



SUPPLEMENT

TO

The London Gazette

Of FRIDAY the 22nd of JULY.

Published by Authority.

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1859.

India Office, July, 21, 1859.

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

No. 1.

No. 708 of 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following report from Lieutenant-Colonel J. Cormick, Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, commanding a detachment on service, of operations against a body of rebels near Gondah.

2. His Excellency in Council concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in the approbation expressed by his Lordship regarding these operations.

No. 2.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Cormick, 20th Regiment, Commanding Column, to Brigadier A. Horsford, Commanding Trans-Gogra.

SIR, Gondah, April 15, 1859.

I HAVE the honour to report that, in consequence of information received respecting the rebels destroying the village of Authona, I, on the morning of the 7th instant, proceeded to Maharajhunge, with a force (strength as per margin)\* accompanied by Mr. Ross, Assistant Commissioner. On arrival, the intelligence given was of so unsatisfactory and doubtful a nature with respect to the movements of the rebels, that I remained there until the evening of the 9th, during which time I received a note from Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, Rifle Brigade, stating that the rebels had left Authona, and were proceeding westwards. The 1st Sikh Cavalry having likewise scoured the country, without seeing any signs of them (with the exception of one man taken prisoner, who stated that they left that neighbourhood on the morning of our

arrival), I returned to Gondah on the evening of the 9th April.

The following evening (10th instant) I left again (force as per margin\*) with Mr. Ecford, Assistant Commissioner. At our first halting station, Choutgettee Ghat, I heard that the rebels were at Muchlee Goan, a distance of about five miles from us. I marched there on the morning of the 11th, and found them collected in force in an extensive jungle; any operation against them in the jungle was almost out of the question; but Mr. Ecford, who always obtained reliable intelligence, having heard that a portion of them were in a ravine, not far in the interior of the jungle, I immediately proceeded there, with 200 men of the 20th Regiment, under the command of Captain Edridge; two guns, under Lieutenant St. George (in hopes that an opportunity might offer of bringing them into play), and a portion of the 1st Sikh Cavalry, commanded by Captain Jones. We advanced the 20th in skirmishing order, and completely surprised the rebels at the ravine; who, after an ineffectual fire, took to the dense jungle, followed by Captain Edridge, with his men; evening coming on, I was compelled to recall the skirmishers, and returned to camp. The rebels lost about 20 killed and a number of horses. No casualties on our side. On the morning of the 12th, we left about 10 A.M. for Wuzeerung. Mr. Ecford having heard that the communication between Gondah and Fyzabad had been stopped, we deemed it advisable to take that route and disperse the rebels. On the morning of the 13th we advanced towards Gondah via Kæber Jungle and the village of Magowa. The rebels were reported to be in the Kæber Jungle, on approaching which, we saw them at a distance rapidly retreating. I immediately ordered the artillery to the front, who soon got within range and opened a most destructive fire; for nearly three hours after this, it was nothing but one rapid advance, unlimbering and opening fire with

\* H. M.'s 20th Regiment, 250 men; Bengal Horse Artillery, 2 guns; 1st Sikh Cavalry, 180 men.

\* H. M.'s 20th Regiment, 300 men; B. H. A., 3 guns; 1st Sikh, 200 men; Hodson's Horse, 150 joined on the night of the 12th instant.

farful effect on them, the Sikhs, under Captain Jones, and Hodson's Horse, under Lieutenant Meacham, chancing when opportunities offered; the rebels were at last driven into a large expanse of water, skirting their rear; they were now entirely at our mercy; Captain Jones crossed with his Sikhs and charged amongst them, and they were completely routed; very few indeed escaped. A very large number remained in the water, and, on Mr. Ectorford offering them their lives, four and twenty gave themselves up as prisoners, the remainder were shot. The rebels consisted of sepoy from the 1st, 53rd, and 54th Regiments, having with them the colours of the 53rd Regiment, which were captured by the Sikhs, together with an elephant and some camels. The loss of the rebels killed was, at least, between 300 and 400; their strength at the commencement of the action, I should think, was about 700 or 800. I have now only to state, that the conduct of all concerned has been everything that one could desire. To Captain Edridge and the men of Her Majesty's 20th Regi-

ment great praise is due, for their conduct in action, and cheerfulness in the performance of all their arduous duties. To Lieutenant Franks, Commanding the Bengal Horse Artillery, and his men, too much credit cannot be given, for the steady manner they went into action, and the precision of their fire. To Captain Jones I am likewise much indebted, for his advice, energy, and gallant manner in which he led his Sikhs into the Honourable J. Vereker, Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, acted as my orderly officer, during the time I was out, and was of great assistance; but to none is greater praise due than to Mr. Ectorford. I must, in justice to him, state that the result of our great success is due principally to him, on account of the very good information he always obtained. I beg to enclose a return of the casualties.

I have, &c.,  
**J. CORMICK**, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
 20th Regiment, Commanding Column.

No. 3.

*CASUALTY RETURN of Troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Cormick, Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, Commanding at Gondah, who were engaged at Koala-ka-Nuddee, on the 13th of April, 1859.*

*Camp, Gondah, April 14, 1859.*

Corps.	British N.-C. Officers, Rank and File.			Natives, all Ranks.					Horses.	
	British Officers Wounded slightly.	Wounded severely.	Wounded slightly.	Killed.	Wounded dangerously.	Wounded severely.	Wounded slightly.	Killed.	Wounded.	
1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry ...	2	...	...	2	3	2	10	4	22	
3rd Hodson's Horse ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	5	
1st Battalion Her Majesty's 20th Regiment	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	2	1	1	2	3	4	16	5	27	

*Names of British Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File, Wounded.*

1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry—  
 Captain Jones, Commanding.  
 Lieutenant Stewart, doing duty.

1st Battalion Her Majesty's 20th Regiment—  
 Private Pat. Bray.  
 Private Thomas Walsh.

No. 4.

*Head Quarters, Simla,  
April 30, 1859.*

FORWARDED, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, with Lord Clyde's approbation of the manner in which these operations were conducted, and of the behaviour of those engaged.

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

No. 5.

No. 709.

WITH reference to Government General Order, No. 317, of the 11th March, 1859, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, has much satisfaction in publishing the following letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 32, dated 30th March, 1859, with its enclosure.

No. 6.

*Lieutenant-Colonel C. Davidson, Resident at  
Hyderabad, to the Secretary to the Government  
of India.*

*Hyderabad Residency,  
March 30, 1859.*

SIR,  
I HAVE the honour to forward, for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from Brigadier Hill, Commanding Hyderabad Contingent, of the 20th instant, bringing to notice the omission of the name of Lieutenant Henchy, Commandant 4th Company Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent, in his despatch of the 19th January last, No. 13, reporting the affair with Rohillas, at Chichumba.

I have, &c.,  
C. DAVIDSON, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Resident at Hyderabad.

No. 7.

*Brigadier W. Hill, Commanding Hyderabad  
Contingent, to the Military Secretary to the  
Resident, Hyderabad.*

SIR, *Bolarum, March 28, 1859.*  
I REGRET to find in my despatch of the action at Chichumba, which was published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 11th instant, that I had inadvertently omitted to mention the name of Lieutenant Robert Henchy, of the 4th Company of Artillery, who was my Orderly Officer on that day.

Lieutenant Henchy was with me during the whole of the time I was in the village, under a very heavy fire, and rendered me every assistance I required on the occasion, to the conclusion of the attack, and gave me every satisfaction.

At the time I wrote my despatch I was in pursuit of the enemy; and my not mentioning Lieutenant Henchy was purely an oversight.

I have the honour to request that the Resident will do me the favour to submit this letter to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India; and I trust that it may meet with his Lordship's approval to allow this letter to be published in the Gazette.

I have, &c.,  
W. HILL, Brigadier,  
Commanding Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 8.

No. 716.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the following report from Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, C.B., Commanding Troops, Grand Trunk Road of his movements against the rebels.

His Excellency in Council concurs with the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief in the approbation expressed by His Lordship.

No. 9.

*Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Turner, Commanding  
Troops, Grand Trunk Road, to the Chief of the  
Staff.*

SIR, *Dehree Ghat, April 15, 1859.*  
I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, a copy of a Report of my movements against the rebels sent this day to Major-General Campbell, Commanding the Division.

I have, &c.,  
H. W. TURNER, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Commanding Troops, G. T. Road.

No. 10.

*Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Turner, to the Assistant  
Adjutant-General, Benares.*

SIR, *Dehree Ghat, April 15, 1859.*  
ON the 6th instant, I had the honour to report for the information of the Major-General Commanding the Division, that at the first movement of the enemy into the Kymore Hills, I detached the Benares Police Cavalry with orders to proceed to Chundaree 9 miles South of Jehanabad; that I moved myself with the infantry into the hills, and, crossing the front of the enemy's line of march, turned him upon Manchee in Mirzapore; that I then descended to the plains by the Kotah Ghat, and, directing the detachment of the Loodianah Regiment to take post at Rhotas, and that of the Indian Naval Brigade at Dehree Ghat, marched upon Jehanabad, with the Detachment of Her Majesty's 77th Regiment, intending to effect a junction with the 100 men of the 2nd Battalion of the 60th at Mohunea, and operate with them against the enemy.

That enemy, having been met and roughly handled by the Mirzapore troops, again turned northwards along the Kurumnasse, and, descending the Ramghur Ghat, marched upon Chynepore.

Mr. Bingham, the Deputy Magistrate there, having been apprised of the movement, sent an express to the cavalry to move to his assistance, and, barricading his residence, made arrangements to defend it. The enemy, however, finding him prepared, declined attacking, and moved eastwards, along the foot of the hills to Bognanpore.

The Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram having kindly placed at my disposal 40 of the Sasseram Sebundy Levy, under Isserie Sing their Sub-Lieutenant (an efficient and able Native Officer), I attached this party to the Police Cavalry under Lieutenant Stafford at Chundaree, who, on receiving Mr. Bingham's application for assistance, marched with his whole force at 5 P. M. and, falling in with a party of the enemy, directed the Sub-Lieutenant with his infantry to attack them.

Annexed is Lieutenant Stafford's Report of this operation.

On the 7th instant, I directed the Detachment of the 2nd Battalion of the 60th to move from Mohunea to Bhubbhoa, eight miles south, but the

Officer Commanding, having received information that the enemy was making for the Grand Trunk Road, returned to Mohunea the same evening with the Police Cavalry, who had also received similar information: they were however too late, as the enemy had already crossed, and gone north.

No information of any description having reached me from the Road Police, Mr. Bingham, or the cavalry, I felt satisfied that the enemy must have crossed the Trunk Road in small bodies, and therefore marched with the Detachment as per margin\* upon Kochus, directing the cavalry and 2nd 60th to follow me with all possible expedition.

Arrived at Kauraich, within a few miles of Kochus, I learned that the enemy was at Toorkee, a village 3 miles to the west. I turned to attack him, but, on reaching it, found that he had marched at 5 A. M. It was then 10. Halting for the men to breakfast, I pushed on again, at 2 P. M. to Sulkooa, where the enemy had turned eastward, in the direction of Dinareh. I followed till dark, and until I had lost all intelligence of him, and then halted, to allow the men to get their dinners.

In this manner I continued the pursuit of the enemy for the next three days, viâ Kochus, Dinareh, Bhaupore, Munneepore, Nawa, Nugger, Kesuth, and Waina, towards the Ganges, never allowing him to halt for more than a few hours, and straining every nerve to push him upon the Arrah Police Force, which I had been informed was on the Line between Domraon and Peeroo.

In this I was partly successful, Mr. Herschel, the Magistrate, having since informed me that he was enabled to compel one party to lay down their arms, and that the other had been attacked in crossing the Ganges, and lost upwards of eighty killed.

The Police Cavalry, as directed, overtook me near Toorkee, but, seeing that it would be impossible for the Detachment of the 2nd 60th to do so, I directed it to return, and remain at Jehanabad.

All occasion for the services of these troops having now passed away, I have ordered them to return to Benares, by the usual marches.

In conclusion, I beg you will call the attention of the Major-General Commanding to the willingness with which the troops exerted themselves to keep close to the enemy, and drive him at once from the district, distressed as they were by the scorching hot wind.

I have, &c.,

H. W. TURNER, Lieut-Col.

Commanding Troops, Grand Trunk Road.

P. S.—I have to add that the result of the attack upon the enemy by Isserie Sing, as reported by Mr. Bingham, has been 4 tattoos, 6 muskets 3 matchlocks, some tulwars, and 2 cloth European coats, which have since been found in the jungle.

#### No. 11.

Lieutenant P. P. L. Stafford, Commanding the Cavalry with Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, C.B., and second in Command, Benares Military Police, to Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, C.B.

Sir, Sasseram, April, 1859.

HAVING received a letter from Mr. Bingham, the Deputy Magistrate at Chynepore, on the 6th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., stating that the rebels (200 strong) were coming down the Ramgurh Ghat, and would most likely attack his house at Chynepore, I at once marched off to his assistance. After having marched about 12 miles, I fell in

\* 6 Officers and 100 Rank and File, Her Majesty's 7th Regiment.

with a party of rebels, 60 strong, at the foot of the Kymore Hills, three miles East of Ramgurh Ghat. Spreading my cavalry into the plains, the infantry as per margin\* under my command attacked the enemy about midnight, and, after two or three hours' sharp firing, drove them back upon the hills, capturing two horses and two muskets, and killing and wounding 12 of the enemy; as it was quite dark when I withdrew the infantry in order to proceed to Chynepore, no doubt more arms remained unseen by us on the ground. Jemadar Ellie Bux Khan, the Senior Native Jemadar with the infantry, I wish to bring to your notice for promotion for the determined way in which he followed the enemy up. I rejoice to say that I have no killed or wounded on my side on that occasion.

I have, &c.

P. P. L. STAFFORD, Lieutenant.

#### No. 12.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 2, 1859.

FORWARDED in original, by desire of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-chief, for the information of his Excellency the Governor General in Council, with Lord Clyde's approbation of the operations herein reported.

His Lordship desires to recommend Jemadar Ellie Bux Khan, for the 3rd Class Order of Merit.

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

#### No. 13.

Fort William, May 19, 1859.

No. 724.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has the highest satisfaction in publishing the following report, received from the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, of the Military operations on the Frontier of Nepal, during the last three months, conducted under the immediate instructions of the Commander-in-Chief.

2. His Excellency in Council highly appreciates the good judgment of the officers, and the discipline of the troops, which marked the conduct of these troublesome and harassing operations

#### No. 14.

The Chief of the Staff to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Army Head-Quarters, Simla,

Sir, May 3, 1859.

I HAVE the honour, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to bring to your notice, for submission to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, the series of events, in a connected form, which have taken place in the northern district of Oude, in Goruckpore, and the Nepal Frontier, since the rebels were driven across the border by his Excellency at the end of last year.

2. It will be in the recollection of the Governor-General that, according to the orders of Government, injunctions were given forbidding the troops at that date to pursue their advantages beyond the limits of the British territory. The rebels had retreated *en masse* under their principal leaders to the far side of the first range of hills along which runs the frontier of Nepal. They took up a position near the Sitka Ghat beyond the first pass, while Brigadier Horsford remained en-

\* 1 Jemadar, 40 Sepoys, 2nd Bengal Military Police.

camped on the banks of the Raptée within our own boundary. At the same time, the enemy, who had been beaten in the neighbourhood of Toolseepore by Sir Hope Grant, had crossed the mountains opposite the latter place. They remained in the first valley in considerable numbers.

3. At the end of January, Maha Rajah Jung Bahadoor having expressed a wish that the British troops should operate in Nepal, Brigadier Horsford was directed by the Commander-in-Chief to move forward and disperse the rebels, who were still encamped beyond the Sitka Ghat. On the 10th February, the Brigadier gave execution to his orders; took all the guns possessed by the enemy, thirteen in number; and cleared the valley lying between the first two ranges of hills. He had been instructed not to pass the second range, to be most careful in his treatment of the Nepalese authorities and people, to put an absolute stop to plunder, to forbid the slaughter of kine even for the use of his British troops, and to cause the whole population to understand that his march in Nepal was merely for the purpose of securing tranquillity and safety for them. Brigadier Horsford's measures were taken throughout in exact accordance with his instructions. Compensation was paid for damaged crops; no cattle were killed; the strictest discipline was preserved; and it is gratifying to know that the inhabitants of the valley testified their regret, when, the object of his mission having been accomplished, Brigadier Horsford retraced his steps, after a fortnight's occupation of the country.

4. Brigadier Horsford's advance caused a great alarm among the followers of the Begum, the Nana, Bala Rao, Beni Madho, Jodh Sing, Mahomed Hussein, and other rebel leaders, who still kept the remnant of the fugitive Sepoys together. The numbers of these Sepoys were largely stated by the Goorka authorities—much more so, indeed, than was guaranteed by fact. Nevertheless, their number was considerable, and it is possible they may have amounted to ten thousand fighting men, exclusive of the very numerous followers in attendance on the Begum and the chiefs.

5. At this time, Jung Bahadoor's plan to allow all the rebels who had retreated across the second range of hills to move eastward to the Gunduk, was communicated to the Commander-in-Chief by Government. Jung Bahadoor proposed to allow this body of people to get as far as the Gunduk, where they were to deliver up their arms to his troops. They were then, having been furnished with passes by the British Resident of Nepal,—to be led down in bodies of a thousand to Segowlie, for the purpose of being thence despatched to their homes under the sanction of the British authorities. At the same time, Jung Bahadoor manifested a wish that a body of British troops should move eastward from Oude, through the Goruckpore district, to be ready to co-operate with his army, if the necessity should arise. There could be no doubt of the expediency of such a measure. It appeared extremely hazardous to the Commander-in-Chief to trust altogether to the likelihood of the Sepoy disarmament, as proposed, and apparently hoped for, by Jung Bahadoor. If the Sepoy rabble had appeared at the passes at the Gunduk without a sufficient body of British troops being ready in that neighbourhood to bar their descent into our neighbouring provinces, the rich territory of Tirhoot would have been absolutely at their mercy. This being the case, no time was lost in organizing, by order of the Government, a sufficient brigade of all arms,\* which was sent for-

ward by corps, to take post at Ramnuggur, beyond the Gunduk, to the north of Segowlie. Colonel Kelly, 34th Foot, was placed in command of it, and was carefully instructed to meet the views of Jung Bahadoor, if his design of the Sepoy disarmament should succeed; but, in any case, to be prepared to bar the progress of any rebels into the district of Tirhoot. At the same time, her Majesty's 19th Foot was held in readiness at Dinapore, to be thrown across the Ganges, and advance to Tirhoot itself, if any contingency of the campaign should render the movement desirable. During this time all the posts were maintained along the border running to the north of Goruckpore and the Trans-Gogra districts. The Moradabad Levy arrived in due course to reinforce the troops under Brigadier Horsford. Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment and the Kemaon Battalion were detained on the frontier, although destined for other quarters.

6. Reports reached his Excellency at short intervals, of the progress of the rebels through the country of Nepal, till at length, at the beginning of March, they appeared on the Gunduk. It soon became evident that Jung Bahadoor's expectations would not be fulfilled; and that, so far from any disarmament of the Sepoys taking place, either voluntarily, or in consequence of compulsion by the Goorka forces, there was reason to believe that sympathy for the rebels existed in the Goorka ranks. After a time, Jung Bahadoor again solicited the aid of British troops, and declared that the Sepoys under the Begum and Nana, who had reached the Gunduk, were beyond his control. Thereupon, Colonel Kelly was immediately authorized by the Commander-in-Chief, in anticipation of the orders of the Governor-General, which followed shortly afterwards, to pass the border in his front, and to break up the bodies of rebels which had moved eastward. He was also empowered by the Commander-in-Chief to make requisitions on all the officers commanding troops along the Goruckpore frontier, that a combination among the various forces might be insured for the common object. Colonel Kelly acted in accordance with his instructions, and with great spirit. He advanced with rapidity, pressed the enemy home, and defeated him twice\* with considerable loss, taking seven guns from him, and effectually turning the whole body to the westward.

7. The immediate result of these actions was the surrender of some chiefs of note, including Mahomed Hussein, and the Ranees of Toolseepore. The rebel Sepoys, fairly frightened, made rapidly to the westward, and, in the second week of April, authentic reports reached the Commander-in-Chief that, although the Begum was believed to be still not far from Bootwall, she had but one hundred and fifty followers with her. This was very important, as much alarm would seem to have previously prevailed in the Tirhoot district. At the request of the civil authorities in that quarter, Her Majesty's 19th Foot, and some Sikh cavalry, had been pushed out in march to Tirhoot from Dinapore. This force did not encounter an enemy. In the course of his operations, Colonel Kelly failed to meet a friendly support from the Goorkha generals, or other authorities. These latter persisted in their attempts to blacken the character of British troops in the Court of Nepal, ascribing all sorts of violence and outrage to them; and they actually asserted that villages, known to have been burnt and plundered by the rebels, had been destroyed by the British soldiery. This appears to have been met with great calmness, and

\* **DETAIL.**—Two squadrons Murray's Jat Horse; J. Light Field Battery, Royal Artillery; 13th Light Infantry, left wing; 34th Regiment; 3rd Regiment Sikh Infantry.

\* The actions near Bootwall, 25th and 29th March, 1859. Vide Col. Kelly's Despatches, which are already before Government.

his Excellency has much pleasure in assuring the Governor-General that Colonel Kelly has been most explicit in his reports on the good discipline of the force under his command.

8. About the last week of March, the rebels, who had been driven westward, began to show again in the mountains north of the Trans Gogra district. They were starving, and in a most wretched condition. They had become satisfied that nothing was to be obtained in Nepal and the Terai but the most scanty subsistence, and a certainty of jungle fever. They seem to have quickly made up their minds, and, after having been engaged with great success by Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, of the 1st. Sikh Infantry, who repulsed them with considerable loss, part of them succeeded in passing Major Ramsay's post, under the hills, and made for the Raptee. The troops at Nawabgunge, Barabinkee, including the Queen's Bays, a regiment of Hodson's Horse, and a troop of Horse Artillery, were pushed on immediately across the Gogra to Secrora; and Major-General Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., was directed to proceed himself, in person, to Fyzabad, to direct the operations which had now become necessary for the final destruction of the last remnant of the rebel army.

9. Sir Hope Grant moved rapidly out of Lucknow, with another regiment of Hodson's Horse, and two Horse Artillery guns. When passing through Durriabad, he made arrangements for the safeguard of the Gogra, and then proceeded to Gonda, by way of Fyzabad. He was instructed to infuse the utmost energy into the movements and actions of all the officers commanding columns and posts in the district, and to desire that the rebels, who, it was known, were half-starved, worn-out, and utterly demoralized, should be attacked immediately, wherever they could be found, and under all circumstances. These orders have been acted up to, and several small affairs have taken place, all with signal success, with hardly any loss to ourselves, and giving the best practical proof of the abject state to which the rebels are reduced, and that the final and utter break-up of the last remaining insurgents may be immediately looked for. The affairs to which allusion have been made are, one in which Major Cormick,\* of the 20th Foot, commanded; two conducted by Major Vaughan, of the 5th Sikh Infantry; another by Major Murray, and a pursuit led by Colonel Walker, of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, and a spirited skirmish under Captain Rennie. Brigadier Horsford, having been in pursuit of the largest remaining body on the roads towards the Khyreeghur jungles, came up with them near Buneapoor on the 25th April, and inflicted heavy loss. It is represented that the unhappy enemy is only seeking to escape observation. Several parties have given themselves up, both infantry and cavalry, besides various leaders, of whom, perhaps, the most considerable is Jodh Sing, the Rajah of Churdah. The Nana lately wrote in to Brigadier Rowcroft, attempting to excuse himself. In short, Lord Clyde would congratulate his Excellency the Governor-General on this irruption having taken place at a time when the arrangements made to meet such a contingency three months ago were still complete. Considering the temper of an influential portion of the Nepalese, it is not impossible that the permanent residence of the rebel chiefs and their Sepoy followers in Nepal, might have caused considerable trouble hereafter with the Government of that country, while, at the same time, even their presence on a frontier we were unwilling to cross, was a stand-

ing threat, and consequently not to be borne. It is therefore, in Lord Clyde's opinion, a happy circumstance that these wretched people were urged to take the course they have pursued, and so to bring on the immediate crisis which cannot but prove the effectual termination of that great mutiny and rebellion which broke out exactly two years ago.

10. In conclusion, his Excellency desires me to say that, as soon as it can be done with prudence, no time shall be lost in sending the troops into quarters.

I have, &c.,

W. R. MANSFIELD,  
Major-General, Chief of the Staff.

No. 15.

*Fort William, May 20, 1859.*

No. 725.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., Commanding Gwalior Division, forwarding reports from Colonel De Salis and Lieutenant-Colonel Rich, of the pursuit and dispersion of the rebel force under Rao Sahib, Feroze Shah, and others.

His Excellency in Council desires to record his cordial thanks to Colonel De Salis, Lieut.-Colonel Rich and the officers and troops (European and Native) employed on the occasion.

No. 16.

*Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B. Commanding Gwalior Division, to the Chief of the Staff.*

SIR, *Camp, Seronge, April 21, 1859.*

IN my letter No. 226, of the 8th instant, I had the honour to report the pursuit and dispersion of the rebel force under the Rao Sahib, Feroze Shah, Adil Mahommed Khan, and other leaders.

There remained no organised body of rebels to act against; but the Seronge jungles, forming a zone of about forty miles' radius, were infested with several considerable bands, acting apparently independently, yet not entirely without concert.

The pursuing columns of General Michel had taken up positions assigned by that officer at Munohur Thana, Puchowree and Beursia; and Brigadier Wheler had moved out from Saugor towards the Betwa, ready to take up the pursuit should the rebels break cover.

General Michel kindly placed Colonel De Salis's column, formed of a remnant of Smith's Brigade, at my disposal.

A strong detachment under Major Chetwode formed a cordon between Seronge and Beursia, and thus cut off a portion of this extensive jungle, and reduced the field operations considerably. The columns of Colonels Rich and De Salis, and a detachment of the 92nd Highlanders, on their way to Jhansi, under Colonel Lockhart, who delayed his march a few days, and cordially assisted, thoroughly swept the northern portion of the jungle, but unfortunately without success. Such of the enemy as had been there managed to evade their pursuers in the dense thickets.

Colonel Lockhart then pursued his march, and Colonels De Salis and Rich, with undiminished zeal, returned to the southern part of the jungle, and, with better knowledge of its almost impervious recesses, succeeded, by combined and excellent arrangements, in driving the rebels from their fastnesses, and defeating them with very severe

\* Vide his Despatch, already sent to Government.  
Vide Telegraphic Despatches.

loss, which, from all the information I can gather, I estimate at about 500.

These rebels were well acquainted with the proclaimed amnesty, and had opportunities afforded them of accepting it, but failed to do so, and murdered all our camp followers who fell into their hands.

I regret that this success has not been attained without the loss of some valuable lives.

I beg to commend to the favour and protection of the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief Colonel De Salis and Lieutenant-Colonel Rich, commanding the two columns engaged, for the able and skilful manner in which they have carried out a difficult duty; and also the European and Native officers and soldiers of both arms, for their gallantry in action, and their unfailing ardour and endurance in a long and harassing pursuit.

I very cordially support the recommendations made by Colonel De Salis and Lieutenant-Colonel Rich, of the officers named in their reports.

I have, &c.,

R. NAPIER, Brigadier-General,  
Commanding Gwalior Division.

No. 17.

*Colonel De Salis, Commanding 1st Brigade Rajpootana Field Force, to Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier.*

*Camp Moohsoodnuggur,*

SIR, 6th April, 1859.

I WAS encamped at this place on the 2nd inst. and Lieutenant-Colonel Rich was at Laituree. According to your instructions I arranged a movement of our columns south, for the purpose of sweeping these jungles.

We moved accordingly on the 3rd inst. but could not succeed in catching the rebels, who escaped to the west, crossing the Parbuttee; and, in so doing, a body of their cavalry—about 200—cut through the long column of my baggage, which, together with my guns, half my infantry, and some hussars, I had sent by the straight or level road which skirts the jungles. The rebels brutally murdered the native band-master, 10th Native Infantry, and severely wounded two Sepoys. They took two Enfield rifles from our baggage, and a few camels. A small party of hussars came up very soon, upon which they disappeared in the jungles.

I encamped on the 3rd at Gunjarree, twelve miles south of this; and Lieutenant-Colonel Rich encamped at Deerghur, about eight miles east of me, but on the other side of the belt of jungle.

I had reason to believe the rebels who had crossed the Parbuttee would endeavour to return, and, having very few cavalry, I could not spare any to follow them without urgent reason.

I was aware we had left other rebels under Feroze Shah behind us, and, on the 4th instant, Captain Bolton, Assistant Quartermaster-General, procured me certain information of their whereabouts. I arranged with Lieutenant-Colonel Rich that we should both make long marches that night to the north, and attack them simultaneously from different sides.

I have to thank Lieutenant-Colonel Rich for his cordial co-operation. He himself will report to you the result of his movement.

Accordingly, at 7 p.m. on the 4th I marched quietly out of camp, with a column as per margin,\* leaving the rest of my force, and all my tents standing, in order to deceive the enemy's scouts.

\* Eighth Hussars—75 Sabres. 95th Regiment—90 on camels; 60 on foot. 10th Native Infantry—60 on camels; 60 on foot.

We marched back to Moohsoodnuggur, and about thirteen miles further, to a point north of a jungle village called Boordah, which is ten miles north-north-east of Moohsoodnuggur, detaching again part of our force, twenty Hussars, thirty 95th, thirty 10th Native Infantry, to Tinsia, a village in the heart of the jungles, about five miles south of Boordah. This detachment was commanded by Major the Hon. E. Massey, 95th Regiment.

My plan was to attack Boordah, where the rebels were encamped, from the north, and endeavour to drive them east upon Lieutenant-Colonel Rich, who was to be at Esurwas, whilst the detachment at Tinsia was to show itself and intercept any attempting to go south.

Accordingly, at day-break on the 5th, I was a little to the north of Boordah, and, forming one-third of my small infantry force in skirmishing order, and the rest of us in four supports, we advanced quietly through the thick jungle in the direction where the enemy's camp was said to be. On nearing it we were challenged, and, finding the alarm given, we fell upon them with a cheer from our Europeans and the sound of all our bugles and trumpets.

We killed a good many infantry here; but the cavalry, who were encamped on the other side, and whose horses lately have always been kept saddled, managed to get away.

I pushed on at once with about forty hussars and a few infantry in the direction of Esurwas and Lieutenant-Colonel Rich; but, finding none of the enemy near us, I hastened on with the hussars alone, and, after going about two miles, we discovered the enemy's cavalry moving parallel to us. We left those that had preceded us for Lieutenant-Colonel Rich; and Major Seager, commanding the 8th Hussars, turned to his right, and attacked what was before us. We killed forty of them, and also turned back their camels and baggage that were following them, so that it all fell into the hands of our infantry and camp followers. The rest of their cavalry dispersed, some few jumping off their horses, and climbing steep rocks in the jungle.

This movement brought us near to Tinsia, where we found Major Massey's party, which must have been discovered by the rebels, and obliged them to go off east, and meet us and Lieutenant-Colonel Rich.

I must observe that the whole country between Boordah, Esurwas, and Tinsia, is very dense jungle, deep glens, and nullahs. Except the cavalry attack, and thirty-five rebels surrounded in one glen, and thirteen in another, all actual fighting was mere individual skirmishing.

I am happy to say we have only one wounded (a Sepoy, 10th Native Infantry, dangerously), two horses killed, and no one missing.

Several of the cavalry slain were the old Gwalior Body Guard, their clothes, arms, and appointments in excellent order. I am told nearly all the infantry who fell were either old Sepoys or Velaitees. During our night march our spies had informed us that 200 men who had crossed the Parbuttee were just returned and had gone towards Boordah, and there we recovered one of the Enfields and several camels taken from our baggage on the 3rd instant, besides several Sandree camels taken from your messengers and mine at different times. Subadar Chuttur Singh, late Gwalior Contingent; and lastly general in the rebel force, was said to have commanded the attack on our baggage, and we found him amongst the dead.

I had desired my camp to move on the 5th to Moohsoodnuggur, to which place after the day's

work we returned. I estimated the number of rebels before us at 1,500; they were commanded by Feroze Shah.

The rebel loss can never be accurately stated. It extended over a length of five miles and breadth of two miles thick jungle, and we could not spare officers to count them. It is certainly not less than 300, independent of what Lieutenant-Colonel Rich may have done. The natives say 500, and do not appear sorry. I begin to think that fear of the rebels alone has prevented them affording us every assistance.

I beg to assure you that the very correct intelligence we have constantly received from our spies, and the arrangement of the whole plan of our attack, were due to Captain Bolton, A.D. Quarter-master-General. I may safely say that, without him, we should still be walking after the rebels, and I have the greatest pleasure in bringing this officer's excellent services on the present, as well as on several former occasions, to your notice, hoping you will present them in the proper quarter.

I cannot speak too highly of the spirit evinced by our Europeans on this occasion, and the fortitude and endurance shown by the 10th Native Infantry. We have all been out in the field more than fourteen months. Our march this day was not less than forty miles; the heat and want of water in the jungles were most oppressive. Our men's clothing has been much damaged in their rapid advance through the jungle.

I have to thank Major Seager, Commanding 8th Hussars; Major the Honourable E. Massey, 95th Regiment; Captain Carmichael, 95th Regiment, Commanding Detachments; Captain Richards, Commanding Detachment 10th Native Infantry, and my Brigade Major, and Cornet Goldsworthy, 8th Hussars, for their zealous able assistance, which enabled me, first, to carry out a long march in a very dark night, and, secondly, to attack with a definite plan, through very thick jungles, where the sun was the only thing that could be seen.

I was much pleased by the spirit and intelligence shown by Captain Parkinson, 95th Regiment, Captain Richards and Ensign Newport, 10th Native Infantry, and Cornet Palliser of the 8th Hussars.

I have, &c.,

R. DE SALIS, Colonel,  
Commanding 1st Brigade Rajpootanah Field Force.

No. 18.

*Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Rich, 71st Highland Light Infantry, Commanding Column, 1st Brigade, Gwalior Division, to Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier.*

*Camp, Laituree,  
April 7, 1859.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour, in now forwarding an official report of the expedition of my Column on the 5th instant, to excuse the delay in not sending it yesterday, on account of endeavouring to collect all information.

On the 2nd instant, hearing there was the Rao's party of rebels, south of Laituree, I co-operated with Brigadier de Salis in driving them from that jungle: they fled across the Parbuttee River, and we afterwards lost their track. On the 4th instant, I rode to Brigadier De Salis's camp, and, knowing there was another body of rebels to the north of

Laituree and Moohsoodnuggur, I there agreed to his proposed arrangements; a copy of which I annex (No. 1), and, in accordance with them, I struck camp that night at 8 p.m. made a forced march to Kotra across north-west of Esurwas, leaving all my baggage with a strong guard at Laituree. In passing, I despatched a Jemadar and thirty Sepoys, 9th Bombay Native Infantry, to Tinsia. I ascertained that there was not any water between Kotra and Boordah, and therefore concluded that the rebels, if driven by Colonel De Salis, would either come to Kotra for water and then fall into the hands of my force, or try to escape by way of Tinsia, their favourite resort. It happened as I expected. Many came my way, and made for some village on the edge of the jungle favourable to their cause. We cut down fifteen rebel Sepoys in the jungle, and then, moving my force outside, we discovered a numerous body near the village of Nainwas, half a mile distant, and some running to Esurwas. I immediately rushed forward with my force as per margin.\* The cavalry surrounded the village, and cut down all those in the open country; the infantry entered the village, and found rebels in every tenable house, and in the grass stacks outside, all of whom were killed. Those rebels were Vellaitees and Sepoys of Gwalior Contingent, Scindiah's own army, and a few of different regiments. It is impossible to say the exact number killed, but, after consulting officers of the force, and from my own judgment, I compute it at 70, independent of 15 cut down in the jungle, amongst whom was Chuttur Sing, a Subadar of the Gwalior Contingent, and others, killed by my detached party of the 9th Bombay Native Infantry under Jemadar Ramjee Cudum, whose report, marked No. 2, I attach, and would recommend him to your favourable consideration. This affair was carried on during the heat of the day. We returned to our camp, Laituree, at half-past two o'clock, p.m.

I annex casualty report, No. 3. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men of my force, both European and Native. All exerted themselves, and endured the fatigues of the day and night with the greatest cheerfulness.

I would specially recommend to your notice Lieutenant Bradford, of Mayne's Horse. From his knowledge of the Hindoostani language, by his intelligence, zeal, and activity, he has enabled me to procure information, which otherwise I could not have obtained.

The villagers of Nairwas and Esurwas concealed the rebels, denied any rebels being there, or having seen any. I was obliged to burn the former village to get the rebels out of it.

I have, &c.

G. W. RICH, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel,  
71st Highland Light Infantry, Commanding  
Column, 1st Brigade, Gwalior Division.

*Correction.*—From intelligence just received from a wounded rebel of the 72nd Bengal Native Infantry, there were no Vellaitees in the rebel force: many of the Sepoys looked like Vellaitees, because they had not shaved for a very long time.

\* 14th Light Dragoons, 50, under Lieutenant Gowan; 71st Highland Light Infantry, 80, under Captain Dagleish; 9th Bombay Native Infantry, 70, under Captain Tubbs; Mayne's Horse, 50, under Lieutenant Bradford; Gwalior Camel Corps, 170, under Captain Templer; Staff, Captain Ramsay, 71st; Medical Department, Assistant-Surgeon Broderick, Mayne's Horse.



No. 19.

*Jemadar Ramjee Cudum, 9th Bombay Native Infantry, Commanding Detachment.*

*Camp, Laituree,*

SIR,

April 6, 1859.

I ARRIVED in command of a party of thirty Sepoys, 9th Bombay Native Infantry, at Tinsia, about 8 o'clock a.m. 5th instant. Just before arriving I came upon a party of rebels, 35 in number, flying in all directions. I extended my men, and attacked them, when I killed 30. Two or three were Vellaitees: about ten were mounted on tattoos and horses, and the rest were Gwalior Contingent and Budmashes, all armed with regu-

lation muskets and matchlocks. I then went on to Tinsia. On arriving I saw the Brigadier's force: they had already had a fight, and I saw fifty or sixty bodies lying about. The Brigadier gave me a note to take on to Colonel Rich. On arriving at Esurwas, I heard firing, and saw two horses loose belonging to the 14th Dragoons, which I assisted to catch, and saw a serjeant of the 14th Dragoons, who told me there was a fight going on. I then extended my men again, and killed four rebels who were flying from Colonel Rich's force. These men were also of the Gwalior Contingent: all had black belts and regulation muskets.

RAMJEE CUDUM, Jemadar,  
9th Bombay Native Infantry, Commanding Detachment.

No. 20.

*CASUALTY RETURN of the Column from Gwalior Division, under Command of Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Rich, Her Majesty's 71st Highland Light Infantry, at the assault on the Village of Nenawass, the 5th of April, 1859.*

*Camp, Laituree, April 6, 1859.*

Corps.	Killed, Europeans.	Natives.		Remarks.
		Killed.	Wounded.	
H.M.'s 71st Highland Light Infantry	3	...	...	Shot in the village of Nenawass, 5th April, 1859; occupied by rebels
9th Native Infantry	...	1	...	Shot in the village of Nenawass, 5th April, 1859; occupied by rebels
Mayne's Horse	...	...	2	Wounded at the village of Nenawass, 5th April, 1859, 1 severely, amputation, 1 slightly; occupied by rebels
Camel Corps	...	...	1	Wounded slightly at the village of Nenawass, 5th April, 1859; occupied by rebels
Total	3	1	3	

No. 21.

*Head Quarters, Simla,*

*May 2, 1859.*

FORWARDED, in original, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

Lord Clyde heartily concurs in the approbation bestowed by Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier upon Colonel De Salis, Lieutenant-Colonel Rich, and the officers and troops (British and Native) under their orders.

By order,

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

No. 22.

No. 749.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Officiating Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 283, of the 11th May, 1859, with its enclosed reports of successful

No. 22291,

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actions that have recently taken place with rebels in the Trans-Gogra districts of Oude.

2. His Excellency in Council concurs in the satisfaction expressed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief at the manner in which these operations were directed, and offers his thanks to the whole of the officers and men engaged in these actions.

No. 23.

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

SIR,

*Simla, May 11, 1859.*

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to enclose in original, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, reports as per margin,\* of successful affairs that have recently taken place with rebels in the Trans-Gogra districts of Oude.

\* Captain Renny's letter, dated 28th April, 1859; Capt. Vaughan's letter, dated 28th April, 1859; Lieutenant-Colonel Walker's letter, No. 23, dated 29th April, 1859.

2. Lord Clyde has pleasure in expressing his satisfaction at the manner in which these affairs were directed by Lieutenant-Colonel P. Walker, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Captain R. Renny, 3rd Sikh Infantry, and Captain H. B. Vaughan, of the 20th Foot, and in thanking the troops employed for their conduct and endurance.

3. His Lordship desires to draw the particular attention of the Governor-General to the officers specially named in these despatches, and recommends Duffadar Chunda Singh, of the 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry, for the 3rd Class Order of Merit.

I have, &c.,

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

No. 24.

*Captain R. Renny, Commanding Moveable Column, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Major-General Sir J. Hope Grant's Force, Gonda, Oude.*

*Camp, Kusbah,*

*April 28, 1859.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Major-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B. commanding in Oude, that, having ascertained that the rebels (Nusserabad brigade) under Daveedeen, instead of proceeding westward, as reported in my letter of the 24th instant, had doubled back to their old ground in the dense jungle south of the Koanee River, I determined to fall back, and, if possible, get in rear of them, so as to carry out the Major-General's instructions to drive them westward.

Hearing that Major Murray, commanding a moveable column, was at Bhowaniegunge, some ten miles from my camp, I rode over to consult with him, which resulted in his moving down the east side of the jungle, whilst I moved westward; we thus had the enemy between our two columns.

Yesterday morning, when on the line of march, I received intimation from Major Murray, that he had attacked and defeated the enemy on the previous day, and that they were supposed to have gone in the direction of Doomdah Ghat on the River Biswah. I marched at once for this Ghat, crossed the river, and encamped at the village of Bhawanie, two miles to the south of it.

About twelve o'clock at noon, I was informed by my spies, that the rebels, 1,200 strong, were cooking their food in the jungle on the north bank of the river, about two miles west of Doomdah Ghat. I at once made arrangements to attack them, leaving the camp standing under charge of Lieutenant Smith, Royal Artillery, with the two guns of the Field Battery, one company of Her Majesty's 34th Regiment, and one company 3rd Sikh Infantry. I marched with the rest of the force, as per margin,\* and, after posting the cavalry so as to prevent the rebels moving along the jungle to the east, I advanced, with the infantry, to the position they were supposed to occupy, and fortunately succeeded in getting within 300 yards of them, before they were aware of our approach. They were soon on the alert, and, after firing a few shots, they broke, and fled westwards, throwing away many of their arms and accoutrements, their food, clothes, and cooking utensils, with which the ground was strewn for miles. I followed them in skirmishing order for upwards of five miles, killing a great number; twenty-nine dead bodies were counted on the field, and I am given to understand from spies and villagers that the wounded are very numerous, and the rebels say they can remain no longer in these jungles, and that they now intend proceeding to Bhinga Ghat, north of the Raptée.

I would beg to bring to the notice of the Major-General the admirable conduct of the troops, European and Native; the pursuit was carried on under a scorching sun, without any check of any kind for upwards of five miles.

My thanks are due to all the officers engaged, for the energy they displayed in leading their men, but more particularly to Captain Puget, commanding detachment of Her Majesty's 34th Regiment, for the able manner in which he commanded the skirmishers throughout the day.

A casualty return is enclosed.

I have, &c.,

R. RENNY, Captain,  
Commanding Moveable Column.

\* 2nd Regiment Hodson's Horse.—2 Native officers, 60 non-commissioned officers and sowars. 3rd Sikh Infantry.—1 European medical officer, 5 native officers, 140 non-commissioned officers and privates. Her Majesty's 34th Regiment.—5 officers, 9 serjeants, 3 doctors, 221 rank and file.

No. 25.

*NOMINAL ROLL of Men of the Detachment of Her Majesty's 34th Regiment, Wounded in Action at Bhawanie, on the 27th instant.*

*Camp, Kusbah, April 28, 1859.*

Regimental Number.	Rank and Names.	Company.	Nature of Wounds.
4318	Private George Richardson	6	Severe gun-shot wound of right arm.
341	Private David Jones ...	6	Slight gun-shot wound of left ankle.

FRANK POWELL, M. B.  
3rd Sikh Infantry.

*Captain H. B. Vaughan, 25th Regiment, to the Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster General, Oude Division.*

SIR, *Munkapoor, April 28, 1859.*

I HAVE the honour to report that yesterday, whilst encamped on the Bishowee Nuddy, I heard that 300 rebels were crossing the plain southward, and plundering the villages in their way. I immediately started in pursuit, with the force named in the margin,\* but, finding that I was too late to prevent their entering the jungle, I sent the guns back to camp, and attacked them on the banks of the river, taking with me the 25 men of the 20th Regiment, and sending the cavalry to my left. They fled at once; we succeeded in killing 17, took an elephant, about 40 stand of arms, some baggage, and a few horses and ponies. I hear that the remainder of the rebels have gone in the direction of the Chitounee jungle. I marched here this morning in compliance with order.

I have, &c.

H. B. VAUGHAN, Captain,  
25th Regiment.

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No. 27.

*Lieutenant-Colonel B. Walker to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Oude Force, Gondah.*

SIR, *Secrora, April 29, 1859.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General commanding the Oude force, that, in accordance with your memorandum received at 7.15 A.M. of the 27th instant, I at once marched from hence with a force, as per Statement No. 1, to join Major Buck, 53rd Regiment, at the Bungaon jungle.

2. I found the force under his command, as per Statement No. 2, posted as directed by your memorandum, but, bearing in mind the Major-General's wish that I should force the rebel party from the direction of the road to Fyzabad, I made arrangements to attack the fort and jungle at Bungaon, held by the rebels under Gudjudur Sing, in the following manner.

3. I recalled the main body of the 53rd Regiment posted at the northern angle of the jungle, and replaced them with three troops of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, under Major Stapylton, with orders to watch the northern and western sides. I ordered the Sikh Horse, under Captain Jones, to remain as posted on the eastward, and watched the south-western corner with the detachment of the 3rd Hodson's Horse.

4. I drew back the two guns under Lieutenant Pickering, Royal Artillery, to a position on the right bank of the Tehree Nuddy, from whence he obtained a good cross-fire on the fort with the guns under Major Soady, Royal Artillery, who came into action at 600 yards from the fort, in advance of the village of Bungaon.

5. Major Buck, 53rd Regiment, was directed to send two companies through the jungles, and attack the fort from the west. Lieutenant Prince, 53rd Regiment, was to move at the same time from the bridge marked B. on my former plan.

6. Three troops of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, under Major Hutchinson, were on the plain near Lieutenant Pickering's guns, and the remaining troop was in support of Major Soady.

\* 180, 3rd Regiment Hodson's Horse; 3 guns, Bengal Horse Artillery; 25 men, 20th Regiment, mounted on elephants.

7. Having made these dispositions, I opened fire, directions having been given to the two detachments of the 53rd Regiment, that they were to carry the fort five minutes after the guns ceased firing.

8. So resolute was the advance of the 53rd, that I was obliged to cease firing to allow them to enter the fort, which was taken in twelve minutes by the main body of that regiment, led in the most gallant manner by Captain Dalzell, who was the first man on the top of the bank.

9. Major Buck then pushed this portion of the force through the jungle to the northward, and I caused Lieutenant Prince, with the party from B causeway, to re-enter the jungle in the same direction.

10. The cavalry under Major Hutchinson, and Lieutenant Pickering's guns, were at once ordered to join me at the causeway B, and I posted the cavalry as follows.

11. Near the causeway I left the 2nd Dragoon Guards and two guns; beyond them I posted a troop of Wale's Horse; further on, the remainder of that corps; then, the detachment of 3rd Hodson's Horse; and I found Major Stapylton where I had posted him in the morning.

12. All turned out as I expected. The 53rd killed a considerable number of rebels in the jungle, among them their leader, Gudjudur Sing, "the one-armed Captain." The main body were forced out at the northward, where they were at once met by parties of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, 53rd Regiment, Hodson's Horse, and the main portion of the Sikh Horse under Captain Jones, who at once charged them with great gallantry and promptitude. They fought fiercely, but were driven across the plain into some jungly ground to the northward, and were cut up and shot down, till only a remnant of between 40 and 60 men succeeded in escaping across a nuddy which could only be crossed by swimming.

13. At 4 P.M. I withdrew the troops; the 2nd Dragoon Guards and Major Soady's guns to Rajgung; Captain Jones and Lieutenant Pickering to the high ground near causeway B; and the 53rd Regiment to the position opposite the fort.

14. On the morning of the 28th, I re-visited the fort, and identified the body of the rebel leader Gudjudur Sing.

15. The fort, which is a double square joining at the angles, is surrounded by a most difficult jungle, and is provided with a good brick-work wall.

16. I cannot refrain from calling attention to the good service of all concerned.

17. To Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour, 2nd Dragoon Guards, and to Majors Hutchinson and Stapylton, I am much indebted.

18. Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour was indefatigable in superintending the positions of the cavalry, and afforded me most valuable advice.

19. The practice of the artillery under Major Soady and Lieutenant Pickering was accurate and most effective.

20. I cannot say too much of the 53rd under Major Buck; to his ready appreciation of the plan of attack, and to their determined advance and steady conduct, our success is mainly to be attributed.

21. Captain Jones, at the head of his corps of Sikh cavalry, made a most gallant and effective charge at the close of the day; and I received ready support from Ressaldar Futteh Sing and his troop of the 3rd Regiment Hodson's Horse.

22. The officer to whom I am most indebted throughout is Captain Tyler, Royal Artillery, who acted as my staff officer at Nawabgunge, and sub-

sequently. He is active and intelligent in no common degree, and I beg to recommend him most strongly to the favourable notice of the Major-General.

23. The men killed were chiefly Sepoys of the old 1st, 22nd, 38th, 53rd, and 56th Regiments of the Native Infantry. As I heard of the escape of no parties in any direction, but that which I have already mentioned, I believe the break-up to have been complete.

24. I beg to append reports from Major Buck and Captain Jones, with casualty returns, and I beg to draw the Major-General's attention to the favourable reports of Captain Dalzell, 53rd Regiment, of Lieutenants Dick and Sandeman, and Duffadar Chunda Sing, of Wale's Horse, as made by their commanding officers.

I have, &c.

BEAUCHAMP WALKER, Lieut.-Col.

No. 28.

*STRENGTH of the Force from Secora, under Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, 2nd Dragoon Guards engaged in the attack on the Fort and Jungle of Bungoon.*

April 27, 1859.

Corps.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Bombardiers.	Trumpeters.	Artificers.	Privates.	Native Officers.	Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Sowars.	Horses.	9-pr. Gun.	24-pr. Howitzer.
2nd Dragoon Guards ...	4	3	10	1	1	1	22	15	...	8	...	326	...	...	391	...	...
No. 14, Field Battery Royal Artillery	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	1	2	1	5	34	...	...	43	1	1
Detachment 3rd Regiment Hodson's Horse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	67	69	...	...
Total ...	5	4	10	1	2	1	25	16	2	9	5	360	2	67	503	1	1

No. 29.

*STRENGTH of the Force under Major Buck, 53rd Regiment, which joined Lieutenant-Colonel Walker's Force, in the attack of the Fort and Jungle of Bungoon.*

April 27, 1859.

Corps.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Assistant Surgeons.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Bombardiers.	Privates.	Artificers.	Trumpeters and Drummers.	Native Officers.	Native Non-Commissioned Officers.	Sowars.	Horses.	9-pounder Guns.	Bullocks.
No. 14 Field Battery Royal Artillery	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	36	2	...	...	...	...	41	218	...
Detachment Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment	1	1	2	1	19	16	...	357	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	21	...	125	158	...
Total ...	1	2	5	2	21	17	1	393	2	5	8	21	125	199	218	...

No. 30.

*Brevet-Major Buck, 53rd Regiment, to Lieutenant-Colonel B. Walker.*

SIR, *Camp, Bawgunge, April 28, 1859.*

I HAVE the honour to enclose the Casualty List of the Detachment of the 53rd Regiment,

and would beg to bring to your favourable notice, the conduct of Captain Dalzell, 53rd Regiment, who led the skirmishers to the attack on the Fort.

I have, &c.  
J. BUCK, Brevet-Major,  
53rd Regiment.

No. 31.

*RETURN, showing the Killed and Wounded in the Detachment of H.M.'s 53rd Regiment, at Camp Ballgonge, 27th April, 1859.*

Regimental Number.	Rank and Names.	Description of Wounds.
3829	Corporal John Ryan ...	Gun-shot wound of left arm, severely
72	Private William Denicot ...	Severe wound of neck and right shoulder, dangerously
3535	„ George Dudley ...	Wound penetrating right ankle joint, dangerously
3610	„ James Hickey ...	Gun-shot wound of left thigh, dangerously
272	„ William Larkins ...	Gun-shot wound of right fore-arm, severely
310	„ John Whitehead ...	Gun-shot injury of left arm, severely
2627	„ John Taylor ...	Gun-shot wound of left fore-arm and right thigh, dangerously

ROBERT HENRY BEALE, Assistant-Surgeon,  
H.M.'s 53rd Regiment.

No. 32.

*Captain L. B. Jones, Commanding 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry, to Major Buck.*

SIR, *Camp, Bungaon, April 28, 1859.*

AS requested, I have the honour to report the part the detachment head-quarters 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry under my command, as per return annexed, took in the operations of yesterday, at the taking of Bungaon, and defeat of the rebels under Gudjudur Sing Talookdar. I received instructions to cover the south-east spur of the jungle, and post myself near the village of Ramah-poor, and thus prevent the rebels' escape in this direction. My videttes were on the look out, and I moved a troop under Lieutenant Sandeman, to my right flank. On receiving intimation that the rebels were moving north, I advanced in the same direction to prevent their leaving the jungle. I was immediately afterwards personally ordered by Colonel Walker to move to the north-east side, with a squadron, leaving Lieutenant Sandeman and his troop in my position. This move was a most successful one; for, immediately afterwards, the enemy, having been pressed by skirmishers, Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, came out of the jungle in a body of about 150, all Sepoys, armed

with musket and sword. I allowed them to clear the jungle well, and then charged. Numbers were cut up, Sepoys of the 1st, 22nd, 53rd and 56th Native Infantry.

A few got into broken ground and into a deep nullah. A small body of skirmishers of Her Majesty's 53rd came up, and did great execution with the Enfield; and I imagine that of this party about 30 or 40 escaped, certainly not more.

I regret to say my loss for so small a body of men engaged was large; the nature of the wounds, mostly tulwar and bayonet, will show that there must have been a great number of hand-to-hand encounters, in which Lieutenant Dick, Adjutant, and Duffadar Chunda Singh, showed themselves good soldiers. The latter, on the 13th, distinguished himself, and I am sorry to say yesterday lost his arm.

My thanks are due to Lieutenant Sandeman for the manner he supported me with his troop, and kept the rebels in check, with so small a number of sowars. I annex a return of wounded.

I have, &c.

L. B. JONES, Captain,  
Commanding 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry.

No. 33.

*CASUALTY ROLL of the 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry engaged with the Enemy at Bungaon, on the 27th April, 1859.*

*April 28, 1859.*

	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Total.	Horses.
Killed ... ..	...	...	...	2
Severely wounded ... ..	3	...	3	6
Slightly ditto ... ..	...	3	3	...
Total ... ..	3	3	6	8

J. H. THORNTON, Assistant-Surgeon,  
In Medical Charge, 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry.

## No. 34.

No. 753.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication in General Orders of the following report of a successful attack on the rebels in the neighbourhood of Oodeypoor, on the 26th March, 1859.

## No. 35.

*Major-General G. C. Whitlock, Commanding Saugor Field Division, to the Chief of the Staff.*

SIR, *Camp near Nagode, April 7, 1859.*

I HAVE much satisfaction in forwarding the accompanying report, from Brigadier Wheler, of a successful attack on the rebels in the neighbourhood of Oodeypoor.

I beg permission to bring Brigadier Wheler's name to the special notice of the Right Honourable Lord Clyde. This Officer has on several occasions merited my warmest thanks for the alacrity and intelligence displayed in making his arrangements for defeating and dispersing the rebels, and, in the present affair, his plans have been rewarded with praiseworthy success.

The Brigadier speaks highly of the conduct of the troops, and mentions the names of Captain Clifton, Commanding Detachment 12th Lancers; Captain Mayne, Commanding Detachment 3rd Irregular Cavalry; Major Synge, Commanding Detachment Her Majesty's 43rd; Captain Disbrowe, Her Majesty's 43rd Regiment; Captain Gully, Major of Brigade, and Lieutenant Hatchell, Her Majesty's 43rd Regiment, Orderly Officer. May I beg to respectfully recommend these Officers to Lord Clyde.

I have &c.

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

## No. 36.

*Brigadier F. Wheler, Commanding Saugor District, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Saugor Field Division.*

SIR, *Camp, Oodeypoor, March 27, 1859.*

FOR the information of the Major-General Commanding Saugor Division, I have the honour to report a successful attack I made yesterday on Adil Mahomed, the Bhopal rebel, in the jungles near this place.

Having reliable information of this rebel's position, I left Basoda at 11 p. m. on the 25th instant, and reached the village of Basoda Soojabad a little after day-light next morning.

So complete was the surprise that, on our arrival at the village, not a soul was stirring, and, at first, I thought the rebels must have heard of my approach and decamped. Very few minutes however elapsed before I saw many rebels come to the edge of the jungles to see what we were.

The advance of the four Companies of the 43rd Light Infantry was ordered, and, in one minute, they dashed into the jungles in admirable style. For a moment, I thought the rebels would stand; but it was only for a moment, when they turned and fled, and were pursued through a very thick and thorny jungle for fully three miles to the end of the valley, when further pursuit became useless.

There was but little opportunity of using the cavalry, and the only attempt I made to employ that arm was by sending a party round to the right to try and interrupt the flying rebels.

I had no means of ascertaining whether the estimated number of rebels, viz. 2000, was correct. I found that they were bivouacked in detached

parties in convenient spots all over the valley, which was shown by their fires. Neither can I estimate the enemy's loss: many were killed certainly. The expenditure of ammunition was 800 rounds; and the 43rd Light Infantry do not throw away their fire, but the ground was difficult, and it was all sharp-shooting.

The rebels dropped some of their cattle, arms and plunder, but they had no money to speak of about their persons, and I saw no Sepoys or Sowars in uniform.

The force I took with me was as per margin,\* and I beg leave to report that they all did their duty. But I am indebted to Commanding Officers of Corps; to Captain Gully, Major of Brigade, and Lieutenant Hatchell, 43rd Light Infantry, my Orderly Officer, for their exertions to keep the men together in this difficult ground, and thus systematically search it. Captain Disbrowe's Company, 43rd, followed one portion of the rebels, over a gorge in the hills to the right, with good effect.

The position in which I attacked these rebels is almost impossible to describe, and I am afraid cannot be understood without it were mapped.

It may generally be described as a rather elevated valley, surrounded by low hills, except to the North-East; that it is about four miles long, three wide, at the end we entered, and not more than half a mile at the other, where there is a small fort called Dowlutpoor, overlooking the valley which is there a cul-de-sac. I was led to believe that there were only two roads and three foot-paths into this valley, but I found that the hills were not very steep, and that the rebels could escape almost everywhere.

The force had, after a march of nineteen miles, and a trot through jungles for at least three, to return eight or nine miles to camp at this place. The sun was very powerful, and the men were under arms for thirteen hours, but they have not suffered, and I have no casualty to report during this operation.

This Nawab, Adil Mahomed, will not, I think, again trust himself within reach of British troops.

I have &c.

F. WHEELER, Brigadier,  
Commanding Saugor District.

## No. 37.

*Simla, May 11, 1859.*

FORWARDED, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for submission to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, with Lord Clyde's approval.

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

## No. 38.

*Fort William, May 27, 1859.*

No. 766.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Major-General commanding Saugor Field Division, submitting reports from Captain Venables, Her Majesty's 97th Regiment, and Captain Rishton, of the 1st Madras Native Infantry, of the operations of the Detachment under their command against the rebels.

\* H. M. 12th Lancers, 40 men, under Captain Clifton; 3rd Madras Cavalry, 118 men, under Captain Mayne; 43rd Light Infantry, 380 Rank and File, under Major Synge.

No. 39.

*Major-General G. C. Whitlock, Commanding Saugor Field Division, to the Chief of the Staff.*

SIR, *Camp, near Nagode, April 1, 1859.*

I HAVE the honour to forward, for submission to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, reports from Captain Venables, Her Majesty's 97th Regiment, and Captain Rishton, of the 1st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, of the operations of the Detachment under their command against the rebels.

The pursuit of the enemy by Captain Venables, commanding the party, and the result, is very creditable to that officer and those under his command.

Lieutenant Ireland, of the Rewah Contingent, has been noticed for his useful services on the occasion; and Assistant Apothecaries Masters and Cripps, who have also been mentioned, I know to be deserving and intelligent public servants.

I have, &c.

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

No. 40.

*Captain Thomas Venables, Commanding 97th Regiment, Nowgong Detached Field Force, to the Adjutant-General, Saugor Field Force.*

SIR, *Camp, Rajgurh, March 25, 1859.*

I HAVE the honour to communicate, for the information of Brigadier-General Whitlock, that, in accordance with instructions received from Brevet-Major Kinkaid, Commanding at Nowgong, I proceeded in command of the detachments detailed in the margin,\* to Rajgurh, at which town I arrived by forced marches on the 22nd instant. On the morning of the 23rd instant I received an application for assistance from Captain Rishton, Commanding Madras Native Infantry, for the purpose of co-operating against a force of rebels who had that morning attacked the baggage of the force under his command, and killed three of the guards. I immediately detailed the cavalry of the Rewah Contingent under Lieutenant Ireland, together with a company of Her Majesty's 97th Foot,† and advanced to the village of Murruree on the right bank of the Kane river. Having at this place obtained information as to the position of the rebels, and the services of a guide, I united with the force under the command of Captain Rishton, and pushed forward rapidly in pursuit of the rebels, who were following the course of the river towards Saleia. After a march of about fifteen miles through dense jungle, I overtook the rebels in their encampment at nightfall. I instantly deployed and charged, clearing their entire camp, and capturing their camels, horses, arms, cooking utensils, and bedding. The rebels retreated rapidly across the river, closely followed to the banks by the troops, darkness and difficulties of the jungle rendering any further pursuit hopeless. I, however, re-formed, and halted on the ground for upwards of four hours, awaiting the rising of the moon; after which, finding no further traces of the rebels, I returned to the camp, after a march of upwards of thirty miles.

I have great satisfaction in stating that the entire dispersion of the rebels was effected with but little loss—the casualties amounting to but three men,

\* Nowgong Detached Field Force.—Her Majesty's 97th Foot, 120; Rewah Contingent—cavalry, 80, infantry, 66; General Total, 266.

† Detached to unite with Captain Rishton.—Her Majesty's 97th Foot, 59; Rewah Contingent—cavalry, 70, infantry, 30; General Total, 159.

Madras Native Infantry, one of whom only is severely wounded. The loss of the rebels I was unable to ascertain with accuracy, owing to the darkness. Among the captured stores were sabres, carbines, and uniforms of the 12th Bombay Light Cavalry, together with uniforms of the 12th Bombay Native Infantry and Bombay Artillery. From the different sources of information it would appear that the rebel force was about 500 strong, well supplied with baggage-animals and other transport.

For the detailed account of the operations of the force under the command of Captain Rishton, Madras Native Infantry, prior to my uniting with him at Murruree, I beg to enclose that officer's official report.

I have the honour to bring to the notice of the Brigadier-General, the great assistance I derived from Lieutenant Ireland, Rewah Cavalry Contingent, not only for the services rendered by him in his military capacity, but for the information which his acquaintance with the language enabled him to afford me, and without which I should have been totally unable to have pursued the rebels in their retreat through the jungle. In the absence of a medical officer attached to the force, I have also to thank Mr. Apothecary Masters and Mr. Apothecary Thomas Cripps, Madras Army, for the energy they displayed and the assistance rendered by them to the wounded.

I have, &c.

THOMAS VENABLES, Captain, Commanding 97th Regiment, Nowgong Detached Field Force.

No. 41.

*Captain A. L. Rishton, 1st Regiment M. N. I. Commanding Field Detachment, to Captain Venables, H. M.'s 97th Regiment, Commanding Field Detachment at Rajghur.*

SIR, *Camp, left bank Kane River, March 24, 1859.*

I HAVE the honour to report, that I arrived at this place on the evening of the 22nd instant. My baggage waggons having broken down at the foot of the Punnah Ghaut, I, at 5 o'clock on the following morning, sent a strong party, under two native officers of the Madras Rifles and Light Company 1st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, with a sufficient number of camels and other public cattle, to convey to camp the mens' kit, which of necessity were left at the foot of the ghaut.

On the return of the advance portion of this party, to the village of Murruree, the enemy came suddenly upon them, killing three Sepoys out of five, and capturing the baggage under their escort; the remaining two escaped, and rejoined their own party. One of my camp followers, who had witnessed the attack, escaped through the enemy, and gave us the information. I immediately ordered the rest of my detachment to fall in, leaving a guard in a strong position in a temple, in which was placed the ammunition and camp equipage. I then marched on the village above named, having sent Lieutenant Cox to the detachment under your command at Rajghur, to procure the assistance of some cavalry, if possible. After his departure, I ordered Lieutenant Tyndale to request you to have a party in readiness to co-operate with me, should the information procured be such as to warrant pursuit of the enemy. These two officers conducted this duty to my satisfaction, and shortly overtook me near the village of Murruree, with a party of Rewah Contingent Cavalry, which you despatched to me under the command of Lieutenant Ireland, whom I desired to advance on the

village, in which I found the bodies of our sepoy's very much mutilated, and stripped of their accoutrements.

Stragglers were here overtaken and charged by the advanced party under Lieutenants Ireland and Tyndale; a few of the enemy were killed; others took to the hills, and were pursued by a company of Madras Rifles, under Lieutenant Cox, and the light company, 1st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, under Subadar Perwesh Khan. Officers and men behaved well.

The enemy I ascertained to be in force, having with them Cavalry and Camel Sowars. I desired Lieutenant Ireland to write a letter and despatch it by a Sowar to you for the reinforcement promised, writing at the same time myself to Major Ellis at Punneah.

Lieutenant Ireland (a very intelligent officer), by my order, questioned an hurkaru who volunteered to show us where the enemy had gone. Upon the report received, I was enabled to forward correct

information to you. It is stated that the enemy numbered 500 men.

Mr. Assistant Apothecary Thomas Cripps conducted his duties to my entire satisfaction, and showed great attention to the wounded.

It is worthy of notice, that the guard of Punneah Sepoy's, the village authorities and people of Murruree did not give intimation of what had taken place, although the village was situated two miles from my camp. They must have been aware of the vicinity of the enemy, and have seen my men killed.

I enclose a present state of my Detachment when you joined and assumed command of the force, accompanied by a nominal roll of those killed at Murruree, and those wounded at Saleia.

I have, &c.

ALFRED RISHTON, Captain, 1st Regiment, M.N.I. Commanding Field Detachment, Saugor Field Division.

No. 42.

*PRESENT State of a Field Detachment, under the Command of Captain Rishton, 1st Regiment Native Infantry.*

*Camp, Left Bank Kane River, March 24, 1859.*

Corps.	Lieutenants.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naiques.	Buglers.	Privates.	Bhisties.
Madras Rifles ... ..	2	...	1	6	5	2	67	2
1st Regiment Madras Native Infantry	...	1	...	3	3	1	24	1
Total ... ..	2	1	1	9	8	3	91	3

No. 43.

*NOMINAL LIST of Men of the Detachment of Madras Rifles, Killed and Wounded during the Action at Saleia, on the 23rd of March, 1859.*

Company.	Regimental Number.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
A.	1988	Private Narrainsamy ...	Dangerous gun-shot wound with fracture of left thigh
A.	1882	„ Mahomed Sahid ...	Severe gun-shot wound of index finger of right hand, with loss of two phalanges
A.	1171	„ Mootoosamy ...	Slight abrasion of right ear

T. CRIPPS, Assistant Apothecary,  
1st Regiment N. I. in Medical Charge.



No. 44.

*Casualty Roll of Men of the Madras Rifles, at Mungala, on the 23rd March, 1859.*

1 Private Killed.

No. 45.

*Casualty Roll of Men of the 1st Native Infantry, at Mungala, on the 23rd March, 1859.*

2 Privates Killed.

No. 46.

*Simla, May 11, 1859.*

FORWARDED, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for submission to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, with Lord Clyde's approval.

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

No. 47.

*Fort William, May 31, 1859.*

No. 790.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following report of the defeat of a body of rebels under Muckoond Singh, by the troops under the command of Captain Wright, 2nd Sikh Cavalry.

His Excellency in Council concurs in the approbation expressed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 48.

*Major-General G. C. Whitlock, commanding Saugor Field Division, to the Chief of the Staff.*

SIR, *Camp near Nagode, April 12, 1859.*

IT affords me great satisfaction to forward, for submission to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, the accompanying despatch from Captain Wright, Commanding the 2nd Sikh Cavalry.

That officer has noticed the excellent conduct of all under his command in his attack on the enemy, and, considering the strong position of the rebels and their numbers, I consider the affair to be most creditable to all, and I beg to recommend, to the favourable consideration of the Commander-in-Chief, Captain Wright, as a most excellent and energetic officer.

Captain Wright has named the officers in the margin,\* from whom he has received every sup-

\* Lieutenant Johnstone, 1st Native Infantry; Lieutenant Hunt, 3rd M. E. R.; Lieutenant Taylor, 1st Native Infantry; Assistant-Surgeon J. Brake, doing duty, 2nd Sikh Cavalry.

port, and I would beg to bring them to the notice of his Lordship the Commander-in-Chief.

Colonel Apthorp has recommended Nahib Res-saldar Khan Singh, for the Order of Merit; and his conspicuous gallantry on this occasion, under the immediate eye of his commanding officer, induces me to express a hope that this soldier may be considered deserving of this distinguished honour.

I have, &c.,

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

No. 49.

*Captain T. Wright, Commanding 2nd Sikh Irregular Cavalry and Detachment Saugor Field Force, to the Staff Officer, Saugor Field Force.*

*Camp, Meriahdo,  
March 29, 1859.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Colonel Apthorp, C.B. Commanding Saugor Field Force, that the troops detailed in the margin,\* which he was pleased to place under my command, attacked and defeated, this morning, a body of rebels under Muckoond Singh.

2. Having yesterday evening received intelligence that a large body of rebels had taken up their position at a village called Imleepanee, about twelve miles from my encampment, I marched at four a.m. from Syepoor, a village eight miles west of Kishenghur, situated among the Chutteepeer hills.

3. When within two miles and a half of Imleepanee, I proceeded forward with the cavalry of the detachment, to reconnoitre the enemy's position; and found them posted a little beyond the village, in a deep hollow near the dry bed of a mountain torrent, surrounded by dense jungle and steep rocks. It was indeed admirably situated for defensive purposes, and, with a few resolute troops, might have been held against vastly superior numbers.

4. The videttes of the enemy were posted in the village, and their announcement of our arrival was the signal for the whole of the rebels turning out to defend their position; a number rushed up the steep slopes in my front and right, and commenced a heavy musketry fire on my party, from behind rocks and jungle within eighty yards, which induced me to retire my men about fifty yards, to place them under a slight shelter which there offered itself, until the arrival of the infantry.

5. Lieutenant Johnstone, 1st Madras Native Infantry, whom I had left in command of the infantry, on hearing the firing, brought up the column at the double, and, on its arrival, I directed the grenadiers, 3rd Madras European Regiment, to form up in skirmishing order, and subsequently reinforced them by the two companies of the 1st Madras Native Infantry. The whole of this formation took place under a sharp fire from the enemy. After two well-directed rounds from the Enfield rifles of the grenadiers, I caused the whole

\* Grenadier Company, 3rd M.E. Regiment—1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 4 Sergeants, 64 rank and File: 1st Madras Native Infantry; 2 Lieutenants, 3 Native Officers, 9 Havildars, 90 Rank and File: 2nd Sikh Cavalry; 1 European Officer, 3 Native Officers, 3 Duffadars, 60 Sowars.

of the troops to advance to the attack, a movement which the enemy no sooner perceived than a wavering was observed in their ranks, and they commenced making a most precipitate retreat.

6. I now pursued with cavalry as rapidly as possible, and, in spite of boulder rocks and dense jungle, which gave the enemy considerable advantage, my men succeeded in cutting up a good number. When the pursuit, which was continued over five miles of this difficult country, was at last given over, owing to the distressed state of the horses, the rebels were so thoroughly dispersed that I do not think that a body of more than three or four men was in existence in any part of the field, and certainly not one remained in sight.

7. It was impossible to say accurately what was the actual loss of the enemy, but, judging from the number of bodies lying about, I should say there must have been at least fifty killed in the pursuit only, and many were doubtless killed or wounded by the well-directed fire of the Enfield rifles of the grenadiers of the 3rd Madras European Regiment.

8. The jungles in the vicinity of Imleepanee were strewed with arms and property of all kinds, and tattoos and camels were straying about in every direction. These circumstances will show how thoroughly the rebels had been surprised and defeated. From one of the bodies lying on the field, jewels worth upwards of 2,000 rupees were taken by some of the troops, and it was afterwards ascertained from prisoners that the owner's name was Heera Singh, formerly Subadar of the Kotah Contingent, and performing at the time the functions of a military commander of the rebels under Muckoond Singh.

9. The enemy numbered about 800, of whom 100 were said to be cavalry, belonging formerly to the Lucknow Contingent; and the infantry consisted chiefly of Gwalior and Kotah Contingent mutineers.

10. The blow thus struck at the rebels will show them at all events that, neither in dense jungles nor in steep rocks, are they safe from the attack of British troops. The effect of it on the minds of the people in this neighbourhood is certainly that of instilling confidence, for, whereas before the action I could gain but little or no information of the movements of the rebels, this is now volunteered on all sides.

11. The conduct of the whole of the troops during the action was admirable.

The eager and rapid advance of the grenadiers of the 3rd Madras European Regiment to the attack was perhaps the first thing to strike dismay into the enemy's ranks. The bearing of the men of this fine company was most praiseworthy.

The two companies of the 1st Madras Native Infantry emulated the excellent example set them by their European comrades in their eagerness to encounter the enemy.

The men of the 2nd Sikh Irregular Cavalry also did their duty most gallantly, galloping over rocks and through dense thorny jungle, that few under ordinary circumstances would have ventured at a walk. In all parts of the field they engaged the enemy in desperate hand-to-hand conflicts, and suffered none to escape who once came within their reach.

12. I am exceedingly indebted to the whole of the officers of the detachment for their efficient support.

Lieutenant Johnstone, 1st Madras Native Infantry, my second in command, ably commanded the infantry column, whenever my presence was elsewhere required.

Lieutenant Hunt, 3rd Madras European Regiment, in command of his grenadiers, showed himself a most efficient officer and was foremost when leading his men to the attack.

Lieutenant Taylor, 1st Madras Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Graham, 3rd Madras European Regiment, excellently supported their respective commanding officers.

To Assistant-Surgeon J. Brake, M.D. 2nd Sikh Irregular Cavalry, my particular obligations are due, for the zealous and devoted manner in which he performed the medical duties of the detachment; under a heavy fire I observed him attend to the cure and comfort of the wounded.

13. I venture to request that Colonel Apthorp will be pleased to recommend Naib Ressaldar Khan Singh, of the 2nd Sikh Irregular Cavalry, for the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in the field. Under my own observation, he attacked and cut down three of the enemy, all of whom fought with much determination. His own horse has been rendered useless from wounds. Other men of the troop behaved as well as the Naib Ressaldar, but I am aware of the impossibility of an extensive grant of this much-prized distinction, and I therefore make one nomination only.

14. I respectfully solicit also that Colonel Apthorp will be pleased to bring the services of the troops under my command to the favourable notice of Major-General Whitlock, commanding the division.

15. I beg to enclose a return of casualties.

I have, &c.

T. WRIGHT, Captain, Commanding 2nd Sikh Irregular Cavalry and Detachment Saugor Field Force.

No. 50.

*CASUALTY RETURN of a Field Detachment under the Command of Captain T. Wright, 2nd Sikh Irregular Cavalry, engaged against the Rebels at Imleepanee on 29th March, 1859.*

*Camp, Meriahdo, March 29, 1859.*

Rank and Names.	Regiment.	Remarks.
Rissaldar Meeah Singh ... ..	2nd Sikh Cavalry ... ..	Contusions. Fractured arm
Lance Duffadar Futteh Sing ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Tulwar wounds
Sowar Khan Sing ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto
„ Kadir Buksh ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto severe
„ Sawun Sing ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Tulwar and Spear wounds, severe
„ Peer Shah ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Gun-shot wound
„ Bussawah Sing ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto severe
„ Musuddee... ..	Ditto ... ..	Contusions. Scalp wound. Fractured rib

JOHN BRAKE, Assistant-Surgeon, 2nd Sikh Irregular Cavalry,  
In Medical Charge of Detachment.

*Abstract of Casualties.*

WOUNDED.

1 Rissaldar.	6 Sowars.
1 Lance Duffadar.	1 Horse killed and 6 severely wounded.

No. 51.

*Simla, May 11, 1859.*

FORWARDED, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, with Lord Clyde's approval.

His Lordship begs to recommend Naib Rissaldar Khan Singh, of the 2nd Sikh Irregular Cavalry, for the 3rd Class of the "Order of Merit."

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

Published by THOMAS LAWRENCE BEHAN, Editor, Manager and Publisher, of No. 7, Suffolk Place, Haymarket, at No. 45, St. Martin's Lane, both in the Parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, in the County of Middlesex.

Printed by THOMAS RICHARD HARRISON and THOMAS HARRISON, Printers, at their Office, No. 45 St. Martin's Lane, in the Parish and County aforesaid.

Monday, July 25, 1859.

Price One Shilling.

