



SUPPLEMENT
TO
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India Board, February 15, 1858.

THE following papers have been this day received at the East India House:

No. 1.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, December 23, 1857.

No. 1627 of 1857.

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatches received from Major-General Gowan, C.B., commanding in the Upper Provinces, and Major-General Penny, C.B., commanding at Delhi, detailing the proceedings of the columns detached from Delhi under the command of Brigadier Showers and Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed.

The Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in conveying his warm acknowledgments to Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed and the officers and men under his command, for their gallant conduct and exertions on the occasions of the attacks on the insurgents at Boolundshuhur, at Malagurh, at Allygurh, and lastly at Agra, where, after a very long march, and joined by the garrison of Agra, consisting of No. 20 Light Field Battery and the 3rd European Regiment under the command of Colonel Cotton, Commandant of Agra, the column entirely routed a large force of insurgent sepoys, taking the whole of their guns, baggage, camp, &c.

The Governor-General in Council also desires to convey to Brigadier Showers, and to the officers and men under his command, the assurance of the great satisfaction with which he views their zeal and exertions in the several conflicts with the insurgents in the districts to the westward of the Jumna.

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

No. 2.

Major-General G. E. Gowan, Commanding in the Upper Provinces, to Major Mayhew, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, Calcutta.

*Head Quarters, Meeran Meer,
October 6, 1857.*

Sir,

No. 206.

I DO myself the honour of forwarding, for submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief and the Supreme Government, Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed's detailed Report of his proceedings against the mutineers at Boolundshuhur on the 28th ultimo.

I have, &c.

G. E. GOWAN, Major-General,
Commanding in the Upper Provinces.

No. 3.

Major-General A. Wilson, Commanding Field Force, to Major Prior, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lahore.

*Delhi Palace,
September 30, 1857.*

Sir,

No. 1557.

IN continuation of my letter, No. 1550, of yesterday's date, I have the honour to forward, for submission to Major-General Gowan, C.B., commanding in the Upper Provinces, Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Greathed's detailed Report of his proceedings against the mutineers at Boolundshuhur on the 28th instant.

I beg to bring to the favourable notice of the Major-General the several officers whose names have been particularly mentioned by Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed in his despatch.

I have, &c.

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

No. 4.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Greathed, Commanding Moveable Column, to Captain Stewart, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Delhi.

*Boolundshuhur,
September 29, 1857.*

SIR

IN continuation of my Report of yesterday's date, I have the honour to report to you, for the information of the Major-General commanding, that on my arrival at Boolundshuhur with the main column yesterday morning, I received a report that the enemy occupied a strong position at the fork of two roads behind a breast-work, in which two guns were at first said to be posted. It appeared afterwards there were six, of which two were 9-pounders. I immediately sent Her Majesty's 8th and two guns as a reinforcement to those already in advance. I afterwards brought up Captain Bouchier's Light Field Battery, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, and the 2nd Punjaub Infantry, leaving Major Turner, H. A., in command of the Reserve, consisting of one troop of Horse Artillery, 4th Punjaub Infantry, and the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry.

The action was maintained on the part of the enemy's guns with great spirit for a very considerable time, notwithstanding the admirable practice of Captain Bouchier's Battery on the right and the cross fire from Captain Remington's guns on the left road. I had in the meantime pushed forward in the centre, between the guns, which were supported by cavalry and infantry, and in advance of the position first occupied by Major Ouvry, as mentioned in that officer's report, and also on the right of Captain Bouchier's Battery, in the centre of Her Majesty's 75th, and on the right Her Majesty's 8th and 2nd Punjaub Infantry, with directions to clear the strong positions held by the rebels. This duty was well performed by the 8th under Captain Hinde, the 75th under Major Gordon, and the 2nd Punjaub Infantry under Captain Green. Seeing that the flanks were protected, I ordered Captain Bouchier to advance, which he did at a gallop. At the same time Her Majesty's 75th cleared the enclosures in the centre, and advanced with a cheer, and the rebels deserted their entrenchments, leaving one 9-pounder in our hands.

The cavalry then advanced by the two roads at a gallop, and I have the honour to refer you, for the particulars of the conduct of both artillery and cavalry, to the Reports of Major Turner and Major Ouvry. During the action the enemy's cavalry menaced both my flanks in considerable numbers, but was uniformly driven off with considerable loss. After I had cleared the town, I encamped on the other side of the bridge, over the Kalee Nuddee, on the Anoopshuhur road with the intention of marching to Malagurh this morning. In the afternoon intelligence was brought to me that the fort had been completely evacuated, and that Wallee Dad had fled to Anoopshuhur.

I sent over 50 sowars immediately to take possession of this fort, which I visited this morning, and made arrangements for its immediate destruction: these will be completed to-morrow, and as soon as I have made arrangements for my wounded, I shall march towards Anoopshuhur.

I have the honour to request that you will draw the favourable consideration of the Major-General to the Reports of Major Turner and Major Ouvry, and to the mention they have made of the officers and soldiers mentioned in them. When all did their duty entirely, it is difficult and invidious to draw distinctions; but I must be permitted to express my best thanks to Major Turner for the

uniform assistance and kind counsel he has afforded me on every occasion. The conduct of Captain Bouchier and his officers and men in the management of their battery was the subject of my admiration, as they were immediately under my own eye throughout.

The activity and judgment of Major Ouvry has been conspicuous throughout, and in the affair of yesterday he gave me the most zealous assistance in every point where he could be of service. I trust that the wound of Captain Drysdale, commanding the 9th Lancers, whose horse was shot dead under him when most gallantly charging at the head of his regiment, will not deprive the Government of his services for any lengthened period. Every officer and man in the force appeared to forget fatigue in their determination to drive the rebels from the position they had taken in our front.

I received the most effective aid from those excellent officers, Captain Norman, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Roberts, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; also from my Brigade Major, Captain Bannatyne, and my Orderly Officer, Lieutenant Ximeues, of the 8th Regiment.

Mr. Sapte, C.S., was kind enough to accompany me throughout, and to give me much assistance.

I have, &c.

E. H. GREATHED, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Moveable Column.

No. 5.

Major H. A. Ouvry, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, Commanding Cavalry Brigade, to Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed, Commanding Moveable Column, Boolundshuhur.

*Camp, Boolundshuhur,
September 28th, 1857.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that I preceded the column of march, according to your order this morning. On my advanced guard of Light Cavalry arriving near the town of Boolundshuhur, it was observed to be occupied by the enemy in force, who had a breast-work across the road and guns in position.

I immediately ordered guns to the front, which advanced within 500 yards of the breastwork. The enemy then opened with a round shot, which was replied to by our guns.

Having received most valuable information from Lieutenant Roberts, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, that there was a road on my right, by which I could take the enemy's breast-work in flank, I called a reinforcement of artillery to the front and posted them on this road, when they did excellent service.

The Kutcherry, a pukka building, I also occupied with 100 infantry, who were sent to the front at my request.

At this period, you having arrived on the spot with the infantry, I went to the left to take the command of the cavalry, with whom I had previously posted a division of Horse Artillery, which I ordered to open fire on the right flank of the enemy's position.

After a very hot and well-sustained fire of two hours, I observed you advancing your infantry and guns on the enemy's left flank, driving them before you from their position.

As I also observed that they were flying on the road to Gurmucktesir Ghât, and towards Malagurh, I ordered Her Majesty's 9th Lancers to advance in pursuit, followed by the division of artillery.

The 9th Lancers charged through the city, which was shortly afterwards occupied by the infantry.

The road on the other side the town was partially blocked up with waggons and carts, and the enemy dispersing into the khets in the open country, I ordered the cavalry to halt, and advanced two guns to the bridge over the East Kalee Nuddee.

The sepoy endeavoured to make a stand outside the city gate, but were immediately charged and dispersed by the head of the column of the 9th Lancers, who have killed a number of them, and I cannot speak too highly of the gallantry of that regiment in charging through the town under a most severe fire from the houses.

I wish to bring most particularly to your notice the services of the artillery engaged; the manner in which they brought their guns into close action, and the constancy of their fire merits special mention.

I regret to say that my loss has been very distressing, as I have been deprived of the services of four most valuable officers in the 9th Lancers, the return of which I have already had the honour to transmit to you.

The splendid conduct of the Irregular Cavalry merits the highest praise, they having killed 200 of the enemy's sowars during the action and towards its close.

I wish most particularly to bring to your notice the distinguished gallantry of Captain Drysdale, commanding Her Majesty's 9th Royal Lancers, who sustained a fracture of the collar-bone from the fall of his horse, which was shot as he was charging the sepoy on the right of the town, after he had passed through it; also of Trumpeter and Lance Corporal Kens and of Private Jordan, who saved him and brought him out of the *melée*.

The names of Lieutenant Sarel, 9th Lancers, who advanced with his squadron in pursuit by your direction, and of Lieutenant Blair, 2nd Dragoon Guards (attached to the 9th Lancers), the former severely wounded in the right hand (forefinger of right hand since amputated), and left arm, and the latter, who was most dangerously wounded in a personal conflict with one of the rebel sowars, also deserve special mention.

The names also of Captains Bouchier and Remington, of the artillery, whose battery and troop were engaged during the whole action, as well as that of Lieutenant Cracklow, who had a division of guns employed, and whose loss must have been heavy, I desire to bring prominently to your notice.

In the Irregular Cavalry, Lieutenant Watson charged and defeated a superior force of the enemy's horse, who were advancing to attack him, driving them into the town, and cutting up a great many. I regret to say, that on this occasion, Captain Best, of whose conduct Lieutenant Watson speaks very highly, received a severe sabre wound. Lieutenant Watson has also brought to my notice the services of Mr. Lyall, a civilian, who was with him during the whole action, and offered him the most valuable assistance.

The names of Lieutenants Younghusband and Gough, commanding Irregular Corps, I also consider it my duty to bring to your notice, as having performed most gallant service during the day.

Lieutenant Probyn, with his horse, charged and defeated a body of cavalry and armed Goojers, who attacked the baggage while we were engaged with the enemy.

From Lieutenant Roberts, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and from Lieutenant Norman, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, I

received the most valuable information and assistance, and I wish to bring them conspicuously to your notice.

To Mr. Sapte, the Collector of the district, I have to return my most sincere thanks for the assistance he afforded me through his local knowledge of the ground.

The assistance I received from my two Orderly Officers, Captain the Honourable A. Anson, Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, and Lieutenant Martin, of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, during the long period of eleven hours that we were in the saddle, was most valuable and effective.

I have, &c.,

H. A. OUVRY, Major,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Moveable Column,
9th Lancers.

No. 6.

Major F. Turner, Commanding Artillery of Moveable Column, to Captain Bannatyne, Major of Brigade, Moveable Column.

Camp Boolundshuhur,
September 2, 1857.

SIR,

No. 84.

I HAVE the honour to forward the reports of the Officers of Artillery Commanding Batteries* and Detachments in action to day against the rebels, also returns of casualties and ordnance expended.

A more detailed statement of the ordnance and other ammunition captured shall be given hereafter.

Having been directed by the Officer commanding the Moveable Column to command the Reserve (Corps noted in the margin†), I was not an eye-witness of the performances of the guns in action; but I have great pleasure in pressing upon Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed's attention the very gallant conduct of Serjeant Diamond and Gunner FitzGerald, of the 2nd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, who, after the rest of their gun's crew were disabled, continued to serve it under a very heavy fire of musketry, and I trust that by Colonel Greathed this gallant conduct, as also that of Second Lieutenant Cracklow, may be brought to the notice of Major-General Wilson, commanding Delhi Field Force, and Commandant of Artillery.

I have, &c.,

F. TURNER, Major,
Commanding Artillery of Moveable Column.

No. 7.

Captain F. Remington, Commanding 1st Train, 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery, to Lieutenant Bunny, Artillery Detachment Staff, Moveable Column.

Camp, Boolundshuhur,
September 28th, 1857.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Major Turner, Commanding Artillery with

* Captain Remington, commanding 1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery. Captain Blunt, commanding 2nd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery. 2nd Lieutenant Cracklow, commanding Detachment Horse Artillery. Captain Bouchier, commanding No. 17 Light Field Battery.

† 2nd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery. Her Majesty's 75th Regiment. 4th Punjab Infantry. 4th Punjab Cavalry.

the Moveable Column, that after leaving the main body shortly after daybreak with the right division of my troop under Lieutenant Murray, I proceeded up the road which was our line of march, till I came within view of a breast-work which the enemy had thrown across the road.

Two embrasures were distinctly visible, and I accordingly quickened my men till within what I considered 600 yards of the enemy. I afterwards found that it must have been about 900 yards, but I was deceived in the distance, owing to the early morning light and the avenue of trees bounding the road. The enemy opened a tolerably brisk fire from their guns, one of very small calibre; but the fire of my guns caused that of the enemy to slacken very soon, and on the arrival of my centre and left divisions under Lieutenants Manderson and Traill, the enemy's fire almost ceased. I was obliged to form these latter on the right of the road in ploughed land, and owing to the intervention of trees and gardens, it was difficult to form any correct estimate of the effect of their fire. After expending the ammunition of the howitzer limber, and the same number of rounds from my left division, I advanced at a gallop, about 400 yards nearer, and it was here I discovered how deceptive the distance had been. My new position was about 500 yards distant from the enemy's entrenchment, whence two guns still continued to fire occasional shots at us, notwithstanding I kept up a continued fire on it.

On an Officer* being sent to me to tell me to cease firing, as the infantry were advancing, I limbered up, crossed the road, and proceeded to the left, where Captain Norman told me my presence was desirable, if possible. A vidette of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers guided me to a road, on which he told me a squadron of his regiment had proceeded with two guns. The ground was very heavy, and I could only proceed at a walk; but as soon as I got on a road I ordered the trot, and followed the line of the Lancers and guns, till I arrived at a place where they were halted. Shortly after a heavy fire of musketry was opened on them from a serai, at the entrance of which they were; and as they were obliged to withdraw a short distance, I formed battery to the front with my left division under Lieutenant Traill, which I placed on some high ground to the right of the road to meet contingencies.

I am happy to say, the arrival of the Seikh Infantry prevented the contingency I dreaded; but it was not in time to prevent serious loss to a division of Captain Blunt's Troop under Lieutenant Cracklow.

The latter Officer having informed me that his guns were temporarily disabled owing to casualties, I advanced through the serai, whence the enemy had by this time been dislodged, with my right division, and took up a position at the further end of the bridge on this side of the serai. As soon as the baggage made its appearance, I moved off in the direction of camp, as requested by the Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General. Since my arrival in camp, two 9-pounder ammunition waggons and two carts have been brought into my park by villagers. They contain some 9-pound and 6-pound shot, and a few cartridges. Accompanying are a list of casualties and a return of ammunition expended.

I have, &c,

F. REMMINGTON, Captain,
Commanding 1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse
Artillery.

* Captain Norman.

No. 8.

Captain C. H. Blunt, Commanding in charge of
2nd Troop 3rd Brigade, to Major F. Turner,
Commanding Artillery with Moveable Column.

Camp Boolundshukur,
September 28th, 1857.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward for your information the report I have received from Lieutenant Cracklow, who commanded two guns detached today from the troops under my command.

As they were the only guns actually engaged with the enemy, I need not add any further report of the proceedings of the remaining three guns of the troop.

I beg to call to your notice the high commendation which Lieutenant Cracklow has, in his report, bestowed on Serjeant Diamond and Gunner Fitzgerald. This commendation has been confirmed and strengthened by several officers in Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, who were witnesses of their gallant conduct.

I have, &c.,

C. H. BLUNT, Battalion Captain,
In charge of 2nd Troop 3rd Brigade.

No. 9.

Lieutenant G. Cracklow, Commanding 2nd Troop
3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, to Captain Blunt,
Commanding in charge 2nd Troop 3rd Brigade
Horse Artillery.

Camp Boolundshukur,
September 27, 1857.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report for your information that, in accordance with the orders I received, I proceeded with two guns to support the left cavalry picquet. On arriving at the picquet, the officer commanding ordered me to open a flanking fire on two guns of the enemy, which were posted at the end of a road about 700 yards off. I did so, and continued firing until the guns were taken by our people.

I then accompanied the cavalry along the road, leading by the left of the city. As we were proceeding down the road, a man put his musket over a wall and shot a horse in the leading gun. Soon after this, two more horses were shot in the same team, and as no horses could be got to replace the casualties, the syces with the bad (*sic*) horses having disappeared as soon as the firing commenced, the gun was obliged to be left behind, and did not come into action at all. I proceeded to the front with the other guns. We advanced through the gate of a small serai, and I was ordered to take my gun through the opposite gate, and up to a bridge, which was about 200 yards in advance of the gate along the pukka road. I first advanced myself to see what was the state of affairs on the other side. I found that the enemy were advancing in considerable numbers along a wall to my right, and it was evident to me that if I advanced the gun I should have had it disabled in a few minutes by the enemy's musketry fire in my rear, and that the gun would most probably have been taken, as there were no infantry to stand by it. I retired the gun about 40 yards to the first gate of the serai and opened fire on the enemy, who had by this time advanced to the gateway through which I had been ordered to advance the gun, and continued firing for about a quarter of an hour, after which, the infantry having advanced, the enemy were driven back. As my gun was disabled, one man having been killed and four wounded, I retired, and Captain Remmington's guns were ordered to relieve me.

I beg to bring to your notice the gallant conduct of Serjeant Diamond and Gunner FitzGerald. These two men, when the rest of the crew were disabled, served the gun under a heavy musketry fire; their coolness and daring elicited the admiration of all present.

I have the honour to inclose casualty rolls of the men and horses, and a return of ammunition expended.

I have, &c.,
G. CRACKLOW,
2nd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery.

No. 10.

Captain G. Bouchier, Commanding No. 17 Battery, to Lieutenant Bunny, Adjutant Artillery Division.

Camp Boolundshuhur,
September 28th, 1857.

SIR,

I BEG to report, for the information of Major Turner, that, agreeably to his order, I proceeded to the support of the 1st Troop 1st Brigade, formed up my battery to the right of their position, and immediately became engaged with the enemy's guns and infantry.

The fire from the enemy's battery was silenced; and, supported by the infantry, I advanced along the road, took a gun (9-pounder), and as the infantry kept advancing with me, I took two of my guns at a gallop down the road to the gaol. A few rounds of grape cleared my advance, and the enemy, both cavalry and infantry, fled from the position they had occupied on my right. At the gaol our cavalry took up the pursuit, and I remained there until ordered to return to camp by the commanding officer of the force. I cannot speak too highly of the coolness and steadiness of my officers and men; and I should be doing an injustice were I not to bring to notice the assistance I obtained from Lieutenant Roberts of the Artillery, who showed me my ground, and in rapid advance down the road first arrived at the guns we captured.

A roll of casualties and expenditure of ammunition is annexed.

I have, &c.,
G. BOURCHIER,
Commanding No. 17 Battery.

No. 11.

Statement of Ordnance, Ammunition, &c., captured from the enemy in action on the 28th of September, 1857.

Boolundshuhur, September 28th, 1857.

- 1 brass ordnance, 9-pounder, with carriage, serviceable, one of our own guns; no limber.
- 1 iron ordnance, 1½-pounder, with carriage; has been destroyed.
- 1 ammunition carriage, with limber, 9-pounder; repairable.
- 1 ammunition carriage, with limber, 6-pounder; repairable.
- 2 artificers' carts.
- 25 ordnance powder barrels (100 lbs); 20 in barrels, about 5 barrels in boxes; made over to the executive engineer.
- 96 linen cartridges, fitted with 1½lbs., shot attached; destroyed.
- 224 round shot, 9-pounder; 96 served out to No. 17 Battery.
- 115 round shot, 6-pounder; 50 served out to 2nd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery.
- 10 cannister shot, 9-pounder; served out to No. 17 Battery.

- 4 cannister shot, 6-pounder; served out to 2nd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery.
- 9 spherical shells, case, 9-pounder; served out to No. 17 Battery.
- 6 spherical shells, case, 6-pounder; served out to 2nd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery.
- 45,000 percussion caps, 9 boxes.
- 3 sorts of bullets; small arms; ammunition; boxes full cartridges for small arms of sorts; four boxes full port-fires.

N.B.—In addition, there was a quantity of light cartridges made over to engineer for blasting purposes.

G. BOURCHIER, Captain,
Commanding No. 17. Battery.

No. 12.

Nominal list of Officers Wounded.

- Captain W. Drysdale, slightly, 9th Lancers.
- Captain H. W. Best, severely, 1st Punjaub Cavalry.
- Lieutenant H. A. Sarel, severely, 9th Lancers.
- Lieutenant R. Blair, dangerously, 9th Lancers (2nd Dragoon Guards).
- Cornet R. Thonger, slightly, 9th Lancers.
- Ensign W. Edgeworth, severely, Her Majesty's 8th King's Regiment.
- Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General Roberts' horse shot.

E. H. GREATHED, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Moveable Column.

No. 13.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Moveable Column under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed, in the Affair of the 28th of September, 1857, at Camp Boolundshuhur.

- Artillery—1 rank and file, 5 horses, killed; 10 rank and file, 12 horses, 4 camp followers, wounded; 1 camp follower missing.
- Her Majesty's 9th Lancers—3 rank and file, 7 horses, killed; 1 captain, 3 subalterns, 3 rank and file, 14 horses, wounded; 14 horses missing.
- Her Majesty's 8th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern wounded.
- Her Majesty's 75th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.
- 1st Punjaub Cavalry—2 horses killed.—Europeans: 1 captain, 2 rank and file, wounded.—Native: 4 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded; 2 horses missing.
- 5th Punjaub Cavalry—4 horses killed; 2 havildars, 5 sowars, 4 horses, wounded; 1 horse missing.
- Hodson's Horse—2 horses killed; 2 sowars, 2 horses wounded.
- 2nd Punjaub Infantry—2 havildars, 4 rank and file, wounded.
- Staff—1 horse killed.

Total—Europeans: 6 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 4 subalterns, 16 rank and file, wounded.—Natives: 4 havildars, 7 sowars, 8 rank and file, wounded.

Grand Total—Killed, 6 men and 21 horses; wounded, 41 officers and men and 34 horses; and 3 horses missing.

E. H. GREATHED, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Moveable Column.

No. 14.

Major-General N. Penny, Commanding Field Force, to Major-General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff, Army Head Quarters,

Delhi, October 20, 1857.

SIR,

No. 1610.

WITH reference to your memorandum, dated Government House, Calcutta, September 22, 1857, transmitted to me by Colonel Wilson, commanding at Cawnpore, I have the honour to submit the following statement of the recent proceedings of the force under my command.

As soon after the fall of Delhi as circumstances would admit, a moveable column was detailed for the purpose of pursuing the main body of the rebels who had gone down the western bank of the Jumna; but before the necessary arrangements could be completed, it was ascertained that the mutineers were crossing the river, with the evident intention of making their escape through the Doab and proceeding to Rohilcund or Oude.

To cut off this portion of the rebels, and prevent them from executing either of the above projects, was considered by my predecessor, General Wilson, to be of the first importance. Consequently the route of Colonel Greathed's column (strength as per margin)* was changed, and he was ordered to proceed towards Allygurh viâ Boolundshuhur.

It became necessary to go to Boolundshuhur for the purpose of destroying the fort of Malagurh, the Nawab of which place gave much trouble during the outbreak. In the station and city of Boolundshuhur the column encountered the Jhansi mutineers and Malagurh insurgents, and after a sharp action signally defeated them.

The Nawab of Malagurh's Fort, a place of some strength, about four miles distant from the station of Boolundshuhur, was then blown up by our engineers.

Colonel Greathed's report of this affair has, however, been forwarded through General Gowan, commanding in the Upper Provinces, for the Commander-in-chief's information.

Having made arrangements for conveying the wounded to Meerut, the column proceeded by the Trunk Road to Allygurh, which was found to be occupied by the two rebel Thakoors of Ackerabad. Colonel Greathed at once attacked and drove them from the city and suburbs, killing about 400 men, chiefly sowars and Mahomedan fanatics; but I need not trouble you with details, as the report of the officer in command has already been forwarded to Army Head-Quarters.

The day after the occupation of Allygurh, the column followed the rebel leaders to Ackerabad, their place of residence, which was burnt and destroyed by the troops, who had previously slain the two chiefs and about 100 of their followers.

At this juncture, the Chief Commissioner, North-Western Provinces, sent the most urgent requisition for aid to Colonel Greathed, who at once detached two troops of Horse Artillery and a body of cavalry, by forced marches, to Agra, which was threatened by the mutineers collected at Dholpore; the remainder of the column followed by forced marches likewise, and reached the cantonment of Agra on the morning of the 10th instant.

Before their camp was pitched, the troops were surprised by the mutineers from Neemauch, Nusse-

* 1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery; 2nd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery; No. 17 Light Field Battery; 2nd Company Sappers and Miners; Her Majesty's 9th Lancers; 1st Punjab Cavalry (Detachment); 2nd Punjab Cavalry (Detachment); 3rd Punjab Cavalry (Detachment); Hodson's Horse (Detachment); Her Majesty's 8th Regiment; Her Majesty's 75th Regiment; 2nd Punjab Infantry; 4th Punjab Infantry.

rabad, Mhow, and other places, who had previously combined for the express purpose of attacking Agra, which they supposed to be weakly defended.

Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed's first report of the engagement having been transmitted through General Gowan, the second is herewith attached.

The station at Agra being now freed from all chance of attack, it was determined that the moveable column should at once push on towards Lucknow, where reinforcements were said to be much needed. Acting upon this resolution, Colonel Greathed reports that he will reach Mynpooree on the 20th current.

Little or no opposition is anticipated. As the Nawab of Futtygurh—the only person from whom resistance may be expected—is reported to have but a small band of retainers under his command.

I trust that by the time this reaches you, Colonel Greathed's column will have arrived at Cawnpore, and that he will be in direct communication with Army Head-Quarters.

I will now detail, in a few words, the operations conducted by Brigadier Showers on the Western side of the Jumna.

A small column, consisting of the following troops—

- 4 Horse Artillery Guns,
- 300 Irregular Cavalry,
- 200 Her Majesty's 52nd Regiment Light Infantry,
- 200 Guide Infantry,
- 300 4th Sikh Infantry—

was despatched towards Furreednugger, for the purpose of restoring order among the disaffected Goojur villages as well as with the view of destroying any detachments of rebels that might be encountered. After executing this duty, Brigadier Showers returned to Delhi.

On the 2nd current another column, composed of the troops mentioned in the margin,* was despatched into the district under the same officer.

The object of the expedition was to occupy the ex-King's Pergunnah of Kote Kasim; to seize Toola Ram, of Kewaree, together with the Nawabs of Jhujjur and Dadree, and other individuals of lesser note, who were known to be rebels.

Brigadier Showers has taken possession of Rewaree and its 13 guns, without opposition,—Rao Toola Ram having fled with his followers, it is supposed, towards Bickaneer.

The Nawab of Dadree submitted to our authority, and the Nawab of Jhujjur has likewise given himself up and now awaits his trial.

Brigadier Showers' report of his later proceedings is herewith enclosed.

I have, &c.

N. PENNY, Major-General,
Commanding Field Force.

No. 15.

Present state of the Field Force under Command of Major-General N. Penny, C.B.

Delhi, October 19, 1857.

ARTILLERY FORCE.

Major F. Gaitskell, Commanding; Lieutenant J. Angelo, Major of Brigade.

Europeans—Fit for duty, 1 field-officer, 11 subalterns, 4 surgeons and assistant-surgeons, 1 veterinary surgeon, 5 subadars, 7 jemadars,

* No. 14, Light Field Battery; No. 2, 18-Pounder Guns; No. 2, 5½-Pounder Mortars; 2 Companies Sappers; Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards; Guide Cavalry; Hodson's Horse; 2nd Eur. Bengal Fusiliers; Kemaon Battalion; 1st Punjab Infantry.

21 non-commissioned officers, 218 rank and file, 318 horses; on duty, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 1 jemadar, 17 non-commissioned officers, 52 rank and file.

Natives—Fit for duty, 11 non-commissioned officers, 91 rank and file; on duty, 10 non-commissioned officers, 215 rank and file.

ENGINEER BRIGADE.

Captain A. Taylor, Chief Engineer, Commanding; Lieutenant P. Murray, Major of Brigade.

Sappers and Miners—Fit for duty, 1 captain, 8 subalterns, 1 surgeon, 5 subadars, 5 jemadars, 13 non-commissioned officers, 37 rank and file; on duty, 1 subaltern, 1 jemadar, 13 non-commissioned officers, 41 rank and file.

Punjab Sappers—Fit for duty, 2 subalterns, 4 subadars, 5 jemadars, 39 non-commissioned officers, 341 rank and file; on duty, 1 subaltern, 2 subadars, 1 jemadar, 30 non-commissioned officers, 105 rank and file.

Pioneers—Fit for duty, 1 subaltern, 5 subadars, 5 jemadars, 51 non-commissioned officers, 814 rank and file; on duty, 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 14 non-commissioned officers, 70 rank and file.

1ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigadier W. Jones, C.B., Commanding; Captain H. Burnside, Major of Brigade.

Her Majesty's 61st Regiment—Fit for duty, 3 field officers, 1 captain, 6 subalterns, 1 surgeon, 18 non-commissioned officers, 152 rank and file; on duty, 4 subalterns, 9 non-commissioned officers, 169 rank and file.

1st Punjab Infantry—Fit for duty, 1 subaltern, 1 surgeon, 3 subadars, 2 jemadars, 4 non-commissioned officers, 148 rank and file; on duty, 3 subalterns, 5 subadars, 5 jemadars, 23 non-commissioned officers, 469 rank and file.

Detachment Her Majesty's 8th Regiment—Fit for duty, 3 non-commissioned officers, 2 rank and file.

Detachment Her Majesty's 75th Regiment—Fit for duty, 1 field officer, 2 surgeons, 6 non-commissioned officers, 77 rank and file.

Detachment 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers—Fit for duty, 1 subaltern, 2 surgeons, 7 non-commissioned officers, 82 rank and file.

2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigadier J. Longfield, Commanding; Captain H. Nicoll, Major of Brigade.

1st European Bengal Fusiliers—Fit for duty, 5 subalterns, 2 surgeons, 51 non-commissioned officers, 219 rank and file; on duty, 5 subalterns, 1 surgeon, 12 non-commissioned officers, 53 rank and file.

4th Regiment Sikh Infantry—Fit for duty, 5 subalterns, 1 surgeon, 1 jemadar, 11 non-commissioned officers, 128 rank and file; on duty, 1 captain, 2 subadars, 3 jemadars, 34 non-commissioned officers, 200 rank and file.

3RD INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigadier Showers, Commanding; Captain C. F. Simpson, Major of Brigade.

Her Majesty's 60th Rifles—Fit for duty, 1 field officer, 2 captains, 8 subalterns, 2 surgeons, 15 non-commissioned officers, 152 rank and file; on duty, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 9 non-commissioned officers, 101 rank and file.

Sirmoor Battalion—Fit for duty, 3 subalterns, 1 surgeon, 3 subadars, 2 jemadars, 6 non-commissioned officers, 50 rank and file; on duty, 2 subadars, 2 jemadars, 13 non-commissioned officers, 166 rank and file.

GUIDE INFANTRY.

Present, fit for duty, 2 subalterns, 1 subadar, 4 jemadars, 17 non-commissioned officers, 61 rank and file; on duty, 1 subaltern, 3 subadars, 3 jemadars, 15 non-commissioned officers, 211 rank and file.

4TH IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

Fit for duty, 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 subadars, 2 jemadars, 4 non-commissioned officers, 78 rank and file.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Brigadier Hope Grant, C.B., Commanding; Captain W. Hamilton, Major of Brigade.

With Colonel Greathed's Column.

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers—Fit for duty, 4 captains, 7 subalterns, 1 surgeon, 1 veterinary surgeon, 38 non-commissioned officers, 296 rank and file, 443 horses.

1st Punjab Cavalry—Fit for duty, 3 subalterns, 3 subadars, 1 jemadar, 10 non-commissioned officers, 110 rank and file, 134 horses.

2nd Punjab Cavalry—Fit for duty, 2 subalterns, 1 subadar, 2 jemadars, 11 non-commissioned officers, 81 rank and file, 89 horses.

5th Punjab Cavalry—Fit for duty, 1 subaltern, 2 jemadars, 10 non-commissioned officers, 80 rank and file, 101 horses.

Hodson's Horse—Fit for duty, 2 subalterns, 2 subadars, 2 jemadars, 11 non-commissioned officers, 142 rank and file, 177 horses.

With Brigadier Showers's Column.

Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards—Fit for duty, 1 field officer, 1 captain, 4 subalterns, 1 surgeon, 1 veterinary surgeon, 9 non-commissioned officers, 67 rank and file, 97 horses.

Guide Cavalry—Fit for duty, 1 captain, 5 subalterns, 3 subadars, 4 jemadars, 29 non-commissioned officers, 115 rank and file, 153 horses.

Hodson's Horse—Fit for duty, 2 subalterns, 3 subadars, 2 jemadars, 4 non-commissioned officers, 156 rank and file, 160 horses.

MOVEABLE COLUMN.

Lieutenant - Colonel Greathed, Commanding; Captain J. M. Bannatyne, Major of Brigade.

Artillery—Fit for duty, Europeans, 4 captains, 10 subalterns, 3 surgeons, 1 veterinary surgeon, 24 non-commissioned officers, 157 rank and file; Natives, 6 non-commissioned officers, 115 rank and file; 436 horses.

Engineers—Fit for duty, 2 subalterns, 3 subadars, 2 jemadars, 16 non-commissioned officers, 189 rank and file.

Infantry—Her Majesty's 8th Regiment—Fit for duty, 1 captain, 5 subalterns, 2 surgeons, 16 non-commissioned officers, 166 rank and file.

Her Majesty's 75th Regiment—Fit for duty, 4 captains, 3 subalterns, 1 surgeon, 19 non-commissioned officers, 231 rank and file.

2nd Punjab Infantry—Fit for duty, 1 captain, 4 subalterns, 1 surgeon, 7 subadars, 8 jemadars, 29 non-commissioned officers, 549 rank and file.

4th Punjab Infantry—Fit for duty, 1 captain, 3 subalterns, 1 surgeon, 6 subadars, 4 jemadars, 25 non-commissioned officers, 439 rank and file.

MOVEABLE COLUMN.

Brigadier Showers, Commanding; Captain H. L. Trench, Major of Brigade.

Artillery—Fit for duty, Europeans, 1 field officer, 5 subalterns, 1 surgeon, 10 non-commissioned officers, 41 rank and file; Natives, 2 subadars, 2 jemadars, 6 non-commissioned officers, 94 rank and file.

Engineers—Fit for duty, 2 subalterns, 1 subadar, 2 jemadars, 16 non-commissioned officers, 126 rank and file.

2nd European Bengal Fusiliers—Fit for duty, 1 field officer, 2 captains, 8 subalterns, 2 surgeons, 30 non-commissioned officers, 277 rank and file.

Kemaon Battalion—Fit for duty, 1 captain, 6 subalterns, 1 surgeon, 4 subadars, 4 jemadars, 14 non-commissioned officers, 249 rank and file.

1st Punjaub Infantry—Fit for duty, 3 subalterns, 4 subadars, 4 jemadars, 18 non-commissioned officers, 301 rank and file.

Total—9 field officers, 28 captains, 151 subalterns, 32 surgeons and assistant-surgeons, 4 veterinary surgeons, 82 subadars, 89 jemadars, 821 non-commissioned officers, 8,483 rank and file, 3,108 horses.

N. PENNY, Major-General,
Commanding Field Force.

No. 16.

Return of Sick and Wounded in the Field Force under Command of Major-General N. Penny, C.B.

Delhi, October 19, 1857.

ARTILLERY FORCE.

Europeans—2 subalterns, 5 non-commissioned officers, 80 rank and file, 50 horses, sick; 1 non-commissioned officer, 13 rank and file, wounded.

Natives—4 non-commissioned officers, 74 rank and file, sick; 17 rank and file wounded.

ENGINEER BRIGADE.

Sappers and Miners—2 jemadars, 10 non-commissioned officers, 31 rank and file, sick; 1 subaltern, 2 non-commissioned officers, 13 rank and file, wounded.

Punjaub Sappers and Miners—1 subaltern, 2 jemadars, 12 non-commissioned officers, 100 rank and file, sick; 2 subalterns, 14 rank and file, wounded.

Pioneers—1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 7 non-commissioned officers, 321 rank and file, sick; 1 jemadar, 1 non-commissioned officer, 30 rank and file, wounded.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards—25 rank and file, 1 horse, sick; 15 rank and file wounded.

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers—7 rank and file sick; 2 non-commissioned officers, 9 rank and file wounded.

4th Irregular Cavalry—9 rank and file sick; 1 rank and file wounded.

1st Punjaub Cavalry—2 non-commissioned officers, 16 rank and file, 9 horses, sick; 2 rank and file wounded.

2nd Punjaub Cavalry—1 jemadar, 16 rank and file, 13 horses, sick; 2 rank and file wounded.

5th Punjaub Cavalry—1 subaltern, 17 rank and file, 9 horses, sick; 1 rank and file wounded.

Guide Cavalry—1 subadar, 3 non-commissioned officers, 15 rank and file, sick; 1 non-commissioned officer, 6 rank and file, wounded.

Hodson's Horse—2 non-commissioned officers, 29 rank and file, sick; 2 non-commissioned officers, 3 rank and file, wounded.

1ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 61st Regiment—3 subalterns, 1 surgeon, 19 non-commissioned officers, 151 rank and file, sick; 1 subaltern, 21 rank and file, wounded.

1st Punjaub Infantry—52 rank and file sick; 1 field officer, 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 5 non-commissioned officers, 48 rank and file, wounded.

2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE.

1st European Bengal Fusiliers—1 captain, 2 subalterns, 22 non-commissioned officers, 117 rank and file, sick; 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 9 non-commissioned officers, 49 rank and file, wounded.

4th Seikh Infantry—1 subadar, 10 non-commissioned officers, 154 rank and file, sick; 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 13 non-commissioned officers, 30 rank and file, wounded.

3RD INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 60th Rifles—1 subaltern, 4 non-commissioned officers, 66 rank and file, sick; 3 rank and file wounded.

Sirmoor Battalion—3 non-commissioned officers, 72 rank and file, sick; 1 subaltern, 4 rank and file, wounded.

COLONEL GREATHED'S MOVEABLE COLUMN.

Her Majesty's 8th Regiment—1 non-commissioned officer, 44 rank and file, sick; 4 non-commissioned officers, 33 rank and file, wounded.

Her Majesty's 75th Regiment—1 subaltern, 9 non-commissioned officers, 105 rank and file, sick; 5 non-commissioned officers, 43 rank and file, wounded.

2nd Punjaub Infantry—1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 2 non-commissioned officers, 66 rank and file, sick; 11 non-commissioned officers, 41 rank and file, wounded.

4th Punjaub Infantry—1 jemadar, 3 non-commissioned officers, 34 rank and file, sick; 6 non-commissioned officers, 26 rank and file, wounded.

BRIGADIER SHOWERS'S MOVEABLE COLUMN.

2nd European Bengal Fusiliers—8 non-commissioned officers, 122 rank and file, sick; 4 non-commissioned officers, 35 rank and file, wounded.

Kemaon Battalion—1 subaltern, 1 jemadar, 10 non-commissioned officers, 192 rank and file, sick; 1 subaltern, 3 jemadars, 2 non-commissioned officers, 27 rank and file, wounded.

GUIDE INFANTRY.

1 subadar, 2 jemadars, 6 non-commissioned officers, 139 rank and file, sick; 1 captain, 3 jemadars, 7 non-commissioned officers, 32 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 captain, 12 subalterns, 1 surgeon, 5 subadars, 11 jemadars, 142 non-commissioned officers, 2,054 rank and file, 82 horses, sick; 1 field-officer, 3 captains, 9 subalterns, 2 subadars, 9 jemadars, 75 non-commissioned officers, 518 rank and file, wounded.

Grand Total—2,368 sick; 617 wounded.

N. PENNY, Major-General,
Commanding Field Force.

No. 17.

Roll of Regiments serving in the Delhi Field Force

Delhi, October 19, 1857.

- Head Quarters 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel M. Dawes, on temporary leave.
- Head-Quarters 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, Brevet-Major F. Turner, with Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed's column.
- Reserve Artillery, Brevet-Major J. Brind, on temporary leave.
- No. 14 Light Field Battery, Brevet Major E. W. S. Scott, with Brigadier Showers.
- No. 17 Light Field Battery, Captain G. Bouchier, with Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed.
- Engineer Brigade, Captain A. Taylor, proceeding to join Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed.
- Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, Captain W. Drysdale, with Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed.
- Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel W. N. Custance, with Brigadier Showers.
- 4th Irregular Cavalry, Brevet-Major A. Martin, on temporary leave (sick).
- 1st Punjaub Cavalry, Lieutenant J. Watson, with Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed.
- 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, Lieutenant D. M. Probyn, with Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed.
- 5th Punjaub Cavalry, Lieutenant G. A. P. Young-husband, with Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed.
- Guide Cavalry, Captain C. A. Sanford.
- Hodson's Horse, Lieutenant W. S. R. Hodson, with Brigadier Showers.
- Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, Captain J. Hinde, with Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed.
- Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Jones.
- Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Deacon.
- Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Herbert, at Delhi.
- 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Dunsford, 59th Native Infantry.
- 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, Major H. E. S. Abbott, with Brigadier Showers.
- Kemaon Battalion, Captain R. A. Ramsay, with Brigadier Showers.
- 4th Sikh Infantry, Captain O. E. Rothney, temporary leave (sick).
- Guide Infantry, Captain H. Daly, temporary leave (sick).
- 2nd Punjaub Infantry, Captain G. W. G. Green, with Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed.
- 4th Punjaub Infantry, Lieutenant W. Paul, with Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed.
- 1st Punjaub Infantry, Major J. Coke.
- Sirmoor Battalion, Major C. Reid, temporary leave (sick).

D. M. STEWART, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Greathed, Commanding Moveable Column, to Captain D. M. Stewart, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Camp, Agra, October 13, 1857.

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

No. 19.

Major H. A. Ouvry, Commanding Cavalry Brigade to Captain Bannatyne, Major of Brigade.

SIR, *Camp, Agra, October 11, 1857.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed, that on the

No. 22100.

B

18th October, 1857, immediately after arriving at Agra, and pitching our tents on the encamping ground beyond the cantonments, the enemy, whose presence was utterly unknown, made a sudden attack on our camp with their heavy artillery.

The 9th Lancers immediately formed up on the left of the artillery facing the Gwalior road.

On arriving in the field, I perceived a large force of the enemy's cavalry advancing on our left; they had reached and sabred the gunners of one gun. I immediately ordered the lancers to charge, which duty they did most effectually, killing and dispersing them entirely.

Two squadrons of the 9th Lancers, with Hodson's Horse, which then arrived, took up a position, supporting two guns, which kept a large cavalry force of the enemy at bay, and protecting the camp.

The three regiments of Irregular Cavalry formed up on the right of our camp under Captain Watson, whose Report I have herewith the honour to inclose.

After an advancing cannon fire of some duration, which I supported with the cavalry, the enemy gave way, and were pursued ten miles to the banks of the Kharee Nuddee by the artillery and cavalry. Great numbers were destroyed, and all their guns, ammunition, and baggage fell into our hands.

I have, &c.

H. A. OUVRY, Major,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

No. 20.

Lieutenant J. Watson, Second-in-Command, 1st Punjaub Cavalry, to Major Ouvry Commanding Cavalry Brigade,

SIR, *Camp, Agra, September 11, 1857.*

IN accordance with your instructions, I do myself the honour of making the following Report of the circumstances which occurred in the right of our line in yesterday's action with the mutineers' force, and of the part taken in it by the three squadrons of the Punjaub Cavalry which paraded under my command.*

Shortly after the enemy's fire opened upon our camp, the three squadrons, mustering about 210 sabres, moved off towards the European barracks; Colonel Greathed, who was present, informing me that beyond the barracks I should find open ground, from which I could operate with effect upon the enemy's left flank. Passing the barracks I came under fire of the enemy's guns and musketry. I therefore proceeded at a trot to some walls close to their left flank, and there drew up the three squadrons in open column. After waiting in this position for about five minutes, I perceived a favourable opportunity for charging, and advancing clear of the walls, wheeled into line, and swept down at a gallop on their flank.

The effect of this was the instantaneous flight of the mutineers; but they were too late to escape us, and a large number of their infantry and artillerymen fell under our sabres, and we captured three heavy guns and five standards.

Shortly after this, the whole of our line advanced, and the three squadrons falling in on the left of the road, joined in the pursuit, and turning off at the river to a ford about half a mile to the left of the road, captured two 9-pounder guns and numerous ammunition carts, &c. &c. We turned the guns upon such of the enemy as were within range on the opposite bank, and served them for some time with considerable effect. We formed

* 1 squadron 1st Punjaub Cavalry, 1 ditto 2nd ditto, 1 ditto 5th ditto.

the rear guard on the return to camp, which we reached about 9 P.M.

The three squadrons lost in this action 2 men killed and 15 wounded, and of the European officers engaged,* Lieutenant Maclean was severely, and Lieutenants Probyn, Macdonell, and Plowden slightly wounded.

Lieutenant Younghusband, commanding the squadron of the 5th Punjaub Cavalry, was, I regret to say, very severely injured by falling down one of the numerous dry wells that were scattered about the Baziree fields, through which we charged upon the enemy.

I need not assure you that the whole of the European and native officers and troopers engaged, behaved throughout with the greatest gallantry, and I trust that you will be good enough to bring their services on this occasion to the favourable notice of the Government.

I have, &c.

J. WATSON, Lieutenant,
Second-in-Command, 1st Punjaub Cavalry.

No. 21.

Description and Measurement of Brass Ordnance captured from the Enemy on the 10th instant.

Agra Magazine Office, October 12, 1857.

Ordnance brass gun, native manufacture—length of gun, 118-5; diameter of breach at basering, 22-56; diameter at muzzle swell, 17-05; diameter of bore, 5-32; about 18-pounder.

Ordnance brass gun, native manufacture—length of gun, 66-9; diameter of breach at basering, 18-65; diameter at muzzle swell, 13-7; diameter of bore, 4-73; about 12-pounder.

Ordnance brass gun, native manufacture—length of gun, 92-7; diameter of breach at basering, 16-55; diameter at muzzle swell, 13-55; diameter of bore, 4-4; about 10-pounder.

Ordnance brass gun, native manufacture—length of gun, 51-4; diameter of breach at basering, 11-4; diameter at muzzle swell, 8-33; diameter of bore, 4-07; about 8-pounder.

Ordnance brass gun, native manufacture—length of gun, 50-7; diameter of breach at basering, 11-8; diameter at muzzle swell, 9-8; diameter of bore, 3-86; about 7-pounder.

Ordnance brass gun, native manufacture—length of gun, 54-3; diameter of breach at basering, 10-9; diameter at muzzle swell, 8-65; diameter of bore, 3-89; about 7-pounder.

Ordnance brass gun, native manufacture—length of gun, 63-4; diameter of breach at basering, 12-25; diameter at muzzle swell, 9-63; diameter of bore, 4-07; about 8-pounder.

Ordnance brass gun, native manufacture—length of gun, 42-95; diameter of breach at basering, 10-12; diameter at muzzle swell, 8-15; diameter of bore, 3-49; about 6-pounder.

Ordnance brass gun, native manufacture—length of gun, 37-9; diameter at breach of basering, 8-75; diameter at muzzle swell, 7-18; diameter of bore, 3-34; about 6-pounder.

Ordnance brass gun, native manufacture—length of gun, 69-1; diameter of breach at basering, 10-83; diameter at muzzle swell, 8-62; diameter of bore, 4-3; about 9-pounder.

Ordnance brass gun, native manufacture—length of gun, 69-1; diameter of breach at basering, 11-52; diameter at muzzle swell, 8-89; diameter of bore, 4-3; about 9-pounder.

* *European Officers Engaged.*—1st Punjaub Cavalry, Lieutenant Watson, commanding; Lieutenant Mackenzie, attached; Lieutenant Maclean, ditto. 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, Lieutenant Probyn, commanding; Lieutenant Macdonell, attached. 5th Punjaub Cavalry, Lieutenant Younghusband, commanding; Lieutenant Plowden, attached.

Ordnance brass gun, native manufacture—length of gun, 69-1; diameter of breach at basering, 11-52; diameter of muzzle swell, 8-87; diameter of bore, 4-2; about 9-pounder.

Ordnance brass gun, native manufacture—length of gun, 69-1; diameter of breach at basering, 11-52; diameter at muzzle swell, 8-85; diameter of bore, 4-2; about 9-pounder. This gun was captured at Boolundshuhur.

L. MACHELL, Lieutenant,
Commissary of Ordnance.

No. 22.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Greathed, Commanding Moveable Column, to Captain D. M. Stewart, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIR, *Camp, Shekoabad, October 17, 1857.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, for the information of the Major-General Commanding Field Force in Delhi, a Supplementary Report of casualties of the moveable column under my command, which occurred in action at Agra on the 16th instant, and which, not having appeared in the Regimental Returns, were omitted in my original Report.

I have, &c.

E. H. GREATHED, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Moveable Column.

No. 23.

Supplementary Casualty Report of Moveable Column in Action at Agra on October 10, 1857.

Camp, Ferozabad, October 17, 1857.
5th Punjaub Cavalry, Lieutenant J. Plowden, wounded slightly.

1 charger lost belonging to Lieutenant Murray, 1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery.

E. H. GREATHED, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Moveable Column.

No. 24.

Brigadier St. G. D. Showers, Commanding Moveable Column to Captain D. M. Stewart, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Camp Dadree, October 16, 1857.

SIR, No. 9.
I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General commanding the Meerut Division, that I reached Dadree yesterday, where I found the following guns, of which I have taken possession:—

- 2 Brass guns.
- 2 Iron do.
- 2 Iron do.

The brass guns I purpose to take with me; but the iron guns I have directed to be destroyed.

Sir Theophilus Metcalfe will have reported the arrangements that have been made with respect to the Nawab of Dadree; but it will be satisfactory to me to hear that the Nawab received the moveable column under my command with the utmost respect, coming himself on the istakbul, and expressing his readiness to submit to any inquiry that the Government intended to institute into his conduct during the period of the late insurrection, and to afford his assistance in arresting any mutineers and insurgents who might take refuge within his jurisdiction.

I have further to report, that the force of the Hurriannah and Cashmere auxiliary forces arrived

this morning. I shall hereafter have the honour to forward the present state of that force. I purpose to move to-morrow morning to Chookookeous, a sporting residence of the Nawab of Jhujjur, about ten miles from that town, where, I have reason to believe, he will come out and meet me. The day following I propose to proceed to Jhujjur.

I have, &c.
ST. G. D. SHOWERS, Brigadier,
Commanding Moveable Column.

No. 25.

Brigadier St. G. D. Showers, Commanding Moveable Column, to Captain D. M. Stewart, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Camp Jhujjur, October 18, 1857.

SIR, No. 10.

IN continuation of my letter of the 11th inst., I have the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General commanding the Delhi Field Force, that from Dadree I proceeded with my column yesterday morning to Chookookeous. On the road a deputation from the Nawab of Jhujjur came out to meet me, to intimate that the Nawab was at a short distance from Chookookeous, and that he awaited instructions to come into my camp. I communicated to him, on his arrival, the instructions of Government, and after the delivery of the perwannah from the Commissioner, he was arrested, and has since been under the charge of Captain R. Lawrence.

The Nawab was frank in his communications regarding the state of his troops, and of the objections that he suspected his father-in-law, Ubdool Sumund Khan, would make to giving himself up. Having, therefore, reason to apprehend that some opposition would be made to my taking possession of the fort and of the arms and ammunition and horses of the troops, I moved forward my force, prepared to attack them if there should be any opposition. During the night, however, all the troops—both sowars and footmen—fled, and, on my reaching the cantonments, I found the whole deserted; the only horses remaining in the cavalry stables were those which belonged to the Nawab. A very few men remained, and those that did gave up their arms without opposition.

I afterwards entered and took possession of the fort, with about 21 guns and a large quantity of powder and ammunition, a report of which I shall hereafter have the honour to forward.

I had intended to make a forced march from Daree to Jhujjur, in the hope of surprising the Nawab and his relations. Difficulties, however, arising, I was obliged to give up the plan; but to prevent the Nawab from effecting his escape, I detached the Guide Cavalry and the Punjab Mounted Police to Nahur on the 17th, with orders that they should be on the look-out for fugitives from Jhujjur. Captain Sanford, who commanded, reports having seen a number of armed men proceeding in the direction of Nahur, of whom he had cut up all whom he could overtake.

I have heard from other sources that the fugitive soldiers were making towards Kanoud. I have, therefore, detached to-day a force, consisting of the 6th Dragoon Guards under the command of Colonel Custance and Hodson's Horse, to Nahur, for the purpose of overtaking them and of obtaining possession of the Fort of Kanoud and of the treasure said to be deposited there, before the place can be reinforced. This force will reach Kanoud to-morrow morning. I purpose myself to follow them with the remainder of my column,

this evening, and hope to reach it on the 20th instant.

After settling the place, I shall, if nothing occurs to render other measures necessary, return to Jhujjur in three marches, as I understand the Bahadoorgurh and Furrooknuggur Nawabs are to be visited by my column.

I have, &c.
St. G. D. SHOWERS, Brigadier,
Commanding Moveable Column.

No. 26,

C. B. Thornhill, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government, North West Provinces, to Colonel R. J. H. Birch, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,

Fort William.

Agra Fort, October 19, 1857.

Foreign Department. No. 235.

[See "Gazette" December 15, 1857.]

No. 27.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Cotton, Commanding at Agra, to C. B. Thornhill, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

*Fort Agra, October 13, 1857,
(No. 106.)*

[See "Gazette," December 15, 1857.]

No. 28.

Casualty Report of the Agra Force, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton, Commanding at Agra, in Action at Agra on the 10th of October, 1857.

[See "Gazette," December 15, 1857.]

No. 29.

Description and Measurement of Brass Ordnance captured from the Enemy on the 10th instant.

[See "Gazette," December 15, 1857.]

No. 30.

(No. 1628 of 1857.)

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the subjoined despatch from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated the 12th of November, 1857, and the report by Captain Peel, C.B., of the Royal Navy, received therewith, of the action with the insurgents at Khujwa, on the 1st of November.

Concurring in the justice of the observations which his Excellency has felt himself constrained to make on the circumstances under which this conflict took place, the Governor-General in Council most cordially joins with his Excellency in doing honour to the memory of that gallant and much lamented officer Lieutenant-Colonel Powell, C.B., of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, who nobly fell at the head of his small force, by whose steady discipline and invincible courage the victory was gained over an enemy very greatly superior in number.

His Lordship in Council warmly appreciates the valour, while he deeply regrets the loss of the many brave men who fell with their commander.

On the fall of Lieutenant-Colonel Powell, the command of the detachment devolved on Captain Peel, R.N., and the Governor-General in Council most heartily offers to that distinguished officer the tribute of his admiration, for his conduct at the most critical period of the engagement, and for the intrepidity and judgment with which he achieved success.

His Lordship in Council likewise offers his best thanks to every officer and man, of the troops and of the Naval Brigade, the devotion of the whole having been most conspicuous on the occasion.

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

No. 31.

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

*Military Department,
Adjutant-General's Office, Calcutta,
November 12, 1857.*

SIR, (No. 1281.)

IN forwarding the enclosed despatch* and the annexed returns to Government, I am instructed by the Commander-in-chief to remark, that the action of which it gives an account was peculiarly severe, the loss of the force engaged being at the rate of about one to five.

2. Success crowned the desperate efforts of the assailants; but it is evident, from the very lucid report of Captain Peel, C.B., R.N., that the attack was most hazardous, and that at one time the force was in the greatest danger.

3. The troops had been harassed by very long marches, and they were not in a state to attack, much less to follow up an attack.

4. It is most providential that the 5th Irregular Cavalry, owing to some accidental cause, had not advanced with the rebel infantry from Banda. Had they done so, not a man of the detachment would have escaped to tell the tale.

5. Although the late gallant Colonel Powell, C.B., fell gloriously at the head of his troops, the Commander-in-chief conceives that he, in some measure, imperilled his most important charge, viz., that of the Siege Train, and therefore exceeded his duty.

6. A company of the Royal Engineers was taken out in this affair and incurred loss; and this, in the face of the repeated instructions of the Commander-in-chief, that they should not on any account be employed on such duties; and what is more, instead of being used as a last reserve, they were pushed forward in the front, to support the skirmishers.

7. The result, however, of all was success; and, although obliged to criticise the disposition of the force, his Excellency gladly bears testimony to the brilliant courage and the untiring energy displayed by all ranks in conflict with the enemy, and in the great efforts made to come up with him.

8. This fight affords one more instance of what the British soldier will perform, in spite of every disadvantage and extraordinary fatigue.

9. This was a soldier's fight, if there ever was one.

10. The Commander-in-chief would especially direct the attention of the Government to the manner in which the command was conducted by Captain Peel, C.B., R.N., after the death of Colo-

* From Captain Peel, R.N., dated November 3, 1857, with 8 enclosures (see "Gazette," January 5 and 16, 1858).

nel Powell, C.B., at a moment of extreme danger and difficulty.

11. The return of the papers is requested when no longer required.

I have, &c.

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

No. 32.

(No. 1629 of 1857.)

Erratum.—The Commander-in-chief having brought to notice that the name of Captain H. M. Wilson, Deputy Judge Advocate General, was inadvertently omitted in his Excellency's despatch of the 18th November, 1857, published in the "Extraordinary Gazette," of the 11th December, 1857,* the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council desires to rectify that omission, and that that officer's name be added to the paragraph commencing with the words, "I concur fully in the commendations that have been bestowed by General Grant and officers commanding brigades on their respective staffs named below," &c. Order books to be corrected accordingly.

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

No. 33.

*The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the
Secretary to the Government of India in the
Military Department.*

Camp, Cawnpore, December 21, 1857.

SIR,

No. 33 A.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-chief, to inclose, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, copy of a letter dated the 17th instant, from Colonel G. R. Barker, C.B., Royal Artillery, detailing the recent operations of a small force under his command in the Futtehpore district.

I am to state that his Excellency considers Colonel Barker deserving of credit for the manner in which he has carried out the duty assigned to him.

I have, &c.

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

No. 34.

*Colonel G. R. Barker, Royal Artillery, Commanding
Column, to Major-General Mansfield, Chief of
the Staff.*

*Camp, Futtehpore,
December 17, 1857.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report that, on the receipt of your confidential letter dated the 9th instant, and received the following afternoon, I immediately placed myself in communication with Mr. Probyn, the collector at Futtehpore, and after mature consideration, I decided that the southern and south-eastern portions of the district was the best field for the operations I was enjoined to carry out.

Accordingly, on the afternoon of the 11th instant, I marched back on the Grand Trunk Road to Khagsa,

* G. G. O., No. 1546 of 1857.

† See "Gazette," January 16, 1858, page 237.

which I reached the following morning. At midnight the column started again for Koth, a large village on the Jumna, 25 miles distant, and noted as the principal rendezvous of mutineers and turbulent characters of the district. On the way we visited a village called Kirtruirm, the inhabitants of which had shown themselves disaffected, and arming themselves, had driven away the police and plundered the Tehsulee, and become the terror of all well-disposed people in the neighbourhood. On reaching the village, several men were seen with arms in their hands, and as they endeavoured to escape two or three were shot; one being taken, was hung by Mr. Probyn, who accompanied the column.

This magistrate was at once enabled to re-establish his native officials at the Tehsulee.

Thence the column continued its march to Koth, the approach to which for some miles was so difficult, over fields and country intersected with nullahs, that we did not reach the place till 4 o'clock. The inhabitants, who were very numerous, and amongst them, as we had learnt, a large number of sepoys, having heard of our approach, had deserted the place, some crossing the river and others concealing themselves in the ravines. The very long day's march obliged me to halt for the night, and prevented my molesting them till the morning, when, however, I sent parties in each direction along the banks of the river, for the purpose of destroying the boats and securing any men they might find.

Many prisoners were brought in, amongst them many suspicious characters, who were handed over to the civil authorities. After search had been made in the village for treasure supposed to be buried there, the place was destroyed. A considerable quantity of European wearing apparel was found, and many uniforms of the 3rd and 6th Light Cavalry, also of the body guard, but no treasure was discovered.

The same afternoon the column continued its march in a north-west direction towards Gurha Narewhi, another disaffected village, to which, the following morning, I sent a detachment of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, who burnt it, but could take no prisoners. A village named Raree was also burnt the same day. I halted for the night at Narimer. In the morning, I again sent detachments of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry and Madras Rifles, on either side of the road, to the villages of Surkunder and Laton, both of which places had become notorious for harbouring mutineers and budmashes, who were continually plundering and murdering the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages. These were both destroyed, and a few armed men shot down in each. These detachments then rejoined the column at Jummulmour.

This morning the column continued its march to Futtehpore, taking a somewhat circuitous route, for the purpose of exhibiting, as much as possible, the troops to the inhabitants of the district, and visiting one or two other villages.

As the time of my progress was limited to five or six days, I was unable to extend my march to any other parts of the district, but I am able to state, from the report of the magistrate, that the movement has been so far satisfactory that revenue has already been sent into the treasury, and supplies have been promised from several quarters, and he anticipates no difficulty in re-establishing the police in most of the places which were visited.

The small number of rebels may be accounted for by the fact, that after the first village was surprised, the news was spread all over the country,

and every refractory village was found completely deserted, the inhabitants of the good ones alone remaining in their own homes. The number of boats on the Jumna facilitated the escape of the rebels on every point.

The column moved in the highest possible order, and as it was necessary, in order to show the force, and also on account of the difficulty of crossing some parts of the country, to march only by daylight, we were not able at all times to make long marches.

The column will proceed to Cawnpore, by ordinary marches, to-morrow morning.

No. 35.

Captain Hale, Commanding Seikh Volunteers, to Lieutenant-Colonel Mayhew, Adjutant-General of the Army.

*Camp Ajoodeha,
December, 25, 1257.*

SIR, No. 17.

I HAVE the honour to report for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that a detachment "Seikh Volunteers," strength as per margin* under my command, marched from Cheybassa this morning. The object of my march was, upon a requisition from the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singbhoon, to quell an insurrection among certain portions of the Cole tribe to which they had been incited by the (late) Raja of Porchat and his brother.

I came upon a large body of the insurgents this morning shortly after daylight, about 2,000 in number, and dispersed them without difficulty, inflicting severe loss upon them with none to myself.

I shall follow them up to-morrow, and shall in a day or two have the honour of sending in a further report of my movements.

I have, &c.,

E. W. HALE, Captain,
Commanding Seikh Volunteers.

No. 36.

The Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Chief Department.

*Camp Arrout,
December 27, 1857.*

SIR, No. 43, A.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-chief, to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, copy of a letter dated the 19th instant, received by cossid yesterday from Lieutenant-Colonel T. Seaton, C. B., commanding a moveable column, reporting his defeat of a force of insurgents on the 17th idem, and adverting to his probable future movements.

I am also directed to annex a copy of the reply sent by the Chief of the Staff, by his Excellency's order, to Lieutenant-Colonel Seaton.

I am to add that no report of his previous action, adverted to by Lieutenant-Colonel Seaton, has been received at Head-Quarters.

I have, &c.,

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

1 Captain, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 6 Havildars, 4 Naicks, 55 Sepoys, 2 Classics.

No. 37.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Seaton, C.B., Commanding Moveable Column, to Major-General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff.

Puthallee, December, 1857.

SIR,

No. 19.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that I arrived here the day before yesterday, and found the insurgents posted in front of this town. I engaged and routed them, pursued them for 7 miles, captured 12 guns, 6 of them English manufacture, and killed over 700 of the enemy, who are now totally dispersed. My loss was 1 killed, 4 wounded; total 5. I should have marched this morning in the direction of the Grand Trunk Road, via Khasgunge, but a body of insurgents has crossed the river 2 miles south of Oolonge, and I intend to attack them to-morrow morning. The above is the second engagement I have had with the insurgents, and I have captured in all 15 guns, 9 of them of English manufacture, and all in excellent order. I left a large convoy at Allygurh, containing tents for 4 regiments and servants for 6 regiments, including 2,000 doolie bearers, and grain and supplies of all sorts. As soon as I have disposed of the above insurgents I shall go across to the Grand Trunk Road, send the captured guns to Allygurh, and, if I hear of his Excellency's advancing in the direction of Futtygurh or Mynpooree, bring down the convoy or act as I receive instructions, or, in the absence of instructions, as may seem most advisable: after clearing this district of insurgents, my duty clearly is to bring down the convoy so much wanted by the troops and his Excellency.

May I beg, if this reaches you, you will be so good as to reply to me at Allygurh, from whence letters can be forwarded to my camp.

P.S. I suppose you are aware this is the second engagement I have had with the insurgents in this district. News just come in that the insurgents who had crossed the river had gone off in hot haste and recrossed the river. The Nawab of Furruckabad threatens to attack me. Nonsense, it is a mere ruse to cover some other design, perhaps flight from Furruckabad.

No. 38.

Major-General W. R. Mansfield, Chief of the Staff, to Lieutenant-Colonel T. Seaton, C.B., Commanding Moveable Column.

Camp Poorah, December 26, 1857.

SIR,

No. 26.

I THIS day received your cossid despatch of December 19, and hasten to send the Commander-in-chief's hearty congratulations on the brilliant success which has attended your march.

His Excellency approves your suggestion to return to Allygurh for your convoy. Brigadier Walpole, in command of 6th Brigade of the Army, with guns and cavalry, is moving by Etawah towards Mynpooree, which he will reach about

When returning with your convoy, it will be expedient for you to ascertain if Mynpooree be occupied by our troops, as otherwise it would not be safe to approach it too closely. We are this day about 30 miles from Cawnpore, and after razing Khuttia to the ground, his Excellency proposes to proceed by the ordinary marches to some place opposite Furruckabad on the Grand Trunk Road, from whence he will operate, after having re-established his communication with Brigadier Walpole.

After arrival at Mynpooree, communicate and halt for orders.

Will you have the goodness to forward a copy of this letter to Colonel Fraser?

No. 39.

The Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

SIR,

Merun ka Serai, Dec. 30, 1857.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Civil Commissioner, to inclose, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, copies of letters, as per margin,* from Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. Seaton, C.B., commanding a moveable column from Delhi, as well as of two letters to that officer written yesterday by the Chief of the Staff, by his Excellency's orders.

I have, &c.,

H. W. NORMAN,

Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 40.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Seaton, C.B., Commanding Moveable Column, to Major-General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff.

SIR,

Etah, December 24, 1857.

I HAVE had the honour recently to address to you three letters, but as I fear none of them have reached you, I will briefly recapitulate for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. I left Delhi on the 6th December, with a force detailed below,† escorting a convoy for the camp of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, agreeably to instructions. I lodged the convoy under the guns of the fort of Allygurh on the 11th December. I then proceeded into the district to attack the insurgents who had taken possession of Khasgunge, Gungeeree, and Patialeo. I engaged the enemy at Gungeeree on the 14th, and at Patialeo on the 17th, utterly routing them on both occasions; capturing in the first affair 3 guns, and in the second 12, 15 in all (of which 9 are of our own manufacture, splendid serviceable guns); and killing of the enemy about 1,100 men. I had 48 killed and wounded in the first action, including 3 officers of the Carabineers; in the second action only 5 killed and wounded. The district (*sic*) having come down to Etah to escort the convoy, which I have directed to march from Allygurh on the 26th, and join me at Mynpoorie, which place I propose to take possession of as soon as I have turned out the Rajah Tej Sing. I hear he is at Sukeet, within ten miles of me. I have sent to reconnoitre, and, if I find it to be true, I shall march so as to be with him by daybreak to-morrow. The convoy consists of 3,288 hackeries laden with grain, salt, soojee, biscuits, wheat, sugar, dhall, ghee, ottah, rum, 2,483 gallons, quilts, 2,740 blankets, 4,558 cotton carpets, 2,018 tents (privates'), 166 staff serjeants' do., 3 sepoy's tents of two pauls each, 6½ establishments (barrack), 1,229 men, doolie bearers 2,000, hospital establish-

* Etah, December 24th, 1857; Camp Malawn, December 5th, 1857.

† 1st Fusiliers, rank and File, 376; 7th Panjab Infantry, 540; Sappers, 120. Total, 1,036.

Horse Artillery (European), 140; Horse Artillery (Native), 23; Sikh Artillery, 65. Total, 233.

Carabineers and Lancers, 140; Hodson's Horse, 550. Total, 690.

Guns.—6 9-pounders; 2 6-pounders; 2 18-pounders; 1 8-inch howitzer; 2 5½-inch mortars.

ment 294. From Agra have been despatched 100 doolies and 600 bearers, cotton carpet (setrunjees) 2,000. Lieutenant Graham has hired at Allygurh 251 more hackeries, and thus the carts or hackeries in single file will stretch over 20 miles.

There are 1,419 camels, and about 60 spare elephants. The latter are with me.

I have just received further reinforcements from Allygurh of 100 Sikh sappers. Wales' Horse reaches Allygurh to-morrow, and will escort convoy to Mynpoorie.

No. 41.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Seaton, C.B., Commanding Moveable Column, to Major-General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff.

*Camp, Malown,
December 25, 1857.*

SIR,

I HAD the honour yesterday and again this morning to forward to your address a despatch giving, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a brief summary of my proceedings since I left Delhi in command of this column. I have now the honour to acquaint you that I shall be at Mynpoorie on the 27th, where I hope to meet with and destroy the forces of Rajah Tej Sing. In concurrence with the opinion I expressed to the Chief Commissioner, Colonel Fraser, he advises me to leave behind at Allygurh all the grain and flour, &c., except a portion of the grain my convoy contains; I therefore propose to bring on the spare camels and elephants, the tents, quilts, blankets, doolies, dooly bearers, barrack and hospital establishments, and all such things as are required by European troops recently arrived in the country, and when marching I propose and have ordered the grain, flour, &c., to be stored at Allygurh, but in the carts ready to be sent on whenever necessary.

The hackeries are in number 3,288, and it seemed to me an absurdity to encumber the march of the army by such a tail as this, which in single file would stretch nineteen miles. Of these carts, 694 are unladen; if, therefore, any empty carts are required for his Excellency's camp, I beg to be favoured with your instructions. I hope the convoy will start from Allygurh on the 27th, and join me at Mynpoorie on the 2nd January. If I hear of his Excellency's approach to Futtygurh, I shall bring the convoy on direct, or otherwise as I may receive instructions. I hear that Taj Sing is sending his baggage beyond the Jumna. He may possibly make a stand at Mynpoorie; if he does, I shall endeavour before engaging him, to stop the bridges over the canal, and do my best to catch him; but I shall gain more correct information to-morrow at Kurrowlie.

Kurrowlie, December 26, 1857.

THE Rajah Tej Sing is still at Mynpoorie, and will probably make a stand, but I hear he has sent off all his baggage and valuables across the Jumna to his wife's relations. The Zemindar of this place, Luckmun Sing, is most friendly to the British Government, and has behaved throughout this insurrection remarkably well.

P.S. I may as well mention that I have sent to Agra for a small engineers' park, ladders, intrenching tools, sand bags, &c., in case they may be required.

No. 42.

Major-General W. R. Mansfield, Chief of the Staff, to Colonel T. Seaton, C.B., Commanding Moveable Column.

*Camp, Merun ka Serai,
December 29, 1857.*

SIR,

YOUR despatch of the 24th is just come to hand. We understand from native reports that you are this day in occupation of Mynpoorie after an engagement. It does not appear that the convoy can have left Allygurh. If so, his Excellency desires you will make your own arrangements for bringing it down to Mynpoorie. His Excellency will advance to Goorsahai Gunge the day after to-morrow, and after repairing the bridge over the Kullee Nundee at Koda Gunje, advance on Furruckabad, which it is said has been evacuated by the Nawab.

I shall hope to be in regular communication with you by the 2nd proximo, and to be able to impart his Excellency's definite instructions to you.

No. 43.

Major-General W. R. Mansfield, Chief of the Staff, to Colonel T. Seaton, C.B., Commanding Moveable Column.

*Camp, Merun ka Serai,
December 26, 1857.*

SIR,

HIS Excellency desires me to acknowledge your letter of 25th and 26th December, and to inform you that he quite approves of what you have done.

The letter despatched to you a few hours ago, directing you to collect your convoy at Mynpoorie was written under the impression that the convoy must already have left Allygurh.

You will, of course, halt at Mynpoorie for definite orders, and I hope you will suggest to the civil officers who accompany you, to make the best use of the halt of your column for the purpose of re-establishing police and civil Government in the neighbourhood.

No. 44.

Major-General N. Penny, C.B., Commanding Delhi Field Force, to Major-General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff.

Delhi, November 24, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Captain Caulfield's report, with its inclosures, of the action fought by the Moveable Column, to the command of which he succeeded on the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrard, with the Joudpore Legion and other insurgents at Narnool, on the 16th instant.

No. 45:

Captain J. P. Caulfield, Commanding Moveable Column, to Captain Stewart, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Meerut Division.

*Camp near Narnool,
Nov. 18, 1857.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Major-General Penny, C.B., commanding Meerut Division, that the Moveable Column under command of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrard marched from Kanonde at 1 A.M. on the morning of the 16th instant. Owing to the slow progress made by the heavy guns, the column did not reach

this place till 11 A.M. About two miles before arriving here, we passed a small village on our right, and some of the Guide Cavalry who were sent to reconnoitre brought back with them the jemadar of the village, who informed us that the enemy, numbering 1,000 infantry and 2,500 cavalry, with 8 guns, of which, however, only five were mounted, were encamped to the left of the village of Narnool on the other side of a nullah, and that they intended to come out to meet us.

The jemadar came with us willingly to point out their position, and brought us to the edge of a very large plain, with hills on either side, and at the opposite end slightly wooded.

Here we halted until the heavy guns came up, when Colonel Gerrard formed up the column, the Carabineers and Guides on the right, then the 7th Punjaub Infantry, Horse Artillery, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, heavy guns, 23rd Punjaub Infantry, Puttiala Infantry, Seikh Horse Artillery, and the cavalry under Captain Stafford. In this order we advanced,—the infantry in quarter distance column, at deploying distance, Colonel Gerrard leading in front of the left flank of the 1st Fusiliers,—and very soon perceived the enemy advancing to meet us.

After going about 100 yards, the enemy opened fire from three guns with round shot, grape, and shrapnel.

The order was then given to deploy into line of the double, and for the guns on both flanks to advance, while the heavy guns opened fire at once. After about five minutes, the enemy's fire having slackened a little, the Carabineers and Guides were ordered to charge by Captain Wardlaw, while the whole line advanced rapidly. The charge was most brilliantly executed under command of Captain Wardlaw of the Carabineers; the enemy's cavalry met them without flinching, and engaged them hand to hand. They swept along the whole front and through the guns, and returned to their former position. The enemy's guns opened again with grape on the advancing line, but the 1st Fusiliers, who were immediately in front of them, now charged them in the most gallant and spirited manner, and captured two of them; the other was taken by the Mooltanee Horse more to the left. The line again formed and advanced, the enemy disputing every foot of ground with determination; and inclining to the right, the left flank crossing a deep and broad nullah, and clearing some thick brush jungle, we came in view of the village of Narnool on our right, and the enemy's camp across the nullah on some rising ground in front.

Colonel Gerrard himself brought up the horse artillery to bear up the camp, and ordered the line to advance. At that moment he was mortally wounded, and the command of the force now fell upon me as next senior officer present.

I was then leading the 1st Fusiliers across the Nullah, and we charged the enemy's camp, followed by the Punjab Infantry, and captured 2 more guns, which were keeping up a heavy and destructive fire.

I was afterwards obliged to withdraw the Fusiliers to support the guns, which I now opened on the village.

The enemy returned in force, and repossessed themselves of the guns and camp, and again opened fire. I immediately sent two companies of the 1st Fusiliers and two companies of the Punjab Infantry and a party of the Carabineers and Guides to retake them. They succeeded in taking one, but the enemy withdrew the other to a large pukka serai, where they now take refuge.

I ordered the Guide Infantry under Lieutenant Ward to advance gradually upon them, occupying the tops of the intermediate houses with the heavy

guns in their rear. The light guns I ordered round to the left of the serai, where there was a single door, the other one, opening into the street, being a strong double one. By the time the guns had got round and opened fire, the Guides had taken possession of a high house commanding the serai, and compelled the enemy to evacuate it. This being reported to me, I ordered the guns to cease firing, and the Fusiliers and 7th Punjaub Infantry advanced into the serai, taking the gun at the door, and killing the few of the enemy that remained inside.

The ground we had advanced over during the day was between two and three miles, and it was now late, so I ordered the Fusiliers and Punjaub Infantry and Guide Infantry to occupy the serai during the night, while Captain Stafford with his force bivouacked on the enemy's encamping ground. Early the following morning I cleared the city with a party of the Fusiliers, and found it nearly deserted. The three dismantled guns we found in their camp, and I have ordered one—an old worthless one—to be destroyed. The enemy having fled in different directions, I was unable to follow them up.

I should estimate the loss of the enemy at 350 killed and wounded; 300 bodies were counted on the field. I have the honour to enclose a return of casualties in the force under my command for the information of the Major-General.

My reason for not moving the guns earlier to the left was that a large body of men appeared on our right, and I was not certain whether they were friends or enemies. They proved to be friends. I did not send the cavalry in pursuit, owing to the lateness of the hour, and the men having been in their saddles since 1 A.M.

I sent a party under Captain Wardlaw the next morning as soon as I could procure information as to the probable route taken by the enemy. He followed them nearly as far as Kantees, but saw no signs of them.

I omitted to mention that, previous to taking the gun on the left, Lieutenant Lind with the Mooltanee Horse charged the enemy's cavalry on that flank, and cut up about thirty of them.

I have the honour to enclose the report of Captain Stafford commanding detachment, together with a return of his killed and wounded; also the reports of Captain Wardlaw commanding cavalry on the right, and Lieutenant Lind commanding Mooltanee Horse.

My thanks are due to all ranks for the gallantry displayed, especially to officers commanding corps and detachments; but I would bring to the particular notice of the Major-General the names of Captain Wardlaw of the Carabineers, and Lieutenant Cookworthy, commanding 1st Troop, 3rd Brigade, Horse Artillery (too much praise cannot be given to those officers), and I trust the Major-General will bring their names to the favourable notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief; Captain Stafford, commanding detachment Hurriannah Field Force; Lieutenant Lind, commanding Mooltanee Horse; Lieutenant Humphry, Engineers (this officer charged a party of the enemy's cavalry, and when wounded and unhorsed fought his way out on foot),—Lieutenant Money, Acting Adjutant 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, when going to his assistance had his horse shot under him. This officer was of great use to Colonel Gerrard, as his detachment staff. Great credit is due to Lieutenant Ward, 5th Native Infantry, doing duty with Guide Infantry, for the manner in which he took his men into the city. I was also much pleased with Lieutenant Godby commanding 7th Punjaub Infantry; Lieutenant Wallace, 1st Fusiliers, was wounded while acting as my orderly officer; Lieutenant Hogg, of the Commissariat, and

Captain Osborn, 54th Native Infantry, were of great use to Colonel Gerrard and myself as orderly officers.

I would also beg the Major-General to bring to the notice of the Chief Commissioner the invaluable services of Mr. Ford, Collector of Goorgaon; his exertions in obtaining information and supplies have been most indefatigable.

Captain Stafford makes favourable mention of Lieutenant Warner, 1st Fusiliers, and Lieutenants Pearse, Hamilton, Hunt, and Walcott; Assistant-Surgeon Minas and Sergeant-Major Jackson.

Captain Wardlaw speaks most highly of the gallantry of the Carabineers and Guides, and of the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Hudson, commanding squadron of Carabineers, and Lieutenant Kennedy, commanding Guides, also of Captain Sanford and Lieutenant Craig's Guide Cavalry.

Lieutenant Lind, in his report, speaks most favourably of Lieutenants Caulfield, 9th Cavalry, and Russell, 46th Native Infantry, doing duty with Mooltani Horse.

My very best thanks are also due to Dr. Brougham, 1st Fusiliers, for his attention to the wounded in the field hospital.

No. 46.

Captain W. J. Stafford, Commanding Detachment Hurriana Field Force, to Lieutenant Money, Officiating Major of Brigade.

SIR, *Camp Narnool, November 18, 1857.*
(See "Gazette," January 29, 1858.*)

No. 47.

Lieutenant J. B. Lind, Commanding Mooltanee Cavalry, to Captain Caulfield, Commanding Field Force.

SIR, *Camp Narnool, Nov. 18, 1857.*

THE late lamented Colonel Gerrard, when forming his line of attack, directed the Mooltanee Cavalry under my command to form up on the left of the line. There not being room to do this at first, I was ordered to go round the hill on our left and cross it as soon as possible. I soon found this was impossible, and returned with all speed and got into my position; when the enemy limbered up their guns to retire, I ordered a charge, and captured the two 9-pounder guns with their limbers. Immediately afterwards the Mooltanees were engaged in a smart affair with the enemy's cavalry, in which many of the rebels were cut down and finally driven off. Our line being again reformed, I kept my position on the left flank, and came up through a wood in rear of the entrenched position held by the rebels. Afterwards, being directed to proceed back to our guns, I was about to do so, but thought I had better bring off one of the guns captured in the entrenched position before-mentioned; accompanied by Lieutenants Caulfield, Russell, and Hamilton, and a few sowars, we tried to get the guns off, and, whilst doing so, were attacked by the rebels (cavalry and infantry) in such force as made the abandoning of the gun a matter of necessity. Ressaldar Wellydid Khan was here severely wounded, and several sowars also. The Mooltanee Cavalry formed a part of the attacking party to retake it. We held the entrenched position during the night with the 23rd Punjaub Infantry, Hurriana guns, and Lieutenant Hamilton's (Sowana) Cavalry.

* Note.—Lieutenant Walcott's name was erroneously printed Halcott in this letter.

2. I have every reason to be proud of having such officers as Lieutenants Caulfield and Russell under my command; their gallantry was most conspicuous in the charge in which the guns were taken, and they rendered me every assistance during the day.

Ressaldar Atta Mahomed Khan behaved with his usual bravery, and was in the thickest of the fight.

Sowar Mitty Khan of the Gundapore troops of Mooltanees also behaved very well. The whole Ressalah, indeed, showed well in all our hand-to-hand engagements with the enemy, and were led by their Khans in them.

No. 48.

Captain George Wardlaw, 6th Carabineers, to Captain Caulfield, Commanding Moveable Column.

SIR, *Camp Narnool, Nov. 18, 1857.*

I HAVE the honour to report that, on the morning of the action of the 16th instant, I received instructions from Colonel Gerrard to command the right, consisting of the Carabineers and Guides. Shortly after forcing the line, the enemy's guns re-opened fire on the extreme right, and several of the Carabineers were wounded; our Horse Artillery advanced and returned the fire, and after a few rounds I received the order to advance; we did so, and, perceiving the enemy's cavalry showing a disposition to charge, we accordingly charged, broke and dispersed them, cutting up a large number, but were charged by others on the left flank. They fought in the most determined manner, but found their pluck of little avail against the swords of the Guides or Carabineers; about 50 were killed. The Guides wheeled to their left, and charged the guns on the flank, and the Carabineers wheeling to the left about, charged through the guns in rear, and several gunners were killed, and the majority fled amongst the trees. I regret to say the Carabineers and Guides suffered rather severely in this charge. The gallantry displayed by both corps was most conspicuous, and the conduct of the Guides was most distinguished; their commanding officer, Captain Kennedy, to whom I am much indebted for assistance during the day, was wounded, but did not leave the field, though his left hand was disabled. I can only say that no European corps could have charged with greater spirit or more effect than did the Guides on this occasion.

The detachments under my command had received orders to protect the right flank whilst the attack on the serai and camp was going on, but the enemy's cavalry showing in various points on our rear and flanks, gave us a good deal of annoyance, and immediately we approached they fled. Subsequently, at the request of the commanding officer of the Fusiliers, I moved to the left a portion of the Carabineers to support their attack in the camp, after their taking which I sent Lieutenant Vyse with a division in pursuit of the enemy with the Irregulars under Captain Hamilton. Several of the enemy were cut up.

Owing to a large force appearing on our right, which afterwards proved to be the Jeypore troops, I was unable to move the greater part of my force to the left when the enemy were flying; but, as there were other corps of Irregular Cavalry on the left, I trust that a considerable number of the enemy were cut up.

I have much pleasure in reporting the gallant way in which Lieutenant Hudson managed the squadron of Carabineers under his command. Captain Kennedy, whose conduct I have noticed above in command of the Guides, was worthy of the

highest praise. Two other officers of the Guides were severely wounded, Captain Sanford and Lieutenant Craigie, while gallantly leading on their men.

I trust you will have the goodness to represent to the Major-General commanding the conduct of the men under my command. I forgot to mention that I received great assistance from Captain Anderson, of 54th Native Infantry, interpreter to the Carabineers, who came through the charge and secured a tumbril, with three or four Carabineers.

No. 49.

General Numerical Return of Killed and Wounded of the Moveable Column, in Action on the 16th of November, 1857, under command of Colonel J. G. Gerrard, succeeded by Captain Caulfield.

Camp Narnoul, November 16, 1857.

Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards—Killed in action, 1 private.—Wounded: 1 corporal, 4 privates severely, 5 privates slightly.

1st Brigade Horse Artillery—Wounded: 1 gunner mortally, 1 corporal dangerously, 1 serjeant, 1 bugler slightly.

Honorable Company's 1st European Bengal Fusiliers—Killed in action, 1 private.—Wounded: 1 colonel mortally, 1 corporal, 2 privates dangerously, 1 corporal, 1 drummer, 3 privates severely, 1 lieutenant, 5 privates slightly.

Guide Cavalry—Killed in action, 3 sowars—Wounded: 1 lieutenant dangerously, 2 duffadars, 5 sowars severely, 1 captain, 1 duffadar, 3 sowars slightly.

Guide Infantry—Killed in action, 2 sepoy—Wounded: 1 naick, 1 sepoy dangerously.

Mooltane Horse—Killed in action, 1 sowar—Wounded: 1 ressalidar, 1 duffadar, 6 sowars severely, 3 sowars slightly.

7th Punjaub Infantry—Wounded: 1 sepoy slightly.

Hurriana Field Force—Wounded: 1 lieutenant, 3 sowars, 1 jemadar, 2 havildars, 1 naick, 4 sepoy severely, 2 privates, 1 duffadar, 2 sowars, 3 sepoy slightly.

Total—2 privates, 4 sowars, 2 sepoy, killed in action; 1 colonel, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 4 corporals, 1 bugler, 1 drummer, 1 gunner, 23 privates, 1 ressalidar, 5 duffadars, 26 sowars, 1 jemadar, 2 havildars, 2 naicks, 9 sepoy, wounded.

Grand Total—Killed, 8 men; wounded, 76 officers and men.

Names of Officers Wounded.

Colonel J. G. Gerrard, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, mortally.

Captain Kennedy, Guides, slightly.

Captain G. G. Pearse, Hurriana Field Force, severely.

Lieutenant Wallace, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, slightly.

Lieutenant Humphry, Bengal Engineers, severely.

Lieutenant Craigie, Guides, dangerously.

H. BROUGHAM, M.D., Surgeon,
1st European Bengal Fusiliers, Senior
Surgeon to the Force.

No. 50.

The Deputy-Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary of the Government of India, in the Military Department.

*Head Quarters, Camp Goorsahingunge,
January 1, 1858.*

SIR,
I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, copy of a letter dated 28th ultimo, from Lieutenant-Colonel T. Seaton, C.B., commanding Moveable Column, and of the reply thereto, dated 30th idem, from the Chief of the Staff.

I have, &c.

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

No. 51.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Seaton, Commanding Moveable Column, to the Chief of the Staff.

SIR, Mynpoorie, December 28, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that I reached this place yesterday, and found Rajah Tej Sing's force posted outside the cantonments. I attacked him at once, routed them, took 6 guns, and killed about 250 of his rabble. I took possession of the town at once, which I found nearly deserted. I had only two men wounded.

Since I left Delhi, this little force of 1959 men has captured 22 guns and killed 1400 insurgents. I shall remain here until the 31st, and on that morning march for Bhowgong to cover the march of the convoy, and be on the main road ready to communicate with his Excellency's camp. I have sent 6 letters to your address, but have not as yet received any reply. I shall await his Excellency's orders, and be prepared to move in with the convoy the moment I hear of his Excellency's approach. The guns I captured at Gungeera and Putti alee, I sent in to Allygurh; nine of them are of our own manufacture: of the guns captured yesterday one is a fine new pattern 8-inch howitzer, and was the fitting gun of the carriage manufactory at Futtehgurh. Rajah Tej Sing fled to Bhowgong yesterday with only 16 horsemen.

No. 52.

Major-General W. R. Mansfield, Chief of the Staff, to Lieutenant-Colonel T. Seaton, C.B., commanding Moveable Column.

*Camp Merun-ka-Serai,
December 30, 1857.*

SIR,
I HAVE the honour to convey the direction of the Commander-in-chief, that you will proceed with your force to Bewur and halt there until you receive a further order.

2. His Excellency offers you his hearty congratulations on the brilliant successes which have attended your march. I am very sorry to hear that none of my despatches have come to hand which have been sent to you repeatedly in duplicate.

3. His Excellency marches to-morrow to Goorsahai Gunge, and it is possible that he may proceed even nearer to the Kalee Nuddee.

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

No. 53.

Descriptive Casualty Roll of Europeans of the Regiment of Artillery, from the 1st April to 30th September, 1857, inclusive.

Meerut, 1st October, 1857.

2nd Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery.

Gunner Lorenzo C. Percival, discharged at his own request, after 14 years, service for regimental orders, 16th March.

Gunner Patrick Flannagan, discharged at his own request, after 12 years and 36 days service for regimental orders, 18th April.

1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery.

Gunner William Young, died at camp, Delhi, 8th August.

Gunner Michael Harmon, died at camp, Delhi, 20th August.

Gunner Michael Connor, died 7th September, from a wound received in action at Delhi.

Sergeant Arthur Morgan, died 12th September, from a wound received in action at Delhi.

Gunner John Mackey, killed in action at Delhi, 14th September.

Gunner John McKenna, died at camp, Delhi, 16th September.

Corporal Alexander Bryson, died at camp, Delhi, 20th September.

Gunner John Connor, died 20th September, from wounds received in action at Delhi.

Farrier John Brenan, died 28th September, at Boolundshuhur.

Gunner Denis Casey, died 30th September, at Delhi.

Corporal Henry Bowring, died at Meerut, 26th May.

Gunner Peter Donohoe, killed by rebels at Meerut, 10th May.

Bombardier Bernard Horan, died from a sun-stroke at Ghazeeodeennuggur, 30th May.

Gunner John Riley, died from a sun-stroke at Ghazeeodeennuggur, 30th May.

Gunner Daniel Deheny, killed in action at Delhi, 10th June.

Gunner Henry Baker, killed in action at Delhi, 10th June.

Gunner Hugh Turley, killed in action at Delhi, 19th June.

Gunner John Saxton, died 21st June, from a wound received in action at Delhi.

Gunner Mathew Scales, died at Landour, 9th August.

Gunner James Burk, died at camp, Delhi, 18th August.

Gunner William Downard, died 22nd September, from wound received in action at Delhi.

Gunner John Carly, died 25th September, from wound received in action at Delhi.

Gunner Michael Murray, died 15th September, from wounds received in action at Delhi.

Gunner Jeremiah Sheehan, died 18th September, from wounds received in action at Delhi.

Gunner John Collins, died at camp, Delhi, 24th September.

2nd Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery.

Gunner Michael Landers, died at camp, Delhi, 27th September.

Gunner James Scully, died at Meerut, 12th October.

3rd Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery.

Gunner William Barrow, died at Jullundur, 26th June.

Gunner James Brabson, died 26th July, from a wound received in action at Umritsir.

Sergeant Harrington Bullows, died at camp, Jundrala, 4th July.

Corporal Edward Covenay, killed in action at Trimmoo Ghât, 12th July.

Gunner Andrew Corrigan, killed in action at Trimmoo Ghât, 12th July.

Gunner Joseph Clarke, killed in action at Trimmoo Ghât, 12th July.

Bombardier John Wilson, died at camp, Buttala, 21st July.

1st Troop 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery.

Sergeant Alfred Woodman, died at Peshawur, 22nd July.

Bombardier John Magarry, died at Peshawur, 22nd July.

Farrier John Pettit, died at Murree, 30th August.

Gunner George Farley, died at Peshawur, 21st July.

Gunner Myles Donegan, died at Peshawur, 28th August.

3rd Troop 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery.

Corporal John Linnard, died at Meean Meer, 2nd June.

Gunner Daniel Phillips, died at Meean Meer, 24th May.

Gunner Thomas Walsh, died at Meean Meer, 14th June.

1st Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery.

Gunner George Campbell, died at camp, Jhelum, 19th July.

Gunner John T. Northover, killed in action at Jhelum, 7th July.

Gunner James Jeffrey, died at Rawul Pindee, 26th August.

2nd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery.

Sergeant Thomas James, died at camp, Delhi, 20th June.

Gunner Patrick Carry, died on the 14th June, from a wound received in action at Delhi.

Gunner James Lennox, died 20th June, from a wound received in action at Delhi.

Gunner John Thomas, died 21st June, from a wound received in action at Delhi.

Gunner John Neenan, died at camp, Delhi, 5th July.

Trumpeter John Dillon, died at Umballah, 21st August.

Gunner William Blake, killed in action at Delhi, 8th September.

2nd Troop, 3rd Brigade, Horse Artillery.

Gunner Patrick Duffy, killed in action at Delhi, 8th September.

Gunner Thomas Keys, killed in action at Delhi, 8th September.

Gunner Martin Murray, killed in action at Delhi, 13th September.

Gunner George Seddon, killed in action at Delhi, 10th September.

Gunner James Frame, killed in action at Boolundshuhur, 28th September.

3rd Troop, 3rd Brigade, Horse Artillery.

Rough Rider William Powell, died at Umballah, 7th May.

Gunner James Weeley, died at Umballah, 8th May.

Bombardier William Hammers, died at Umballah, 23rd May.

Corporal William Minihan, died at Umballah, 23rd May.

Gunner William Everett, died at camp, Goraundah, 31st May.

Gunner William Clarke, died at camp, Surrowlie, 2nd June.

Gunner Michael Ryan, died at camp, Delhi, 8th June.

Sergeant Thomas Murdock, died 12th July, from wounds received in action at Delhi.

Bombardier John Honan, died at camp, Delhi, 29th June.

Sergeant Henry Crane, killed in action at Delhi, 14th July.

Sergeant Patrick Hourigan, died 19th August, from wounds received in action at Delhi.

Bombardier Joseph Flower, killed in action at Delhi, 14th July.

Gunner Edwin Warren, died at camp, Delhi, 19th July.

Gunner Michael Gartland, died 16th September, from wounds received in action at Delhi.

Gunner Andy Byrne, killed in action at Delhi, 10th September.

Sergeant James Steven, killed in action at Delhi, 10th September.

Bombardier Thomas Harley, killed in action at Delhi, 10th September.

Sergeant William Kale, died at camp, Delhi, 19th September.

4th Troop, 3rd Brigade, Horse Artillery.

Farrier Sergeant Frederick Lewis, pensioned per G. O. G. G., 21st April.

Staff, 3rd Brigade, Horse Artillery.

Trumpet-Major Thomas Murray, died at camp, Delhi, 10th June.

1st Company, 1st Battalion, Artillery.

Assistant-Farrier and Saddler-Sergeant William Orr, died from a sun-stroke en route from Peshawur to Rawul Pindee, 18th July.

Corporal Francis Allison, died from sun-stroke en route from Peshawur to Rawul Pindee, 19th July.

Bombardier William Bossanee, died from sun-stroke en route from Peshawur to Rawul Pindee, 18th July.

Bombardier John Healy, died from sun-stroke en route from Peshawur to Rawul Pindee, 19th July.

Gunner James Campbell, died from sun-stroke en route from Peshawur to Rawul Pindee, 17th July.

Gunner Alexander Greer, died from sun-stroke en route from Peshawur to Rawul Pindee, 19th July.

Gunner Edward Neagle, died from sun-stroke en route from Peshawur to Rawul Pindee, 15th July.

Gunner James Wilton, died from sun-stroke en route from Peshawur to Rawul Pindee, 18th July.

2nd Company, 1st Battalion, Artillery.

Gunner Cornelius Byrom, died at Govindghur, 21st May.

Gunner Robert Lloyd, died at Govindghur, 30th May.

3rd Company, 1st Battalion, Artillery.

Sergeant John Cleary, killed in action at Trimmoo Ghat, 12th July.

Sergeant Robert Christie, died at camp, Delhi, 29th August.

Half-Pay Bugler Richard Cordell, killed in action at Delhi, 5th September.

Gunner Thomas Cleland, died en route from Seal-kote to Delhi, 19th July.

Gunner Patrick Fitzpatrick, died at camp, Delhi, 31st August.

Gunner James Magahram, died at camp, Delhi, 24th August.

Gunner Cornelius Ahern, killed in action at Delhi, 18th September.

Gunner George Ellett, died at camp, Delhi, 9th September.

Gunner Cornelius Lynch, died at camp, Delhi, 9th September.

3rd Company, 2nd Battalion, Artillery.

Corporal Daniel Law, died at Peshawur, 25th April.

1st Company, 2nd Battalion, Artillery.

Gunner Denis Barton, died at Peshawur, 10th September.

Gunner Edward Bollington, died at Peshawur, 27th August.

Gunner John McGregor, died at Nowshera, 7th August.

Corporal Patrick Mc Manus, died at Peshawur, 29th August.

2nd Company, 2nd Battalion, Artillery.

Gunner John Walsh, died at camp, Delhi, 10th September.

Gunner Patrick Whelan, died at camp, Delhi, 10th September.

Gunner Jeremiah Mahony, died at Murree, 25th May.

Gunner John Woodhouse, died at Lahore, 10th August.

3rd Company, 2nd Battalion, Artillery.

Bombardier Maurice Flynn, died at Peshawur, 30th May.

4th Company 2nd Battalion, Artillery.

Bombardier Joseph Martin, pensioned, per G.O. G.G., 14th April.

Serjeant William Maud, died at Peshawur, 7th June.

Corporal John Mahoney, died at Peshawur, 24th August.

Gunner Henry Mitchell, died at Peshawur, 30th August.

Gunner Richard Lowen, died at Peshawur, 9th September.

3rd Company 2nd Battalion, Artillery.

Drill Corporal William Fitzgerald, died at Attock, 7th August.

Gunner Thomas Jackson, died at Meerut, 30th August.

1st Company 3rd Battalion, Artillery.

Corporal John Carroll, killed in action at Delhi, 15th September.

Corporal George Edwards, died 3rd July, from wounds received in action at Delhi.

Gunner William Harding, killed in action at Delhi, 27th June.

Gunner James Mulcahy, killed in action at Delhi, 21st June.

Gunner James McDonald, died 26th June, from wounds received in action at Delhi.

Gunner Ralph Moroney, died 21st June, from wounds received in action at Delhi.

3rd Company 3rd Battalion, Artillery.

Gunner Edward Scally, killed in action at Delhi, 15th September.

Gunner James Smith, died 22nd June, from wounds received in action at Delhi.

Gunner Charles B. Sunderland, died 18th July, from wounds received in action at Delhi.

Gunner Walter Winwood, killed in action at Delhi, 15th September.

Seijeant Andrew Smith, died at camp, Delhi, 11th June.
 Corporal William P. Piller, died at camp, Delhi, 22nd June.
 Bombardier Robert Losson, died at camp, Delhi, 13th June.
 Gunner John Black, died at camp, Delhi, 17th August.
 Gunner John Curran, died at camp, Delhi, 12th June.
 Gunner John Gallagher, died at camp, Delhi, 16th July.
 Gunner James Ross, died at camp, Delhi, 13th June.

Staff, 4th Battalion, Artillery.

Hospital Serjeant Owen Nalty, died at Sealkote, 9th July.

1st Company 4th Battalion, Artillery.

Gunner Peter Donnelly, died at camp, Delhi, 17th July.
 Gunner John Doyle, killed in action at Delhi, 18th July.
 Gunner James Weir, died 7th July.
 Gunner William Evans, died 19th August.
 Gunner James Moore, killed in action at Delhi, 2nd August.
 Gunner Thomas Farquhar, missing at Delhi, 14th September.
 Gunner Benjamin Hopkins, killed in action at Delhi, 14th September.
 Bombardier William Glencross, died 6th September.

2nd Company 4th Battalion, Artillery.

Gunner Robert Fatherham, died 27th July.
 Corporal Charles Edbrook, died from wounds at Delhi, 3rd August.
 Bombardier Edmund Dunworth, died 22nd August.
 Gunner Daniel Fitzgerald, died 1st August.
 Gunner Denis Bone, died 3rd September.
 Bombardier Patrick McDonough, killed in action at Delhi, 14th September.
 Gunner John Bennett, died 14th September.
 Gunner Michael Prendergast, died 15th September.
 Gunner Thomas Farrell, from wounds received in action at Delhi, 19th September.
 Gunner William Harpel, from wounds received in action at Delhi, 29th September.
 Gunner Michael Jones, missing at Delhi, 14th September.

3rd Company 4th Battalion, Artillery.

Gunner William Cotter, killed in action at Delhi, 3rd August.
 Gunner Thomas Foley, killed from wounds received in action at Delhi, 4th September.
 Gunner John Geary, died 17th September.
 Gunner Richard Greer, died 5th August.
 Half-pay Bugler Charles A. Headle, died 5th May.
 Gunner Timothy Spellane, died 17th May.

4th Company 4th Battalion, Artillery.

Bombardier Charles Mahoney, killed in action at Delhi, 22nd September.
 Gunner Edward Barrow, died 17th May.
 Gunner James Clifford, died 6th August.
 Gunner Patrick Mulcahy, killed in action at Delhi, 14th September.
 Gunner George Young, killed in action at Delhi, 14th September.

2nd Company 5th Battalion, Artillery.

Gunner Robert Crupper, died 27th March.

3rd Company 5th Battalion, Artillery.

Gunner Charles Crowther, discharged by purchase, 3rd February.

2nd Company 5th Battalion, Artillery.

Corporal Robert Llewellyn, died 27th February.
 Gunner James McClusky, died 3rd May.
 Gunner George V. Brown, killed in action at Shah-gunge, 5th July.
 Bombardier John Finlay, killed in action at Shah-gunge, 5th July.
 Gunner Andrew Hodges, killed in action at Shah-gunge, 5th July.
 Gunner Robert Lockart, died of wounds at Agra, 24th August.

1st Company 6th Battalion, Artillery.

Serjeant Thomas S. Beatie, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner William Beezley, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Bombardier Michael Burke, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner Patrick Burke, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner Alexander Black, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner Francis Blenman, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner William Brazington, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner William Carruthers, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner John Clegg, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Bombardier Francis Connolly, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner William Corkill, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner Nicholas Cullen, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Serjeant Edwin Darwin, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Serjeant Thomas Donoghue, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Serjeant James Dogherty, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Serjeant Robert Dunseath, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Serjeant John Edmundson, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Serjeant Charles Farrell, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Corporal Joseph Glenny, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Corporal John Glenny, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner John Gough, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner George E. Hutchinson, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner Thomas Jackson, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner James Keane, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner John Kelly, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Bombardier Thomas Kenny, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner David Kennedy, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner Dennis Laverty, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Corporal Charles Lynch, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner Daniel Leine, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.

Gunner Thomas McGill, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner William Mackinlay, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner Thomas McConnell, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner Patrick Maguire, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner Daniel Maloney, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner Richard Mangain, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner William Mitchell, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner Timothy Morrissy, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Bombardier Patrick Norris, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Bugler Charles North, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner James Norton, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner Charles O'Dwyer, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Serjeant John Owens, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner John Pearce, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner John Porter, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner Patrick Reiley, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner Thomas Rogers, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Corporal Anthony Ryan, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Corporal Patrick Ryan, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Corporal James N. Scott, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Corporal William Service, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Corporal John Smith, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner James Sullivan, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner Timothy Sullivan, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Serjeant Patrick Tallon, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner William Thompson, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Bugler George Worrell, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner Patrick Ward, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner Rawson Webster, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Gunner John Whelan, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.

2nd Company 6th Battalion, Artillery.

Gunner John McArdle, killed by rebels at Ferozepore, 19th August.

3rd Company 6th Battalion, Artillery.

Gunner Michael Molouey, died from wounds, 27th August.
 Gunner Frederick Perceval, died 19th July.
 Gunner Lewis Thompson, died 14th September.

4th Company 6th Battalion, Artillery.

Serjeant John Turner, killed in action at Delhi, 12th June.
 Bombardier James Kirkpatrick, killed in action at Delhi, 8th June.
 Corporal Francis Roycroft, died 28th August.

Gunner Duncan McIntosh, died 18th August.
 Gunner Edward K. Miller, died 17th August.
 Gunner William Cash, killed in action at Delhi, 18th September.
 Gunner Patrick Sweeney, died, Delhi, 23rd September.
 Gunner Henry Turtle, died 26th September.

Staff, 7th Battalion, Artillery.

Serjeant-Major John Bestall, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.
 Quartermaster-Serjeant Benjamin Cawcutt, killed by rebels at Cawnpore in June.

6th Company 8th Battalion, Artillery.

Rough Rider and Farrier-Serjeant James B. Staples, killed by the rebels at Bareilly in July.

Staff, 9th Battalion, Artillery.

Drill-Serjeant John Martin, died at camp, Delhi, 13th September.

Recruit Depôt.

Rough Rider James Rose, died at Meerut, 20th April.
 Rough Rider Patrick O'Neil, killed in action at the "Hindun," 31st May.

Unposted Recruits.

Gunner Moor Craig, died at Meerut, 6th April.
 Gunner William Benson, killed by rebels at Meerut, 10th May.
 Gunner James Carens, killed by rebels at Meerut, 10th May.
 Gunner Edward Connolly, killed by rebels at Meerut, 10th May.
 Gunner Benjamin Howfield, killed in action at Delhi, 8th June.
 Gunner John Beynon, died in camp, Delhi, 11th June.
 Gunner William Reid, died in camp Delhi, 11th June.
 Gunner James Bradey, died at Meerut, 16th June.
 Gunner John Robertson, died at Meerut, 16th June.
 Gunner John Daly, died at camp, Delhi, 26th June.
 Gunner Peter Gray, died at camp, Delhi, 29th June.
 Gunner John Hood, died at camp, Delhi, 29th June.
 Gunner Thomas Hall, died at camp, Delhi, 1st July.
 Gunner Charles Kent, killed in action at Delhi, 9th July.
 Gunner George Davis, died at camp, Delhi, 17th July.
 Gunner Peter McCallay, died at Meerut, 25th July.
 Gunner George Christie, died at Meerut, 12th August.
 Gunner Dennis Corry, died at camp, Delhi, 14th August.
 Gunner James Dewhurst, died at Meerut, 13th August.
 Gunner John B. Hodgson, died at Meerut, 18th August.
 Gunner Thomas Dwire, died at camp, Delhi, 22nd August.

Unposted Recruits.

Gunner George Birks, died at Meerut, 25th August.
 Gunner Charles Hopwood, died at Meerut, 5th September.
 Gunner Thomas Pollock, died at camp, Delhi, 8th September.

Gunner John Hill, died at camp, Delhi, 9th September.
 Gunner Robert Plumton, died at camp, Delhi, 9th September.
 Gunner Frederick Walter, died at Meerut, 9th September.
 Gunner William Keys, died at Meerut, 11th September.
 Gunner Patrick Doyle, died at Meerut, 12th September.
 Gunner Edward Norburn, died at Meerut, 12th September.
 Gunner Walter Byrne, killed in action at Delhi, 13th September.
 Gunner James Kelly, killed in action at Delhi, 13th September.
 Gunner John Mackey, died at Meerut, 13th September.
 Gunner Gemel, Aitken, died at camp, Delhi, 14th September.
 Gunner Charles F. Hall, died at camp, Delhi, 14th September.
 Gunner Alexander McEwen, killed in action at Delhi, 14th September.
 Gunner George Urquhart, died at Meerut, 14th September.
 Gunner Thara. Hutchings, died at camp, Delhi 15th September.
 Gunner David Kinmont, died at camp, Delhi, 15th September.
 Gunner Bragn. Thrupp, died at Meerut, 17th September.
 Gunner Kenneth Mc Kenzie, died at Meerut, 20th September.
 Gunner Bernard Hennan, died at Meerut, 21st September.
 Gunner John Carrigan, killed in action at Delhi, 22nd September.
 Gunner William Goore, died at camp, Delhi, 22nd September.
 Gunner Edward Farren, drowned at Dum Dum, 8th November.
 Gunner William Williams, died at Dum Dum, 12th December.
 Gunner David Clark, struck off as a deserter per Regimental Orders, 14th February.
 Gunner Joseph Custon, struck off as a deserter per Regimental Orders, 2nd April.

A. WILSON, Major-General,
 Commandant of Artillery.

MEMORANDUM.

This List is in lieu of the regular Monthly Return of Casualties, which it has been found impracticable to prepare, consequent on the interruption to the Daks since the outbreak.

It does not include Casualties in the undermentioned Companies, viz.:

1st Company,	3rd Battalion
2nd "	3rd "
4th "	1st "
1st "	5th "
3rd "	5th "
4th "	5th "
2nd "	6th "

No Returns whatever have been received from these Companies since the commencement of the outbreak.

A List of these casualties will be prepared and forwarded so soon as the state of the country will admit of communications being received.

E. B. JOHNSON,
 Assistant Adjutant-General Artillery.

No. 54.

Nominal Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Artillery Brigade, from the 19th to the 30th September, 1857, inclusive.

Lucknow, October 1, 1857.

Brigadier G. L. Cooper, Bengal Artillery, killed in action, 26th September.
 1st Lieutenant C. Crump, Madras Artillery, Brigade-Major, killed in action, 26th September.
 Assistant-Surgeon R. H. Bartrum, Attached to 1st Co. 5th Battalion, killed in action, 26th September.
 Captain W. Olpherts, 2nd Co. 3rd Battalion, wounded slightly, 25th September.
 1st Lieutenant J. McK. Fraser, 1st Co. 5th Battalion, wounded slightly, 26th September.
 Colour-Sergeant Alexander Lamont, 3rd Co. 8th Battalion Royal Artillery, killed in action, 25th September.
 Bombardier John Roberts, 3rd Co. 8th Battalion Royal Artillery, killed in action, 25th September.
 Gunner James Carter, 3rd Co. 8th Battalion Royal Artillery, killed in action, 25th September.
 Gunner Richard Cartwright, 3rd Co. 8th Battalion Royal Artillery, killed in action, 25th September.
 Gunner Arthur Boswell, 3rd Co. 8th Battalion Royal Artillery, killed in action, 25th September.
 Gunner Thomas Cook, 3rd Co. 8th Battalion Royal Artillery, killed in action, 25th September.
 Gunner Timothy Flynn, 2nd Co. 3rd Battalion Bengal Artillery, killed in action, 25th September.
 Private Thomas Tickner, 1st Madras Fusiliers, attached to Bengal Artillery, killed in action, 25th September.
 Private James Greer, 1st Madras Fusiliers, attached to Bengal Artillery, killed in action, 25th September.
 Corporal Joseph Howard, 1st Co. 5th Battalion, attached to Bengal Artillery, killed in action, 21st September.
 Bombardier William McNamara, 1st Co. 5th Battalion, attached to Bengal Artillery, killed in action, 25th September.
 Gunner Samuel Armstead, 1st Co. 5th Battalion, attached to Bengal Artillery, killed in action, 25th September.
 Gunner Salmon Morris, 1st Co. 5th Battalion, attached to Bengal Artillery, killed in action, 25th September.
 Lance-Corporal John Moore, 1st Madras Fusiliers, attached to Bengal Artillery, killed in action, 26th September.
 Sergeant John Kurnan, 3rd Co. 8th Battalion Royal Artillery, wounded and missing, 25th September.
 Gunner Daniel Dawson, 3rd Co. 8th Battalion Royal Artillery, wounded and missing, 25th September.
 Gunner Robert Coles, 3rd Co. 8th Battalion Royal Artillery, wounded and missing, 25th September.
 Gunner Thomas Young, 3rd Co. 8th Battalion Royal Artillery, wounded and missing, 25th September.
 Gunner Joseph McGrath, 3rd Co. 8th Battalion Royal Artillery, wounded and missing, 25th September.
 Gunner John Sheehan, 2nd Co. 3rd Battalion Bengal Artillery, wounded and missing, 25th September.
 Bugler Robert Tunnicliffe, 2nd Co. 3rd Battalion Bengal Artillery, wounded and missing, 25th September.
 Private Humphery O'Leary, 1st Madras Fusiliers, attached to Bengal Artillery, wounded 25th September, died 27th September.

Gunner Edward Fitzgerald, 1st Co. 5th Battalion Bengal Artillery, wounded 25th September.

Gunner James Williams, 1st Co. 5th Battalion Bengal Artillery, wounded 26th September, died 27th September.

Corporal John English, 1st Madras Fusiliers, attached to Bengal Artillery, wounded 26th September.

Gunner John Braderick, 2nd Co. 3rd Battalion, attached to Bengal Artillery, wounded slightly 19th September, sent back to Cawnpore.

Gunner Patrick Heany, Royal Artillery, wounded 25th September.

Gunner Maurice Walsh, Royal Artillery, wounded slightly, 25th September.

Gunner Patrick Aspell, Royal Artillery, wounded severely, 25th September.

Gunner John Britt, Royal Artillery, wounded severely, 25th September, right arm amputated.

Gunner William Richardson, Royal Artillery, wounded severely, 25th September.

Gunner John Holmes, Royal Artillery, wounded slightly, 25th September.

Gunner Samuel Lamb, Royal Artillery, severely burnt by gunpowder, 25th September.

Gunner Thomas Callagan, Royal Artillery, wounded slightly, 25th September.

Corporal James Grace, 2nd Co. 3rd Battalion Bengal Artillery, wounded, 23rd September.

Gunner Joseph Cleary, 2nd Co. 3rd Battalion Bengal Artillery, wounded, 23rd September.

Sergeant Thomas Lowe, 1st Co. 5th Battalion Bengal Artillery, wounded, 26th September.

Sergeant John Knox, 1st Co. 5th Battalion Bengal Artillery, wounded 25th September.

Gunner Edward Carley, 1st Co. 5th Battalion Bengal Artillery, wounded, 25th September.

Gunner Hugh Mulloy, 1st Co. 5th Battalion Bengal Artillery, wounded 25th September.

Gunner Peter Killaghea, 1st Co. 5th Battalion Bengal Artillery, wounded, 25th September.

Private John White, 1st Madras Fusiliers, attached to 1st Co. 5th Battalion Bengal Artillery, wounded, 26th September.

Private John Finlayson, 1st Madras Fusiliers, attached to 1st Co. 5th Battalion Bengal Artillery, wounded, 26th September.

Private William Chaplin, 1st Madras Fusiliers, attached to 1st Co. 5th Battalion Bengal Artillery, wounded, 26th September.

Corporal Patrick Dunn, 1st Co. 5th Battalion Bengal Artillery, injured by fore wheel, 27th September.

W. OLPHERTS, Captain,
Commanding Artillery Brigade.

No. 55.

*The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, to
the Governor of Bombay.*

MY LORD, *Bombay, December 31, 1857.*

I DO myself the honour of transmitting to your Lordship in Council, a copy of a letter addressed to the senior officer at Calcutta, by Lieutenant Lewis, Indian Navy, commanding a detachment of seamen of the Indian Navy on duty at

Dacca, reporting the proceedings during the disarming of, and engagement with, the sepoys stationed there.

This spirited affair, which was conducted with the utmost gallantry, appears to me to reflect the highest credit on Lieutenant Lewis, and all concerned; and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I submit this plain and well recorded detail of an action which I doubt not will receive the warm approval of your Lordship in Council.

The conduct of Mr. Mayo, midshipman, has been prominently noticed by Lieutenant Lewis in his bold heading of a charge, which is the more to be admired when I add that Mr. Mayo had only been nine months in the Indian Navy.

A copy of Lieutenant Lewis's letter was forwarded by the senior Naval Officer, to the Right Honourable Governor-General of India in Council.

I have, &c.

G. G. WELLESLEY,
Commander-in-chief, I.N.

No. 56.

Lieutenant T. E. Lewis, Indian Navy, Commanding Detachment at Dacca, to the Senior Indian Naval Officer at Calcutta.

SIR, *Dacca, November 22, 1857.*

I HAVE the honour to report for your information that, in compliance with the orders of civil authorities at Dacca, I proceeded on Sunday to disarm the sepoys stationed at Dacca. The treasury, executive engineers, and commissariat guards were disarmed without resistance. We then marched down to the Lall Bagh. On entering the lines, the sepoys were found drawn up by their magazine with two 6-pounders in the centre. Their hospital and numerous buildings in the Lall Bagh, together with the barracks, which are on the top of a hill, and are built of brick, and loopholed, were also occupied by them in great force. Immediately we deployed into line, they opened fire on us from front and left flank, with canister and musketry. We gave them one volley, and then charged with the bayonet up the hill, and carried the whole of the barracks on the top of it, breaking the doors with our musket butts, and bayonetting the sepoys inside. As soon as this was done, we charged down hill, and taking them in flank, carried both their guns and all the buildings, driving them into the jungle. While we were thus employed with the small-arm men, the two mountain train howitzers, advancing within 150 yards, took up a position to the right, bearing on the enemy's guns, in rear of their magazine, and, unlimbering, kept up a steady and well-directed fire. Every one, both officers and men, behaved most gallantly, charging repeatedly in face of a most heavy fire without the slightest hesitation for a moment. I beg particularly to bring to notice the conduct of Mr. Midshipman Mayo, who led the last charge on their guns most gallantly, being nearly twenty yards in front of the men.

I regret to say our loss has been severe, but not more, I think, than could have been expected from the strength of the position and the obstinacy of the defence. Forty-one sepoys were counted by Mr. Boatswain Brown dead on the ground, and eight have been since brought in, desperately

wounded; three also were drowned or shot in attempting to escape across the river.

I inclose the list of killed and wounded. Doctor Best being ill, Dr. Green, Civil Surgeon, accompanied the detachment into action, and was severely wounded. I was most ably seconded by Mr. Conner, my second in command.

Lieutenant Dowell, Bengal Artillery, volunteered and took command of one of our howitzers, which he fought most skilfully to the end of the action. We were also accompanied by Messrs. Carnac, Bainbridge, Macpherson, Bengal Civil Service, and Lieutenant Hitchins, Bengal Native Infantry, who rendered great assistance with their rifles, to whom my thanks are due.

Our force consisted of 5 officers and 85 men, and the enemy's 200 in the lines.

I have, &c.

T. E. LEWIS, Lieutenant, I. N.,
Commanding Indian Navy Detachment at Dacca.

List of Killed and Wounded.

Henry Smith, Punjaub, A.B., mortally, since dead.
Dr. Green, civil surgeon, severely.
James Munro, Zenobia, A.B., dangerously.
Neil McMullen, Punjaub, A.B., dangerously.
William Hesden, Punjaub, A.B., dangerously.
Alexander M'Miller, Punjaub, A.B., dangerously.
Charles Gardiner, Zenobia, A.B., dangerously.
James Hughes, Zenobia, artillery gunner, severely.
George Adams, Zenobia, A.B., severely.
William Alfred, Zenobia, A.B., severely.
Thomas Kean, Zenobia, artillery gunner, severely.
George List, Punjaub, A.B., severely.
Robert Brown, Zenobia, artillery gunner, severely.
Samuel Hughes, Zenobia, Bombay Artillery, severely.
Lieutenant T. E. Lewis, slightly.
Patrick O'Brien, Zenobia, A.B., slightly.
John Jones, Punjaub, C.F.C., slightly.
Lieutenant Dowell, Bengal Artillery, slightly (spent ball).

WILLIAM THOMSON,
Superintending Surgeon in
Temporary Medical Charge.

