regiment, dangerously; Lieutenant C. B. Wynne, Her Majesty's 90th Regiment, severely; Ensign G. H. Powell, Her Majesty's 90th Regiment, severely; Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Ewart, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, slightly; Captain F. W. Burroughs, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, slightly; Lieutenant R. A. Cooper, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, severely; Lieutenant E. Welch, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, severely; Lieutenant O. Goldsmith, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, severely; Lieutenant S. E. Wood, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, severely; Ensign F. R. Macnamara, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, slightly; Lieutenant W. Paul, 4th Punjaub Infantry, dangerously (since dead); Lieutenant J. W. McQueen, 4th Punjaub Infantry, severely; Lieutenant F. F. Oldfield, 4th Punjaub Infantry, dangerously (since dead).

5th Infantry Brigade—Lieutenant J. Henderson, Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers, slightly; Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Hale, Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment, slightly.

H. W. NORMAN, Captain,  
Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 10.

*The Commander-in-chief to the Governor-General.*

*Head Quarters, Camp, Alumbagh,  
November 25, 1857.*

My Lord,  
In continuation of my report of the 18th, I have the honor to apprise your Lordship that the left rear of my position was finally secured on the night of the 17th instant, by the building called Banks's House having been seized by a party of the 2nd Punjaub Infantry (Sikhs) specially employed for that purpose.

Brigadier Russell and Lieutenant-Colonel Hale distinguished themselves much in completing the chain of posts on the 17th and 18th in that direction; the enemy having been very vigilant on that point, and kept up an unceasing fire on all the buildings occupied by Brigadier Russell, and on the barrack occupied by 300 of the Highlanders, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart.

Brigadier Russell having been unfortunately

severely wounded on the afternoon of the 18th instant, I placed the lamented Colonel Biddulph in command of his line of posts. He was killed almost immediately afterwards, when making his dispositions for the attack of the hospital.

Captain Bouchier, of the Bengal Artillery, distinguished himself by the intelligent and able support he afforded Lieutenant-Colonel Hale, Her Majesty's 82nd Foot, on that officer succeeding Colonel Biddulph.

These very difficult and tedious operations, conducted as they were under a most galling fire, in cramped suburbs, reflect much credit on all the officers and men concerned, and secured the position.

The same afternoon, the enemy made a smart attack on the picquets covering the centre of the line.

I supported them with a company of Her Majesty's 23rd, and another of Her Majesty's 53rd Foot, not having any more Infantry at my disposal.

Captain Remington's troop of Horse Artillery was brought up, and dashed right into the jungle with the leading skirmishers, and opened fire with extraordinary rapidity and precision.

Captain Remington distinguished himself very much.

I superintended this affair myself, and I have particular pleasure in drawing your Lordship's attention to the conduct of this troop on this occasion, as an instance of the never-failing readiness and quickness of the Horse Artillery of the Bengal service.

During the next three days, I continued to hold the whole of the country from the Dilkosha to the gates of the Residency, the left flank having been secured in the manner above mentioned, with a view to extricating the garrison, without exposing it to the chance of even a stray musket-shot.

From the first, all the arrangements have been conducted towards this end. The whole of the force under my immediate command being one outlying picquet, every man remained on duty, and was constantly subject to annoyance from the enemy's fire; but such was the vigilance and intelligence of the force, and so heartily did all ranks co-operate to support me, that I was enabled to conduct this affair to a happy issue, exactly in the manner originally proposed.

Upon the 20th, fire was opened on the Kaiserbagh, which gradually increased in importance, till it assumed the character of regular breaching and bombardment.

The Kaiserbagh was breached in three places by Captain Peel, Royal Navy, and I have been told that the enemy suffered much loss within its precincts. Having thus led the enemy to believe that immediate assault was contemplated, orders were issued for the retreat of the garrison through the lines of our picquets at midnight on the 22nd.

The ladies and families, the wounded, the treasure, the guns it was thought worth while to keep, the ordnance stores, the grain still possessed by the Commissariat of the garrison, and the State prisoners, had all been previously removed.

Sir James Outram had received orders to burst the guns which it was thought undesirable to take away; and he was finally directed silently to evacuate the Residency of Lucknow at the hour indicated.

The dispositions to cover their retreat, and to resist the enemy, should he pursue, were ably carried out by Brigadier the Honorable Adrian Hope; but, I am happy to say, the enemy was completely deceived, and he did not attempt to follow. On the contrary, he began firing on our old positions, many hours after we had left them. The move-

ment of retreat was admirably executed, and was a perfect lesson in such combinations.

Each exterior line came gradually retiring through its supports, till, at length, nothing remained but the last line of Infantry and guns, with which I was myself to crush the enemy, if he had dared to follow up the picquets.

The only line of retreat lay through a long and tortuous lane, and all these precautions were absolutely necessary to ensure the safety of the force.

The extreme posts on the left, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hale, Her Majesty's 82nd; Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, Her Majesty's 23rd Foot; and Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, made their way by a road which had been explored for them, after I considered that the time had arrived, with due regard to the security of the whole, that their posts should be evacuated.

It was my endeavour that nothing should be left to chance; and the conduct of the officers in exactly carrying out their instructions was beyond all praise.

During all these operations, from the 16th instant, the remnant of Brigadier Greathed's brigade closed in the rear, and now again formed the rear-guard as we retired to Dilkoosha.

Dilkoosha was reached at 4 A.M. on the 23rd instant, by the whole force.

I must not forget to mention the exertions of the Cavalry, during all the operations which have been described.

The exertions of Brigadier Little, and of Major Ouvry, respectively, of the Cavalry Brigade, and the 9th Lancers, were unceasing in keeping up our long line of communications, and preserving our extreme rear beyond the Dilkoosha, which was constantly threatened.

On the 22nd, the enemy attacked at Dilkoosha; but was speedily driven off under Brigadier Little's orders.

The officers commanding the Irregular Cavalry, Lieutenants Watson, Younghusband, Probyn, and Gough, as well as all the officers of the 9th Lancers, were never out of the saddle during all this time, and well maintained the character they have won throughout the war.

I moved with General Grant's division to Alumbagh, on the afternoon of the 24th, leaving Sir James Outram's division in position at Dilkoosha, to prevent molestation of the immense convoy of the women and wounded, which it was necessary to transport with us. Sir James Outram closed up this day without annoyance from the enemy.

I have, &c.

C. CAMPBELL, General,  
Commander-in-chief.

---

#### No. 11.

*Return of Casualties of the Field Force under command of General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., Commander-in-chief, from November 19 to 22 (inclusive), 1857.*

*Head-Quarters, Camp, Cawnpore,  
December 3, 1857.*

#### ENGINEERS.

3 serjeants, wounded.

#### ARTILLERY.

3 troop horses killed; 1 subaltern, 2 rank and file, wounded.

#### CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Military Train—1 rank and file wounded.

#### 4TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 53rd Foot—3 rank and file wounded. Detachment Her Majesty's 84th Foot—1 subaltern killed.

#### 5TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 82nd Foot—1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 subaltern, 3 troop horses, killed; 1 subaltern, 4 serjeants, 10 rank and file, wounded.

H. W. NORMAN, Captain,  
Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

---

#### No. 12.

##### *List of Officer killed.*

4th Brigade—Lieutenant Benjamin Candwith, Her Majesty's 84th Regiment.

##### *List of Officer wounded.*

Artillery—Lieutenant H. E. Harington, Bengal Artillery, severely.

---

#### No. 13.

##### *General Orders by the Commander-in-chief.*

*Head-Quarters, Shah Nujeef, Lucknow,  
November 21, 1857.*

ALTHOUGH the Commander-in-chief has not yet had time to peruse the detailed report of Brigadier Inglis, respecting the defence made by the slender garrison under his command, his Excellency desires to lose no time in recording his opinion of the magnificent defence made by the remnant of a British Regiment, Her Majesty's 32nd, a company of British Artillery, and a few hundred sepoys, whose very presence was a subject of distrust, against all the force of Oude, until the arrival of the reinforcement under Major-Generals Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., and Sir H. Havelock, K.C.B.

2. The persevering constancy of this small garrison, under the watchful command of the Brigadier, has, under Providence, been the means of adding to the prestige of the British army, and of preserving the honour and lives of our countrywomen.

There can be no greater reward than such a reflection; and the Commander-in-chief heartily congratulates Brigadier Inglis, and his devoted garrison, on that reflection belonging to them.

3. The position occupied by the garrison was an open entrenchment; the numbers were not sufficient to man the defences; and the supply of artillerymen for the guns was most inadequate. In spite of these difficult circumstances, the Brigadier and his garrison held on; and it will be a great pleasure to the Commander-in-chief to bring to the notice of the Government of India the names of all the officers and soldiers who have distinguished themselves during the great trial to which they have been exposed.

4. The Commander-in-chief congratulates Sir James Outram and Sir Henry Havelock on having been the first to aid Brigadier Inglis.

The Governor-General in Council has already expressed his opinion on the splendid feat of arms by which that aid was accomplished.

---

*Head-Quarters, Shah Nujeef,  
November 22, 1857.*

WHEN the Commander-in-chief issued his order of yesterday with regard to the old garrison of



Lucknow His Excellency was unaware of the important part taken in aid of the soldiers by the civil functionaries who happened to be at the Residency when it was shut in by the enemy.

2. His Excellency congratulates them very heartily on the honor they have won in conjunction with their military comrades. This is only another instance that in danger and difficulty all Englishmen behave alike, whatever their profession.

*Head Quarters, La Martinière, Lucknow,  
November 23, 1857.*

THE Commander-in-chief has reason to be thankful to the force he conducted for the relief of the garrison of Lucknow.

2. Hastily assembled, fatigued by forced marches, but animated by a common feeling of determination to accomplish the duty before them, all ranks of this force have compensated for their small number, in the execution of a most difficult duty, by unceasing exertions.

3. From the morning of the 16th till last night, the whole force has been one outlying picket, never out of fire, and covering an immense extent of ground, to permit the garrison to retire scatheless and in safety, covered by the whole of the relieving force.

4. That ground was won by fighting as hard as it ever fell to the lot of the Commander-in-chief to witness, it being necessary to bring up the same men over and over again to fresh attacks; and it is with the greatest gratification that his Excellency declares he never saw men behave better.

5. The storming of the Secunderbagh and the Shah Nujjeef has never been surpassed in daring, and the success of it was most brilliant and complete.

6. The movement of retreat of last night, by which the final rescue of the garrison was effected, was a model of discipline and exactness. The consequence was, that the enemy was completely deceived, and the force retired by a narrow, tortuous lane, the only line of retreat open, in the face of 50,000 enemies, without molestation.

7. The Commander-in-chief offers his sincere thanks to Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., for the happy manner in which he planned and carried out his arrangements for the evacuation of the Residency of Lucknow.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

W. MAYHEW, Major,  
Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 14.

*Military Letter from Bengal (No. 281), dated  
November 2, 1857.*

(Ex' tract.)

THE accompanying communication from Lieutenant W. T. Hughes, commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry, reports the gallantry of the sowars under his command, and the defeat of the insurgents at Bulleh, in the Kurnaul district.

No. 15.

*Lieutenant W. T. Hughes, Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters, Camp before Delhi.*

*C. mp, Bulleh,*

SIR,

July 16, 1857.

FOR the information of the Provincial Commander-in-chief, I have the honor to report that, on the evening of the 13th instant I received from

No. 22084.

C

M. Le Bas, Collector of Kurnaul, a requisition, without date, for the assistance of troops in the collection of revenue from the village of Bulleh, in the Kurnaul district, a copy whereof is annexed.

2. In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 11th instant, I, at 1 A.M., on the 14th, marched from Kurnaul upon the village of Bulleh, a distance of twenty-nine miles, taking with me a detachment, numbering 244 sabres, of the regiment under my command.

3. On arrival at Bulleh, I found the place walled-in, and the gateways barricaded on all sides. The town itself, substantially built of pukka bricks, stands on an eminence, and is, or was, surrounded by suburbs, inclosed by a low wall and ditch. The entrance to each street leading into the town from the suburbs was also strongly barricaded; but of this circumstance I was not aware until I attempted an entrance.

4. Halting my detachment near the principal entrance, behind the barricades of which were some hundreds of matchlock-men, I rode forward, and explained that I had come to demand the Government revenue. The announcement was received with yells, and a volley from the matchlocks, which wounded three horses, and killed a trumpeter. I was informed by the Jemadar of Police who was with me, that a gateway, some two hundred yards to my left, although barricaded, was less strongly defended; and, knowing that the place, if to be taken at all by us, must be at once carried by a rush, I wheeled up my men, and dashed at the last-named gateway, sending a troop to the opposite side of the town, to attempt to force an entrance from that direction.

5. My men, dismounting, tore down the barricade, and we swept through the suburbs, under a brisk fire, to one of the entrances to the town, but the pieces of timber with which this had been barricaded, were too heavy for us to move quickly, so, wheeling about, we cut our way back again.

6. In the performance of this service, I lost 1 sowar, and 1 horse killed, 2 native officers wounded severely (one, Jemadar Azim Khan, since dead), and 9 sowars and 12 horses (including my own charger) wounded.

7. Nothing could exceed the gallantry with which the sowars tore down the barricade and attacked its defenders; and I have since had the satisfaction of hearing, from the villagers themselves, that 20 of the insurgents were killed, and 22 wounded, in our charge through the suburbs.

8. I shall take an early opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Provincial Commander-in-chief, the names of those men who, by their daring, distinguished themselves on this occasion.

9. I directed my camp to be pitched in the most open ground I could find near the village, and sent to Kurnaul for some guns, one belonging to the Puttiala Rajah, and the other to the Nawab of Kurnaul. I also requested M. Le Bas to send me any Infantry he could.

10. About midnight, a Bunniah from Bulleh brought me 1,150 rupees on account of the revenue, and undertook to bring in the remainder before noon of the 15th. During the night, reinforcements from all the neighbouring villages were poured into Bulleh, and, on the morning of the 15th, the insurgents could not have numbered less than 2,000 men, armed principally with matchlocks.

11. About 8 A.M. on the 15th the insurgents moved out of the village to attack us. They occupied the jungle (intersected by deep ditches) in my front, and the banks of the canal, which runs along my left flank. I gradually retired, hoping to draw my opponents into the open, but they stuck to the jungles and the canal, from which they could do no

harm. My men had been about half-an-hour in the saddle when the guns I had sent for arrived, under the command of Lieutenant Martineau, 10th Native Infantry, accompanied by some fifty men of the Puttiala Rajah's Infantry. The guns I immediately pushed to the front, and with them attacked the principal entrance of the town, whilst I at the same time sent a troop, under Lieutenant H. L. Millett, my Adjutant, to cut off the retreat of those who had extended themselves along the canal on my left flank. This service was well performed. The troops dashed across the canal, near the town, and then charged the insurgents, whose retreat they had thus cut off. The latter were obliged to take to the open country, and they were pursued, for at least four miles, with great slaughter.

12. After a short cannonade, the town was carried by the Infantry and a party of the 1st Punjab Cavalry. The pukka-built houses I could not easily fire, but the suburbs, containing large quantities of stacked forage, were completely destroyed. Large stores of grain, ghee, &c., which were found in the town itself, were confiscated to Government, and made over to the Tehseeldar of Gurroundah. Four of the Lumburdars, and some other influential men of the place, who are prisoners in my camp, have begged to be allowed to redeem the confiscated property, and I have agreed to their doing so, on payment of 1,000 rupees over and above the balance of revenue due. I fully expect this money to be paid in the course of to-day.

13. The destruction of this place—the most important town in the neighbourhood—has had a very salutary effect; so much so, that two adjacent villages (against which M. Le Bas had requested me to proceed) this morning brought in their revenue, as also did the Lumburdar of Dhurumghur, in the Paneput District.

14. The loss of the insurgents cannot be estimated at less than 130 or 140, and of these, I should say, some 70 or 80 were cut up by the troop under Lieutenant Millett. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, on both occasions, when engaged. The Artillery also did good service, and my thanks are particularly due to Lieutenant H. L. Millett, 1st Punjab Cavalry; Lieutenant Martineau, 10th Native Infantry; and Dr. J. E. Tuson, 1st Punjab Cavalry, for the great assistance they rendered me. Dr. Tuson's services were very valuable to me, both for his great attention to the wounded, and for the aid he rendered me in directing operations in the field.

15. I beg to inclose a numerical statement of the troops under my command, together with a return of killed and wounded. Amongst the former I regret the loss of Jemadar Azim Khan, a daring soldier, and an excellent officer.

I have, &c.

W. T. HUGHES.

---

No. 16.

*Present state, with Return of Killed and Wounded in the detachments under the command of Lieutenant W. T. Hughes, 1st Punjab Cavalry, employed in the Kurnal district, against the town of Bulleh.*

*Camp, Bulleh, July 16, 1857.*

Numerical strength of troops engaged on the 14th and 15th July, 1857.

Artillery—1 European officer, 1 Native officer, 3 non-commissioned officers, 19 gunners, 20 bullocks.

1st Punjab Cavalry—3 European officers, 9 Native officers, 31 non-commissioned officers, 3 trumpeters, 198 sowars, 248 horses.

Mounted Police—1 native officer, 2 non-commissioned officers, 31 sowars, 34 horses.

Infantry—1 native officer, 2 non-commissioned officers, 2 drummers, 45 sepoy.

*Killed.*

1st Punjab Cavalry—1 native officer, 1 trumpeter, 1 sowar, 2 horses.

*Wounded.*

Artillery—1 non-commissioned officer.

1st Punjab Cavalry—1 native officer, 2 non-commissioned officers, 14 sowars, 23 horses.

Mounted Police—2 sowars, 3 horses.

*Missing.*

Mounted Police—3 horses.

*Remarks.*

Two 6-pounder guns, with Artillery detachment.

Commanding officer's charger, 1st Punjab Cavalry, severely wounded.

Three horses belonging to the Mounted Police lost; their riders unhorsed.

W. T. HUGHES, Lieutenant, commanding Detachment.

HUGH L. MILLETT, Lieutenant, Detachment Staff.

---

No. 17.

*Roll of Non-commissioned Officers reported murdered in the late insurrection at Meerut.*

*Town Major's Office, Fort William, December 1, 1857.*

Brookes, C. A., serjeant, Department Public Works, murdered during the rows that took place on the evening of the 10th of May, 1857, by the insurgents.

Mc Shee, A., serjeant, ditto, ditto.

O. CAVENAGH, Lieutenant-Colonel, Town Major.

---

No. 18.

*Roll of a Man of the East India Company's Service, reported killed at Delhi.*

*Town Major's Office, Fort William, December 5, 1857.*

James Lindon, Quartermaster-Serjeant, Sirmoor Battalion, killed in the trenches at Delhi, September 9, 1857.

O. CAVENAGH, Lieutenant-Colonel, Town Major.

---

No. 19.

*The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Military Department, December 10, 1857. (No. 316.)*

WE have the honor to transmit herewith a printed copy of the several despatches and returns relating to the operations carried on during the siege operations of Delhi, received by us at irregular intervals, accompanied by a General Order, No. 1,529, of the 4th instant, in which we have recorded our approbation and thanks to the officers

in command, and to those who have specially distinguished themselves, and to the troops by whom they were supported in the frequent engagements in which they were opposed to the enemy.

Major-General Wilson's despatches, reporting the final capture of Delhi and our General Order on the occasion, No. 1,383,\* of the 6th November, 1857, accompanied our Secretary's list of packet, No. 105 of 1857, and our general letter No. 307 of 1857, paragraph 24.

No. 20.

*General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council. (No. 1,529.)*

*Fort William, December 4, 1857.*

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the despatches and returns relating to the operations carried on during the siege of Delhi, and received by the Government at irregular intervals, should be made public.

These despatches contain the reports of the officers commanding in the first actions with the mutineers at Ghazeeoodeen Nuggur, where the gallant conduct of Her Majesty's 60th Regiment, of the Carabiniers, and of the Bengal Artillery, was conspicuous, and at Budlee ka Serai; as well as the accounts of other contests in which the British troops have been engaged, always successfully, with the enemy; each occasion furnishing examples of the undaunted courage, determination, and endurance by which the last crowning success was subsequently achieved.

The Governor-General in Council has already recorded his gratitude to Major-General Wilson, and the officers and men engaged in the final operations against the city. His Lordship in Council now offers his thanks to those who specially distinguished themselves in the preceding operations, and to the noble army by which they were supported.

The warm acknowledgments of the Governor-General in Council are due to Brigadier Hope Grant, C.B., and to Brigadier Showers, for their excellent services; and his Lordship in Council desires to express his high approbation of the zeal and good judgment displayed by Lieutenant-Colonel Custance, of the Carabiniers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Yule, of the 9th Lancers, in the frequent engagements in which they have been opposed to the enemy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Yule has unhappily fallen, and the Queen's army has to deplore the loss of a brave and skilful officer.

The thanks of the Government of India are due to Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed, commanding Her Majesty's 8th Regiment; to Lieutenant-Colonel Deacon, commanding Her Majesty's 61st Regiment; and to Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert, commanding Her Majesty's 75th Regiment; as also to Colonel Welchman, who was at the head of the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers, and was severely wounded; and to Lieutenant-Colonel T. Seaton, C.B., of the 35th Regiment Native Infantry, to whose command a column was entrusted.

The example which has been set, throughout these operations, by the courageous and indefatigable exertions of Major Reid, commanding the Sirmoor Battalion, is warmly acknowledged by the Governor-General in Council.

Major Coke, of the Punjaub Irregular force, has added to his high and well-earned reputation as one of the foremost frontier soldiers of India; and Lieutenant Hodson's good service, at the head of the Irregular Horse, merits much praise.

\* See "Gazette," December 15, 1857.

The thanks of the Government are eminently due to Lieutenant-Colonel Baird Smith and the Corps of Engineers under his direction. Their labors have been unremitting, and have deserved success.

The readiness and coolness, as well as the gallantry, evinced by Major Poinbs, of the Bengal Artillery, on various occasions recorded in these papers, and the signal daring of Lieutenant Hills, who, alone and unsupported, charged a body of the enemy's cavalry and saved his battery, command the admiration of the Governor-General in Council.

Major Scott and Captain Remington, of the Artillery, have well earned the acknowledgment of their services which the Governor-General in Council now tenders to them.

His Lordship in Council desires to record his appreciation of the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Murray Mackenzie, of the Artillery, and of Major Jacob, of the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers, who died of the wounds received by them in these operations.

The general officers who have held command of the army before Delhi, have brought to notice the ready assistance, at all times afforded to them, by that very distinguished officer, Brigadier-General Chamberlain, who, after the death of the lamented Colonel Chester on the field of Budlee ka Serai, was appointed to the office of Adjutant-General; by Captain Norman, whose services have been unremitting and most valuable, and by the officers of the Adjutant-General's Department; by Colonel Becher and the officers attached to the Quartermaster-General's Department; by Colonel Congreve, C.B., Acting Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's forces; by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. R. Curzon, Acting Quartermaster-General of Her Majesty's forces; by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson, Deputy Commissary-General, and the branch of the service under his orders; by Lieutenant-Colonel Young, Judge Advocate-General, and his department; and by the officers of the head-quarters, as well as of their own personal staff. To these officers, the Governor-General in Council again expresses his hearty thanks for the good services which they have rendered, and which it will be his grateful duty to bring to the notice of the Court of Directors and of Her Majesty's Government.

During a portion of the time over which the siege operations extended, dating from the first arrival of the army under the walls of Delhi, the command was held by Major-General Sir Henry Barnard, K.C.B. But this gallant officer was not permitted to witness the final success of the undertaking confided to him, and of which his own brilliant victory at Budlee ka Serai was the worthy commencement. Struck down by sickness, he died at his post, giving his last energies to the discharge of his trust; and the Governor-General in Council cannot close this notice of the campaign of Delhi without offering a tribute of sincere respect to the courage, constancy, and devotion to duty which marked the command of Sir Henry Barnard.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India,  
in the Military Department.

No. 21.

*Brigadier A. Wilson, commanding Field Force, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Hewitt-Quarters.*

*Camp, Ghazeeoodeen Nuggur,  
May 31, 1857.*

(See "Gazette," October 13, 1857.)

No. 22.

*Brigadier A. Wilson, commanding Field Force, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.*

*Camp, Ghazeeo'een Nuggur, June 1, 1857.*

(See "Gazette," October 13, 1857.)

No. 23.

*Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., commanding Field Force, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.*

*Camp, Delhi Cantonment, June 8, 1857.*

(See "Gazette," October 13, 1857.)

No. 24.

*Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., commanding Field Force, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.*

*Camp before Delhi, June 12, 1857.*

(See "Gazette," October 13, 1857.)

No. 25.

*Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., commanding Field Force, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.*

*Camp, Delhi Cantonment, June 11, 1857.*

(See "Gazette," October 13, 1857.)

No. 26.

*Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., commanding Field Force, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.*

*Camp, Delhi Cantonment, June 14, 1857.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Commander-in-chief, that the enemy attacked our position at about 5 P.M., making first an attack on the left, and then advancing in force on the right. After about an hour both attacks had been repulsed, and the troops returned to the camp.

H. W. BARNARD, Major-General,  
Commanding Field Force.

No. 27.

*Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., commanding Field Force, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters Camp.*

*Camp, Delhi Cantonment, June 16, 1857.*

SIR,

WHILE inclosing, for the information of the Commander-in-chief, the reports of the late attack made by the enemy on the force under my command, I would wish to bring to his notice the assistance I have received in every way from the services of Lieutenant Hodson, 1st Bengal European Fusiliers. Since the arrival of his regiment at Umballah up to the present date, his untiring energy and perpetual anxiety to assist me in any way in which his services might be found useful, have distinguished him throughout, and are now my reasons for bringing this officer thus specially to the notice of the Commander-in-chief.

I have, &c.

H. W. BARNARD, Major-General,  
Commanding Field Force.

No. 28.

*Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., commanding Field Force, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.*

SIR, *Camp before Delhi, June 18, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Commander-in-chief, that, on ascertaining yesterday that the enemy was erecting a battery and taking up a position about the village of Puharipoor, from which it was considered important to dislodge them, I ordered a small force to proceed to the spot in two columns, to march at 4.30 P.M.—the first column, under Major Tombs, of the Horse Artillery, and the second under Major Reid, commanding the Sirmoor Battalion—and form a junction at Trevellyan and Kissengunge, drive the enemy out of his position, and destroy the battery.

This service was performed with the usual gallantry and daring of our troops, which cannot be better brought to your notice than by forwarding the reports of the officers in command. I fully concur in the merit of the officers recommended to your notice.

I beg also to make most special mention of Major Tombs and Major Reid—the former conspicuous for his usual cool courage and judgment, (and who, I regret to say, was slightly wounded, and had two horses shot under him), and the latter for that forward gallantry and knowledge of his work that in both these officers inspire the confidence of their men, and lead our troops to such brilliant success.

H. W. BARNARD, Major-General,  
Commanding Field Force.

No. 29.

*Major Tombs, Horse Artillery, commanding the column, to Major R. S. Ewart, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SIR, *Camp before Delhi, June 18, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., commanding the Field Force, that the troops as per margin,\* with the command of which he did me the honor to entrust me, left camp at 4.30 P.M., and moved through the Subzee Mundy until they arrived at the road leading across the canal in the direction of the Eedgah. The column moved up this road, and had not advanced more than a couple of hundred yards, when the enemy opened fire upon it from some walled gardens on the left of the road. Leaving parties of riflemen under these walls, with orders to keep down the fire of the enemy, I advanced with the main body, until we arrived at the suburb of Puharipore. Here I detached the four Horse Artillery guns, with one company Fusiliers and the Guide Cavalry in support, with orders to take the road leading round the village, until they came in sight of the Eedgah, against which they were to open fire. I, myself, with one company Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, and three companies Fusiliers, went through the village, driving the enemy, Cavalry and Infantry, before us. On reaching the other side of the suburbs, the enemy appeared in considerable force on this side of the Eedgah, and at the angle of it nearest the city. Here a hot musketry fire was sustained for some time, until I sent orders for two of the Horse Artillery guns to be brought from the outside of the suburb to our support. On these guns opening

\* 4 Guns, 2nd Troop, 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery; 2 Companies Her Majesty's 60th Rifles; 4 Companies 1st European Fusiliers; 20 Sappers and Miners; 50 Cavalry of the Guide Corps.

fire, the enemy appeared to loosen their hold of the position. Seeing this, I ordered the advance, which was made with a rush, and the position was ours. We captured a 9-pounder gun and its limber here in position; and, the object of the attack having been effected, I, agreeably to orders received, brought the column back into camp at about 7 P.M. The loss on our side, I am happy to say, was small; but I regret that it includes a gallant young officer, Captain Brown, of the 1st Fusiliers, badly wounded. Every officer and man behaved as gallantly as men could do. To Major Jacob, 1st Fusiliers; Captain Williams, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles; Lieutenant Wilson, in charge of the four Horse Artillery guns; Lieutenant Parkins, of the Engineers, who led the column; and to Lieutenant Frith, Adjutant 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, who kindly accompanied me and rendered me the utmost service; also to Lieutenant Phillipps, attached to Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, who obligingly carried two or three messages for me—my best thanks are due, and I beg to recommend them to the favourable notice of the Major-General. The Guide Cavalry, under their native officer, Khanan Khan, Ressaldar, executed all orders given to them.

Accompanying are casualty returns of the force employed.

H. TOMBS, Major,  
Commanding the Column.

No. 30.

*Numerical Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, on the 17th instant, of the Troops under the command of Major Tombs, Artillery.*

*Head-Quarters Camp, Delhi,  
June 18, 1857.*

Head-quarters and 2nd Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery—1 field officer, 3 horses, wounded.  
Her Majesty's 60th Royal Rifles—1 non-commissioned officer, 1 rank and file, wounded.  
1st European Bengal Fusiliers—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 5 rank and file, wounded.  
Guide Corps—2 natives, 4 horses, wounded.

Total—2 rank and file killed; 1 field officer, 1 captain, 1 non-commissioned officer, 6 rank and file, 2 natives, 7 horses, wounded.

H. W. BARNARD, Major-General,  
Commanding Field Force.

R. S. EWART, Major,  
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 31.

*Major C. Reid, Commanding Second Column, to Major R. S. Ewart, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.*

*Main Picquet, Hindoo Rao's House,  
June 18, 1857.*

SIR,  
IN obedience to instructions contained in a confidential letter from the Major-General commanding the Forces, I have the honor to report, for his information, that I proceeded yesterday at 4-15 P.M., with the troops noted in the margin,\* to attack the position taken up by the enemy at Kissengunge, simultaneously with the advance of the column under command of Major Tombs, Artillery. The two columns met on the road near the Canal Bridge, when they struck off at right angles; Major Tombs's column taking the right, and mine the left, of a large garden which had a high brick wall round it. I proceeded to the end of the wall, and then entered a Serai to the right. After bat-

\* 4 Companies 60th Rifles, and Sirmoor Battalion.

tering down the gates of two different serais, I succeeded in entering Kissengunge, which I found full of mutineers. Many rushed madly on; but were at once shot down by our troops. I counted thirty-one bodies in one place near one of the batteries, and nine were counted close to the battery erected on the right of a building in the centre of Kissengunge. The enemy must have lost between fifty and sixty killed, and a very great number wounded. I completely destroyed the batteries, which were not quite finished; burnt the village, the timber used in constructing batteries, the magazine (which had evidently been made by sappers) and the gates of the serai, three in number. My loss very trifling—three wounded in the four companies 60th Rifles, only one man killed in my own regiment, and two wounded.

This report would have been forwarded earlier, but my time is fully occupied at this picquet.

C. REID, Major,  
Commanding 2nd Column.

No. 32.

*List of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the 2nd Column, commanded by Major C. Reid, in the attack on the enemy's position at Kissengunge, on the 17th of June, 1857.*

60th Rifles—3 privates wounded.  
Sirmoor Battalion—1 naik killed; 2 privates wounded.

Total—1 naik killed; 5 privates wounded.

H. W. NORMAN, Lieutenant,  
Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 33.

*Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., Commanding Field Force, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.*

*Camp before Delhi, June 23, 1857.*

(See "Gazette," October 13, 1857.)

No. 34.

*Brigadier J. H. Grant, C.B., commanding Cavalry Brigade, Field Force, to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of Division, Head-Quarters Camp.*

*Camp, Delhi, June 22, 1857.*

(See "Gazette," October 13, 1857.)

No. 35.

*The Acting Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government, Military Department.*

*Head-Quarters, Camp before Delhi,  
July 6, 1857,*

(See "Gazette," November 24, 1857.)

No. 36.

*Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., commanding Field Force, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.*

*Camp above Delhi, June 28, 1857.*

(See "Gazette," November 24, 1857.)

No. 37.

*Captain and Brevet-Major John Coke, commanding detachment, to Major R. S. Ewart, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Field Force.*

*Camp before Delhi, July 5, 1857.*

(See "Gazette," November 24, 1857.)

No. 38.

*Major-General T. Reed, Provincial Commander-in-chief, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.*

SIR, *Camp before Delhi, July 14, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that, on the morning of the 9th instant, the right of our position was attacked by the mutineers in great force, with nine guns and Cavalry in support.

2. The usual reinforcements having been dispatched to the pickets on the flanks (at Hindoo Rao's house), the troops, which, in the mean time, had been held in readiness, were turned out on the irruption of some mutineer Horse on our right rear, estimated at from 150 to 200 in number, which had driven in a small picket of the 9th Irregular Cavalry posted on that flank. The uniform of the mutineers being precisely similar to that of the 9th Irregular Cavalry, great confusion was created by the circumstance, and led to the idea afterwards that the portion of that corps in camp had mutinied. A party of these sowars, having penetrated to some guns preparing to move out of camp, called upon the native gunners to join them; but they instead, true to their allegiance, called out to Major Olpherts' troop, which was unlimbered, to fire through them at the insurgents.

3. A party of Foot Artillery now advanced, led by Captain Fagan, who had been writing in his tent close by, and had only time to relinquish his pen for a tulwar, and, supported by a company of 1st Fusiliers, drove one portion of the sowars out of camp, having killed some fifteen of them; and, the guns at the mound battery on our right, being brought round to bear, opened on them. In the mean time, the remainder of the sowars, on being discovered, were driven out at the rear by a squadron of 9th Lancers, Captain Hodson's Guide Cavalry, and a party of the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, under Lieutenant Nicholson, under the direction of Brigadier Grant, C.B.

4. It having been reported to me that the gardens and inclosures on our right were full of the enemy, I directed a column, composed as per margin,\* to be formed to drive them out, and soon after, having received a message from Brigadier-General Chamberlain, who was detached to the rear, that all was quiet in that quarter, and requesting permission to bring a force to the right for the purpose of performing the above service, I directed the column referred to, to be placed under his orders, by which the brigadier-General was enabled to leave Her Majesty's 75th Regiment in reserve in camp.

5. At the same time I directed Major Reid, of the Sirmoor Battalion, in charge of the picquets on our right front (Hindoo Rao's house), to advance on the approach of Brigadier-General Chamberlain.

6. The result of this combined movement was that the mutineers were driven with great loss, under the cover of the grape and musketry, from the walls of Delhi.

7. This success was not achieved without serious loss (I am sorry to say), as will appear by the accompanying Return, while, from all reliable sources, that of the enemy must have been at least triple in amount.

8. It is with the highest gratification I have the honor of forwarding the inclosed report of the heroic conduct of two officers,—Major Tombs and

Second Lieutenant Hills, of the 2nd troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery. It is unnecessary for me to make any further comment on Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie's report than to observe that the conduct of these officers has always been conspicuous for distinguished gallantry, for the display of which, owing to his standing in the service, Major Tombs has had more opportunities; and that, in recommending them to the most favorable consideration of the Governor-General in Council, I consider them to be worthy of the highest distinction that can be awarded to valour and heroism.

9. I take this opportunity of recording the meritorious and efficient services afforded to me upon this occasion, and on every former one to my lamented predecessor in the command of this force, not only by my own personal and divisional staff, but also by the officers of the head-quarters staff of the army, who, with my concurrence, placed themselves at the disposal of Major-General Sir H. Barnard, and I feel assured I am acting in accordance with his intentions and wishes, in bringing to the favorable notice of his Lordship in Council the valuable services of Brigadier-General Chamberlain, Acting Adjutant-General; Captain Norman, Assistant Adjutant-General of the army, who, from the death of Colonel Chester, until the arrival of Brigadier-General Chamberlain on the 24th ultimo, acted as Adjutant-General; Colonel Congreve, C. B., Acting Adjutant-General, Her Majesty's Forces; Lieutenant-Colonel Honorable R. W. P. Curzon, Acting Quartermaster-General, Her Majesty's Forces; Lieutenant-Colonel Young, Judge Advocate-General; and Captain Garstin, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General. Colonel Becher, I regret to say, has been prevented by the severe wound received on the 19th ultimo, from accompanying myself or Sir H. Barnard into the field; but his exertions in the performance of his official duties have been unceasing.

I have, &c.

THOMAS REED, Major-General,  
Provincial Commander-in-chief.

No. 39.

*Brigadier A. Wilson, Commandant of Artillery,  
to the Acting Adjutant-General of the Army.*

*Head-Quarters of Artillery,*

SIR, *Camp before Delhi, July 10, 1857.*

I HAVE much pleasure in forwarding, for submission to the Commander of the forces, the accompanying copy of a Report, No. 83, of this day's date, I have received from Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie, commanding 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, of the gallant conduct of Major Tombs, and Second Lieutenant Hills, of the 2nd troop of his brigade, when surprised by the enemy's Cavalry yesterday morning; and to state that I shall feel gratified by any mark of approbation or reward the Commander of the forces may deem fit to award or recommend them for.

I have &c.

A. WILSON.

No. 40.

*Lieutenant-Colonel M. Mackenzie, commanding  
1st Brigade Horse Artillery, to Brigadier A.  
Wilson, Commandant of Artillery.*

SIR, *Camp near Delhi, July 10, 1857.*

IT is with great pleasure I submit, for the information of the Brigadier Commandant, the following account of the very gallant conduct of

\* Available men of the wings of Her Majesty's 8th and 61st Regiments; 4th Sikh Infantry; Major Scott's Battery.]

Second Lieutenant James Hills, of the 2nd Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, and his noble behaviour of his commanding officer, Major H. Tombs, in twice coming to his Subaltern's rescue, and, on each occasion, killing his man.

Yesterday, the 9th instant, Second Lieutenant J. Hills was on picket-duty, with two guns, at the mound to the right of the camp. About 11 o'clock A.M. there was a rumour that the enemy's Cavalry were coming down on this post. Lieutenant Hills proceeded to take up the position assigned in case of alarm; but, before he reached the spot, he saw the enemy close upon his guns before they had time to form up. To enable him to do this, Lieutenant Hills boldly charged, single-handed, the head of the enemy's column, cut down the first man, struck the second, and was then ridden down, horse and all. On getting up, and searching for his sword, three more men came at him (two mounted): the first man he wounded with his pistol; he caught the lance of the second in his left hand, and wounded him with his sword; the first man then came on again, and was cut down; the third man (on foot) then came up, and wrenched the sword from the hand of Lieutenant Hills (who fell in the struggle), and the enemy was about to cut him down, when Major Tombs (who had gone up to visit his two guns) saw what was going on, rushed in and shot the man, and saved Lieutenant Hills.

By this time the enemy's Cavalry had passed by, and Major Tombs and Lieutenant Hills went to look after the wounded men, when Lieutenant Hills observed one of the enemy passing with his (Lieutenant Hills') pistol. They walked towards him. The man began flourishing his sword, and dancing about. He first cut at Lieutenant Hills, who parried the blow, and he then turned on Major Tombs, who received the blow in the same manner. His second attack on Lieutenant Hills was, I regret to say, more successful, as he was cut down with a bad sword-cut on the head, and would have been, no doubt, killed, had not Major Tombs rushed in and put his sword through the man. I feel convinced that such gallant conduct on the part of these two officers has only to be brought properly forward to meet with an appropriate reward.

Major Tombs was saved from a severe sword-cut on the head by the wadded head-dress he wore.

I have to apologise for the writing of this letter, as it is written from a sick bed.

M. MACKENZIE, Lieutenant-Colonel.

No. 41.

*Numerical Return of Casualties in the Field Force under command of Major-General Reed, C.B., during the operations of the 9th July, 1857.*

Staff—1 subaltern wounded, 1 horse missing.  
 Artillery Force, 1st brigade Horse Artillery—1 non-commissioned officer, 6 rank and file, 6 horses, wounded; 2 rank and file, 8 horses, missing.  
 Ditto, 3rd company, 3rd battalion, and No. 14 Light Field Battery—2 non-commissioned officers, 9 rank and file, wounded.  
 Ditto, detachment 4th battalion Artillery—1 rank and file wounded.  
 Ditto, ditto, Artillery recruits—1 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.  
 Ditto, Sikh Company of Artillery—1 non-commissioned officer killed; 1 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

Engineer Brigade, Pioneers—2 rank and file wounded.  
 Cavalry Brigade, 9th Irregular Cavalry—3 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded; 5 rank and file, 9 horses, missing.  
 1st Infantry Brigade, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers—3 rank and file wounded.  
 2nd ditto ditto, 1st battalion Her Majesty's 60th Rifles—2 rank and file killed; 2 non-commissioned officers, 16 rank and file, wounded.  
 2nd ditto ditto, 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers—1 non-commissioned officer, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 15 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.  
 2nd ditto ditto, Sirmoor battalion—7 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 1 subadar, 1 non-commissioned officer, 23 rank and file, wounded.  
 3rd ditto ditto, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment—2 non-commissioned officers, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 4 non-commissioned officers, 14 rank and file, wounded.  
 3rd ditto ditto, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment—1 captain, 2 subalterns, 1 non-commissioned officer, 8 rank and file, wounded.  
 3rd ditto ditto, 4th Sikh Local Infantry—1 subadar, 6 rank and file, killed; 1 subaltern, 1 jemadar, 16 rank and file, wounded.  
 Corps of Guides, Cavalry—2 horses wounded.  
 Ditto, Infantry—6 rank and file killed; 1 subadar, 2 jemadars, 3 non-commissioned officers, 26 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 subadar, 4 non-commissioned officers, 35 rank and file, killed; 3 captains, 6 subalterns, 2 subadars, 3 jemadars, 14 non-commissioned officers, 144 rank and file, 8 horses, wounded; 11 rank and file, 18 horses, missing.

H. W. NORMAN, Lieutenant,  
 Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 42.

*List of Officers Killed and Wounded during the operations of the 9th July, 1857.*

Artillery—2nd Lieutenant J. Hills, 2nd troop 1st brigade Horse Artillery, severely wounded.  
 2nd Infantry Brigade—Captain D. Kemp, 5th Native Infantry, doing duty with 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, severely wounded; Lieutenant A. H. Eckford, 69th Native Infantry, doing duty with Sirmoor Battalion, slightly wounded.  
 3rd Infantry Brigade—Captain E. G. Daniell, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, severely wounded; Ensign W. H. Mountstevon, ditto, dangerously wounded, since dead; Captain Burnside, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, slightly wounded; Lieutenant C. J. Griffiths, ditto, severely wounded; Ensign E. B. Andros, ditto, slightly wounded; Lieutenant A. Pullan, 4th Sikh Infantry, severely wounded.

R. S. EWART, Major, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Field Force.

No. 43.

*Major-General T. Reed, Commanding Field Force and Provincial Commander-in-chief, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.*

Camp before Delhi, July 16, 1857.

(See Gazette, October 13, 1857.)

No. 44.

*Brigadier-General A. Wilson, Commanding Field Force, to the Acting Adjutant-General of the Army.*

Sir, *Camp before Delhi, August 12, 1857.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit a return of the casualties (killed and wounded) of the field force under my command, which occurred during the attack on our outposts by the mutineers on the 18th, 20th, and 23rd of last month, and to attach the reports of the officers commanding the columns which I directed to be formed to dislodge the mutineers from the position taken up by them in front of the Subzee Mundy and main picquets.

On the 18th this service was gallantly and efficiently performed by the troops under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, of Her Majesty's 60th Rifle. From the numerous inclosures and broken ground occupied by the insurgents, they were enabled to offer a continued and determined resistance; but which, from the disposition of the troops under his command, made by Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, was successfully overcome, and the mutineers driven with severe loss into the town.

The column under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Seaton, C.B., of the 35th Regiment Native Infantry, employed on the 20th, had for its object the dislodgement of the mutineers from nearly the same position they occupied on the 18th instant.

The attack made on the 20th having commenced about 9 A.M., and been maintained for several hours, a movement towards their flank and rear became necessary to relieve the posts attacked, and which the advance of the column under Lieutenant-Colonel Seaton, C.B. completely effected.

On the morning of the 23rd, the mutineers having moved out in force from the Cashmere Gate of the city, and attacked the centre and left front of our position, when perceiving, as they moved to our right, that by a flank movement from our left the insurgents would be compelled to retire, and possibly with the loss of some of their guns, I directed Brigadier Showers to take command of the troops marginally noted in his report, and engage the mutineers from the points and in the manner detailed by him.

Brigadier Showers ably performed the service entrusted to him, and the result was as anticipated—the speedy retirement of the insurgents into the city.

Each of these columns of attack against the mutineers was most ably led, and my orders fully carried out by the officers commanding them; and I beg to record my thanks to Brigadier Showers, Lieutenant-Colonels Jones and Seaton individually, and to the officers and men collectively, who acted under them, for the zeal and gallantry displayed by all on each occasion.

I have, &c.

A. WILSON.

No. 45.

*Lieutenant-Colonel T. Seaton, Commanding Detachment, to Major R. S. Ewart, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Field Force.*

Sir, *Camp Delhi, July 21, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Brigadier-General commanding the Field Force, that, having assumed command yesterday afternoon of the party named in the margin,\* I proceeded to carry out the instructions given to me in person by the Brigadier-General. I moved off at half-past 3, and on reaching the Trunk Road lead-

\* Her Majesty's 75th, 150; 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, 400; Guides, 200; total, 750. Horse Artillery guns. Party of Sappers and Miners,

ing through the Subzee Mundy, I threw the Infantry of the Guides into the mass of garden to the south of the road, and supported them by a party from the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers. I directed Lieutenant W. S. R. Hodson to sweep through the gardens in skirmishing order, feeling on to the banks of the canal, to drive before him any enemy he might find, and to halt when he came in a line with the picquet in the Serai.

Whilst this operation was going on, I moved the column slowly down the road, halting at intervals. I rode on to the Serai to make observations on the Subzee Mundy village, and inquiries as to any enemy it might contain.

The skirmishers shortly emerged from the gardens, not having met with any of the enemy, or traces of any earth-works or entrenchments of any kind. I then took the column into the Subzee Mundy village, and found it utterly deserted.

There now only remained for me to search the upper part of the gardens between the canal and the new escape-cut; therefore, sending the guns, with a suitable guard, up the road to the point from whence I started, I proceeded with the column up to the banks of the canal to within a short distance of the Pool Chudder Aqueduct. Then directing the column into a cross road leading towards camp, and instructing the senior officer to march slowly along, I formed a rear-guard of the Guides (those with Lieutenant Hodson), rode up to the aqueduct, and examined that small corner of ground. Finding neither traces of any enemy nor of entrenchments, we rejoined the column.

In the meantime, a small body of the enemy had come out of Trevylian Gunge, and followed our retiring steps, firing at a considerable distance, but gradually creeping up.

As we came to an open space in the midst of the mass of gardens, they got to within 100 yards of us, and some of them exposed themselves on the garden walls, as if about to make a rush on the rear-guard; but the Guides, admirably posted by that excellent officer, Lieutenant Hodson, gave them a volley with a cheer, which drove them off precipitately; and I returned to camp without further molestation. The casualties were only 2 men slightly wounded.

I have, &c.

T. SEATON.

No. 46.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Field Force under the command of Brigadier-General A. Wilson, during the operations of July 20, 1857.*

*Camp before Delhi,  
July 21, 1857.*

Artillery Brigade, Head-Quarters Reserve Artillery—1 subaltern wounded.

Engineer Brigade, Engineers—1 captain wounded.

Cavalry Brigade, Guide Cavalry—2 horses wounded.

2nd Infantry Brigade, Sirmoor Battalion—1 rank and file wounded.

3rd Infantry Brigade, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.

Corps of Guides, Infantry—1 non-commissioned officer, 3 rank and file, wounded.

1st Regiment Punjab Infantry—1 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 2 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 1 non-commissioned officer, 7 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

A. WILSON, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Field Force.



No. 47.

*Nominal Roll of the Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Field Force under command of Brigadier-General A. Wilson, during the operations of the 20th July, 1857.*

*Camp before Delhi, July 21, 1857.*

First Lieutenant T. E. Dickens, Artillery, very dangerously wounded (since dead.)

Captain Greensill, Her Majesty's 24th Regiment, severely wounded (has since died).

Lieutenant E. Travers, 1st Punjaub Infantry, slightly wounded.

A. WILSON, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Field Force.

No. 48.

*Lieutenant-Colonel John Jones, Her Majesty's 60th Royal Rifles, to the Adjutant-General, Field Force before Delhi.*

Sir, *Camp before Delhi, July 31, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Brigadier-General commanding the Field Force, that about 1 P.M., on the 18th instant, I received orders to take command of a moveable column consisting of the troops named in the margin,\* and to proceed to the Subzee Mundy and ground in front of it, and drive the enemy back, who were there in position. On arriving at the pukka road leading to the Subzee Mundy, I ordered the Sikhs into the wood on the right of the road, and to advance in skirmishing order, their left resting on the road and their right on the canal, the remainder of the column advancing along the road, the head of it being in line with the skirmishers in cover. On arriving at the Subzee Mundy, I ordered Her Majesty's 75th Regiment to enter the village and to advance through it and clear it, which duty they performed; but were detained some time at a serai before they could drive the enemy from it; but eventually they succeeded. During this time the remainder of the column was on the road on the Subzee Mundy, with the exception of two guns, supported by Cavalry and Infantry, which I advanced. On Her Majesty's 75th moving on, I advanced the whole of the column to the gate leading up to Hindoo Rao's house, and then took the road to the right and crossed the canal, placing two guns in position on the first road leading to the city, and advancing the other two to a road parallel to the first. On arriving there, the enemy were stationed behind the crest of a hill to our right, when I opened fire on them with round shot, and the Infantry with musketry. Before being able to get the second two guns up, I was obliged to clear that part of the Subzee Mundy of the enemy. Having driven the enemy from the ground I was ordered to clear, I remained in position until I received orders to retire, which I did, by alternate half-batteries, each supported by Cavalry and Infantry, and keeping up a heavy fire of Artillery and Infantry as the enemy attempted to show themselves, which entirely prevented their advancing. On arriving at the gateway leading to Hindoo Rao's house, I left two guns and a troop of Cavalry with Major Reid, who was in position there with his regiment of Goorkhas. I then retired the remainder of the force into camp.

I have, &c.

JOHN JONES, Lieutenant-Colonel.

\* Four field-guns; part of Her Majesty's 8th Regiment; part of Her Majesty's 61st Regiment; part of Her Majesty's 75th Regiment; some Sikh Infantry; and Captain Hodson's Punjaub Cavalry.

No. 49.

*Numerical Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Field Force under the command of Brigadier-General Wilson, during the operations of July 18, 1857.*

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Head-Quarters, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Troops 1st Brigade Horse Artillery—2 rank and file missing.

Head-Quarters, and 2nd and 3rd Troops 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery—2 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

Detachment 4th Battalion Artillery—1 rank and file killed.

Detachment Artillery Recruits—1 subaltern wounded.

ENGINEER BRIGADE.

Engineers—1 subaltern wounded.

Sappers and Miners—1 rank and file wounded.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 6th Carabiniers—2 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

1ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 75th Regiment—1 subaltern, 2 rank and file, killed; 13 rank and file wounded.

2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE.

1st Battalion Her Majesty's 60th Rifles—2 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded.

2nd European Bengal Fusiliers—1 non-commissioned officer, 4 rank and file, wounded.

Sirmoor Battalion—2 rank and file killed; 13 rank and file wounded.

3RD INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 8th Regiment—1 non-commissioned officer killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

Her Majesty's 61st Regiment—1 non-commissioned officer killed; 1 subaltern, 4 rank and file, wounded.

4th Sikh Local Infantry—2 rank and file wounded.

Corps of Guides, Cavalry—1 rank and file killed; 2 non-commissioned officers, 3 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded.

1st Punjaub Infantry—2 rank and file killed; 8 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 subaltern, 2 non-commissioned officers, 10 rank and file, killed; 3 subalterns, 3 non-commissioned officers, 63 rank and file, 7 horses, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

A. WILSON, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Field Force.

No. 50.

*Nominal Roll of European Commissioned Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Field Force under the command of Brigadier-General A. Wilson, during the operations of 18th July.*

*Camp before Delhi, July 19, 1857.*

Second Lieutenant Chichester, Artillery, slightly wounded.

Second Lieutenant Jones, Engineers, severely wounded (leg amputated).

Second Lieutenant W. Crozier, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, killed.

Second Lieutenant W. H. W. Pattoun, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, severely wounded.

A. WILSON, Brigadier-General.  
R. S. EWART, Major,  
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 51.

*Brigadier St. G. D. Showers, Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, to Major R. S. Ewart, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Delhi Field Force.*

SIR, *Camp before Delhi, August 3, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Brigadier-General Wilson, commanding the Field Force, that, in conformity with his instructions, I took command of the troops noted in the margin,\* at about 10 o'clock A.M. of the 23rd ultimo, destined to attack the enemy's force in front of the Cashmere Gate. In order to conceal the movement of my force from the view of the enemy, I moved off some distance to the left, so as to cross the ridge without being seen from the fort and town.

2. Before moving with the column, I sent instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel R. Drought, the Field Officer of the day, to collect all the Metcalfe-House picquets at the stables, and then to advance at once to his front, and, after clearing the grounds of the enemy's skirmishers, to endeavour to take their guns in flank, and to capture them.

3. Allowing a lapse of twenty minutes, so as to enable the picquets to get well to the front, I advanced the main column; a division of guns under Captain E. K. Money leading. On crossing the bridge in advance of the mound picquet, the detachments of Her Majesty's 8th Foot, under Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed, and of the 61st Foot, under Lieutenant-Colonel Deacon, were directed to move to the right and deploy, the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers and Coke's Rifles being held in reserve.

4. On this being effected, the guns moved forward on the road in a line with the Infantry on the right. We now soon came up with the enemy, who had their guns in position on the road. These were immediately opened upon us; upon which our own guns unlimbered and fired. The Infantry on the right, in the meantime, continued their advance, and the enemy, fearing to be outflanked, retired, after having fired but two rounds.

5. I then advanced with the guns at a gallop, and again came up with those of the enemy. They were now not more than 120 yards from us. It was here that the Metcalfe-House picquets, after having driven back the enemy into an orange garden with a walled inclosure, rushed forward into the road.

6. As the enemy were firing from the inclosure, I directed three companies of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, under Lieutenant-Colonel T. Seaton, to move to the left, and drive the enemy from the orange garden. These were supported by Major Coke with his Punjaub Rifles; and, while our guns continued firing, the Metcalfe-House pickets, composed of Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, that had formed up on the road, were thrown rapidly forward, in the hope of coming at once upon the enemy's guns. Their progress was, however, intercepted by the wall of a range of out-offices. A short delay took place in moving round this; and, when the men came again to the front, the enemy with their guns had disappeared.

7. I was now in position opposite Ludlow Castle, beyond which I was directed not to advance; and, the enemy having escaped with their guns and retired, I returned to camp with the force, having been engaged with the enemy about two hours.

8. I have to record my satisfaction with the conduct of the troops engaged, and to offer my

\* Six guns, under Major F. Turner; Her Majesty's 8th Foot, 130 rank and file; Her Majesty's 61st Foot, 78 rank and file; 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, 200 rank and file; Coke's Punjaub Corps, 360 rank and file; Metcalfe-House Picket, 280 rank and file.

thanks to the officers commanding the different corps and detachments for the manner they conducted their men during this short and rapid skirmish. To Major F. Turner, commanding the Artillery; to Lieutenant-Colonels Greathed and Deacon, commanding Her Majesty's 8th and 61st regiments; to Major G. O. Jacob, commanding 1st European Bengal Fusiliers; Major J. Coke, commanding 1st Punjaub Rifles; and to Lieutenant-Colonel R. Drought, commanding the Metcalfe-House Pickets; to Lieutenant-Colonel T. Seaton also, I must record my thanks, who, with his usual zeal and gallantry, accompanied the brigade to which he is attached.

9. My thanks are also due to my Major of Brigade, Captain C. F. Simpson, and my Orderly Officer, Lieutenant F. C. Innes, of the late 60th Native Infantry, who accompanied me during the operations.

10. I beg to forward a return of the killed and wounded.

I have, &c.

ST. G. D. SHOWERS.

No. 52.

*Numerical Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Field Force under the command of Brigadier-General A. Wilson, during the operations of the 23rd of July, 1857.*

*Camp before Delhi,  
July 24, 1857.*

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Head-Quarters and 2nd and 3rd Troop, 3rd Brigade, Horse Artillery—1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

1ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 75th Regiment—8 rank and file wounded.

1st European Bengal Fusiliers—2 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

Attached to Brigade—1 field officer wounded.

2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Sirmoor Battalion—1 rank and file killed; 1 field officer\* wounded.

3RD INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 8th Regiment—1 subaltern, 7 rank and file, wounded.

Her Majesty's 61st Regiment—4 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

4th Sikh Local Infantry—1 subadar, 1 rank and file, killed; 4 rank and file wounded.

Corps of Guides, Infantry—1 rank and file killed.

1st Regiment Punjaub Infantry—1 subaltern, 1 non-commissioned officer, 4 rank and file, killed; 4 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 subaltern, 1 subadar, 1 non-commissioned officer, 9 rank and file, killed; 2 field officers, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 34 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

No. 53.

*Nominal Roll of European Commissioned Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Field Force under the command of Brigadier-General A. Wilson, during the operations of the 23rd of July, 1857.*

*Killed.*

Brevet Captain W. G. Law, 10th Native Infantry, attached to 1st Punjaub Infantry.

\* Lieutenant-Colonel Drought, 60th Native Infantry, attached to the 2nd Brigade.

*Wounded.*

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Seaton, C.B., 35th Native Infantry, attached to 1st Brigade, severely.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel R. Drought, 60th Native Infantry, attached to 2nd Brigade, severely.  
 Captain E. K. Money, Horse Artillery, severely.  
 Captain A. Bunny, Horse Artillery, slightly.  
 Lieutenant W. Pogson, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, slightly.

A. WILSON, Brigadier-General,  
 Commanding Delhi Field-Force.

No. 54.

*General Orders by Major-General T. Reed, C.B.,  
 Provincial Commander-in-chief.*

*Head-Quarters, Camp before Delhi,  
 July 17, 1857.*

(See "Gazette," November 24, 1857.)

No. 55.

*Brigadier-General A. Wilson, Commanding Field  
 Force, to Lieutenant H. W. Norman, Assistant  
 Adjutant-General of the Army.*

*Camp before Delhi, August 13, 1857.*

(See "Gazette," November 24, 1857.)

No. 56.

*Major Charles Reid, Commanding Sirmoor Bat-  
 talion, to Major R. S. Ewart, Deputy Assistant  
 Adjutant-General.*

*Main Picquet, Hindoo Rao's House,  
 August 4, 1857.*

(See "Gazette," November 24, 1857.)

No. 57.

*Main Picquet, Hindoo Rao's House,  
 August 12, 1857.*

(See "Gazette," November 24, 1857.)

No. 58.

*Brigadier-General A. Wilson, Commanding Delhi  
 Field Force, to Lieutenant H. W. Norman,  
 Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.*

*Camp before Delhi,  
 August 21, 1857.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Major-General Gowan, C.B., commanding the forces in the Upper Provinces, that, finding the Metcalfe picket much annoyed by a large party of the insurgents, who, supported by several guns, had established themselves in Ludlow Castle and the gardens in front of the Cashmere gate, I resolved to make an attempt this morning to surprise them and to capture their guns. I am happy to say the surprise was complete. The column of attack, joined by a portion of the Metcalfe picket, under the able lead of Brigadier Showers, commanding the 1st brigade, moved down unperceived just before dawn to within a short distance of the insurgents' picquet, when a rush was made, and four of their guns immediately captured.

I forward herewith Brigadier Showers' report, with a return of the killed and wounded. The latter, I regret to say, is rather heavy.

My thanks are greatly due to Brigadier Showers, Major Coke, commanding the left attack, and to

Major Jacob, commanding the right attack, and I beg to recommend them for favorable notice. The two former officers, I much regret, were severely wounded—Major Coke while in the act of capturing a gun with his own hand; but I trust I shall not be long deprived of their services.

I have, &c.

A. WILSON.

No. 59.

*Brigadier St. G. D. Showers, Commanding 1st  
 Infantry Brigade, to Major R. S. Ewart, Deputy  
 Assistant Adjutant-General, Delhi Field Force.*

SIR, *Camp before Delhi, August 12, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Brigadier-General Wilson, commanding the field force, that, in compliance with the instruction received, I moved with a column noted in the margin\* at half-past 3 A.M. this morning. I directed the Metcalfe-House Stables Picquet to move forward and sweep the gardens in advance of their position as far as the Koodsee Bagh, and to capture any guns of the rebels which they might find in that direction; the right attack, under Major Jacob, advancing simultaneously towards Ludlow Castle, with similar instructions as to any advance they might find there. I myself took position on the road leading towards Ludlow Castle with the Horse Artillery guns, supported by a squadron of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, with a force in reserve, as noted in the margin.

The arrangements having been made, the different detachments advanced, as ordered, with the greatest steadiness, and in profound silence, towards the enemy's position, which they actually reached without the alarm being given, until at length a sentry challenged, which was the signal for rapid attack, commenced by a volley of musketry on both sides, succeeded immediately by a charge with the bayonet on our part, from which the rebels recoiled and fled in confusion, leaving in our possession four field guns as noted in the margin,† ammunition, horses, &c.

After capturing the guns, I directed the detachments of the Kumaon Battalion in reserve, under the command of Lieutenant G. C. Thomson (51st Native Infantry) to move into the orange garden on the left, and sweep down as far as the building called Koodsee Bagh, on the banks of the river. This was energetically done. It was here that I expected to find other guns of the rebels in position; but in this I was disappointed. The party retired.

I beg to bring to the particular notice of the Brigadier-General the steadiness, silence, and order with which the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers advanced to the attack on the enemy's guns, which was well conceived and gallantly executed by Major Jacob and the officers and men of the regiment under his command; and Captain S. Greville, of

\* Left Attack, under Major Coke:

100 men Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, of the Metcalfe-House Picket, as skirmishers; 100 men 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, in support; 250 men 1st Punjab Rifles, in support.

Right Attack, under Major Jacob:

150 men 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, as skirmishers; 200 men in support in line, the Guide Cavalry moving in the rear.

Centre attack:

2 Horse Artillery guns; 1 squadron Her Majesty's 9th Lancers.

Reserve:

4 Horse Artillery guns; 100 men Her Majesty's 8th Regiment; 100 men Kumaon Battalion; 100 men 4th Sikh Infantry.

† One 24-pounder howitzer, two 9-pounder guns, one 6-pounder gun.

that regiment, commanded the skirmishers who made the first attack on the guns.

The Horse Artillery (2 guns) and squadron of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers which accompanied me along the road, had no opportunity of coming into actual contact with the rebels; but were at times under a heavy fire, and displayed the greatest steadiness.

My thanks are due to Major Coke, commanding the left attack; to Major G. O. Jacob, commanding the right attack; to Captain F. F. Remington, commanding the Artillery; to Captain O. H. St. G. Anson, commanding the squadron Her Majesty's 9th Lancers; to Captain W. Harris, commanding detachment 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers; and to Captain R. Freer (Her Majesty's 27th Regiment), commanding the Metcalfe House stables pickets; and to Captain A. C. Robertson, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment; Brevet Captain Chambers, second in command, 4th Sikh Infantry, and to Lieutenant G. C. Thomson, 51st Native Infantry, Kumaon battalion, commanding respectively the detachments composing the reserve; also to Captain C. A. Sanford, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, commanding the Guide Cavalry.

My thanks are also due to Captain C. F. Simpson, my Major of Brigade, and Lieutenant F. C. Innes, 60th Regiment Native Infantry, my orderly officer, for the energetic assistance rendered me throughout these operations.

I regret to state that, as will be seen from the accompanying casualty list, our loss has not been slight: but I have reason to believe that about 250 of the rebels (several of whom were artillerymen) were left dead on the field in the neighbourhood of Ludlow Castle.

After having held the ground for some time, to allow of the captured guns, &c., being removed, I was compelled by a severe wound to retire from the scene of action, leaving the retirement of the troops to be conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment.

I have, &c.

ST. G. D. SHOWERS, Brigadier.

No. 60.

*Numerical Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Field Force under the command of Brigadier-General A. Wilson, during the operations of the 12th of August, 1857.*

*Camp before Delhi,  
August 12, 1857.*

ARTILLERY FORCE.

1st Brigade Horse Artillery—1 horse killed; 1 subaltern, 1 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.  
Sikh Artillery—3 rank and file wounded.

ENGINEER BRIGADE.

Engineers—1 subaltern wounded.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers—2 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded.  
Guide Cavalry—1 field officer, 1 subaltern, 1 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

1ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 75th Regiment—1 rank and file killed; 11 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.  
1st European Bengal Fusiliers—1 non-commissioned officer, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 4 non-commissioned officers, 24 rank and file, wounded.  
Kumaon Battalion—1 non-commissioned officer, 2 rank and file, killed; 6 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE.

2nd European Bengal Fusiliers—1 non-commissioned officer, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 subaltern, 7 rank and file, wounded.

3RD INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 8th Regiment—3 rank and file wounded.

1st Regiment Punjab Infantry—9 rank and file killed; 1 field officer, 1 jemadar, 2 non-commissioned officers, 20 rank and file, wounded.

Total—3 non-commissioned officers, 16 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 2 field officers, 1 captain, 5 subalterns, 1 jemadar, 6 non-commissioned officers, 78 rank and file, 8 horses, wounded; 5 rank and file, missing.

A. WILSON, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Field Force.

No. 61.

*Nominal Roll of the Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Field Force under the command of Brigadier-General Wilson, during the operations of the 12th of August, 1857.*

*Camp before Delhi,  
August 12, 1857.*

BRIGADE STAFF.

Brigadier St. G. D. Showers, commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, severely wounded.  
Lieutenant F. C. Innes, Orderly Officer of Brigadier St. G. D. Showers, slightly wounded.  
Lieutenant A. H. Lindsay, 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, slightly wounded.  
Lieutenant F. R. Maunsell, Engineers, slightly wounded.  
Captain S. Greville, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, slightly wounded.  
Lieutenant A. G. Owen, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, slightly wounded.  
Lieutenant D. F. Sherriff, 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, mortally wounded.  
Major J. Coke, 1st Punjab Infantry, severely wounded.

A. WILSON, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Field Force.

No. 62.

*Major-General A. Wilson, Commanding Field Force, to Lieutenant H. W. Norman, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.*

*Field Force Staff Office,  
Camp before Delhi, August 27, 1857.*

I HAVE the honour to forward, for transmission to Major-General Gowan, C.B., commanding in the Upper Provinces, and through him to Government, the accompanying report of the operations of a detachment of Irregular Cavalry I sent out, under the command of Lieutenant Hodson, on the 14th instant, to watch a party of the enemy who had moved out from Delhi on the Rhotuck road, and to afford support, if necessary, either to Soneput, or our ally, the Jheend Rajah.

Lieutenant Hodson most fully carried out my instructions to my entire satisfaction; and his report will show that the whole of his detachment, both officers and men, behaved throughout in the most gallant and effectual manner.

It must have been most gratifying to Lieutenant Hodson to find his new regiment so steady and staunch in their first engagement with the enemy.

I particularly request that Major-General Gowan will bring to the notice of Government the ready and loyal conduct on this occasion of the Jheend Rajah, and the good service performed by his troops. I have already, through Colonel Dansford, commanding the Rajah's troops, expressed my acknowledgments to the Rajah for the ready assistance he afforded on this occasion, and from the commencement of our operations before Delhi; and also my satisfaction at the favorable report made by Lieutenant Hodson of the gallantry of his men.

I have, &c.

A. WILSON, Major-General.

No. 63

*Lieutenant W. S. R. Hodson, Commanding Irregular Horse, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Delhi Field Force.*

SIR, *Camp, Delhi, August 25, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report the proceedings of the Cavalry Detachment\* which left camp under my command on the night of the 14th and 15th instant, under verbal instructions from Major-General Wilson, commanding the field force.

2. My instructions were to watch a party of the enemy who had moved out from Delhi by the Nujfgruh road, with the avowed purpose of threatening our communications with Soneput and the Grand Trunk Road, or of marching to attack Hansi and the Rajah of Jheend, to ascertain their precise object and direction, and to afford support to either Soneput or the Jheend Rajah as might be necessary. I was also to examine the state of the roads and country, with a view to the probable necessity of a larger force taking the field.

3. On reaching Boanuh by way of Azadpoor and the canal bank, I ascertained that the enemy had passed the 14th at Samplah, and were said to be moving towards Rhotuck. I therefore pushed on to Khurkowdeh, on the road from Boanuh to that town, reaching it about noon on the 15th.

4. Having been informed that a number of Irregular Cavalry men—whose homes were in the village—had arrived the day before from Delhi at Khurkowdeh, I took measures for securing the several entrances to it, and attempting their capture, sending a small party of the Guide Corps to surprise and arrest the leading man, named Besharut Ali, a Ressaldar of the 1st Irregular Cavalry. Both objects were accomplished, only two sowars having had time to effect their escape before the village was surrounded. I then entered the village with a party of dismounted sowars. From information received from the villagers, I was able to seize several of the mutineer sowars before they had time to arm. A large party, however, took refuge in the upper story of a house belonging to one of the Lumberdars of the village, and defended themselves desperately. They were eventually overpowered and destroyed, but not without considerable difficulty, and several casualties on our side, Lieutenant H. Gough and seven men being wounded. I subsequently caused those of the captured, who were proved on inquiry to have been in the service of Government and to have joined the rebels, to be executed.

5. During the afternoon of the 15th, the enemy broke up from Samplah and marched to Rhotuck, where they gave out that they were going to remain for two or three days. I marched after them on

the morning of the 16th, towards Rhotuck by Sussaineh, Hamioonpore, and Bhaloot. On reaching Bhaur—five miles short of Rhotuck—I ascertained that the rebels had suddenly marched early in the morning towards Medinha, on hearing of our movements. I therefore halted for the day, the rain being very heavy.

6. On the morning of the 17th, we moved on Rhotuck. On approaching the town, and riding on to reconnoitre with a small party, I found a large body of armed men drawn up at the Old Fort, in front of the place, accompanied by a few sowars. They immediately opened fire on us, and, as we withdrew to bring up the detachment, followed us up the road, firing and yelling in derision.

The instant the head of the column arrived, they were charged, dispersed, and driven into the town, leaving thirteen of their number dead. They subsequently turned out to be Rangurs, Kusasies, and other turbulent inhabitants of the town, headed by Babur Khan, the chief of the Rangurs.

7. After riding round Rhotuck and reconnoitring the surrounding country and the approaches to it, I encamped in the open space in rear of the cutcherry buildings at the junction of the road by which we had marched from Bhaur with the main road to Delli. Some of the zemindars and Hindoos of Rhotuck came out to me immediately afterwards, and, through their instrumentality, the detachment was amply provided with all necessary supplies. No further attempt was made to annoy us.

8. At about 7 o'clock the next morning, I received information that Babur Khan had gone during the night to the camp of the rebels on the Hansi road, and brought back 300 Rangur horsemen belonging to different Irregular Cavalry regiments, to assist him in an attack upon us. Three or four minutes afterwards, a large body of horsemen dashed up the roads from the town at speed, followed by a mass of foot men, armed with swords and matchlocks, certainly not less than 900 or 1000 in number. At the moment of the attack, a party of twenty-five Jheend horsemen, who had come from Gohana, on hearing from me of our approach, were crossing the road towards our camp, and found themselves suddenly charged by, and intermixed with, the enemy's horse.

They defended themselves with their carbines, and thus checked the attacking party, two of their number being wounded. The whole of the horses of the detachment having been kept saddled, no time was lost in turning out, and the instant the twenty leading men were on their horses, the enemy was charged and driven back in confusion towards the town, their flight being covered by the matchlock-men, who had occupied some buildings and compounds between the cutcherry and the town. Directly the whole of the detachment was ready and formed up, I sent what little baggage and followers we had to the rear under a sufficient escort, and prepared for a further attack. I formed the main body on the road in three lines, the Guides in front, sending a troop out to the right front under Lieutenant Wise, and one to the left under Lieutenant McDowell, ready to take the enemy in flank, should they again charge up the roads (of which there are three leading from the town to our position). These movements were covered by skirmishers, and by the excellent fire of the Jheend Horsemen armed with matchlocks, whom I desired to dismount and drive back by their fire any party of the enemy who might come from under shelter of the buildings. This service they performed exceedingly well and most cheerfully.

9. Finding that our ammunition was nearly exhausted after some time had elapsed, and that there appeared little chance of the enemy coming from

\* European officers, 6; Guide Cavalry, 103 sabres; Hodson's Irregular Horse, 233 sabres; Jheend Horse, 25 sabres: total, 361 sabres.

their cover to attack us again, I determined to draw them out into the open country behind our position, and endeavour to bring on a fight there. Every thing turned out as I had anticipated. My men withdrew slowly and deliberately by alternate troops (the troops nearest the enemy by alternate ranks) along the line of the Bhaur road, by which we had reached Rhotuck, our left extending towards the main road to Delhi. The Jheend Horsemen protected our right, and a troop of my own regiment the left. The enemy moved out the instant we withdrew, following us in great numbers, yelling and shouting, and keeping up a heavy fire of matchlocks.

Their horsemen were principally on their right, and a party, galloping up the main road, threatened our left flank. I continued to retire until we got into open and comparatively dry ground, and then turned and charged the mass who had come to within from 150 to 200 yards of us.

The Guides, who were nearest to them, were upon them in an instant, closely followed by, and soon intermixed with, my own men.

The enemy stood for a few seconds, turned, and then were driven back, in utter confusion, to the very walls of the town, it being with some difficulty that the officers could prevent their men entering the town with the fugitives. Fifty of the enemy (all horsemen) were killed on the ground, and many must have been wounded.

10. Nothing could be better than the conduct of all concerned. The Guide Cavalry behaved with their usual dashing gallantry; and their example was well emulated by the men of my new regiment, now for the first time engaged with an enemy. They not only remained under fire unflinchingly, but retired before the enemy steadily and deliberately, and, when ordered, turned and charged home boldly. It would have been hopeless to expect this, but for the magnificent leading and admirable management of the officers in command of the several troops—Captain Ward and Lieutenant's Mc Dowell, Wise, C. J. Gough, and H. Gough. The difficulty of their task will be appreciated when it is remembered that, with the exception of the Guides, none of the party had been drilled or formed, or knew anything of field-movements.

11. After their defeat, as I subsequently ascertained, the Rangur Horsemen evacuated the place the same evening, carrying away their wounded with them. The whole of the Rangurs and Kussaies of the town also fled, during the night, for refuge to the neighbouring villages. As soon as I had re-assembled the detachment on our original ground, and ascertained personally that no parties of the enemy remained outside Rhotuck, I moved round by our right to the northern side of the town on to the Gohana road, and encamped at Dusseca, the first village sufficiently large to furnish us with supplies. I was in direct communication with Jheend, twenty-two coss distant, and with Gohana, where a body of the Rajah's troops are stationed, and by way of Khylore, my communication with camp, by way of Khurkowdeh, and with Soneput, was perfectly secure. I was also prepared to move off to the right towards Hansi, to General Cortlandt, should he attack the rebel force moving in that direction. This force had moved off from Medinha to Mehun on our reaching Rhotuck, and thence to Moondahab, and on the 18th evacuated the Rhotuck district and marched to Barsce, five coss from Hansi, in considerably diminished numbers.

12. On the 19th, I halted at Dusseca, receiving, at daybreak, a valuable reinforcement in the shape of eighty well-equipped horsemen from Jheend, with the promise of Infantry, and a gun if I required them. They had already been sent off by

the Rajah, with his usual ever-ready zeal, and would have been available in a few hours. On the evening of the 19th, I received the Major-General's orders to return towards camp, and marched the next day to Khurkowdeh, and on the 21st, by a circuitous route, to Soneput.

13. I cannot close this without testifying to the excellent conduct of the Jheend Horsemen throughout the whole of our proceedings. Nothing could have been better than their behaviour, from first to last, both in keeping up our communications, in enduring fatigue and bad weather, and in gallantry in action. This is not the first time I have had experience of the good service they have rendered. At the action of Badlee Serai, on the 8th of June, they particularly distinguished themselves, and they did no less well on the present occasion. I trust the Major-General will be pleased to convey his acknowledgments of their conduct to the Rajah.

14. A list of casualties is inclosed.

I have, &c.

W. S. R. HODSON.

No. 64.

*List of casualties from 15th to 19th August, 1857.*

*At Khurkowdeh, 15th August, 1857.*

*Wounded.*

Guide Cavalry—Duffadar Goojur, Darogha Jairam Sing, Sowar Sooltan, slightly.

Hodson's Horse—European officer, Lieutenant Gough, slightly; Naib Ressaldar Honkum Sing, severely; Jemadar Ahmed Beg, slightly; Sowar Sooltan Sing, severely.

*At Rhotuck, 17th August, 1857.*

*Wounded.*

Guide Cavalry—Sowar Shere Mahomed.

Hodson's Horse—Sowar Bahun Sing, severely.

*At Rhotuck, 18th August, 1857.*

Guide Cavalry—Sowar Futteh Dogen, severely; Sowar Zuinan Shah, severely; Sowar Issur Sing, Sowar Sheo Doss, slightly.

Hodson's Horse—Sowar Doola Sing, severely.

Jheend Horse—2 Sowars wounded.

*Horses.*

Guide Cavalry—wounded, 2; missing, 1; total, 3. Hodson's Horse—wounded, 1 European officer's (Lieutenant Gough), 5 Sowars; missing, 1 Sowar's; total 7.

*Memorandum.*—Three horses died on the 20th from over-exposure to the sun, and two on the 21st.

*Total Wounded.*

Guide Cavalry—1 non-commissioned officer, 7 sowars.

Hodson's Horse—1 European officer, 2 native officers, 3 sowars.

No. 65.

*Major-General A. Wilson, commanding Field Force, to Captain Norman, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.*

*Camp before Delhi, August 30, 1857.*

(See "Gazette," December 15, 1857.)

No. 66.

*Extract Field Force Orders, by Major-General A. Wilson, commanding.*

*Head Quarters Camp, Delhi, August 30, 1857.*

(See "Gazette," December 15, 1857.)

No. 67.

*Brigadier-General Nicholson to Major R. S. Ewart, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Field Force.*

*Camp, 4th Infantry Brigade, before Delhi, August 28, 1857.*

(See "Gazette," November 24, 1857.)

No. 68.

*Numerical Return of the Killed and Wounded of Brigadier-General Nicholson's Force in the Action with the Mutineers at Nujufgurh, August 25, 1857.*

Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)  
—1 rank and file killed.

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers—2 horses killed.

Horse Artillery—1 non-commissioned officer, 10 horses, killed; 1 surgeon, 2 non-commissioned officers, 2 troopers, 4 horses, wounded.

Guide Cavalry—1 non-commissioned officer, 1 trooper, 4 horses, killed; 1 non-commissioned officer, 1 trooper, wounded.

Her Majesty's 61st Regiment—1 subaltern, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 subaltern, 1 non-commissioned officer, 15 rank and file, wounded.

1st European Bengal Fusiliers—3 rank and file killed; 1 field officer, 1 non-commissioned officer, 11 rank and file, wounded.

1st Punjaub Infantry—1 subaltern, 3 non-commissioned officers, 8 rank and file, killed; 2 non-commissioned officers, 22 rank and file, wounded.

2nd Punjaub Infantry—2 non-commissioned officers, 5 rank and file, wounded.

Total—2 subalterns, 5 non-commissioned officers, 18 troopers and rank and file, 16 horses, killed; 1 field officer, 1 subaltern, 1 surgeon, 11 non-commissioned officers, 56 troopers and rank and file, 4 horses, wounded.

J. NICHOLSON.

S. BLANE, Captain, Major of Brigade.

No. 69.

*Nominal Roll of the Officers Killed and Wounded in the Action of the 25th of August.*

Lieutenant W. Lumsden, Officiating Commandant 1st Punjaub Infantry; Lieutenant Gabbett, Her Majesty's 61st, killed.

Lieutenant Elkington, Her Majesty's 61st, dangerously wounded; Assistant Surgeon Ireland, Horse Artillery, ditto; Major Jacob, 1st Fusiliers, slight confusion.

S. BLANE, Captain, Major of Brigade.

No. 70.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton to Major Mayhew, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, Calcutta.*

SIR, *Fort Agra, October 8, 1857.*

I have the honour to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that on the 24th August, at the requisition of the Lieutenant-Governor, North West Provinces, I detached a party of men, as per margin,\* under the command of Major Montgomery, Brigade Major of Agra and Muttra District, for the purpose which is explained in the accompanying memorandum. I have the honour to enclose Major Montgomery's despatch of a gallant affair executed by his detachment against a large party of mutineers and rebels near Allygurh, which I hope will meet with favourable notice from his Excellency.

After occupying Allygurh for nine days, Major Montgomery's force fell back on Hattrass, leaving at the former place a strong detachment of Jat horse and foot, under the command of Raja Thacoor Gobind Sing. The district hence to Allygurh has, by the means of this detachment, been kept in tranquillity, and much revenue collected. Till within a few days the Raja at Allygurh was able to hold his own, but unfortunately allowed himself to be surprised, and fell back on Hattrass. At this juncture, the mutinous army from Delhi reached Muttra. It became necessary to watch their movements on the left bank of the river, and a strong position was taken up at Saidabad, waiting for the approach of the flying column said to be marching from Delhi in pursuit.

I proposed to the Chief Commissioner to strengthen my detachment in order to co-operate with this column, but this the Chief Commissioner deemed hazardous, as we were not strong enough to meet the reported numbers of the enemy, viz., 6000 men and 18 guns.

I beg to report that, in addition to watching the mutineers at Muttra, it was necessary to turn our attention to Dholepore, where the mutineers in great force threatened an attack on Agra, so that more could not have been done with the handful of troops at my disposal.

Yesterday evening the detachment under Major Montgomery was recalled by desire of the Chief Commissioner, he having reason to believe that the mutineers from Dholepore were making demonstrations in this direction.

I have, &c.,  
W. COTTON, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Commanding at Agra.

No. 71.

*Major Montgomery to Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton, Camp Hattrass,*

SIR, *September 1, 1857.*

For your information I have the honour to state that the detachment under my command (as per margin)† arrived at Hattrass on the evening of the

\* 2nd Company 5th Battalion Artillery:—1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 1 corporal, 5 bombardiers, 1 bugler, 16 gunners, 1 saddler serjeant, 12 European drivers, 2 havildars, 15 native drivers, 1 havildar of gun lascars, 3 privates—total 61; 3rd European Regiment, 2 captains, 4 subaltern officers, 11 serjeants, 13 corporals, 3 drummers, 121 privates—total 154; Militia, 2 serjeants, 20 troopers—total 22; 2 9-pounder guns, 1 24-pounder howitzer.

† 2nd Company 5th Battalion Artillery:—1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 1 corporal, 5 bombardiers, 1 bugler, 16 gunners, 1 saddler serjeant, 12 European drivers, 2 havildars, 15 native drivers, 1 havildar of gun lascars, 3 privates—total 61; 2 9-pounder guns and 1 24-pounder howitzer; 3rd European Regiment, 2 captains, 4 subaltern officers, 11 serjeants, 13 corporals, 3 drummers, 121 privates—total 154; Militia, 2 serjeants, 20 troopers—total 22.

21st ultimo; and, on the day following, intelligence was received that the Allygurh insurgents, numbering 5000 to 6000, under Ghose Mahomed Khan, Naib Soobah of the King of Delhi, had assumed the offensive, and were marching to attack our position; further, that their advanced guard had been pushed forward to Mudrok, about twelve miles from Hattrass. But as the information, though most important, could not be depended upon, Mr. J. O'B. Tandy volunteered, accompanied by Mr. C. Daniell, C.S., and Lieutenant De Kantzow, to ride on in the direction the enemy were said to have taken up their position, for the purpose of obtaining reliable and certain information of the movements and position of the insurgents as far as possible.

In the meantime, I made the necessary arrangements for repelling an attack, and to prevent a surprise during the night.

At midnight Mr. Tandy and party returned, bringing intelligence that the advanced guard of the insurgents had fallen back, leaving a party of horse (supposed to be the mutineers of the 15th Irregulars) at Mudrok, and had taken up their position, determined to fight, in a garden with high embankments, belonging to Maun Sing, close to and connected with similar enclosures, near to and on the outskirts of the city of Allygurh.

From the information I received, I determined at once, in concurrence with the Commissioner A. Cocks, Esq., on special duty, to attack their position at all hazards; and, on Sunday, the 23rd ultimo, commenced our march towards Allygurh, lightly equipped, and prepared against any contingency, and arrived at Sasnee about the close of the evening, having been detained by heavy rain on the line of march, and halted for the night: an old indigo factory close to the road, with adjoining buildings, and the Government carts placed at my disposal, afforded tolerable shelter for both men and officers; and, by the assistance of the civil authorities, large fires were lighted throughout the camp, by which the men dried their clothes. Every precaution was taken for the protection of the camp, and the night passed off without anything occurring worthy of notice beyond the capture of a youth near one of the guns, who was confined, and subsequently flogged, it having been ascertained that he had come from Allygurh.

At daybreak, we resumed our march towards Allygurh in good heart, and elated with the prospect of meeting and chastising, with retributive vengeance, rebels and mutineers unequalled for their cruel fiendish malignity and cowardly atrocities to our helpless (in most instances) countrymen and their families, though so vastly superior in numbers; but still, fighting in a good cause, and with the fullest reliance on the Almighty's aid, of the result, on closing with the enemy, there was but one feeling which animated and pervaded the minds of most composing the detachment.

I must here mention that, on starting from Sasnee, Mr. Cocks placed at my disposal seventy Jât horse and matchlock men, belonging to Thacoor Gobind Sing, the former being under the command of Captain J. J. Murray, of the late Gwalior Contingent, and the latter of Mr. Daniell, C.S., and who, as will afterwards appear, were of great service.

On nearing Mudrok, about seven miles from Allygurh, we observed a party of cavalry quietly retiring fully a mile ahead of our advance guard, which consisted of a company of the 3rd Europeans, on elephants, preceded by the Militia Cavalry and Jât Horse; the enemy's cavalry had evidently no wish to interfere with our advance, and continued to retire till, nearing their position, they sided off to the left, and were joined by others.

The detachment continued to advance to within

a quarter of a mile of Maun Sing's garden; and, on ascertaining the exact position of the enemy, measures were promptly taken for the protection of the carriage, &c., consisting of a numerous train of waggons, 130 head of cattle, 16 elephants, and many camels, with ammunition and stores, which, surrounded as we were on nearly all sides by overwhelming numbers of the enemy, caused me no little anxiety.

The carriage, &c., having been collected on the smallest possible space by Captain Faushawe, I placed at his disposal, for their protection, the Jât matchlock men and a few sowars, under Mr. Daniell, who performed that important duty most efficiently and satisfactorily.

Having secured the baggage, &c., my greatest care and anxiety, I commenced the action by attacking, with the Militia Cavalry, under Lieutenant De Kantzow, and the Jât Horse, a large body of cavalry, chiefly irregulars, who threatened our left and rear.

This duty was most gallantly and promptly performed, and our left and rear having thus been cleared of the enemy's cavalry, who were driven back to the rear of their main body, I brought the guns into position, under cover of skirmishers, and opened fire, which was sharply replied to by the enemy from behind the garden walls, against which I found the artillery of little avail. Information was now brought to me by Mr. P. Saunders, who considerably and kindly placed his services at my disposal, that the enemy were in great force on the right of the garden. I immediately directed Captain Murray to move round to the right with the Jât Horse, and cut off the enemy, on the general assault, and carrying of their position with the infantry; at the same time ordering Lieutenant Griffin to move up two of his guns in the same direction.

This movement took some little time, evidently occupying the attention of the enemy, and enabled me to make arrangements for the assault.

Leaving a sufficient number of men under Captain Stover to protect the gun on the left, and all being ready, I gave the word "Forward," and went to the front accompanied by Lieutenant Clarke, and followed by No. 8 Company of the 3rd European Regiment, under Lieutenant Blake. On reaching the garden wall, a large party of fanatical Mussulmans, headed by Moulvees, rushed forward, sword in hand, from the right corner, and there ensued a most desperate hand to hand encounter, which terminated in their total destruction, and where we met our chief loss, which might, in a great measure, have been avoided, had Captain Bacon's company, attached to the two guns on the right, fired upon them as they debouched from the garden immediately on their front. Fortunately, at this moment, Lieutenant Griffin, at Captain Murray's request, moved up his two guns, and getting well to the right, opened fire with terrible effect on their reserve, killing great numbers and completely dispersing the remainder. Captain Murray, at the same time, taking advantage of an opening in the wall, dashed forward with part of the Jât horse, entered the garden, and cut up the Ghazees who remained in it, among whom was the Chief Moulvee, Abdool Zuleel, who was cut down in a hand to hand encounter with that officer.

The field was now our own, after two hours' fighting, the enemy having been completely routed and dispersed in all directions, leaving at least three hundred dead; thus terminating in a decided victory, against great odds, and with comparatively small loss on our side, considering the strength of their position and the number of Ghazees, who fought with the desperation and contempt of life of Musselman fanatics.

On the termination of the action, Mr. Cocks, who throughout the day was by my side, strongly urged



following up our success, on political grounds, by an immediate advance on Allygurh; but, having to thread a defile of walled enclosures (most of which were occupied) a greater part of which running under and close to the city with an enormous population; with our grape and canister nearly expended; without scarcely the possibility of getting at the enemy; with our detachment, in the first instance scarcely equal to the undertaking, much reduced by the killed and wounded; with reports of aid for the insurgents being daily expected from Delhi; with no possibility of obtaining assistance from any quarter nearer than Agra, from whence a man could scarcely be spared; with our wounded to attend to; and all being well considered and explained to Mr. Cocks, I, with his fullest concurrence, decided on returning to our head quarters at Hattrass, taking with us our killed and wounded, with the determination of occupying Allygurh on completing our ammunition, and which we did on the 27th, without the slightest opposition.

The force opposed to us, commanded by Ghose Mahomed Khan, Naib Sooba, on the part of Waleedad Khan, appointed Sooba by the King of Delhi, was chiefly composed of Mussulmans, among whom were many Ghazees, numbering from five to six thousand, with one hundred and fifty Irregular Cavalry and two hundred Mahomedan horse, aided by levies of Zemindaree horse and foot, chiefly Mewaties, amounting to 6 and 700 men, the whole headed by Moulvee Abdool Zuleel, a very influential religious instructor, and leader of the Ghazees, being assisted by several other Moulvees, three of whom, including Abdool Zuleel, were killed, and a fourth wounded.

I attribute the success of the action to the cordial co-operation and assistance I received from the civil authorities and officers and men under my command, and my best thanks are due to Captain Stover, second in command (who, in quarters and in the field, has rendered me every assistance): to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 3rd Europeans, which, though a young regiment, and under greatly trying circumstances, behaved with the valour and spirit of British soldiers;

To Lieutenant Griffin, non-commissioned officers and men of the artillery, for the promptitude with which my orders were carried out, and to whose energetic exertions I attribute, in a great measure, the success of the day;

Lieutenant De Kantzow and the militia cavalry, who (with the Jât horse under Captain Murray\*) rendered most important service by attacking, and dispersing, a large body of irregular cavalry at the commencement of the action: of the conduct of the militia, both in the field and in quarters, I cannot speak too highly:

To Assistant-Surgeon Mackillar, for his judicious medical arrangements, and his assiduous and humane attention to the wounded;

To Lieutenant Blake, 3rd European Regiment, and Lieutenant Clarke, of the late Gwalior Contingent, who behaved with conspicuous bravery, the latter being severely wounded;

Ensign O'Donel, 67th Native Infantry, who, during the march and in the field, assisted me very greatly;

Mr. Volunteer Hennessey, who greatly distinguished himself, shooting five men with his rifle and one with a revolver; and as he was also present in the action of the 5th July, and is the son of an old and deserving officer, I respectfully solicit that the services of the youth may specially be brought

\* This officer signally distinguished himself in a single-handed encounter with a Ghazee, who, I am happy to say, was shot down, though not till Captain Murray received a severe contusion in the arm.

to the notice of Government, with a view to his obtaining military employment.

I beg to bring prominently forward the praiseworthy conduct of Rev. Mr. Kellner, who gratuitously accompanied the detachment, and for whose humane and unremitting attention to the wounded, during the action and under fire, too much praise cannot possibly be bestowed.

I am also greatly indebted to Mr. Cocks, for his cordial co-operation and assistance on all occasions, particularly on the day of the action, and for the very accurate information he obtained, when the most conflicting and contradictory accounts were spread abroad, evidently with the view of discouraging and throwing difficulties in the way of our advance; also to Mr. Paterson Saunders and Messrs. Lane and Colvin, of the Civil Service, whose services I cannot speak too highly of, in conveying orders throughout the heat of the action;

To Captain Fanshawe, in charge of the carriage, &c., for his admirable management in providing ample carriage for the detachment, and energetic exertions in the postal department, as also for the very accurate information he has at all times procured;

To Mr. Daniell, Civil Service, to whom was assigned the responsible duty of protecting the baggage, with the Jât matchlock men.

I deeply lament the loss of J. O'B. Tandy, Esq., and Ensign Marsh, 16th Grenadiers, both of whom were volunteers; the former fell whilst attempting quite alone to enter the walled enclosures. This gentleman's daring and gallantry could not be surpassed, and, possessing, as he did, every qualification that could adorn a soldier and a gentleman, his loss has been a matter of the deepest regret to the whole of the party. Ensign Marsh, the son of an old cavalry officer, behaved most gallantly, and, at last, overpowered by odds, fell, out to pieces by the fanatic Ghazees.

A list of the killed and wounded I have the honor herewith to enclose.

I have, &c.,

G. J. MONTGOMERY, Bt.-Major,  
and Major of Brigade,  
Commanding Detachment.

No. 72.

*Return of the Killed and Wounded of a detachment under the command of Major Montgomery, in an engagement with the Insurgents at Maun Sing's Garden, on the 24th of August, 1857.*

KILLED.

J. O'B. Tandy, Esq., Indigo Planter.  
Ensign Marsh, 16th Grenadiers.  
Lance Corporal Wm. Armstrong, 3 Co., 3rd European Regiment.  
Private Nicholas Fitzgerald, 3 Co., 3rd European Regiment,  
Private Patrick Laving, 8 Co., 3rd European Regiment.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant Clarke, late Gwalior Contingent, severely, 3 sword cuts.

Artillery.

Saddler Sergeant Robert McGill, severely, gunshot.

Gunner Robert Lockhart, mortally, since dead.

3rd European Regiment.

Private James Fitzgerald, 2 Co., very slightly.  
Colour-Serjeant John Ryan, 3 Co., severely.  
Serjeant Patrick Mc Carthy, 3 Co., severely.  
Nicholas Hand, 3 Co., very slightly, sword cut.

Private James Leahey, 3 Co., dangerously, gun shot.  
 Alexander Nixon, 3 Co., very slightly, sword cut  
 Isaac M. Culrooney, 3 Co., very slightly, sword cut.  
 Robert Adair, 8 Co., severely, sword cut.  
 John Browne, 8 Co., slightly, sword cut.  
 James Cochrane, 8 Co., severely, sword cut.  
 John Fitzsimmons, 8 Co., severely, sword cut.  
 Francis Macdonnell, 8 Co., severely, sword cut.  
 John Nesbitt, 8 Co., slightly, sword cut.  
 Patrick Quinn, 8 Co., very slightly, sword cut.  
 Charles Parker, 8 Co., very slightly, sword cut.

*Militia Cavalry.*

Mr. Byne, wounded accidentally.

## CONTUSED.

Captain Murray, late Gwalior Contingent, received severe contusion from sword cut.

Mr. Volunteer Hennessey also received contusion from sword cut.

The Jât horse, under command of Captain Murray, had Kurruck Sing, nephew of Thacoor Gobind Sing, very severely wounded, and 3 Sowars wounded. Total killed, 5; wounded, 23; contused, 2; total 30.

C. McKELLAR, Assist.-Surgeon,  
 In Medical Charge of Detachment.

*Hattrass, August 25, 1857.*

## No. 73.

*Agra Fort, August 19th, 1857.*

(Memorandum.)

With the concurrence of Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton, commanding at Agra, a detachment of European soldiers, artillery, and mounted militia will proceed to Hattrass, in the Allygurh district, leaving Agra at 4 p.m., 20th instant.

2. Captain Nixon is directed to place the elephants, lent by the Bhurtpore State, with their establishment, at the disposal of the officer commanding the detachment. It is the particular wish of the Government that every possible care may be taken of these animals, which belong to a foreign State, and that the servants in charge of them may be uniformly treated with kindness and consideration. It will, no doubt, be practicable to assign to one of the militia the special duty of carrying out the wishes of Government in this respect.

3. Dr. Clarke is directed to arrange for as many waggons and carts of the Government bullock train and private companies as practicable being collected and crossed over the river, to be in readiness for the party on their arrival.

The requisite cattle will be hired for this purpose at the public charge, and maintained for service whenever required, with a sufficient number for relays on the road.

4. Dr. Clarke will further take immediate measures for establishing a postal communication between Agra and Hattrass, for despatch twice a day, and for transmission of the expresses when necessary.

5. He should also put himself in communication with Lalla Jotee Persaud, for the purpose of his arranging for the re-establishment of horse vans on this line of road, for the convenience of travellers and supplies.

6. The object of this movement is to give protection to the important town of Hattrass, which has hitherto escaped being plundered; to establish

authority in this portion of the Allygurh district; to give confidence to the loyal Thalookdars, whose possessions are in the neighbourhood of Hattrass; and to frustrate the attempts of certain rebels to usurp the authority of the British Government in other portions of the Allygurh district.

7. Mr. Cocks is appointed Commissioner, with full powers of the Revenue Board, Superintendent of Police, and Sessions' Judge in the district of Allygurh; he will also exercise the powers of Special Commissioner, under Act XIV. and XVI. of 1857; and, under Act XVIII of 1857, he is further authorized to issue a Commission for the trial of mutineers and deserters, whenever this procedure may be preferred to the trial of such offenders before him, as Sessions' Judge.

8. Pending arrangements for the deputation of a magistrate and collector, Messrs. C. J. Daniell and E. Colvin are vested with the powers of joint magistrate and deputy-collector within the same limits, and in subordination to Mr. A. Cocks, by whose advice and orders they will be guided.

9. Mr. Cocks is empowered to invest Mr. P. Saunders and Mr. J. O' B. Tandy with the powers of joint magistrate in such localities during such periods, and under such restrictions as he may deem fit. The Government is desirous that the loyal Thalookdars, especially those through whose influence this portion of the country has been maintained in comparative quietness and security, should receive the full support and approbation of the Government; they should be encouraged to give the assistance of their tenants and armed retainers to lawful authority, and to enlist for the service of Government amongst them, a number of light horsemen, who, after inspection and approval by the Commissioner, will be formally enrolled and employed on such duties as he may direct: he will submit his recommendation of the pay to officers and men of such levies for the approval of Government.

The Thesildar of Hattrass will be maintained in his position and authority, and will proceed, under the directions of the Commissioner, to realize the balance of revenue due to Government, and to arrange for the remittance of the same to Agra, reserving a sufficient sum to meet requisite expenses at Hattrass.

12. Copies of these orders will be communicated to the Commissioner of Meerut for his information.

By order of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, North Western Provinces,

C. B. THORNHILL,  
 Officiating Secretary to Government,  
 North Western Provinces.

## No. 74.

*Returns of Casualties in the Battle of Kudjwa.*  
*(See Gazette of January 5, page 40.)*

## ROYAL ENGINEERS.

*Futtehpore, November 3, 1857.*

*Return of Killed and Wounded at the action of Kudjwa, on the 1st of November, 1857.*

## KILLED.

Sapper John Malcolm.

## WOUNDED.

Captain A. J. Clerke, severely.

Sapper John Ansell, severely.

George Singleton, severely.

Thomas Wilson, severely.

George Smith, severely.

John Yelland, slightly.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed 1; wounded 6; total 7.

W. PEEL, Captain, R.N.,  
Commanding Column.

*Return of Casualties of a Detachment 3rd Company, 5th Bengal Artillery, on the 1st November, 1857.*

Bombardier O'Sullivan, contusion on the back from shot wound.

G. T. Williams, severely in left eye.

Bullock-driver Lutchmun, slight wound in right arm.

Nanoo, slight wound on right knee.

Unganoo, severely in right hand and right foot.

Two bullocks killed and three wounded.

P. C. ANDERSON,

Lieut. Commanding Detachment, 3 Co., 5th Bengal Artillery.

*Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment.*

*List of Officers and Men Killed and Wounded at the Action at Khujwa, on the 1st November, 1857.*

*Camp Futtehpore,  
1st November, 1857.*

Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Powell, C.B., killed in action.

Corporal-Serjeant Alexander Macfee, 2 Co., mortally, since dead.

Corporal Edmund Crowley, 2 Co., mortally, since dead.

Private John Burnett, 2 Co., mortally, since dead.

John Cashman, 1 Co., killed in action.

Michael Downoy, 2 Co., killed in action.

Michael Farnau, 1 Co., killed in action.

John Gerrard, 3 Co., killed in action.

Richard McCurry, 2 Co., killed in action.

Michael McDanaher, 2 Co., killed in action.

James Matthews, 3 Co., killed in action.

Michael Sullivan, 3 Co., killed in action.

WOUNDED.

Captain Thomas Moubray, 3 Co., slightly in the face, grape shot.

Lieutenant James W. Corfield, 3 Co., severely.

Thomas Acton, 3 Co., severely.

Serjeant-Major Charles Pye, 1 Co., severely.

Serjeant Edward Devery, 2 Co., dangerously.

Joseph Heathcote, 2 Co., slightly.

Corporal James Nolan, 3 Co., dangerously.

Edward Ware, 2 Co., dangerously.

Private Thomas Davies, 2 Co., mortally.

Richard Cumper, 3 Co., slightly, bayonet wound.

Henry Porter, 1 Co., dangerously.

Dennis Creed, 2 Co., dangerously.

James Collins, 1 Co., dangerously.

Richard Tubin, 3 Co., severely.

John Ashworth, 3 Co., dangerously.

George Evans, 3 Co., severely.

Henry Miles, 3 Co., dangerously.

William Eyles, 3 Co., dangerously.

Francis Reilly, 3 Co., dangerously.

Patrick Mullins, 2 Co., dangerously.

Samuel Johnson, 2 Co., mortally.

Benjamin Young, 2 Co., severely.

Patrick Bedding, 3 Co., dangerously.

Hugh Scanlon, 3 Co., dangerously.

Edward Rogers, 1 Co., severely.

John Dirna, 3 Co., dangerously.

Peter McKelly, 3 Co., slightly.

George Huxley, 3 Co., severely.

George Frary, 3 Co., severely.

John McCarthy, 2 Co., slightly.

Edward Barrett, 2 Co., severely.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed—1 lieut.-colonel; 1 serjeant; 1 corporal; 9 privates. Wounded: Mortally, 2 privates. Dangerously, 1 serjeant; 2 corporals; 11 privates. Severely, 2 lieuts.; 1 serjeant; 7 privates. Slightly, 1 captain; 1 serjeant; 3 privates. Total—14 killed, 29 wounded.

JAMES GRANT, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon in Medical Charge H.M. 53rd regiment.

*Futtehpore, November, 3, 1857.*

*Detachment under Lieut. Fanning, H.M.'s 64th Regiment, Return of Killed and Wounded of the above Detachment in the action at Kudjwa, on the 1st of November, 1857.*

64th.—Private Christopher Gear, gunshot wound through head, killed on the field.

64th.—Private James Murray, gunshot wound through head, killed on the field.

64th.—Private Thomas Rily, gunshot through right lung, killed on the field.

1st B.F.—Private Thomas Gerrard, gunshot through both lungs, killed on the field.

64th.—Private John Hayer, gunshot through intestines, died after removal from the field.

84th.—Private John Feigh, shot through thigh, doing well.

64th.—Private Michael Curtin, shot through leg, wound very slight.

64th.—Private Charles Moore, scalp wound, slightly.

64th.—Private Daniel Magher, wound of thigh, slightly.

1 M.F.—Private John Kelly, shot through forearm, severely.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed—4 privates. Mortally wounded, 1; dangerously, 1; severely, 1; slightly, 4.

Total killed, 5; wounded, 5.

J. FLANAGAN, Assistant-Surgeon, in Medical Charge of the above detachment.

*Detachment 93rd Highlanders and Bengal Artillery.*

*Return of the Killed and Wounded at Kudjwa, Futtehpore, 3rd November, 1857.*

2157. Serjeant Andrew Fiddes, 3 Co., slightly, contusion above the right knee.

3351. Corporal John Beatic, 3 Co., severely, gunshot wound through right thigh.

3020. Corporal Archibald M'Kinnon, 3 Co., dangerously, gunshot wound through lower part of left side of chest.

11. Lance-Corporal John Henderson, 3 Co., severely, gunshot wound through the fleshy part of left side of chest, not penetrating the cavity of the chest.

3070. Private Charles Ellingsworth, 3 Co., slightly, contusion from musket ball over the right temporal bone.

2883. Private William Hay, 3 Co., slightly, flesh wound at upper part of right thigh.

1419. Private David Melville, 3 Co., severely, gunshot wound of left hand; the ball lodged.

3790. Private Donald Tolin, 3 Co., slightly, gunshot wound above the right ankle joint.

102. Private Samuel Johnston, 3 Co., severely, gunshot wound through both thighs.

3248. Private Robert Murdock, 3 Co., slightly, gunshot wound through the fleshy part of leg.

3689. Private William Cowie, 3 Co., dangerously, gunshot wound through left thigh, also through left leg, with fracture of the bones of the leg.

- 3243. Private Richard Londesay, 3 Co., severely, gunshot wound of the scalp.
- 3283. Private Samuel Hunter, 3 Co., severely, gunshot wounds of left thigh with fracture.
- 3449. Private John Brooks, 3 Co., slightly, contusion at right shoulder.
- 3664. Private Michael Shelver, 3 Co., slightly, contusion of the right arm.
- 3102. Private George Feckney, 3 Co., killed.
- 3536. Private Adam McBain, 3 Co., killed.
- 123. Private Lewis Swidley, 3 Co., killed.

*Bengal Artillery.*

- 7474. Bombardier Patrick O'Sullivan, 3 Co., slightly, contusion on the back.
- 8026. Gunner Thomas Williams, 3 Co., severely, gunshot wound through left eye with loss of sight.

ROBERT MARYERS,  
Assistant-Surgeon.

No. 75.

*Return of Ordnance and Ammunition captured from the Mutineers at Kudjwa, on the 1st of November, 1857.*  
*Camp, Futtehpoore, 4th November, 1857.*

ORDNANCE.

- 1 6-pounder light field gun ammunition waggon, captured and brought in by the force.
- 1 6-pounder light field gun with limber, captured and brought in by the force

- 1 1½-pounder light field gun with limber, captured and brought in by the force.
- 1 6-pounder light field gun and limber, brought in by the police on the night of 3rd November, 1857.
- 1 6-pounder light field gun ammunition waggon, brought in by the police on the night of 3rd November, 1857.
- 1 Ordnance cart, brought in by the police, on the night of 3rd November, 1857.
- 2 Tumbrils, brought in by the police on the night of 3rd November, 1857.

Total.

AMMUNITION.

- 64 6-pounder shot, round, captured by force.
- 1 6-pounder case, spherical, captured by force.
- 2 6-pounder canisters, captured by force.
- 13 6-pounder grape, quilled, captured by force.
- 116 6-pounder shot, round, brought in by police on the 3rd.
- 1 6-pounder canister, brought in by police on the 3rd.

197 Total 6-pounder ammunition.

- 107 3-pounder shot, round, captured by force.
- 52 1-pounder shot, round, brought in by police.

356 Total.

WILLIAM PEEL, Captain R.N.,  
Commanding.