



SUPPLEMENT

TO

The London Gazette

Of TUESDAY the 17th of MAY.

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India Office, May 17, 1859.

THE Secretary of State for India has received the following papers :

No. 1.

*Brigadier Douglas, C.B., Commanding the Districts of Shahabad and Ghazee-pore to the Adjutant-General of the Army.*

SIR, Arrah, December 18, 1858.

IN continuance of my report of operations in the Jugdespore Jungle, I have now the honour to forward, for submission to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, the accompanying reports, which reached me subsequent to the transmission of my despatch of date 31st October, 1858.\*

To Major Carr and Captain Snow had been assigned, as already notified, the command of the posts of Ekil and Puharee Chuck, and it was, on forcing their way to these positions and maintaining them, preparatory to my attack on Jugdespore, that the circumstances occurred which are detailed in the enclosed documents. I have already expressed my obligations to Major Carr and Captain Snow for their co-operation, but I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without bringing to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief the conduct of Ensign Jarrett, whose conspicuous gallantry excited the admiration of all who witnessed it; and, in consideration of the excellent example shewn to his men, perhaps the Commander-in-Chief may deem Ensign Jarrett worthy of receiving the Victoria Cross, and I must also express my sense of the energy and activity displayed on all occasions by those two intelligent cavalry officers, Lieutenant Ryall, commanding 3rd Sikh Cavalry, and Lieutenant Gibson, of the 3rd Sikh Cavalry. I would also add that Major Carr has brought prominently to my notice the valuable assistance he has received from Dr. Corbyn, of the 3rd Sikh Cavalry, who not only in his professional capacity, but by his intimate knowledge of the several dialects of this country, has rendered essential service to the force

to which he was attached. I beg to enclose a supplementary return of casualties, also a return of three guns found in Jugdespore since my last report.

I have, &c.,

JOHN DOUGLAS, Brigadier,  
Commanding the Districts of Shahabad  
and Ghazee-pore.

No. 2.

*Captain W. C. Snow to Major Sir H. Havelock, Bart., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Brigadier Douglas's Force.*

Camp, Sudhokar,  
November 17, 1858.

SIR, I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Douglas, C.B., that after leaving Major Carr at Choungien on the 15th of October, I at once proceeded to Puharee Chuck, where I arrived at 8 A.M., and despatched my cavalry at once to watch the jungle west of the Jhoree Nuddee, under command of Lieutenant Gibson, Her Majesty's 87th Regiment, Adjutant of 3rd Sikh Cavalry. My left post was at Urailla, and right rested on the village of Kookhora, communicating on my left with Colonel Dunsford, C.B., and on my right with Major Carr's force. On the 16th I marched to Beradhee, about half a mile west of the Nuddee, myself, as ordered, starting at about 2 P.M. Just before I marched, I received a letter from Lieutenant Gibson, stating that his left post had been driven in three times by the enemy, and that, as they were in force, he himself had been compelled to retire. On my advancing, he again pushed on; and, on my arrival at Beradhee, I saw the enemy in force on the east of the Nuddee, amounting to about 2,000 men and 70 sowars. Finding that I could not induce them to cross the Nuddee, I threw out a company of the 84th Regiment, in skirmishing order, with the 20th Punjab Infantry between them; and, keeping another company of the 84th in support, with 100

\* London Gazette, February 22, 1859, page 691.

Sikhs I advanced to the edge of the nullah, upon which the rebels retired to the edge of the jungle and into the village of Sheepoor, firing at us, although we were out of range even with an Enfield. It being late, and getting dusk, I determined upon retiring into the only tope near, just in front of Beradhee, and did so, after leaving a company of the 84th Regiment in ambush; upon seeing this movement, the rebels again came down to the bank of the nullah, when a volley was fired by the company in ambush, and four of the enemy's sowars were seen to fall, and the leg of another horse was broken. I then brought the men into camp, and re-opened the communication right and left with my cavalry. The rebels crossed the Nuddee at about half-past 6 P.M., and kept up a fire on the pickets till about 2 A.M., 17th; then, they were driven again across into the jungle by the cavalry under Lieutenant Gibson. The infantry were under arms ready for any emergency.

At daylight, on the 17th, the rebels were seen marching steadily into the jungle towards Jugdespore, in column of sections, and I ordered a party of cavalry, under Lieutenant Gibson, to proceed into the jungle a short distance, to reconnoitre and burn all the villages for two miles each way, north and south, which was effectually done: about nine rebels, trying to escape, were cut up this day by the cavalry, and about sixteen on the 18th instant. On the 18th instant I was joined by 20 troopers, Madras Cavalry, under Lieutenant Morris, it being supposed that the rebels were coming my way. About 4 P.M. I saw a long string of baggage coming from the south, which came into my camp, and turned out to belong to Major Carr's force. A report was made to me that three camel loads of the ammunition belonging to that force were in the road, about two miles from Ekil, the camels having broken down. I immediately despatched fresh camels and some sowars, who brought it safe into camp at 10 P.M. Some rebels, trying to escape on my right, were cut up by the cavalry at about 12 P.M., but with a loss of 1 resalदार wounded and 1 trooper mortally wounded, and 1 horse killed, belonging to the cavalry on my right, under Lieutenant Ryall, belonging to Major Carr's force, who joined my camp also.

On the 19th I marched to Jugdespore, and the 20th instant to Peero, where I remained till the 28th instant; during my stay at Peero, I made frequent trips in the villages round, and found Enfield ammunition, grape, and pouches, &c. Three sepoy were caught and hanged; one belonged to the 8th Native Infantry, which mutinied at Dinapore.

On the 28th I marched to Jetoura, where I remained till the 11th of November. One sepoy only was caught before the amnesty; but several afterwards, who were released by Colonel Dunsford's order. The country all round Jetoura is quite clear and quiet, of which I was satisfied by making dours occasionally; and the villagers were returning fast.

On the 11th I marched for Sasseram, which I reached on the 13th, and joined Major Lightfoot's force here on the 16th instant. I must beg leave to bring to the notice of the Brigadier, Lieutenant Gibson, Her Majesty's 87th, commanding detachment 3rd Sikh Native Cavalry, whose conduct at Beradhee, was most praiseworthy. He bore the brunt of the attack made upon us at Beradhee, and was everywhere encouraging and exciting his men, and never out of his saddle day or night for three days. He is an old officer, and I trust his conduct may be brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief. In conclusion, my best thanks are due to every officer and soldier with me, for the cheerful manner in which my

orders were carried out by them, always ready and eager for anything.

I have, &c.,

WALTER C. SNOW, Captain, 84th Regiment,  
late Commanding Detachment, Field Force,  
Shahabad District.

No. 3.

Major G. Carr to the Deputy Adjutant-General  
with Brigadier Douglas, C.B.

SIR, Mohunee, November 5, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Douglas, C.B., that having been directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Dunsford, C.B., to see Captain Snow's column safe beyond Choungien, on the 14th of October, I turned off my direct route to my post at Ekil, with my column, at Kooran.

Having received contradictory reports as to the occupation or not of Choungien by the enemy, I sent on a troop of the 3rd Sikh Cavalry, under Lieutenant Gibson of that regiment, to ascertain the truth. This officer's party was fired on as he came near Choungien, and, immediately after, he discovered a large body of the rebels, about 1000 in number, going eastward in the direction of Jugdespore: as I approached the village with Captain Snow's column and my own combined, we were also fired at by a body of the enemy whom we saw on the heights of the village and on tops of houses.

I heard that earthworks had been thrown up on the side on which we were approaching. I went round to the south side of the village; and, on reconnoitring, finding the village open, I moved the infantry part of the force to that side; and, forming them into two columns, we proceeded at once into the town by the south and east sides, fully expecting opposition, but we found that the rebels had evacuated it, by the north, and not one remained in the place.

This body of rebels, between 300 and 400, who had fired on us as we approached, was discovered making off, by Lieutenant Gibson, who with his troop followed them close up, and killed between forty and fifty regular sepoy. Captain Wyatt, with the Mule Train, also pursued the same body from a different direction, and, coming up with them near a village three miles north of Choungien, cut up in one place twenty, till they took refuge in a village where cavalry could not get at them.

Captain Wyatt then sent to me for infantry, and I started with 100 of the 84th, and about 150 of the 20th Punjaub Infantry, and I proceeded a long distance through mud and water in rice lands, till the men were much knocked up; having then received a note from Captain Wyatt, that one company of natives would be sufficient to dislodge the enemy, I sent on the Punjaubees, under Lieutenants Jarrett, 20th Punjaub Infantry, and Sadlier, Madras Rifles, who, after a most trying march through water up to their waists, got up to the place where about seventy sepoy were defending themselves in a pukka tiled house, into which there was but one narrow entrance; and here I must record an act of daring bravery on the part of Lieutenant Jarrett of the 20th Punjaub Infantry, which, as it was stated to me, entitles that daring young officer to all the honour that true courage deserves; calling on the men of his regiment to follow him, and backed by only some four men, he made a dash at the narrow entrance of the houses, where, though a shower of bullets was poured on him, he pushed his way up to the wall

of the house, and, beating up the bayonets of the rebels with his sword, endeavoured to get in, till, finding his men did not follow him, he returned. This officer, I would respectfully state, in my opinion deserves richly the decoration of the Victoria Cross. I am recording only what I heard, for I was not present; but all who were were unanimous in praise of his daring attempt.

Finding it getting late, and considering that the two columns had to be at their posts by 10 next morning, I sent an order to Captain Wyatt to return at once to Choungien; and the party reluctantly returned to camp about 5 P.M., having been out all day without food.

I beg to bring to notice the cheerful manner in which the parties of the 84th, under Captains Snow and Barry, went through the fatigues of this trying day's work, as also the party of the Punjab Infantry under Lieutenants Sadler and Jarrett. The 84th had only disappointment instead of the enemy, which though expected in Choungien, they proved only an empty town.

Of the cavalry part of the force I cannot speak too highly; the train under Captain Wyatt, and part of the Sikh Cavalry under Captain Ryall, did all that men and horses could do, coming up with and killing

the sepoys in ground up to their horses' bellies; but I beg more particularly to notice the able manner in which Lieutenant Gibson, of the 3rd Sikh Cavalry, conducted the duties of finding out and following up three of the enemy; his activity, intelligence, and, in a word, his complete success in every measure entrusted to him, deserve the highest praise.

The object of our going to Choungien together was achieved; the rebels were driven into the jungle, with a loss of about between sixty and seventy pukka sepoys, killed and counted; and the way for Captain Snow's column to Puharee Chuck was opened in the affair: one sepoy of the 20th Punjab Infantry was killed, and four sowars 3rd Sikh Cavalry wounded; one horse was also killed.

I got to my post at Ekil next day by the appointed hour.

I beg to mention that there were many Enfield rifles amongst the rebels that fired on us from Choungien.

I have, &c.

G. CARR, Major,  
Commanding Detachment.

No. 4.

*SUPPLEMENTARY GENERAL RETURN of the Casualties in the several Columns operating in Shahabad between the 14th and 24th October, 1858, the whole under Command of Brigadier J. Douglas, C.B., Commanding in the disturbed Districts of Ghazepore and Behar.*

Corps.	Rank and Names.			Casualty.	Date of Casualty.
3rd Sikh Cavalry	Bugler	..	Sirsa .. ..	Wound slight	} At Choungien, on the 14th October, 1858.
Ditto	Sowar	..	Kishna Sing ..	Ditto severe	
Ditto	Ditto	..	Rahmeed Khan ..	Ditto slight	
20th Punj. Infan.	Private	..	Sowyeer Sing ..	Killed	
Ditto	Naick	..	Bisbur Dag ..	Wound slight	
Ditto	Ditto	..	Buchan Sing ..	Ditto ditto	
Ditto	Private	..	Mundkee Soode ..	Ditto severe	} In action near Dulepore on night of the 18th October, 1858.
3rd Sikh Cavalry	Naib Russaldar	..	Rajah Rhawul Bux ..	Bullet through right leg, severe	
Ditto	Duffadar	..	Ram Sing .. ..	Bullet through right lung, mortally, since dead	

No. 5.

*NUMERICAL RETURN from 14th to 24th October, 1858.*

Corps.	Killed.		Wounded.				
	Privates.	Horses.	Russaldars.	Duffadars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Privates.
3rd Sikh Cavalry .. .. .	..	3	1	1	..	1	2
20th Punjab Infantry .. .. .	1	..	..	..	2	..	1
Total .. .. .	1	3	1	1	2	1	3

## SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN of Captured Ordnance at Jugdespore between the 18th of October and 1st November, 1858.

No.	Description of Ordnance.	Length.		Calibre.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Inches.		
1	Brass Howitzer..	2	8	4 1-10 inches ..	Country manufacture, carriage, &c., complete.
2	Brass Gun .. ..	3	3	4 inches .. ..	Country manufacture, carriage broken, found in a well, near the Western Intrenchment.
3	Brass Gun .. ..	2	6½	3 1-10 inches ..	Country manufacture, carriage, &c., complete, found in a well, near the Eastern Intrenchment.

## No. 7.

*Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Turner to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General with Brigadier Douglas, C.B.*

SIR, *Sasseram, December 29, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Douglas, C.B., commanding in the disturbed districts, that, pursuant to his order, transmitted through you, I marched from Sasseram on the 6th instant, with the force marginally noted,\* for the purpose of operating against a large body of rebels reported to be plundering near Gurwah in the Palamow district, under the leadership of Ummur Sing. I reached Gurwah on the 10th instant; but, unable to ascertain any thing of the rebels' movements, who had not approached it nearer than 15 miles, I continued my march to Chynepore, adjoining Shapur, where the Assistant Commissioner, Lieutenant Graham, with the remains of the Ramghur Battalion, was then encamped.

His information gave Sunnya, a village situated in a valley beyond the passes of the mountains, about 16 miles east of Burgurb, and 35 miles south of Chynepore, as their main position; that their strength was from 1200 to 1400 men, and that they had fortified the different passes with the intention of defending them.

These passes were three in number, namely, the Panch Nudia, through which passes the road from Chota Nagpore; the Boogloo Mara, on the direct road from Chynepore; and the Bunjunna, a mile and a half to the west of that road.

The first was said to be the strongest by nature, and held by 1200 men, the enemy evidently expecting the attack from that side; the second by 800 men; and the third by a small piquet. I therefore decided on marching rapidly on the Boogloo Mara, which I reached by noon on the 14th instant, and immediately sent in a copy of the proclamation, with a summons to lay down their arms. The only reply was a harmless fire, and, shortly after midnight, a feeble attack on one of the outlying piquets.

\* Head Quarters, Her Majesty's 29th Regiment, 9 officers and 299 men. Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, 4 officers and 64 men. 3rd Sikh Irregular Cavalry, 1 officer and 85 men. Cavalry attached to Bengal Sikh Battalion, 1 native officer and 34 men.

The following morning, finding the enemy still silent on the subject of the summons, I determined on forcing the two passes, without firing, unless fired upon.

At 9 A.M., therefore, I directed Lieutenant Gibson, Her Majesty's 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, commanding the cavalry detachment, to march at once upon the Bunjunna Pass, which, as I before mentioned, was only watched by a small piquet; to pass through, descend into the Kootkoo plain beyond, which is directly in rear of the Boogloo Mara Pass, and be prepared to act against the enemy holding it, as soon as my advance should force him into retreat.

This pass (the Boogloo Mara) naturally strong, and flanked on both sides by wooded spurs of greater elevation, and only 50 yards distant, was defended near the top by an abattis stretching from side to side, which again was flanked by three circular stone breastworks, loopholed.

At 10 A.M., hearing the volley fired by the piquet in the Bungunna Pass at Lieutenant Gibson's advance, I moved forward with the troops in the following order:

40 of Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, under Captain Luxmoore, supported by a similar number of Her Majesty's 29th; the whole under the command of Captain Colvill, of the latter regiment, to secure the spur commanding the enemy's right; a similar detail of Her Majesty's 29th, under Captain Kneebone of that corps, to secure the spur dominating the enemy's left; then, giving these two parties half an hour's law, I advanced, with the remains of the Ramghur Battalion, under Lieutenant Graham, supported by the reserve of the detachment Her Majesty's 29th Regiment, under Major Wheeler, into the mouth of the pass, and pushed steadily upwards. The enemy almost immediately, after firing a few dropping shots, retreated, and, skirting the edge of the river, which flows round the base of the river side of the pass over a very rocky bed, dispersed in all directions through the jungle lining its banks.

Collecting the troops in the Kootkoo plain, after crossing the river, I made a rapid advance upon Sunnya, which was totally deserted, and, after searching the neighbouring jungles without finding any signs of the enemy, bivouacked for the night.

There now remained but the one pass, namely, Panch Nudia, in possession of the enemy, which I was thus in a position to attack directly from the rear.

Accordingly, the next morning (the 16th instant) I moved forward the following troops: the Ramghur Battalion, under Lieutenant Graham, and 100 of Her Majesty's 29th Regiment, under Captain Colvill, to attack it; but the enemy at once dispersed, without firing a shot.

This pass was strongly defended by four different lines of loopholed breastworks, flanked by small rifle-pits. These breastworks were destroyed.

Holding the pass with the 100 men of Her Majesty's 29th, I directed Lieutenant Graham to pass with the Ramghur Battalion, effect a junction with Captain Davis, at Chicharee, who had under his command there about 80 cavalry and 100 infantry of the Sikh Volunteers, and then return with him and his force the following day to my bivouack at Sunnya.

I likewise despatched Lieutenant Gibson, with the whole of the cavalry, through the plain to the westward as far as the Mudguree Pass, with orders to search the whole country, and bring in intelligence of the enemy's movements. He failed in finding any traces either of them or the inhabitants, and, though out from sunrise to sunset, found only one half-starved native living behind a rock; this man he secured and brought in; and he, on examination, stated that of sepoys there were only 200 in the hills, and that the rest were men of the Khyrwa Tribe, who are in fact regular hill robbers.

Having thus obtained possession of the whole of the passes, and of the plateau inside of them, I made them over to the Deputy Commissioner Lieutenant Graham, leaving with him the whole of his own troops and those under Captain Davis, amounting to about 220 infantry and 80 cavalry, with 110 matchlock men, under the Tackoor of Chynepore, and then commenced my return march to Sasseram, with the troops belonging to that station.

The 200 sepoys above alluded to have since been reported as having marched to Sirgoojah.

In conclusion, I beg to report the conduct of the troops as most excellent, and tender my thanks to Major Wheeler, commanding the headquarters wing of Her Majesty's 29th Regiment, Captain Luxmoore, commanding the detachment Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, and Lieutenant Gibson, of Her Majesty's 87th Regiment, commanding the cavalry.

I have, &c.,

W. W. TURNER, Lieut.-Colonel.  
Commanding Troops Grand Trunk Road.

No. 8.

Lieutenant-Colonel Turner to the Adjutant-General.

Sasseram,  
December 30, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his Lordship the Commander-in-Chief, a copy of a report of operations against the rebels, sent this day to Brigadier Douglas, C.B.

I have, &c.,

W. W. TURNER, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Commanding Troops Grand Trunk Road.

No. 9.

Allahabad, January 20, 1859.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General.

By Order of the Commander-in-Chief,

W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 10.

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

Fort William,  
February 9, 1859.

SIR,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your endorsement, No. 141, of the 20th January, 1859, forwarding a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Turner, C.B., commanding troops, Grand Trunk Road, and a report of operations against the rebels in the Palamow District, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that it has been laid before Government.

I am, &c.,

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
Military Department.

No. 11.

Captain G. T. Hilliard, Commanding Hummeerpore Field Detachment, to the Chief of the Staff.

Camp, Chiariori, Allipore District,  
December 6, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report particulars of an attack on the camps of the rebel chiefs, Despot, Chutter Sing, Oomroo and others, by the field detachment under my command, at or near Bagowra, on the morning of the 5th instant, which was eminently successful as far as complete surprise, and discomfiture of the enemy, who lost 50 men killed, 4 camels, and 46 horses and ponies taken, and 4 more wounded and subsequently shot, several matchlocks, swords, 2 ginjalls, and a quantity of miscellaneous property, and 6 prisoners taken, though I am sorry to be obliged to add that, as far as I am at present informed, I fear the chiefs have all managed to effect their escape. The entire loss of all they possessed, however, owing to their having had no time to carry anything away with them, will render them helpless for a time at any rate.

From information I received on the evening of the 4th instant, I determined to lose no time, and consequently started, with the troops as per margin,\* at 2 A. M. on the 5th, from this place for Bagowra, via Joran. As guns could not be taken, I left the camp standing, guarded by the detachment Madras Artillery, under Lieutenant Johnson, and a native officer's party, from the detachment

\* 43rd L. I. officers 2, bayonets 58; 50th M. N. I. officers 2, native officers 4, bayonets 130; Jât Horse, officers 1, native officers 2; sabres 65. Assistant-Surgeon Heard, in medical charge.

50th Madras Native Infantry. We proceeded through open country for about six miles, when we arrived at the commencement of the dense jungle, in the midst of which the rebels had established themselves. Our guide was the man who had brought me the information the previous evening, and right well and truly did he do his work. He is a sepoy in the service of the Alipoora Jagbirdar, Hindoo Put Rao, to whom and in whose presence I have recommended him for promotion. He led us through the jungle for at least a couple of miles, when a considerable quantity of smoke and the hum of voices warned us that we were near the camp, and, in a few minutes more, we were in the midst of about 400 or 500 men, utterly surprised, and making away in all directions. Their camp was in an open space of about 200 yards long, and 100 broad, surrounded by thick jungle, and they quickly disappeared on all sides, closely pursued by our party, which was now divided into three portions, taking three different paths, right, centre, and left; and I have fixed on the number killed as at least 50, from the accounts I received from the officers in command of the two other parties. I myself went with the left, and passed through another camp larger than the first; which we afterwards found was Despot's. The only casualties on our side were one sepoy, 5th Madras Native Infantry, and one (dismounted) sowar of the Police Corps, wounded, both shot through the leg.

I am informed that the rebel chieftain, Despot, has for a long time defied the power of the Government in these parts, and I am therefore sanguine that the severe lesson he has now received may carry with it considerable moral effect, and go far towards improving the tone and behaviour of the inhabitants of this part of the country, which are decidedly objectionable; and trusting that Government may be pleased to approve of the services of the Hummeerpore Field Detachment under my command, as reported in my letter to your address, No. 892,\* dated Camp Nourungah, 5th December, 1858, and also on the present occasion.

P.S.—The whole of the official and private correspondence of Despot was taken, and amongst the papers was the official copy of the Proclamation, together with the official letter from the Deputy Collector of the Hummeerpore District.

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No. 12.

*Allahabad, January 28, 1859.*

FORWARDED by order of the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council and Viceroy, with Lord Clyde's approval.

W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Adjutant-General of the Army.

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No. 13.

*Colonel St. G. D. Showers to Colonel Stuart.*

*Agra, January 25, 1859.*

I HAVE the pleasure to inclose a deposition, taken two days after the action at Dewsa,† showing the state of the rebels on their arrival at Ajubghur, about eighteen miles distant. If I

could have followed them up, the dispersion would have been complete. Unfortunately, the Commander-in-Chief's sanction to my moving out, and the abundant provision his Lordship had made for the garrison of Agra, did not reach me till four days after I had given up the pursuit. The rebels received a severe blow at Dewsa, and they cannot hold together much longer; none could have escaped but those who were well mounted.

We took the rebels altogether by surprise. They did not see or hear us till we were within ten yards of them. It was the grey of the morning when we attacked, and I did not know where to look for the Chiefs; when two of the elephants were seized, the driver stated that Tantia Topce was only fifty yards in front of us. Though the Chiefs have escaped, it is yet satisfactory to know that both Jeypore and Ulwur have been saved from plunder.

I am to start to-morrow with the following force for Rajpootana:

Two squadrons of 6th Dragoon Guards.

The Camel Corps.

One squadron Alexander's Horse.

One squadron Agra Mounted Police; a very efficient force for the service I am going upon.

The Camel Corps is not able to move rapidly at present, as all the camels are more or less mangy; but, in a few days, I hope they will be all right, and I shall be able to procure others in the country I am going to.

Our last authentic accounts of the rebels place them at Seekur, in Shekawattee, on the 20th; the names of the Chiefs present with them not stated.

I should have sent this deposition immediately after it was taken, but I was under the impression his Lordship had left Allahabad.

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No. 14.

Deposition of Aman Sing, Tuhseeldar, taken by Officiating Political Agent; Camp Goodah; 17th January, 1859.

My name is Aman Sing, Tuhseeldar of Ajubghur. On the 14th January, 1859, I heard guns firing about 11 o'clock, A.M. Five sowars came from the direction of Sainthal; and a buncah, whom they had plundered of a camel, came and complained. I at once came out to the garden, outside of Ajubghur, and I saw a number of sowars assembling. I sent a man to inquire why the sowars had come, and to inform them that, if they came in the direction of the city, I would fire on them. One of the sowars accompanied my man back; he said that he had come from Dewsa, and was with the Shahzada Ferozeshah. I informed him that there was no road viâ Ajubghur for a force, and asked his reason for coming; he then said that his people had been surprised at Dewsa early that morning, and that they had lost a great deal of property, and that a number of men had been killed on both sides; and he said that he intended to stay there, and get russud, and procure money from me, and added that, if he did not receive 20,000 rupees, he would sack Ajubghur, and take russud by force. I refused to give it him, but said that, if he sent one of the sirdars, I would talk to him about it.

The sowar then went to his force, and brought a Kanojia Brahmin, named Ghoree Shunkur. I inquired who was his sirdar? told him that I had received information of his approach, and was prepared for him with my guns. He replied, that he knew all about my Hindoostanee Fouj, and would plunder the city, if he did not get

\* London Gazette, March 24, 1859, p. 1264.

† London Gazette, May 5, 1859, page 1849.

supplies. I said he would find it difficult to plunder the city, as my men were ready, and recommended him to go past the city by another road, and that, if his sowars did not keep together, they would be fired upon.

I was then told that Tantia was behind, and that he would come up directly, and then the city would be plundered.

I then requested to have an interview with Tantia alone, outside his force, but they refused this, but offered to give me safeguard (Dhurma) if I went into their force alone; my people did not wish me to go, but I said there was no way of saving the city, as we were so few, and they numbered 4,000, and that if they did attempt any treachery I would destroy Ghoree Shunkur, who gave me the safeguard, before they could kill or seize me.

I then went on horseback with Ghoree Shunkur to Tantia Topee. I was accompanied by one servant and two sepoys. A Rajpoot Thackoor seized my bridle, and tried to prevent my going into Tantia's camp. I refused to get off my horse, until Tantia and Ghoree Shunkur came to one side, where I got off; and they also dismounted. I sat down with Tantia and Ghoree Shunkur.

Tantia then told me that, if I wished to save the city from plunder, I must pay rupees 20,000. I refused to do this, but Tantia, being very much confused with the beating he had received in the morning, agreed to go, provided I gave him a guide to show him the way out of the hills. I gave him four Chowkeedars to show him the way outside the city, and they went on eight miles, and encamped at Bamun, in the Ghazika Tanna pergunnah; there they plundered the village, and got some russud by force. Tantia has a round face; is copper-coloured, and is slightly pox-marked; he has rather a flat nose, has a stubble beard, and seems to have been unshaved for a month; he is a strong middle-sized man, about 40 years of age.

The force under Tantia is much distressed, and Tantia's horse, a cream-colour (Koorla), was very thin; and the horses of the Sowars were in bad condition and galled. There were about 3,500 or 4,000 people of all sorts; there are between 100 or 200 foot; the rest were sowars; 20 charpoys were carried along, containing the wounded, and 20 more followed; there were also a number of men on foot and horseback wounded. There are also a lot of men wounded in the different villages on their line of march.

They say they were completely taken by surprise on the morning of the fight, and that they lost between 600 and 700 men, but that they killed 200 of the British.

The Begarees, who accompanied them from Ajubghur, report that a number of the enemy had dispersed after leaving Ajubghur, and they tried to bribe the villagers to allow them to remain concealed. I consider that they received such a blow that they will now disperse, as numbers of the sowars are men from the neighbourhood of Jhuggur and Shekawattee.

No 15.

*Major-General Whitlock, to the Chief of the Staff.*

Sir, *Camp Kirwee, 11th January, 1859.*

I HAVE the honour to forward, for submission to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, copy of a despatch from Brigadier Mac Duff, com-

manding 2nd Infantry Brigade S. F. D., in which he expresses his approbation of the good conduct of the troops engaged in an arduous day's duty in pursuit of the rebels.

I have, &c.,

G. C. WHITLOCK, Major-General,  
Commanding Saugor Field Division.

No. 16.

*Brigadier Mac Duff, commanding 2nd Brigade Saugor Field Division, to the Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Saugor Field Division.*

*Camp Answar, 5 miles east of Scinde River,*

Sir, *December 17, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding Saugor Field Division, my arrival here yesterday, in pursuit of the force under Feroze Shah, which crossed the Jumna a few days since, near the Fort of Bureh, in the Etawah district, and the Chumbul at Taungua in the Gwalior territory, entering this district opposite the latter place.

This rebel force, which is said to have consisted of about 1500 good cavalry, and some guns, with an immense number of camp followers on country ponies, passed through this a few days since. They crossed the district at a rapid pace; scarcely ever halted, and ultimately crossed the Scinde river, near Inderghur.

At noon yesterday, hearing that a considerable body of rebels, under Burjore Sing, a chief of this district, was at Girwassah, on this side of the Scinde river, plundering the surrounding villages, I determined upon marching upon him at once, with the force detailed in the margin,\* leaving the camp standing.

At half-past 2 o'clock, P. M., I moved off, and had not gone above a few miles when, reaching the ravines running down to the river, I found all further progress for the cavalry and guns impossible; so I ordered them back to camp.

After winding for five miles through deep ravines, I came upon the village of Girwassah, where I ascertained that the rebels were posted on the other bank of the river.

On nearing the Scinde, the rebels were seen occupying a strong position on the left bank.

Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry, led by Major Synge, crossed the river, supported by the 19th Regiment Madras Native Infantry under Colonel Nott, and pursued the enemy, killing and wounding several, till night prevented any further advance.

The force returned to camp at 10 o'clock, P. M., without loss, having marched during the day above thirty miles.

Nothing could exceed the good conduct and willingness, with which the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 43rd Light Infantry, as well as the native officers, non-commissioned officers and sepoys of the 19th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, performed so long and arduous a march.

I beg to return my best thanks to Colonel Nott, commanding 19th Madras Native Infantry, and to Major Synge, commanding detachment 43rd Light Infantry, as also to the officers, mentioned in the

\* Staff, 3 European officers; 8th Bengal Irregular Cavalry, 3 native officers, 58 men; Sikh Mounted Police, 2 European officers, 5 native officers, 182 men; Royal Artillery (No. 6; F. Battery), 2 European officers, 80 men, 4 guns; Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry, 6 European officers, 262 men; 19th Madras Native Infantry, 8 European officers, 7 native officers, 178 men. Total, 21 European officers, 15 native officers, 760 men, 4 guns.

margin,\* who rendered me every assistance in their power.

I have, &c.,  
J. MACDUFF, Brigadier,  
Commanding 2nd Brigade S. F. Division.

No. 17.

*Allahabad, February 2, 1859.*

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor-General.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Adjutant-General of the Army.

\* Captain Dorehill, Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry, Brigade-Major; Captain Ternan, Deputy Commissioner, who placed his services at my disposal as Aide-de-Camp; Captain Corbett, Assistant Commissioner; Lieutenant Talbot, 43rd Light Infantry, Brigade Orderly Officer.

No. 18.

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

SIR, *Fort William, February 16, 1859.*

IN acknowledging the receipt of your memorandum, No. 252, dated the 2nd February, 1859, forwarding a dispatch from the Brigadier Commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade Saugor Field Division, reporting an engagement with the rebels near the river Scinde, I am directed to state, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that the same has been laid before Government.

I am, &c.,

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
in the Military Department.