

SUPPLEMENT

TO

The London Gazette

Of TUESDAY the 30th of MARCH.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1858.

India Board, March 29, 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, January 29, 1858.

No. 182 of 1858.

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following dispatch from Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., reporting the repulse of a large body of the enemy, who made an unsuccessful attack on his position on the 12th instant.

His Lordship in Council expresses his entire satisfaction with the manner in which Major-General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., has conducted this affair, and with the behaviour of the troops engaged on the occasion.

No. 2.

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

Head-Quarters, Camp, Futteghur, January 19, 1858. (No. 30 A.)

SIR, I HAVE the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-chief, to inclose, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, copy of a dispatch* from Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., reporting the repulse of a large body of the enemy, who made an unsuccessful attack on his position on the 12th instant.

2. Sir James Outram's dispositions appear to have been made with such forethought as enabled him to inflict considerable loss on the rebels without unnecessarily exposing his own troops.

I have, &c.

D. M. STEWART, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 3.

Major-General Sir J. Outram, commanding in Oude, to General W. R. Mansfield, Chief of the Staff of the Army in the East Indies.

Camp, Alumbagh,

January 12, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to inform his Excellency the Commander-in-chief that the rebels of Lucknow attacked my position this morning, and were repulsed with considerable loss.

In consequence of reports that Mansoob Ali was collecting men and receiving reinforcements from Lucknow, to intercept my communications, I sent a stronger escort than usual with my convoy, now on its way from Cawnpore, consisting of 450 Infantry, 4 guns, and 80 Cavalry.

The rebels were encouraged by this reduction of my force to meditate an attack, of which I received information for several days, and yesterday evening more definite accounts led me to expect them at sunrise this morning. I therefore made such dispositions of my force and outposts as were necessary, and the troops breakfasted at daybreak, and were all in readiness.

About sunrise this morning large masses of the enemy were seen on my left front, and they gradually spread round the whole front and flanks of the position, extending from opposite to our left rear outpost to near Jellalabad, on our right, a distance of at least six miles, and amounting, at the lowest estimation, to 30,000 men.

As soon as their movements were decidedly in advance, the brigades—the right mustering 713, and the left 733 Europeans, and 100 men of the Regiment of Ferozepore—were formed in front of their lines.

The enemy first advanced upon my left front and flank, covered by a large body of skirmishers, on which I detached two regiments of the left Brigade to support the outposts, and extended in skirmishing order on their flanks, while the 8th Regiment was held in reserve. At the same time Major Olpherts, with four horse-battery guns, supported by a detachment of the Military Trains, was directed to check the enemy on my left rear, while

* Dated 12th January, 1858.

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their Cavalry showed in the greatest strength. The Volunteer and Native Cavalry were drawn up to protect the rear of the camp, which at this time appeared to be threatened.

The Right Brigade remained on its ground.

As soon as the enemy were fairly within range, they were exposed to a severe fire of artillery from Alumbagh, and from the advanced batteries of my outposts on the left front and centre, and fled with the utmost precipitation, without having come within musket-range, except at the left centre outpost, commanded by Captain Down, 1st Madras Fusiliers, where a considerable number entered a grove of trees usually occupied by our outlying picquets, from which they were driven in a few minutes by the skirmishers of the outpost.

On the left rear Major Olpherts moved out his guns at a gallop, and advancing well to his front completely drove off and dispersed a very large body of Infantry and Cavalry which was endeavouring to penetrate to our rear, turning them back towards the city, and doing much execution by the fire of his guns on their masses at 500 yards.

At this time I received a report that Alumbagh and my right advanced outpost of Jellalabad were threatened; and on proceeding to the right I found that the enemy had brought three Horse Artillery guns, supported by an immense mass of Infantry, against the picquet which connects my right with Jellalabad, and which had been strengthened to 100 men with two guns. I moved the Regiment of Ferozepore and the 5th Fusiliers, with two guns of Moir's bullock battery, from the right brigade to the front, taking the enemy in flank and driving them back. They were then exposed to the fire of Maude's guns from Alumbagh, which played upon them with great effect.

About this time the enemy again advanced on the left front and flank, their Cavalry on this occasion being more to the front than before. A party of the latter galloped up to the rifle-pits in front of the left advanced outpost; but Alexander's and Clarke's guns opened on them, and drove them back in confusion.

About the same time the enemy on the right, again advancing from the heavy cover of groves and villages into which they had retreated, reopened their guns on the Jellalabad picquet; but were finally silenced and driven off by the fire of Moir's two guns, which had been sent to the picquet to reinforce it, and replace the two guns originally there, which had been withdrawn to Jellalabad.

Simultaneously with the attack above described, the enemy advanced upon Alumbagh, and established themselves in the nearest cover, notwithstanding that they were seen to suffer severely from the artillery and rifle fire. About noon they also advanced into the open ground, and were immediately dispersed and driven back by the fire of Maude's guns and the riflemen from Alumbagh.

By 4 o'clock P.M., the whole of the enemy had disappeared, and retired to the city, or to their original positions in the gardens and villages in our front.

Nothing could exceed the eagerness of the troops to come in contact with the rebels, nor their disappointment at their precipitate flight to the cover of their works the moment the guns opened and our line of skirmishers advanced.

The Artillery made excellent practice on the masses of the enemy, in reply to the fire from their batteries, which was maintained on our outposts and Alumbagh with little intermission.

The casualties amount to one officer slightly, three privates slightly, and two severely, wounded.

I take this opportunity of sending a Return of

casualties during the last fortnight, including today's.

The steadiness of the troops, and the promptitude with which my orders were carried out by my officers, gives me every assurance that the enemy's attack, if it had been as formidable as their forces were numerous, would have been as signally defeated.

I have, &c.

J. OUTRAM, Major-General,
Commanding in Oude.

No. 4.

Numerical Return of Casualties in the Field Force under the command of Major-General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., from the 29th of December up to the present date.

Camp, Alumbagh, January 12, 1858.

Artillery—1 officer killed (Lieutenant Gordon, 1st Company, 5th Battalion, January 9, 1858); 2 privates wounded (one December 30, 1857; the other January 12 1858).

Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers—1 private killed (29th December, 1857).

Her Majesty's 75th Foot—1 officer wounded (Lieutenant Hennessy 34th Native Infantry, 12th January, 1858).

1st Madras Fusiliers—2 privates wounded (12th January, 1858).

Regiment of Ferozepore—2 privates wounded (12th January, 1858).

J. OUTRAM, Major-General,
Commanding 1st Division.

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

No. 5.

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

Fort William, January 29, 1858.

No. 183A of 1858.

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following dispatches, detailing the operations of the Malwa and Hyderabad Contingent Field Forces in the vicinity of Mundesore, from the 21st to the 24th of November, 1857.

The Governor-General in Council tenders his warm acknowledgments to Brigadier C. S. Stuart, commanding Malwa Field Force, to Major W. A. Orr, commanding Field Force Hyderabad Contingent, and to the several officers named by them, as well as to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men engaged, for the excellent service rendered by them.

No. 6.

Brigadier Stuart, Commanding Malwa Field Force, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Bombay.

*Camp, Mundesore,
November 27, 1857. (No. 201.)*

[See "London Gazette," March 11, 1858.]

No. 7.

Major Orr, commanding Field Force, Hyderabad Contingent, to Captain McDonald, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, Malwa Field Force.

*Camp near Mundesore,
November 25, 1857.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to forward, for submission

to the Brigadier commanding Malwa Field Force, a report of the part taken by the Field Force, Hyderabad Contingent, under my command, during the operations near Mundesore, commencing from the 21st instant.

2. On the forenoon of that date, after making arrangements for the safety of my camp, I directed a village on the extreme left to be occupied and held by a party of Cavalry and Infantry, as its possession appeared of importance. About 2 o'clock P.M., it was reported that the village was threatened. On reaching the spot, I found a strong body of the enemy, horse and footmen, moving out into the open country, and advancing with much boldness. I directed reinforcements and guns to be brought up at once, but before these could arrive, the enemy had succeeded in forcing back the picquet and occupying the village. On being joined by the guns and Infantry, with the 1st and 4th Regiments of Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, the Artillery, assisted by two guns of the Bombay (Captain Woolcombe's) Battery, under command of Lieutenant Strutt, opened a very well-directed and effective fire, which cleared the village and forced back the insurgents. It was again occupied by our troops, the enemy retiring slowly, and in considerable force, towards Mundesore. My orders being explicit on the subject of not forcing a general engagement, I contented myself with retaining possession of the village.

3. On the morning of the 22nd, the force, by a flank movement, crossed the river, and encamped on the west side of the town of Mundesore. Whilst making a reconnaissance with Captain McDonald, Deputy - Assistant Quartermaster - General, two bodies of the enemy were observed moving away. These consisted principally of horsemen. One got away too rapidly for pursuit, but the other was followed by the troops as per margin,* and after a hard gallop of some five or six miles, overtaken and severely punished, a great many being cut down by Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons and Contingent Cavalry. The pursuit was stayed by our finding a large body of the enemy drawn up in our front, in a strong position in a village, against which Cavalry could not act.

4. On the enemy being observed in strength to the left of the village of Goraria, whilst the column was *en route* on the morning of the 23rd, I received the directions of the Brigadier Commanding to deploy with my force, to support the general attack and to conform my movements to those of the column. These directions were implicitly carried out; the Cavalry was held ready wherever it might be necessary to act; and, to prevent any attempt on the left flank, a detachment of two companies of the 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, under command of Captain Sinclair, with two guns of the 1st Company Artillery, was ordered to reinforce the rear-guard; the remainder of the Infantry and two guns of the 4th Company Artillery, under Captain J. de C. Sinclair, assisted by two guns of Captain Woolcombe's battery, under command of Lieutenant Keating, Bombay Artillery, advanced in line with the column, and aided in the general operations. The fire of the guns was most effective and good, throwing shot and shell with much precision into the enemy's ranks. On the capture of the guns, and the advance of the Cavalry on the right, I brought forward the Cavalry on the left flank also, which was completely cleared of flying parties of the insurgents. Having received orders further to reinforce the rear-guard by two more guns, I con-

* One squadron Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons—Major Gall, commanding; two troops 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent—Captain Abbott, commanding; two troops 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent—Captain Murray, commanding.

sidered I should be best carrying out the views of the Brigadier, and concurring to the success of the day's operations, if I moved down the whole Cavalry to the rear, which had been reported to be hard pressed. This was rapidly effected. I found the enemy had advanced to a position about 800 yards distant from the rear-guard, that they were in force, and that it was necessary they should be dislodged as soon as possible, their number and boldness increasing. I accordingly directed the line to move forward, and after a short advance, the guns opened and drove back the enemy, they answering our fire from matchlocks. After a second advance, I ordered the Cavalry as per margin,* to charge and clear the front. They rapidly advanced upon a large body of retreating footmen; but, unfortunately, the nature of the ground being broken and full of large gravel pits, from which a close and sharp matchlock fire was opened, prevented the attack being as effective as otherwise it would have been. A good many insurgents, however, were cut up, and those in the pits were afterwards shot down on the Infantry coming up.

5. I deeply regret to have to report that, in this charge, fell Lieutenant Redmayne, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons; whilst gallantly leading on his men he was mortally wounded. His gallantry and daring courage were conspicuous to all, and I trust I may be permitted to say that, in him, Her Majesty's service has lost an officer of high promise.

6. In the operations against the village of Goraria, on the 24th instant, this force also took part, and a detachment of Infantry, under Captain Sinclair, 3rd Regiment, joined the stormers, and shared in the assault upon the village.

7. I beg to bring to the favorable notice of the Brigadier commanding the Malwa Field Force the conduct of the entire force under my command. My best thanks are due to Lieutenant Hastings Fraser, 4th Cavalry, my staff officer, for his zealous exertions in the performance of the numerous duties which devolved upon him, as well as for his prompt and ready aid at all times; to Captain Abbott, commanding 1st Cavalry; Captain Murray, commanding 4th Cavalry; Captain Sinclair, commanding left wing 3rd Infantry; Captain J. de C. Sinclair, commanding Artillery; and Lieutenant Johnson, Adjutant, 1st Cavalry. To Surgeon Orr, 4th Cavalry, and Senior Surgeon Field Force Hyderabad Contingent, my best acknowledgments are due for the assistance he afforded me in the field during the entire operations, for his care and attention to the wounded, and the arrangements made by him for their comfort.

8. I beg to forward a Nominal Return† of the killed and wounded during the four days' operations.

I have, &c.

W. A. ORR, Major,
Commanding Field Force,
Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 8.

Nominal Roll of Officers of the Malwa Field Force Killed and Wounded in the engagement with the Insurgents before and in the vicinity of Mundesore, from the 21st to the 24th of November, 1857.

[See "London Gazette," March 11, 1858.]

* One squadron Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Leith, commanding; 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent—Captain Abbott, commanding; 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent—Captain Murray, commanding.

† 2 killed and 11 wounded, of the 3rd and 5th Infantry. Horses—12 wounded.

No. 9.

Numerical Return of Officers and Men of the Malwa Field Force, and Field Force Hyderabad Contingent, Killed and Wounded in the Engagement with the Insurgents before and in the vicinity of Mundesore, from the 21st to the 24th of November, 1857.

[See London "Gazette," March 11, 1858.]

No. 10.

General Orders by the President of the Council of India in Council.

Fort William, February 9, 1858.

No. 226 of 1858.

The Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the following Report of a successful attack made by Brigadier the Honourable A. Hope, on a large body of rebels at Shumshabad, on the morning of the 27th of January, 1858.

2. To Brigadier Hope, as well as to the officers and men, his Honor in Council desires to offer his warm acknowledgments for the good services rendered on this occasion.

No. 11.

Brigadier A. Hope, Lieutenant-Colonel, 93rd Highlanders, commanding 3rd Brigade of Infantry, to the Chief of the Staff.

Camp near Futtahghur, January 29, 1858.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with the Commander-in-Chief's orders, communicated by you, I marched from this camp (leaving the tents standing) on the 26th instant, at 11 P.M., with the troops noted in the margin,* and halting for three hours short of the village of Kooshinabad, proceeded at daylight on the 27th towards Shumshabad.

A thick fog compelled us to move cautiously, and it was 9 o'clock before the column closed up under cover of the village of Shumshabad.

The rebels, in considerable force, had taken post about three-quarters of a mile beyond that place. They occupied a commanding knoll on the edge of the plateau overlooking the plain, which stretches towards the river some six miles distant. On the knoll was a brick building, the shrine of a Mussulman saint, and the place was surrounded by the remains of an old entrenchment, upon which they had raised a sand-bag battery. Their front was defended by a ravine (impassable for Cavalry or guns) which runs at right angles across the road to Mhow, along which we moved, and to the right of which their position was.

As the head of our column emerged from the village the fog cleared off, and, some Cavalry outposts of the enemy having been driven in, we moved over some broken ground towards their camp, now distinctly visible. They immediately opened upon us a well-directed fire of round shot, by which Lieutenant McDowell, of Hodson's Horse, a most active officer, was mortally wounded.

Captain Remington then led his troop of Horse Artillery at a gallop across the bridge where the road crosses the ravine, and, supported by Captain Hodson's Irregular Horse, wheeled to the right and opened fire on the flank of the enemy's camp.

The rebel sowars made a daring attempt to outflank and cut off these guns, but were very boldly

met by Captain Hodson, afterwards supported by the 9th Lancers under Captain Steele; and in the charge which ensued, were driven over the steep bank into the plain below.

Meanwhile, Captain Blunt brought his guns into action in an excellent position on the right bank of the ravine, and the line of Infantry was formed on the right, consisting of the 4th Punjaub Rifles, under Captain Wyld; the 42nd Royal Highlanders, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, being on the extreme right; the 53rd Regiment, under Major English, being in second line.

The enemy were unable to withstand the admirable fire of our guns, and I ordered the Infantry, who had been screened in a hollow of the ground, to advance; and soon after, seeing the camp nearly abandoned, the 4th Punjaub Rifles were directed to secure it, which they did in a very spirited manner, shooting down many of the retreating enemy.

The 42nd at the same time changed front to their right, and lining the crest of the high bank, fired down on some of the rebel Cavalry, who were moving on the plain towards our right flank.

The Cavalry and Horse Artillery advancing from our left flank, pursued the enemy across the plain, killing numbers of them.

A wing of the 53rd was left to secure the position gained, the rest of the force moving some distance over the plain, till it was evident no further stand could be made by the rebels.

The Infantry and guns then returned, and our bivouac was formed near the rebel camp; the Cavalry, with two guns (the whole under Captain Johnson, 9th Lancers), following up the track of the enemy towards the ghaut for nearly ten miles, and returning at about 4 P.M.

In the enemy's camp were taken four brass guns, with a considerable quantity of ammunition, colours, &c.

I believe the enemy's force to have consisted of two regiments from Bareilly, the Pathans of Mhow, Shumshabad, Kaimgunge, &c., and a good many of the armed rabble collected by the hope of plunder. I should estimate their loss at 300 men, including two or three of their chiefs.

I inclose a list of our casualties, and his Excellency will see, with regret, that both Captain Steele and Captain Hodson have received severe sword-cuts while heading the pursuit.

The loss in the 4th Punjaub Rifles was almost entirely caused by the explosion of one of the enemy's tumbrils.

I beg to express my very sincere thanks to all the officers in command of corps and to the troops under their orders, and in particular to Captain Remington and to Captain Johnson, respectively the senior officers of Artillery and Cavalry, for the able assistance they rendered me.

Captain Hodson's local knowledge and information was most valuable.

Captain Cox, 75th Regiment, my Brigade Major, and Lieutenant Butter, 93rd Highlanders, my orderly officer, were most active and useful to me.

The force returned to camp yesterday with the guns captured, of which I inclose a return, as also the reports of Captains Remington and Johnson

No. 12.

Return of Casualties in the Force which was under the command of Brigadier A. Hope, from the 26th to the 28th instant

Camp, Futtahghur, January 29, 1858.

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers—1 rank and file and 1 horse killed; 1 European officer, 1 rank and file, and 5 horses, severely wounded; 1 European officer and 1 horse slightly wounded.

* *Detail of Troops.*—2 squadrons 9th Lancers; 200 Hodson's Horse; 1 troop Bengal Horse Artillery; Field Battery, Bengal Artillery (4 guns); 42nd Royal Highlanders; 53rd Regiment; 4th Punjaub Rifles.

Captain Hodson's Horse—1 European officer, 4 rank and file, and 1 horse, killed; 1 European officer severely wounded; 1 European officer, 9 rank and file, and 1 horse, slightly wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

Artillery—1 horse killed; 1 horse severely wounded. Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment—9 rank and file* severely wounded; 3 rank and file slightly wounded.

4th Punjaub Infantry—5 rank and file severely wounded; 1 European officer and 7 rank and file slightly wounded.

Total—1 European officer, 5 rank and file, and 3 horses, killed; 2 European officers, 15 rank and file, and 6 horses, severely wounded; 3 European officers, 19 rank and file, and 2 horses, slightly wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

J. H. COX, Captain,
Brigade Major, 3rd Infantry.

No. 13.

List of Officers—Killed.

Lieutenant C. McDowell, 2nd in command, Hodson's Horse.

Severely Wounded.

Captain A. F. Steele, 9th Lancers.

Captain W. S. R. Hodson, Hodson's Horse (Commandant).

Slightly Wounded.

Lieutenant J. G. Willis, 9th Lancers.

Assistant-Surgeon James Fairweather, 4th Punjaub Infantry.

Captain C. J. Gough, doing duty with Hodson's Horse.

J. H. COX, Captain,
Brigade-Major.

No. 14.

Return of Ordnance captured on the 27th of January, 1858, at Shumshabad.

Camp Futteghur, January 29, 1858.

4 ordnance brass guns; one 8-pounder, one 9-pounder, one 10-pounder, one 11-pounder.

With limbers complete. Most of the enemy's ammunition was exploded by our shot, or caught fire from the burning entrenchment. The guns are of native manufacture.

F. REMMINGTON, Captain,
Commanding Artillery with Brigadier Hope's Force.

No. 15.

Captain Remington, Commanding Artillery with Brigadier Hope's Force, to Captain Cox, Major of Brigade, Brigadier Hope's Force.

SIR, *Camp, Futteghur, January 29, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Brigadier Hope, that, when the Artillery was ordered to the front on the morning of the 27th instant, I proceeded with the 1st troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, under the guidance of Captain Hodson, with the view of taking the enemy's position in flank. The ground was very

much broken, and between us and the enemy was a deep ravine.

Directly we advanced, the enemy opened on us a fire of round shot. Captain Hodson having pointed out to me a bridge over the ravine, we galloped across, wheeled to the right, and advanced till within about 600 yards of the enemy's position. We opened fire here with great effect, our shot and shell evidently telling on the mass of men in the entrenchment, besides exploding an ammunition tumbril, and firing the enemy's camp. During these operations, Captain Blunt advanced with his battery rapidly to the front, and opened fire across the ravine at about the same distance from the enemy's position as the ground we occupied. Captain Blunt's position was most judiciously selected, his fire raking the face of the entrenchment opposed to us, and our fire performing the same good office for him. The enemy's fire, considering the small number of guns he had (four), was for a short time vigorous and well sustained; but the concentrated fire of our ten guns was too much for him, and in half an hour he abandoned his guns and entrenchment and fled in confusion. We galloped up to the brink of the cliff on which the enemy's position was (leaving the entrenchment to our right), and plied the fugitives in the plain below with round shot and grape. Captain Blunt advanced on the right of the entrenchment, and his fire raked the base of the cliff most effectively. We afterwards descended into the plain, but the enemy's flight was too rapid to admit our overtaking them in a stern chase over very heavy ground, after a long march over sandy roads. I detached two guns, under Lieutenant Lindsay, to follow up the retreat with the Cavalry, and with the main body returned to the captured entrenchment, near which our camp was formed. Accompanying is a list of captured ordnance. The casualties in the Artillery, I am happy to say, are only two horses, one killed, the other wounded, both of the 1st troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery. I beg to forward, for the Brigadier's inspection, a plan of the enemy's position, by Lieutenant Traill, an officer of my troop.

No. 16.

Captain C. P. Johnson, 9th Lancers, Commanding Cavalry of the Column to Brigadier the Honorable Adrian Hope, &c.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit to you the post taken by the Cavalry under my command, consisting of 196 men of the 9th Lancers under Captain Steele, and 230 men of Hodson's Horse, in the operations at Shumshabad.

The enemy's position having been ascertained, Captain Remington's troop of Horse Artillery was ordered by you to cross the bridge over the nullah, and attack their right flank. Captain Hodson's Regiment was sent in support; this point, however, was not gained without loss. Lieutenant McDowell, of Hodson's Horse, was struck down by a round shot and mortally wounded, and one man and horse of the 9th Lancers killed.

In Lieutenant McDowell, the service has lost a gallant and valuable officer.

On reaching the right flank of the enemy, their cavalry was observed in considerable force to our front and left. Captain Hodson immediately advanced his regiment, and, attacking them with his accustomed gallantry, completely routed them, many of their dead being left on the field. I regret to state that both Captain Hodson and Lieutenant Gough, of his regiment, were wounded.

The precision of the artillery fire having partially dislodged the rebels from their entrenched position,

* Wounded by accidental explosion of gunpowder—1 since dead.

4th Punjaub Infantry, 1 by ditto.

the 9th Lancers were ordered to advance to the support of Hodson's Horse, who were already engaged with parties of their broken infantry, one squadron being left in reserve, as a detached portion of the enemy's cavalry still threatened the guns.

The attack to the front now became general, and was entirely successful, though not unattended with loss, Captain Hodson, who had persevered in spite of his wound, was again wounded, and this time severely, and compelled to resign his command to Lieutenant Wise, who ably led the regiment for the remainder of the day.

Captain Steele, commanding the detachment of the 9th Lancers, whilst gallantly charging at the head of his men, was severely wounded; Lieutenant Willis, of the same corps, slightly.

The pursuit was continued for some distance, and upwards of 300 of the enemy were killed. According to your instructions, I subsequently advanced with the cavalry and two guns of Captain Remington's troop of Horse Artillery for some miles on the road towards Sewajpore Ghaut, but met with no opposition. The enemy appear to have been scattered in all directions.

I beg respectfully to call your attention to the disproportionate number of officers who were wounded, as a proof of the noble manner in which they led their men; to the number of the enemy's slain, as a proof that the men were not wanting in the support of their officers.

In fact, the conduct of the men during the long day's work was admirable.

They had been ten successive hours in the saddle before coming into action, and nineteen before the pursuit was abandoned; but were always ready.

I beg to inclose a list of casualties.

No. 17.

General Orders by the President of the Council of India in Council.

Fort William, February 12, 1858.

No. 238 of 1858.

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1383, of the 5th of November last, the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Major-General Sir A. Wilson, Bart., K. C. B., late in Command of the Delhi Field Force, forwarding Reports from Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Deacon, Her Majesty's 61st Foot, relative to the capture of the magazine in the city of Delhi, and from Major J. Brind, of Artillery, regarding the occupation of the Jumma Musjid.

2. His Honour in Council desires to record his approbation of the excellent services rendered by the officers above named on the occasions now brought to notice.

No. 18.

Major-General Sir A. Wilson, K.C.B., Commandant of Artillery, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, Head Quarters.

Head Quarters of Artillery, Meerut, January 18, 1858.

SIR,

No. 48.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, copy of a letter of the 9th instant, from Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Deacon, of Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, transmitting a statement of the operations against the magazine in the city of Delhi, which was gallantly and successfully stormed by a column under

his command on the 16th of September last, the circumstances connected with which reflecting great credit on all engaged, were, I regret to find, omitted in my despatch of that date.

2. I also beg to submit a letter of the 24th of September, from Major J. Brind of the Artillery, detailing the operations of a detachment under his command against the Jumma Musjid, which led to the capture and occupation of that important post on the 20th idem; and I beg to bring this officer to Sir Col'n Campbell's very favourable consideration, for his valuable services on this, as on every other occasion on which his energy and gallantry have been called into requisition.

3. I have to beg you will do me the favour of soliciting his Excellency to forward both these communications to Government, with my request that they may be published, in continuation of my despatches connected with the fall of the city of Delhi.

I have, &c.

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

No. 19.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Deacon, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, late Commanding Storming Party, to Brigadier Longfield, late Commanding 4th Column, in Reserve of Delhi Field Force, Delhi.

SIR,

Ferozepore, January 9, 1858.

HAVING attentively perused the several dispatches which have been recently published, in reference to the late operations, before and subsequent to the assault on the city of Delhi, and observing that no notice has been made of the capture of the Magazine, beyond the fact of its having fallen on the 16th of September last, up to which period it was the only arsenal in possession of the mutineers of the Bengal Native Army: however late it may now be, I feel it to be due to that portion of the troops which formed the storming party then under my command, as per margin,* to forward the annexed statement, with a view to your doing me the honor to forward the same to Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, K.C.B., for transmission to, and for the information of, his Excellency the Commander-in-chief and the Government.

2. I may, I trust, be permitted to bring to the Major-General's and your own recollection, that although I was not the senior officer at the time, that Lieutenant-Colonel Farquhar, of the Belooch Battalion, on the previous evening (the 15th of September), requested permission to be allowed to waive his right of command in my favor, until after the capture of the Magazine had been effected; and I trust I may therefore be permitted to lay claim to the honour of carrying out the Major-General's instructions, and for which I received, in presence of Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, the Major-General's congratulations on the success of my proceedings on the morning of the 16th September, about half-an-hour after the fall of the Magazine to our arms.

I have, &c.

C. C. DEACON, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, late
Commanding Storming Party.

* 250 Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Deacon; 200 4th Punjaub Infantry, commanded by Captain Wilde; 300 Belooch Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Farquhar. Her Majesty's 61st reduced to 170, no more men being available.

No. 20.

Statement of Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Deacon, Commanding Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, and late in Command of the Force that assaulted and captured the Delhi Magazine on the 16th September, 1857.

IN compliance with instructions to that effect, direct and personally from Major-General Wilson, commanding the Delhi Field Force, an attacking party, as per margin,* under my command, paraded, on the 16th of September, 1857, for the purpose of assaulting the Magazine within the walls of the city of Delhi.

2. The force assembled in the College Gardens half-an-hour before day dawn, and was immediately formed into a column of attack, headed by Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, supported by the 4th Punjaub Infantry, under the command of Captain Wilde, with the Belooch Battalion under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Farquhar, in reserve; and at daybreak, having previously taken ground to the left flank, until the column was brought to face the breach which had been made the previous day, the attack commenced. Not a word was spoken, nor a trigger pulled, until the stormers and the support had reached the summit of the breach and the Magazine yard, when a cheer and a charge were given and made, on which the enemy, taken most completely by surprise, fled precipitately, throwing down their portfires at their guns. Several of them were bayoneted close to the breach, the others were closely pursued by Her Majesty's 61st and the 4th Punjaub Infantry. A party under Lieutenant-Colonel Rainey, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment (under the guidance of Captain H. W. Norman, Assistant Adjutant-General), having passed through the Magazine, turned to their left, and spiked a gun, which was in position on the eastern wall of the city, and which was pointed at the College Garden Battery. On being reached, the enemy fought very desperately. In addition to those who were killed within the Magazine grounds, many were shot down beyond the walls and within the buildings which stand between them and the Palace.

3. On reaching the summit of the breach, two heavy iron guns, apparently 32-pounders, were found pointed at it loaded, one of which was temporarily spiked by Assistant-Surgeon T. H. Reade and Color-Sergeant Mitchell, both of Her Majesty's 61st Regiment. Two 10½-inch (apparently) mortars were likewise found in position in the Magazine Grounds facing the College Gardens. These were presently wheeled about, and a fire from them opened on the Palace and Selimghur.

4. So unexpected was the assault, that the casualties at the moment were most trifling, only 1 private of Her Majesty's 61st Regiment killed, together with 3 privates and 1 Sikh of Captain Wilde's Corps, wounded.

5. Having successfully conducted the assault, I then sent Lieutenant-Colonel Rainey, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, back to the Magazine, requesting that he would convey my wishes that the Belooch Battalion should retain possession of it and man the walls, until the return of Her Majesty's 61st and the 4th Punjaub Infantry, which was accordingly done; and on the force being again concentrated, Lieutenant-Colonel Farquhar, as the senior officer present, assumed the command; the 4th Punjaub Infantry, in compliance with previous orders, having proceeded to the College.

6. I must beg leave to state, that on the present, as well as on every occasion, from the period the

left wing of Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rainey, joined its head-quarters, I have ever received that officer's ablest assistance and co-operation; that the 4th Punjaub Infantry nobly supported Her Majesty's 61st at the assault; while to Lieutenant-Colonel Farquhar and to Captain Wilde I am much indebted, for the able assistance they rendered me in carrying out Major-General Wilson's orders.

7. I have only to add, that some 170 odd guns of kinds, together with stores of all descriptions, were found in the magazine; that during the course of the fore and afternoon of the 16th of September, attacks were made by the enemy, which were repulsed on every occasion, and at every point, by the troops then within the walls, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Farquhar, and some loss was sustained, casualty lists of which were sent in at the time; but throughout, nothing could have surpassed the ardour and gallantry of both the officers and men who were engaged in the assault, and whom I had the honor and good fortune to lead.

I have, &c.,

C. C. DEACON, Lieutenant-Colonel of Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, late commanding Assaulting Force.

No. 21.

Major James Brind, commanding Foot Artillery, late commanding at Jumma Musjid, to Major Ewart, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General.

Dereah Gunj, Delhi,

September 24, 1857.

SIR, UNDERSTANDING that reports of services performed by detached commands or special duties are to be made direct to you, for the information of Major-General Wilson, commanding the Delhi Field Force, I have the honour to submit the following:

On the morning of the 20th instant, about day-break, I proceeded to the Burn Bastion, to ascertain that the guns were provided with sufficient ammunition, details, &c. After firing upon the flying enemy along the front of the Ajmere Gate, and towards the woods in the rear of Kishungunj, it was reported that a rapid advance upon the Jumma Musjid would place it—and, from its commanding positing, the rest of the city—in our possession. Brigadier Jones was on the spot, but, as he required Captain Boyd, commanding the 2nd Fusiliers, to be ready to accompany him to the Ajmere Gate, I offered my services, having to accompany the artillery under my command with the advance columns, and requested that the detachment, as per margin,* might be placed at my disposal. Lieutenant Genneste, of the Engineers, with a party of the Sappers, volunteered to accompany me. By the aid of pressed guides, and two Irregular Cavalry (Punjaub) troopers, we occupied, one after another, the prominent posts leading to the Jumma Musjid, such as the Kotwalee, Sunalee, and Futtehpooree Musjids, &c., without difficulty or accident, having merely to force the gates and slay a few rebellious or suspicious characters. On taking possession of the Jumma Musjid, and making the necessary disposition of my Artillery and Infantry, I was compelled to have the Durwan (who treacherously led a Serjeant of the 8th Queen's, Havildar of Coke's Punjaub corps, and two regimental Bheesties, under a heavy fire of musketry from the fort walls) of the Musjid, executed in the street to the front. The effect of these measures,

* Artillery.—Two 8-inch mortars. Two guns of No. 17 Light Field Battery.

Infantry.—Fifty men of Her Majesty's 8th Queen's, and twenty men of the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers, under command of Captain Bannatyne, 8th Queen's.

* 250 Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, reduced to 170, no more being available; 200 4th Punjaub Infantry; 300 Belooch Battalion.

together with the orderly and rapid movements of my detachment, had a most favorable result, and contributed towards the almost bloodless success of the military operations of the day, and the successful and complete occupation of the city, &c., of Delhi.

The steady, soldier-like, and determined bearing of the detachment of Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, under the command of that zealous and judicious officer, Captain Bannatyne, made my task light. During the night of the mutiny at Jullundur, when all were taken by surprise, and the rush upon our guns of the panic-stricken residents threw the troop into a state of inaction, I experienced the most cheerful and judicious aid from Captain Bannatyne, who, on this occasion, so ably supported me. To Lieutenant Genneste, of the Engineers, and the officers commanding the detachments of Artillery, Lieutenant Wilson, H. A., and Lieutenant Harrington, of Captain Bouchier's battery, I am much indebted for the valuable assistance they rendered me in the advance; as also to Lieutenant Sconce, of the same battery, who brought up a reinforcement. My detachment forced an entrance into the Jumma Musjid about an hour and a half prior to the assault upon the palace. I at once reported my position for the orders of the Major-General, and made over command of the post to Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed the following morning.

I have, &c.,
JAMES BRIND, Major,
 Commanding Foot Artillery,
 Late Commanding at Jumma Musjid.

No. 22.

General Orders by the President of the Council of India in Council.

Fort William,
February 12, 1858.

No. 239 of 1858.

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 182, of the 29th of January, 1858, the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the following dispatch from Major-General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., commanding in Oude, reporting the result of an attack made on his position by the enemy on the 16th of January, 1858.

No. 23.

Major-General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., commanding in Oude, to General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff of the Army in the East Indies.

Dated Camp, Alumbagh,

January 17, 1858. (No. 63.)

SIR,
 I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that the enemy made an attack on my position yesterday, similar to that reported in letter of the 12th instant, except that, though they did not show in such general strength, their attack was more bold than before. In the morning they made a sudden attack on the Jellalabad picquet, and were received by a heavy fire, which drove them back immediately, leaving on the ground their leader, a Hindoo devotee representing Hunnoman, who was advancing bravely at their head, and several killed and wounded, whom they were unable to carry off. As they were seen removing many bodies, their loss must have been severe. Two 9-pounders, under Captain Moir, were sent down to support the picquet, and completed the expulsion of the enemy from the cover in its front. On the left front and left, the enemy advanced

skirmishers, and threatened during the greater part of the day, suffering severely whenever they ventured within range. After dark they assembled in great strength in front of my left advanced village outpost, commanded by Major Gordon, 75th Regiment, and attacked it with a large body of Infantry, who were allowed to approach within eighty yards of the post, when they were received with discharges of grape from three guns, and a heavy fire from the Rifles of the post, which inflicted very severe loss, and drove them off immediately. Some shells from an 8-inch mortar expedited their retreat. The Enfield rifles, and Captain Maude's guns, in Alumbagh, had several opportunities of inflicting severe loss on the enemy, which were promptly taken advantage of. A large body of Cavalry showed on my left rear, and were safely left to the vigilance of Captain Olpherts, who watched and kept them in check with his 4 horse-battery guns, supported by a detachment of the Military Train, under Captain Clarke.

The casualties of my force during the day amounted to—

1 Bombardier, killed.

7 European Infantry, wounded.

1 Gunner, wounded by a fall from his gun.

The judgment and coolness with which Major Gordon defended his post, deserve much praise; he was ably supported by Lieutenant Clarke, commanding the battery.

Much credit is also due to Lieutenant Wynne, of Her Majesty's 90th, who commanded the Jellalabad picquet.

Also to Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, commanding the post, and Captain Maude, commanding the Artillery at Alumbagh.

To Captain Rattray, commanding the Infantry, Lieutenant Gully, commanding the Battery of No. 1 advanced outpost on the left, and to the officers and men of their posts for their vigilance and alertness in checking and punishing the enemy at every opportunity.

No. 24.

General Orders by the President of the Council of India in Council.

Fort William, February 15, 1858.

No. 264 of 1858.

THE Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following dispatch from Major-General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., commanding, No. 62, dated the 16th of January, 1858, transmitting Reports relative to the occupation and defence of the post of Alumbagh, under Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel McIntyre, 78th Highlanders, and of the operations of the Artillery of his force, commanded by Major V. Eyre, Bengal Artillery.

2. His Honor in Council tenders his warm acknowledgments to the several officers named in these reports, as well as to the officers and men engaged, for the good services rendered by them.

No. 25.

Major-General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., commanding in Oude, to Major H. W. Norman, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp, Alumbagh,

January 16, 1858. (No. 62.)

SIR,
 IN consequence of my having received no Report from the officer commanding at Alumbagh, the services of the garrison and of particular officers have not been brought to the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

I therefore beg leave to submit, for the information of his Excellency, a Report recently received from Major McIntyre, Her Majesty's 78th Regiment, of the occupation and defence of Alumbagh, from the 25th of September, when he was placed in command of that post by the late Major-General Sir H. Havelock, K.C.B., until the arrival of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief's force.

During the earlier portion of Major McIntyre's occupation of Alumbagh, whilst cut off from communication with Cawnpore, uncertain of the fate of the rest of the force from the moment when he lost sight of it in the suburbs of Lucknow, and surrounded by a numerous enemy, his command was one of grave and anxious responsibility; and the firm and able manner in which he used his small resources to repulse the attacks of the enemy, to strengthen his defences, and overcome the difficulties of his situation, and the cheerful conduct of the troops under laborious duties, merit my cordial acknowledgments, and will, I feel sure, meet with his Excellency's approbation.

I beg to second most strongly the recommendation which Major McIntyre makes in favor of his second in command, Major Sibley, who commanded at Alumbagh, during three weeks, whilst Major McIntyre was on the sick list; also of the several officers of the Staff, or commanding detachments, favorably mentioned by Major McIntyre.

I also beg permission to submit Brigadier Eyre's Report of the Artillery operations of the Oude field force, from the 21st of September to the 24th of November, which I have recently received. I beg now to recommend the several officers mentioned by Brigadier Eyre, whose names have not already been submitted for the favorable notice of Government, for their service under their distinguished commander, particularly Lieutenant A. Fraser, Brigade Major of Artillery, whose name, I regret to find, was omitted, but whose gallantry and very zealous services deserved favorable notice.

Captain Evans, of the Bombay Native Infantry, doing duty with the Artillery, was of much service in the Artillery park, at the evacuation of the Residency of Lucknow.

Lieutenant T. H. Harward, of the Artillery, performed good service as Commissary of Ordnance at Cawnpore, and during the march to Alumbagh.

Lieutenant J. Anderson, of the Engineers, commanding Engineers of the Lucknow garrison, though confined to his couch by illness, never ceased to exert himself to supply the Engineer Department with materials, and Lieutenant J. M. Innes gave very valuable aid in the mining operations until he was also disabled by ill-health and fatigue.

The services of Captain Maycock, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, were highly appreciated by the late Sir H. Havelock, and his personal attendance on myself during the march to Alumbagh in the actions of the 21st and 23rd September, deserved my thanks and commendation.

I have, &c.

J. OUTRAM, Major-General,
Commanding in Oude.

No. 26.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel McIntyre, 78th Highlanders, to Colonel R. Napier, Chief of the Staff with the Force under Major-General Sir J. Outram.

Camp, near Alumbagh,

January 3, 1858.

SIR,
HAVING been directed to report upon the circumstances attending the occupation and defence

No. 22120.

B

of the Alumbagh, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Major-General commanding, that on the advance of the force on Lucknow, on the 25th of September last, under the late Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B., I was appointed by that officer to the command of the place, with detachments of regiments, consisting of about 280 Europeans, some Sikhs, and four guns. In it were placed the sick of the force, amounting to 128 men, of whom 64 were wounded, the baggage, commissariat, treasure chest, reserve ordnance park, and a large quantity of small-arm ammunition.

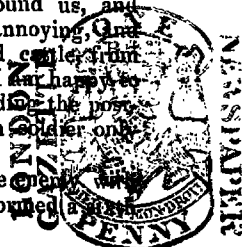
The native followers, Government and otherwise, could not have amounted to fewer than between 4,000 and 5,000 persons, with an enormous number of cattle of various descriptions. The supply of food for the native followers did not exceed the consumption of a few days, and we had little or nothing for the cattle but what could be procured by foraging parties. Fortunately, some crops of rice and other grain, nearly ripe, were on the ground sufficiently near to enable us to gather them under the protection of our guns. As these became consumed, the sufferings of the native followers from want became, I regret to say, very great. Anything that could be thought of was done to alleviate them. Driven by starvation to seek for food too far in advance of our foraging parties, numbers were cut up by the enemy, who surrounded us. The efforts made to relieve their wants from Cawnpore, were for a considerable time unsuccessful, as even quill communications by cossids failed to reach their destination; however, on the 7th October, a convoy of provisions, escorted by a party of 250 men and two guns, and commanded by Major Bingham, Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, reached us from Cawnpore, and on the 25th of the same month, a large convoy, intended for Lucknow, escorted by 500 men and four guns, under the command of Major Barnston, Her Majesty's 90th Regiment, reached the Alumbagh. Those enabled me to relieve, to a certain extent, the wants of the native followers. 150 men of Major Bingham's party were ordered to remain to reinforce the garrison, and 100 to return to Cawnpore by a forced night march, to escort return cattle.

Major Barnston's detachment was ordered, after having rested for a day or two, to return to Cawnpore. As the enemy had, however, appeared in very great numbers, and had become more daring than usual, I took upon myself the responsibility of detaining them, which turned out fortunately, for in a day or two I received an order to do so, permanently. This gave me a force of 900 Europeans and ten guns, which enabled me to increase my foraging parties, and then range.

To take steps for the immediate defence of my post was my first care, and I made use of every available means to accomplish it. Subsequently more permanent works were ably constructed by Lieutenant Judge, of the Engineers, assisted by Mr. Tait, Civil Engineer, attached to that Department. These were partially completed, only; however, bastions at the angles, and a banquette besides, were so, and the mango topes cut down in all directions round the post.

The enemy constructed batteries, at different periods, at five different points around us, and their fire was at times exceedingly annoying, and destructive to the native followers and cattle, but their necessarily crowded state; but I am happy to say that during the period of our holding the position—forty-nine days—one European soldier only was killed, and two wounded.

Jellalabad occupied in force by the Cavalry, Infantry, and four guns—formed



and dangerous neighbour; but on two occasions only did they bring out their guns and open fire, and they were then soon silenced.

A 2-gun battery at the yellow house * about the enemy's ears, and silenced by our Artillery fire, under the able direction of Captain Moir, of the Bengal Artillery, was repaired during the night; but on a repetition of our fire, was again silenced, and eventually they withdrew their guns from it.

The duty was at first very severe on both officers and men; but was performed most cheerfully by both. Much praise is due to the Artillery and men attached, on whom it was even more severe than on the others.

From about the 3rd to the 22nd of October, in consequence of my illness, the command of the post devolved on Major Sibley, of Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, in charge of the treasure chest, the next senior officer, from whom I, on all occasions, received every assistance.

I trust the Major-General will not think it presumptuous on my part to bring to his notice the names of those officers (in addition to those already mentioned) who were most conspicuous in the performance of their duties, and deserve much credit. They are—Captain Maycock, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Lieutenant Gordon, Bengal Artillery, who commanded the detachments Artillery until the arrival of Captain Moir; Lieutenant Sandwith, Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, acting Field Engineer (Lieutenant Sandwith was subsequently killed in Lucknow); Lieutenant Haldane, Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, Acting Field Engineer; Lieutenant Morland, Acting Staff Officer (1st Bengal Fusiliers).

The unwearied attention of Surgeon Innes, of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, and Surgeon Dominchette, of Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, to the sick and wounded, and their exertions on entering the Alumbagh with sixty-four wounded men, deserve the greatest praise.

May I be permitted to add that I, on every occasion, received the greatest assistance from Captain Moir of the Artillery, who was ever at his post.

I have, &c.

J. McINTYRE, Major, 78th Highlanders,
and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

No. 27.

*Major V. Eyre, commanding Artillery Brigade, to
Colonel R. Napier, Chief of the Staff with the
Force under Major-General Sir J. Outram.*

*Camp, Alumbagh, near Lucknow,
January 8, 1858.*

SIR,

THE publication of Major-General Sir James Outram's dispatches having brought to light the accidental omission of any detailed Report from the Artillery Brigade under my orders, I gladly avail myself of his kind permission to fill up the blank, which I do the more readily since it affords me a fitting opportunity of placing on record publicly, my own professional testimony of the signal services rendered by those whom it was my good fortune to command during the recent operations at Lucknow.

2. On the lamented death of Brigadier Cooper on the 26th of September, I succeeded to the command of the brigade, and during my subsequent severe illness, my place was temporarily filled by Captain Olpherts.

3. Owing partly to these changes, and partly to the constant occupation which the daily exigencies of the service demanded from officers and men in

the Artillery, written reports were not expected, and hence it may have heretofore escaped mention that, for two special acts of gallantry on the 25th of September, both Captain Maude, Royal Artillery, and Captain Olpherts, Bengal Artillery, commanding field batteries, were rewarded by the late Major-General Sir H. Havelock, K.C.B., with the much coveted distinction of the Victoria Cross.

4. I hope I shall be pardoned for this passing allusion to a fact so gratifying to the pride of the combined Artillery arms of England and India, which, in this campaign, have for the first time encountered the enemies of their common country side by side in friendly emulation.

5. Never, I firmly believe, were field batteries exposed to a severer trial than that which attended the penetration of Lucknow on that memorable day. On Captain Maude, who was in advance, devolved the difficult task of silencing the enemy's guns, which defended the bridge leading to the city. This he accomplished under a murderous cross-fire of grape and musketry, with a loss of one-third of his men; and it was for his nerve and coolness on this occasion (but for which the army could not have advanced), that Major-General Sir James Outram, who was an eye-witness of his conduct, recommended him for the high distinction above recorded.

6. Captain Olpherts was almost simultaneously earning similar laurels by the conspicuous gallantry with which he assisted Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry, led by the lamented Colonel Campbell, in the capture of two guns on our right, under a heavy fire of grape, carrying them off in triumph, attached to his spare limbers, through a most galling cross-fire of musketry from the loopholes of neighbouring houses and walled gardens.

7. To narrate our whole proceedings on that day would involve too lengthy details: suffice it, therefore, to say that, after crossing the bridge, we met no serious obstacle until coming under the fire of grape and musketry from the King's Palace and the adjacent buildings on our left, and of round shot and shell from the guns across the river on our right.

8. As our force pushed on towards where the beleaguered garrison of Lucknow were anxiously expecting deliverance, each battery in turn unlimbered on the road, to silence, if possible, the enemy's guns, and thus protect the advance of the main column. While thus engaged, the gunners stood firm and undaunted like so many targets for the enemy's concealed sharpshooters and grape-shot, which latter ploughed up the ground on all sides, committing fearful havoc, as our list of casualties sufficiently testifies.

9. It was late at night ere the entire main body got out of fire; but two heavy guns, under Lieutenant J. M. Fraser, together with some thirty ammunition and store-carts, having remained at the Motee Munzil, with a party of Her Majesty's 90th, under Colonel Campbell, to protect the rear-guard and wounded, were unable to accomplish a junction with the main body until the morning of the 27th. The position of the 24-pounder gun was one of great peril, from which it was with difficulty extricated, chiefly through the able and energetic measures of Captain Olpherts, who had been sent back to render assistance, as very fully described and acknowledged by Colonel Napier in that officer's Report, already published.

10. It was here that those brave and lamented officers, Brigadier Cooper, Bombay Artillery, and Captain Crump, Madras Artillery, his Brigade-Major, fell victims to their noble zeal. Here also it was that Private Duffy, of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, a volunteer with the Artillery, earned the

* Copy illegible.

Victoria Cross, by his cool intrepidity and daring skill, in assisting to extricate one of the guns from its desperate position. Colonel Napier also speaks in high terms of Lieutenant Fraser's exertions on this occasion.

11. On succeeding to the command of the Brigade, I appointed Lieutenant Fraser my Brigade-Major, and found him most efficient; in fact, I cannot speak too warmly of his soldierly zeal and devotion, which, thenceforward down to the present time, I have had constant opportunities of witnessing, and I regard him as a young officer of the highest promise.

12. Being, myself, prostrated by fever for several weeks after our relief of the Lucknow garrison, the temporary command of the Artillery was most effectively exercised by Captain Olpherts, whose well-tryed abilities always prove equal to every emergency. During the interval of seven weeks that elapsed until the happy arrival of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief's force, the Artillery was chiefly occupied in defensive warfare against foes whose numerical strength and advantages of position enabled them to surround and worry us at every point.

13. Owing to the paucity of our numbers from casualties, and the great extent of our position; this involved a very great amount of labour for the Artillery, who were on continuous duty at their guns without any relief, besides working hard in the construction of fresh batteries whenever required. Under all their fatigues, privations, and dangers, the best spirit prevailed, from first to last, among the men, who considered no sacrifices too great for the accomplishment of the noble end in view, viz., the deliverance of their countrywomen and wounded comrades from the worst of fates.

14. It is satisfactory, too, to be able to state that the native establishments attached to field batteries, consisting of Gun Lascars, Horse and Bullock-drivers, Syces and Grass-cutters, behaved most loyally; though suffering as severely as any of the troops in killed and wounded, yet none deserted! Sirdar Driver Gungoo and Naik Darsun, of the Syce Drivers (killed by a round shot), both of No. 12 Light Field Battery, were particularly noted for their loyal devotion.

15. On the 16th November, the near approach of the Commander-in-chief's force was the signal for renewed offensive operations on our side. These have been already alluded to, in the late Sir H. Havelock's despatch of that date. Our object was to drive the enemy from certain strong positions which he occupied between us and the advancing columns; and in this we entirely succeeded, thereby greatly facilitating the junction of the two forces, and saving the valuable lives of our soldiers.

16. The batteries, which had been for some time previously constructed for this purpose, were concealed behind a lofty wall, forming the boundary of our position in that quarter. On them were mounted four 18-pounder iron guns, one 8-inch iron howitzer, four 9-pounder field guns, and two 24-pounder field howitzers, under the skilful direction of Captain Olpherts, Lieutenants Fraser and Smithett (the latter twice wounded, and distinguished on several occasions), and Staff-Serjeant Melville, of the 1st Company, 5th Battalion. In position behind were six 8-inch mortars, under Captain Maude, Royal Artillery, most ably assisted by Lieutenants Maitland (Royal Artillery) and Simpson and Ward, of the Bengal Native Infantry, the two latter being volunteers, well-instructed in Artillery science.

17. At the appointed time, large openings were effected, by the united force of mines and breaches, in the screen wall in our front, and the batteries opened an excessively hot fire for three hours on

the buildings beyond, which were occupied in considerable force by the enemy. Sufficient impression having been thus made, and mines having been exploded by the engineers in several contiguous quarters, storming parties rushed out at 3 P.M., and quickly carried all before them, with trifling loss.

18. During the night, the Artillery pushed forward their heavy guns to the advanced positions thus gained, when some batteries were rapidly constructed from which to open on the King's palace, now within easy breaching distance. On the 17th, our 8-inch howitzer shelled the Tara Kotee and Mess-house with great effect, setting fire to the former, and materially assisting the attack of the advancing force on the opposite side, although, perhaps unknown to them, as it must have been difficult for them to distinguish our distant fire from that of the enemy.

19. On the 18th, a junction having been effected between the two forces on the previous night, a joint bombardment took place of the King's Palace, in the outer wall of which several large breaches were rapidly effected, and great havoc made in the principal buildings behind it. This was continued at intervals, on the two following days, with great loss of life to the enemy crowding within, as was subsequently ascertained, and there can be little doubt that, had it suited our plan of operations, we might have at once walked into the place, and occupied the palace, with comparatively little loss. But the great object we had in view having been triumphantly accomplished in the safe rescue of the sick, wounded, and women from their recent perils, any longer delay at Lucknow was considered inexpedient until they should be safely conducted beyond the reach of their merciless foes; and on the night of the 22nd we effected our final evacuation of the entrenchment.

20. Measures had been previously adopted for the removal or destruction of all our spare ordnance, ammunition, and military stores. This entailed no ordinary amount of labour and physical endurance on the part of those to whose lot it fell to convey so many ponderous carriages, by manual force, through the narrow and intricate mazes of the Chuttur Munzil and Furhut Bux Palaces—a duty in which the Artillery were cheerfully aided by their Infantry comrades, who on all occasions have volunteered their services, both for ordinary labour, and also for the higher obligation of manning the guns, when circumstances required.

21. Our hearty acknowledgments are also due to our scientific brethren of the Engineers, for their cordial and effective co-operation, to which we are no doubt indebted greatly, for whatever success has attended our efforts.

22. Lieutenant Thomas, Madras Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, I always found indefatigable in his duties, which were latterly very severe, as on him devolved the laborious preparations for removing our magazine, and destroying such guns and military stores as we were unable to carry away. With a very small establishment he effected all this as satisfactorily as could be expected. Lieutenant J. Alexander, Artillery, of the Lucknow garrison, also worked zealously with the guns in position, and deserves creditable mention.

23. Before concluding this Report, I wish to record the excellent services rendered to the Artillery by Captain Evans, of the Bombay Infantry who commanded with great credit several guns in position in the entrenchment, and whose zeal and devotion were conspicuous. Also those of Lieutenant Ouseley, of the Bengal Native Infantry, who likewise attached himself to the guns, and rendered himself extremely useful.

24. Surgeon Irvine and Assistant-Surgeon J. J

Clerke are also particularly deserving of mention, for praiseworthy zeal in the discharge of their professional duties.

25. Lieutenant Delafosse, Artillery, one of the few survivors of the Cawnpore massacre, was attached as a volunteer to Captain Olpherts' battery, and behaved with great gallantry on the 25th September, as well as in the previous engagements at Mungulwar and Alumbagh. I regret to add that the privations and trials he thus for a second time endured in a beleaguered garrison, at length broke down his enfeebled frame, and obliged him to proceed with the sick to Cawnpore.

26. Among the non-commissioned officers whose conduct most commended itself to notice were, Serjeant-Major Bird and Staff Serjeant Roddy, of the 2nd Company, 3rd Battalion, and Staff Serjeant Melville, of the 1st Company, 5th Battalion. The latter had twice distinguished himself before, in Arrah. I beg most earnestly to recommend them to the consideration of superior authority.

27. Serjeant-Major Lamont, of the Royal Artillery, fell gloriously at his gun on the 25th of September, deeply lamented by the whole Artillery Brigade. He was a first-rate and most gallant soldier, and must have attained honor and distinction had he survived.

28. Lieutenant D. Gordon, who had assisted me most zealously in working the heavy guns in the actions of Mungulwar and Alumbagh, was left behind at the latter place in command of a portion of the heavy battery, as also Lieutenant G. M. Clerk, with two 9-pounder field guns of Captain Olpherts' Battery, and I understand they were able to render material assistance in the defence of that important position.

I have, &c.

VINCENT EYRE, Major,
Commanding Artillery Brigade, Oude Force.

P.S.—The last sentence had scarcely been penned when I was startled by the announcement that poor Lieutenant D. Gordon has been just killed in the Alumbagh, by a round shot. I deeply regret the loss of this most amiable and excellent young officer.

No. 28.

General Orders by the President of the Council of India in Council.

Fort William, February 18, 1857.

No. 291 of 1858.

THE Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the following Report, descriptive of the operations of the left column of the force under command of Brigadier-General Franks, C.B., in an action with the insurgents at Nusrutpore, in the Allahabad district, on the 23rd January, 1858.

His Honor in Council tenders his thanks to Brigadier-General Franks, C.B.; to Colonel Ingram, Her Majesty's 97th Regiment, commanding the left column of the field force, and to the officers named by them; to Lieutenant-Colonel Indra Singh, commanding the Nepalese troops; and also to the whole force, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, engaged on this occasion.

No. 29.

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

Head-Quarters, Camp Arrowl,

February 2, 1858. (No. 51A)

SIR,

I HAVE the honor, by desire of the Com-

mander-in-chief, to forward, for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, a Report, dated the 25th ultimo, from Brigadier-General T. H. Franks, C.B., commanding the Jounpore Field Force, of a successful action fought with the insurgents on the 23rd idem, by the troops under his personal command.

2. His Excellency desires to express his approbation of the manner in which the operation detailed was directed by the Brigadier-General, and of the conduct of the force, including the Goorkha troops, engaged.

I have, &c.

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

No. 30.

Brigadier-General Franks, commanding Jounpore Field Force, to the Chief of the Staff, Army Head-Quarters, Futtyghar.

Camp, near Secundra,

SIR, *January 25, 1858. (No. 66.)*

AS you have already been informed, by my telegraphic message of this date, the three columns of this field force, previously posted respectively at Mahowl, Eelkuchlee, and Badshapore, made a concerted movement twelve miles to their left; the right and centre columns on the 19th instant, and the left column on the 21st.

2. This brought the latter, under Colonel Ingram, 97th Regiment, and of the strength noted marginally,* to Secundra.

Here, on the afternoon of that day, I learnt that the Nazim Fuzil Azeem, with 8,000 men and 14 guns, was still at Soraon, seven miles distant from my camp in a westerly direction, while 200 matchlockmen were at Nusrutpore, the residence of Beni Bahadoor Singh, one of the most influential Talookdars of this district, who has been most active in raising the population of this neighbourhood against our Government.

3. The Nazim who had been appointed Governor of the district by the rebel government of Lucknow, has held possession of it for the last seven months, and has had his outposts at Capamow, within four miles of Allahabad.

4. The position of Nusrutpore, situated two and a-half miles north-west of Secundra, is one of the strongest and most difficult of approach I have ever seen. A dense jungle, through which runs a chain of hillocks, extends a mile and a-half north-east and south-west. At its north-western extremity is the stronghold of Beni Bahadoor Singh, a two-storied country house of solid masonry, surrounding which an extensive bastioned entrenchment had been thrown up, and a deep ditch cut. The entrances were all barricaded, and covered by abattis.

5. During the night of the 21st, and early morning of the 22nd, the Nazim, dreading to await our approaching reinforcement of cavalry in the more open neighbourhood of Soraon, moved by his left and occupied this position; and so confident was he of its impregnability, that he announced the completion of this movement, by a salute of seven guns, as a challenge to our force.

6. But he was not destined long to enjoy his fancied security. I was compelled to defer the combat during the whole of the 22nd (though my baggage, having been previously thrown into an

* Detachment 8th Company 2nd Battalion Royal Artillery, 26; Detachment 2nd Madras Light Field Battery, 33; Goorkha Artillery, 24; Her Majesty's 97th Regiment, 441; Shere Battalion Goorkhas, 443; Burruj Bahadoor ditto, 432; Native Artillery detail, 28; Total, 1,427. With 6 field guns.

entrenched enclosure, with a suitable guard, under Captain Matheson, 13th Irregular Cavalry, my force was in readiness for an immediate advance), for I was momentarily expecting the arrival of the promised reinforcement of two squadrons of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, and four Horse Artillery guns, from Allahabad.

7. These troops*—detained by some delay at that place—having reached me on the night of the 22nd, I moved out on the following morning, making a wide circuit towards Soraon, as if to turn the right flank of the enemy's position, but actually to push a reconnaissance towards that place, and ascertain whether there was any truth in a report that the Nazim had left a part of his force there, to fall on our left flank and rear.

8. My Cavalry patrols soon ascertained that Soraon was evacuated, and being thus convinced that the enemy was concentrated at Nusrutpore, I changed direction, and approached that position.

9. The Infantry moved in quarter distance columns at deploying distance; Her Majesty's 97th Regiment in the centre, the Shere Regiment of Goorkhas on the left, the Burruj Bahadour battalion on the right, covered by the Horse Artillery guns under Colonel D'Aguilar, C.B., disposed two on each flank, and by two guns of No. 2 Madras Light Field Battery, under Major Cotter, and three 9-pounders, commanded by Captain Thring, Royal Artillery, in the centre; the whole supported by 100 selected marksmen of the 97th, under Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Burton. The two squadrons of the Bays protected our flanks, moving in rear of them out of reach of fire.

10. The close nature of the country everywhere, covered with high crops and thick tops of trees, rendered it necessary to move with caution.

11. The advanced posts of the enemy, fearing to be intercepted, abandoned at our approach the indigo factory of Capoorie, half a mile in front of the main position, in which they had originally placed two guns, and which, if obstinately defended, would have much opposed our advance. This was seized by our skirmishers with a rush.

12. As we passed the factory, the line was deployed, the guns advanced at a gallop, and taking post within 600 yards of the enemy, opened on the fortified house and its vicinity a concentrated fire, which soon caused him to abandon the whole front, and withdraw his Artillery further into the jungle, where his fire gradually slackened, and it became apparent that he was about to relinquish the position.

13. On this I directed one squadron of the Bays, with two Horse Artillery guns, under Colonel D'Aguilar, to sweep round and threaten the enemy's right, while the other squadron, commanded by Major Smith, 2nd Dragoon Guards, with the two remaining light guns under Major Yates, R.A., made a flank movement to the right, and watched his left.

14. The 9-pounder battery continued its fire, under cover of which the Infantry broke into open column of companies right in front, and encircled the enemy's left rear, in which direction, as far as could be distinguished through the dense brush jungle which covered his front, his fire was gradually retrograding.

15. During this flank movement, the squadron of the Bays, under Major Smith, seeing a gun in their front, behind a breast-work on the enemy's extreme left, and the intervening ground appearing favourable, attempted to charge it, but arriving suddenly in full career on a deep and impassable ravine which had hitherto been hidden from their

view, with a steadiness which reflects the greatest credit on them, pulled up and retired to their former position, in support of the guns.

16. Meanwhile the left squadron and guns, under Colonel D'Aguilar, skirting the right of the jungle, entered and captured the enemy's camp, from which he retired precipitately, abandoning a gun in his flight.

17. The Infantry, supported by the 9-pounder battery, moving steadily round the enemy's left rear, came eventually on his line of retreat; but, so rapid was his flight, that he was enabled to withdraw nearly all his guns, and the skirmishers alone were able to close with the rear of the fugitives, of whom they shot and bayoneted great numbers.

18. By this time the Cavalry and Horse Artillery guns from both flanks having united, were ready to continue the pursuit, but so much had the difficult nature of the ground—everywhere intersected by ravines, and the density of the jungles—impeded their movements, that darkness closed in before this junction was effected.

19. But the great result had been gained of the complete dislodgement of the enemy from this strong position, with the loss of nearly 500 men in killed and wounded, while two guns, much ammunition, and the whole of his camp and camp equipage, fell into our hands. Our loss only amounted to 6 men wounded, 3 horses killed, and 4 wounded.

20. I have to record my obligations to Colonel Ingram, 97th Regiment, who commanded the left column of the field force engaged in this action, and carried out any suggestions which I made to him, in a manner which left nothing to be desired; to the officer attached to him, Lieutenant S. Cary, 37th Regiment Native Infantry, Staff Officer of the Column; and Lieutenant R. T. F. Hamilton, 97th Regiment, acting as his orderly officer.

21. Also to Lieutenant-Colonel Indra Singh, commanding the Nepalese troops, and Majors Chumpa Singh and Bheer Bickram, commanding respectively the Burruj Bahadour and Shere Goorkha battalions. The steadiness under fire, cheerful alacrity, and great intelligence of our allies, excited my warmest admiration, and I have had much pleasure in communicating to his Excellency Maharajah Jung Bahadour the high opinion I entertain of those regiments. The officers attached to these troops, Captain Miles, 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, in military charge; Lieutenant Gully, 31st Native Infantry, acting with the left Battalion of Goorkhas; and Lieutenant Garden; have earned my best thanks. To the precision and rapidity of the fire of the guns, both of Royal Horse, Madras, and Royal Foot Artillery, and that of the piece served by Goorkha gunners, is to be attributed the rapid ejection of the enemy from his strongly entrenched and nearly unapproachable position; and I beg to offer my acknowledgments to Lieutenant-Colonel D'Aguilar, C. B., R. H. A., commanding the whole; to Major Cotter, Madras Artillery, whose guns were manoeuvred and served in a manner that calls for my special notice; and to Captain Thring, Royal Artillery, in charge of three 9-pounders. Major Smith, commanding the two Squadrons 2nd Dragoon Guards, and Lieutenant-Colonel Legh, commanding 97th Regiment, acquitted themselves to my entire satisfaction.

The perfect steadiness under fire of the Bays was most remarkable in such young soldiers, and the destructive fire of the rifle skirmishers of the 97th Regiment reflected the greatest credit on the attention which has been paid to their instruction.

22. Mr. Mayne, Joint Magistrate of Gopee-gunge, Messrs. Jenkinson and Elliott, Civil Service, and Mr. Carnegy, Head of the Intelligence Department, afforded me the most important infor-

* 2nd Dragoon Guards, 191 men; detachment of the F. Troop Royal Horse Artillery, 89: total 280. With three 6-pounders, and one 12-pounder howitzer.

mation (of which the result proved the perfect accuracy) regarding the enemy's position. They assisted in carrying my orders, and in every respect rendered me great assistance.

The two latter accompanied the right squadron of Bays in their charge.

23. The officers of personal Staff, Captain Have-lock, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General (who, guided by Messrs. Mayne, Jenkinson, and Elliott, reconnoitered the enemy's position); Lieutenant J. Wall, 87th Fusiliers, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Lieutenant Henderson, 10th Foot, Aide-de-camp; and Lieutenant Innes, Field Engineer, gave me every aid in their respective positions.

24. Yesterday I moved to Soraon, which was found completely deserted by the enemy, who have retired across the Oude frontier, entirely evacuating the Allahabad district, this part of which they have so long infested with impunity.

25. The enemy's camp at Nusrutpore was burnt, with the exception of the Nazim's Durbar tent, which has been sent into Allahabad, and Beni Bahadour Singh's stronghold has been destroyed.

26. The Civil authority has been re-established at Soraon, and I have requested that it may be occupied by a detachment of Sikhs from Allahabad.

27. To-morrow the left column will move to Badshapore, and by the 30th instant I hope to have three columns of this Field Force (strength as stated below)* united at Budlapore, awaiting his Excellency's further instructions, and in every respect prepared for further operations.

Returns of casualties and captured ordnance are forwarded herewith.

I have, &c.

T. H. FRANKS,
Brigadier-General, commanding Juanpore
Field Force.

No. 31.

Return of Casualties of the Field Force under the command of Brigadier-General T. H. Franks, C.B., in the action at Nusrutpore, January 23, 1858.

Camp Secundra, January 25, 1858.

Royal Horse Artillery—1 rank and file wounded.
2nd Dragoon Guards—3 horses, killed; 5 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded.

Total—3 horses killed; 6 rank and file wounded; 4 horses wounded.

T. H. FRANKS,
Brigadier-General, commanding Juanpore
Field Force.

No. 32.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, &c., captured by the Left Column of the Juanpore Field Force, commanded by Brigadier-General T. H. Franks, C.B., in the Action at Nusrutpore, on the 23rd of January, 1858.

1 brass 5-pounder howitzer, of native manufacture, mounted on bracket trail carriage, without limber.

1 iron 3-pounder gun, with carriage and limber.

1 brass gun, about 12-pounder, in an unfinished state, recently cast, not bored. Found in the entrenchment buried.

* *Effectives.*—Right Column, 1,895; Centre Column, 1,765; Left Column, 1,529.—Total, 5,199.

With eighteen field-guns, two 18-pounders, and two 5½ inch-mortars.

Cartridges, 3-pounder, with shot	67
Ditto 6-pounder, ditto	43
Ditto 6-pounder, with grape	18
Ditto 3-pounder, with ditto	23

Loose Powder, 20 pounds.

Musket Balls, 4 bags.

Round shot, 3-pounder	3
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Ditto ditto, 6-pounder	28
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Cartridges, filled, 6-pounder,	5
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Canister 6-pounder,	2
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Bags of portfires	1
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Slow Match bundles	1
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The shot have been sent into the Allahabad Magazine.

The powder used for demolition.

T. H. FRANKS,
Brigadier-General, commanding Juanpore
Field Force.

No. 33.

General Order by the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council.

Fort William, February 19, 1858.

No. 310 of 1858.

THE Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following report of an attack made by a party of the 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry upon a party of insurgents, near the village of Secunderpore, in Oude.

No. 34.

Lieutenant Mackenzie to the Major of Brigade, Cawnpore.

Sir, *Camp, Cawnpore, January 26, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Brigadier commanding at Cawnpore, that, in accordance with my instructions, I started yesterday evening for the village of Secunderpore, with 100 men. On arrival at that place, I found that the rebels had retired to a garden about three miles off, where they were encamped to the number of about 300. As I received information there, that the party from Oonow was on its way back to that place, I at once pushed on, taking with me 100 matchlockmen. We took the rebels by surprise, and succeeded in cutting up about forty; the rest making their escape in the high cultivation.

I have, &c.

A. R. D. MACKENZIE, *Lieutenant.*

No. 35.

List of Military Casualties reported to Government up to the 22nd of February, 1858.

Assistant-Surgeon John Macdawal Hay, M.D., Medical Department, May 31, 1857, killed at Bareilly.

Assistant-Surgeon George Hansbrow, Medical Department, May 31, 1857, killed at Bareilly.

Lieutenant Edward Speke, 65th Native Infantry, September 18, 1857, died at Delhi of wounds.

Major Edward Pearson, 18th Native Infantry, June 6, 1857, murdered near Bareilly.

Captain Taylor Campbell Richardson, 18th Native Infantry, June 6, 1857, murdered near Bareilly.

Captain Hugh Vans Hathorn, 18th Native Infantry, June 6, 1857, murdered near Bareilly.

Lieutenant Henry Vans Stewart, 18th Native Infantry, June 6, 1857, murdered near Bareilly.

Ensign John Charles Dyson, 18th Native Infantry, June 6, 1857, murdered near Bareilly.

Quartermaster Serjeant John Cross, 18th Native Infantry, June 6, 1857, murdered near Bareilly.

Assistant-Surgeon Robert Dallas Dove Allan, Medical Department, June 27, 1857, killed at Cawnpore.

Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Carthew Gillet, Medi-

cal Department, February 13, 1858, died at the Presidency General Hospital.

F. D. ATKINSON, Major,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Fort William, February 22, 1858.

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