

as regards the resistance the rebels may offer, capable, with the assistance of the two 32-pounder guns worked by the Royal Navy, of effecting anything that may be required in this country, supposing of course that the Imperialists occupy and hold the places we take for them, and which they have undertaken to do.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) D. STAVELEY,  
Brigadier-General.

*The Right Honourable the  
Secretary of State for  
War, War Office.*

(True Copy.)

LOFTUS MANSERGH,

Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General.

3rd May, 1862.

*Shanghai, April 22, 1862.*

Present,—

Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope,  
Brigadier-General Staveley.  
Le Contre Amiral Protêt.

Agreed,

1st. That it is necessary, for the defence of Shanghai, to occupy Kading, Tsing-poo, Sung-Keoug, Najaor, and Tsao-lin, by which means a district of country will be secured sufficient in extent, to afford the supplies requisite for the support of its numerous population, and to keep the rebels at a distance, which will preclude the continuance of that state of alarm which has prevailed during the last few months, and which has been so detrimental to its commerce.

2nd. Colonel Ward at present occupies Sung-Keoug, and he undertakes, as soon as Singpoo is taken, to establish his head-quarters there and to hold it; the Chinese authorities have undertaken, and will be required to furnish sufficient garrisons for Kading, Najaor, and Tsao-lin; in each of the two first of which it will also be expedient to place two hundred troops, half English and half French, in support of the Chinese, until Colonel Ward's force is sufficiently augmented to enable him to replace them by three hundred of his men.

3rd. Previous to the capture of Kading and the other towns from the rebels, proper arrangements shall be made to prevent any men leaving their ranks for the purpose of pillage; and subsequently to collect whatever may be of value, in order to its fair distribution amongst the troops, to whom the same is to be made known before the commencement of the operations.

4th. After the proposed operations have been brought to a successful conclusion, it is intended to retain at Shanghai, 500 French Infantry, and of English, a half battery of Artillery, 250 European and 350 Native Infantry.

(Signed) J. HOPE, Vice-Admiral.

(Signed) A. PROTET, Contre-Amiral.

(Signed) C. STAVELEY, Brigadier-General.

(True Copy.)

LOFTUS MANSERGH,

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

May 3, 1862.

*Head Quarters, Shanghai,  
May 3, 1862.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report for your information, and with a view to carrying out the plan of operations detailed in my letter of the 25th ultimo, that the walled city of Kading was taken from the rebels by escalade, on the 1st instant, by Her

Majesty's troops under my immediate command, together with the seamen and marines of the Royal Navy, and the French troops placed at my disposal respectively, by Vice-Admiral Sir J. Hope, K.C.B., and Admiral Protet, of His Imperial Majesty's Navy.

2. On the 26th April part of the force left Shanghai and arrived at the ruined town of Nezang, some 5 miles from Kading, where they found the rebels in occupation of two small, but strongly intrenched stockades, on the Kading side of the town, and within gunshot of its suburb.

3. On the 27th I moved out with 4 mountain guns and 300 men, to reconnoitre these posts, and in effecting my object, I regret having to report, that the Fort Adjutant of Shanghai (Lieutenant Brown, 5th Regiment Bombay Native Light Infantry) and a private of the 67th Regiment, were dangerously wounded.

4. I found the stockade resting on the principal canal, and commanding the direct road and water communication to Kading—singularly well defended by ditches, staked on either side, 5 or 6 feet deep, and too broad for the plank bridges with which the force was provided.

5. I resolved, therefore, to turn the position, and on the morning of the 29th, passed the mountain guns and most of the troops over the canals, on the left of the stockades by means of pontoons, while the heavier guns shelled the enemy from the front.

6. As soon as it became apparent to the rebels that they were about to be surrounded, they quitted the stockade in disorder by the rear entrance, running the gauntlet of a fire from the 31st Regiment and 22nd Punjaub Native Infantry, at point blank range.

7. The 31st Regiment, followed by the remainder of the force, was then moved on in rapid pursuit, so that the rebels had not time to break down the bridges over the creeks and canals, between their recent position and Kading.

8. The whole force arrived in front of Kading in the course of the day.

9. The next day was spent in reconnoitring the city, and landing the heavy guns which had been brought up in boats by the main canal from Shanghai.

10. We found Kading to be a square walled town, with projecting gateways, mounting four guns in the centre of each face, thus furnishing flanking defences. The wall, including an eight feet parapet, measured thirty-one feet in height. The moat, which was thirty feet from the wall, was forty-five feet broad, and seven deep, strongly staked and stockaded on both sides.

11. One hour before dawn on the 1st instant, the English and French guns were in position, and the troops in their respective places under cover in a ruined suburb.

At daylight the guns opened on the parapet, gateway, and flanking defences in our front, and in an hour and a-half had so far performed their work as to render an escalade practicable.

12. A bridge of boats was then formed by the navy, and the storming parties of the troops, Royal Navy, and French escaladed the walls without resistance.

13. About 1000 rebels were taken prisoners and some hundreds were killed in the city. The Chinese General, Lee, whom I had placed outside the gates so as to cut off the retreat of the insurgents, reported to me, that his troops had destroyed 2,300 of the enemy.

14. I have the satisfaction to state that these operations were performed with comparatively slight loss to Her Majesty's forces.