

THE INDIAN MUTINY

VOL2



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THE INDIAN MUTINY

CHAPTER I

LUCKNOW—DEFENCE OF THE RESIDENCY.

From the Governor-General of India, to Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B.,—dated Calcutta, 27th April 1857.

The 48th Regiment, or any other which you may wish to get rid of, may be moved to Meerut. Let the Commander-in-Chief know if you find it necessary to send it away, but do not wait for any further authority. Should you have to dispose of a second, it can go to Cawnpore in the first instance, but I hope this will not be necessary. It is very desirable that our mistrust of a particular regiment should not be made notorious, and the removal of any corps from Oudh to a place where troops are not wanted would be understood at once of course. If you have regiments that are really untrustworthy, there must be no delicacy in the matter, but I hope that there are not two of that sort to be sent away. Your account of the Irregulars,* upon whom we shall then have to lean more exclusively, does not give me confidence in them, and indeed has been a disappointment to me, for I was under the impression that although taken straight from the King's service they had shown themselves well satisfied with the change. Is not this the case with the artillery? who bodily I think volunteered the other day for service in Persia, or elsewhere, at the pleasure of the Government.

* This account no doubt was contained in a letter written by Sir Henry Lawrence to Lord Canning, dated the 18th of April. A portion of the letter is printed in Kaye's "History of the Sepoy War," vol. I, page 577, and a portion in the "Life of Sir Henry Lawrence," by Sir Herbert Edwardes and Herman Merivale, page 564. A thorough search has been made for the letter among the records of the period but it has not been found. It was probably a private or demi-official communication.

I think that you have done all that could be done in the matter of Rooknoodowla.* I trust to your keeping me informed of all that passes in regard to the sepoys; for we are very far from being out of the wood yet. The fate of the 34th ten times more deeply tainted than the 19th is not yet fixed; but their case will be closed in two or three days. As to the 19th, nothing could be more orderly, respectful, and submissive than their demeanor up to the last.† The only exception to this was in the case of some of the men from Oudh. Mr. Ward, the Deputy Commissioner, whom I had occasion to put upon the traces of some of the disbanded men, after they had left Chinsurah, told me that the Oudh men were inclined to be sulky and uncommunicative, sometimes insolent, whilst all the rest were quite the reverse.

As yet I have not succeeded in tracing the disaffection of any of the regiments, 2nd, 19th or 34th, to any political causes or instigations; indeed, the evidence is all in another direction and tends to show that with the mass of the men the cartridges and the alarm for caste and religion were at the bottom of it. But I am also satisfied that this is not the case with all, and that politics do not go for nothing in the matter. I shall be glad if you can learn whether amongst the men of either of the suspected regiments in Oudh, or amongst the disbanded men of the 19th who may return to Oudh, any difference of tone or behaviour is observable as between Hindus and Mussulmans. In the 34th there has been a marked distinction in the conduct of the two creeds. In the 19th none whatever.

As to Irregulars, I look to the time when Oudh shall be held entirely, or very nearly so, by its own local troops; and if you are disposed to recommend that the force should be increased, I shall receive the proposal very favorably. But I should like to reinforce it from outside, as as well as from within. How would Sikhs or Gurkhas do?

I entirely agree in all you say as to the error of stationing regulars and irregulars together. Pray act upon your views on that point. I dare say you are right too in the matter of the magazine, but I do not understand the matter quite clearly.

* "Prince Rookun-ood-Dowlah, the son of Saad-ut-Ally, ruler of Oudh, an old nobleman held in much esteem here."—Siege of Lucknow by L. E. Rees, page 42.

† The 19th Regiment Native Infantry was disbanded on the 31st March 1857, and the 34th Regiment Native Infantry on the 6th of May 1857.—Selections from State papers preserved in the Military Department, Vol. I (Delhi), pages 99 and 226.

I know how thoroughly I may rely upon your considerate treatment of all Native interests. From what Mr. Jackson has told me* I was not surprised to see in your letter that some of the talookdars have been hardly dealt with—many—if Mr. Jackson's account was correct; and he did not acquit Mr. Gubbins of the blame, but, in some details which he gave me, fixed it on the Financial Commissioner. I am sure that it will be necessary for you to keep a close watch and a tight hand upon that officer. He has had, as against his late master, a triumph, which it would have been unjust and mischievous to withhold from him; but I have good reason to know that he is overmuch elevated by it.

I am not able to give you much hope of a revenue survey establishment at present. The province which beyond all other cries out for help in this way and has been refused it for a length of time, which is a heavy reproach to us, is Nagpore. Besides which, will not your officers in Oudh have their hands too full to take the part which they must take in a survey. There surely will be little gained by turning the survey establishment into the country until the local officers can co-operate with it. Your estimate of the value of a survey, as equal to two regiments, is very tempting, but you must convince me that you will be in a condition to make the most of it before the claim will appear a very strong one, and even then Nagpore stands in the way for preference.

I am very glad to hear that you are so well pleased with those whom you have about you; send me a really good case in support of assistance to Major Banks and it shall be given temporarily.

I see by your letter to Talbot that you have nine newspapers in Lucknow; are any of them agitating the cartridge question or any other matter that comes home to the sepoys, and in what sense, religious or political.

* "Mr. Coverley Jackson, a civilian from the North-West Provinces, an expert revenue officer, held in high esteem as a man of ability, but more than suspected of some infirmity of temper."—History of the Sepoy War by John William Kaye, vol. I, page 398. On the departure of General Outram on furlough, he was appointed to act as Chief Commissioner of Oudh. But the "sharp contentions" between him and Mr. Martin Gubbins, the Financial Commissioner, led to the recall of Outram. Sir Outram having volunteered his services for Persia, Sir Henry Lawrence was appointed to the Chief Commissionership. Regarding Mr. Gubbins, Sir Henry Lawrence wrote: "He has strong views about breaking up estates and destroying the aristocracy. To a certain extent I agree with him, where it can be done fairly. He also professes to advocate low assessments, but in some quarters he has enforced high ones. We have, however, sympathies in common, and he, Mr. Gubbins, was so tremendously mauled by Mr. Jackson, that he, even more than others, has hailed my coming."—Life of Sir Henry Lawrence by Sir Herbert Edwardes and Herman Merivale.

Telegram from the Private Secretary to the Governor-General, to the Quartermaster-General, Simla,—dated Calcutta, 2nd May 1857.

It may be necessary to move one of the Native Infantry regiments away from Oudh immediately. The Governor-General has authorised the Chief Commissioner to send it to Meerut. Let Sir Henry Lawrence be informed if any other station is preferred by the Commander-in-Chief.

From Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, E.C.B., Chief Commissioner for the Affairs of Oudh, to the Governor-General,—dated Lucknow, 2nd May 1857.

I have the honor to acknowledge Your Lordship's letter of April 27th just received, and am glad to find that what I wrote of the 48th Regiment yesterday* quite meets your views. I fear to increase alarm and suspicion, and therefore do nothing not absolutely necessary. The officers of Her Majesty's 32nd now sleep near their lines as they ought always to have done. Two guns of a Native battery and thirty horsemen are also in their lines, so that they are a little army in themselves, and have the means of communicating with their neighbours.

I have no reason to doubt the fidelity of the artillery, though much has been done to disgust many of the Native officers, because they don't understand our mounted drill. All the European officers are very young men, and therefore look to mere smartness. Lieutenant Ashe, a mere boy, wants to invalid two jemadars, both of them fine soldierly-looking fellows who know their duty as gunners and are good riders, but don't understand English words of command. One of them is only a trifle above forty years of age, and neither of them wish to be invalided. I returned the roll and after a few days afterwards, being struck by the appearance of the men at mounted exercise, I told Mr. Ashe we should be lucky to have such men as Native officers in our regular batteries. His reply was, "I protest Sir Henry being compared with a regular one," or words to that effect. Another day I saw the reserve company of artillery, a splendid set of fellows in appearance, at extension motions, that is, poking about their arms and feet as recruits have to do, though the majority are old soldiers and many were in our own ranks. Thus it is that pipe-clay and over-drill tends to disgust them. Two hours ago, Captain Carnegie came to tell me that there has been a strong demonstration against cartridges in the 7th

* A search has been made for the letter, but it cannot be discovered.

Oudh Irregulars this morning. I hope and expect the report he hears is exaggerated, but I tell it for his commentary. He also told of an intended meeting of traitors to-morrow night and asked whether he might put prisoners taken at such a meeting into jail, as the kotwali is not safe. He gave me, however, to understand that he considered the military police more unsafe than the Irregulars; the former are under their own old officers (single one to a regiment), while the Irregulars are under new and young men now. Captain Carnegie is an old interpreter and quartermaster of a Native corps and had no hint from me of my opinion; yet I am not sure that he is not right. The police have had more duty, but less pipe-clay and bother. The pay is the same.

I have had Rooknoodowla at my house and rather like his appearance, but his sons are not pleasant-looking fellows. These people, however, can only *by possibility* be dangerous in connection with our own troops. I have struck up a friendship with two of the best and wealthiest of the Chiefs and am on good terms with all. We ought therefore to have information of what occurs.

I hope that the 34th Native Infantry will be disbanded, and that Your Lordship will raise a mixed Gurkha and Hill Rajput Corps and Sikh one in lieu of the 34th and 19th; Gurkhas are not easily obtained, but seven years ago I got a thousand volunteers at Khatmandu in a week to supply one company of the Guides. I did it through the Resident, or rather by his permission, through the medical officer whom I asked to speak to Jung Bahadoor and remind him of our old acquaintance.

As far as I have yet ascertained, the bad feeling as yet is chiefly among the Hindu sepoys. Doubtless, it is their fear for caste that has been worked on. Major Banks tells me that three years ago when the education stir prevailed in Behar, a subadar of the Body-guard seriously consulted him as to the truth of the report that all servants of the State were to be Christians. Thus the oldest and best Hindus are easily moved, but if bad feeling extended to open mutiny, the Mahomedans would soon become the most energetic and virulent mutineers. I will, as Your Lordship directs, watch for difference of feeling between the two creeds. Whatever may be the danger from the Native press, I look on it that the papers published in our language are much the most dangerous. Disaffected Native editors need only translate as they do, with or without note or words of admiration or reclamation editorials from the *Friend of India* (on the

duty of annexing every Native State, on the imbecility, if not wickedness, of allowing a single jaghir, and of preaching the Gospel even by commanding officers) to raise alarm and hatred in the minds of all religionists and all connected with Native principalities and jaghirs; and, among the above, will be found the large majority of the dangerous classes. We measure too much by English rules, and expect, contrary to all experience, that the energetic and aspiring among immense military masses should like our dead level and our arrogation to ourselves (even where we are notorious imbeciles) of all authority and all emolument. These sentiments of mine freely expressed during the last fifteen years have done me injury, but I am not the less convinced of their soundness, and that until we treat Natives, and especially Native soldiers, as having much the same feelings, the same ambition, the same perception of ability and imbecility as ourselves, we shall never be safe. I do not advocate altogether disregarding seniority; but I do not wonder that Generals, Colonels, and Subadars should only, as a rule, be men past work who have never in their youth and energy been entrusted with power or responsibility. Also that we should expect the subadar and jemadar to be content with Rs. 67 and Rs. 24 a month, respectively, while in the Civil Department their fellows, ten and twenty years younger enjoy Rs. 500, Rs. 600, and even Rs. 1,000; and while they themselves, if under a Native ruler, would be Generals, if not Rajahs or Nawabs. I have not seen original articles on the cartridge question; but almost every letter and article in the English papers regarding Barrackpore, Umballa, Meerut, Berhampore, and Dinapore have been translated. The original articles chiefly refer to local grievances and personalities. The politics of the editor are to be chiefly gathered from pithy exclamations, &c., heading an article, as "how good, wonderful, mutiny, &c.," "more fines," with plentiful supply of the word "mutiny," "disobedience," "disturbances." I would not trouble any of them, but, with Your Lordship's permission, I think we might squash half the number by helping one or two of the cleverest with information and even with editorials and illustrations. Dr. Ogilvie tells me that more than one of the English illustrated papers would, for a good purpose, sell cheap their half-worn plates; an illustrated vernacular paper cleverly edited would tell well and do good politically and morally. I will be glad of Your Lordship's sanction to a trial, not involving above Rs. 5,000, £500. Of course I would not appear, and I would use the present editors, at any rate try to do so.

I shall be quite willing to hold out entirely with Irregulars aided by one or half regiment of Europeans and a couple of batteries of European artillery, but I should ask, as Your Lordship contemplates, that the corps be of three classes, one-third mixed as at present, one-third with the Pathan and other Mahomedan tribes prevailing, and a third of Sikhs; indeed, I should like to add a fourth of the Parsiah or local outcaste tribe, who are fine hardy fellows and get service in the Bombay Army. I should like to have a corps of regular cavalry, but I would not stand upon that, specially if Your Lordship will give a Corps of Guides for Oudh. The infantry of the Guide Corps, though only six companies, do, and have always done, the work of a full corps, and the three troops of cavalry have similarly done the duty of double their number; no one cognizant of the Punjab for the last eleven years will controvert my assertion. It was I who suggested raising the Guides in 1846, and induced Lord Dalhousie to treble them in 1849, and I am convinced that if Your Lordship will allow 50 or 100 men to be transferred as a nucleus from the old corps, that another, second to none in India, may be raised here by procuring recruits from all quarters. The one rupee increased pay, which after all is almost nominal as no marching batta is given, entices the hardest soldiers into the ranks. Similarly, the Rs. 4 extra to sowars and proportionately to Native officers provides better horses and obtains the best class of sowars.

I hope the Oudh and Rajputana and Gwalior Irregulars will be put exactly on a footing with those of the Punjab. Your Lordship will then be able to move and mix all. The increased expenses will be more than covered by reducing the regular Native infantry from 1,000 to 800 sepoys, which in the opinion of their best officers will render them more efficient and safe.

Brigadier Grey expects, and seems to wish, to get a regular brigade by the end of the year. I hear of many men in the field to succeed him. The efficiency of the force will much depend on its brigadier. I beg to recommend to Your Lordship Major Coke of the Punjab Irregulars and Major (Lieutenant-Colonel I believe now) Anderson of Jodhpore Legion. Both are excellent officers, and either would do credit to Your Lordship's selection.

P.S.—I need not say that if not otherwise provided for I would prefer Colonel Nicholson to either, but I hope he will get Bhurtpore.

I am sure Your Lordship will excuse the freedom with which I recommend these excellent officers.

From Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General,—dated Lucknow, 3rd May 1857 (4 P.M.)

I am sorry that the report I mentioned in my letter of yesterday is too true. The 7th Oudh Infantry positively refuse to use the cartridge. I enclose a note of yesterday evening from the Brigadier, and I have now been for several hours investigating the circumstances of a letter sent from the 7th to the 48th saying they had acted for the faith and awaited the 48th's orders. It was taken to an old Subadar (by mistake I think) and the old gentleman with the Havildar-Major took it to the Commanding Officer. The messenger affected perfect ignorance at first, but I have extracted from him that he has known the 7th for years. He has given up the names of two of the men who gave the letter to him. I have sent to have them seized. I may probably feel obliged to take on myself the responsibility of disbanding the 7th; whatever is done shall be with caution.

It is so far well that the 48th have given up the letter, which is addressed to them all. Several of them have also to-day borne evidence against a Hindoo plate-cleaner of the hospital, who has been telling them lies. Colonel Palmer has great confidence in the 48th.

From J. GREY, Esq., to Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B.

After Hayes* left me this evening with Lieutenant Watson's cursory report I set off to the lines of the 7th and saw the regiment paraded, and notwithstanding all that was said to the regiment I found them as obstinate as possible in regard to the cartridge which has been in use with the regiment for some time past. I hope on Monday next to send you Lieutenant Watson's report; and I think myself that this affair has been brewing for some time past.

I have only just returned or would have written sooner.

From GEORGE COUPER, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, to the Secretary to the Government of India,—dated Lucknow, 4th May 1857.

I am directed to report, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that on the 2nd instant the 7th Oudh Regiment,

Captain F. F. C. Hayes, 62nd Native Infantry, Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and Assistant to the Agent Governor-General, Oudh.

stationed seven miles from the Lucknow Cantonments, refused to bite the cartridge when ordered by its own officers, and again by the Brigadier. It was ordered to parade on the 4th. On the 3rd several symptoms of disaffection appeared. At 4 P.M. the Brigadier reported it in a very mutinous state. Instantly a field battery, a wing of Her Majesty's 32nd, one of the 48th and 71st Native Infantry and of the 7th Cavalry, the 2nd Oudh Cavalry and 4th Oudh Infantry, marched against it. The regiment was found perfectly quiet; formed line from column at the order, and expressed contrition. But when the men saw guns drawn up against them, half their body broke and fled, throwing down their arms. The cavalry pursued and brought up some of them. The arms were collected and brought away, and the Regulars were withdrawn. The disarmed 7th were directed to return to their lines, and recall the runaways. They were informed by Sir Henry Lawrence that Government would be asked to disband the corps; but that those found guiltless might be re-enlisted. The corps had, before the arrival of the troops, given up two prisoners to Captain Boileau and Lieutenant Hardinge, and had offered to give up forty more. During the day a treasonable letter had been brought by a subadar of the 48th Native Infantry to the authorities from these two prisoners and others of the 7th, instigating the 48th to mutiny. All the corps displayed the best spirit, and in three hours the troops from three quarters were concentrated opposite the mutineers. During the night everything was perfectly quiet in the city, through part of which the troops marched. They returned at 1 A.M. on the 4th.

From Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., to the Governor-General of India,—dated Lucknow, 4th May 1857.

Referring to what has occurred with the 7th Oudh Irregulars and to the feeling that still prevails against the 48th, I will be glad if it can be managed that one of the Sikh regiments can be sent up here at once, or even a wing. It might be on the plea of taking the place of the 7th. The camp is stated to have had great effect in the city, but people go so far as to tell me that the 48th last night abused the 7th for running away, and said if they had stood, the 48th would not have fired. I don't believe one-quarter of these reports, but they are not pleasant. The intercepted letter of yesterday evidently fell into the wrong hands. It ended with "it is a question of religion."

Telegram from Major BOUVERIE, to Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B.,—dated Lucknow, 8th May 1857.

Your letters of the 2nd and 3rd of May have been received.
Do not disband without referring to Calcutta.

Telegram from the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, to Major BOUVERIE, dated Lucknow, 12th May 1857.*

Fifty-seven men of the 7th Regiment, including two subadars and one jemadar, are prisoners. The Court of Inquiry is over; not much elicited. I will not disband.

MINUTE by the Governor-General of India in Council, dated 10th May 1857.

This despatch from the Chief Commissioner in Oudh reports the outbreak of a mutinous spirit in the 7th Regiment of the Oudh Irregular Infantry, and their refusal to use the cartridges furnished to them.

The regiment has been disarmed, and has been told that the authority of Government will be asked for its disbandment; but that those found guiltless should be re-enlisted.

Sir Henry Lawrence has acted with promptitude, and should be supported in the course which he has taken. His report of the first part of the transaction is meagre; but I have no doubt whatever that his measures of precaution and coercion, taken in concert with Brigadier Grey, were fully necessary; and I see no reason in the tardy contrition of the regiment for hesitating to confirm the punishment of all who are guilty. I would, therefore, support the Chief Commissioner at once. I think it better, however, that the disbandment, to whatever length it may be carried, should be real; and that the men whose innocence can be shown, and whose general character is irreproachable, or those by whom offenders have been denounced and mutinous designs disclosed, should be retained in the ranks, the others being dismissed absolutely and finally. There is a fiction in discharging soldiers one day to take them back the next, whatever may be their claims to mercy, which will greatly weaken the general effect of the measure as an example.

* Major P. A. P. Bouverie, 35th Native Infantry, Aid-de-Camp to the Governor-General.

I propose that Sir Henry Lawrence should be instructed to this effect.

It appears that the revised instructions for the platoon exercise, by which the biting of the cartridge is dispensed with, had not come into operation at Lucknow when the event took place. Explanation of this should be asked.

(Sd.) CANNING.

MINUTE by Mr. DORIN, dated 10th May 1857

I do not think disbandment is a sufficient punishment for a case of this sort. The regiment not only mutinied itself, but tried to induce others to mutiny.

The sooner this epidemic of mutiny is put a stop to the better. Mild measures won't do it. A severe example is wanted.

It is little or no punishment to a local on Rs. 5 monthly pay to be disbanded in his own country. In many instances it might rather be a convenience to him than otherwise.

I would try the whole of the men concerned for mutiny, and punish them with the utmost rigour of military law. I am convinced that timely severity will be leniency in the long run.

I do not understand how it happens that the names of Captain Boileau and Lieutenant Hardinge appear in this affair. They are not officers of the 7th. Is it to be inferred from this that the officers of the 7th have no influence on their own corps?

My theory is that no corps mutinies that is well commanded. If it should turn out that the officers of the 7th have been negligent in their duty, I would remand every one of them to their own regiments.

The biting of the cartridge can only have been an excuse for mutiny, since I presume it is certain that no new rifles or greased cartridges have been served out to this local corps.

(Sd.) J. DORIN.

MINUTE by Major-General Low, dated 10th May 1857.

The report from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in Oudh, dated the 4th instant, does not describe, so distinctly as one could wish, all that actually occurred previous to the 3rd instant, and since. I can-

not say with much precision all that ought, in my opinion, to be done by orders of the Government, especially as it appears to me, that probably the main body of this regiment in refusing to bite the cartridges, did so refuse, not from any feeling of disloyalty or disaffection towards the Government or their officers, but from an unfeigned and sincere dread, owing to their belief in the late rumours about the construction of those cartridges, that the act of biting them would involve a serious injury to their caste and to their future respectability of character. In short, that if they were to bite these cartridges they would be guilty of a heinous sin in a religious point of view.

I have no hesitation, however, in stating, that I concur generally in the plan of proceeding laid down in the Governor-General's Minute of yesterday on this subject, and I have only to add, that I would select a few of the most guilty, especially those who originally instigated their comrades to refuse to obey orders, to be tried by Courts-Martial for Mutiny, and I would disband the main body of the regiment, on the plan of not re-admitting into the service any man who had once been disbanded.

(Sd.) J. LOW.

P. S.—I beg to add my opinion, that if it should come to light that want of zeal, or want of good judgment, or shortcomings of any kind have been evinced by European officers on this occasion, they ought to be promptly punished to the fullest extent that is admissible in such cases by the rules or by the usages of the service.

MINUTE by Mr. GRANT, dated 11th May 1857.

I agree in all the general views expressed in the Minutes above recorded; but I confess that the information contained in Mr. Couper's letter of the 4th instant, which contains all I know with certainty of the affair reported, is not, in my judgment, sufficiently full, or sufficiently precise and specific, to enable Government to come to a satisfactory decision as to the measures which ought to be taken in this case.

2. In particular, I so far agree with my honourable colleague Mr. Dorin that I think it very probable, that for some of the men concerned, only some few I hope, disbandment is not a sufficient punishment for a case of this sort, and I apprehend that any men whom it is desirable to try by military law, in order to the infliction upon them of some positive and severe punishment, ought not to be disbanded meanwhile.

But the information before us does not warrant any final order to this effect, for excepting the two prisoners who carried what is called a treasonable, but what I presume to have been at most a mutinous, letter to the 48th Regiment, it does not enable us to indicate any men as fit subjects for especial example.

3. Also I agree with my honourable colleague General Low in thinking it probable, that the main body of these men may have refused to bite cartridges, not from any feeling of disaffection, but from an unfeigned dread of losing caste, engendered by the stories regarding cartridges, which have been running like wildfire through the country lately. Sepoys are, in many respects, very much like children, and acts, which on the part of European soldiers would be proof of the blackest disloyalty, may have a very different significance, when done by these credulous and inconsiderate, but generally not ill-disposed beings. These men, taken from the late Oudh Army, can have learned as yet little of the vigour of British discipline; and although there can be no doubt that the cartridges which they refused to bite were not the new cartridges for the Enfield musket which, by reason of the very culpable conduct of the Ordnance Department, have caused all this excitement; yet it may be presumed, that they were the first cartridges that these men were ever required to bite in their lives. Also there is no saying what extreme mismanagement there may have been on the part of the Commandant and Officers in the origin of the affair; the mere fact of making cartridge-biting a point, after it had been purposely dropped from the authorized system of drill, merely for rifle practice, is a presumption for any imaginable degree of perverse management.

4. But amidst these opposite considerations, I find, in the single report before me, nothing to guide our judgment, towards a just and politic leniency on the one hand, or a just and necessary severity on the other.

5. I can hardly think that Sir Henry Lawrence does not intend to send up a full report of the affair, with the usual reports of the Commandant and Brigadier, on a matter so distinctly in their own province, as mutiny in the regiment of the one, and in the brigade of the other officer. The professional reports, we may fairly expect, will contain full information, or at least very much fuller explanation, than is conveyed in the few lines submitted through Mr. Couper. I can hardly think that Sir Henry Lawrence intended the Governor-General in Council to pass a final order on so serious a question as the disbandment of a

regiment, on the mere heads of intelligence before us. And I observe that he does not make any actual recommendation in this letter ; he only states that he told the men what recommendation he intended to make.

6. We are told that on the 2nd instant the regiment refused to bite the cartridge, when ordered by its own officers, and again by the Brigadier. But we do not know how this refusal was manifested. Was it that every man when on drill individually refused ? or was it that the whole regiment, when on parade, refused to obey the word of command ? or was it, that, notwithstanding the orders of the Commandant and Brigadier, the determination of the whole regiment to refuse was declared through Native officers or others ? or in what one of an infinite number of conceivable ways was the refusal manifested ? What had passed previously on the subject, and what were the attendant circumstances of the refusal ?

7. We are told that on the 3rd several symptoms of disaffection appeared. What were these symptoms ? Did they appear in such a manner as to implicate the whole regiment, or a portion only, or certain individual men only ? and if they did not implicate the whole, what portion, or how many individual men did they implicate ? This is an all-important point ; for it may make the whole difference between actual dread arising from credulous folly (such as General Low alludes to) which ought to have been, but was not, corrected by sensible and kindly explanations), and real heartfelt disloyalty.

8. Lastly, we are told that the regiment was reported by the Brigadier to be in a very mutinous state on the 4th instant ; neither this, nor any other report on the subject is sent up. What was it exactly that the report thus alluded to was founded upon ? The next thing we learn is that on that same day, at 4 o'clock in the evening, the regiment was found perfectly quiet, formed line from column at the order, and expressed contrition.

9. I do not understand whether the fact of half the regiment breaking and throwing down their arms afterwards in a panic caused by seeing the artillery forms a part of the Chief Commissioner's grounds for disarming the regiment or not, for the letter of his Secretary is a mere summary of facts, and gives no reason for anything. It is desirable to know whether weight is attached to this fact or not and whether the panic was attributable to any movement accidental or otherwise, threatening, or seeming to threaten, the immediate opening of fire.

10 In this unsatisfactory state of our information, the question in my mind arises, is there any important object to gain passing on the instant an order to disband the regiment, which, as I understand it, will preclude Government from doing anything more or anything less, even should the receipt of complete information hereafter prove that more or less was required; under all the circumstances, I doubt that there is any such object.

In each of the cases of 19th and 34th Native Infantry, in which the Governor-General himself initiated directly the measures taken, a Court of Inquiry sat and reported, and all the facts were carefully ascertained and considered, before any decisive step was taken. This calm, just, considerate, and dignified course, neither too hasty nor too dilatory, appears to me to have had the best effects and to have been generally approved by sensible men. It is a question, and a fair question, whether in the case of the 34th, the Jemadar should have been the only man selected for condign punishment by Court-Martial, and it is indeed my own opinion, that if the regiment had not been commanded by an incapable man, other chief criminals in that bad corps would not have escaped positive punishment. But the time occupied in inquiry facilitated any selection of the greatest criminals, whose guilt was proveable that it might have been desired to make. I am strongly inclined to recommend that the same course, as far as possible, be taken in the case of the 7th Oudh Regiment.

11. The only distinction in this case is that the Chief Commissioner took the initiative, and has summarily disarmed the regiment. It was, I doubt not, quite right to do so, but that this has been done, seems to me to make it all the less necessary for Government to pass any final order such as that of disbanding the regiment before it is in possession of complete information. The prompt stroke of the Chief Commissioner seems to me to have done all the good that immediate action can do, and to have left ample time for full investigation. I think the dismissal of the bad men, with the trial by Court-Martial of a few of the worst men a month hence, likely to have a better effect than a more general disbanding now.

12. I express an opinion on this subject with diffidence; but my inclination is to support Sir H. Lawrence by full approval of what he has done, to tell him that Government awaits his recommendation regarding the regiment, and the reports of the military authorities upon the affair; and to instruct him, if he has not anticipated the

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order, to appoint a Military Court of Inquiry to investigate and report upon the whole subject, including the conduct of the European officers of the regiment before and during the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of May.

(Sd.) J. P. GRANT.

MINUTE by Mr. PEACOCK, dated 11th May 1857.

I have no doubt that eventually it will be necessary to dismiss from the service the greater portion of the Native officers and soldiers of this regiment. I can scarcely think it possible that under any circumstances a regiment, which has been marched against by other troops and disarmed for mutinous conduct, can be retained in the service of Government. I agree in thinking that such of the Native officers and soldiers as are dismissed should be dismissed finally, and that none should be dismissed upon condition, that if found guiltless, they shall be re-enlisted. The ringleaders, and some of those who have taken the most active part in the mutiny, should be tried and punished. I do not understand that it is proposed to dismiss the ringleaders without punishment. I am inclined to think that it will be better to obtain a further and more complete report before passing final orders. Indeed, as Sir H. Lawrence does not ask for the sanction of Government to the disbandment of the regiment, I expect he intends to send a further report.

Mr. Couper's letter was written on the 4th, the day on which the troops returned to Lucknow, after the disarming of the 7th Regiment on the evening of the 3rd. It seems to have been written merely for information, and not for orders. Perhaps it may be advisable to ask Sir H. Lawrence, by electric telegraph, whether he intends to send a further report and whether any inquiry has been ordered.

(Sd.) B. PEACOCK.

MINUTE by the Governor-General concurred in by the Members of Council, dated 12th May 1857.

I am averse to multiplying Minutes; but having read those which have been recorded on the subject by my honourable colleagues, I desire to say that it was not the intention of my Minute of the 9th instant that the answer to be given to Sir H. Lawrence should be a final order, or even a sanction of immediate disbandment.

Sir H. Lawrence had told the men that he would ask Government to disband them. I think that he was right; but I think that having thus announced his reference to Government, the sooner that it could be made known to himself, and to the regiment, and to the troops in general, that he had the support of Government, the better. And although his report was meagre, it was not so incomplete as to make it necessary to delay the assurance of that support.

But Sir H. Lawrence had also proposed, before the regiment, to take a course which, if carried out, would have diminished the effect of disbandment generally as a warning, making it in some instances a mere form, and would have worn the appearance of haste and inconsiderateness on the part of the Government. This single error of Sir H. Lawrence I proposed to correct at once.

I did not conceive that inquiry according to daily usage would be omitted, or that all graver punishments would be swallowed up in disbandment, or that we should not have fuller reports from Sir H. Lawrence.

I also wish to say that it is my conviction that the measures which have been taken in dealing with the mutineers have not been too mild. I have no doubt that many rank offenders have not had their deserts; but I know no instance in which the punishment of any individual could, with unquestionable justice, have been made more severe: and I am not disposed to distrust the efficacy of the measures, because the present ferment in running its course over the land after being checked in the Presidency, has shown itself in Oudh and in the North-West.

I would meet it everywhere with the same deliberately measured punishments, picking out the leaders and prominent offenders, wherever this is possible, for the severest penalties of military law; visiting the common herd with disbandment, but carefully exempting those whose fidelity, innocence, or perhaps timely repentance is proved.

This has been the course hitherto pursued, and I earnestly recommend that it be adhered to steadily.

(Sd.) CANNING.

My only wish is to punish prominent offenders with severity, and there would seem to be more in the present case than has yet transpired. It is to be hoped that the news from Meerut (in the telegraph message from Agra, in this box) is not true.

12th May 1857.

(Sd.) J. DORIN.

I concur in the views recorded by the Governor-General in the above Minute of this date.

12th May 1857.

(Sd.) J. LOW.

Any hesitation I felt is entirely removed by finding that it is not intended that the order now to issue is to be in the nature of a final order. I am sorry that I misapprehended the question: but Sir H. Lawrence's omission to promise a further report, and to mention that inquiry was in progress—unusual omission on such occasions—helped to mislead me. I most entirely agree as to the necessity of correcting the impression that the disbanding or dismissal, when it takes place, will be fictitious in the case of any man to whom it applies.

13th May 1857.

(Sd.) J. P. GRANT.

I concur.

13th May 1857.

(Sd.) B. PEACOCK.

From Colonel R. J. H. BIRCH, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh,—dated Fort William, 13th May 1857.

With reference to your Secretary's letter of the 4th instant, to the address of the Secretary to Government in the Foreign Department, I am desired to inform you that the Governor-General in Council approves of the prompt measures you adopted in regard to the 7th Regiment of Oudh Infantry.

2. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion, however, that the disbandment, to whatever length it may be carried, should be real, and that the men whose innocence can be shown, and whose general character is irreproachable, or those by whom offenders have been denounced, and mutinous designs disclosed, should be retained in the ranks, the others being dismissed absolutely and finally; as, in the opinion of his Lordship in Council, there is a fiction in discharging soldiers one day to take them back the next, whatever may be their claims to mercy, which would greatly weaken the general effect of the measure of disbandment as an example.

3. The length to which it may be found expedient to carry such a measure, together with the nature of any further punishment in individual cases proved necessary, can be taken into consideration only when Government is in possession of the full inquiry, which it is presumed has been instituted into the circumstances attendant upon the occurrences of the 4th instant.

4. The Governor-General in Council feels it necessary that he should fully understand how the refusal on the 2nd instant to bite the cartridges was manifested; what had passed previously on the subject, and what were the circumstances which led to the refusal; how the symptoms of disaffection, said to have been shown on the 3rd instant, appeared; whether in such a manner as to implicate the whole regiment or a portion only; and if the latter, how many individuals.

5. Again, it is stated that on the 4th instant the regiment was reported to the Brigadier to be in a state of mutiny. It does not appear upon what circumstances this report was founded, for on the same evening the regiment was found perfectly quiet, obeyed the orders given to form line, and expressed contrition; explanation on this point is required.

6. The Governor-General in Council desires also to be informed whether subsequently the circumstance of the regiment breaking and throwing down its arms formed a part of your grounds for disarming it, and whether the panic was attributable to any movement accidental or otherwise, threatening, or seeming to threaten, the opening of fire.

7. Should the inquiry which your telegram to Major Bouverie of the 12th instant states to have been already made not fully embrace all these points, I am desirous to request that a further investigation may be made into the subject, including the conduct of the European officers of the regiment prior to and during the occurrences in question.

8. A book containing the practice with rifles, recently printed by order of Government, is understood to have been dispatched to the regiments of Oudh Local Infantry, on or about the 14th ultimo. In that book it is directed that the cartridge shall be torn open, and no allusion is made to the old practice of biting it. The Governor-General in Council wishes to know when that book was received by the corps at Lucknow.

Telegram from Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Lucknow, 16th May 1857.

All is quiet here, but affairs are critical; get every European you can from China, Ceylon, and elsewhere; also all the Gurkhas from the hills; time is everything.

Telegram from Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., to G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq.,—dated Lucknow, 16th May 1857.

All is well here. Give me plenary military power in Oudh; I will not use it unnecessarily. I am sending two troops of cavalry to

Allahabad. Send a company of Europeans into the fort there : it will be good to raise regiments of irregular horse under good officers.

Telegram from G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq., to Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B.,—dated Calcutta, 16th May 1857.

You have full military powers. The Governor-General will support you in everything you think necessary.

It is impossible to send an European company to Allahabad. Dinapore must not be weakened by a single man.

If you can raise any irregulars that you can trust, do so at once. Have you any good officers to spare for the duty ?

Telegram from Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Lucknow, 17th May 1857.

You are quite right to keep Allahabad quite safe. We shall do without Sikhs or Gurkhas ; all well. We have concentrated the troops as much as possible so as to protect the treasury and magazine, and keep up a communication. Generally a good spirit. A false alarm last night.

Telegram from Sir H. LAWRENCE, to Major BOUVERIE,—dated Lucknow, 17th May 1857.

The case being emergent, I have disposed of the 7th Regiment by dismissing about fifteen sepoys, and the Native officers with one or two exceptions, and promoting half-a-dozen men ; all others are forgiven. Their Commanding Officer has returned from the Hills, and says he implicitly trusts them. Two hundred only will be armed until orders are received. All quiet here ; but we are preparing. If Sikhs are wanted at Allahabad, keep two companies or the wing there. The Fort ought to be made quite safe. Could not two companies of the 10th Foot be pushed up to the Fort ? Even three companies of Sikhs will be useful here. Keep Benares safe.

Telegram from Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—dated Lucknow, 18th May 1857.

As there is difficulty, do not send the Sikhs to Lucknow.

Telegram from Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., to G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq.,—dated Lucknow, 19th May 1857.

All very well in city, cantonments, and country.

GENERAL ORDER by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Fort William, 19th May 1857.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Colonel Sir H. M. Lawrence, K.C.B., of the Regiment of Artillery, Hon'ble Aid-de-Camp to the Queen, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Oudh, to be a Brigadier-General with effect from the 16th instant.

Telegram from the Governor-General of India in Council, to Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B.,—dated Calcutta, 19th May 1857.

You are gazetted a Brigadier-General. This will give you the fullest military powers. An order just issued will give you large powers of rewarding merit.

Telegram from Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., to G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq.,—dated Lucknow, 20th May 1857 (8-40 A.M.)

All very well at Lucknow and in the districts; our position now is very strong. In case of necessity no fears are entertained.

From Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., to Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B.,—dated Lucknow, 20th May 1857.

I have been so much engaged that I have been unable sooner to answer your kind and interesting letter. I entirely agree in your sentiments. You are a tower of strength to us at this juncture. We are all right now. We had eight posts; as Sir C. Napier would say, we were like chips in porridge. We have given up four posts and greatly strengthened three. In the centre of the three we have a post of 400 men with about twenty guns, including 18-pounders. The post is in three platoons. In the upper are 100 Europeans and as many sepoys. In No. 2 is the mass of our powder, quite under No. 1 command. The 18-pounders command both bridges leading to cantonments. One hundred and thirty Europeans and six guns and 200 sepoys are at the treasury; the sepoys, as usual, guard the treasury tent; the guns are in and about the Residency above but not threatening them. The old magazine, which was guarded by thirty men, had in it all the train, spare wagons, and ammunition, six field guns and numberless old Oudh guns and mountain guns, bomb-works, &c. The latter were yesterday spiked and

the trunnions knocked off, and all the former have been removed or destroyed. It is now guarded by 300 men of several regiments, and 48 hours hence the old magazine will have little in it to invite attack. Six guns and two squadrons of the 2nd Oudh Irregular Cavalry are at the dâk bungalow, half-way to cantonments, and in cantonments we have about 340, Her Majesty's 32nd, close to twelve guns, six of European battery and six of the Oudh Light Field Battery. Yesterday a false alarm of the 71st Native Infantry arming, quite false. In the evening I rode through the Native infantry lines and was everywhere very well received, especially by the 48th, with many of whom I have struck up a dostee. Kindly send copy of this letter to the Governor-General, and the Lieutenant-Governor and my brother, John.

Copy forwarded to the Right Hon'ble Viscount Canning, Governor-General of India, with Major-General Wheeler's respectful compliments. Dated Cawnpore, 22nd May 1857.

*Telegram from G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq., to Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B.,—
dated Calcutta, 21st May 1857.*

Keep your eye steadily on Rajah Maun Singh. Particulars by post to-day.

*Telegram from Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., to G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq.,—
dated Lucknow, 21st May 1857.*

I have assumed military command. All quiet, but several reports of intended attack on us. Fifty Europeans sent this morning in dâk carriages and two squadrons of Irregular Cavalry to Cawnpore; will arrive to-night.

*Telegram from Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., to the Financial Secretary, /-dated
Lucknow, 22nd May 1857 (8 A.M.)*

All perfectly quiet here. A fire in cantonment last night; speedily extinguished.

*Telegram from Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., to the Governor-General of India
in Council,—dated Lucknow, 23rd May 1857 (2 P.M.)*

Our magazine stores are nearly all moved into the Machee Bawun, where ten days' supplies for 500 men are stored. Thirty guns and 100 Europeans are in position there. I am with 290 Europeans and the European battery in cantonments. We are safe, except external influences.

Cawnpore to be reinforced with all speed. Delhi ought similarly to be recovered. When may Her Majesty's 84th be expected at Cawnpore?

Telegram from the Governor-General of India in Council, to Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B.,—dated Calcutta, 24th May 1857 (3 P.M.)

It is impossible to place a wing of Europeans at Cawnpore in less time than 25 days.

The Government dāk and the dāk companies are fully engaged in carrying a company of the 84th to Benares at the rate of eighteen men a day.

A wing of the Madras Fusiliers arrived yesterday and starts to-day; part by bullock train, part by steamer. The bullock train can take 100 men a day, at the rate of thirty miles a day.

The entire regiment of the Fusiliers, about 900 strong, cannot be collected at Benares in less than nineteen or twenty days. One hundred and fifty men, who go by steam, will scarcely be there so soon.

I expect that from this time forward troops will be pushed upwards at the rate of 100 men a day from Calcutta, each batch taking ten days to reach Benares. From Benares they will be distributed as most required. The regiments from Pegu, Bombay, and Ceylon will be sent up in this way. Every bullock and horse that is to be had, except just enough to carry the post, is retained; and no troops will be sent by steam which can be sent more quickly by other means.

This is the best I can do for you. I look anxiously for the recovery of Delhi. I fear the Commander-in-Chief's force cannot be there before Tuesday.

Telegram from Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Lucknow, 24th May 1857 (10 A.M.)

All here perfectly quiet and well.

Telegram from Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Lucknow, 24th May 1857 (2 P.M.)

All is quiet throughout this province, and defensive arrangements are completed at Lucknow.

Telegram from Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Lucknow, 25th May 1857 (7-3 A.M.)

All are yet perfectly quiet here, but all depends on the troops at Cawnpore. Send up there all the European troops you can.

Telegram from Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Lucknow, 25th May 1857 (3-2 P.M.)

The Eed prayers are concluded, and everything is perfectly quiet here.

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B.,—dated Calcutta, 26th May 1857.

You are requested to send to my address, by dāk, as early as practicable, official reports of the proceedings that have taken place at the several stations since the commencement of the outbreak.

Telegram from Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Lucknow, 26th May 1857 (4-20 P.M.)

The Eed has passed quietly. Everything tranquil here.

Telegram from Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Lucknow, 26th May 1857 (8 P.M.)

I strongly advise that as many ekka dāks be laid as possible, from Rancegunge to Cawnpore, to bring up European troops. Spare no expense.

Telegram from Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Lucknow, 27th May 1857 (12 noon.)

All well at Lucknow.

Telegram from Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Lucknow, 28th May 1857 (3 P.M.)

All's well.

Telegram from Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., to G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq.,—dated Lucknow, 29th May 1857 (3-4 P.M.)

All quiet, but great uneasiness at Lucknow; disturbances threatened outside. A tahsildar killed in settling a quarrel. Tranquillity cannot be much longer maintained, unless Delhi be speedily captured.

Telegram from Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Lucknow, 31st May 1857 (2 P.M.)

Most of the houses in the cantonments have been burnt at the outbreak. The mutineers, consisting of half of the 48th Native Infantry,

about half of the 71st, some few of the 13th, and two troops of the 7th Cavalry have fled towards Sitapur. We followed them seven miles with four guns and two companies of Her Majesty's 32nd and 300 horse. The latter evinced no zeal, and we could only get within round-shot distance of the mutineers. We took thirty prisoners. I write in great haste after return.

All quiet. My anxieties are for Cawnpore and the districts.

Telegram from Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Lucknow, 31st May 1857.

An *emeute* at 9 P.M. Several bungalows burnt, and two or three officers killed and as many wounded; Brigadier Handscomb among the former. No other loss incurred. Quiet in the city. I am in cantonments. It is difficult to say who are loyal, but it is believed the majority are. Only 25 of the 7th Cavalry proved false. The effects of this *emeute* may be bad.

Telegram from Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Lucknow, 1st June 1857 (3 P.M.)

Much excitement all day in the city. Yesterday an insurrection threatened. In the evening some skirmishes with police, which under Captain Carnegie behaved admirably and beat off the rioters. The city guards were strengthened with 100 Europeans and four guns. Colonel Inglis and I slept in the town. Night quiet at all points. The faithful remnants of three infantry regiments, and 7th Cavalry, about 700 men, encamped yesterday afternoon close to the detachment of 200 of Her Majesty's 32nd and four European guns. We are in much better position at Lucknow, but I fear the effects of the *emeute* in the districts. A treasure party came in safe this morning. It was in danger, but 100 horse sent out yesterday evening saved it. It is now 12 A.M. All just returned from visiting post. All here looks brighter.

Telegram from Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Lucknow, 2nd June 1857 (5-10 P.M.)

Do not send up the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry; their promises are scarcely to be trusted. With European troops they may be made useful in Calcutta. Up the country they will be led into the vortex.

Telegram from Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., to G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq.,—dated Lucknow, 2nd June 1857 (12-45 P.M.)

I have anticipated the order to increase Hardinge's Cavalry ; thanks for the sanction. We gave timely notice to Mr. Chester that the first flight was towards Sitapur, on which Colonel Birch very judiciously moved out with four companies to meet them ; but they have turned towards the Ganges, and do not appear to have rallied. The districts are still quiet, except at one point, Multeabad, twenty miles north-west of Lucknow ; but it is expected that they will quiet when they hear that eight men have been hanged, and that more are about to suffer.

Telegram from Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Lucknow, 4th June 1857 (4-40 P.M.)

All quiet here, but a rising has taken place at Sitapur,* and the Europeans are flying into Lucknow. An escort and carriages have been sent to meet them. Fifty of the 84th arrived this morning. All the mutineers seem bound for Delhi ; and unless guns are brought against us, we can hold our own against all comers for a month, after which we may be in want of supplies. Dāk communication from Agra cut off, and we are hourly expecting that the telegraph wire will be cut at Cawnpore.

Telegram from Colonel NEILL, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta,—dated Allahabad, 20th June 1857.

A note, as follows, has just been brought to the chief military and civil authorities :—

Lucknow, 15th June 1857.—Yesterday intelligence received that the regiments from Seetapore and Shahjehanpore were marching on Lucknow from the north, and were at Beree, 35 miles off, on that day. On the east the regiments from Sarora and Baraitch, with cavalry and guns, were at Ramnaghur, 38 miles distant, yesterday ; while from the south the regiments from Fyzabad, Benares and Jaunpore, with guns and cavalry, were at Hyderghur, 32 miles distant. Each force will be a march nearer to capital to-day, and as the rebels appear to be acting in concert, an attack may be expected on the 18th or 19th June.

* *At Sitapur.*—"At that station were quartered the 41st Regiment of Native Infantry, the 9th and 10th Regiments of Oudh Irregular Infantry, and the 2nd Regiment of Military Police. The troops rose on the 3rd of June."—"The Mutinies in Oudh," by Martin Richard Gutbinc, page 121.

We also hear that the regiments at Cawnpore are being reinforced, and that in the event of their overcoming General Wheeler's little band, they will also march on Lucknow. We are daily strengthening our position, and are anxiously waiting for news. All communication has been cut off since the 6th instant. All the outposts are fallen. You are requested to send a copy of this letter to Calcutta.

(Sd.) A. COOPER,
Secretary.

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to Major-General LLOYD, Dinapore (via Patna),—dated Calcutta, 21st June 1857, (11-30 P.M.)

Send a message to Major Ramsay immediately, and desire him to procure from the Nepaul Durbar the services of a Gurkha force for the relief of Lucknow, and to hasten its march to Lucknow. Two or three thousand men should be sent. A European column is being formed at Allahabad.

Telegram from H. TUCKER, Esq., Benares, to Lord CANNING, Calcutta,—dated Benares, 24th June 1857, (5 P.M.)

I have just received the following note from Sir Henry Lawrence, dated June 16th:—To-day we received a letter from General Wheeler, who bravely holds out. He asks us for two hundred Europeans. I would risk the absence of so large a portion of our small force, could I see the smallest prospect of its being able to succour him, but no individual here cognizant of facts, except Mr. Gubbins, thinks that we could carry a single man across the river, as the enemy holds all the boats, and completely commands the river. May God Almighty defend Cawnpore, for no help can we afford; our own positions are daily strengthening, and our supplies increasing, but all the outposts are gone, and the rebels and mutineers are said to be closing in on us, though as yet all is quiet at Lucknow; elsewhere throughout the province all is anarchy. The talookdars re-occupied the villages of which the summary settlement dispossessed them, and all now assert their own rights.

P.S.—I have sent the pith of this to Colonel Neill at Allahabad, to urge him to relieve Cawnpore if any way possible

Telegram from H. TUCKER, Esq., Benares, to Lord CANNING, Calcutta,—dated Benares, 25th June 1857, (10 A.M.)

Letter, dated 19th June, just received from Sir H. Lawrence. He still held Lucknow cantonment and city with a small circuit around, and felt strong for defence. Eight European deaths from cholera in fourteen days. Sir Henry had been ailing, but thank God was well again. General Wheeler repulsed two attacks on the 17th instant with great loss to the enemy. Eight fugitives from Sultanpore have been brought into Jaunpore by the party sent out for them. Sir Henry suggests that steamers can come to Fyzabad. I disagree to keep to the Allahabad and Cawnpore line. Everything here as usual. Goruckpore standing on the 22nd. Colonel Durand writes on the 17th at Indore:—A great Indore banker has just received a letter from Delhi, dated the 14th, saying that three-fourths of the rebels are slain, and that order will be restored. All quiet at Saugor and Nagode on the 20th, and at Jubbulpore on the 22nd.

Telegram from Colonel NEILL, Commanding at Allahabad, to the Governor-General, Calcutta,—dated Allahabad, 27th June 1857, (12-40 P.M.)

News received from Lucknow, dated 20th. All stations in Oudh gone, but Lucknow itself. Lucknow prepared to hold out against any force, and is strongly defended, holding two positions, three-quarter miles apart—Residency and Nudhul Bawn.* Fragments of mutinous regiments disposed of. Sir Henry Lawrence so ill that Council was appointed. Six companies 4th, same number of 7th Oudh, and a few other companies only remain of disciplined force. All irregular cavalry deserted, but 60 of Hardinge's and 80 of Gall's. Talookdars are hesitating about joining, and offers are being made to them. Cawnpore calling for aid, but it cannot be given from Lucknow. Slight sickness prevails. Eight deaths of Europeans by cholera in the fortnight. Health otherwise good.

Telegram from the Governor-General of India in Council, to H. TUCKER, Esq., Benares,—dated Calcutta, 28th June 1857.

The Gurkhas are to go straight to Lucknow without turning to the right or left. No European troops will go with them, but two or, perhaps, three European officers. When they arrive before Lucknow, they will receive their orders from Sir Henry Lawrence.

Telegram from the Head Assistant of the Electric Telegraph at Benares, to the Deputy Superintendent, Calcutta, —dated 29th June 1857.

The following is a letter handed in by Commissioner for transmission to Governor-General; it is from Mr. Gubbins, Lucknow, to his brother-judge of this station:—

*“My dear Frederick,—*We have heard nothing authentic of the stations beyond this province for I know not how long. We cannot know how Benares, Mirzapore, and Allahabad have fared. Please send us some information. Cawnpore is still fighting. Wheeler committed the capital error of leaving the treasure and magazine outside his works. They have been parading here since the 6th instant. We had a letter from him, dated 14th, begging for aid. We know not whence aid can come. We cannot afford it from this. Wheeler is making a noble defence, but the suffering men, women, and children must be very great. The Nawab Sahib murders every one that falls into his hands, so Wheeler will no doubt fight it out to the last. I hope that relief may come from Allahabad. Here, in Oudh, we have lost every station but Lucknow. We hope to hold against all the world for a length of time. We hold two positions, that is, the Residency and Muchee Bhowan, separated by about three-quarters of a mile apart, and we have 225 Europeans and three guns in the Muchee Bhowan Cantonment. We have, thank God, got rid of the remnants of the mutinous regiments of Lucknow, that is, 48th, 21st and 39th Native Infantry and the 7th Light Cavalry. Sir Henry Lawrence was so ill that Provisional Council has been appointed. We ordered Commanding Officers to recommend their men to go home for three months after receiving their pay; it succeeded in most, with a mere trifling exception. None remain of all our disciplined troops. We posted only six companies of the Oudh troops, about the same number of the 10th Lancers. All the Oudh Irregular Horse have deserted, but about 60 of Hardinge’s, 80 of Gall’s. I am raising fifty horse through Abdool Azrug, Naib Ressaldar, 5th Irregular Cavalry, in room of Weston’s Military Police, who are all gone but about fifty foot and one hundred horse. The talookdars are hesitating about joining the mutineers. We are bribing them with jagirs at this moment. About 1,200 Seetapore mutineers threaten us on the north. Six regiments and a battery from the Fyzabad side, and two regiments and a battery from beyond the Gogra also threaten us. I have no fear if we are true to ourselves and go at the first force which approaches. We have plenty of elephants to carry the Europeans, and the fellows

fear us immensely; but if, as I fear, we may be hemmed in, though I do not fear the result, yet we must needs undergo the misery and sorrow of a siege.

MARTIN GUBBINS."

Telegram from Colonel NEILL, to the Governor-General, Calcutta,—dated Allahabad, 30th June 1857, (4-20 P.M.)

Letter from Sir Henry Lawrence of 24th. All well in cantonment and city, but he is threatened from several sides by the mutineers. Had no news for twenty days from any quarter, and anxiously looking for some. Have sent six or eight letters here previously. Asks for full details of all relating to the army in this and other places, also the number of troops here, and what movements in Cawnpore, where five or six hundred men are urgently required. Have sent him back every information by the same messenger. The Cawnpore column is now starting; it was delayed on account of want of lascars and bearers. Have received now the former, and will do without the latter. Here Havelock has arrived. Will have equipment for two European regiments by the 4th, if the lascars don't again fail, but Commissariat is sanguine. All well, and work progressing.

Telegram from Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, to the Commander-in-Chief, Calcutta,—dated Allahabad, Wednesday, 1st July 1857, (2-40 P.M.)

Letter received from Lawrence, 30th June, dated 27th June. News from Raikes up to the 22nd June. He was entrenched and safe at Mynpoorie. Had heard from Lieutenant-Governor that the city of Delhi fell on the 13th. Rebels took refuge in the palace, which was expected to fall into our hands on the 18th. More troops had joined our army in the interval. Etawah and Futtehghur safe in our hands. Telegraph open from Mynpoorie *via* Agra to Bombay. Wheeler wrote on the 24th that he could hold out for eight or ten days. The attack on him confined to a cannonade from the mortars, two heavy guns and some field pieces. Rebel force muster 3,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry. Wheeler in good heart, though hard pressed. He has sent off five separate communications to Allahabad; one received. Lawrence holds the Residency, Muchee Bhowan and cantonments. Is strong in the two first positions. The rebels holding all the boats on the Cawnpore side of the river, preventing him succouring Wheeler, as he dare not absent himself and detachment more than 24 hours, being threatened on all sides by the mutineers. Lucknow is the only place where British authority is paramount.

An additional force of one European regiment and 100 artillerymen would enable him to re-establish British supremacy in Oudh. Until aid arrives he can hold his own. Health good. Cholera greatly decreased. Supplies for two-and-half months. Survivors in Oudh—Sir M. Jackson, two sisters, Mrs. Dorin, Captains Hearsey and Orr, Lieutenant Burn. Most of the Seetapore people killed; ditto Colonel Birch, the Christians, Gowans and Snells. Casualties at Cawnpore—Messrs. Halliday, Reynolds, Poole, Smith, Redman, Supple, Eckford, Dempster, Jervis, Chalwin, Hallisden, Jack, and many others. Brigadier Jack, Colonel Williams, Major Prout, Sir G. Parker, Lieutenant Quin senior, Major Lindsay, and Lieutenant Cox killed; many ladies died from heat, fatigue, &c.

From Colonel NEILL, to the Governor-General, Calcutta,—dated Allahabad, Friday, 10th July 1857, (1-30 P.M.)

This just come in to Officer Commanding here. Lucknow, 30th June, from Sir H. Lawrence. Went out this morning eight miles to meet the enemy, and were defeated through misconduct, chiefly of artillery and cavalry, many of whom deserted. Enemy followed us up, and we have been besieged for four hours. Shall likely be surrounded to-night. Enemy very bold, and our European very low. Looks upon his position now as ten times as bad as it was yesterday. It is very critical. We shall be obliged to concentrate, if we are able. We shall have to abandon much supplies and blow up much powder. Unless we are relieved in fifteen or twenty days, we shall hardly be able to maintain our ground. We lost three officers killed this morning and several wounded—Colonel Case, Captain Stephen, Mr. Bradenbury. I have sent on the original letter by express to General Havelock, who is getting on well.* We are getting in no end of supplies and carriage. The artillerymen† must be hurried on from Benares.

General Havelock has been urged on since this.

(Sd.) CANNING.

† Remarks by the Governor-General—

Half the Benares battery will move on to Allahabad as soon as the battery now on its way arrives at Benares, and the other half will follow as soon as the latter battery (which has no draughts) is supplied with bullocks. There is no use in pushing on the Benares artillerymen sooner than this, because not a single European can be spared from the infantry at Allahabad to march forward with the guns.

(Sd.) CANNING, 11-7-57.

Telegram from H. TUCKER, Esq., to Lord CANNING, Calcutta,—dated Benares Saturday, 11th July 1857, (6-15 P.M.)

A man belonging to the Commissariat Office in Lucknow deposed that on the 29th June it was rumoured that seven thousand or eight thousand insurgents were encamped on the opposite side of the Kookral Canal. Sir Henry went out to meet them with two companies of Her Majesty's 32nd, eleven guns, and sixty sowars. After a severe contest of two hours and a loss of sixty men, he was forced to retreat. The sowars were panic-struck and fled. At Allygunge, about two miles from the Kookral Canal, the enemy attacked and captured six guns. Sir Henry is said to have been wounded there. The British fought their way to the entrenchments, the enemy following closely. The insurgents entered the city and began plundering. On ~~the~~ 2nd the rebels, headed by the city fanatics, attacked the Muchee Bhowan, but a mine was sprung, which blew them up. The one hundred and fifty Europeans in the Muchee Bhowan then quitted and collected in the Residency. Witness left Lucknow on the 3rd June, and on the road met a great many sepoy and zemindars going against Lucknow. I hear a Moulvie going up from Fyzabad commanded the insurgents. Almost all the ammunition had been brought into the Residency, where there was food for one thousand men for six months. Rajah Maun Singh was said to be quiet. There is every reason to believe the truth of this deposition taken by Mr. Gubbins.

Telegram from Brigadier-General NEILL, to the Governor-General, Calcutta,—dated Allahabad, Monday, 13th July 1857, (9-50 P.M.)

Letter just received from Lucknow from Banks, Chief Commissioner, dated the 8th instant. They had been besieged daily since the 30th ultimo, and are losing ten and eleven killed daily. They had food for a month, but look for relief anxiously. States that not less than two or three thousand, with twelve guns, should be sent, and should be there by the 3rd proximo. Troops not to be sent into the city by the Cawnpore road, but leave it four miles off and skirt round the Beehasue direction, crossing the Goomtee river. Had tried to send a copy of this to Agra, and strongly urge that the Gurkhas should not be sent alone. Letter from the same place to Edmonstone from Gubbins will be sent by to-morrow's dak. Information about Gurkhas will be sent to Benares; also copy of this to General Havelock. Letter for Edmonstone from

Gubbins, which I opened, remonstrates wholly and entirely against his supersession by Major Banks on the death, as he reports, of Sir Henry Lawrence, who was wounded on the 2nd and died on the 4th. I still beg to urge General Havelock's advance. Gurkhas ordered by me through the Benares authorities to march on, leading detachment and advance slowly until orders from Government are received. I have good cossids here; sent off one to-day and one day before yesterday to Lucknow. Will send off another to-morrow morning early, all giving latest news.

Telegram from H. TUCKER, Esq., to Lord CANNING, Calcutta,—dated Benares, Tuesday, 14th July 1857, (7-20 A.M.)

A cossid from this returned yesterday afternoon from Lucknow, which he left on Sunday the 5th; a severe cannonade on both sides was then going on. Major Erskine writes on the 11th from Jubbulpore: all the Indore officers are safe at Sehore; Holkar did attack and take the Residency, but all the officers and ladies got away. I have letters from Shakespeare and Richards. Holkar moved towards Mhow, but the Native report is, that the Native troops instead of joining beat him. The Damoh officers have turned up at Nusseerabad.

Telegram from General NEILL, to the Governor-General, Calcutta,—dated Allahabad, Tuesday, 14th July 1857, (11-35 A.M.)

Letters dated the 3rd and 4th instant just received from Banks at Lucknow. In the former states that fire of enemy not so heavy but falling; thirteen men killed and wounded. On 2nd fever; on 3rd relief anxiously expected. Advises not less than two or three thousand English with twelve guns to be sent. Suggests their concentrating at Cawnpore from Delhi and Allahabad. Gurkhas not to come alone, as they would be hard pressed by enemy, and might prove death-warrant of garrison. In letter of 4th states that enemy had made no impression. Stores for one month. Men hearty and confident. Had spiked one of the enemy's guns on that day. Relief is anxiously looked for. Again urges Gurkhas not to be sent alone. Mutineers do not appear to be supported by magnates of provinces; part of the city had been plundered by them, and it was reported that many were going homewards.

Telegram from COBAT, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta,—dated Allahabad, Friday, 17th July 1857, (6-18 P.M.)

The following letter has been received from Lucknow, dated 10th July, 9 P.M., from Banks:—We have now been besieged for eleven days. The enemy has not done much harm to our defences, though many men have been killed and wounded. We find that we have food for fully six weeks, nevertheless we look for relief when possible. To-day we hear that Cawnpore is in the hands of our troops. I am writing thither. The enemy's fire is slackening, and his attacks are diminishing in number; why, we cannot tell. We have no reports from outside reliable. I cannot get a messenger for Agra.

From Brigadier J. E. W. INGLIS, Her Majesty's 32nd, Commanding Garrison at Lucknow, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta,—No. 1, dated Lucknow, 26th September 1857.

IN consequence of the very deeply-to-be-lamented death of Brigadier-General Sir H. M. Lawrence, K.C.B., late in Command of the Oudh Field Force, the duty of narrating the military events which have occurred at Lucknow since 29th June last, has devolved upon myself.

On the evening of that day several reports reached Sir Henry Lawrence that the rebel army, in no very considerable force, would march from Chinhut (a small village about eight miles distant on the road to Fyzabad) on Lucknow on the following morning; and the late Brigadier-General therefore determined to make a strong reconnaissance in that direction, with the view, if possible, of meeting the force at a disadvantage, either at its entrance into the suburbs of the city, or at the bridge across the Gokral, which is a small stream intersecting the Fyzabad road, about half way between Lucknow and Chinhut.

The force destined for this service, and which was composed as follows, moved out at 6 A. M. on the morning of the 30th June:—

Artillery.—4 Guns of No.—Horse Light Field Battery.

4 Guns of No. 2 Oudh Field Battery.

2 Guns of No. 3 Oudh Field Battery.

An 8-inch howitzer.

Cavalry.—Troop of Volunteer Cavalry.

120 Troopers of detachments belonging to 1st, 2nd and 3rd Regiments of Oudh Irregular Cavalry.

Infantry.—300, Her Majesty's 32nd.

150, 13th Native Infantry.

60, 48th Native Infantry.

20, 71st Native Infantry (Sikhs).

The troops, misled by the reports of wayfarers—who stated that there were few or no men between Lucknow and Chinhut—proceeded somewhat further than had been originally intended, and suddenly fell in with the enemy, who had up to that time eluded the vigilance of the advanced guard by concealing themselves behind a long line of trees in overwhelming numbers. The European force and the howitzer, with the Native infantry, held the foe in check for some time, and had the six guns of the Oudh Artillery been faithful and the Sikh Cavalry shown a better front, the day would have been won in spite of an immense disparity in numbers. But the Oudh Artillerymen and drivers were traitors. They overturned the guns into ditches, cut the traces of their horses, and abandoned them, regardless of the remonstrances and exertions of their own officers, and of those of Sir Henry Lawrence's staff, headed by the Brigadier-General in person, who himself drew his sword upon these rebels. Every effort to induce them to stand having proved ineffectual, the force, exposed to a vastly superior fire of artillery, and completely outflanked on both sides by an overpowering body of Infantry and Cavalry, which actually got into our rear, was compelled to retire with the loss of three pieces of artillery, which fell into the hands of the enemy, in consequence of the rank treachery of the Oudh gunners, and with a very grievous list of killed and wounded. The heat was dreadful, the gun ammunition was expended, and the almost total want of cavalry to protect our rear made our retreat most disastrous.

All the officers behaved well and the exertions of the small body of volunteer cavalry—only forty in number—under Captain Radcliffe, 7th Light Cavalry, were most praiseworthy. Sir Henry Lawrence subsequently conveyed his thanks to myself, who had, at his request, accompanied him upon this occasion (Colonel Case being in command of Her Majesty's 32nd). He also expressed his approbation of the way in which his Staff—Captain Wilson, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant James, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General; Captain Edgell, Officiating Military Secretary; and Mr. Couper, C. S.—the last of whom had acted as Sir Henry Lawrence's A.-D.-C. from the commencement of the disturbances,—had conducted themselves throughout

this arduous day. Sir Henry further particularly mentioned that he would bring the gallant conduct of Captain Radcliffe and of Lieutenant Bonham, of the Artillery, (who worked the howitzer successfully until incapacitated by a wound,) to the prominent notice of the Government of India. The manner in which Lieutenant Birch, 71st Native Infantry, cleared a village with a party of Sikh skirmishers, also elicited the admiration of the Brigadier-General. The conduct of Lieutenant Hardinge, who, with his handful of horse covered the retreat of the rear guard was extolled by Sir Henry, who expressed his intention of mentioning the services of this gallant officer to his Lordship in Council. Lieutenant-Colonel Case who commanded Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment was mortally wounded whilst gallantly leading on his men. The service had not a more deserving officer. The command devolved on Captain Stevens, who also received a death-wound shortly afterwards. The command then fell to Captain Mansfield who has since died of cholera. A list* of the casualties on this occasion accompanies the despatch.

It remains to report the siege operations.

It will be in the recollection of His Lordship in Council that it was the original intention of Sir Henry Lawrence to occupy not only the Residency, but also the Fort called Muchhee Bhowun—an old dilapidated edifice, which had been hastily repaired for the occasion, though the defences were even at the last moment very far from complete, and were moreover commanded by many houses in the city. The situation of the Muchhee Bhowun with regard to the Residency has already been described to the Government of India.

The untoward event of the 30th June so far diminished the whole available force, that we had not a sufficient number of men remaining to occupy both positions. The Brigadier-General, therefore, on the evening of the 1st July, signalled to the garrison of the Muchhee Bhowun to evacuate and blow up that fortress in the course of the night. The orders were ably carried out, and at 12 P. M. the force marched into the Residency with their guns and treasure without the loss of a man; and shortly afterwards the explosion of 240 barrels of gunpowder and 6,000,000 ball cartridges, which were lying in the magazine, announced to Sir Henry Lawrence and his officers—who were anxiously waiting the report—the complete destruction of that post and all that it contained. If it had not been for this wise and

* See pages 58 and 59.

strategic measure, no member of the Lucknow garrison, in all probability, would have survived to tell the tale; for, as has already been stated, the Muchhee Bhowun was commanded from other parts of the town, and was moreover indifferently provided with heavy artillery ammunition, while the difficulty, suffering, and loss which the Residency garrison, even with the reinforcement thus obtained from the Muchhee Bhowun, has undergone in holding the position, is sufficient to show that, if the original intention of holding both posts had been adhered to, both would have inevitably fallen.

It is now my very painful duty to relate the calamity which befel us at the commencement of the siege. On the 1st July an 8-inch shell burst in the room in the Residency in which Sir H. Lawrence was sitting. The missile burst between him and Mr. Couper, close to both; but without injury to either. The whole of his staff implored Sir Henry to take up other quarters, as the Residency had then become the special target for the round shot and shell of the enemy. This, however, he jestingly declined to do, observing that another shell would certainly never be pitched into that small room. But Providence had ordained otherwise, for on the very next day he was mortally wounded by the fragment of another shell which burst in the same room, exactly at the same spot. Captain Wilson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, received a contusion at the same time.

The late lamented Sir H. Lawrence, knowing that his last hour was rapidly approaching, directed me to assume command of the troops, and appointed Major Banks to succeed him in the office of Chief Commissioner. He lingered in great agony till the morning the 4th July, when he expired, and the Government was thereby deprived, if I may venture to say so, of the services of a distinguished statesman and a most gallant soldier. Few men have ever possessed, to the same extent, the power which he enjoyed of winning the hearts of all those with whom he came in contact, and thus ensuring the warmest and most zealous devotion for himself and for the Government which he served. The successful defence of the position has been, under Providence, solely attributable to the foresight which he evinced in the timely commencement of the necessary operations, and the great skill and untiring personal activity which he exhibited in carrying them into effect. All ranks possessed such confidence in his judgment and his fertility of resource, that the news of his fall was received throughout the garrison with feelings of consternation only second

to the grief which was inspired in the hearts of all by the loss of a Public Benefactor and a warm Personal Friend. Feeling as keenly and as gratefully as I do the obligations that the whole of us are under to this great and good man, I trust the Government of India will pardon me for having attempted, however imperfectly, to pourtray them. In him every good and deserving soldier lost a friend and a Chief capable of discriminating, and ever on the alert to reward merit, no matter how humble the sphere in which it was exhibited.

The garrison had scarcely recovered the shock which it had sustained in the loss of its revered and beloved General, when it had to mourn the death of that able and respected officer, Major Banks, the Officiating Chief Commissioner, who received a bullet through his head while examining a critical outpost on the 21st July, and died without a groan.

The description of our position, and the state of our defences when the siege began, are so fully set forth in the accompanying memorandum* furnished by the Garrison Engineer, that I shall content myself with bringing to the notice of His Lordship in Council the fact that when the blockade was commenced, only two of our batteries were completed, part of the defences were yet in an unfinished condition and the buildings in the immediate vicinity, which gave cover to the enemy, were only very partially cleared away. Indeed, our heaviest losses have been caused by the fire from the enemy's sharp-shooters stationed in the adjoining mosques and houses of the Native Nobility, the necessity of destroying which had been repeatedly drawn to the attention of Sir Henry by the Staff of Engineers. But his invariable reply was:—"Spare the holy places and private property too as far as possible"; and we have consequently suffered severely from our very tenderness to the religious prejudices and respect to the right of our rebellious citizens and soldiery. As soon as the enemy had thoroughly completed the investment of the Residency, they occupied these houses, some of which were within easy pistol shot of our barricades, in immense force, and rapidly made loopholes on those sides which bore on our post, from which they kept up a terrific and incessant fire day and night, which caused many daily casualties, as there could not have been less than 8,000 men, firing at one time into our position. Moreover, there was no place in the whole of our works that could be considered safe, for several of the sick and wounded who were lying in the Banqueting Hall, which had been turned into an hospital, were killed in the very centre of the

building, and the widow of Lieutenant Dorin and other women and children were shot dead in rooms into which it had not been previously deemed possible that a bullet could penetrate. Neither were the enemy idle in erecting batteries. They soon had from 20 to 25 guns in position, some of them of very large calibre. These were planted all round our post at small distances, some being actually within fifty yards of our defences, but in places where our own heavy guns could not reply to them, while the perseverance and ingenuity of the enemy in erecting barricades in front of and around their guns in a very short time, rendered all attempts to silence them by musketry entirely unavailing. Neither could they be effectually silenced by shells, by reason of their extreme proximity to our position, and because, moreover, the enemy had recourse to digging very narrow trenches, about eight feet in depth in rear of each gun, in which the men lay while our shells were flying, and which so effectually concealed them, even while working the gun, that our baffled sharp-shooters could only see their hands while in the act of loading.

The enemy contented themselves with keeping up this incessant fire of cannon and musketry until the 20th July, on which day, at 10 A.M., they assembled in very great force all around our position, and exploded a heavy mine inside our outer line of defences at the Water Gate. The mine, however, which was close to the Redan and apparently sprung with the intention of destroying that battery, did no harm. But as soon as the smoke had cleared away, the enemy boldly advanced under cover of a tremendous fire of cannon and musketry, with the object of storming the Redan. But they were received with such a heavy fire that after a short struggle they fell back with much loss. A strong column advanced at the same time to attack Innes post, and came on to within ten yards of the palisades, affording to Lieutenant Loughnan, 13th Native Infantry, who commanded the position, and his brave garrison, composed of gentlemen of the Uncovenanted Service, a few of Her Majesty's 32nd Foot and of the 13th Native Infantry, an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, which they were not slow to avail themselves of, and the enemy were driven back with great slaughter. The insurgents made minor attacks at almost every outpost, but were invariably defeated, and at 2 P.M., they ceased their attempts to storm the place, although their musketry fire and cannonading continued to harass us unceasingly as usual. Matters proceeded in this manner until the 10th August, when the enemy made another assault, having previously

sprung a mine close to the Brigade Mess, which entirely destroyed our defences for the space of twenty feet, and blew in a great portion of the outside wall of the house occupied by Mr. Schilling's garrison. On the dust clearing away, a breach appeared, through which a regiment could have advanced in perfect order, and a few of the enemy came on with the utmost determination, but were met with such a withering flank fire of musketry from the officers and men holding the top of the Brigade Mess, that they beat a speedy retreat, leaving the more adventurous of their numbers lying on the crest of the breach. While this operation was going on, another large body advanced on the Cawnpore Battery, and succeeded in locating themselves for a few minutes in the ditch. They were, however, dislodged by hand grenades. At Captain Anderson's post they also came boldly forward with scaling ladders, which they planted against the wall; but here, as elsewhere, they were met with the most indomitable resolution, and the leaders being slain, the rest fled, leaving the ladders, and retreated to their batteries and loopholed defences, from whence they kept up, for the rest of the day, an unusually heavy cannonade and musketry fire. On the 18th August, the enemy sprung another mine in front of the Sikh lines with very fatal effect. Captain Orr (unattached), Lieutenants Mecham and Soppitt, who commanded the small body of drummers composing the garrison, were blown into the air; but providentially returned to earth with no further injury than a severe shaking. The garrison, however, were not so fortunate. No less than eleven men were buried alive under the ruins, from whence it was impossible to extricate them, owing to the tremendous fire kept up by the enemy from houses situated not ten yards in front of the breach. The explosion was followed by a general assault of a less determined nature than the two former efforts, and the enemy were consequently repulsed without much difficulty. But they succeeded, under cover of the breach, in establishing themselves in one of the houses in our position, from which they were driven in the evening by the bayonets of Her Majesty's 32nd and 84th Foot. On the 5th September the enemy made their last serious assault. Having exploded a large mine, a few feet short of the bastion of the 18-pr. gun, in Major Apthorp's post, they advanced with large heavy scaling ladders, which they planted against the wall and mounted, thereby gaining for an instant the embrasure of a gun. They were, however, speedily driven back with loss by hand grenades and musketry. A few minutes subsequently

they sprung another mine close to the Brigade Mess, and advanced boldly; but soon the corpses strewed in the garden in front of the post bore testimony to the fatal accuracy of the rifle and musketry fire of the gallant members of that garrison, and the enemy fled ignominiously, leaving their leader—a fine-looking old Native officer—among the slain. At other posts they made similar attacks, but with less resolution, and everywhere with the same want of success. Their loss upon this day must have been very heavy, as they came on with much determination, and at night they were seen bearing large numbers of their killed and wounded over the bridges in the direction of cantonments. The above is a faint attempt at a description of the four great struggles which have occurred during this protracted season of exertion, exposure, and suffering. His Lordship in Council will perceive that the enemy invariably commenced his attacks by the explosion of a mine, a species of offensive warfare, for the exercise of which our position was unfortunately peculiarly situated, and had it not been for the most untiring vigilance on our part, in watching and blowing up their mines before they were completed, the assaults would probably have been much more numerous, and might, perhaps, have ended in the capture of the place. But by counter-mining in all directions, we succeeded in detecting and destroying no less than four of the enemy's subterraneous advances towards important positions, two of which operations were eminently successful, as on one occasion not less than eighty of them were blown into the air, and twenty suffered a similar fate on the second explosion. The labour, however, which devolved upon us in making these counter-mines, in the absence of a body of skilled miners, was very heavy. The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council will feel that it would be impossible to crowd, within the limits of a despatch, even the principal events, much more the individual acts of gallantry which have marked this protracted struggle. But I can conscientiously declare my conviction that few troops have ever undergone greater hardships, exposed as they have been to a never ceasing musketry fire and cannonade. They have also experienced the alternate vicissitudes of extreme wet and of intense heat, and that too with very insufficient shelter from either, and in many places without any shelter at all. In addition to having had to repel real attacks, they have been exposed night and day to the hardly less harassing false alarms which the enemy have been constantly raising. The insurgents have frequently fired very

heavily, sounded the advance, and shouted for several hours together, though not a man could be seen, with the view, of course, of harassing our small and exhausted force, in which object they succeeded, for no part has been strong enough to allow of a portion only of the garrison being prepared in the event of a false attack being turned into a real one. All therefore had to stand to their arms, and to remain at their posts until the demonstration had ceased; and such attacks were of almost nightly occurrence. The whole of the officers and men have been on duty night and day, during the eighty-seven days which the siege had lasted up to the arrival of Sir J. Outram, G.C.B. In addition to this incessant military duty, the force has been nightly employed in repairing defences, in moving guns, in burying dead animals, in conveying ammunition and commissariat stores from one place to another, and in other fatigue duties too numerous and too trivial to enumerate here. I feel, however, that any words of mine will fail to convey any adequate idea of what our fatigue and labours have been—labours in which all ranks and all classes, civilians, officers, and soldiers, have all borne an equally noble part. All have together descended into the mine, all have together handled the shovel for the interment of the putrid bullock, and all accoutred with musket and bayonet have relieved each other on sentry, without regard to the distinctions of rank, civil or military. Notwithstanding all these hardships, the garrison has made no less than five sorties, in which they spiked two of the enemy's heaviest guns, and blew up several of the houses from which they had kept up their most harassing fire. Owing to the extreme paucity of our numbers, each man was taught to feel that on his own individual efforts alone depended in no small measure the safety of the entire position. This consciousness incited every officer, soldier and man, to defend the post assigned to him with such desperate tenacity, and to fight for the lives which Providence had entrusted to his care with such dauntless determination, that the enemy, despite their constant attacks, their heavy mines, their overwhelming numbers, and their incessant fire could never succeed in gaining one single inch of ground within the bounds of this straggling position, which was so feebly fortified, that had they once obtained a footing in any of the outposts, the whole place must inevitably have fallen.

If further proof be wanting of the desperate nature of the struggle which we have, under God's blessing, so long and so successfully waged,

I would point to the roofless and ruined houses, to the crumbled walls, to the exploded mines, to the open breaches, to the shattered and disabled guns and defences, and lastly, to the long and melancholy list of the brave and devoted officers and men who have fallen. These silent witnesses bear sad and solemn testimony to the way in which this feeble position has been defended. During the early part of these vicissitudes, we were left without any information whatever regarding the posture of affairs outside. An occasional spy did indeed come in with the object of inducing our sepoys and servants to desert; but the intelligence derived from such sources was, of course, entirely untrustworthy. We sent our messengers daily calling for aid and asking for information, none of whom ever returned until the 26th day of the siege, when a pensioner named Ungud came back with a letter from General Havelock's Camp, informing us that they were advancing with a force sufficient to bear down all opposition, and would be with us in five or six days. A messenger was immediately despatched, requesting that on the evening of their arrival on the outskirts of the city, two rockets might be sent up in order that we might take the necessary measures for assisting them while forcing their way in. The sixth day however, expired, and they came not; but for many evenings after officers and men watched for the ascension of the expected rockets with hopes such as make the heart sick. We knew not then, nor did we learn until the 29th August—or thirty-five days later—that the relieving force after having fought most nobly to effect our deliverance, had been obliged to fall back for reinforcements, and this was the last communication we received until two days before the arrival of Sir James Outram on the 25th September.

Besides heavy visitations of cholera and small-pox, we have also had to contend against a sickness which has almost universally pervaded the garrison. Commencing with a very painful eruption it has merged into a low fever, combined with diarrhœa; and although few or no men have actually died from its effects, it leaves behind a weakness and lassitude which in the absence of all material sustenance, save coarse beef and still coarser flour, none have been able entirely to get over. The mortality among the women and children, and especially among the latter, from these diseases and from other causes, has been perhaps the most painful characteristic of the siege. The want of native servants has also been a source of much privation. Owing to the suddenness with which we were besieged, many of these people who

might perhaps have otherwise proved faithful to their employers, but who were outside the defences at the time, were altogether excluded. Very many more deserted, and several families were consequently left without the services of a single domestic. Several ladies have had to tend their children, and even to wash their own clothes, as well as to cook their scanty meals entirely unaided. Combined with the absence of servants, the want of proper accommodation has probably been the cause of much of the disease with which we have been afflicted. I cannot refrain from bringing to the prominent notice of His Lordship in Council the patient endurance and the Christian resignation which have been evinced by the women of this garrison. They have animated us by their example. Many alas ! have been made widows and their children fatherless in this cruel struggle. But all such seem resigned to the will of Providence, and many, among whom may be mentioned the honoured names of Birch, of Polehampton, of Barbor, and of Gall, have, after the example of Miss Nightingale, constituted themselves the tender and solicitous nurses of the wounded and dying soldiers in the hospital.

It only remains for me to bring to the favourable notice of His Lordship in Council the names of those officers who have most distinguished themselves, and afforded me the most valuable assistance in these operations. Many of the best and bravest of these now rest from their labours. Among them are Lieutenant-Colonel Case and Captain Radcliffe, whose services have already been narrated ; Captain Francis, 13th Native Infantry—who was killed by a round shot—had particularly attracted the attention of Sir H. Lawrence for his conduct while in command of the Muchhee Bhowun ; Captain Fulton, of the Engineers, who also was struck by a round shot, had, up to the time of his early and lamented death, afforded me the most invaluable aid ; he was indeed indefatigable ; Major Anderson, the Chief Engineer, though from the commencement of the siege, incapable of physical exertion from the effects of the disease under which he eventually sank, merited my warm acknowledgments for his able counsel ; Captain Simons, Commandant of Artillery, distinguished himself at Chinhut, where he received the two wounds, which ended in his death ; Lieutenants Shepherd and Arthur, 7th Light Cavalry, who were killed at their posts ; Captain Hughes, 57th Native Infantry, who was mortally wounded at the capture of a house which formed one of the enemy's outposts ; Captain McCabe, of the 32nd Foot, who was killed at the head of his men while leading his fourth

sortie, as well as Captain Mansfield, of the same Corps, who died of cholera—were all officers who had distinguished themselves highly. Mr. Lucas, too, a gentleman volunteer, and Mr. Boyson, of the Uncovenanted Service—who fell when on the look-out at one of the most perilous outposts—had earned themselves reputations for coolness and gallantry.

The officers who commanded outposts:—Lieutenant-Colonel Master, 7th Light Cavalry; Major Apthorp, 41st Native Infantry; Captain G. Weston, 65th Native Infantry;* Captain Sanders, 41st Native Infantry; Captain Boileau, 7th Light Cavalry; Captain Germon, 13th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Aitken, and Lieutenant Loughnan of the same corps; Captain Anderson, 25th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Graydon, 44th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Langmore, 71st Native Infantry; and Mr. Schilling, Principal of the Martiniere College—have all conducted ably the duties of their onerous position. No further proof of this is necessary than the fact which I have before mentioned that throughout the whole duration of the siege the enemy were not only unable to take, but they could not even succeed in gaining one inch of the posts commanded by these gallant gentlemen. Colonel Master commanded the critical and important post of the Brigade Mess, on either side of which was an open breach, only flanked by his handful of riflemen and musketeers. Lieutenant Aitken, with the whole of the 13th Native Infantry, which remained to us with the exception of their Sikhs, commanded the Baillee Guard—perhaps the most important position in the whole of the defences; and Lieutenant Langmore, with the remnant of his regiment (the 71st), held a very exposed position between the hospital and the Water Gate. This gallant and deserving young soldier and his men were entirely without shelter from the weather, both by night and by day.

* *GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Fort William, 15th November 1858.*

No 1546 of 1858; *Erratum*—Major-General Sir J. E. W. Inglis, K.C.B., formerly Commanding Lucknow Garrison, having brought to notice that the name of Captain G. Weston,

65th Regiment Native Infantry, was inadvertently omitted in his despatch† of 26th September 1857, the Hon'ble the President of the Council

of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, with the concurrence of His Lordship, desires to rectify that omission, and is pleased to direct that that officer's name be added to the paragraph commencing with the words "the officers who commanded outposts," and inserted after the name of Major Apthorp, 41st Native Infantry.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

My thanks are also due to Lieutenants Anderson, Hutchinson and Innes, of the Engineers, as well as to Lieutenant Tulloch, 58th Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Hay, 48th Native Infantry, who were placed under them to aid in the arduous duties devolving upon that department. Lieutenant Thomas, Madras Artillery, who commanded that arm of the service for some weeks, and Lieutenants Macfarlane and Bonham rendered me the most effectual assistance. I was, however, deprived of the services of the two latter, who were wounded, Lieutenant Bonham no less than three times, early in the siege. Captain Evans, 17th Bengal Native Infantry, who owing to the scarcity of artillery officers was put in charge of some guns, was ever to be found at his post.

Major Lowe, Commanding Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment; Captain Bassano, Lieutenants Lawrence, Edmondstone, Foster, Harmer, Cooke, Clery, Browne, and Charlton of that corps, have all nobly performed their duty. Every one of these officers, with the exception of Lieutenants Lawrence and Clery, have received one or more wounds of more or less severity. Quartermaster Stribling, of the same corps, also conducted himself to my satisfaction.

Captain O'Brien, Her Majesty's 84th Foot; Captain Kemble, 41st Native Infantry; Captain Edgell, 53rd Native Infantry; Captain Dinning, Lieutenant Sewell and Lieutenant Worsley, of the 71st Native Infantry; Lieutenant Warner, 7th Light Cavalry; Ensign Ward, 48th Native Infantry (who, when most of our artillery officers were killed or disabled, worked the mortars with excellent effect); Lieutenant Graham, 11th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Mecham, 4th Oudh Locals; and Lieutenant Keir, 41st Native Infantry, have all done good and willing service throughout the siege, and I trust that they will receive the favourable notice of His Lordship in Council.

I beg particularly to call the attention of the Government of India to the untiring industry, the extreme devotion and the great skill which have been evinced by Surgeon Scott (Superintending Surgeon), and Assistant Surgeon Boyd, of Her Majesty's 32nd Foot; Assistant Surgeon Bird, of the Artillery; Surgeon Campbell, 7th Light Cavalry; Surgeon Brydon, 71st Native Infantry; Surgeon Ogilvie, Sanitary Commissioner; Assistant Surgeon Fayrer, Civil Surgeon; Assistant Surgeon Partridge, 2nd Oudh Irregular Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon Greenhow; Assistant Surgeon Darby; and by Mr. Apothecary Thompson, in the discharge of their onerous and most important duties.

Messrs. Thornhill and Capper, of the Civil Service, have been both wounded, and the way in which they, as well as Mr. Martin, the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, conducted themselves, entitles them to a place in this despatch. Captain Carnegie, the Special Assistant Commissioner, whose invaluable services previous to the commencement of the siege I have frequently heard warmly dilated upon, both by Sir H. Lawrence and by Major Banks, and whose exertions will probably be more amply brought to notice by the civil authorities on some future occasion, has conducted the office of Provost Marshal to my satisfaction. The Reverend Mr. Harris and the Reverend Mr. Polehampton, Assistant Chaplains, vied with each other in their untiring care and attention to the suffering men. The latter gentleman was wounded in the hospital, and subsequently unhappily died of cholera. Mr. McCrae, of the Civil Engineers, did excellent service at the guns, until he was severely wounded. Mr. Cameron, also, a gentleman who had come to Oudh to enquire into the resources of the country, acquired the whole mystery of mortar practice, and was of the most signal service until incapacitated by sickness. Mr. Marshall of the Road Department, and other members of the Uncovenanted Service, whose names will, on a subsequent occasion, be laid before the Government of India, conducted themselves bravely and steadily. Indeed, the entire body of these gentlemen have borne themselves well, and have evinced great coolness under fire.

I have now only to bring to the notice of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council the conduct of the several officers who composed my staff:—Lieutenant James, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, was severely wounded by a shot through the knee at Chinhut, notwithstanding which he refused to go upon the sick list, and carried on his most trying duties throughout the entire siege. It is not too much to say that the garrison owe their lives to the exertions and firmness of this officer. Before the struggle commenced, he was ever in the saddle, getting in supplies, and his untiring vigilance in their distribution after our difficulties had begun, prevented a waste which otherwise, long before the expiration of the eighty-seven days, might have annihilated the force by the slow process of starvation.

Captain Wilson, 13th Native Infantry, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, was ever to be found where shot was flying thickest, and I am at a loss to decide whether his services were most invaluable owing to the untiring physical endurance and bravery which he display-

ed, or to his ever-ready and pertinent counsel and advice in moments of difficulty and danger.

Lieutenant Hardinge—an officer whose achievements and antecedents are well-known to the Government of India—has earned fresh laurels by his conduct throughout the siege. He was officiating as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General and also commanded the Sikh portion of the cavalry of the garrison. In both capacities his services have been invaluable, especially in the latter, for it was owing alone to his tact, vigilance, and bravery, that the Sikh horsemen were induced to persevere in holding a very unprotected post under a heavy fire.

Lieutenant Barwell, 71st Native Infantry, the Fort Adjutant and Officiating Major of Brigade, has proved himself to be an efficient officer.

Lieutenant Birch, of the 71st Native Infantry, has been my Aide-de-Camp throughout the siege. I firmly believe there never was a better Aide-de-Camp. He has been indefatigable, and ever ready to lead a sortie, or to convey an order to a threatened outpost under the heaviest fire. On one of these occasions he received a slight wound on the head. I beg to bring the services of this most promising and intelligent young officer to the favorable consideration of His Lordship in Council. •

I am also much indebted to Mr. Couper, C. S., for the assistance he has on many occasions afforded me by his judicious advice. I have moreover ever found him most ready and willing in the performance of the military duties assigned to him, however exposed the post or arduous the undertaking. He commenced his career in Her Majesty's Service, and consequently had had some previous experience of military matters. If the road to Cawnpore had been made clear by the advent of our troops, it was my intention to have deputed this officer to Calcutta to detail in person the occurrences which have taken place, for the information of the Government of India. I still hope that when our communications shall be once more unopposed, he may be summoned to Calcutta for this purpose.

Lastly, I have the pleasure of bringing the splendid behaviour of the soldiers, *viz.*, the men of Her Majesty's 32nd Foot, the small detachment of Her Majesty's 84th Foot, the European and Native Artillery, the 13th, 48th and 71st Regiments, Native Infantry, and the Sikhs of the respective corps, to the notice of the Government of India. The losses sustained by Her Majesty's 32nd, which is now barely 300 strong,

by Her Majesty's 84th and by the European Artillery, show at least that they knew how to die in the cause of their countrymen. Their conduct under the fire, the exposure, and the privations which they have had to undergo, has been throughout most admirable and praiseworthy.

As another instance of the desperate character of our defence and the difficulties we have had to contend with, I may mention that the number of our artillerymen was so reduced that on the occasion of an attack, the gunners—aided as they were by men of Her Majesty's 32nd Foot and by volunteers of all classes, had to run from one battery to another wherever the fire of the enemy was hottest, there not being nearly enough men to serve half the number of guns at the same time. In short, at last, the number of European gunners was only twenty-four, while we had, including mortars, no less than thirty guns in position.

With respect to the Native troops I am of opinion that their loyalty has never been surpassed. They were indifferently fed and worse housed. They were exposed—especially the 13th Regiment—under the gallant Lieutenant Aitken, to a most galling fire of round shot and musketry, which materially decreased their numbers. They were so near the enemy that conversation could be carried on between them; and every effort, persuasion, promise, and threat was alternately resorted to, in vain, to seduce them from their allegiance to the handful of Europeans, who, in all probability, would have been sacrificed by their desertion. All the troops behaved nobly, and the names of those men of the Native force who have particularly distinguished themselves, have been laid before Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., who has promised to promote them. Those of the European force will be transmitted in due course for the orders of His Royal Highness the General-Commanding-in-Chief.

In conclusion, I beg leave to express, on the part of myself and the members of this garrison, our deep and grateful sense of the conduct of Major-General Sir James Outram, G. C. B., of Brigadier-General Havelock, C. B., and of the troops under those officers who so devotedly came to our relief at so heavy a sacrifice of life. We are also repaid for much suffering and privation by the sympathy which our brave deliverers say our perilous and unfortunate position has excited for us in the hearts of our countrymen throughout the length and breadth of Her Majesty's dominions.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. E. W. INGLIS, Col.,
H. M.'s 32nd Brigadier.

Division orders by Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, G. C. B.,—dated Headquarters, Lucknow, 5th October 1857.

The incessant and arduous duties which have devolved on Brigadier Inglis and his staff since the arrival of the relieving force had hitherto prevented him from furnishing to the Major-General Commanding the usual official documents relative to the siege of the garrison.

In the absence of these, the Major-General could not with propriety have indulged in any public declaration of the admiration with which he regards the heroism displayed by Brigadier Inglis and the glorious garrison he has so ably commanded during the last three months, and he has been reluctantly obliged to defer therefore so long the expression of the sentiments he was desirous to offer.

But the Major-General, having at length received Brigadier Inglis' reports, is relieved from the necessity of further silence and he hastens to tender to the Brigadier and to every individual member of the garrison, the assurance of his confidence that their services will be regarded by the Government under which they are immediately serving, by the British nation, and by Her Gracious Majesty, with equal admiration to that with which he is himself impressed.

The Major-General believes that the annals of warfare contain no brighter page than that which will record the bravery, fortitude, vigilance, and patient endurance of hardships, privation, and fatigue displayed by the garrison of Lucknow, and he is very conscious that his unskilled pen must needs fail adequately to convey to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the profound sense of the merits of that garrison, which has been forced on his mind by a careful consideration of the almost incredible difficulties with which they have had to contend.

The term "illustrious" was well and happily applied, by a former Governor-General of India, to the garrison of Jellalabad; but some far more laudatory epithet, if such the English language contains, is due, the Major-General considers, to the brave men whom Brigadier Inglis has commanded, with undeviating success and untarnished honour, through the late memorable siege; for while the devoted band of heroes who so nobly maintained the honour of their country's arms under Sir R. Sale were seldom exposed to actual attack, the Lucknow garrison, of inferior strength, have, in addition to a series of fierce assaults, gallantly and successfully repulsed, been for three months exposed to a nearly incessant fire from strong and commanding positions, held by an enemy of overwhelming force, possessing powerful artillery,

having at their command the whole resources of what was but recently a kingdom, and animated by an insane and blood-thirsty fanaticism.

It is a source of heartfelt satisfaction to the Major-General to be able, to a certain extent, to confer on the Native portion of the garrison an instalment of those rewards which their gallant and grateful commander has sought for them, and which he is very certain the Governor-General will bestow in full; and though the Major-General, as regards the European portion of the garrison, cannot do more than give his most earnest and hearty support to the recommendations of the Brigadier, he feels assured that the Governor-General of India will fully and publicly manifest his appreciation of their distinguished services, and that our beloved Sovereign will herself deign to convey to them some gracious expression of royal approbation of their conduct.

Brigadier Inglis has borne generous testimony to the bravery, vigilance, devotedness, and good conduct of all ranks; and to all ranks, as the local representative of the British Indian Government, the Major-General tenders his warmest acknowledgments. He would fain offer his special congratulations and thanks to the European and Eurasian portion of the garrison whom Brigadier Inglis has particularly noticed; but by doing so he would forestall the Governor-General in the exercise of what the Major-General is assured will be one of the most pleasing acts of his official life.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) T. F. WILSON, *Capt.,*
Offg. Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, *Col.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Milly Dept.

GENERAL ORDER by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 8th December 1857.

No. 1543 of 1857.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has received from Brigadier Inglis, of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, lately commanding the garrison in Lucknow, the subjoined* report of the defence of the Residency in that city, from the first threatened attack upon it on the 29th of June, to the arrival of the

* Printed above.

force under Major-General Sir J. Outram, G. C. B., and the lamented Major-General Sir H. Havelock, K. C. B., on the 25th of September.

The Divisional Order of Major-General Sir James Outram upon the report accompanies it.

The Governor-General in Council believes that never has a tale been told which will so stir the hearts of Englishmen and Englishwomen as the simple, earnest narrative of Brigadier Inglis.

It rightfully commences with a soldier's testimony, touchingly borne to the chivalrous character and high deserts of Sir Henry Lawrence, the sad details of whose death are now made known.

There does not stand recorded in the annals of war an achievement more truly heroic than the defence of the Residency at Lucknow described in the narrative which follows.

That defence has not only called forth all the energy and daring which belong to Englishmen in the hour of active conflict; but it has exhibited, continuously, and in the highest degree, that noble and sustained courage which against enormous odds and fearful disadvantages, against hope deferred, and through unceasing toil and wear of body and mind, still holds on day after day and triumphs.

The heavy guns of the assailants, posted, almost in security, within fifty yards of the entrenchments,—so near indeed that the solicitations, and threats, and taunts which the rebels addressed to the Native defenders of the garrison were easily heard by those true-hearted men; the fire of the enemy's musketry, so searching that it penetrated the innermost retreat of the women and children, and of the wounded: their desperate attempts, repeatedly made, to force an entry after blowing in the defences; the perpetual mining of the works; the weary night watching for the expected signal of relief; and the steady waste of precious lives until the number of English gunners was reduced below that of the guns to be worked;—all these constitute features in a history which the fellow-countrymen of the heroes of Lucknow will read with swelling hearts, and which will endure for ever as a lesson to those who shall hope, by treachery, numbers, or boldness in their treason, to overcome the indomitable spirit of Englishmen.

A complete list of the brave men who have fallen has not yet reached the Governor-General in Council; but the names mentioned in Brigadier Inglis's report are, in themselves, a long and sad one.

Amongst those who have nobly perished in this protracted struggle, Sir Henry Lawrence will occupy the first place in the thoughts of his

fellow-countrymen. The Governor-General in Council has already given expression to the deep sorrow with which he mourns the loss of that distinguished man. But the name of Sir Henry Lawrence can never rise up without calling forth a tribute of honour and admiration from all who knew him.

The Governor-General in Council has also to deplore the loss of Major Banks, an officer high in the confidence of the Government of India, and who, with the full approval of the Governor-General in Council, had succeeded to the charge of Chief Commissioner upon Sir Henry Lawrence's death; of Lieutenant-Colonel Case, Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, who was mortally wounded while leading on his men at Chinhut on the 29th of June; of Captain Radcliffe, whose conspicuous bravery attracted the attention of Sir Henry Lawrence on that occasion; of Captain Francis, who was also especially noticed by Sir Henry Lawrence for his gallant conduct while in command of the Muchhee Bhowun; of Captain Fulton, of the Engineers, whose indefatigable exertions are thankfully recorded by Brigadier Inglis; of Major Anderson, the Chief Engineer, who, contending against deadly sickness, did not cease to give his valuable aid to his Commander; of Captain Simons, Artillery, mortally wounded at Chinhut; of Lieutenants Shepherd and Arthur, 7th Light Cavalry, killed at their posts; of Captain McCabe, Her Majesty's 32nd, who fell while leading his fourth sortie; of Captain Mansfield, of the same corps, who fell a victim to cholera.

The Governor-General in Council laments also to find in this melancholy record the names of Mr. Lucas, a traveller in India, and of Mr. Boyson. These two gentlemen, acting as volunteers, received charge of one of the most dangerous outposts, and held it at the cost of their lives.

The good services of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment throughout this struggle have been remarkable.

To the watchful courage and sound judgment of its commander, Brigadier Inglis, the British Government owes a heavy debt of gratitude; and Major Lowe, Captain Bassano, Lieutenants Edmondstone, Foster, Harmer, Lawrence, Clery, Cooke, Browne, and Charlton, and Quartermaster Stribling of this corps, and Captain O'Brien, of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, are praised by their superior as having severally distinguished themselves. Of the 7th Light Cavalry Colonel Master, to whom was entrusted the command of a most exposed post, Captain Boileau, and Lieutenant Warner, are entitled to the thanks of the Governor-General in Council.

The Governor-General in Council recognizes, with pleasure, the distinction accorded to Major Apthorp, Captains Kemble and Sanders, Lieutenants Barwell and Keir, of the 41st Native Infantry, as well as to Captain Germon and Lieutenant Aitken, of the 13th Native Infantry, the latter of whom commanded an important position in the defences with signal courage and success; to Captain Anderson, of the 25th, and to Lieutenant Graydon, of the 44th Native Infantry.

His Lordship in Council desires to acknowledge the excellent service of Captain Dinning and Lieutenant Sewell, of the 71st Native Infantry; and of Lieutenant Langmore, of the same Regiment, who held continuously a post open to attack, and entirely without shelter for himself or for his men by night or by day; as well as of Lieutenant Worsley, of the same corps; of Lieutenant Tulloch, 58th Native Infantry; of Lieutenant Hay, 48th Native Infantry, who was placed under the Engineers to assist in the arduous duties of that Department; and of Ensign Ward, of the same regiment, who, when the officers of artillery were mostly disabled, worked the mortars with good effect; also of Lieutenant Graham, of the 11th Native Infantry, and of Lieutenant Meham, of the 4th Oudh Irregulars.

Of the Native officers and men of the 13th, 48th and 71st Regiments of Native Infantry who have been amongst the defenders of the Residency, it is difficult to speak too highly. Their courageous constancy under the severest trials is worthy of all honour.

The medical officers of the garrison are well entitled to the cordial thanks of the Government of India. The attention, skill and energy evinced by Superintending Surgeon Scott; Assistant Surgeon Boyd, Her Majesty's 32nd Foot; Assistant Surgeon Bird, of the Artillery; Surgeon Campbell, 7th Light Cavalry; Surgeon Brydon, 71st Native Infantry; Surgeon Ogilvie, Sanitary Commissioner; Assistant Surgeon Fayrer; Assistant Surgeon Partridge, 2nd Oudh Irregulars; Assistant Surgeons Greenhow and Darby, and of Mr. Apothecary Thompson, are spoken of in high terms by Brigadier Inglis.

To Dr. Brydon especially the Governor-General in Council would address his hearty congratulations. This officer, after passing through the Kabul Campaign of 1841-42 was included in the illustrious garrison who maintained their position in Jellalabad. He may now, as one of the heroes of Lucknow, claim to have witnessed and taken part in an achievement even more conspicuous as an example of the invincible energy and enduring courage of British soldiers.

The labours of the officers of Engineers—Lieutenants Anderson, Hutchinson, and Innes; and of the Artillery—Lieutenant Thomas (Madras), and Lieutenants Macfarlane and Bonham, receive, as they deserve, honourable mention, which the Governor General in Council is glad to confirm by his cordial approval.

The services rendered by Mr. McRae, Civil Engineer; Mr. Schilling, Principal of the Martiniere; and by Mr. Cameron, a gentleman who had visited Oudh for commercial purposes, merit the especial thanks of the Government of India.

The Governor-General in Council has read with great satisfaction the testimony borne by Brigadier Inglis to the sedulous attention given to the spiritual comforts of his comrades by the Reverend Mr. Polehampton and the Reverend Mr. Harris. The first, unhappily, has not survived his labours.

The officers of the Staff have rendered excellent service. That of Lieutenant James, Sub-Assistant-Commissary-General, calls for the especial thanks of the Government of India. This officer, although severely wounded at Chinhut, resolutely continued to give valuable aid to the Brigadier; and it is mainly owing to his forethought and care that the supplies of the garrison have sufficed through the hardships of the siege.

Captain Wilson, 13th Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, has evinced courage, activity, and sound judgment in a very high degree.

Lieutenant Hardinge, Officiating as Deputy Quartermaster-General, as well as Commanding the Sikh Cavalry of the garrison, has proved himself worthy to bear his soldier's name.

Lieutenant Barwell, 71st Native Infantry, Fort Adjutant, is honourably mentioned; and Lieutenant Birch, of the 71st Native Infantry, who acted as A.-D.-C. to Brigadier Inglis throughout the siege, has discharged his duties in a manner which has called forth emphatic praise from his commander.

The officers of the Civil Service have not been behind their military brethren in courage and zeal. The assistance rendered by Mr. Couper to Brigadier Inglis, as previously to Sir Henry Lawrence, has been most valuable.

Messrs. Thornhill and Capper were wounded during the siege; and Mr. Martin, Deputy Commissioner, and Captain Carnegie, Assistant Commissioner, have earned the special thanks of Brigadier Inglis.

To all these brave men, and to their brother officers and comrades of every rank and degree, European and Native, who have shared the

same dangers and toils with the same heroic spirit, the Governor-General in Council tenders his warmest thanks.

The officers and men of Her Majesty's regiments must receive their full measure of acknowledgment from a Higher Authority than that of the Governor-General in Council; but it will be the pleasing duty of His Lordship in Council to express to Her Majesty's Government, and to the Hon'ble Court of Directors of the East India Company, in the strongest terms, the recommendation of them to that favour for which Major-General Sir James Outram so justly pleads.

Meanwhile it is a gratification to the Governor-General in Council to direct, in a General Order of this day, that the rewards and honours therein specified shall be at once awarded to the officers and men of the two services and to the civilians respectively.

This notice must not be closed without mention of those noble women who, little fitted to take part in such scenes, have assumed so cheerfully and discharged so earnestly their task of charity in ministering to sickness and pain. It is likely that to themselves the notoriety of praise publicly given may be distasteful; yet the Governor-General in Council cannot forego the pleasure of doing justice to the names of Birch, Polehampton, Barbor, and Gall, and of offering to those whose acts have so adorned them, his tribute of respectful admiration and gratitude.

The history of the defence of the Residency of Lucknow does not end with the narrative of Brigadier Inglis. But no full reports of the course of events at Lucknow subsequently to the junction of Sir Henry Havelock's force with the defenders, or of the final and effectual relief by the advance of the Commander-in-Chief, have yet been received. It is known, however, that the success which has carried joy to so many aching hearts has been clouded by the death within the last few days of one of the first soldiers of India, Major-General Sir Henry Havelock.

The Governor-General in Council deeply deplores the loss of this able leader and truly brave man, who has been taken from the service of his country at a time when he can least be spared, though not before he had won for himself lasting renown, and had received at the hands of his Sovereign the gracious and prompt recognition of his merits.

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Col.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India Milly. Dept.

No. 1544 of 1857.

With reference to the proceeding G. O. by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, No. 1543, of this day's date, and in recognition of the heroism of the defenders of the Residency at Lucknow, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council hereby orders that—

1. Every officer and soldier, European and Native, who has formed part of the garrison of the Residency, between the 29th of June and the 25th of September last, shall receive six months' batta.

2. Every civilian in the Covenanted Service of the East India Company who has taken part in the defence of the Residency, within the above-named dates, shall receive six months' batta, at a rate calculated according to the military rank with which his standing corresponds.

3. Every uncovenanted civil officer or volunteer who has taken a like part, shall receive six months' batta, at a rate to be fixed according to the functions and positions which may have been assigned to him.

4. Every Native commissioned and non-commissioned officer and soldier who has formed part of the garrison, shall receive the Order of Merit, with the increase of pay attached thereto, and shall be permitted to count three years of additional service.

5. The soldiers of the 13th, 48th, and 71st Regiments, Native Infantry, who have been part of the garrison, shall be formed into a regiment of the line, to be called the Regiment of Lucknow, the further constitution of which, as regards officers and men, will be notified hereafter.

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

(Signed) W. MAYHEW, *Maj.*,
Depy. Adj.-Genl. of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Fort William, 12th December 1857.

No. 1564, 1857.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council having received last evening the list of casualties in the affair at Chinhut on the 30th of June 1857, and the memorandum of the defences of the Residency at Lucknow furnished by the Garrison

Engineer, which are alluded to in the despatch from Brigadier Inglis of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, dated the 26th September 1857, published in the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* of the 9th instant, as well as the list of casualties during the siege of Lucknow, is pleased to direct the publication of these documents.

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

*Nominal Roll of officers killed and wounded at Chinhut on the
 30th June 1857.*

GENERAL STAFF.

Wounded.—Sub-Assistant-Commissary-General Lieutenant T. James, dangerously.

ARTILLERY.

Wounded.—Captain A. P. Simons, twice, severely; Lieutenant J. Bonham, slightly.

HER MAJESTY'S 32ND FOOT.

Killed.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Case; Captain C. Stevens; Lieutenant J. D. Thomson (Adjutant); Lieutenant J. Brackenbury.

Wounded.—Captain A. Bassano, severely.

13TH REGIMENT, NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wounded.—Major C. F. Bruere, slightly.

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Killed.—Captain W. G. M. Maclean, 71st Regiment Native Infantry.

Wounded.—Lieutenant J. H. T. Farquhar, 7th Light Cavalry, severely; Ensign C. W. Campbell, 71st Regiment Native Infantry, severely.

ODDH IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

Wounded.—Lieutenant F. W. Graham, slightly.

Abstract.

Officers killed	...	...	...	5
„ wounded	...	...	...	8
			—	
			Total	... 13
				—

(Signed) T. F. WILSON, *Capt.*,
Offg. Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl.
 J. INGLIS, *Brigr.*,
Comdg. Lucknow Garrison.

RETURN of killed and wounded in the Action at Chinkut on the morning of 30th of June 1857.

Details.	Strength.	EUROPEANS.										NATIVES.																		
		KILLED AND MISSING.						WOUNDED.				KILLED AND MISSING.					WOUNDED.													
		Officers.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants.	Non-commissioned officers.	Drummers.	Privates and Gunners.	Total.	Officers.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Drummers.	Privates and Gunners.	Total.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Sowars.	Total.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Sowars.	Total.	
General and Brigade Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery, Regular and Irregular	10 light guns and an 8-inch howitzer.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	1	8	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Detachment, Her Majesty's 32nd Foot.	300 Bayonets	4	...	...	...	20	2	89	115	1	...	...	...	5	...	33	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13th Regiment, Native Infantry	150 Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48th " "	60 Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh Irregular Cavalry	120 Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	8	1	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Volunteer Cavalry	40 Do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8th 71st Native Infantry	20 Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	5	...	...	...	20	2	90	117	8	...	...	...	5	...	39	54	...	5	31	3	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N.B.—One member of the Uncovenanted Service, serving with the Volunteer Cavalry, killed, not included in the above.

(Examined).

(Signed) **T. F. WILSON, Capt.,**

Depy. Asst. Adj.-Genl.

(Signed)

J. INGLIS, *Brigr.*,

Comdg. Lucknow Garrison.

Report of Defences of Residency.

THE outbreak at Meerut, and Delhi, and reports of general disaffection among the sepoys caused Sir Henry Lawrence to take immediate measures for the defence of the place. Some time previously he had selected the Muchee Bhowun as a site for our magazine and stores, and judging it, from its very commanding position and the moral effect that the occupation of it would exercise over the city, he in the first instance proceeded to strengthen it. The works were commenced on the 17th May, and carried forward with unremitting energy by Lieutenant Innes, under the general direction of Major Anderson, Chief Engineer, until the commencement of the siege.

The defence of the Residency was also commenced, though at first it received a secondary share of attention. It was not till after the mutiny in cantonments, (30th May), and the subsequent mutinies of corps in the districts, that it became apparent that we should have probably to defend ourselves against a combined attack of mutineers and rebels from the country and city. The more clear this became, the more clearly the inadequacy of the Muchee Bhowun as a fortified position became apparent. It was also seen that, if the mutineers came on in great force, we had not sufficient hands to man both it and the Residency; and having ascertained, after full consideration, the defects of the Muchee Bhowun, both as regards defensive measures, and shelter of troops and the large European community, Sir Henry Lawrence made up his mind to abandon it, on the investment of the city by the enemy.

On this being decided (11th June), the defences of the Residency were proceeded with, with vigour. Prior to this, the Chief Engineer was doubtful as to the extent of the force he had to shelter within the line of defences, or to man the works; but now he could form a definite plan, and he lost no time in forming a connected line of defensive works round the buildings he thought it necessary to occupy.

The Residency compound was first protected by a line of parapet and ditch across it; a strong battery, since named the "Redan," was constructed in a corner of the garden, which furnished a command over the iron bridge.

A battery (called the "Cawnpore,") was constructed at the opposite point of our position, enfilading the Cawnpore road, and was then designed chiefly as a barrier to the approach of mutineers from Cawnpore.

Two other batteries were partially constructed, one between Gubbins' and Ommanney's compounds, the other between the slaughter-house and sheep-pen; but neither were ready at the commencement of the siege, and want of labour prevented their being completed afterwards.

Heavy and light guns and mortars, more or less protected by parapets, were placed in various positions intermediate to the above-mentioned principal batteries. Those positions are marked in the annexed sketch, though of course various changes occurred during the siege; a gun or mortar having been frequently required to silence an enemy's battery, and withdrawn when the object was accomplished.

Mr. Gubbins, by means of labourers procured by his subordinates, carried on the defences of his own compound; and the general line round our position was continued from battery to battery, and house to house, by abattis (in lanes), and by parapets and ditches or stockades.

Outside our line of works also a great amount of labour was required. Masses of buildings extended to within a few feet of us, in nearly every direction, and though some of them would act as traverses to us from the enemy's batteries, the majority were most undoubted source of annoyance to us, and it was necessary to proceed with their removal as vigorously as our means permitted. Several mosques, which occupied positions commanding us, were left alone, much to our future injury; but I believe the reason that prevented their removal was a good one, namely, the danger of precipitating an outbreak before we were prepared for it. But apart from this, the demolition of private buildings was far from complete. The affair of Chinhut brought the enemy upon us earlier, I believe, than was anticipated by any individual of our force, and our command of labour having been limited, we had to close our gates with nothing in many places separating us from the besiegers but the width of the streets. The houses that remained became nests of rebels, and besides forming secure starting points for their mines, enabled them from under shelter to keep a deadly fire of musketry upon us day and night; and it is to it, and not to round shot, that we have to attribute the greater part of our casualties. The latter was mainly injurious in destroying the buildings occupied by our troops and camp-followers; and, though the loss of life, considering the amount of battering they sustained, was much less than was to be expected, it was a constant source of danger and annoyance to the

garrison, and the repair of damage entailed heavy labour on men who were weakened by exposure and want of rest.

The enemy proceeded to invest the place immediately on the return of our force from Chinhut on the 30th June. The Muchee Bhowun was still garrisoned by our troops, though the treasure and greater portions of the munitions and stores had been previously removed to the Residency; and it now became an object of primary importance to withdraw the garrison without loss. A telegraphic message was communicated to Lieutenant Innes, the engineer officer, to the effect that the powder in the magazine, about 200 barrels, was to be used in blowing up the fort, and that the garrison was to leave at midnight on the 1st July. This order was carried out with perfect success, and the garrison marched into our gates without the loss of a man.

The garden battery was one of the first established by the enemy. It played on the guard-house at the Cawnpore battery, the battery itself, Brigade Mess, Anderson's, and Judicial Commissioner's. The combined fire of heavy guns and musketry on the Cawnpore battery became so deadly, that our guns could not be served, and eventually it was thought necessary to withdraw them and to leave the position to be defended by musketry, and to repair the parapets as fast as they were damaged by the enemy's round shot.

At the beginning of the siege, the 8-inch howitzer which fell into the enemy's hands at Chinhut was placed out of sight of our guns, on the opposite bank of the river, near the bridge-of-boats, and kept up a destructive fire on the Residency. It was by one of the shells from it that Sir Henry Lawrence was killed.

Batteries were also established by the enemy on the road leading from the iron bridge in front of Gubbins' house, the Brigade Mess, and Post office, and at the Clock Tower, and all the buildings were more or less damaged by them. A portion of the Residency was battered down, and six men were buried in the ruins. Many of the buildings were reduced to such a state as to appear to be quite untenable, but the garrison continued to occupy nearly all; and though the defences of the posts have been very much weakened by the continued and heavy fire, not a single one has been abandoned; on the contrary, several buildings (Financial Commissioner's, Sago's, and Innes') have been occupied and strengthened *since* the commencement of the siege.

When the enemy found that neither by repeated attacks, nor by the destruction of our buildings, he could force us from our posts, he had recourse to mining. This had been anticipated; but the chief engineer, acting under the suggestion of the late Lieutenant Fulton, would not take the initiative, as he apprehended that our enemies would at once follow our example, and that the unlimited command of labour they possessed would give us a poor chance of competing with them.

The first mine exploded by the enemy was at the Redan. It preceded a general attack, and both as regards direction and distance was a complete failure. This was followed by one at the angle of the Sikh square, and is the only one from which any loss of life on our side has been sustained. The sound of the mining had not been heard, owing to the proximity of the cavalry horses, and the guard were completely surprised. Seven drummers were killed on this occasion.

Two other mines at the building occupied by the Martiniere boys and at Sago's were also exploded, but beyond breaking the outer line of walls, did no damage. The enemy in no case showed any great alacrity in assaulting the breaches, and we soon formed retrenchments in rear of them.

We had meanwhile commenced countermining, and on the 5th August foiled a mine of the enemy's against the guard-house at the Cawnpore battery, and since then, up to the arrival of the relieving force, we have been incessantly employed in mining and countermining. We have generally worked into their galleries, and after having frightened the miners away, have destroyed them, or, in some cases, we have blown in their galleries by charging and firing our own. I need hardly add that this was a service of danger.

Two of our mines, for directly offensive objects, require separate notice, the one at Sago's to the enemy's guard-room, which we blew down with a loss to them of—it is supposed—between twenty and thirty men. The second, to Johannes' house, in which we destroyed above eighty of the enemy. The explosion was followed by a sortie to cover the demolition of the remainder of the house and one adjoining,

which object was effectually accomplished, and relieved us from the destructive fire of many of the enemy's best marksmen. I may mention that several sorties were made on other occasions, and with equal success.

We had, on the arrival of the relieving force, fifteen galleries ready for countermining further operations of the enemy. Several of the enemy's galleries have since been discovered and destroyed.

I believe I have now noted every measure of importance, with reference to the defence and attack of the place, on an engineering point of view, and it remains for me to add the means at our disposal for carrying on work.

During the early part of the siege we had working parties of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment. On one work during the night I have had forty-two men. The soldiers, however, had their other duties to perform, they were exposed to rain, and were very often under arms, which prevented their having a proper amount of rest. They could therefore have little physical strength left to work in the trenches, and as the siege progressed, their numerical strength became so much reduced, that it was necessary to give up European working parties almost entirely, and to depend on the sepoys. The latter came forward most willingly and I cannot speak too highly of the way in which they worked. They have also been of material assistance in our mining operations; and a party of the 13th Native Infantry—thanks to the good management of Lieutenant Aitken—have constructed a battery for an 18-pr., worked the gun, and dug a shaft and gallery at their own post.

There has been but one squad of European miners, eight men under Sergeant Day, all of whom have worked with the most unremitting zeal throughout.

As regards general superintendence, the late Major Anderson, Chief Engineer, designed the defences of the Muchee Bhowun and Residency, and until shortly before his death directed the construction of the various works and repairs.

Lieutenant Fulton became the Senior Engineer officer on the demise of Major Anderson, on the 11th August. He had constructed the greater portion of the defences, powder magazines, &c., and up to the day of his death displayed the most unremitting energy, in spite of bad health, in advancing our work. In particular he took a most active

part in foiling the enemy's attempts to destroy our advanced posts by mines, and the manner in which he conducted the blasting operations during our sorties invariably excited the admiration of all who were present, officers and men.

In the performance of the above mentioned, and engineering operations generally, he received the most able and untiring support from Lieutenants Hutchinson, Innes, and Tulloch, and the late Lieutenant Birch; and latterly, since Lieutenant Fulton's death, I have received much assistance from Lieutenant Hay, Assistant Field Engineer. The active part I myself have taken in the superintendence of works has been small, owing to my having suffered from continued ill-health.

Finally, I beg to bring to the notice of the Brigadier the excellent service performed by the late Mr. Casey, head Accountant to the Chief Engineer, who had been Sergeant-Major of sappers, and, who was recommended by Major Anderson for the rank of Assistant Field Engineer; of the late Mr. Supervisor Barrett, Mr. Beale, Overseer; and Sergeant Ryder, Assistant Overseer—all of whom have left families behind them.

Lucknow, }
The 5th October 1857. }

(Signed) J. C. ANDERSON, Lieut.,
Garrison Engineer.

(Signed) J. INGLIS, Brigr.,
Comdg. Lucknow Garrison.

(True copy).

(Signed) T. F. WILSON, Capt.,
Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl.

Return showing the strength of the Lucknow garrison on the 1st of July 1857.

Details.	EFFECTIVE, FIT FOR DUTY.											SICK AND WOUNDED.											
	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Staff.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Total.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Staff.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Remarks.
General and Brigade Staff	3	1	2	2							8			1								1	
Artillery, regular and irregular			8				5	18	6	142	179		1								4	5	
Engineers		1	3						5		9												
7th Regiment, Light Cavalry	1		2	2		2	2		2	3	14			1				2			1	4	
Her Majesty's 32nd Foot			3	9	2	3		32	15	418	482		1				1		4			47	53
Detachment, Her Majesty's 84th Foot				1	1				5	1	50												
13th Regiment, Native Infantry	1	3	2	3	3	12		28	13	136	201												
Detachment, 41st Regiment, Native Infantry		1	2	2	3	3				16	27												
48th Regiment, Native Infantry,	1	1	3	3	3	5		17	21	25	83			1				1			1	3	
71st Regiment, Native Infantry			2		1	2	12		14	11	71	116											
Oudh Irregular Force		1	3	11		6	6		15		63	105		2				1	2		9	14	
Native pensioners							6		3	109	118												
New Native levies							3		1	44	48												
Lucknow Magazine				1					4	10	15												
Officers not attached to the Oudh Brigade			1	2	4	1					8												
Civil and Uncovenanted Services						2				151	153												
Officers, unattached			2								2												
Grand Total	6	6	22	18	17	24	51	141	89	1,214	1,618		2	5			1	3	7			62	80

N. B.—Five Assistant Surgeons are included under the head of Staff in Oudh Irregular Force.

LUCKNOW GARRISON, }
The 6th November 1857. }

(Signed) J. INGLIS, *Brig.*,
Comd'g. Lucknow Garrison.

(Examined.)

(Signed) T. F. WILSON, *Capt.*,
Deputy Asst. Adj't.-Genl.

Nominal Roll of officers killed and wounded during the Siege of Lucknow.

GENERAL STAFF.

Wounded.—Brigadier-General Sir H. M. Lawrence, K.C.B., commanding the force, mortally (since dead); officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General Captain T. F. Wilson, slightly; officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General Lieutenant G. N. Hardinge, slightly.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Wounded.—Aide-de-camp to Brigadier J. Inglis, Lieutenant F. M. Birch, slightly.

ARTILLERY.

Killed.—Second-Lieutenant E. P. Lewin.

Wounded.—Captain A. P. Simons, slightly (since dead); Lieutenant D. C. Alexander, (severely); 2nd-Lieutenant J. H. Bryce, severely (since dead of cholera); 2nd-Lieutenant J. Bonham, once slightly, once severely; 2nd-Lieutenant J. Alexander, severely; 2nd-Lieutenant D. MacFarlan, severely; 2nd-Lieutenant F. J. Cunliffe, slightly (since dead of fever).

ENGINEERS.

Killed.—Captain G. W. W. Fulton.

Wounded.—Assistant Field Engineer Lieutenant F. W. Birch, 59th Native Infantry, mortally (since dead).

7TH REGIMENT LIGHT CAVALRY.

Killed.—Lieutenant L. A. Arthur.

Wounded.—Captain C. W. Radcliffe, dangerously (since dead); Captain T. T. Bolieau, slightly; Veterinary-Surgeon F. A. Hely, dangerously (since dead).

HER MAJESTY'S 32ND REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Killed.—Lieutenant P. C. Webb.

Wounded.—Major E. W. D. Lowe, slightly; Captain W. Power, dangerously (since dead); Lieutenant J. Edmondstone, severely; Lieutenant C. M. Foster, slightly; Lieutenant E. Harmer, severely; Lieutenant H. Cooke, slightly; Lieutenant J. W. Charlton, dangerously; Ensign W. H. Studdy, mortally (since dead).

DETACHMENT, HER MAJESTY'S 84TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Wounded.—Lieutenant D. O'Brien, severely.

13TH REGIMENT, NATIVE INFANTRY.

Killed.—Major C. F. Bruere.

Wounded.—Captain T. P. Waterman, slightly; Captain R. B. Francis, mortally (since dead).

41ST REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wounded.—Captain M. F. Kemble, severely; Lieutenant H. Inglis, severely; Ensign G. L. K. Hewett, slightly.

48TH REGIMENT, NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wounded.—Lieutenant and Adjutant O. L. Smith, severely (accidentally); Lieutenant C. W. Fletcher, severely; Lieutenant A. J. Dashwood, slightly (since dead of cholera); Lieutenant D. Hay, slightly; Ensign H. C. O'Dowda, slightly; Surgeon W. W. Wells, slightly.

71ST REGIMENT, NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wounded.—Captain G. Strangways, slightly; Surgeon W. Brydon, severely.

OFFICERS NOT BELONGING TO THE OUDH BRIGADE.

Killed.—Major J. S. Banks, 33rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Wounded.—Lieutenant H. S. Lester, 32d Regiment, Native Infantry, mortally (since dead); Ensign R. L. Inglis, 63rd Regiment, Native Infantry, slightly.

OUDH IRREGULAR FORCE.

Wounded.—Major of Brigade Captain G. R. P. Barlow, slightly (since dead).

1ST OUDH IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

Wounded.—Captain H. Forbes, slightly.

2ND OUDH IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

Killed.—Lieutenant J. S. Shepherd.

3RD OUDH IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

Wounded.—Lieutenant F. W. Graham, twice slightly.

5TH REGIMENT, OUDH INFANTRY.

Wounded.—Captain W. H. Hawes, severely; Lieutenant G. Grant, dangerously (since dead).

9TH REGIMENT, OUDH INFANTRY.

Wounded.—Lieutenant J. A. Vanrenen, slightly.

ASSISTANT CHAPLAIN.

Wounded.—Reverend H. S. Polehampton, severely (since dead of cholera).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Wounded.—Permanent Conductor P. Baxter, severely (since dead).

GENTLEMEN OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Killed.—M. C. Ommanney, Esq., Judicial Commissioner.

Wounded.—Deputy Commissioner of Mullaon, W. C. Capper, Esq., slightly; Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Gondah, G. H. Lawrence, Esq., severely; Assistant Commissioner of Lucknow, J. B. Thornhill, Esq., slightly.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Wounded.—J. McRac, Esq., severely; J. Casey, severely (since dead of cholera).

Abstract.

KILLED AND DIED OF THEIR WOUNDS.

Officers	...	...	...	17
Gentlemen of the Civil Service	...	...	...	1
Warrant officers	...	...	...	1
			—	19

WOUNDED.

Officers	...	...	...	35
Gentlemen of the Civil Service	...	...	...	3
Civil Engineers	...	...	...	2
Assistant Chaplain	...	...	...	1
			—	41
			—	
			Total	60
				—

(Signed)

T. F. WILSON, *Capt.*,
Offg. Depy. Asst. Adj.-Genl.

J. INGLIS, *Brigr.*,
Comdy. Lucknow Garrison.

*RETURN of killed and wounded of the garrison of Lucknow
from the 30th of June to the 26th of September 1857.*

DETAILS.	EUROPEANS.										NATIVES.									
	KILLED AND DIED OF THEIR WOUNDS.					WOUNDED.					KILLED AND DIED OF THEIR WOUNDS.					WOUNDED.				
	Officers.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Warrant officers and Staff-Sergeants.	Non-commissioned officers.	Buglers or drummers.	Privates and gunners.	Total.			Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Total.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Total.
General and Brigade Staff ...	1							1	3						3					
Artillery, regular and irregular ...	2		2	8	1	13	24	6		2	6	1	10	25	3	8	11	1	2	16
Engineers ...	2		2				4			1				1						
7th Regiment, Light Cavalry (officers) ...	2		1	1			4	1						1						
Her Majesty's 32nd Foot ...	3			9	2	70	84	6		15	4	114	139							
Detachment, Her Majesty's 54th Foot ...				2		10	12	1			2	3								
13th Regiment, Native Infantry ...	2						2	1			1	2	5	3	18	28	7	9	23	52
Detachment, 41st Native Infantry (officers and drummers) ...				1			1	3				3		5	5					
48th Regiment, Native Infantry ...							6	1			6	2	1	3	1	2	1	3		7
71st Regiment Native Infantry ...				1			1	1			2	1	2	6	9	1	6	5		12
Oudh Irregular Force ...	2						2	6			7	1	1	1	3	3		10		13
Pensioners (Native) ...												2	7	9	15		16			31
New Native levies ...											1		1	2			4			4
Lucknow magazine ...				3			3						2	2			2			2
Officers not attached to the Oudh Brigade ...	2						2	1			1									
Grand Total ...	16		1	10	17	3	93	110	33	2	8	21	5	126	190	4	15	9	43	172

N. B.—One member of the Civil Service killed and three wounded; one military chaplain wounded; two Civil Engineers wounded, also fifteen gentlemen of the Uncommissioned Service and others killed, and nine wounded are not included in the above.

(Examined.)

(Signed) T. F. WILSON, *Capt.*,
Depy. Asst. Adj't.-Genl.

(Signed) J. INGLIS, *Brier*,
Comdg. Lucknow Garrison,
(True copies.)

(Signed) R. J. H. BURCH, *Col.*,
Depy. Col. 66th Regt. Indian Mts. Bt.

GENERAL ORDERS by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated Head-Quarters, Shah Nujeef, Lucknow, 21st November 1857.

Although the Commander-in-Chief has not yet had time to peruse the detailed report of Brigadier Inglis respecting the defence made by the slender garrison under his command, His Excellency desires to lose no time in recording his opinion of the magnificent defence made by the remnant of a British regiment, Her Majesty's 32nd, a company of British artillery, and a few hundred sepoy, whose very presence was a subject of distrust, against all the force of Oudh, until the arrival of the reinforcement under Major-Generals Sir James Outram, G.C.B., and Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B.

2. The persevering constancy of this small garrison, under the watchful command of the brigadier, has, under Providence, been the means of adding to the prestige of the British Army and of preserving the honour and lives of our country-women.

There can be no greater reward than such a reflection; and the Commander-in-Chief heartily congratulates Brigadier Inglis and his devoted garrison on that reflection belonging to them.

3. The position occupied by the garrison was an open entrenchment, the numbers were not sufficient to man the defences, and the supply of artillerymen for the guns was most inadequate. In spite of these difficult circumstances, the brigadier and his garrison held on; and it will be a great pleasure to the Commander-in-Chief to bring to the notice of the Government of India the names of all the officers and soldiers who have distinguished themselves during the great trial to which they have been exposed.

4. The Commander-in-Chief congratulates Sir James Outram and Sir Henry Havelock on having been the first to aid Brigadier Inglis.

The Governor-General in Council has already expressed his opinion on the splendid feat of arms by which that aid was accomplished.

Head-Quarters, Shah Nujeef, 22nd November 1857.

When the Commander-in-Chief issued his order of yesterday with regard to the old garrison of Lucknow, His Excellency was unaware of the important part taken in aid of the soldiers by the

civil functionaries who happened to be at the Residency when it was shut in by the enemy.

2. His Excellency congratulates them very heartily on the honour they have won in conjunction with their military comrades. This is only another instance that in danger and difficulty all Englishmen behave alike, whatever their profession.



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER II

HAVELOCK'S CAMPAIGN—CAPTURE OF CAWNPORE

Telegram from Colonel NEILL, Commanding at Allahabad, to Colonel BIRCH, Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—dated Allahabad, 20th June 1857 (12-10. P. M.)

The insurgents have been completely driven away from this. Communication with Benares open. The moulvie gone towards Lucknow. Fusiliers severely attacked with cholera, early on morning of the 18th instant, one hundred cases; forty deaths from cholera, ten from sun-stroke. Health now improving; moved position; and established hospital outside the fort. No rain; heat terrible; four hundred and ninety Fusiliers of all ranks now here; remainder on their way up by steamer. One hundred of 84th arrived this morning; more coming on. Road to Cawnpore closed up-country; arranging to push on troops towards Cawnpore and open up communication, but impeded by Allahabad; supplies on the road; will persevere to the utmost.

From Colonel R. J. H. BIRCH, Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to Lieutenant-Colonel GORDON, Commanding at Benares,—dated 20th June 1857.

I am directed, by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, to request that you will have the goodness to use every exertion to collect carriage for the moveable force which is to be sent on from Allahabad as soon as practicable. Three European regiments will be collected there shortly, and probably a field battery now on its way up. This force must move up the Doab to Cawnpore as soon as practicable.

2. About one hundred and fifty Ordnance bullocks will be required for the battery. These must be taken off the road, where they are at present employed in assisting the bullock train, but this is not to be done, except in communication with Mr. Riddell, who is now on his way to Benares.

3. A telegram to the above effect was this day transmitted to you.

Telegram (Express) from Colonel NEILL, Commanding at Allahabad, to Colonel BIRCH, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—dated Allahabad, 23rd June 1857 (1-30 P.M.)

Have sent on Governor-General's message to Lucknow and Cawnpore, and lightly equipping four hundred Europeans, and two 9-pounders with veteran European soldiers. Three hundred Sikhs with all the cavalry here taking twenty days' rations to move by marches on Cawnpore; it will be four days, at least before I can start, carriage and provisions difficult as yet to get; things improving. This will be followed up by detachments bringing on more rations as carriage can be got. Collecting and storing grain and supplies, and expect a sufficient supply. Will continue every exertion. There are tents for two European regiments and for one at Benares. Two hundred and eighteen are on way up from Calcutta, and in about ten days one hundred tents will be ready made there. Cholera decreasing, confined to Fusiliers, and all hurrying off the steamers. No coal for them at station on river reported. No rain yet.

Telegram from Major-General LLOYD, to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—dated Dinapore (via Patna), 25th June 1857 (3-45 P.M.)

Jamadar Salamat Allie, 53rd Native Infantry, escaped from Cawnpore on 12th instant, reports that the whole Native force there joined with the Bithoor Rajah's troops on 4th instant, seized the treasure and magazine, and besieged General Wheeler's entrenched camp from that date to 12th. When the deponent left, guns were then still firing upon it. Reports that General Wheeler was killed on the 19th. More by post.

Telegram from Major-General LLOYD, to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—dated Dinapore (via Sheghotty), 26th June 1857 (2-10 P.M.)

Sheik Salamat Allie, 53rd Native Infantry, escaped from Cawnpore, reported that the Native troops rose on the 4th and 5th June, and joined

the Bithoor Rajah's troops, plundered the treasure, seized the magazine, released the prisoners, and besieged General Wheeler's entrenched camp from 6th to 12th. When deponent left, the General is said to have been killed, and many others. The guns still playing on them at twelve.

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to Major-General LLOYD, Dinapore,—dated Calcutta, 27th June 1857 (1-15 P.M.)

Your message of yesterday about Cawnpore received. Sheik Salamat Allie has given you bad information. We know that up to the 17th instant Sir H. Wheeler was holding his entrenched camp, and had repulsed with great slaughter two attacks of the insurgents.

Telegram from Colonel NEILL, Commanding at Allahabad, to Colonel BIRCH, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, and Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army,—dated Allahabad, 28th June 1857.

All well. No intelligence from Cawnpore, except a Native from there on the 23rd, states Wheeler holds out and moves out of his entrenchments frequently to attack. People coming in, confidence being much restored. Collecting abundance of supplies and carriages from different quarters; cholera gone entirely. The column will certainly march from this on the 30th towards Cawnpore; Major Renaud, Madras Fusiliers, will command. I will have the utmost confidence in him. They are well Europeaned, and must get on well; the weather is cool.

From Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, to Sir PATRICK GRANT, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief,—dated Allahabad, 1st July 1857 (1-3 P.M.)

I and my staff have arrived here safe. A column marched towards Cawnpore yesterday under Major Renaud, consisting of 400 Europeans, 300 Sikhs, 120 Irregular Cavalry, and two 9-pounders. I trust it will relieve Sir Hugh Wheeler. A supporting column of the strength of two full British regiments with six guns and the handful of Volunteer Cavalry will follow in six or eight days. Sir H. Lawrence's letters of the 27th just despatched to-day by me will show you the state of Lucknow and the whole proceedings in Oudh. It is too clear that Birch's poor brother has fallen in the smash of his station.

From Brigadier-General HAYLOCK, to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Allahabad, 2nd July 1857 (3-33 P.M.)

A report of the fall of Cawnpore received from Lawrence, but is not believed by the authorities at Allahabad. A steamer with one hundred Europeans armed with Minie rifle and two 6-pounders start tomorrow to endeavour to relieve Wheeler, or co-operate with the column under Major Renaud, 1st Madras Fusiliers. General Havelock marches on Saturday to assist Major Renaud with one thousand Europeans and three guns. Sir H. Lawrence writes as follows: On the 28th June, at 10 P.M. Every reason to believe that the Cawnpore force has been entirely destroyed by treachery; you must not now move with less than one thousand Europeans. The Nana will probably join the rebels at Lucknow, but we can stand them all for months. Delhi said not to have fallen up to the 16th; this comes from Agra. Three Gurkha regiments said to be coming to our help. Write to Gorakhpore and desire one regiment to be left to keep the peace where required as in the Benares Division at or about Gorakhpore, Azimghur, and Banda, the other two to move up and join you. Civil or other officers of tact and temper ought to join each regiment. All well here; one thousand Europeans, one thousand Gurkhas, and one thousand Sikhs, with eight or ten guns, will thrash anything.

REPLY.

From the Commander-in-Chief, to Officer Commanding at Allahabad,—dated Calcutta, 3rd July 1857.

Received your No. 21 of yesterday. A portion of the Gurkha force has been directed to move on Gorakhpore. The remainder on Lucknow. This was done days ago. Officers have been appointed.

From Brigadier-General HAYLOCK, to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Allahabad, 3rd July 1857 (6-50 A.M.)

The news of the entire destruction of the Cawnpore force confirmed by Cossid, who, carrying letters from Lucknow to Allahabad, witnessed it. They state that the Nana swore to send the garrison in boats to Calcutta, but that as soon as the Europeans got into the boats the guns opened on them; the fugitives made for the opposite bank, and were entirely destroyed by a large body of cavalry.

REPLY.

From Commander-in Chief, to Officer Commanding at Allahabad,—dated Calcutta, 3rd July 1857.

Your message No. 25 of this date received. If you are satisfied of the truth of the account given by the Cossid, you should halt Renaud's force until Havelock's column can support him.

From Officer Commanding at Allahabad, to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief,—dated Allahabad, 3rd July 1857 (4 P.M.)

The steamer started this morning with provisions for Sir H. Wheeler and one hundred Fusiliers, with two guns on board, to proceed with all despatch towards Cawnpore; and if it still be ours, communicate with Sir Hugh; and if it has fallen, to keep out of range of their guns after removing as near as possible to Cawnpore, and await General Havelock's orders, or drop in the river at once abreast of his force and advance with it. I do not credit the report by the Cossid yesterday that Cawnpore had fallen. I feel confident Wheeler still holds out. General Havelock has halted Renaud's force. I would not, as it is strong enough for anything that could be brought against it, and if the report is true, should move on steadily to Futtehpore, to be there to be overtaken by the General. The steamer, besides the great effect it will produce on the Ganges, will co-operate with the advance by land. If the river is open, we can transport troops and stores and have much land carriage. My opinion is we ought never, if possible, to stand, but always be advancing, if only three or four miles a day. Accounts from Renaud's party good; have ordered a light siege train to be prepared here, and have instructed Lieutenant Brown, a most excellent officer, to take charge of and prepare it, subject to approval.

Telegram from Colonel NEILL, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Allahabad, 4th July 1857 (11 A.M.)

A letter from Renaud's camp, dated yesterday, getting on well; making examples of some of the rebels and sepoys of the 6th. A Native had come into his camp, and swore that seven days before the Nana had moved his force from before Cawnpore. Sir H. Wheeler had planted his sentries in the bazaar; this I think much more probable than the bad news which has been too readily believed, and which has had the effect desired by the enemy of retarding the advance of our

troops. I earnestly beg that no further delay in moving on Renaud's force may be permitted, and that the force from this, intended to have moved to-day, can be properly manned (*Sic in original*). Fifty Royal Artillery are here; these with thirty men of the 64th, who know the gun drill a little, will be ample for six guns for the General's and Renaud's force. The veteran gunners of the latter might then return to this: they will impede the march having to be carried too. I beg to suggest that half a battery, instead of a whole one, is quite sufficient with 300 men for Benares, and that one half battery should be sent on here.

Telegram from Colonel NEILL, to the Governor-General of India in Council and the Commander-in-Chief, Calcutta,—dated Allahabad, 5th July 1857, (3-5 P. M.)

A letter from Renaud yesterday at Kutonghua had a note from Sir H. Lawrence of 28th ultimo. All well there, but he says he has reason to believe General Wheeler and his force had been destroyed by treachery, and directing Renaud to stand fast on the ground his note reaches him, or, according to the number of the enemy fall back on this. I still do not believe that Cawnpore has fallen. Renaud has, I regret to say, not only halted but sent in reinforcements, and has written to Captain Spurgin to join him. I only hope Spurgin will not obey him. Immediately I heard this, I expressed my extreme disapproval to General Havelock. He promised to send out an order that Captain Spurgin should not leave the steamer. I wrote at the same time to Renaud by express, and trust it will reach in time. Mr. Court has just received intelligence that all the insurgents have bolted for Futtehpore. If true, Renaud has therefore lost the opportunity of striking a blow from their over caution, which, if continued on, will lead to most serious injury to the service. At this crisis Renaud's party is equal to anything, and, backed by the General, who marches to-morrow, there need be no anxiety to any one.

Telegram from H. TUCKER, Esq., to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Benares, 5th July 1857 (12 40 P. M.)

The following is from Havelock's message to the Officer Commanding at Benares:—"News has been received both from Lawrence at Lucknow and from Cossid, who state that they witnessed it, that the force at Cawnpore has been destroyed to a man. It therefore becomes necessary to send off all the ladies from Benares by the first steamer, or any other safe method. Continue entrenching your position as quickly as possible; lay in supplies, and take every possible precaution to ensure

your safety in case you are attacked, as the fall of Cawnpore will exercise a great influence on the country in general. A column starts to-morrow to re-take Cawnpore. Press on your reinforcements, especially artillery. Don't keep back a single soldier."

Telegram from Colonel NEILL, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Allahabad, 5th July 1857 (10-25 P.M.)

Note from Renaud, dated last night, the 4th instant; had the day before sent men on into Cawnpore, who returned on the 4th, and report that on Sir H. Wheeler's being shot through the leg, and afterwards mortally, the force had lost heart, and sued for peace; the Nana allowed them to get into boats with all they had, and three-and-a-half lakhs of rupees; that after getting them in boats, fire was opened on them from the bank, and all destroyed. One boat got away ten miles down the river, was pursued, brought back, and all in her taken back into barracks and shot. One old lady was alive on the 3rd at Futtelhore, from Cawnpore. No troops had arrived there, but two regiments and two guns were expected there. I much regret Renaud having halted, and that he had been induced to send for Captain Spurgin, but he states that four sowars he sent with note to Spurgin could not reach him, and I hope he will get my note, pointing out his mistake; he is acting with energy, and punishing with much discretion some villagers in his neighbourhood. I hope he will be ordered on; he is quite equal to anything. The Sikhs and irregular cavalry behaved splendidly; the latter in particular, under Palliser, doing good service. An advance, however slow, will have a splendid effect. Also Spurgin making his way up the river; both ought to keep moving; falling back on this would be ruinous. The people between this and Futtelhore quite in great dread, beyond that all are plundering; an advance there will quiet them completely. We must keep moving on. A note from Renaud of to-day's date, still halted at Kutonghun, doing well; sends in a few lines from Agra, of 21st June: all well there.

Telegram from Officer Commanding at Allahabad, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—(No. 94, dated Allahabad, 8th July 1857 (11-15 P.M.))

General Havelock left yesterday afternoon; fine weather; he will get on well; took six guns, Renaud's two will make eight there; he will not return Renaud's veteran gunners, they with the two 6-pounders will be of little use to him, and to replace them here I will have to

keep back effectual gunners, two 9-pounders, and break up a battery. Lieutenant Howard, my only artillery officer, is with Renaud, leaving here only two veteran gunners fit to work a gun, this included nine non-commissioned officers. The Engineer-officer, Lieutenant Russell, has been taken on by General Havelock. Think this place ought not to be without one. A Native merchant's letter from Cawnpore corroborates the last account—all lost heart on Wheeler's death, and made terms; fourteen ladies in all wounded by the miscreants in the entrenchment. On re-landing three-and-a-half lakhs taken by our people to the boats. The sepoys and the Nana quarrelled about his division and the latter fled for life.

Telegram from Colonel NEILL, to Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, —dated Allahabad, 9th July 1857 (3-10 P.M.)

News very contradictory. Brazier, who has good intelligence, writes from Renaud's camp, dated yesterday, that they heard the other day the Nana was marching on them with twenty-four guns, two regiments cavalry, and four regiments infantry. Since heard that he had sent off camp colors to Futtehpore, which was confirmed; but they had dispersed, finding no one followed them; that Cawnpore was broken up into small parties. No control; scarcely one hundred holding together. The guns still there, but no bullocks to draw them away. Mr. Court just writes to me, from two Native letters received by him, the Nana has not gone away; that his plan of operations is not fixed, he wishing to move on Lucknow, the Moulvie and Mussalman wishing to move here; that the latter prevailed; that five troops of cavalry, one regiment of infantry, and two guns are at Futtehpore to collect supplies and form an advance. Renaud ought to smash them. The whole force with Nana is computed at seven infantry and one cavalry regiment and fourteen guns. The writers are respectable, and one a very careful man, a pleader in the Judge's Court. The Benares guns ought to be sent up sharp, and no more delay. If they do come down here we ought to give a good account of them.

Telegram from General HAVELOCK, to the Governor-General of India in Council and the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Allahabad, 10th July 1857 (7-45 A.M.)

Sent by Colonel Neill, and just received at 7-30 A. M., 10th July 1857:—My column of 1,000 British troops and six guns arrived here this morning. We should be joined by Major Renaud on the 12th, one

march from Futtehpore. I shall then have 1,400 British, 550 Native, and eight guns. The steamer *Berhampooter* accompanied us with two guns and 100 riflemen, so I hope soon to announce the recapture of Cawnpore.

Telegram from H. TRUCKER, Esq. to the Governor-General of India in Council, — dated Benares, 12th July 1857 (10 A.M.)

Would it be allowed to cancel the late village settlement of Oudh, and obtain the aid of the large talukdars to the relief of Lucknow by engaging that the settlement should be made with them on favorable terms. This might afford a chance of help to Sir Henry.

Telegram from the Governor-General of India in Council, to the Officer Commanding at Allahabad, — dated Calcutta, 12th July 1857 (11-30 A.M.)

A steamer of sixty horse-power, drawing four-and-a-half feet, mounting four 12-pounder howitzers (or some 9-pounder guns, if possible), manned by forty seamen, and towing two pinnaces, will start for Allahabad in three days. Each pinnace will mount a gun of its own, and will be capable of being detached with its own crew.

Orders have been given to provision Allahabad largely. I beg you to see that this is attended to.

You are appointed Brigadier-General, and will thereby stand next to General Havelock. Sir Henry Lawrence is made Major-General, and will take chief command as soon as he is set free to do so. Send him word of this, and endeavour to keep him informed of the advance of the column. It may be easier to do this from Allahabad than from the head-quarters of the force.

Tell General Havelock that Engineer officers are sent to assist him in crossing the river at Cawnpore in case of difficulty. They will overtake his force, but he is not to delay for them.

You will receive all help in artillerymen that can be spared to you.

Telegram from Colonel NEILL, Commanding at Allahabad, to the Governor-General of India in Council, — No: 141-A, dated Allahabad, 12th July 1857 (4.8 P.M.)

Received your message of 11 A.M. to-day, and sent out express to the Government. The steamer moved abreast of the force now in advance, and with caution. Heard from the General's camp last night:

he overtook Renaud. Both to-day at Futtehpore, all well, expects to be at Cawnpore on the 16th instant; he will immediately attack and dispose of the Nana. Calculates the 16th and 17th will be spent in crossing river and will be before Lucknow on the 20th. I anticipate no difficulty about crossing with the steamer and boats. Suggest that our stud stations of Ghazipore, Buxar, and Koruntadee be looked after and made safe; if looted, we will be hard up for horses. All well here, laying in grain, &c.

From Major W. MAYHEW, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—dated Calcutta, 17th July 1857.

I have the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, copy of a telegram, dated the 12th July 1857, received from Brigadier-General H. Have-lock, C.B., Commanding the Moveable Column, announcing the total defeat at Futtehpore of a body of the insurgents, and the capture of all their guns, with copy of his order to the troops, commending their excellent conduct on the occasion.

Telegram from General HAVELOCK, C.B., to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Futtehpore, 12th July 1857.

I have to acquaint Your Excellency that I have this morning attacked and totally defeated the insurgents, capturing eleven guns, and scattering their forces in utter confusion in the direction of Cawnpore. By two harassing marches I joined Major Renaud's advanced column three hours before daylight, and encamped about 8 o'clock, four miles from Futtehpore, where pitching our tents the enemy advanced out of Futtehpore and opened fire upon a reconnaissance under Colonel Tytler. I had wished to defer the fight until to-morrow, but thus assailed, was compelled to accept the challenge.

I marched eight guns in the centre, under Captain Maude, forming the whole of the infantry in quarter distance columns in support. Captain Maude's fire electrified the enemy, who abandoned gun after gun, and were then driven by our skirmishers and column through garden enclosures and the streets of Futtehpore in complete confusion. My loss is merely nominal; not a single European touched. My column had marched twenty-four miles up to the ground I write from, and Major Renaud's nineteen miles. The conduct of the troops in sustaining the

fatigue of so long a march, and enduring the heat of a frightful sun is beyond all praise. The enemy's strength is said to have been two regiments of Cavalry and three of Infantry, and eleven guns.

From Brigadier W. MAYHEW, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—No. 672, dated Calcutta, 18th July 1857.

I have the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit, in original, a despatch, under date the 12th instant, from Brigadier-General H. Havelock, C.B., Commanding the Moveable Column from Allahabad, giving a detailed account of the operations of the troops under his command and of those under Major Renaud, of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, and of the very decisive action fought by the combined force at Futtehpore on the above date, which has ended in the complete discomfiture of the enemy.

2. In submitting these documents to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, I am instructed to say that His Excellency feels assured that His Lordship will agree with him that the Brigadier-General and the officers and men of every arm under his command have well earned the cordial thanks and acknowledgments of the Government of India for the excellent service they have rendered, and the cheerful alacrity with which they have borne their fatigues and exposure.

3. The return of the documents, when done with, is requested.

From Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, —dated Futtehpore, 12th July 1857.

By telegrams and reports in various shapes, the Commander-in-Chief has been kept informed of the operations of Major Renaud, 1st Madras Fusiliers, on the Grand Trunk Road, between the 1st and 11th instant, at the head of a force of four hundred British and four hundred and twenty Native troops, with two pieces of cannon. He has everywhere pacificated the country by punishing the ring-leaders in mutiny and rebellion wherever they have fallen into his hands, and earned, as I venture to think, the best thanks of His Excellency.

2. But on the 10th instant his position became critical: Cawnpore had suddenly fallen by an act of treachery unequalled in our annals, save by one fatal event beyond the Indus, and the rebel force thus freed from occupation had rapidly pushed down a force to the vicinity of this place, within five miles of which the Major would arrive on the morning of the 12th. He would thus be exposed to the attack of 3,500 rebels with twelve guns.

3. No time was to be lost, so on the 10th my column marched, under a frightful sun, fifteen miles to Synee, and resuming their course at eleven at night, joined Major Renaud on the road by moonlight, and with him marched to Khaga, five miles from Futtehpore, soon after dawn, and took up a position.

4. The heat was excessive, but there were now on a point 1,400 British bayonets, and eight guns united to a small Native force. The whole is detailed below:—

3rd Company, 8th Battalion, Royal Artillery ...	76	* British. Total British ... 1,403
1st Madras Fusiliers ...	376	
Her Majesty's 64th Regiment ...	435	
" " 78th Highlanders ...	284	
" " 84th Regiment ...	190*	† Native. Total Native ... 561
Regiment of Ferozepore ...	448†	
Volunteer Cavalry ...	20*	
13th Irregular and 3rd Oudh, Irregular Cavalry ...	95†	
Detachment, Bengal Artillery ...	22*	}
Columnauze ...	18†	
Total ... 1,964		Total ... 1,964

5. Our information had been better than that of the enemy, for when Lieutenant-Colonel Tytler pushed a reconnaissance up to the town, they evidently supposed they had only Major Renaud's gallant but small force in their front, for after firing on the Lieutenant-Colonel and his escort they insolently pushed forward two guns, and a force of infantry and cavalry cannonaded our front, and threatened our flanks.

6. I wished earnestly to give our harassed soldiers rest, and so turning out my line waited until this ebullition should expend itself, making no counter-disposition beyond posting 300 Enfield riflemen (64th) in an advanced cove. But the enemy maintained his attack with the audacity which his first supposition had inspired and my inertness fostered. It would have injured the *morale* of my troops to permit them thus to be bearded, so I determined at once to bring on an action.

7. Futtehpore constitutes a position of no small strength. The hard, dry, Grand Trunk Road subdivides it, and is the only means of

convenient access, for the plains on both side are covered at the season by heavy lodgments of water, to the depth of two, three, and four feet. It is surrounded by garden enclosures of great strength, with high walls, and has within it many houses of good masonry. In front of the swamps are hillocks, villages, and mango groves, which the enemy already occupied in force.

*Mutineers, 2nd, 3rd and 7th Light Cavalry and Irregulars	500
Native Infantry and Artillery ..	1,500
Armed Insurgents ..	1,500
Total ...	3,500
Iron and brass guns ..	12

8. I estimate his numbers as set forth in the margin.

9. I made my dispositions. The guns, now eight in number, were formed on, and close to the *Chaussee* in the centre, under Captain Maude,

R.A., protected and aided by one hundred Enfield riflemen of the 64th. The detachments of infantry were at the same moment thrown into line of quarter distance columns at deploying distance, and thus advanced in support covered at discretion by Enfield skirmishers. The small force of volunteers and Irregular Cavalry moved forward on the flanks on harder ground.

10. I might say that in ten minutes the action was decided, for in that short space of time the spirit of the enemy was utterly subdued. The rifle fire reaching them at an unexpected distance filled them with dismay, and when Captain Maude was enabled to push his guns through flanking swamps to point blank range, his surprisingly accurate fire demolished their little remaining confidence. In a moment three guns were abandoned to us on the *Chaussee*, and the force advanced steadily driving the enemy before it on every point.

11. Major Renaud won a hillock on the right in good style and struggled on through the inundation. The 78th, not in extension, kept up his communication with the centre, the 64th gave strength to the centre and left. On the left the 84th and regiment of Ferozepore pressed back the enemy's right.

12. As we moved forward the enemy's guns continued to fall into our hands, and then in succession they were driven by skirmishers and columns from the garden enclosures, from a strong barricade on the road, from the town wall into all the rough, out of, and beyond the town. They endeavoured to make a stand a mile in advance of it; my troops were in such a state of exhaustion that I almost despaired of driving them further; at the same time the mutineers of the 2nd Light Cavalry made an effort to renew the combat by charging with some

success our irregular horse, whose disposition throughout the fight was, I regret to say, worse than doubtful.

But again our guns and riflemen were with great labour pushed to the front. Their fire soon put the enemy to final and irretrievable flight, and my force took up its present position in triumph, and parked twelve captured guns.

13. I must endeavour in this hasty despatch to do justice to those who led the troops to this easy victory. First on the list I must place Major Renaud, whose exertions at the head of the advanced column I cannot sufficiently praise. His coolness and conduct in the action are equally entitled to my highest commendation.

I hope that it will be in the power of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to bring speedily to the notice of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief the courage and skill of Captain Maude, R.A. I have seen some artillery fights in my time, but never beheld guns better served or practice more effective than that of my battery under this officer.

Colonel Hamilton led his Highlanders well, and they followed him full of spirit and devotion.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct in the combat of Major Stirling at the head of the 64th, of Lieutenant Ayton in command of the 84th detachment, of Captain Brazier, Regiment of Ferozepore, of Captain Barrow leading the Volunteer Cavalry, and Lieutenant Palliser at the head of the Irregular Horse.

I have next to speak of the Staff—Captain Beatson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, has given me entire satisfaction in the performance of his ordinary duties, and I was much gratified by his boldness and activity in the fight. Lieutenant-Colonel Tytler is indefatigable and most intelligent in a sphere of duty entirely new to him. Captain McBean's commissariat arrangements, chiefly with the advanced columns, have hitherto been in every way successful. My orders were conveyed in the field boldly, actively, and intelligently by my Aid-de-Camp Lieutenant Havelock, 10th Foot, and the following officers: Lieutenant Morland, 1st Fusiliers; Lieutenant Moorson, Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry; Captain Sheehy, Her Majesty's 81st Regiment; Captain Russell, Engineers, and Captain McBean.

14. I enclose the list of casualties, the lightest, I suppose, that ever accompanied the announcement of such a success. Twelve British soldiers were struck down by the sun and never rose again. But our

fight was fought neither with musket, nor bayonet and sabre, but with Enfield rifles and cannons, so we lost no men, the enemy's fire scarcely reached us; ours for four hours allowed him no repose

15. A return of captured ordnance also accompanies this report.

A return of killed, wounded, and missing of the column under the command of Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, C.B., in the action of Futtehpore.

Regiment.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Volunteer Cavalry ...	.....	2 Horses ...	.....
13 Irregular Cavalry ... {	1 Jemadar ...	1 Duffadar ...	2 Duffadars.
	1 Sowar ...	1 Horse ...	4 Horses.
3rd Oudh Irregular Cavalry {	1 Russeldar ...	1 Duffadar ...	2 Sowars.
	1 Duffadar ...	1 Sowar ...	7 Horses.
	2 Sowars ...		
Regiment of Ferozepore ...	.....	1 Private ...	.....

The 12th July 1857.

(Signed) S. BEATSON, Capt.,
Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl.

The other side of Futtehpore, 13th July 1857.

Return of guns and mortars captured on Sunday, the 12th of July 1857, at Futtehpore.

2 Light 6-pr. (Cossipore Foundry) Brass.
5 „ 9-pr. brass field guns.
1 Long 24-pr. iron garrison gun.
1 „ 12-pr. „ „ „
1 24-pr. brass howitzer.
1 10-inch iron mortar.
1 5½ „ brass „

Total 12 pieces of ordnance.

(Signed) H. HAVELOCK, C.B., *Brigr.-Genl.,*
Comdg. Column.

(Signed) P. C. MAUDE, H.A., *Capt.,*
Comdg. Artillery.

Telegram from Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, C.B., to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army,—dated Futtehpoore, 13th July 1857.

Send copy of my order to the troops for submission to the Commander-in-Chief, dated 13th July:—

General Havelock thanks his soldiers for their arduous exertions of yesterday, which produced, in four hours, the strange result of a real army being driven from a strong position, eleven guns captured, and their whole force scattered to the winds, without the loss of a British soldier. To what is this astonishing effect to be attributed? To the fire of British artillery, exceeding in rapidity and precision all that the Brigadier-General has ever witnessed in his not short career, or to the power of the Enfield rifle in British hands, and to British pluck, that good quality which has survived the revolution of the hour, and gained in intensity from the crisis, and to the blessing of Almighty God, and to the most righteous cause of humanity, truth, and good government in India.

Telegram from H. TUCKER, Esq., to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Benares, 13th July 1857 (7-5 P.M.)

General Havelock has beaten the enemy, taken eleven guns and ammunition, and is now pushing on to reach Lucknow by the 21st. Sir H. Lawrence wrote on the 2nd that he had repulsed the enemy with heavy loss on that day. A Cossid sent from here has just returned; he left Lucknow on the 5th. There had been uninterrupted cannonade on both sides for four days. Neither party had very great advantage. Jubbulpore all right, and the 52nd quiet on the 10th. Saugor as before: the mutineers had killed and wounded some dozen of the faithful men. Nagode all right on the 7th, and the treasure and prisoners at Dumoh on the 8th. But no news of the Deputy Commissioner. Major Erskine hears that Colonel Durand has escaped to Sehore. This division much as usual. The Dobee Rajpoots have come to-day and made peace.

Telegram from Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, C.B., to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Camp Kallenpore, Allahabad, 14th July 1857 (3-45 P. M.)

Here I have arrived and could be in Cawnpore on the 16th instant; but as it is rumoured that the bridge over the Pandoo Nuddce is entrenched, and that four hundred have been sent for its defence, it is not probable that I can arrive so soon; if that stream is not defended

I promise to march on the 16th to within five miles of Cawnpore and attack it the next day. We have taken every gun from the rebels at Futtehpoore, twelve in number. This has enabled me to equip and take into the field nine excellent guns, instead of six lighter, and with the facility of also bringing into action two light 6-pounders. General Neill is urgent with me to send back a detachment of invalid artillery. I cannot do this without crippling my artillery force, which Captain Maude so ably commands. My official report of the affair at Futtehpoore sent to Major Mayhew last night. I have with me eleven light guns and only seventy-two British artillery men, including twenty-four invalids and thirty-one troops infantry. I shall not lose a moment in advancing on Lucknow if successful at Cawnpore.

Telegram from Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, C.B., to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Camp Pandoo Nuddee, 15th July 1857.

The 13th and 3rd Oudh Irregular Cavalry are no longer to be trusted; in addition to their misbehaviour before the enemy on the 12th, they yesterday attempted to drive away my baggage. I dismounted and disarmed them last night, but kept them off duty, and have informed them that every deserter will be punished with death. I have appointed their horses for public purposes.

My troops were twice engaged this morning, and captured four more guns with trifling loss. A strong advanced guard under Colonel Tytler drove the enemy out of all entrenched positions in front of the village of Asung, after a resistance of two hours and-a-half, during which the mutinous cavalry in considerable force made frequent attacks against my baggage, which compelled me to use every available detachment and gun against them. At noon we attacked their entrenchment at the bridge over the stream. The resistance here was short but spirited, and the two guns taken were of large calibre. Major Renaud is severely wounded. The Madras Fusiliers particularly distinguished themselves.

From Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, C.B., to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army,—dated Camp Pandoo Nuddee, 15th July 1857.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the troops under my command have been twice successfully engaged with the enemy to-day, and have captured four guns.

2. Whilst prosecuting my march towards Cawnpore, it became matter of deep interest to me to learn whether the fine bridge over the Pandoo Nuddee had been destroyed or not. The stream is not at this season fordable, and the delay in crossing by other means, or at any other point would have been most damaging to the object of the expedition.

3. Intelligence meanwhile came in to the effect that the village of "Aong" was strongly occupied by the enemy that he was entrenched across the road, and had two horse artillery guns in position.

4. I therefore reinforced the advanced guard under Lieutenant-Colonel Tytler by attaching to him, in addition to the small body of Volunteer Cavalry, six guns of Captain Maude's battery and the detachment Her Majesty's 64th Regiment.

5. The enemy's entrenchments were not formidable, but the country being thickly wooded he was enabled to maintain himself for some time against our fire, during which interval large bodies of cavalry advanced on both flanks with the intention of capturing our baggage. These attacks were very persevering, and to defeat them, as I had only twenty Horse, I was compelled to protect the flanks with the infantry in second line and by artillery fire. It is gratifying to have to report that the enemy was unable to capture a single baggage animal, or follower. The last attempt was defeated by the baggage guards, whose fire was very effective.

6. Soon, however, the Lieutenant-Colonel overcame all resistance, drove the enemy before him, and captured his cannon. The road was strewn for miles with abandoned tents, ammunition, and other materials of war. He reports to me in high terms of commendation the conduct of the troops immediately under his command, of Captain Maude, commanding the battery, and of Lieutenant Havelock, 10th Foot, my Aide-de-Camp, and Lieutenant Moorsom, 52nd Light Infantry, whom I had placed at his disposal.

7. The troops were halted for refreshment and short repose, when authentic information was received that the bridge on the Pandoo stream was not destroyed but defended by entrenchments and two guns of garrison calibre.

8. Dispositions had to be made to force the passage of the stream; fortunately the bridge was at a salient bend of the river in our direction. Captain Maude at once suggested to me his desire to envelope it with his artillery fire by placing three guns on the road and three on either flank.

8. The whole of the Madras Fusiliers were extended as Enfield riflemen as being the most practised marksmen in the force ; they lined the banks of the stream and kept up a biting fire.

9. The enemy opened an effective cannonade upon our column as they advanced along the road. They therefore deployed and advanced with great steadiness in parade order in support of the guns and riflemen. Captain Maude's bullets soon produced an evident effect, and then the right wing of the Fusiliers suddenly closing threw themselves with rare gallantry upon the bridge, carried it, and captured both guns. These two affairs cost me 25 killed and wounded as shown in the accompanying return. Amongst the latter I regret to have to particularize Major Renaud, 1st Madras Fusiliers, to whose gallantry and intelligence I have been under great obligations. His left thigh was broken by a musket ball in the skirmish at Aong, but I hope from the fortitude with which he endures all suffering a favourable result.

A return of killed, wounded and missing of the column under the command of Brigadier-General Havelock, C.B., in the actions at Aong and the Pandoo Nudlee.

Regiment.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Remarks.
Royal Artillery ... ..	.....	1 Brigadier, severely, since dead.	.....
Her Majesty's 64th Regiment ...	.....	{ 1 Corporal. 10 Privates.	}	
Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders	1 Private	.....	.....
1st Madras Fusiliers ... ..	.....	{ 2 Officers 1 Corporal 10 Privates	{	Brevet-Major Renaud, severely. Captain Fraser, slightly.
Total ...	1	25	.....

The 15th July 1857.

(Signed) S. BEATSON, *Capt.,
Depty. Asst. Adj't.-Genl.*

*Telegram from General NEILL, to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Allahabad,
16th July 1857 (5-50 P.M.)*

Received yesterday most pressing requisition for three hundred Europeans and guns from General Havelock to be sent to Cawnpore to occupy it with all despatch. I started two hundred and twenty-seven of 84th party in bullock vans ; march twenty-five miles a night to reach in five days ; had I not complied, the General, I fear, would have

halted. I start this afternoon daks out, and overtake the 84th and move up with them; will go on before them if I can; shall lose no time; only one private note from a Commissariat Conductor from camp to-day; thirty-four miles from Cawnpore on the 14th, were to be at Cawnpore on 16th. They had found thirty hogsheads of porter; the mutineers are out of caps, and converted the detonator into matchlocks. Cossid from Lucknow declared that the mutineers there are in want of shot, firing stones from the guns; they were looting the city. I have now four hundred and twenty men, Europeans, here, including twenty-seven artillery men. Hourly expect seventy of 84th by steamer and some by road escorting half battery from Benares. I have handed over command to Captain T. R. Drummond-Hay, Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, the senior in garrison; his orders are very strict, and I have no doubt all will act well until Colonel O'Brien arrives. I have given instructions which embrace everything. General Havelock had increased his six field guns by captures at Futtehpore to nine. I understand they are of heavy calibre.

From the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—dated Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 22nd July 1857.

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward copy of a letter received from Brigadier-General J. G. Neill, Commanding at Allahabad, No. 21, of the 16th instant, and of its enclosure, from the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, of Brigadier-General Havelock's force, calling upon the former to forward, without delay, at least ~~two~~ hundred European soldiers to enable the Brigadier-General to leave a force at Cawnpore, and to push on to Lucknow as quickly as possible with the column under his command; and to beg you will have the goodness to inform the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council that His Excellency quite approves of the requisition having been complied with.

From Brigadier-General J. G. NEILL, Commanding at Allahabad, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army,—dated Allahabad, 16th July 1857.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India, the accompanying copy of a letter

from the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of General Havelock's column.

What induced me to detach the head-quarters of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, amounting to 227 non-commissioned rank and file, to join him at Cawnpore.*

I merely take upon myself the responsibility of complying with the General's request to ensure no possible delay in his advance.

From Captain S. BEATSON, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, to Colonel J. G. NEILL, Commanding at Allahabad,—dated Camp Futtehpoore, 14th July 1857.

I am directed by Brigadier General Havelock, C.B., to desire that you will make every possible exertion to push up to Cawnpore, with as little delay as possible, three hundred Europeans; or if so many cannot be spared from the garrison of Allahabad in your opinion, although there cannot be the same necessity for keeping it up at full strength now that previously existed, that you will spare two hundred men at least.

It is the General's intention to push on to Lucknow as quickly as possible, but a small force must be left behind at Cawnpore, and he cannot spare a man from the column, which is scarcely strong enough, as it is, for the work before it.

If any delay occurs in despatching these men, his operations in advance will be seriously retarded; and he mentions his plans and intentions to you, in order that, seeing the paramount importance of this reinforcement, not an hour may be lost by you in getting them off from Allahabad.

They ought to proceed to Lohunda by rail if that will save time, and reach Cawnpore in six marches from that place, and the officer in command should be directed to report himself daily by dâk to me at Cawnpore that the General may be kept informed of his progress.

I am also directed by the Brigadier-General to request you will be good enough to forward him a daily present state of the strength of the garrison of Allahabad, as he does not know under present circumstances, sufficiently pressing, what troops are always available.

If guns are ready and artillerymen they may be sent on with the European detachment herein ordered, but they are not urgently required; the Europeans are.

The detachment should be men either from the 78th Highlanders or 84th Regiment.

From Brigadier-General NEILL, to Colonel R. J. H. BIRCH, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—dated Allahabad, 16th July 1857.

I have the honour to report my departure from Allahabad this afternoon to join the force under Brigadier-General Havelock, C.B., *en route* to Cawnpore and Lucknow, and that I will push on with as little delay as possible.

During my command here I have had much cause to be satisfied with all the officers of the staff in this fort. Lieutenants Davidson and Jenkins of the Commissariat are intelligent, energetic, and most attentive officers, and have been indefatigable in the performance of their duties, in laying in large quantities of provisions with abundance, more coming in. Captain Russell and Lieutenant Brown of the Ordnance Department are excellent officers; the latter has been of much service to me during the absence of an Engineer officer. Captain Haslewood, the Fort Adjutant has also been most zealous and attentive, and with Captain Innes also of the Invalids has been of great service to me. I also beg particularly to bring to notice three gentlemen in uncovenanted civil employ here, whom I have observed whilst here, and I think them deserving of the greatest credit, loyal, hardworking, intelligent men, Messrs. Thomas Palmen, W. Glynn, and T. V. Sandys. I have obtained much valuable assistance and information from these gentlemen, and they have all been exerting themselves with much success in getting us supplies and sheep. There are also two Natives here who have been loyal to us from the first, and at the first offered assistance in grain and money; they have promised us much grain. Lallas Ram Reik and Ram Pershad, sons of the late Lalla Peeroomul, deserve to have their names brought to the notice of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General as men who have never swerved, but from the very first stood forward in our favour. May I request the favour of your doing so.

I start this afternoon for Cawnpore, and have handed over the command of Allahabad to Captain T. R. Drummond-Hay, Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders. I have given him orders and instructions he will no doubt duly attend to, and Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien will be here in a few hours.

Telegram from Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, C.B., to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Cawnpore, 17th July 1857.

By the blessing of God I recaptured this place yesterday, and totally defeated Nana Sahib in person, taking more than six guns, four of siege calibre.

The enemy were strongly posted behind a succession of villages, and obstinately disputed for 140 minutes every inch of the ground, but I was enabled by a flank movement to my right to turn his left, and this gave us the victory. The conduct of the troops was admirable.

Nana Sahib had barbarously murdered all the captive women and children before the engagement. He has retired to Bithoor, and blew up this morning, on his retreat, the Cawnpore magazine. He is said to be strongly fortified.

I have not been yet able to get in the return of killed and wounded, but estimate my loss at about seventy, chiefly from the fire of grape.

Telegram from Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, C.B., to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Camp Nabobgunge, Cawnpore, 18th and Allahabad, 19th July 1857 (10 P.M.)

Nana Sahib is at Bithoor in force with 5,000 men and 45 guns. Agra is besieged by the mutineers from Neemuch and Nasirabad; Lucknow for the present safe. I have the steamer at the artillery ghât; the troops are in the highest spirits. I have mounted on the horse of the recreant Irregular 40 British Infantry. I trust they will do as good service as the Agra volunteers, who have just received the guns of the Cotah Contingent. I have ordered all the beer, wine, spirits, and every drinkable thing at Cawnpore to be purchased by the Commissariat; it will be then guarded by a few men; if it remained at Cawnpore, it would require half my force to keep it from being drunk up by the other half, and I should not have a soldier in camp. While I was winning a victory on the 16th, some of my men were pillaging the Commissariat on the line of march. I have appointed Lieutenant Morrison, 52nd Light Infantry, to assist Colonel Tytler in his arduous duties. I trust you will approve. My casualties on the 16th amounted to one hundred exactly, but many are at their duty again.

From Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, C.B., to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Camp Nabobgunge, Cawnpore, 20th and Allahabad, 21st July 1857 (8-56 P.M.)

My single Engineer officer, Lieutenant Russell, is under present circumstances inadequate to the work in hand; I urgently beg for more.

I regret to say that Captain Beatson has died of cholera. I have appointed my aide-de-camp to succeed him, subject to Your Excellency's confirmation: though only a Lieutenant, he is an officer of eleven years' standing, and the talents evinced, both in Persia and here, especially in our last action, have convinced me that I am only doing justice in making this nomination. Nana Sahib's followers appear to be deserting him. He has fled from Bithoor, which was occupied yesterday without resistance. Thirteen guns were found in the place. His palace is in flames. Brigadier Neill joined me this morning with two hundred and twenty-seven men of the 84th.

List of Ordnance captured at Bithoor, 19th July 1857.

	1	24-pr. iron gun.
	1	12-pr. „ cannonade.
	1	9-pr. brass gun.
	7	6-pr. „ guns.
	2	6-pr. „ „ dismounted.
	1	5½-inch brass mortar.
	1	3-pr. brass gun.
	4	3-pr. „ „ different pattern.
	1	1-pr. „ „
	1	model gun.
<hr/>		
Total	...	20
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(Sd.) T. N. HARWARD, *Lieut.,*
Comdg. Bengal Arty.

(Sd) L. STEPHENSON, *Major,*
Comdg. Det. and Reconnaissance.

N.B.—Several of the above are of French and Native manufacture.

From Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, C.B., to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Artillery,—dated Cawnpore, 20th July 1857.

I have the pleasure to announce that the triumph of the Maharatta Pretender, Nana Sahib, the adopted nephew of the late *ex*-Peshwa,

Bajee Rao, has been of short duration. The treacherous proceedings by which he compassed the destruction of the force under the gallant Sir Hugh Wheeler have already been reported to the Commander-in-Chief.

I have now to announce the complete discomfiture of his force under his personal command, and the capture of his cannon, followed by the re-occupation of this station, which since the 6th June he has been devastating and desecrating by every form of cruelty and oppression.

2. He filled up the measure of his iniquities on the 15th; for on hearing that the bridge at the Pandoo Nuddee was forced, he ordered the immediate massacre of the wives and children of our British soldiers still in his possession in this cantonment, which was carried out by his followers with every circumstance of barbarous malignity.

3. My information was in every respect good, and I ascertained that he has taken up a position at the village of Aherwa, where the Grand Trunk Road unites with that which leads direct to the Military Cantonment of Cawnpore.

4. His entrenchments cut and rendered impassable both roads, and his guns, seven in number, two light and five of siege calibre, were disposed along his position which consists of a series of villages. Behind these his infantry, consisting of mutinous troops and his own armed followers was disposed for defence. It was evident that an attack in front would expose the British to a murderous fire from his heavy guns sheltered in his entrenchment. I resolved therefore to manœuvre to turn his left. My camp and baggage were accordingly kept back, under proper escort at the village of Maharajpore, and I halted my troops there two or three hours in mango groves to cool and gain shelter from a burning sun.

5. My column then moved off right in front; the Fusiliers led followed by two guns; then came the Highlanders, in rear of whom was the central battery of six guns, under Captain Maude. The 64th and 84th had two guns more in their rear and the regiment of Ferozepore closed the column.

6. My troops defiling at a steady pace soon changed direction and began to circle round the enemy's left; they were shrouded for some time by clumps of mango; but as soon as the enemy comprehended the object of their march, an evident sensation was created in his line. He pushed forward on his left a large body of horse and opened a fire of shot and shell from the whole of his guns. But he was

evidently disconcerted by our advance on his flank, and anxious for his communication with Cawnpore. My troops continued their progress until his left was wholly opened to our attack, and then formed line and advanced in direct echelon of regiments and batteries from the right, a wing of the Fusiliers again covered the advance extended as riflemen.

7. The opportunity had arrived for which I have long anxiously waited of developing the prowess of the 78th Highlanders. Three guns of the enemy were strongly posted behind a lofty hamlet well entrenched. I directed this regiment to advance, and never have I witnessed conduct more admirable. They were led by Colonel Hamilton, and followed him with surpassing steadiness and gallantry under a heavy fire; as they approached the village they cheered and charged with the bayonet, the pipes sounding the pibroch; need I add that the enemy fled, the village was taken, and the guns captured?

8. On the left Major Stirling with the 64th was equally successful against another village and took three guns.

9. The enemy's infantry appeared to be everywhere in full retreat, and I ordered the fire to cease, when a reserved 24-pounder was opened on the Cawnpore Road, which caused considerable loss to my force, and under cover of its fire two large bodies of cavalry at the same time riding insolently over the plain, the infantry once more rallied. The beating of their large drums and numerous mounted officers in front announced the definitive struggle of the "Nana" for his usurped dominion.

10. I had previously ordered my Volunteer Cavalry to adventure a charge on a more advanced party of the enemy's horse, and I have the satisfaction to report that they conducted themselves most creditably; one of their number, Mr. Carr, was killed in the charge.

11. But the final crisis approached. My artillery cattle wearied by the length of the march could not bring up the guns to my assistance, and the 1st Madras Fusiliers, 64th, 84th and 78th Detachments, formed in line, were exposed to a heavy fire from the 24-pounder on the road. I was resolved this state of things should not last, so calling upon my men, who were lying down in line, to leap on their feet, I directed another steady advance. It was irresistible. The enemy sent round shot into our ranks, until we were within three hundred yards, and then poured in grape with such precision and determination

as I have seldom witnessed. But the 64th led by Major Stirling and by my Aide-de-Camp, who had placed himself in their front, were not to be denied. Their rear showed the ground strewn with wounded, but on they steadily and silently came, then with a cheer charged and captured the unwieldy trophy of their valour.

12. The enemy lost all heart, and after a hurried fire of musketry gave way in total route. Four of my guns came up and completed their discomfiture by a heavy cannonade, and as it grew dark, the roofless barracks of our artillery were dimly descried in advance, and it was evident that Cawnpore was once more in our possession.

13. The fruits of this victory I shall have afterwards to describe. Our troops had been thirteen hours in their bivouac, when a tremendous explosion shook the earth. "Nana Sahib" in full retreat to Bithoor had blown up the Cawnpore magazine. The first movement of the Mahratta indicated a determination to defend himself desperately. Reports from the front assured us that he had assembled 5,000 men, and placed 45 guns in position for the defence of his stronghold. But his followers have since dispersed, and I have taken possession of Bithoor without a shot.

14. I was joined by the steamer *Burrumpooter* this morning, which is now in easy communication with me.

15. I must reiterate my obligations to the Officers Commanding my detachments and batteries: to Major Stevenson, Madras Fusiliers; Colonel Hamilton, the leader of my Highlanders, who had his horse shot; Major Stirling, 64th, who is slightly wounded; Captain Currie, 84th, severely—I fear dangerously—wounded (since dead); Captain Maude, Artillery; Captain Brazier, Commanding the Regiment of Ferozepore; and Captain Barrow, Commanding my small body of horse. Lieutenant-Colonel Tytler's zeal and gallantry have been beyond all praise.

It was my desire to have offered my thanks in like terms to Captain Beatson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. But I can now only record my opinion over his grave. He was attacked by cholera on the morning of this fight, and though he did his duty throughout it and bivouacked with the troops, he sunk in three days under the violence of his disorder. Lieutenant Moorson, Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry, assisted in carrying my orders, and displayed great courage and much intelligence.

I have already mentioned the conduct of my Aide-de-Camp in front of the 64th throughout the fight; he was seen wherever danger was most pressing, and I beg specially to commend him to the protection and favour of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

I enclose returns of killed, wounded, and missing, and ordnance captured,



A return showing the number of killed, wounded, and missing of the Column under the immediate Command of Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, C.B., at the action of Cawnpore on the 16th instant.

Regiment.	KILLED.					WOUNDED.					MISSING.					KILLED.					WOUNDED.					MISSING.					Remarks.
	Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Horses.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Horses.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Horses.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Sepoys.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Sepoys.						
Her Majesty's 64th	2	..	3*	1	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	* Major Stirling. Lieutenants Dickens and Haldane, all slightly.			
Ditto 84th	2	..	1†	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	† Captain Currie (since dead).			
Ditto 78th	1	..	..	..	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1st Madras Fusiliers	1	..	..	2	1	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rifles and Invalid Artillery.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
European Cavalry	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regiment of Ferozepore				
Bengal Artillery	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	4	2	4	4	3	65	2	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	Total casualties, 108.		

CAMP CAWNPORE;
The 22nd July 1857.

(Sd.) H. HAVELOCK, Lieut.,
Acting Depy. Asst. Adj.-Genl.

Return of Ordnance captured in the two actions of the 15th July and the action of the 16th July 1857.

Brought into Camp.

15th July—1 24-pr. iron gun.

1 24-pr. „ carronade.

2 6-pr. brass guns.

16th July—2 24-pr. iron „

1 24-pr. „ carronade and limber.

2 12-pr. „ guns.

1 9-pr. brass gun.

2 6-pr. „ guns (found since the action).

—

Total ... 12

Captured on the 12th 12

Brought in from Bithoor 20

—

Grand Total ... 44

—

CAMP CAWNPORE; }
The 21st July 1857. }

(Sd.) T. C. MAUDE, Capt., H.A.,
Comdg. Artillery.

(Sd.) H. HAVELOCK, Brigr.-Genl.,
Comdg. Moveable Column.

Telegram from Brigadier-General NEILL, to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Cawnpore, 20th July 1857.

Arrived here this morning with the head-quarters of the 84th; all well. Found the force crossing river. General looks well, and in good spirits. Will get away, I hope, to-morrow. He informs me he will leave me in command here.

CHAPTER III

CAWNPORE

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B., Cawnpore,—dated Calcutta, 15th May 1857.

You are requested to communicate to me by telegram, for the information of Government, what may be, in your opinion, the temper of the troops under your command at Cawnpore and at Allahabad.

You are requested to send on to me any news that may have reached you regarding the proceedings at Meerut and Delhi and to keep me informed of all that you may hear from those places. The Officer Commanding at Allyghur may be able to give you some information, if requested.

Telegram from Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B., to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—dated Cawnpore, 16th May 1857.

As far as I have means of judging, the troops here and at Allahabad are at present well disposed; however, there is much excitement in consequence of events elsewhere. Reports of the most unfavorable description of events at Delhi. The city in possession of insurgents; but not mentioned whether the troops are concerned. Mr. S. Fraser, Captain Douglas, and Miss Jennings said to have been murdered.

Telegram from Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B., to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—dated Cawnpore, 17th May 1857.

The following just received from Agra, from the Lieutenant-Governor; you will be glad to hear that the telegraph communication with Meerut has just been restored; there is the best proof that things are fast quieting.

Telegram from Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B., to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—dated Cawnpore, 18th May 1857 (4 P.M.)

All at Cawnpore quiet; but excitement continues amongst the people. Copy of message received this morning from Agra:—All goes on excellently here. Levies of light horse will soon clear the Doab of plunderers. Troops are hurrying from the hills and Punjab, and the final advance on Delhi will soon be made. The insurgents can only be about 3,000 in number, and are said to cling to the walls of Delhi, where they have put up a puppet king. I grudge the escape of one of them. Disorder has not now come below the Haupper and the country around Meerut will soon be quite restored to order. In our lower districts they are watched, and calm and expert policy will soon reassure the public mind; the plague is in truth stayed. Copy of message just received from Sir H. Lawrence. All's well.

Telegram from Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B., to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—dated Cawnpore, 19th May 1857 (8 P.M.)

All quiet here. The excitement somewhat less. Received the message regarding the Chunar invalids. From Lucknow, all very well in city, cantonments and country. An application made for the reserve company of artillery to be sent to Meerut if I have no objection. I have objected to part with the few Europeans which I have here; it could not be done without risk and danger.

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to the Officer Commanding at Cawnpore,—dated Calcutta, 19th May 1857.

You are requested to begin immediately to make all preparations for the accommodation of a European force and to let it be known that you are doing so.

Telegram from Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B., to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department—dated Cawnpore, 20th May 1857 (4-34 P.M.)

All well here and excitement less. Herewith I send copies of messages just received from Agra. Very few days will now see the end of it, unless the mutineers shut themselves up at Delhi and a siege be necessary, whence some little delay must occur, but a cordon or investment will be formed round Delhi by Patiala, Jhind, Ulwar, and Bhurtpore troops, who are acting most loyally: this must force them out; then it must all end. Copy of a message from Commissioner to Lieutenant-Governor:—Nothing known about George Campbell; Captain MacAndrew, Assistant Commissioner, is with Patiala troops. Meerut: General Anson intended to leave Umballa on 18th with 75th Fusiliers, 9th Lancers, 5th Native Infantry, 60th Native Infantry, 4th Light Cavalry, one-half troop of Horse Artillery, two squadrons, 6th Dragoons, one wing Rifles, half troop of Horse Artillery, one Field Battery, ordered to move on Rajputan on or after 22nd instant. Gurkhas right moving down to Boolundshur by camels; progress intercepted by damage done to locks; remain there or Secunderabad to check insurgents. Two lacs of treasure to be brought from Boolundshur by Ressalar of Gwalior Contingent. Communication with Kurnaul by Kossid. Captain MacAndrew requested to occupy the road with posts of Patiala Horse.

Telegram from Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B., to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—dated Cawnpore, 21st May 1857 (8 P.M.)

A good deal of excitement and some alarm prevailed last evening regarding the 2nd Cavalry. That corps had sent emissaries into the camps of the three Native infantry corps, asking if they would support them in the event of an outrage. Their avowed cause of discontent was their horses, arms, &c., were to be taken from them and made over to the Europeans. I need not add how entirely without foundation. But reports of the most absurd kind are constantly circulated and are no sooner disposed of then another takes its place. The Europeans shall be cared for; no mention is made of the number or when they are expected; the sooner the better. Accounts just received of the electric telegraph with Meerut being interrupted. Reports just received that a crisis

is approaching here. A telegraph message from the Lieutenant-Governor, Agra :—a strong expedition has been raised for the recapture of Allyghur and starts forthwith.

Telegram from Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B., to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—dated Cawnpore, 22nd May 1857 (7 P. M.)

Matters took a favorable turn about half-past 7 P.M. yesterday. Up to that time it appears that an outbreak was most imminent. I placed the guns in position and made every preparation to meet it. The danger gave way before a quiet address to the men by their commandant through some Native officers. At 11 P. M. fifty-five Europeans of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment and about 240 troopers, Oudh Irregular Cavalry, arrived sent by Sir Henry Lawrence to my aid. This morning two guns and about 300 men of all arms were brought in by the Maharajah of Bithoor. Their being Mahrattas they are not likely to coalesce with others. Once the Europeans from Calcutta arrived I should hope that all would be beyond danger. I have the most cordial co-operation from Mr. Hillersdon, the Magistrate. At present things appear quiet, but it is impossible to say what a moment may bring forth.

Telegram from Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B., to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—dated Cawnpore, 23rd May 1857.

A calm appearance more favorable, but not to be depended on.

Telegram from Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B., to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—dated Cawnpore, 24th May 1857 (7-25 P. M.)

All is quiet here, but it is impossible to say how long it will continue so.

Telegram from Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B., to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—dated Cawnpore, 25th May 1857 (6-53 P. M.)

Passed anxious night and day in consequence of a report on very good authority that there would be an outbreak during one or the other;

all possible preparations made to meet it, but I rejoice to say that none occurred. Two men, tampering with the 6th Native Infantry at Allaha-bad, seized by two sepoy and taken to commanding officer.

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B.,—dated Calcutta, 26th May 1857.

You are requested to send to my address by dāk as early as practicable official reports of the proceedings that have taken place at the several stations since the commencement of the outbreak.

Telegram from Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B., to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—dated Cawnpore, 26th May 1857.

All tranquil here and I think likely to continue. The disaffected, disconcerted by the efficient measures coolly but determinately taken to meet any outbreak that might be attempted, are sobering down. I have had a most anxious and tried time of it, nor is it at an end. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor informs me that the 45th and 57th Regiments of Native Infantry mutinied at Ferozepore on the 13th or 14th instant, but were put down by other troops. 10th Cavalry, loyal; 57th laid down arms; 45th was pursued and scattered. The three regiments at Lahore have been disarmed, and are doing duty without arms: they were moving off to join the corps at Ferozepore, but were stopped and brought to obedience. Nothing heard yet of the Commander-in-Chief. The first party, forty-four men of Her Majesty's 84th, are expected this night or to-morrow morning, and similar parties will arrive until the whole are here. I have entrenched our position, and can hold it against large odds; but now I hope that I may preserve the peace of this very important station without bloodshed.

Telegram from Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B., to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—dated Cawnpore, 27th May 1857 (7.15 P. M.)

All quiet, but I feel by no means confident it will continue so. The civil and military depending entirely upon me for advice and assistance just now. I regret I cannot find time at present to compile a detailed account of late occurrences in my Division.

Telegram from Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B., to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—dated Cawnpore, 29th May 1857 (8 P. M.)

My grateful thanks for the Governor-General's message. Oudh Irregular Cavalry sent through me to Goorsagunge and Mynpoorie, to keep the road clear and put down plunderers. Europeans arriving, but very slow here. The reports from our Native agents are more cheering and satisfactory to-day than heretofore. I wish the services of Commissariat Gomastah Lalla Buddreenath to be placed at my disposal, he is still performing his own duties. Telegraphed to Commissary-General about him yesterday, but have received no reply. Some uneasiness at Lucknow expressed. I will give any aid in my power if requested.

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B.,—dated Calcutta, 30th May 1857.

Employ Lalla Buddreenath in any way you please, and relieve him from his commissariat duties.

Telegram from Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B., to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—dated Cawnpore, 30th May 1857 (7 P.M.)

The message and proclamation received to-day, and sent by express, *via* Futtehghur, to the Commander-in-Chief, of whom no tidings have been received. The European 32nd Foot, sent by Sir Henry Lawrence, are preparing to return this evening in *dâk* carriages to Lucknow, where considerable uneasiness is felt; will be there to-morrow morning. Seventy-one men, 84th Foot, arrived up to this time. Lieutenant Jellicoe, 53rd Native Infantry, directed to relieve Captain Williamson of Commissariat charge. All quiet here; but the public mind very anxious with regard to Delhi.

Telegram from Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B., to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—dated Cawnpore, 31st May 1857 (2-30 P.M.)

His Lordship's letter received, will be forwarded by post. I would recommend Europeans to be sent up to this place as rapidly as

possible; not so much for our own protection, as, to use the exact words of the Major, this place is the trunk and the surrounding stations are the limbs; and that if Cawnpore remains right, the other places will do so also. We are all right as yet, and I hope may continue so. Electric telegraph message from Lucknow, 2-10 A.M., 31st May:—"All quiet since first message." Thanks about Lalla Buddreenath, but I wish him to do his commissariat duties as well to prevent his being suspected.

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B.,—dated Calcutta, 31st May 1857 (2-30 P.M.)

It is very necessary to provide for the safety of Allahabad, troops are being pushed up in detachments to Cawnpore. What do you suggest for Allahabad? Another point is this, Colonel Simpson cannot be allowed to retain command of Allahabad. If you think Brigadier Jack would command there well, send him to Allahabad at once to take the command. If not, it is proposed to send up Colonel Rowcroft from Dinapore to Allahabad.

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B.,—No. 289-B, dated Calcutta, the 31st May 1857 (5-20 P.M.)

It is understood that a quantity of Enfield rifle ammunition was despatched on the 7th instant from Allahabad for Delhi. Is anything known of it at Cawnpore? The 1st Madras Fusiliers are armed with Enfield rifles and have but little ammunition. If you have that which was despatched from Allahabad, it would be useful to the regiment; more is being sent from Fort William.

Telegram from Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B., to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—dated Cawnpore, 31st May 1857 (8 P.M.)

Received message of 30th this day. Should consider two companies of Europeans sufficient for Allahabad, to be increased afterwards when other places are provided for. Brigadier Jack is perfectly competent for Allahabad, but he is very useful to me here and himself wishes to remain. Could recommend Colonel Halford, but Brigadier Handscomb having been killed I consider he is better at Lucknow. I know nothing

of Colonel Rowcroft, but from what I have heard should consider him competent. We are quiet here, and accounts from Delhi received from the Lieutenant-Governor are what might be expected. The mutineers purchasing gold even at enormous prices and deserting to their homes.

Telegram from Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B., to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—dated Cawnpore, 1st June 1857 (7-54 P.M.)

Message for the Commander-in-Chief received and forwarded by express. All quiet here, and hope it will continue so. In concert with Commissioner of Allahabad I have laid relays of twenty bullocks each at four stages, for bringing in Europeans.

Enfield rifle ammunition was detained in Cawnpore magazine, and will just do for Madras Fusiliers.

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B.,—dated Calcutta, 1st June 1857.

We reckon that one hundred men of Her Majesty's 84th will have reached you by this time. To-day, to-morrow, and next day eighteen men daily of Madras Fusiliers will reach Allahabad, on the 4th eight men, on the 7th 9th six men, on the 8th one hundred men, on the 9th ninety men, and on the 10th ninety men by dāk and bullock train. About the 9th one hundred and thirty-eight men, about the 13th one hundred and five men, and about the 14th one hundred and ninety-eight men by steamers.

It is important to strengthen Allahabad by at least two hundred men. Make with reference to the above such arrangements as you think best, and report immediately.

Direct the Officer Commanding at Allahabad to detain in their progress such parties as may suffice to secure that fort.

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B.,—dated Calcutta, 2nd June 1857.—(9 A.M.)

Message of last evening received. The Governor-General requests that you will immediately communicate by telegraph the purport of the Commander-in-Chief's message which you have sent by express if you are aware of it.

Telegram from Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B., to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—dated Cawnpore, 2nd June 1857 (2 P.M.)

All quiet, and I hope will continue so. Up to last night 90 men, 84th Foot and 15th Madras Fusiliers, have arrived. I have telegraphed to Allahabad regarding the Irregular Horse, and will issue the necessary orders. Colonel Simpson has reported to me that the 6th Native Infantry volunteered to a man to serve against the mutineers at Delhi.

Telegram from Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B., to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Cawnpore, 3rd June 1857.

Message, 2nd June, received. The orders were sent by express on receipt. They were telegraphed to the Adjutant General of Army yesterday. They are now telegraphed to Sir H. Barnard. The proclamation will follow immediately. But I have just been informed by Superintendent of Electric Telegraph Office here that there is an obstruction in the communication between this and Agra. All well here, but subject to constant fits of excitement. Unfavorable reports of the state of the country between Lucknow and Cawnpore, but in the neighbourhood of the former.

Telegram from Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B., to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—dated Cawnpore, 3rd June 1857 (8 A.M.)

The following message received from the Governor-General:—"Pray send the following message to the Commander-in-Chief by the quickest means. I have heard to-day that you do not expect to be before Delhi until the 9th. In the meantime Cawnpore and Lucknow are severely pressed, and the country between Delhi and Cawnpore is passing into the hands of the rebels. It is of the utmost importance to prevent this and to relieve Cawnpore, but nothing but rapid action will do it. Your force of artillery will enable you to dispose of Delhi with certainty. I therefore beg that you will detach one European infantry regiment, and a small force of European cavalry to the south of Delhi without keeping them for operations there, so that Allyghur may be recovered and Cawnpore relieved immediately. It is impossible to overrate the importance of showing European troops between Delhi and Cawnpore. Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Allahabad depend upon it

Telegram from Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B., to the Adjutant-General of the Army,—dated Cawnpore, 3rd June 1857 (8 A.M.)

The following received from Calcutta:—"Urgent. Send another message to the Commander-in-Chief with my message of yesterday add as follows. I am sure that you will not delay unnecessarily, but the urgency of disposing of Delhi increases with every hour. You cannot exaggerate to yourself the importance of this. I expect two more regiments this week, and another next week, but the capture of Delhi is of more value than these at present. Pray endeavour to keep up the communication with the south; this like everything else has been culpably neglected at Meerut. My last letter from you is of the 15th May."

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B.,—dated Calcutta, 3rd June 1857 (1 P.M.)

The report of the volunteering of the 6th Regiment, Native Infantry, received: highly satisfactory. Government desire in consequence that their commanding officer shall remain with the regiment, and the removal of Colonel Simpson to the 8th Native Infantry is cancelled.

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B.,—dated Calcutta, 3rd June 1857 (3-30 P.M.)

It is reported that the telegraph is interrupted between Cawnpore and Agra; pray do everything in your power to help to re-establish it, and despatch duplicates of the messages to Sir H. Barnard and General Penny and General Reed.

Telegram from Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B., to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—dated Cawnpore, 3rd June 1857 (9 P.M.)

All the orders and proclamations have been sent express as the telegraph communication between this and Agra is obstructed. Sir H. Lawrence having expressed some uneasiness, I have just sent him by dāk gharries out of my small force two officers and fifty men, Her Majesty's 84th Foot; conveyance for more not available. This leaves me weak, but I trust to holding my own until more Europeans arrive.

Telegram from the Governor-General of India in Council, Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B.,—dated Calcutta, 4th June 1857.

As long as the interruption of the telegraph between Cawnpore and Agra continues, send messengers daily to Sir Henry Barnard with copies of all the messages which you have received for the Commander-in-Chief, for Sir H. Barnard, and for General Reed. Tell Sir H. Barnard again that he is to proceed against Delhi immediately, that he has the command of the force, and that he is to wait for nobody. Send him a copy of the message to General Reed. Spare no exertion to reach him; use trustworthy means.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to Major-General Sir HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B., Commanding Cawnpore Division,—dated Fort William, 10th June 1857.

With reference to the message by electric telegraph, dated the 6th instant, conveying instructions to Sir H. Barnard to continue in command, and to direct the operations of the force proceeding against Delhi in whatever direction circumstances might require that force to move, I am directed to acquaint you that, in the event of the force entering the limits of the Cawnpore Division and of any portion of the troops within that division joining the force, it is the desire of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council that Major-General Sir H. M. Wheeler, K.C.B., Commanding that Division, should, as being senior to Sir H. Barnard, assume the direction of the force.

Translation of diary account of Nerput, opium gomashla, of Cawnpore.

In beginning excitement caused by story of defiled cartridges; this turned all the sepoys' hearts to disobedience, and to desire to destroy all Christians. When officers saw them mutinous, the Collector borrowed elephants from Nana Dhoondoo Puut, the heir of Bajee Rao, and took them to treasury to remove the cash. The sepoys said they would not let it be removed. The Collector tried in vain and threatened to send Europeans to magazine and treasury. The sepoys, one and all, said they should not live. The Collector left and brought 300 or 400 troops, foot and horse, from the Nana's house at Bithoor, and

placed them near the magazine. The Nana also promised the General and other officers his personal assistance. The Nana had thought himself aggrieved by British Government refusing to continue to him the pension allotted to Bajee Rao, on the score of his being an adopted son only.

June 2nd.—The officers found rebellion increasing every day, and therefore entrenched themselves round hospital. All Europeans, with supplies and ammunition and one lakh of rupees, went into their entrenchment on Tuesday, June 2nd. Some Mududgar told the 2nd Cavalry that the sahibs were undermining their barracks, and unless they (the 2nd Cavalry) left their lines, they would be blown up. The cavalry then broke out, and at midnight of June 4th, the 2nd Cavalry. The Gillis (1st Native Infantry) broke out, and went to burn the bungalows in the direction of the treasury and magazine. They plundered the treasury containing near thirteen lakhs, and took it away; Rs. 90,000 left behind for want of carriage; this plundered by people. The magazine was taken by Nana Dhoondoo Punt, who had two guns; the guns and ammunition were taken by the Nana, and the sepoy to fight the British. The Nana placed himself at their head saying, I came in appearance to help the British, but am at heart their mortal enemy.

June 5th.—The 5th June the Nana established himself in magazine, and released the prisoners, about 400 in number. He opened the armoury, and gave every prisoner any arms he wanted on condition of remaining with him. Crowds of men armed themselves from the armoury; very many sent arms, &c., to their homes.

The cavalry and regiment wished to go to Delhi to assist the King, saying they would present the treasure and ammunition to him. They went out to Kulleanpore with the Nana. But two regiments, the 56th and 53rd, had up to this time remained faithful, though grieved at the order of the cartridge. The mutinous regiments returned to cantonment; sent for the officers (Native) and sepoy of 56th and 53rd Native Infantry, and after some time, and after saying that they should be outcasts of religion, they persuaded them; the rebels told the 56th and 53rd they would destroy themselves on the parade, unless they joined, and the disgrace to their religion would be on their heads; the 56th and 53rd then joined. The officers fell on the ground before the sepoy, and most of them were allowed to go to the entrenched camp. The four regiments then went to Kulleanpore.

When the Nana saw that all the regiments were anxious to leave for Delhi, he called the officers and sepoy and told them it was not proper to go to Delhi until all Europeans—men, women, and children—were destroyed; they agreed to return, and the whole rebel army returned on June 6th, and encamped near subadar's tank, and placed one 24-pounder at west, one 6-pounder at north, one 6-pounder at east, and began to fire at hospital, where Europeans were collected.

Supplies of ammunition were got by rebels from magazine. From that date all has been confusion; the shops of the city are plundered; Hindus cry out, "Ram, Ramchunder is King; Musselmans claim their head."

Houses of Bahin Allee and the sons of Nawab Aga Meer were surrounded by rebels and looted, and have taken them under charge. The houses of cantonments have been burnt. The English keep up a perpetual fire, suspending only during heat of day; rebels keep up a fire night and day.

June 7th.—On 7th June firing continued. Darogah Azim Ali Khan had come in from Lucknow; the cavalry found him, and extorted one lakh of rupees, shattered his house. The Darogah was taken prisoner before Nana, who threatened to tie him to a hot gun, but he was released on payment of money.

The rebels have murdered every Christian they could find.

June 8th.—On 8th June shooting as usual, and a number of women and children brought prisoners before the Nana, and murdered by his orders. Zemindars of neighbourhood fighting amongst themselves in payment of old quarrels. Sepoys, making for their homes with plundered treasure, have been deprived of their plunder, and, if any excuse made, immediately murdered.

June 9th.—Cannonading as usual. Report that General Wheeler had been slightly wounded. One person brought a paper to the Nana from the camp, in which the officers demanded of him the reason of his opposition; they offered to go to Calcutta if permitted; the officers protested against his conduct in butchering women and children; the Nana in reply recommenced cannonading.

June 10th.—Cannonading as usual. One man, one woman, and three children, and one miss, were travelling down. The head of the family had been murdered on the road, but these were let go. The cavalry got hold of them, and took them to Nana, who ordered them to be killed immediately; they were all taken on parade and shot.

June 11th.—Cannonading as usual; English returning but few shots. At night twenty Europeans came out and attacked the 6-pounder in position at the west; they spiked the gun, killed ten or twelve sepoys, and returned; two Europeans killed; the Nana at this was very angry. The sepoys plundered bazaar everywhere. Two women of family of Macintosh found disguised, taken before Nana and butchered.

June 12th.—Cannonading as usual. Report that Europeans were coming on boats to relieve. Cavalry and two companies sent westward to make inquiries. They found that 126 men, women, and children were in a boat sick; they had gone to Nynce Tal, and left in hopes of getting to Calcutta; these were apprehended, brought before the Nana, who ordered all to be killed, and they were murdered. One young lady, daughter of a General, told the Nana it was cowardly to butcher women and children, told him to remember that the day of retribution would come, and it would be severe; she was then murdered. Dâwk chokies, &c., destroyed. Telegraph cut to pieces. Boats had been collected, all stopped lest Christians should escape. Import of grain stopped, and prices very high.

The above is not a literal translation, but a rough one of extract from a large Persian paper given by the author. The writer remained at Cawnpore, he says, until the 18th; that General Wheeler was then fighting; that he heard firing up to the evening of the 20th; that on 16th an infantry and two cavalry regiments had joined from Lucknow, but that only two or three companies' strength of the rebellious troops were remaining, the rest having deserted. That the Nana was angry with the sepoys, &c., and the latter had declared they would murder him when the English were destroyed. The English camp was intact up to date of his leaving, and kept up a small fire from cannon; they were very badly off for supplies, but had sugar, sugar-balls, and good supply of grain, a few goats, and sheep, and bullocks, but no means of cooking food. Country west of Futtehpore was quiet. Sowars of 2nd Cavalry on road east of Futtehpore. Bands of plunderers ravaging country, plundering travellers, &c.

(Sd.) M. H. COURT,

Magistrate.

I beg to forward this copy at once; it has just been made out in time for post, and I have not time to write a letter.

True copy.

ALLAHABAD, }
The 23rd June 1857. }

(Sd.) J. G. NEILL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Commanding Allahabad.

Copy of proclamations issued by order of NANA SAHIB,—dated 1st July 1857.

As by the kindness of God and the *Ikkal* or Good Fortune of the Emperor, all the Christians who were at Delhi, Poona, Satara and other places, and even those 5,000 European soldiers who went in disguise into the former city and were discovered, are destroyed and sent to hell by the pious and sagacious troops who are firm to their religion, and as they have been all conquered by the present Government, and as no trace is left of them in these places, it is the duty of all the subjects and servants of the Government to rejoice at the delightful intelligence and to carry on their respective work with comfort and ease.

1st July 1857.

As by the bounty of the glorious Almighty God and the enemy destroying fortune of the Emperor, the yellow face and narrow-minded people have been sent to hell and Cawnpore has been conquered, it is necessary that all the subjects and landholders should be as obedient to the present Government as they have been to the former one; that all Government servants should promptly and cheerfully engage their whole mind in executing the orders of Government; that it is the incumbent duty of all the ryots and landed proprietors of every district and pergunnah to rejoice on the thought that the Christians have been sent to hell, and both the Hindu and Mahomedan religions have been confirmed, and that they should as usual be obedient to the authorities of the pergunnahs, and never to suffer any complaint against themselves to reach the ears of higher authorities.

Order, dated 5th July 1857, to the City Kotwal, by NANA SAHIB.

It has come to our notice that some of the city peoples having heard the rumour of the arrival of the European soldiers at Allahabad are deserting their houses and going out into the districts. You are

therefore directed to proclaim in each lane and street of the city that regiments of cavalry, infantry, and batteries have been despatched to check the Europeans either at Allahabad or Futtehpore, that the people should therefore remain in their houses without any apprehension, and engage their minds in carrying on their work.

A brief account, by Mr. SHEPHERD, of the outbreak at Cawnpore, and the disasters which resulted therefrom to the Christian community of the station.

August 29, 1857.

Previous to the outbreak at Cawnpore, reports of different kinds were afloat in the station, from all of which it was ascertained that the Native soldiery, whenever they should break out into open mutiny, would on no account molest or hurt the European community at Cawnpore; and the informers employed by General Sir Hugh Wheeler on all occasions confirmed the same. They reported that the three infantry regiments (1st, 53rd, and 56th) appeared well disposed towards our Government, with the exception of a few sepoys of really bad character; but that the 2nd Regiment, Light Cavalry (who were discontented), were endeavouring to persuade them to rebel, when all should join and proceed in a body together to Delhi, after possessing themselves of all the Government money lodged in the Collector's treasury, which they proposed taking on as a present to the newly-created king there, whom they acknowledged to be their true sovereign.

Under the above supposition, the European merchants and others of the station, though they had at first provided themselves with boats and other means of escape from Cawnpore, abandoned the idea of deserting this place; the only precaution that appeared to be necessary was to avoid the fury of the mutineers at the moment the outbreak might take place.

For this purpose almost the whole of the non-military residents were promised shelter in the entrenched camp then under preparation under the General's directions; this promise appears to have completely satisfied them, and all determined to stay at Cawnpore.

The General at the same time took the precaution to direct the Commissariat to lay in, in the entrenchment, a supply of atta, dall, ghee salt, rice, tea, sugar, rum and malt-liquor, &c, calculated to last for

thirty days for about 1,000 persons; this was accordingly done, though not quite in full of indents, in consequence of some mismanagement on the part of the newly-created purchasing agent, Chunna Mull.

The Assistant Commissary (Mr. Reily), in charge of the magazine, was directed to blow up the magazine the moment an outbreak should take place.

The Collector of Cawnpore (Mr. Hillersdon) was also directed to convey away all his treasure from the treasury into the entrenchment, but under certain circumstances (which I have not been able correctly to ascertain) it was not done.

About this time the Nana of Bithoor offered his services, and, pretending to be a most faithful subject of Government, undertook to protect the treasury in conjunction with our own sepoy guard with a couple of his guns and about 2,000 men in his employ; very great confidence appears to have been placed in him, and his services were accepted; and in the meantime about a lakh or upwards of rupees were withdrawn and placed in the entrenchment, under the plea of meeting the salaries of the troops, &c., for May, leaving about eight and a-half lakhs in the treasury.

The Executive Commissariat and pay officers with all their records and treasure-chests were removed from the west side of the canal into bungalows adjacent to the entrenchment.

On the 3rd of June it was thought proper not to keep any public money under the sepoy guard at the office, and accordingly the Commissariat treasure-chest, containing about Rs. 34,000 in cash, and the Government paper deposits of gomashas and others, together with the cash-book, security deposit and other important books, were taken into the entrenchment, and placed in the quarter-guard there.

About sun-set on that date, the 3rd Oudh Horse Battery, which had been sent for our assistance some few days ago from Lucknow (and had been ordered to proceed towards Futtehghurh, to quell a disturbance in that quartér, but since recalled), joined the entrenchment.

About three days previously, reports becoming very strong of the mutinous intentions of the Cavalry, all the non-military Christain residents removed into the church and other buildings near to the entrenchment.

On the 4th, many more important books, stock and cash ledgers, relief report (then nearly finished), books of regulations, &c., were also taken by the Commissariat officer into the entrenchment.

The 2nd Cavalry, finding that they could not prevail upon the Infantry regiments to join them, determined to go off, and under the plea of having received some real or imaginary slight from the officers of their corps, on a sudden, at about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 5th of June, rose in a body with a great shout, mounted their horses, and on leaving their lines set fire to the bungalow of their quartermaster sergeant. Thence proceeding to the Commissariat cattle-yard, they took possession of the Government elephants, thirty-six in number, at the same time setting fire to the cattle-sergeant's bungalow.

Whilst the main body proceeded towards Nawabgunge, a few of the ringleaders went to the lines of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, and used their persuasive powers so well as to succeed in getting the men (who were mostly young recruits, the old hands being away on leave or on commands), to join them.

It is to be spoken to the credit of the men of the 1st Native Infantry, that when they agreed to go away with the mutineers, they first begged of their officers (who had been for some time in the habit of sleeping in the quarter-guard of the regiment to ensure confidence), to leave them, and ultimately forced them to go away into the entrenchment without hurting them.

This corps left its lines about half-an-hour after the cavalry. As the latter left with a shout, an alarm-gun was fired from our camp, and the non-military community all taken into the entrenchment from the church compound. Nearly all the bungalows on the west side of the canal were that day plundered and afterwards set fire to, so that there was nothing but large blazes of fire to be seen in that direction.

At about 7 o'clock A.M., three or four officers went on horseback towards the assembly rooms; and on their return, the 3rd Oudh Horse Battery was ordered to pursue the rebels, accompanied by a company of European soldiers. These went as far as the canal, but were recalled, owing to an apprehension that the 53rd and 56th Native Infantry, who were still in their lines in our rear, might attack us, when the remaining men would not be sufficient to defend the entrenchment.

The two last-named Native regiments showed signs, at 9 o'clock, of their also joining in the rebellion; and about half-an-hour after, nearly the whole of the Native commissioned officers (about thirty or thirty-five in number), came to the General, and reported that their remonstrances to the sepoys were of no avail, who had also that morning been tampered with by the cavalry, and appeared determined to go off. While

they were yet speaking the bugle sounded ; and presently after we could see the two regiments drawn up in columns on their parade-ground, showing a defying front ; but a shot or two from our long gun immediately dispersed them, and sent them at a full gallop round their lines on the outside road leading to Delhi, and branching off to Nawabgunge, where their rebellious brethern were then stationed.

The Native commissioned officers were then told to take their position in the Artillery Hospital Barrack, opposite to us on the east side, and to make an entrenchment for themselves there, and endeavour to draw back those of the sepoy and Native non-commissioned officers, who, they said, were not inclined to go, but were reluctantly compelled to join. These officers went away, with one or two exceptions, and we never heard any more about them ; but I learnt afterwards, that fearing the resentment of the sepoy they took the straight way to their homes and never joined in the rebellion.

Carts were sent at noon to bring in from the sepoy lines the muskets, &c., of the men on leave, and the baggage, &c., of the Christian drummers, who with their families had all come to seek protection in the entrenchment. The sick in hospital were also brought in, and the two barracks were very much crowded, so much so that the drummers and their families and Native servants had to remain in the open air at night, and under cover of the cook-house and other buildings during the heat of the day.

At 5 o'clock in the evening, all the uncovenanted (myself and my brother included), were mustered, and directed to arm themselves with muskets of which there was a great heap. This they did ; and, after receiving a sufficient quantity of ammunition were told off in different sections under the command of several officers who instructed us as to what we should have to do when occasion required.

It is reported that when the mutineers reached Nawabgunge, the Nana came out to receive them ; and, taking them with him proceeded to the treasury, where he had all the Government elephants well laden with the public money ; and while this was being done, word was brought that the other two regiments (53rd and 56th Native Infantry) were also coming to join. This so pleased the Nana, that he gave up the remaining cash as a general plunder to the rebels ; after which they set fire to the records and to the building, and destroyed the Collector's kutchery.

This done, the whole mob moved on to the magazine (which, unfortunately, had not been permitted, by the sepoy guard placed there, to be blown up), where they halted until carts and other carriage could be procured from the city and neighbouring villages; they then loaded their baggage, and took as much small ammunition as they could, and marched off about 5 o'clock in the afternoon to Kulleeapore (being one stage on the road to Delhi), leaving a small body of cavalry to complete the work of destruction, *i. e.*, firing the remaining bungalows that had been missed during the day, and which work they continued to perform nearly the whole night.

That same evening (5th of June) the Golundauzes of the 3rd Oudh Horse Battery showed signs of disaffection, and were sent away from our entrenchment after being disarmed. Had these not left, I was told the General would have sent two guns to Nawabgunge to prevent the mutineers returning, as due information of their movements was brought to our camp; but being well assured that, according to the reports previously made by the informers, the rebels did not contemplate attacking us, no further precaution appears to have been deemed necessary; otherwise this would have been a good opportunity to set fire to the large quantity of powder still remaining in the magazine.

The above Golundauzes, it is reported, then proceeded to the camp of the mutineers, and going to the Nana who also was there set before him the advantages likely to be derived by attacking the English in their entrenchment, since there was so large a quantity of powder and guns of different sizes, with other ammunition, quite at hand, besides the thirty-five or forty boat-loads of shot and shell lying in the canal (which, on account of the unsettled state of the country, were unable to proceed to Roorkee, where they had originally been consigned from Cawnpore, and had only just returned). It was therefore, it appears, agreed upon to return next morning and attack us; for early on the morrow, the 6th of June, information was brought that the mutineers were coming upon us, and every preparation was accordingly made for our defence.

In the meantime the rebels secured all our magazine work-people, classies,* &c., and made them assist in putting up a few heavy guns in serviceable order; and, employing Government bullocks, of which they

* Khalassies.

had also full possession, brought out about half-a-dozen guns (two of which were 18-pounders, and the other smaller); and placing them in a range under cover of the newly-built lines of the 1st Native Infantry, commenced playing upon us. The first shot was fired at about half-past 10 A.M., and immediately on hearing the report of the gun a bugle sounded in our camp, "All hands to your arms," and accordingly every individual, from a drummer or writer, to the regimental officers, all spread themselves out under the walls, or rather mounds of the entrenchment, which had been hastily built up about breast-high. Here we sat nearly all day, exposed to the hot winds and scorching sun of the month of June, every moment expecting an open-handed attack from the Infantry and Cavalry. This the enemy, however, never attempted, though at times large bodies of armed men could be seen collected in different places. Our Artillery kept up a brisk fire, and returned nearly every shot of the mutineers. In the meantime the latter commenced setting fire to the bungalows on our, or the east, side of the canal, and bringing round their guns closer up to us, behind the riding-school and the compound walls of buildings most suited to them.

The exact strength of our own people is not known to me, but from memory I give the detail below.* Those of the European soldiers I have since ascertained from daily indents in the possession of Thakoordas, Artillery Gomashta, who had hid himself in the city.

* 1st Company, 6th Battalion, Artillery	...	...	...	61
Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment	...	...	...	84
1st European Fusiliers	...	...	...	15
Her Majesty's 84th Foot	...	...	...	50
				— 210
Officers of the three Native Infantry, Cavalry, and others, with the staff	...	...	...	100
Merchants, writers, and others, about	...	...	...	100
Drummers, about	...	...	...	40
				— 140
Women and children of soldiers, about	...	...	...	160
Women and children of writers, merchants, and drummers	...	...	...	120
Ladies and children of officers	...	...	...	50
				— 330
Servants, cooks, and others, after a great number had absconded, on hearing the enemy's guns firing	...	...	...	100
Sick sepoy and Native officers who remained with us	...	...	...	20
				— 120
Total	...	...	...	900

We had eight guns, viz., two brass ones of the 3rd Oudh Battery, two 9-pounder long guns, and four of smaller size. For these sufficient ammunition had previously been taken, and buried underground. The entrenchment was made round the hospital barracks of the old European Infantry (between the soldiers' church and the new unfinished European lines), and of the two buildings thus inclosed, one had thatched roofing, over which a covering of tiles was hastily thrown to prevent its easily catching fire. None of the Native writers, Bengalees and others in Government offices or merchants' employ, went into the entrenchment; they remained in the city, where they appear to have received much annoyance from the mutineers, and some had to hide themselves to save their lives. The Commissariat contractors all discontinued their supplies from the 6th, or rather were unable to bring them in, from the way the mutineers surrounded the entrenchment on all sides, permitting no ingress or egress at any time except under cover of the night.

On the 7th, the enemy increased the number of their guns, some of which were of the largest size available. The 24-pounder guns, of which they had three or four, proved very destructive on account of their proximity to us; the shots from them were fired with such force as to bring down whole pillars of the verandahs, and go through the pukka walls of the hospital barracks.

We had but one well in the middle of the entrenchment, and the enemy kept up their fire so incessantly, both day and night, that it was as much as giving a man's "life-blood" to go and draw a bucket of water, and while there was any water remaining in the large jars, usually kept in the verandah for the soldiers' use, nobody ventured to the well; but after the second day, the demand became so great that a bheestiebag of water was with difficulty got for five rupees, and a bucket for a rupee, as most of the servants of officers and merchants had deserted, and it therefore became a matter of necessity for every person to fetch his own water, which was usually done during the night when the enemy could not well direct their shots; in fact, after the first three days' incessant firing the rebels made it a practice, usually at about candle light, to cease for about two hours, and at that time the crowd round the well was very great.

There was no place to shelter the live cattle; horses of private gentlemen, as also those of the 3rd Oudh Battery, were obliged to be let loose. A few sheep and goats, as well as bullocks kept for Commis-

sariat purposes, were shot off, and in the course of five or six days, no meat was to be got for the Europeans. They, however, now and again managed to get hold of a stray bullock or cow near the entrenchment at night, which served for a change; otherwise dal and chuppaties was the common food of all: several hogsheads of rum and malt-liquor were also burst by the enemy's cannon, but of this there was a large quantity, and the loss was not felt.

On the evening of the second day of the firing, the 7th June, I received a bullet wound (fortunately a spent shot fired from the riding-school) in my back, whilst standing a sentry under the walls of the entrenchment, which kept me off duty for nearly a week; however, I could observe the movements of the enemy, who had us well surrounded in the course of four or five days with cannon, and the musketry of the Infantry had no bounds, as they took possession of all the bungalows, compound walls, out-buildings, &c., that had been burnt down, and were nearest to our camp: the church, which was also fired, proved to be the most annoying to us, as also the newly built (unfinished) European barracks. Their encroachment, however, in the latter quarter was usually checked by the vigilance of a most brave and energetic officer, Captain Moore, of Her Majesty's 32nd Foot, who, though severely hurt in one of his arms, never gave himself the least rest; but wherever there appeared most danger, he was sure to be foremost, with his arm in a sling and a revolver pistol in his belt, leading and directing the men how to act. This officer placed scouts with eye-glasses on the top of one of the unfinished barracks (No. 6, *vide* sketch), whence every movement of the enemy could be seen, and which helped our Artillery to direct their shots. The rebel sepoys usually took possession of the first three of these barracks (Nos. 1 to 3), but whenever they annoyed us much, or attempted to advance nearer, Captain Moore would go out with about a dozen Europeans, in the midst of the most brisk firing, and getting under cover of the other barracks, would pepper the enemy, so as to soon rout them out of their hiding-places. On such occasions the number of killed on the opposite side was considerable, whereas our men generally escaped unhurt. It was very amusing to see the way Captain Moore used to make his men and himself pass from the entrenchment into the unfinished barracks, for whenever he found the enemy too strong for the small picket placed out to protect our scouts, and keep possession of the nearest barracks (Nos. 5, 6, 7), he would collect a number more volunteers from the

entrenchment, and send them out one at a time: as each man ventured out, some scores of bullets would be directed towards him, and which would make him run as fast as ever his legs would allow; however, the distance to run in one breath was not very great, for a lot of conveyances, bullock-trains, &c., were placed at short distances all the way to the new barracks.

This brave officer went out on two occasions, under cover of the night, with about twenty-five Europeans at a time, and spiked the nearest guns of the enemy. But for the paucity of our soldiers it would have been an easy matter to drive away the rebels, who proved themselves to be a most cowardly set of men, particularly the Cavalry, for very often attempts were made to charge upon us, and notwithstanding the very large number of people collected on the enemy's side apparently with that intention under cover of the buildings and compound walls nearest to our camp, they seldom dared courageously to come out, for whenever they advanced, a few charges of canister would soon disperse and make them all run away as fast as ever they could.

For the first four or five days of the outbreak our artillery kept up a brisk firing, but after that it was considered inadvisable to exhaust our magazine, for the rebels took great care to always keep well under cover, and we could not do much execution among them.

The heat was very great, and what with the fright, want of room, want of proper food and care, several ladies and soldiers' wives, as also children, died with great distress; many officers and soldiers also were sun-struck from exposure to the hot winds. The dead bodies of our people had to be thrown into a well outside the entrenchment near the new unfinished barracks, and this work was generally done at the close of each day, as nobody could venture out during the day on account of the shot and shell flying in all directions like a hailstorm—our entrenchment was strewn with them. The distress was so great that none could offer a word of consolation to his friend on attempt to administer to the wants of each other. I have seen the dead bodies of officers, and tenderly brought up young ladies of rank (Colonels' and Captains' daughters) put outside the verandah amongst the rain, to await the time when the fatigue party usually went round to carry the dead to the well as above; for there was scarcely room to shelter the living: the buildings were so sadly riddled that every safe corner available was considered a great object,

The enemy now commenced firing live shells well heated with the intent of setting fire to the tents of officers in the compound, as also to the thatched barrack, which, though hastily covered over with tiles, was not proof against fire. The tents, therefore, had all to be struck, as several had thus been burnt, and at last, on the 13th June, the barrack also took fire: it was about 5 P.M., and that evening was one of unspeakable distress and trial, for all the wounded and sick were in it, also the families of the soldiers and drummers; the fire took on the south side of it, and the breeze being very strong the flames spread out so quickly that it was a hard matter to remove the women and children, who were all in great confusion, so that the helpless wounded and sick could not be removed, and were all burnt down to ashes (about forty or upwards, in number). The whole of the medicines were also there and shared the same fate; all that the doctors could save was a box or two of surgical instruments, and a small chest of medicines, so that, after that was expended, the sick could get no medicine. It was perfectly impracticable to save any of the wounded or the medicines, in consequence of the insurgents collecting in very large bodies in the adjacent compounds and buildings, with their muskets and swords ready every moment to pounce down upon us, and the men were compelled to keep their places under the walls of the entrenchment, and could not lend a helping hand to those in the barracks.

The enemy on this occasion were upwards of 4,000 in number, as a reinforcement had only just been received by them from the neighbouring stations; and it appears that they had come with full determination to make a charge on that occasion, for they made several attempts, but were successively repulsed by our artillery. Had they come on, there is no doubt they would have defeated us; but it is quite certain that we should have slaughtered more than half of their strength, for every man of us was determined to sell his life dearly, and our arrangement was a very good one, for each individual had five or six muskets ready charged at his command, always standing against the wall, besides swords and bayonets.

Subsequent to this, almost daily attempts were made on the part of the rebels to take us by storm, but they could not stand our artillery, and therefore all their cannon was directed upon our guns, with the intention of disabling them; in this they so far succeeded that out of eight but two sound ones remained when the entrenchment was vacated, as will appear hereafter.

One morning (I believe it was the 21st June) a very great mob was seen collecting all round our entrenchment; their dresses were of divers patterns and descriptions (for the regular corps of Infantry never came out to fight in their full dress; some few had on their jackets and caps, others even without the former, and nearly the whole dressed like recruits), for a number of Oudh soldiery (or rather, "tag-rag and bobtails") had joined them. It was their intention, as I afterwards learned from the city people, not to spare us that day, even if they should all die in the attempt; and the newly-created Subadar-Major of the 1st Native Infantry had sworn upon the Gunga-jull either to take us or die.

The enemy brought large bales of cotton with them, and, placing them out, they lay under cover of the same, attempting to approach us in that manner, by pushing the bales on, at the same time keeping up a brisk fire with their muskets.

While this sort of thing was being done towards the south-east side from the church-compound, the three new barracks (Nos. 1 to 3 per sketch) were filled with upwards of 500 men, endeavouring to drive away our picquet and take possession of the rest, when Captain Moore again appeared as usual and previously arranging with our battery to send grape from the south-west corner, he took about twenty-five more men from the entrenchment, and, advancing under cover of No. 5 barrack, he sent a few volleys, then, going a-head behind No. 4 barrack, he managed to drive them all into Nos. 1 and 2, where a few rounds of canister routed them out entirely, killing about thirty-five or forty of their number.

In the meantime about 100 of the wretches, under the cotton bales from the church-compound, advanced in that manner to within 150 yards of the entrenchment. This was intended as an advanced force, for, shortly after, the insurgents in the rear gave a fearful shout, and jumping off the compound walls, &c., advanced towards us, led on by the above-mentioned Subadar-Major, who was a well-made, powerful man. However, almost the very first shots from our musketry caught him, and immediately after, a few rounds of canister direct towards the enemy did great execution, killing and wounding about 200 of them, and thus causing a general dispersion.

About the same time as the above, the entrenchment on the north-east (Nos. 9 and 10 per sketch) corner of us caused much annoyance, for here about 200 men of the enemy kept up a dreadful firing, and it

took us about an hour and a-half (I was attached to this corner under Captain Kempland, together with Messrs. Schorne, Sheron, Jacobi, coach-builder, Duncan, hotel-keeper, and others), with our musketry, to silence them.

This day I saw a very daring and brave act done in our camp about midday: one of our ammunition wagons in the north-east corner was blown up by the enemy's shot, and whilst it was blazing the batteries from the artillery barracks and the tank directed all their guns towards it; our soldiers being much exhausted with the morning's work, and almost every artillery man being either killed or wounded, it was a difficult matter to put out the fire, which endangered the other wagons near it; however, in the midst of all this cannonading, a young officer of the 53rd Native Infantry, Lieutenant Delafosse, with unusual courage, went up, and laying himself down under the burning wagon, pulled away from it what loose splinters, &c., he could get hold of, all the while throwing earth upon the flames. He was soon joined by two soldiers who brought with them a couple of buckets of water, which were very dexterously thrown about by the Lieutenant, and while the buckets were taken to be replenished from the drinking-water of the men close by, the process of pitching earth was carried on amidst a fearful cannonading of about six guns, all firing upon the burning wagon. Thus, at last, the fire was put out, and the officer and men escaped unhurt.

It may easily be imagined that by this time our barracks were so perfectly riddled as to afford little or no shelter, yet the greater portion of the people preferred to remain in them than to be exposed to the heat of the sun outside, although a great many made themselves holes under the walls of the entrenchment, covered over with boxes, cots, &c. in these, with their wives and children, they were secure, at least from the shot and shell of the enemy, though not so from the effects of the heat, and the mortality from apoplexy was considerable. At night, however, every person had to sleep out, and take the watch in their turns, so that nearly the whole of the women and children also slept under the walls of the entrenchment near their respective relatives; here the bomb-shells kept them in perpetual dread, for nearly all night these shells were seen coming in the air and bursting in different places, often doing mischief. Thus the existence of those that remained alive was spent in perpetual dread and fear.

The soldiers had their food prepared by the few remaining cooks, but all the rest had to shift for themselves the best way they could, and it was sometimes a difficult matter for many who had uncooked rations served to them to provide a mouthful of victuals for themselves and children. The soldiers' cooks and the drummers occasionally lent a helping hand that way, but not without demanding and receiving high prices for their labour: thus I have repeatedly paid a rupee and a-half, and two rupees, for the cooking of one meal of *dal* and *chuppaties*, and that, too, often not properly done.

It is beyond description to attempt to give a detail of the innumerable troubles and distresses to which all in the entrenchment were subjected. The poor wounded and sick were objects of real commiseration, for their state was exceedingly wretched.

The stench, also, from the dead bodies of horses and other animals that had been shot in the compound and could not be removed, as also the unusually great influx of flies, rendered the place extremely disagreeable.

Thus it will not be wondered at when I say that many persons were exceedingly anxious to get out of the entrenchment and go into the city, thinking, from want of better information, that they would be very secure there; in fact, several went out quietly in the night under this impression, and, as I afterwards learnt, were murdered by the rebels.

Amongst others, my own family (consisting of wife and a daughter, my infant daughter having died from a musket-shot in the head, on the 18th), two nieces, Misses Frost and Batavia, both seventeen years of age, a sister and her infant son, a brother twenty-two years old, and two old ladies, wished very much to leave, but could not do so on account of our large number; it was, therefore, considered expedient that one should go and ascertain how matters stood in the city.

With this view I applied to the General, on the 24th June, for permission to go, at the same time offering to bring him all the current information that I might collect in the city; asking as a condition that, on my return, if I should wish it, my family might be allowed to leave the entrenchment. This my request was granted, as the General wished very much to get such information, and for which purpose he had previously sent out two or three Natives at different times, under promises of high rewards, but who never returned. He at the same time instruct-

ed me to try and negotiate with certain influential parties in the city, so as to bring about a rupture among the rebels, and cause them to leave off annoying us, authorising me to offer a lakh of rupees as a reward, with handsome pensions for life, to any person who would bring about such a thing. This, I have every reason to think, could have been carried out successfully, had it pleased God to take me out unmolested ; but it was not so ordained (it was merely a means, under God's providence, to save me from sharing the fate of the rest), for as I came out of the entrenchment disguised as a native cook, and passing through the new unfinished barracks, had not gone very far, when I was taken a prisoner, and under custody of four sepoys and a couple of sowars, all well armed, was escorted to the camp of the Nana, and was ordered to be placed under a guard : here several questions were put to me concerning our entrenchment (not by the Nana himself, but by some of his people), to all of which I replied as I was previously instructed by our General, for I had taken the precaution of asking him what I should say in case I was taken. My answers were not considered satisfactory, and I was confronted with two women servants who, three days previously, had been caught in making their escape from the entrenchment, and who gave a version of their own, making it appear that the English were starving, and not able to hold out much longer, as their number was greatly reduced. I, however, stood firm to what I had first mentioned, and they did not know which party to believe. However, they let us alone. I was kept under custody up to the 12th July, on which date my trial took place, and I was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in irons, with hard labour, from which I was released by the European troops on the morning of the 17th idem. The trials and distresses I experienced, and the many narrow escapes from death I have had during the time I was in the hands of the enemy, will form a distinct part of this narrative ; as, from its being of a personal nature, and fearing it may not prove interesting to the public, I have omitted it here.

Before proceeding further upon what took place in the entrenchment after I left, I must not forget to mention that our people dreaded nothing more than the setting in of the rains, which would have been a calamity exceedingly distressing ; for, in the first place, the holes dug in the ground by the soldiers and others to secure themselves and children from the effects of the sun and the shot and shell of the enemy, would have been filled up ; secondly, the walls of the barracks, which till then afforded some little shelter, were in danger of coming down, having

been well shaken in many places by the 24-pounder and 18-pounder shots, so incessantly fired for eighteen days; and again, our muskets would have been rendered useless, for there were a great many of them, and the men were quite unable to clean them all. The muskets were always kept ready loaded, so that, when occasion should require it, each man could use upwards of half-a-dozen a-piece. In a word, one good shower of rain (such as generally takes place at the first fall) would have rendered the place perfectly uninhabitable and extremely insecure.

It is true there were provisions yet left to keep the people alive on half rations for the next fifteen or twenty days. Of grain we had a large quantity, and it formed the principal food of all the Natives with us, which they preferred to *atta* and *dall*, as it gave them no trouble as regards cooking, for a little soaking in water was sufficient to make it fit to eat, and many scrupulous Hindus lived the whole period entirely upon it; but, taking into consideration all the distressing circumstances related above, our brave men repeatedly requested permission to be allowed to sally out at night and take possession of the enemy's guns, or, in case of failure, die an honorable death, rather than be thus tormented by a set of cowardly natives. Many officers also were of the same opinion, but from a false hope of receiving a reinforcement from Lucknow, and the exceeding great, though natural, attachment of the females to their respective husbands, fathers, and brothers, such a course was put off from day to day, which, if attempted, would without doubt have been attended with complete success, as I learn that latterly the cannons used to be almost entirely abandoned by the soldiery during the night, and only a few Golundauzes kept loading and firing them; the musketry was kept up by a handful of sepoy's placed here and there, more for appearance sake than with any intention of doing us much injury, though during the day it was not so, but, on the contrary, every exertion appeared to be used by the wretches to torment us; and, as I now find, it was a matter of very great wonder and astonishment not only to the rebels, but to every individual in and near about Cawnpore, how it was possible for a mere handful of people to exist so long under such difficulties, without suing for peace or offering terms. However, such a course was in contemplation in the entrenchment when I left (as above on the 24th June). But instead of a proposal of this nature coming from our camp, that same afternoon a message was sent by the Nana to General Wheeler, offering to

let him and all his people go to Allahabad unmolested, if he would consent to vacate the entrenchment and abandon Cawnpore, and at the same time make over to him all the public treasure, the guns and magazines in the camp. This message was brought by a very aged European lady, Mrs. Greenway, who, with one of her three surviving sons, Edward Greenway (of the firm of Greenway Brothers), and some others of her relatives, had sought refuge in a village belonging to the firm called Najafgurrh, about sixteen miles from Cawnpore, thinking that the insurgents would not proceed so far away to molest them; in this, however, they were mistaken, like all the rest in Cawnpore, for the Nana soon found them out, and would have killed them there and then; but, for a promise on their part to give a ransom of a lakh of rupees, they were kept alive, and taken care of.

Thus this poor aged but respectable lady was made the medium of communication between the rebel Chief and the British General at Cawnpore.

I would here beg to be understood that what I now write has been gathered from different sources; for I was placed in gaol, and had not the opportunity to see for myself; however, I have taken care to convince myself of the authenticity of the information I herein insert.

The following day (25th June) was fixed by the General for an interview with any person whom the Nana might appoint to arrange matters; and accordingly at about noon a man by the name of Azimoolah, with a few of the ringleaders, sowars of the 2nd Light Cavalry, came to the camp, and were received by the General in one of the unfinished barracks outside the entrenchment (No. 6 as per sketch).

Azimoolah, who could read and write English, attempted to open the conversation in that language, but was prevented from doing so by the sowars. It was agreed, upon the part of our General, that all the Government money, the magazine in the entrenchment, with the guns (two only of which were in serviceable order, the rest having been injured and rendered useless by the enemy's cannon), be made over to the Nana; and in return the Nana should provide tonnage, and permit every individual in the entrenchment to proceed to Allahabad unmolested. This agreement was drawn up in writing, signed, sealed, and ratified by a solemn oath, by the Nana.

All hostile proceedings were stopped on both sides from the evening of the 24th. The 26th was employed by the English people in

preparing for their journey; and a few officers were allowed to go on elephants to see the boats, provided as above.

On the morning of the 27th a number of carts, doolies, and elephants, were sent to the entrenchment by the Nana, to enable the women and children and sick to proceed to the river side. It is reported that the persons that came out that morning from the entrenchment amounted to about 450; and a general plunder took place of what property the officers and others were obliged to abandon in the entrenchment.

The men and officers were allowed to take their arms and ammunition with them, and were escorted by nearly the whole of the rebel army.

It was about 8 o'clock A. M. when all reached the river side, a distance of about a mile and a-half; those that embarked first managed to let their boats go; thus three or four boats got off a short distance, though deserted by their crews; but the rest found difficulty in pushing them off the banks, as the rebels had previously had them placed as high in the mud as possible, on purpose to cause delay.

In the meantime the report of three guns was heard from the Nana's camp, which was the signal (as previously arranged) for the mutineers to fire upon and kill all the English; and accordingly the work of destruction commenced. The boats' crews and others were ordered to get away; some of the boats were set on fire, and volley upon volley of musketry was fired upon the poor fugitives, numbers of whom were killed on the spot; some fell overboard, and attempted to escape by swimming, but were picked off by the bullets of the sepoys, who followed them on shore, and in breast-deep water. A few boats crossed over to the opposite bank, but there a regiment of Native Infantry (the 17th) just arrived from Azimgurh, had placed itself in such a manner as to prevent their escape. The boats were then seized upon on both banks, the river not being very broad, and every man that survived was put to the sword. The women and children, most of whom were wounded, some with three or four bullet-shots in them, were spared and brought to the Nana's camp, and placed in a pukka building, called "Subada Kothee," and for the first three days no attention was paid to them, beyond giving them a small quantity of parched grain each daily for food, and water to drink, leaving them to lie on the hard ground without any sort of bedding, mats, &c.

One young lady, however, was seized upon (reported to be General Wheeler's daughter) and taken away by a trooper of the 2nd Light Cavalry to his home, where she at night, finding a favorable opportunity, secured the trooper's sword, and with it, after killing him and three others, threw herself into a well and was killed.

At sunset of the same day (27th of June) the Nana had a general review of all his troops, said to consist of corps, or portions of corps, noted below,* and which had joined at Cawnpore, from time to time, since the 6th of June 1857, which assembled on the plain of Subada, on the north of our vacated entrenchment. Here three salutes were fired from the heavy guns, one of twenty-one guns for the Nana as Sovereign; nineteen for his brother, Balla Sahib, as Governor-General; seventeen guns for Jowalla Pershaud (a Brahmin), as Commander-in-Chief: after which the so-called Governor-General gave a short speech to the army, praising them for their great courage and bravery in obtaining a complete victory over the British at Cawnpore and promising them a lakh of rupees as a reward for their labours which, however, was put off from day to day, and the army never saw a pice of it.

The Nana and his staff then returned to their tents, under the same salutes.

In the meantime, people followed after the advance boats, which had gone adrift at the first setting off, and which contained a good number of officers, soldiers, and their families; they went a few miles, but returned without success. The boats did not, however, escape altogether, but were captured by the zemindar of Dowreea Kheyra, named Babu Rambux, near Futtehpoore; and the fugitives, about 115, were all sent back on carts to the Nana: they reached on the 1st of July, and on the evening of the same day all men and officers, about seventy-five or

* 2nd Light Cavalry; the 1st, 53rd, and 56th Regiments, Native Infantry, of Cawnpore.

1st and 2nd Oudh Irregular Cavalry; two regiments of Oudh Native Infantry, from Lucknow.

17th Regiment, Native Infantry; 13th Irregular Cavalry, from Azimgurh.

12th Regiment, Native Infantry; 14th Irregular Cavalry; No. 18 Field Battery, from Nowgong.

Detachment of 10th Native Infantry from Futtehgurh.

Detachment of 6th Regiment, Native Infantry, from Allahabad.

Three Nowabie regiments from Lucknow.

Two half regiments of newly-raised Infantry at Cawnpore. Besides a great mob of zemindars, &c., of neighbouring districts, who came well-armed, to assist the Nana.

eighty, were killed in cold blood; an officer's lady with her child clung to her husband so that it was impossible to separate them, and they were killed together. The women and children on this occasion amounted to about thirty-five in number, making a total of the prisoners, including the old lady, Mrs. Greenway, her son Edward, and the three members of their family, about 150 in all. These were then removed from the Subada Kothee into a small building (near the assembly-rooms), out-buildings of the medical depôt, lately occupied by Sir George Parker, where they remained in close custody, receiving only a small quantity of *dall* and *chuppaties* daily for food for the first few days, after which a little meat and milk for the children was allowed, as also clean clothes were issued from those forcibly taken from the washermen of the station, who had them for wash, previous to the outbreak; a sweeper woman and bheestie were also allowed: some few of the sufferers died in bondage from want of care and attention. It is not easy to describe, but it may be imagined, the misery of so many helpless persons, some wounded, others sick, and all labouring under the greatest agony of heart for the loss of those, so dear to them, who had so recently been killed (perhaps before their own eyes), cooped up night and day in a small low pukka-roofed house, with but four or six very small rooms, and that in the hottest season of the year, without beds or punkhas, for a whole fortnight, watched most carefully on all sides, by a set of unmannerly, brutish, rebellious sepoys.

It is reported that the lives of the poor women were spared by the Nana from bad motives, and that he appointed a wicked old hag to persuade the helpless creatures to yield to his wishes; this message, I learn, was conveyed to the women with great art, accompanied by threats and hopes, but it is pleasing to find that it was received with great indignation, and a firm resolution to die, or kill each other with their own teeth, if any forcible means were employed to seduce them.

All this while the Nana continued to receive many more troops, which, after mutinying, had left their respective stations, and poured in from all sides into Cawnpore, so that about the 10th of July, there were near upon 20,000 armed fighting men of all classes at his command, and the depredation they committed in the city was excessive. Many rich Mahajuns were plundered and reduced to beggary, and the poorer classes of people suffered in proportion; every person who appeared respectable or well-to-do in the world, was assailed,

and his house searched, under the plea of having Europeans hid in it, but really for no other purpose than to plunder whatever property he might have worth taking. It is impossible to describe all the wickedness these wretches committed during so short a time.

Fresh corps were being raised, and recruits daily entertained. A new horse-battery was formed. The zemindars all around were directed to bring in the revenue due by them. New offices were created, and bestowed daily upon favorites. The Ganges Canal (built with so much trouble, and at so great a cost to Government) was bestowed upon the villain Azimoolah, who, together with about 150 of the Mussulman troopers of the 2nd Regiment, Light Cavalry, and Tuka Sing, Subadar of the same regiment (created a Brigadier-General of the Cawnpore Division at the time), were at the bottom of all mischief. It was through their instigation that the Europeans were killed in cold blood, as described above; as also, the gentlemen and ladies with their families that had arrived from Futtehgurh whilst our entrenchment was besieged, who were also murdered in the most inhuman manner by the above wretches.

The Nana caused to be proclaimed by beat of tom-tom, throughout Cawnpore and its districts, that he had entirely conquered the British, whose period of reign in India having been completed, they were defeated at Delhi, Bombay, &c., and dare not put foot in Cawnpore any more, as he was well prepared to meet any number, and to drive them away from all India. He, however, soon found out his mistake, for it was not long before intimation was received of the arrival of the British force at or near Futtehpoore: 10,000 troops were sent to meet and beat it back to Allahabad, but the cowardly wretches soon found out, to their cost, how miserably inferior they were in courage to the European soldiers. The result of the fight is too well known to require repetition here. Reinforcement after reinforcement was sent by the Nana, but to no effect; until, at last, he himself headed a fresh reinforcement and proceeded to the seat of war, which had approached within twenty miles of Cawnpore, but, on arrival, he found his own courage no better than the rest of the villainous rebels, and that there was nothing better for him than to run for his life; he did so, and with him the whole of his boasting army.

On arrival at Cawnpore, the entire population was so panic struck that, leaving house and property, every man that had a hand in the rebellion took to his heels; and it is stated that there never was seen

so great a flight as on that occasion. People deserted their families on the way to escape with their own lives. From noon till midnight nothing but immense mobs were seen rushing away as fast as possible towards the west; some crossed over to Lucknow from Bithoor Ghat, others went towards Delhi, and the most part of the city people hid themselves in the neighbouring villages, where they were nicely robbed by the zemindars.

The sepoys are said to have been possessed of an immense deal of money, mostly in gold mohurs, which they purchased at a great premium, having paid as far as 28 or 30 rupees for one (usually of the value of Rs. 20). These men paid a rupee a-head to the ferry to cross the river, on the banks of which they pitched away their muskets, coats, pantaloons, &c., and dispersed in different directions into the district.

Just after the defeat at Futtehpoore of the rebels, a few spies (whether real or imaginary it is not known) were brought to the Nana as being the bearers of letters supposed to have been written to the British by the helpless females in the prison; and with it some of the Mahajuns and the Bengalees of the city were believed to be implicated. It was therefore agreed that the said spies, together with all the women and children, as also the few gentlemen whose lives had been spared (said to be 6 in number out of 17 officers who had been captured about the 10th or 11th July on their way, by water, from Futtehghurh to this, and whose deaths were also delayed under promise of a ransom), should all be put to death, and that the Babus of the city, and every individual who could read or write English, should have their right hands and noses cut off. The first order was carried out immediately, *i. e.*, on the evening of the 15th of July, and a decree was issued to apprehend the Native Babus, &c., after the Nana's return from the field of battle, where he proceeded, as described above, on the 16th of July, after causing the murder, on the 15th, of the English prisoners.

The Native spies were first put to the sword, and after them the gentlemen, who were brought out from the out-buildings in which confined, and shot with bullets; thereafter the poor females were ordered to come out, but neither threats nor persuasions could induce them to do so. They laid hold of each other by dozens, and clung so close that it was impossible to separate or drag them out of the building. The troopers therefore brought muskets, and after firing a great many shots from the doors, windows, &c., rushed in with swords and

bayonets. Some of the helpless creatures in their agony fell down at the feet of their murderers, clasped their legs, and begged in the most pitiful manner to spare their lives, but to no purpose. The fearful deed was done most deliberately and completely, in the midst of the most dreadful shrieks and cries of the victims. There were between 140 and 150 souls, including children; and from a little before sunset till candle-light was occupied in completing the dreadful deed. The doors of the buildings were then locked for the night, and the murderers went to their homes. Next morning it was found, on opening the doors, that some 10 or 15 females, with a few of the children, had managed to escape from death by falling and hiding under the murdered bodies of their fellow prisoners. Fresh order was therefore sent to murder these also; but the survivors not being able to bear the idea of being cut down, rushed out into the compound, and seeing a well there, threw themselves into it without hesitation, thus putting a period to lives which it was impossible for them to save. The dead bodies of those murdered on the preceding evening were then ordered to be thrown into the same well, and julluds were employed to drag them away like dogs.

It is too horrible to recount further on this subject; on the night of the 16th July, the station was deserted by the rebels, as stated above, and early next morning the English troops took possession of it, but not before the wretches had set fire to and blown up the magazine, which was done by the last guard left by the Nana, at about 8 A.M.

W. J. SHEPHERD,

Commissariat Department.

The 29th August 1857.

P. S.—I forgot to mention that when the Nana broke up his camp after the English entrenchment was vacated, he proceeded to his seat at Bithoor on the 5th July, where he caused 100 guns to be fired as a salute in honor of the King of Delhi, 80 guns in memory of his late adopted father, Bajee Rao, ex-Peishwa of Poona-Sattara, and 60 guns for himself on being placed on his throne; 21 guns were also fired as a salute for the Nana's wife, and a like number for his mother.

From Major W. MAYHEW, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—dated Calcutta, 29th August 1857.

I have the honour, by the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, a letter

in original, from Brigadier-General J. G. S. Neill, Commanding at Cawnpore, dated 7th August, 1857, with a list furnished by Lieutenant H. G. Delafosse of the 53rd Native Infantry, of officers and others who have perished from various causes during the Mutiny and siege at that station, in view to dates being assigned to these casualties in the absence of all precise information on the subject.

2. I am to add that His Excellency does not deem it advisable to submit any promotions to Government, till the general question of re-organising the Native army shall have been considered.

3. Have the goodness to return the papers when no longer required.

From Brigadier-General J. G. S. NEILL, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army,—dated Cawnpore, 7th August 1857.

I have the honour to enclose the names of those officers, their families, and civilians, together with the women and children of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, and Artillery, that were massacred at Cawnpore the day the British troops entered; or that were murdered in the boats in endeavouring to escape to Allahabad; or that were killed in the entrenchment;—as furnished by Lieutenant Delafosse, of the 53rd Native Infantry, one of the four European survivors.

From Lieutenant H. G. DELAFOSSE, 53rd Regiment, Native Infantry, to Captain SPURGIN,—dated Cawnpore, 6th August 1857.

I have the honour to forward, for the information of Brigadier-General Neill, Commanding at Cawnpore, a list of the late inhabitants of that station as far as I can remember. Those whose fate I am certain of, I have written opposite their names; the rest, it is my firm belief, perished in the boats on the morning of the 27th June.

Engineers.

Captain Whiting, killed in the
boat.

Lieutenant Ferris, killed in the
boat.

Artillery.

Major Larkins.	Second-Lieutenant Burney, killed in the boat.
Mrs. Larkins and children.	Second-Lieutenant Maister, wounded.
Lieutenant Dempster, killed.	Second-Lieutenant Sotheby, wounded.
Mrs. Dempster and children.	Dr. Macaulay, brought back in boat.
Lieutenant Ashburner, missing.	
Lieutenant Ashe, killed in the boat.	
Lieutenant Eckford, killed in the boat.	

Cavalry.

Major Vibart, brought back in boat.	Lieutenant Manderson.
Mrs. Vibart and children, brought back in boat.	„ Wren.
Captain Seppings, brought back in boat.	Lieutenant Daniell, wounded, brought back in boat.
Mrs. Seppings and child, brought back in boat.	Lieutenant Balfour, wounded, brought back in boat.
Captain Jenkins, killed.	Lieutenant Mainwaring, 6th, wounded, brought back in boat.
Lieutenant R. Quin, fever.	Lieutenant Boulton, 7th, killed in boat.
„ C. Quin, wounded, brought back in boat.	Lieutenant Sterling, 3rd.
Lieutenant Harrison, killed in boat.	

32nd Grenadiers.

Captain Moore, killed in boat.	Mrs. Wainright.
Mrs. Moore, brought back in boat.	Miss Wainright.
Lieutenant Wainright.	Ensign Hill.
	Mrs. Hill.

84th Grenadiers.

Lieutenant Saunders.

1st Fusiliers.

Lieutenant Hanville, killed in boat.

1st Regiment, Native Infantry.

Colonel Ewart, wounded.	Lieutenant Satchwell, died in boat.
Mrs. Ewart and child.	
Captain Athill Turner, wounded, brought back.	Lieutenant Wheeler, Aide-de-camp, killed.
Mrs Turner, fever.	Lieutenant Redman, killed.
Captain Elms.	Ensign Supple, killed.
Captain Smith, killed.	Dr. Newenham and children.
	Mrs. Newenham, fever.

53rd Regiment, Native Infantry.

Major Hillersdon, wounded.	Two Misses Glasgow.
Captain Reynolds, killed.	Lieutenant Jellicoe and child.
Mrs. Reynolds, fever.	Mrs. Jellicoe, fever.
Mrs. Reynolds' child.	Lieutenant Armstrong.
Captain Belson and children.	„ Master, wounded, brought back in boat.
Mrs. Belson, fever.	Lieutenant Delafosse.
Miss Campbell.	Ensign Dowson.
Lieutenant Brydges.	„ Forman, wounded.
„ Thomson, wounded.	Dr. Collyer, fever.
„ Prole, killed.	

56th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Colonel Williams, apoplexy.	Three Misses Lindsay.
Mrs. Williams, wounded.	Ensign Lindsay.
Miss Williams, fever.	Mrs. Blair.

56th Regiment, Native Infantry—(contd.)

Two Misses Williams.
 Major Prout, sunstroke.
 Mrs. Prout.
 Captain Halliday, killed.
 Mrs. Halliday, small-pox.
 Mrs. Halliday's child.
 Captain Kempland.
 Mrs. Kempland and children.
 Lieutenant Goad.
 „ Fagan, wounded,
 brought back in boat.
 Lieutenant Chalmers.
 „ Morris.
 „ Warde.
 „ Henderson, wound-
 ed, brought back in boat.
 Lieutenant Jackson, 67th Native
 Infantry.
 Mrs. Jackson.
 Lieutenant Battine, 14th Native
 Infantry.
 General Wheeler, Commanding
 Lady Wheeler.
 Miss Wheeler.
 Brigadier Jack, fever.
 —Jack, Esq., killed.
 Colonel Wiggins, killed in boat.
 Major Lindsay, fever.
 Mrs. Lindsay, fever.
 Captain Williamson.
 Mrs. Williamson and child.
 Rev.—Moncrieff.
 Mrs. Moncrieff and child.
 Dr. Garbett, fever.
 Dr. Allen.

Two Misses Blair, one died of
 fever.
 Mrs. Fraser, brought back in boat.
 Mrs. Evans.
 Mrs. Darby and infant.
 Miss Bisset.
 Mrs. Swinton and three children.
 Miss Cripps.
 Charles Hillersdon, Esq., killed.
 Mr. Cox, late 1st Fusiliers, killed.
 Mrs. Hillersdon, fever.
 Mrs. Hillersdon's child.
 Sir George Parker, sunstroke.
 M. Killop, Esq., killed.
 —Stacey, Esq., wounded.
 Captain Angelo, wounded.
 —Baines, Esq., wounded
 —Miller, Esq., brought back in
 boat.
 —Satouche, Esq.
 —Hillerdon, wounded.
 —Cumming, Esq., brought back
 in boat.
 —Anderson, Esq.
 Mrs. Anderson.
 —Cooke, Esq.
 —Campbell, Esq.
 Rev.—Haycock.
 Mrs. Haycock.
 Mr. Christie, fever.
 Mrs. Christie and family.
 Mr. Fagan.
 Mrs. Fagan and family.
 Mr. Greenway and family.
 Mr. Shirn.

56th Regiment, Native Infantry—(concl'd.)

Mrs. Allen.
 Dr. Harris.
 Mrs. Harris.
 Miss Brightman, fever.
 Dr. Bowling.
 Mrs. Bowling and child.
 Dr. Chalwin, Veterinary Surgeon, killed.
 Mrs. Chalwin.
 Miss White.
 Lieutenant Harris' child.
 Mrs. Wade, fever.
 Mrs. George Lindsay.

Mr. Shencair.
 The whole of the married women and children, 32nd Regiment Grenadiers; 1st Company, 6th Battalion, Artillery, married women and children belonging to Company.

Mrs. Shore.

Mrs. Eckford.

Also many persons who came into the station with their families on account of disturbance, and whose names I do not know.

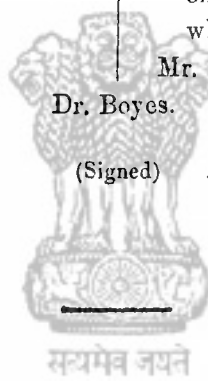
Mr. Boyes.

Dr. Boyes.

(Signed)

H. G. DELAFOSSE, *1 lieutenant*,

Late 53rd Native Infantry.



Translation of a vernacular document found in the house in which the ladies of General Wheeler were murdered.

List of those who arrived in the house on Tuesday, the 7th of July 1857 :—

Mr. Greenway.
 Mrs. Greenway.
 Mrs. Greenway.
 F. Greenway.
 Martha Greenway.
 Jane Greenway.
 Mr. Jacobi.
 Henry Jacobi.

Miss Lindsay.
 Henry Simpson.
 Miss Colgan. (?)
 Mr. Keirseile. (?)
 Mary Keirseile.
 Willis Keirseile.
 Mrs. O'Brien.
 Mrs. Green.

Translation of a vernacular document found in the house in which the ladies of General Wheeler were murdered—(contd.)

Lucy Jacobi.
 Hugh Jacobi.
 Mrs. Tibbett. (?)
 Miss Peter. (?)
 Mrs. Cocks.
 Mrs. Reed.
 Susan Reed.
 James Reed.
 Julia Reed.
 C. Reed.
 Charles Reed.
 Baby Reed.
 Mrs. Gillie. (?)
 Henry Brett.
 Mrs. Dooney. (?)
 Henry Duncan.
 Mrs. Leavy.
 James Leavy.
 Mrs. Brothrick. (?)
 Grace Kirk.
 William Kirk.
 Charlotte Kirk.
 Mrs. White.
 Mrs. Macmullen.
 Mrs. Sinclair.
 John Greenway.
 Mary Greenway.
 Lizzie Horner.
 Mrs. Sheriden.
 W. Sheriden.
 Baby Sheriden.
 Mrs. Wrescham.
 Clara Wreschman.
 Drummond Wrescham.

Edward Green.
 Mrs. Crab.
 John Fitzgerald.
 Mrs. Jenkins.
 Mrs. Peel. (?)
 George Peel.
 Mrs. Moore.
 Marian Conway.
 T. C. Weston. (?)
 Mrs. Carroll.
 Mrs. Butler.
 Mrs. Johnson.
 Jane Marfet. (?)
 Mrs. Peterson.
 Miss Burn.
 Miss Burn.
 Mrs. Bell.
 Alfred Bell.
 Mrs. Berrell.
 Mrs. Murray.
 Mrs. Jones.
 Mrs. Russell.
 Eliza Russell.
 Mrs. Gilpin. (?)
 William Gilpin.
 James Lewis.
 Elizabeth West.
 W. Nock.
 One native.
 Henry Walkins.
 Jennie Martindale.
 Weston Durden.
 William James.
 Jane Gill.

Translation of a vernacular document found in the house in which the ladies of General Wheeler were murdered—(contd.)

Eliza Bennett.	James Cousins.
Mrs. Probett.	Mrs. Peter.
Stephen Probett.	James Peter.
Catherine Willup. (?)	Mrs. Baines.
Jane Willup.	Phillip Baines.
Thomas Willup.	Mr. Nonirs.
Mrs. Dallas.	Mr. Guthree.
W. O'Conner. (?)	Catherine Guthree.
Lucy Lyells.	Mrs. White.
Mrs. Canter.	Mrs. Wollen.
Humet Pistol. (?)	Tommy Wollen.
Elizabeth Simpson.	Susan Wollen.
George Casey.	Mrs. Cooper.
G. Casey.	Mrs. Carroll.
Lucy Stake (?)	Mrs. Carroll.
William Stake.	Two ayahs.
Joseph Conway.	Mrs. Sanders.
William Sanders.	Mrs. Bowling.
Margaret Fitzgerald.	Mrs. Moore.
Mary Fitzgerald.	Miss White.
Tom Fitzgerald.	Mrs. Probert.
Ellen Fitzgerald.	Johnny Probert.
Mrs. Lindsay, wife of Major Lindsay, of—Regiment, sta- tioned at Cawnpore.	Willie Probert.
Caroline Lindsay.	Emma Probert.
Harriet Gilpin.	Susan Probert.
Sarah Gilpin.	Mrs. Seppings (2nd Cavalry).
Tom Gilpin.	John Seppings.
S. Gilpin.	Edward Seppings.
Mrs. Walker.	Mrs. Dupter. (?)
Mrs. Cayman. (?)	Charles Dupter.
Emma Weston.	William Dupter.
Mrs. Fraser.	Henry Dupter.
	Mrs. Wallet. (?)
	Mrs. Hill.

Translation of a vernacular document found in the house in which the ladies of General Wheeler were murdered—(concl'd.)

Mrs. Derby.	Mrs. Basilico. (?)
Miss Williams.	Frances Linsday.
Mrs. Parrot.	Mrs. Scott.
Mary Peter.	Mrs. Mackenna.
Arthur Newman.	Mrs. Wallis.
Charlotte Newman.	David Walker.

List of Futtehghur fugitives, dated 11th July 1857.

Mrs. Woolyar.	Miss Lang.
Charles Woolyar.	Mrs. Maltby (wife of Civil Surgeon.)
Thomas Woolyar.	Mrs. Lowis (wife of R. Lowis, Joint Magistrate, Futtehghur).
Mrs. Gibbons.	Emma Lowis.
Miss Seth.	Eliza Lowis.
Mrs. Tucker (wife of Colonel Tucker, Clothing Department).	Mrs. West (wife of European Ghat Darogah).
Miss Tucker.	Three natives.
Louisa Tucker.	Mrs. Fatman.
George Tucker.	Mrs. Guthrie (?)
L. (?) Tucker.	Mrs. Heathcote (wife of doctor of 10th Native Infantry).
Sutherland Tucker.	Godfrey Lloyd.
Mrs. Reen. (?)	Baby Lloyd.
Mary Reen.	Colonel Goldie (of Calcutta, on leave to the Hills).
Catherine Reen.	Mrs. Goldie (Futtehghur).
Ellen Reen.	Mary Goldie.
Nelly Reen.	Ellen Goldie.
Jane Reen.	
Cornelia Reen.	
David Reen.	
Mrs. Thompson.	

List of Futtehghur fugitives, dated 11th July 1857—(concl'd)

Mr. Thornhill (Judge of Futtehghur).	Colonel Smith (10th Native Infantry).
Mrs. Thornhill.	Mrs. Smith.
Charles Thornhill.	Mrs. Rees.
Mary Thornhill.	Eliza Rees.

Jane Rees.

Received into charge, 11th July, 163 sick people ; also 47 from
Futtehghur. Total 210.



CHAPTER IV.

HAVELOCK'S CAMPAIGN—RELIEF OF THE GARRISON OF LUCKNOW.

Telegram from Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, C.B., to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Camp Cawnpore, 21st July 1857.

I am free to cross the Ganges. Nana Sahib's force at Bithoor is entirely dispersed. We have brought from the place sixteen guns and a quantity of animals; set fire to his palace, and blown up his powder magazine. A portion of my troops and five guns are already in position at the head of the road to Lucknow. The difficulties of a swollen, broad, and rapid river, with only one small steamer and a few boats, are not slight; but the whole army is full of hope that we shall soon be united on the left bank.

Telegram from Lieutenant-Colonel TYTLER, to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Camp Cawnpore, 23rd July 1857.

Received a letter of the 14th from Agra; all well. No enemy near them. Complete command of the city and cantonments, though the latter, having been destroyed, are not occupied. Plenty of ammunition and provisions for six months at least. Troops moving up, must not depend on Agra for percussion caps. Mutineers at Delhi running short of ammunition. Last news from thence dated 7th of July. It was expected to fall in a few days. We have 1,100 men across the river. Passage most difficult, on account of the breadth and strength of the stream. I hope to complete the passage in two days, but cannot say for certain; all working hard at it. Sent thirty-five elephants

to-day; fear I have lost one. Lucknow holds out bravely, and in no danger; can easily hold their own until the 5th August, and longer if necessary. Enemy's fire very slack. Large bodies of men who occupied the villages on the road have abandoned them, on receiving the intelligence of our passing the river. It is a great pity we cannot keep up our old system, seen and felt at the same moment; but this river is a fatal obstacle; all possible baggage is left behind. No one takes tents only a change of clothes, and some food and drink, yet we are delayed; we shall resume our old ways in three days, please God, and relieve Lucknow in six.

Give us 3,000 Europeans and six horsed guns, and we will smash every rebel force one after the other; and the troops coming up in the rear can settle the country. All well here; I trust you are also.

Telegram from Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, C.B., to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Cawnpore, 24th July 1857.

Your two telegrams of July 22nd received. I am thankful for the information regarding Oudh. A strong Native rumour arrived here yesterday that the entrenchments of Lucknow were forced three days ago. I am endeavouring to ascertain the truth of this report, which I do not myself believe. Meanwhile, the passage of the troops across the river goes on unremittingly. My three despatches of the 12th, 15th and 20th will, I trust, arrive, and give you all the details of my operations. I have at length received communication from Delhi. Captain Norman writes that General Reed's force amounts to 3,400 British and 1,900 Natives, who can be relied upon, with twenty-eight field guns, and a small siege-train; that they are attacked every third or fourth day, but the enemy have hitherto been invariably repulsed with great loss. Our loss has also been heavy. General Reed is very ill. Our force attempts no offensive movements, but are looking for reinforcements from me. They urge me to come up the Trunk Road. I shall answer that I must first relieve Lucknow. From Lucknow, just received, garrison safe up to 22nd. The besiegers are beginning to move down towards us. The latest news from Delhi of the 15th instant.

Memorandum by the Acting Commander-in-Chief,—dated 25th July 1857.

I beg to submit a telegraphic message, dated Cawnpore, July 23rd, which reached me this morning, from Brigadier-General Havelock, Commanding Moveable Column.

The Brigadier-General reports that two-thirds of his force were established on the Oudh bank of the Ganges; he expresses a confident hope that Lucknow will soon be in his hands; and he begs for instructions whether he is to remain in Oudh, and thoroughly re-conquer and pacificate the province, or if he shall re-cross the Ganges, march on Agra (which is, he states, now blockaded), unite himself to the force there, and assist in the reduction of Delhi; finally, the Brigadier-General urges that there should be no delay in his operations when Lucknow is once relieved, and he earnestly requests early orders for his guidance.

I entertain a decided opinion that Brigadier-General Havelock, after relieving Lucknow, should remain in Oudh, and restore order and re-establish British authority in that province. If he merely relieves the beleaguered garrison of Lucknow, and, after accomplishing that object, instantly re-crosses the Ganges into our own provinces, it will be thought and believed throughout India that he had signally failed to re-conquer Oudh and that he was driven out of the province by force of arms. The insurgents, though beaten before Lucknow, would assuredly collect again, and follow up the retiring army, prevent supplies from coming into camp, and reduce our troops to great straits and hazard when re-crossing the Ganges, the passage of which, when wholly unopposed, the Brigadier-General describes as having been a very difficult and tedious operation; but, he adds, "Colonel Tytler's (Assistant Quartermaster-General of the force) perseverance overcomes all obstacles." If the passage of the Ganges was so difficult and tedious when no opposition was offered, there can be no question that the operation would be extremely hazardous, if not impracticable, with an enemy, numerically vastly superior, in hot pursuit; but if it was perfectly successful, I consider that withdrawing from Oudh would be a false move, and in every way injurious to our interests and reputation. No longer overawed by our troops, and entirely freed from their presence, and the province of Oudh completely in their hands, the rebels, in all probability, would pour into our territory, and there is nothing to prevent their overrunning the whole country between the Ganges and the Gunduck, from Jounpore, Azimghur, and Goruckpore on the Oudh frontier, down to Sarun, Tirhoot, Chuprah, and Purneah. Surely nothing short of the most imperative necessity would justify our running such risks as I have described, and I maintain that no such necessity exists. We may lose—perhaps have lost—the country around Agra; but it would be hard to convince me that any number of mutineers and

insurgents that can possibly be congregated before the place can ever succeed in capturing the fort of Agra, a strong and regular fortification, thoroughly armed with heavy guns of siege calibre, manned by an European garrison of at least 1,000 men, including the volunteers, and with a principal arsenal, thoroughly supplied with every munition of war, within the walls. If the authorities have neglected to collect and store provisions, the garrison may be starved into submission, of course, but otherwise the fort of Agra is perfectly safe.

We have authentic information that reinforcements, to the extent of 3,250 men of all arms, with a considerable number of additional guns, were sure to reach Delhi during the first week of this month; and Sir Henry Barnard has stated, in his letter to the Lieutenant-Governor of the 18th June, that with this addition to his strength the complete overthrow of Delhi would be secured, and easily accomplished; and in this opinion of the General I entirely concur.

For all these reasons, therefore, I am strongly opposed to General Havelock's force quitting Oudh, and I very urgently recommend that instructions to complete the re-conquest of that province may be forwarded to him.

The 5th Fusiliers are now on their way to Allahabad by steamers; the 90th Light Infantry will be despatched on Monday next; two light field batteries of artillery, and, it is hoped, 1,000 Gurkhas, are in progress towards the same destination; and with this assembled force, fully equipped for service, we shall be in a position to render effectual aid to Agra, or elsewhere in the North-Western Provinces, wherever assistance may be most urgently required.

PAT. GRANT.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have received a telegram from Colonel Tytler, intimating to me that the beleaguers of Agra had disappeared from the neighbourhood, and that the garrison was provisioned for six months. This is an additional reason, if more were wanted, for Havelock's force being retained in Oudh to complete the re-conquest of that province.

The intelligence from Agra is up to the 14th of July.

Telegram from Brigadier-General NEILL, to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Cawnpore, 25th July 1857.

I assumed command here yesterday on General Havelock crossing over. I have at once set about re-establishing police and our authority

in bazaar and city ; promulgated Government orders for rewards for bringing in sepoys and public property ; made Captain Bruce Superintendent of Police and Intelligence Department, already with good effect ; put a stop to plundering ; troop-horses being brought in ; suggest all should be kept for Government use only, and all horses, private property of deceased officers, be taken by Government, at fair valuation, for mounting dragoons, and horsing batteries ; a stringent Government order should be issued on this head to all forces, particularly to General Havelock, where there is that disposition to plunder ; a Government order, stringent, against plundering also ; some of the Nana's correspondence got hold of, implicating parties of the 17th Regiment, under Subadar Boondho Sing (name doubtful) ; destroyed boats here, after General Wheeler and party embarked ; particulars will be sent. All European men, women, and children have been destroyed ; the fate of four European men still doubtful, and inquiries instituted. I hope all will be crossed over to-morrow. Colonel Wilson, 64th, and Crommelin, Engineers, arrived. Convoy from Allahabad all safe, will be in to-morrow. News from Agra and Lucknow good. Enemy from Cuttra reported to be crossing out to meet Havelock ; cholera in his camp ; all well here. I will hold my own against any odds. The civil powers ought to be ordered to take possession of Futtehpoore and all the country between this and Allahabad, and re-establish their authority.

Telegram from Brigadier-General NEILL, to the Commander-in-Chief, dated Cawnpore, 26th July 1857.

The force being crossed over, all will be ready to move on, I hope, by the 28th. A little cholera. More experienced doctors here would be of benefit as field surgeons to superintend. Havelock left with me sixty-nine sowars who behaved badly before the enemy, and were disarmed and dismounted. I would have disposed of them otherwise ; but here they add. to my weakness ; I don't trust them ; they do nothing whatever ; they are Oudh, Delhi, and near this country, men. Lieutenant Palliser, and his Adjutant, with them ; good officers looking after a parcel of rips ; they will likely murder them if sent off with them to Benares or Allahabad ; I wish to get rid of them and make use of the two officers. Some decent men, well-disposed, can be had here ; I will entertain them for police sowars, and if you approve more, if right, good for outpost and gaining information.

Telegram from Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, C.B., to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Camp Mungerwar, 27th, and Allahabad, 28th July, 9-50 P.M.

I am across the water ; Lucknow holds out. I have written for the caps and shall have them sharp. Captain Maude, Royal Artillery, objects to our Indian fusees. He wants a supply of Boxer's new pattern fusees for shells to be sent for from Ceylon ; also some of Boxer's new pattern diaphragm shells for 12-pounders, and the reinforcement for the No. 3 Company, 8th Battalion, Royal Artillery, which must by this time have arrived in Ceylon, may be forwarded up here. The Royal Artillery with the China force will probably have some of the stores which Captain Maude wants. I have left General Neill to hold Cawnpore and organise everything. He will complain of this, but I have not another officer to whom I could entrust the duty for an hour. I have intelligence from Delhi—Sir Henry Barnard died of cholera on the 8th or 9th instant ; variously stated, General Reed is ill ; Neville Chamberlain and Arthur Becher are both wounded. The enemy have perpetually sallied and been repulsed. Loss on both sides heavy ; the siege makes us progress. I would hope it may be possible either to complete the four regiments now with me, *viz.*, 1st Madras Fusiliers, 64th, 78th, and 84th, or at all events to send up the 5th and 90th *entire*. Detachments work most inconveniently.

From Brigadier-General NEILL, to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated 27th July 1857.

General Havelock may not have sent down any copies of proclamations by the Nana found here, I therefore enclose four ; also the translation of a document from the Nana, which will show the part taken by the mutineers of the 17th Regiment in the slaughter of our people in the boats.

Captain Gordon, of the 6th, who is acting as my aide-de-camp, is looking over all the papers we have secured, and I will forward copies of all of the slightest consequence.

Translation of Perwunnah 32.

Health and prosperity to Boondoo Sing, Subadar of the Barker (17th) Regiment.

Your petition regarding your arrival with treasure, and your plan for the seizure of certain sepoys who have absconded, has been received

and read. The Sirkar Maharajah Bulkish (doubtful) Bahadur, being pleased with your zeal and bravery, has approved of your deeds and your cleverness; and assuredly what you have done is deserving of praise and approval, and it was certainly proper that you should do something to please your Chief.

As to what you have written regarding the sepoy, a good plan will be made about them when you arrive here, because the Sirkar has got thirteen guns, &c., posted in different places.

Having devised measures with you, the runaway sepoy will be searched for and seized.

At this time there are absolutely no English troops remaining here; they sought protection from the Sirkar, and said, "allow us to get into boats and go away;" therefore the Sirkar has made arrangements for their going, and by 10 o'clock to-morrow these people will have got into boats and started on the river.

The river on this side is shallow, and on the other side deep. The boats will keep to the other side, and go along for three or four koss.

Arrangements for the destruction of these English will not be made here, but as these people will keep near the bank on the other side of the river, it is necessary that you should be prepared, and make a place to kill and destroy them on that side of the river, and having obtained a victory come here.

The Sirkar is much pleased with your conduct, and it is very conspicuous, and the English say that they will go in their boats to Calcutta.

Janduce, trooper, who came from you, has also received a perwunnah, and been sent back.

3 Zilkaideh, in the year 1273 Hijree, at 10 o'clock at night on Friday.

Proclamation.

A traveller, who came to Cawnpore from Calcutta, had heard that first the Council met for the purpose of distributing cartridges to take away the religion of the Hindustanis. The intention of the Council was this, that when the religious business comes on, 7,000 or 8,000 Europeans will kill about 50,000 Hindustanis; then all will become christians. The sense of this proposal was sent to Queen Victoria, and she having approved of it several Councils were held, which were joined by the European merchants. This determination was come to, that so

many European soldiers should be asked for, that no matter how many Hindustanis there were in the day of battle, they should be defeated. When this request was known in England, 35,000 soldiers set out in ships for Hindustan; and when the news of their departure reached Calcutta, orders were then issued to serve out the cartridges, with the fixed purpose of making the army Christians; and then the christianizing of the ryots would be quickly accomplished. The cartridges were smeared with the fat of pigs and bullocks, the news of which was received from the Bengalees employed in making them. For saying this one of these men was put to death, and all the others put in prison. While they were doing this the Vakeel of the Sultan sent him news from London that 35,000 soldiers had set out for Hindustan to christianize the people there. The Sultan ordered the King of Egypt thus: "This is no time for peace; do you deceive Queen Victoria, because my Vakeel has written that 35,000 men, for the purpose of christianizing the army and people of Hindustan, have set out for that country. Now the remedy for this is difficult for me; but if I neglect this how shall I show my face before God? and some day the like will happen to myself, for if the English christianize India they will do the same to my country also." On receipt of this order the King of Egypt, before the assembly and arrangement of the European force, sent his own army to Alexandria, which is on the road to India. Immediately on the arrival of the European army, that of the King of Egypt began to fire on them from all sides with guns, and having destroyed the ships, sunk them, and not one European escaped. The English in Calcutta, after having issued the order for biting the cartridges, and exciting this rebellion, were awaiting reinforcements from London, for the great God, from his complete omnipotence, is first, and his decrees are accomplished. When the news of the destruction of the London army arrived, the Governor-General was much afflicted and grieved, and he lamented. "In the night, murder and robbery; in the morning, neither head upon the body nor crown upon the head. The blue sky makes one revolution; neither Nadir nor a trace of him remains."

Done by order of the Peshwa Bahadur, 13 Zilkaideh, 1273 Hijree.

Proclamation for the Ordering of the Army.

In every regiment, whether of Horse or Foot, there will be a Colonel Commandant, and Major second-in-command, as well as Adjutant.

The duties of the Commandant are to command his corps, to make known the orders of the Sirkar's will, and to arrange all batteries and fights, when the orders of the Sirkar will be performed. The second-in-command is below him, his companion in council and command, and when anything happens to the Commandant he will take his place. The Adjutant will take charge of the drills and parades of the regiment and of such things as of old have been the custom for the Adjutant to take charge of. The office of the Quartermaster likewise pertains to him, and as the Quartermaster was accustomed to take care of the magazine and ammunition that no one might injure them, and to keep an account of the quantity held by each sepoy, so shall he do; should there be any deficiency in the counting of them, and they are otherwise expended than in the service of the State, then he will be convicted of a fault. The Company allowance of fifty rupees shall be given to the Subadar of the Company, thirty rupees for command, and from the twenty for contract shall be kept up a cobbler and a smith, and those who work for the accoutrements of the Company shall be paid, and there shall be a munshi; and ten subadars who receive the allowance shall, among them, keep up a munshi of their own, who, on the completion of the month, shall make out the muster-rolls and pay-abstracts of the ten companies and sign them; he shall then give them to the Adjutant. In the Adjutant's office the Meer Munshi, and two mohurrirs allowed him, will see that all is correct, when, having arranged the papers, he will send them to the Commissariat officer. Having been prepared, then they will come to the Government, which will deliver the pay. At all courts-martial the Meer Munshi will write the proceedings and the opinion of the Court, and the members having signed, then they will be sent to the Commanding Officer, who will forward them to the Brigadier, by whom they will be laid before Government, which will confirm or disapprove, and publish accordingly. The Meer Munshi's pay shall be fifty rupees, and each mohurrir's ten rupees; and the Adjutant shall be one of the ten subadars who will receive the allowance of Adjutant in addition to his pay as subadar. Of the two mohurrirs one shall attend at 4 o'clock to write such orders of the Government as there may be, when he will take them to the Adjutant's office, whence they will be made known to the regiment. To these officers for that twenty rupees shall be given. The Major and Colonel are separate. Their pay shall be separately drawn for, and other subadars appointed in their places, and the Sirkar will advise and determine their pay, as

well as the allowance to the Adjutant, which will be drawn for accordingly.

The first orders are these.

13 Zilkaideh, 1273 Hijree.

Proclamation.

In the Artillery, Infantry, and Cavalry, there shall be four Commanding Officers. The pay of a Colonel shall be 500 rupees, and his allowance 250 rupees; the Major's pay shall be 500 rupees; and the Adjutant's allowance, in addition to his pay as a Subadar, shall be 150 rupees. The Quartermaster also shall have 150 rupees, in addition to his pay as a Subadar, both of whose duties he is to do.

13 Zilkaideh, 1273 Hijree.

Proclamation.

Should any man of the Cavalry, Artillery, or Infantry be slain in battle, on his account a life-pension shall be granted at once to his son, or his wife, or his mother, or his sister, or his daughter. If he is wounded and unfit for service he shall have a life-pension agreeably to the regulations, and if fit for service he shall be ready at his own house when called on. Whoever becomes old in the service shall have a pension according to the regulations, and the pay which is established at Delhi shall also be given here, from the date that the army has belonged to the State.

13 Zilkaideh, 1273 Hijree.

Telegram from Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, C.B., to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Camp Mungulwar, 28th July 1857.

In reply to Your Excellency's telegram of the 26th instant, I beg to say that I should consider it certain that I must incur the risk of serious loss if I attempt to re-cross the Ganges to Cawnpore, even supposing that I have been reinforced by the remnant of the garrison of Lucknow. The chances of relieving that place are at the same time hourly multiplying against us. I will not now enter into details, but specify only that Nana Sahib has collected 3,000 men and several guns, and is now on our left flank at Futtehpoore Chewrassee, with the avowed intention of cutting in upon our rear when we advance towards Lucknow.

The difficulties of an advance to that capital are excessive. The enemy has entrenched and covered with guns the long bridge across the

Solee at Bunnee, and has made preparations for destroying it if the passage is forced. I have no means of crossing the canal near Lucknow, even if successful at Bunnee. A direct attack at Bunnee might cost me one-third of my force. I might turn it by Mohan, unless the bridge there is also destroyed.

I have this morning received a plan of Lucknow from Major Anderson, Engineer in that garrison, and much valuable information in two memoranda, which escaped the enemy's outposted troops, and were partly written in Greek character. These communications contained much important intelligence orally derived from spies, and convinces me of the extreme delicacy and difficulty of any operation to relieve Colonel Inglis, now Commanding in Lucknow. It shall be attempted, however, at every risk, and the result faithfully reported.

Our losses from cholera are becoming serious, and extend to General Neill's force as well as my own.

I urgently hope that the 5th and 90th can be pushed on to me entire and with all despatch, and every disposable detachment of the regiments now under my command may be sent on.

My whole force only amounts to 1,500 men, of whom under 1,200 are British, and ten guns imperfectly equipped and manned.

Telegram from Brigadier-General NEILL, to the Commander-in-Chief;—dated Cawnpore, 29th July 1857.

Havelock's force marched at 5 A.M. to-day: found strong post of enemy; captured three brass guns; lost one officer killed, and three wounded; slaughtered many of the enemy. In about an hour after enemy in force, with many cavalry, advanced to meet them; were soon routed, with the loss of all their guns, twelve in number, total, fifteen brass guns taken. The enemy numbered at least 13,000. The force rested a little, when it pushed on to Basanahgunge, near which the enemy is said to be in force.

All is well here. The Nana is about twenty miles off on the Oudh side. If he passes near Bithoor, as he threatens, we shall give a good account of him here.

From Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, C.B., to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army,—dated Camp Buserutgunge, 29th July 1857.

I moved forward from the strong position of Mungulwar on the 20th instant, and soon became engaged with the enemy near the town of Unao.

2. It is necessary to describe the enemy's position: his right was protected by a swamp which could neither be forced nor turned; his advance was drawn in a garden enclosure, which in this warlike district had purposely or accidentally assumed the form of a bastion. The rest of his force was posted in and behind a village, the houses of which were loopholed. The passage between the village and the large town of Unao is narrow. The town itself extended three-quarters of a mile to our right. The flooded state of the country precluded the possibility of turning in this direction. The swamp shut us on the left. Thus an attack in front became unavoidable.

3. It was commenced by the 78th Highlanders and 1st Fusiliers with two guns, and soon became exceedingly warm. The enemy were driven out of the bastioned enclosure; but when our troops approached the village, a destructive fire was opened upon them from the loopholed houses. It became necessary to bring up the 84th under Colonel Wilson, R.H. Here some daring feats of bravery were performed. Private Patrick Cavanagh, 64th, was cut literally in pieces by the enemy, whilst setting an example of distinguished gallantry. Had he lived, I should have deemed him worthy of the Victoria Cross. It could never have glittered on a more gallant breast.

Lieutenant Bogle, 78th Highlanders, in an attempt to penetrate into a house filled with desperate fanatics of the Mussulman faith, was badly wounded. The village was set on fire; still its defenders resisted obstinately. Finally the guns were captured, and the whole force was enabled to debouch by the narrow passage between the village and the town of Unao, and formed in line. It found the enemy rallied, and re-formed in great force. Infantry guns and cavalry were drawn up in line on the plain. They were attacked in direct echelon of detachments and batteries, their guns taken, and the Infantry and Horse put to flight. During the whole of the action, a large detachment of the troops of Nana Sahib threatened our left flank.

4. The troops halted three hours, and then moved on towards Bushurutunge. It is a walled town, with wet ditches. The gate is defended by a round tower, on and near which four pieces of cannon were mounted; the adjacent buildings being loopholed and otherwise strengthened. In rear of the town is a broad and deep inundation, crossed by a narrow chaussée and bridge. The guns pushed on in admirable order, supported by the 1st Fusiliers skirmishing, and the 78th Highlanders and 64th Regiment in line.

The enemy's cannonade was well sustained ; nevertheless, our force continued to gain ground. The 64th were then directed to turn the town by our left, and penetrate between it and the swamp, thus cutting off the enemy from their chaussée and bridge. The Fusiliers and the Highlanders precipitated themselves on the earthworks, broke through the entrenchment, and captured the town.

5. The whole of the guns of 5th Company of 7th Battalion, Artillery, were taken by us, with nearly all its ammunition. It had come from Fyzabad and Lucknow. The ground on both sides of the road at Unao was so flooded that it was impossible for cavalry to act. My Volunteer Horse were, therefore, reduced to inactivity, though most anxious to engage.

6. The loss of the enemy at Unao is estimated, by Native report, at 1,500 killed and wounded. It might, in truth, amount to 500. It was lighter at Busherutgunge, in consequence of the mistake already noticed.

In these two combats nineteen guns were captured from the enemy.

7. I must praise the conduct of all my staff officers: Lieutenant-Colonel Tytler, hardly able from indisposition to sit on his horse, set, throughout the day, an example of daring and activity ; Lieutenant Have-lock, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, had a horse shot under him ; Lieutenant Seton, my acting aide-de-camp, was severely wounded ; Major Stephenson, at the head of the Madras Fusiliers, showed throughout the day how the calmest forethought can be united with the utmost daring.

8. I forward returns of killed and wounded, and of captured ordnance.

General return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the force under the command of Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, C.B., in the actions on the 29th July 1857.

Regiments.	KILLED.										WOUNDED.										MISSING.										HORSES.					
	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Warrant officers.	Total.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Warrant officers.	Total.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Warrant officers.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	
Royal Artillery, &c. "	1	...	1	6	1	7
Her Majesty's 64th Regiment	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	18	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 78th "	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	15	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 84th "	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European regiment	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Volunteer Cavalry	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	
1st Madras Fusiliers	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	12	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	10	...	12	...	2	...	...	1	6	5	61	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

Total casualties, 88; and 3 horses.

CAMP BUSHNUTGUNGE. }
The 20th July 1857. }

(Signed) H. M. HAVELOCK, Lieut.,
Depty. Asst. Adj.-Genl. to the Force.

Return of Ordnance captured during the actions on the 29th July 1857, by the force under the command of General HAVELOCK, C.B., and how disposed of.

Number.	Description.	Where captured.	How disposed of.
2	3-pr., brass	Unao	Spiked, and left on the ground.
1	12-pr., „	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
2	24-pr. howitzer, brass ...	On the plain beyond Unao ...	Destroyed by shot.
5	9-pr., brass	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
1	24-pr., „	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
2	6-pr., „	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
1	12-pr., iron	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
1	6-pr., „	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
1	8-pr., brass	At Busherutgunge	Ditto.
1	3-pr., „	Ditto	Ditto.
2	2-pr., iron	Ditto	Ditto.
Total 19			

CAMP BUSERUTGUNGE, }
The 29th July 1857. }

(Signed) C. S. COOPER, Major,
Comdg. Arty. of Genl. Havelock's Column.

From the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—dated Calcutta, 29th July 1857.

I have the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward extract of a telegram from Brigadier-General H. Havelock, C.B., Commanding the Moveable Column, relative to some new pattern shells and fuses required for the use of the detachment of Royal Artillery serving under his command, and to request you will have the goodness to take the orders of Government about obtaining them from the Stores in the *Himalyah*.

2. If procurable from that source, His Excellency recommends that a supply be despatched to Allahabad forthwith; and if not thence, that application be made to the Ceylon authorities, who can probably furnish them.

3. I am also to request that the reinforcements for No. 3 Company, 8th Battalion, Royal Artillery, which must have reached Ceylon by this time, be ordered round with all speed.

Extract of a telegram from Brigadier-General H. HAVELOCK, C.B., Commanding the Moveable Column.

Captain Maude, R.A., objects to use Indian fuses. He wants a supply of Boxer's new pattern fuses for shells to be sent from Ceylon, also some of Boxer's new pattern shells for 12-pounders. The Royal Artillery with the China force will probably have some of the stores Captain Maude wants.

Telegram from Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, C.B., to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Camp Buserutgunge, 30th July 1857.

I am thankful for the proposed publication of my despatches. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded has on every occasion been considerable; but as I have no cavalry, they carry off both dead and wounded. How, then, did I capture their guns? I advanced steadily on their lines, and they abandoned their guns. The horses, bullocks, and equipments generally, if not always, escaped me. I estimate their loss in killed and wounded at Futtehpoore at about 150; at Dong at 200; at Cawnpore at about 250.

Telegram from Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, C.B., to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Camp Mungulwar, six miles from Cawnpore, left bank of the Ganges, 31st July 1857.

My force is reduced by sickness and repeated combats to 1,364 rank and file, with ten ill-equipped guns. I could not, therefore, move on against Lucknow with any prospect of success, especially as I had no means of crossing the Solee or the canal. I have therefore shortened my communications with Cawnpore, by falling back two short marches, hitherto unmolested by an enemy. If I am speedily reinforced by 1,000 more British soldiers and Major Olpherts' battery complete, I might resume my march towards Lucknow, or keep fast my foot in Oudh, after securing the easier passage of the Ganges at Cawnpore by boats and two steamers; or I might recross and hold the head of the Grand Trunk Road at Cawnpore.

The disaffection at Dinapore menaces yet more injuriously my communications, but it has set free the 10th Foot and the 5th Fusiliers, and the 9th Light Infantry are said to be on their route up. Detachments of the regiments now with me are posted at different points on the line. A reinforcement of 1,000 British soldiers, from which it would be necessary to make a detachment to defend the bridge-head on this side,

might yet enable me to obtain great results, but with a smaller addition to my column little could be effected for the interests of the State.

Telegram from Lieutenant-Colonel TYTLER, to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Mungulwar, 31st July 1857.

My dear Grant,—We crossed the river on the 28th; encountered the enemy at and between Unao and Busherutgunge on the 29th; took nineteen guns of sorts, one battery included, but only six horses were captured; we inflicted a heavier loss than usual—I should say some 400 killed and wounded; our own loss was 88, reducing us to 1,000 European infantry; we could now only place 850 in line; our numerous sick, wounded, and baggage, requiring strong guards in this country, where every village contains enemies; we were diminishing daily from cholera, diarrhoea, and fighting. The Bunnee bridge, 120 yards long, strongly intrenched, and said to be destroyed, had to be passed. We could not hope to reach Lucknow with 600 effective Europeans; we had then to pass the canal, and force one-and-a-half miles of street; we found we thrashed the Oudh people easily in the open, but failed to force two small occupied serais—the men hung back; one of our guns was left under fire, it was some time before I could get the 64th Rifles to keep down the fire; had then to dismount, called for volunteers to run it out; the Artillery on this did the work.

Busherutgunge is a strong place on our line of communication; it is in rear of an extensive jheel, traversed by a narrow raised road and bridge; 150 men might hold it against us, and cut off our retreat. We had not a man to hold it with. It is absurd to see our handful of men outflanked by the numbers of the enemy. The Ganges was also in our rear. Neill says his guns command the opposite bank: its breadth is, at the lowest estimate, three-quarters of a mile—I make it more; the range of a 24-pr. is 1,400 yards; his shot would do more harm to us than to the enemy. Under these circumstances, when asked my opinion as to the possibility of at once relieving Lucknow, I decided against it, for the following reasons: if we failed (and I saw no chance of success) Lucknow was inevitably doomed, and Government in a worse position than ever; while, if we waited for reinforcements, we might still be in time to save it, as the garrison say they can hold out to the 5th of August, and longer, if necessary, and warn us not to approach Lucknow with less than from 2,000 to 3,000 Europeans. We retired to

this place, Mungulwar, six miles from the Ganges, as the Nana threatened our rear. We are constructing a work to cover the passage when we require to pass the river. One thousand infantry for the field, and 300 to hold Buserutgunge and the Bunnee bridge, when repaired, will enable us to bring off the garrison. Cawnpore is threatened by the 42nd from Saugor and some rabble. The Delhi force talks of giving up the siege and retiring to Kurnal.

From the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—dated Calcutta, 31st July 1857.

I have the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, two despatches received from Brigadier-General

See pages and H. Havelock, C.B., Commanding the
Moveable Column, dated the 15th

and 20th July, giving an account of his engagements with the rebels, under the Nana Sahib, at the bridge over the Pandoo Nuddee, and at the recapture of Cawnpore from the same enemy.

2. His Excellency considers that the greatest credit is due to the Brigadier-General, and to the brave troops under his command. They have marched 130 miles in eight days, at the most trying season of the year; fought three obstinately-contested combats, in each of which the insurgents have been signally beaten; destroyed the stronghold of that arch fiend and traitor, the Nana Sahib; and captured 44 pieces of ordnance, many of which are of large calibre.

3. General Havelock has, on many occasions, handled his force with the ability which might have been expected from his well-won reputation as a brave, skilful, and experienced soldier, and Sir P. Grant begs to recommend him, and the several officers he has specified in his despatches, to the most favorable consideration of His Lordship in Council, and His Excellency desires further to draw special attention to the glowing terms in which General Havelock describes the excellent conduct and gallantry, under fire, of the troops of all arms serving with him in the field.

The return of the enclosures is requested.

Telegram from Brigadier-General NEILL, to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Cawnpore, 1st August 1857.

A quantity of different portions of harness was dug out of the ruins, but most of it injured; only sufficiently good to complete one

battery. I have ordered five sets to be made as soon as possible. I do not think Enfields are in use with the mutineers, what they have are those taken from Wheeler's force, or any that may have been in the magazine ; some officers fancied they detected the cartridge paper where the enemy had been. I do not think they had much of any ammunition ; a large quantity was dug out of the ruins partly destroyed, half a lac good, and a lac of balls ; seven Enfields were found which had been used, and much rusted. After Cawnpore was re-captured, General Havelock's force, six miles on the other side of river, fell back to get another battery, and 1,000 European infantry. Will send him over Olpherts' half battery and the detachment of 84th escorting. Report has it, as we came this way, enemy fled to Lucknow ; they lost heavily from 1,200 to 1,500 men and all their guns. Hope General Havelock will be ordered to advance again sharp.

From Colonel R. J. H. BIRCH, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to the Medical Board,--dated Fort William, 1st August 1857.

Brigadier-General Neill, Commanding at Cawnpore, having reported that more experienced surgeons would be of benefit as field surgeons, to superintend the treatment of cholera and other severe diseases, I am desirous to request that your Board will be so good as to take immediate steps to supply the deficiency at present existing.

MINUTE by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, dated 2nd August 1857.

COMMAND OF THE DINAPORE AND CAWNPORE DIVISIONS.

The mutiny of three regiments of Native Infantry at Dinapore on the 24th ultimo, and the disastrous result which has followed the attempt to relieve Arrah, against which the mutineers directed their first movements, has very seriously diminished the hope of preserving the peace of the Lower Provinces along the valley of the Ganges from Berhampore to Benares, and in the neighbourhood of the Trunk Road south of Benares. Our communications with Benares and Allahabad are threatened and our chief sources of revenue in Bengal are in jeopardy. Upon the first account of the events at Dinapore, Major-General Lloyd was removed from the command of the division. There was, upon his own showing, no room for doubt that he had been guilty of grievous mismanagement and neglect. It is now necessary that the military command in that part of India should, without a day's delay, be placed

in the ablest and most trustworthy hands ; and on present circumstances the authority of the commander will be exercised with much greater advantage if it be extended over the adjoining division of Cawnpore as well. The arrival yesterday of Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram in Calcutta happily makes the services of that distinguished officer available to the Government of India at this juncture ; and I propose that the Dinapore and Cawnpore Divisions should be combined in one command and entrusted to Sir James Outram. Instructions will be given through the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the civil officers to co-operate with Lieutenant-General Outram, and to aid and support all his measures to the utmost of their power ; but I do not think it desirable that the burden of any portion of the civil administration in the Lower or Central Provinces should be thrown upon General Outram.

(Sd.) CANNING.

MINUTE by J. DORIN, Esq., dated 3rd August 1857.

I consider the appointment of Sir James Outram to the proposed command most desirable, but I think it very doubtful whether we shall be able to hold the Cawnpore Division and at the same time provide for the tranquillity of our richest Bengal districts. I shall be quite prepared to find it necessary to withdraw our troops as low as Allahabad, and to endeavour to maintain the provinces of Bengal and Behar in security till reinforcements arrive from England. Telegraphic communication with Benares is already cut off, and it is questionable whether the Grand Trunk Road continues open. Our handful of European troops is totally unequal to attempt extensive operations and it seems to me wiser to endeavour to hold the country of which we are reasonably sure than to risk the loss of the whole by wasting our force at distant points which in our present weak position is of very little practical value.

(Sd.) J. DORIN.

MINUTE by J. Low, Esq., dated 3rd August 1857.

I cordially concur as to the wisdom of conferring on Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram the command of all the troops in the Divisions of Dinapore and Cawnpore. I don't participate in the opinion of Mr. Dorin that there is a probability of our finding it necessary to withdraw our troops from the latter important station.

(Sd.) J. LOW.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES OUTRAM APPOINTED TO COMMAND THE 169
DINAPORE AND CAWNPORE DIVISIONS.

MINUTE by W. GRANT, Esq., dated 3rd August 1857.

I do most cordially concur in Sir James Outram's appointment to both divisions. The question of holding on or drawing in is not now for practical solution before us. In either event this appointment is the best that can be made.

(Sd.) W. GRANT.

MINUTE by B. PEACOCK, Esq., dated 4th August 1857.

I concur entirely in the proposal of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General. I trust that it will not be necessary to abandon Cawnpore. Such a measure must necessarily be fraught with the greatest mischief, and it will require much anxious consideration before it is resorted to.

(Sd.) B. PEACOCK.

General Order, dated 4th August 1857.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Major-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., of the Bombay Army, to command the Dinapore and Cawnpore Divisions which are to be combined in one command.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army,—dated Fort William, 4th August 1857.

I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Acting Commander-in-Chief, that the recent disastrous events at Dinapore and in its neighbourhood having rendered it necessary that the military command in that part of India should, without delay, be placed in the ablest and most trustworthy hands, and as under present circumstances the authority of the commander will be exercised with much greater advantage if it be extended over the adjoining Division of Cawnpore as well, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to determine that the Dinapore and Cawnpore Divisions shall be combined in one command and entrusted to Major-General Sir J. Outram, K.C.B., who will proceed to that district without delay.

Telegram from Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, C.B., to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Camp Mungulwar, 4th August 1857.

I was joined this morning by the half of Major Olpherts' battery under Lieutenant Smithett. I inquired of him minutely how his

detachment had behaved. He told me that the conduct of all had been very good, except his gun-lascars. They had, in April last, threatened to spike the guns whenever they might be engaged with the enemy. At Benares Major Olpherts informed me that they had conducted themselves ill on the night of the mutiny.

So far as depends on me, I cannot afford to have a single traitor in my camp. I paraded the detachment, and spoke to them all, both British and Natives. I congratulated the former on having come into a camp of heroic soldiers, who had six times met the enemy, and every time defeated him and captured his cannon. The lascars at this moment were facing the detachment; I turned to them, and told them what miscreants I had this morning discovered them to be, traitors in heart to their fostering Government. I made the British soldiers disarm them, and ordered them out of the camp under a light escort, to be employed under General Neill in the labours of the intrenchment. He will look after them. If they attempt to desert, I have ordered them to be punished with death; the same if they refuse to work with other soldiers. They shall do no other duty till I am better instructed.

I have given the same orders regarding a detachment of sepoys of the 60th Regiment, now on duty at Cawnpore.

*Telegram from Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, C.B., to the Commander-in-Chief,—
dated Camp Mungulwar, 6th August 1857.*

I yesterday received information that the enemy had re-occupied in force the town of Buserutgunge. I advanced upon it, turned the position by its left and drove the mutineers and rebels out of it with great slaughter. They had eight or ten guns beyond the causeway, two on this side of it; two of those beyond were 24-pounders: the whole were kept at such a distance and withdrawn so rapidly that we never got a fair sight of them; none, therefore, fell into our hands, but two on the walls which had been captured on the 29th ultimo and dismantled by the Commandant of Artillery; so imperfectly, however, that the enemy again fired out of them. The enemy's dead strewed the town. I estimate their loss at 300 killed and wounded. I returned to this position in the evening.

I must prepare Your Excellency for my abandonment, with great grief and reluctance, of the hope of relieving Lucknow. The only three staff officers in my force whom I ever consult confidentially, but in whom I entirely confide, are unanimously of opinion that an advance to

the walls of Lucknow involves the loss of this force. In this I concur. The only military question that remains, therefore, is whether that, or the unaided destruction of the British garrison at Lucknow, would be the greatest calamity to the State in this crisis. The loss of this force in a fruitless attempt to relieve Colonel Inglis would, of course, involve his fall. I will remain, however, till the latest moment in this position strengthening it, and hourly improving my bridge-communication with ~~Cawnpore~~, in the hope that some error of the enemy may enable me to strike a blow against them, and give the garrison an opportunity of blowing up their works and cutting their way out.

The enemy is in such force at Lucknow that to encounter him five marches from their position would be to court annihilation.

*Telegram from Lieutenant-Colonel TYTLER, to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated
Camp Mungulwar, 6th August 1857.*

We left this place on the 4th, and bivouacked for the night at Unao. On the morning of the 5th we advanced to Buserhutgunge, about six miles. On nearing the serai we found our intelligence of its being re-occupied correct. The two heavy guns (24-pounders) and two 24-pounder howitzers, were ordered to advance by the road. Six guns, the 78th Highlanders, and the Sikhs under Colonel Hamilton, were to turn the left of the village by our right; and the 1st Madras Fusiliers and the 84th Foot were to cover the turning column with the heavy guns. The movement expelled the enemy early from the serai, but they held obstinately the villages immediately on the other side of the street beyond the serai.

They were turned out of this by the guns; on advancing we met four guns, posted on, and to the right and left of the road; our heavy guns silenced them, and they were withdrawn, the enemy retiring slowly, forced back but not beaten. It was purely an artillery fight, the infantry only occupying the villages when the enemy were expelled. The villages on our right and left were held to the last by the enemy, who continued to fire at long distances; some went to the rear, and we had to send the Sikhs with two guns to hold the serai and protect our baggage.

We lost two killed and twenty-three wounded in this skirmish. The enemy lost heavily from the first fire of our 24-pounders. The whole transaction was most unsatisfactory, only two small iron guns, formerly captured by us, and destroyed in our idea, being taken. It became painfully evident to all that we could never reach Lucknow; we had three

strong positions to force, defended by fifty guns and 30,000 men. One night and a day had cost us, in sick and wounded, 104 Europeans and a fourth of our gun ammunition: this does not include our killed and dead, some ten men. We had 1,010 effective Europeans, and could, consequently, parade 900 or so; the men are cowed by the numbers opposed to them, and the endless fighting. Every village is held against us, the zemindars having risen to oppose us; all the men killed yesterday were zemindars. We know them to be all around us, in bodies of 500 or 600, independent of the regular levies. I therefore had no hesitation in giving it as my opinion that the force had no chance whatever of forcing its way into Lucknow, and that it was sacrificing it without a chance of benefiting the garrison; that Cawnpore, with 500 men (one-half sick), would be in great danger, and had no chance of being reinforced, according to your telegram. All were of the same opinion, and we retired to our position, five miles from the river, to prevent Unao and Buserutgunge being occupied in our rear. I will write more fully.

From Major W. MAYHEW, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,—No. 757, dated Calcutta, 6th August 1857.

I have the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to annex

Recommends that certain sowars, who have been dismounted and disarmed, be permitted to proceed to their homes, and enquires what are the wishes of Government with regard to the horses of disarmed irregular cavalry soldiers. Solicits authority to confirm the entertainment of certain police sowars at Cawnpore.

copy of a letter No. 4, of the 26th ultimo, from Brigadier-General J. G. S. Neill, Commanding at Cawnpore, soliciting instructions for the disposal of certain sowars left at that

station, who had been dismounted and disarmed by Brigadier-General Havelock, C.B., for misconduct before the enemy; and I am to request that, in submitting the questions to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, you will have the goodness to express His Excellency's recommendation that they may be allowed to proceed to their homes on leave.

2. In connection with this subject, I am to beg you will ascertain and communicate to me, for the information of Sir Patrick Grant, the wishes of His Lordship in Council, as to what compensation is to be made to these men for their horses confiscated to the State, and also for those of all irregular cavalry appropriated for Government purposes, after disarming the riders and owners.

3. I am desired further to solicit the authority of Government to confirm the entertainment of the ten police sowars, referred to by Brigadier-General Neill, in the second paragraph of his communication under reference.

From Brigadier-General J. G. S. NEILL, Commanding at Cawnpore, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army,—No. 4, dated Cawnpore, 26th July 1857.

I have the honor to report that Brigadier-General Havelock, C.B., has left with me 69 sowars whom he, as reported to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dismounted and disarmed for misconduct before the enemy; these men, in whom up here I have not the slightest confidence, are with the small force under my command, and of course add to its weakness. I shall feel obliged by instructions being issued for their disposal. I beg to suggest they be sent away from this; several are Oudh men; some from about here and Delhi. I would never have brought them so far, feeling assured they would not resist temptation; they did good service in the country about Benares and Allahabad, and were only fit to act against dacoits and insurgents in the country for escort duties, &c. I can make no use whatever of these men. There are, I am informed, people well disposed towards the Government in this neighbourhood, who are willing to serve as sowars. I have directed the entertainment of ten for the police I am re-establishing here; and if the men I can get promise well, intend, should Government approve, to entertain sufficient to establish some sort of reconnaissance, for we are now absolutely without any intelligence beyond what is obtained from scouts. The European Volunteer Cavalry are not as yet sufficiently acquainted with the country or their duties in the field to be of much use to us, as no doubt they, with experience, will become.

From Brigadier-General H. HAVELOCK, C.B., to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army,—dated Camp Mungulwar, 6th August 1857.

I beg you will acquaint His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that having received information that the enemy had re-occupied Bush-erutgunge in force, I advanced against that place yesterday, turned the left of the position, with the Highlanders, Sikhs, and Captain Maude's battery, under Colonel Hamilton: attacking in front with the rest of my force, I drove the enemy out of the town and across the narrow

causeway and bridge with great slaughter, and returned to this position at night ; not a soldier or armed villager on the enemy's side dared to follow me.

The insurgents had eight or ten guns beyond the causeway ; two of this side of it, two of those beyond were 24-pounders. The whole were kept at such a distance, and withdrawn so rapidly, that we never got a fair sight of them. None, therefore, fell into our hands, but two on the walls, which had been captured on the 29th ultimo, and dismantled by the Commandant of Artillery, so imperfectly, however, that the enemy again fired out of them.

I estimate the loss of the enemy at 300 killed and wounded : mine was twenty-five. The enemy will not, I fear, again venture to fight with a narrow causeway and swamp in his rear.

I inclose a return of casualties ; also a sketch of the ground.

INCLOSURE 14 IN NO. 4.

Casualty return of the troops under the immediate command of Brigadier-General H. HAVELOCK, in the action at Bushernut-gunge on 5th August 1857.

Regiment.	KILLED.										WOUNDED.										HORSES.		Remarks.
	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers and Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Medical subordinate.	Total.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers and Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Medical subordinate.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	
Artillery
Her Majesty's 64th	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
" " 78th	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
" " 84th	1*	7*	1	9	...	...	...	...
1st Madras Fusiliers	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
Volunteer Cavalry
Ferozepore Regiment	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
Total	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	1	28	...	...	...	...

* Two of these very slightly, almost nominally.

Total casualties ... 25.

CAMP MUNGULWAR, }
The 6th August 1857. }

(Sd.) H. M. HAVELOCK, Lieut.,

Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl., Allahabad Moveable Column.

From Major MAYHEW, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—dated Calcutta, 8th August 1857.

In forwarding, for submission to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, a despatch,* in original, from Brigadier-General H. Havelock, C.B., Commanding the Moveable Column, No. 39, of the 29th ultimo, detailing his operations against the mutineers near the towns of Unao and Buserutgunge, I have the honour to request you will state to His Lordship in Council that the Commander-in-Chief considers that the best acknowledgments of Government are due to the Brigadier-General for the true soldierly skill and ability with which these brilliant affairs were conducted.

I am further to solicit the attention of the Governor-General in Council to the officers named by the Brigadier-General as most conspicuous. His Excellency considers them especially worthy of commendation.

Have the goodness to return the enclosures when no longer required.

From Brigadier-General H. HAVELOCK, C.B., to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army,—dated Bivouac Mungulwar, Oudh, 12th August 1857.

Be pleased to inform the Commander-in-Chief that I was yesterday prepared to cross over to Cawnpore by the bridges and boat equipage, which Lieutenant-Colonel Tytler and Captain Crommelin have established. But I had determined that if there should be any considerable assemblage of hostile troops in my front, I would not await their attack in this strong position, but take the initiative and strike a blow against them. In the course of the day a succession of spies brought me information of about 4,000 men, with some guns, having come forward from Nawabgunge to Buserutgunge. I at once put my force in motion, although its baggage and spare ammunition, additional doolies, &c., were already on the right bank. My advanced guard pushed the enemy's parties out of Unao, where my force bivouacked under trees. Marching at dawn, it found him for the third time prepared to defend Buserutgunge, and thus came on our eighth combat since the 12th July. The insurgents were about 4,000 in number, with six field guns. They had varied their mode of defence by entrenching the village of

Boorheake-chowkee, in advance of Busherut. My superior artillery fire would soon have crushed them, but I could only slowly bring my batteries and echeloned troops across the wide and deep morasses which protected their front; meanwhile their shot and shell caused some loss in my ranks; but when these obstacles were passed, success was speedily achieved. The Highlanders, without firing a shot, precipitated themselves with a cheer upon the principal redoubt and captured two out of the three horse battery guns with which it was armed. The Fusiliers at the same time drove the enemy's extreme left before them, and their whole line was speedily in full retreat. I estimate their loss at 300 killed and wounded; my own was thirty-five. I retraced my steps leisurely to this position.

A body of troops under Munsoob Alee, a rebellious talookdar, made an effort to interrupt our progress by a demonstration on our right flank, but were compelled to retreat by our artillery fire. This action has inspired much terror amongst the enemy and I trust will prevent his effectually opposing our embarkation at Cawnpore which is a difficult operation.



Return of ordnance captured during the action on the 12th August 1857, by the force under the command of Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, C.B., at Boorhea-ke-chowkee.

Number.	Description.	Where captured.	Remarks.
1	9-pr. gun, No. 500	On the plain near Basherutgunge ...	
1	Ditto No. 504	Ditto ditto.	
	1 waggon and 90 rounds of ammunition, with 70 fuzes.	Ditto ditto.	
2			

CAMP MUNGULWAR, }
The 12th August 1857.

(Signed) G. S. COOPER, *Maj.,*
Comdg. Artillery.

(Signed) H. M. HAVELOCK, *Lieut.,*
Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl., Allahabad Moveable Column.

Return of damage done to the carriages of the Artillery division during the action of the 12th August 1857.

Nature of ordnance.	Nature of damage.	Remarks.
24-pr. gun, iron	1 Limber pole broken	2 bullocks killed.
12-pr. howitzer, brass	2 Limber boxes broken ... ..	.....
9-pr. gun ,,	Spring of Tracequet scale and screw broken	3 bullocks killed ; 1 wounded.
24-pr. howitzer ,,	Limber axle split, trail plate screw head broken, falon of limber wheel broken.	3 bullocks killed.
9-pr. gun ,,	Nave of wheel injured ... ..	.....
9-pr. ,, ,, ... ..	.....	3 bullocks killed.
9-pr. waggon	1 spoke broken ... ..	.....
9-pr. ,,	1 wheel tire injured ... ..	.....

CAMP MUNGULWAR, }
The 12th August 1857.

(Signed) G. S. COOPER,
Comdg. Artillery.

(Signed) H. M. HAVELOCK, *Lieut.,*
Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl., Allahabad Moveable Column.

*General return of killed and wounded in the Field Force under
Major V. EYRE, on the 12th August 1857.*

Regiments.	Rank and name.	Remarks.
Artillery ...	None ...	None.
Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers ...	Private W. Burrows ...	Gun-shot wound, right ankle; severe.
Ditto ditto ...	Sergeant Walton ...	Gun-shot wound, index and middle fingers; slight.
Ditto ditto ...	Private W. Pottle ...	Cannon-shot wound, left leg; slight.
Ditto ditto ...	Private H. Arnop ...	Cannon-shot wound, right leg; mortally (since dead).
Ditto 10th Foot ...	Private Nicholas Welsh ...	Gun-shot wound, left fore-arm; severe.
Ditto ditto ...	Private Maurice Carey ...	Ditto ditto.
Detachment of Rattray's Sikhs	None ...	None.
Shahabad Yeomanry	Do. ...	Do.
Killed ...	...	None.
Grand total of wounded ...	...	Six.
Missing ...	...	None.
CAMP JUGDISPORE, } The 12th August 1857. }		(Sd.) ALFRED ETESON, Acting Field Surgeon.

Telegram from Brigadier-General H. HAVELOCK, C.B., to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Camp, 15th August 1857.

It is now that I should report to Your Excellency the fearful inroads cholera is making in my little force; to-day there have been eleven fatal cases. The total sick and wounded is 335. The total British strength is 1,415. I do not despond. I must march to-morrow against Bithoor, but it seems advisable to look the evil in the face, for there is no chance but between re-inforcements or gradual absorption by disease. The medical men yesterday recommended upon.* I don't halt while the enemy keeps the field; and, in truth, our health has suffered less fearfully when in bivouacs than in Cawnpore. I will not return to the cantonments if I can help it, but stay either in camp at Nawabgunge or further from the city.

A number of widows of Christian drummers murdered by Nana Sahib represent that they and their children are starving. I will, if Your Excellency sends me the sanction of Government, order them an advance from the military chest to the amount of their regulated pension from the day of the murder. They have no certificates of last-pay, but assert their husbands were two months in arrears.

Telegram from the Commissioner at Benares, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Benares, 17th August 1857, 1-50 P.M.

Brigadier Neill writes, Cawnpore, 14th August: General Havelock recrossed all his men yesterday; they are much worn out by fatigue and exposure, and urgently required rest and care of their health.

* Sic in original.

Loss has been great from sickness; the force is much too weak to attempt any advance on Lucknow, which is not to be thought of until re-inforcements arrive. Nothing has been heard from Lucknow since the force entered Oudh. I hear from Chester that the rebels are at Bithoor with eight guns, and will be attacked soon. The *Jumna* gun-boat might not give much help. Koer Sing has passed through Sasseram to Rhotas. All as usual in the division except the unhappy abandonment of Goruckpore by all but the brave F. M. Bird, who stands fast.

From Brigadier-General H. HAVELOCK, C.B., to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army,—dated Bivouac Bithoor, 17th August 1857.

I have to request the favour of your informing the Commander-in-Chief that I marched to this place yesterday.

The mutineers of the 31st and 42nd from Saugor, the 17th from Fyzabad, and sepoy of other regiments, with troops of the 2nd Light Cavalry and 3rd Irregulars, united to a portion of Nana Sahib's troops, were with two guns, in one of the strongest positions I have ever seen: they numbered 4,000, men. The plain, densely covered with thicket, and flanked by villages, has two streams flowing through it, not fordable by troops of any arm, and only to be crossed by two narrow bridges, the furthest of which was protected by an entrenchment armed with artillery: the road takes a turn after passing the second bridge, which protects the defenders from direct fire; and behind are the narrow streets and brick-houses of Bithoor. I must do the mutineers the justice to pronounce that they fought obstinately; otherwise they could not for a whole hour have held their own, even with much advantages of ground, against my powerful artillery fire; the streams prevented my turning them, and my troops were received, in assaulting the position, by a heavy rifle and musketry fire from the rifle and battalion companies engaged; but, after a severe struggle, the enemy were driven back; their guns captured, and infantry chased off the field, in full retreat towards Seorajpore. Had I possessed cavalry, not a rebel or mutineer could have reached that place alive; as it is, they shall not long remain there unmolested.

The loss of the enemy is estimated at 250 killed and wounded; mine is 49, and my numbers are further reduced by sunstroke and cholera.

I inclose a sketch of the position; returns of killed and wounded, and captured ordnances,

Casualty return, showing the number of killed, wounded, and missing of the troops under the immediate command of Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, C.B., in the action of the 16th August 1857, at Bithoor.

Regiment.	KILLED.								WOUNDED.								MISSING.								BULLOCK-DRIVERS.		HORSES.		BULLOCKS.		Remarks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Private.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Rank and file.	Total.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Private.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Rank and file.	Total.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Private.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Rank and file.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Artillery</

Total casualties 49.

BIVOUAC BITHOOR, }
The 16th August 1857.

(Signed) H. HAVELOCK, Lieut.,

Dory, Asst. Adjt.-Genl., Allahabad Moveable Column.

Nominal list of officers killed and wounded of the troops under the immediate command of Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, C.B., in the action of the 16th of August 1857.

Rank.	Name.	Regiment.	Killed or wounded.	Remarks.
Captain ...	A. Mackenzie ...	78th Highlanders ...	Wounded ...	Slightly.

BIVOUAC BITHOOR, }
The 16th August 1857.

(Sd.) H. M. HAVELOCK, Lieut.,
Depy. Asst. Adj.-Genl., Allahabad Moveable Column.

Return of ordnance captured by the troops under the immediate command of Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, C.B., during the action of the 16th of August 1857.

Number.	Description.	Where captured.	Remarks.
1	4-pr. brass (Native) ...	In the position covering Bithoor	
1	6-pr. ditto (service) ...	Ditto ditto.	
	1 Native limber (ditto) ...	Ditto ditto.	
	1 „ cart (ditto) ...	Ditto ditto.	
	44 rounds ammunition (4-pr.) ...	Ditto ditto.	
	55 cartridges (6-pr.) ...	Ditto ditto.	
	18 shot (ditto) ...	Ditto ditto.	
	3 barrels powder ...	Ditto ditto.	
2			

BIVOUAC BITHOOR, }
The 16th August 1857.

(Sd.) G. S. COOPER, Maj.,
Comdg. Arty. Division.
(Sd.) H. M. HAVELOCK, Lieut.,
Depy. Asst. Adj.-Genl., Allahabad Moveable Column.

Telegram from Lieutenant STANTON, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Calcutta,—dated Sherghotty, 17th August 1857.

News received from Benares—accounts from Delhi to 2nd instant, reinforcements were arriving and troops in good spirits. General Havelock has not relieved Lucknow; he has returned to Cawnpore, after again beating the enemy and taking two guns. Lucknow garrison believed to be well, and able to hold out. 5th Fusiliers detained at Mirzapore for further orders. Kooer Sing has bolted round over the hills towards Rhotus.

*Telegram from Officer Commanding at Allahabad, to the Commander-in-Chief,
—dated Allahabad, 18th August 1857, 4-30 p.m.*

Learning from common report that an advance on Lucknow, *via* the Googra, is contemplated, and knowing something of the river, I take the liberty to state the advance on Lucknow by Googra is not advisable unless the services of Maun Sing be secured.

First.—The warlike population of Oudh, especially, is swarmed by mutinous troops,* and would possibly be too strong for our small force divided, because a portion would proceed up the Googra and a portion would be sent to join General Havelock. The united force would have a far better effect.

Secondly.—The Googra has never been piloted this season, the river will fall, and, should the steamer stick on a sand bank, it would be difficult to extricate her, especially when harassed at the same time by the enemy. Great delay would, at any rate, occur. I have been down the Googra between Toondah and Gopalpore; there are many forts; the people are of a bad character; the river steamers have generally bad and insufficient machinery, and their commanders are totally unaccustomed to face such contingencies; therefore it would be a very difficult operation.

*Fourthly.**—Distance Fyzabad to Lucknow, eighty miles; road not metalled, nor generally bridged; inhabitants of Dericaol, near Fyzabad, of the worst description, as also those of Nawabgunge, in the vicinity of Lucknow. Supplies would be obtained with much difficulty.

Fifthly.—At Fyzabad carriage could only be procured with the greatest difficulty; commissariat arrangements would be slow there. Byram Ghat is nearer to Lucknow, but would necessitate longer river navigation. Same objections apply with regard to commissariat arrangements.

*Telegram from Brigadier-General NEILL, to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated
Cawnpore, 18th August 1857, 3-40 p. m.*

Received your telegram of 17th, 3 p. m.

Having advanced on night of 4th, met enemy near old ground, following day defeated him, and returned that night to position, six miles off; men much knocked up.

* *Sic* in original.

On 6th, I sent steamer up with small part of Artillery, Fusiliers, and Sikhs on board, to look up Bithoor where enemy were assembling, and had good effect. The 42nd and men there driven out and punished on 8th.

General Havelock intimated his intention, as river was risen, to recross when bridge was finished. On the afternoon of 11th, he sent over baggage and ammunition, when the latter was ordered back by him, and he again advanced that night, defeated enemy on old ground, next day, took and brought away two guns, and returned to old position; that night he recrossed to this side; next day troops much knocked up.

About 4,000 enemy, with five guns, had been at Bithoor and Sheorajpore for some days, threatening this, but I could have kept them out.

On the 16th, Havelock moved out, in one column, to Bithoor, carried the enemy's position, captured two guns, and men too much exhausted to follow them up; returned on 17th. Had lost, in all three operations, severely (besides by enemy) from sun-stroke, cholera, and effect of exposure and fatigue, 324, including 6 wounded officers, sick; 12 soldiers killed by sun-stroke on 16th; all this telling on the men severely. Rest they must have.

No accounts from inside of our position at Lucknow since 22nd, but late native accounts represent them holding out well, the enemy making no impression.

News from Agra up to 9th—all well; and from Delhi up to 4th most cheering; the mutineers evidently breaking up there.

Nothing can be done towards Lucknow from this until reinforced. An advance now, with reduced numbers (and those nearly used up from exposure and fatigue), would be madness. Cholera still among us, but confined to those who have been exposed; is subsiding.

Telegram from Brigadier-General H. HAVELOCK, C.B., to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Cawnpore, 18th August 1857, 4-50 P.M.

I recommend the Victoria Cross to Lieutenant Crowe, 78th Highlanders, who was the first to enter the redoubt at Bourzekee* Chowkee, the intrenched village in front of Busherutgunge on the 12th instant.

I recommend for the same decoration Lieutenant Havelock, 10th Foot. In the combat at Cawnpore he was my aide-de-camp. The 64th Regiment had been much under artillery fire, from which it had severely suffered. The whole of the infantry were lying down in line; when perceiving that the enemy had brought out the last reserved gun (a 24-pounder), and were rallying round it, I called up the regiment to rise and advance. Without any other word from me, Lieutenant Havelock placed himself on his horse in front of the centre of the 64th, opposite the muzzle of the gun. Major Stirling, commanding the regiment, was in front, dismounted, but the Lieutenant continued to move steadily on in front of the regiment, at a foot pace, on his horse. The gun discharged shot until the troops were within a short distance, when they fired grape. In went the corps, led by the Lieutenant, who still steered steadily on the gun's muzzle, until it was mastered by a rush of the 64th.

*Telegram from the Officer Commanding at Allahabad, to the Commander-in-Chief,—
dated Allahabad, 18th August 1857, 12-50 P.M.*

Postal communication restored with Cawnpore; also telegraphic communication. Both had been interrupted since the 10th by some insurgent villagers at Moorutgunge, about twenty-one miles from this on the Cawnpore road. All well here, and at Cawnpore. General Havelock returned to Cawnpore on the 13th, not being strong enough to get to Lucknow.

*Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, to Major-General H. HAVELOCK, dated
19th August 1857.*

I have received your despatches, by telegraph, of the 6th and 12th instant, reporting the successful result of the attacks made on the enemy by the force under your command on those days respectively.

The sustained energy, promptitude, and vigorous action by which your whole proceedings have been marked, during the late difficult operations, deserve the highest praise, and it will be a most agreeable duty to me to make known to his Lordship the Governor-General the sense I entertain of the able manner in which you have carried out the instructions of Sir Patrick Grant.

I beg you to express to the officers and men of the different corps under your command, the pride and satisfaction I have experienced in reading your reports of the intrepid valour they have displayed

upon every occasion they have encountered the vastly superior numbers of the enemy, and how nobly they have maintained those qualities for which British soldiers have ever been distinguished, high courage and endurance.

I entirely concur in the soundness of the view you have taken of your position, in your telegraph of the 6th instant, from Mungulwar, and of all the reasons which influenced you to defer for the present active operations.

I esteem myself most fortunate in having the benefit of your assistance, and that I should find you in the important situation in which you are placed at the moment.

Telegram from the Officer Commanding at Allahabad, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Allahabad, 19th August 1857, 3 p.m.

News of approach of rebels from Oudh, and joined by the Gwalior people, received. Steamer *Jumna* sent up the Ganges to destroy boats, and prevent the Oudh people crossing. Unless General Havelock be strengthened, danger may be apprehended. Two hundred and eighty men of the 5th Fusiliers have been detained at Mirzapore, waiting General Outram's orders; they should be ordered up quickly.

Telegram from the Officer Commanding at Allahabad, to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Allahabad, 19th August 1857, 8-30 p.m.

Party which I sent out to re-open communication with Cawnpore has completely succeeded in doing so, and dispersing the rebels in numbers, for forty miles from this; still, indications of pressure from Oudh exist. The *Jumna* steamer has been sent by me for about one-third of the way up the Ganges to destroy all boats on the river, and return here, for I cannot spare the European soldiers sent in her to go up to Cawnpore. I fear that eventually communication between this and Benares may be cut off. I have no men to send to protect the villages between the trunk road and Oudh on the Benares side. The Oudh Thesselders are gradually seizing these villages.

Telegram from Brigadier-General NEILL, to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Cawnpore, 19th August 1857, 4-50 p.m.

Require every man we can get. Would like one regiment, Madras Native Infantry. Parties of the enemy on opposite bank of river, in sight of this; also collecting boats to cross twelve miles down. Steamer

gone to destroy them. Havelock encamped near Native cavalry lines. Europeans much used up; imperative they should be rested, and not exposed; they are not equal to a few miles' march; 346 in hospital, 7 officers sick, also 120 convalescent—total, 17 officers, and 466 men, non-effective. The sooner a permanent work to secure our stores, magazines, &c., is commenced upon, the better; the present site will never do. Think the artillery carriages the best.

*Telegram from Brigadier-General H. HAVELOCK, to the Commander-in-Chief,—
dated Cawnpore, 19th August 1857, 1-10 P.M.*

There is a combination against us which will require our best exertions to baffle. The troops from Oudh have come down to the left bank, and will threaten Cawnpore; meanwhile boats are collecting at Futteh-pore to enable a portion of their troops to cross there and interrupt the communication with Allahabad; whilst the Gwalior Contingent (strong in artillery, and provided with a siege-train) passes at Calpee, and attacks my diminished force. I will do my best against them, but the risk is great.

I have sent the steamer down to destroy the boats at Futteh-pore. I should bring into the field eight good guns, but the enemy are reported to have from 29 to 30. These are great odds, and my 900 soldiers may be opposed to 5,000 organized troops. The loss of a battle would ruin everything in this part of India. I could entice the enemy at Calpee, and prevent their crossing the Jumna, or permit them to cross, and drive them back into it, if my force were adequate to the effort, but it is fearfully weak, and disease daily diminishes my numbers.

As I am told in the camp that Your Excellency has heard nothing of my movements since the 4th of the month, I will mention that, hitherto, everything has gone on prosperously. I struck a heavy blow against the Oudh troops on the 12th at Buserutgunge—third fight there, and recrossed the Ganges that day in less than six hours, without the slightest interruption. On the 16th I defeated the Saugor troops at Bithoor, and destroyed everything there.

I will make head against this new danger with the like determination; but without reinforcements, I do only hope for success.

From Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Dinapore, 19th August 1857.

On the evening of the 15th instant we anchored off Bhagulpore, where I landed to inspect the defensive preparations of Mr. Yule, the

Commissioner, which I found to be everything I could desire; eighty men of Her Majesty's 5th Regiment occupying a Mahomedan tomb on an elevated , and impregnable to any enemy not furnished with artillery, and which thoroughly commands and protects the Commissioner's house and public offices. Mr. Yule had kindly given up a portion of his house for a hospital for the Europeans, among whom cholera had broken out and three had died; others were suffering, but the disease had taken a milder form, and I trust will have entirely ceased by this time. At midnight Mr. Yule came on board to inform me that the 5th Irregular Cavalry, stationed at Bhagulpore, had mounted their horses and fled (with their arms) three hours before, though only just reported to him. It appears that as our steamer and flat exhibited only about twenty soldiers, they imagined that a stronger body was concealed, with the purpose of surprising and disarming them during the night, which caused the panic under which they fled. Half of their Native officers remained. The troopers molested no one and left all their property behind them. Before our departure, shortly after daybreak on the 16th, Mr. Yule reported that he had ascertained the Cavalry had taken the direction of Bowsee, thirty-six miles from Bhagulpore, where the head-quarters of the 32nd Native Infantry are stationed.

To this moment we have learnt nothing further of their proceedings, nor whether or not they induced the 32nd Regiment to follow their example; but the flight of the sowars, having been reported by telegraph to Monghyr and Dinapore, had created, we found on arrival at those places, a very unnecessary alarm.

Mr. Tucker (of Monghyr) had withdrawn his detachment of Europeans (fifty men of the 5th Fusiliers) into the fort, some three miles in circuit, all the gates of which, except one, he had closed up, and the town was left without any protection. Certainly fifty European soldiers could be no real protection to so extensive a place, but their mere appearance in the town gave a sense of security to the people and taking them away to shut them up in the fort had, of course, the very contrary effect. I therefore wrote to Mr. Tucker, remonstrating against the measure, and caused corresponding instructions to be conveyed officially to the officer commanding; I also directed the Commanding Officer at Baghpore to send up to Moughyr thirty of his party of Europeans, the remainder of his detachment being quite sufficient for that place, in addition to the Hill Rangers; and

both places have now as much European protection as can possibly be afforded, and quite as much as is needed to give confidence.

On arrival near Patna, the night before last, I learnt that the panic had extended to Dinapore, and that the 90th Regiment, which had passed up the river four days before, had been recalled. I immediately despatched an express to prohibit the return of the regiment, but unfortunately it did not reach in time to stop the return vessels, which came back yester-evening, and, I regret to say, with cholera on board (a doctor and three men had died); this has necessitated landing the men in order to cleanse and purify the vessels, which cannot be ready for their reception before to-morrow evening. The delay thus caused in the advance of this regiment, and the disease likely to be engendered by prolonged confinement on board crowded boats during the present extreme heat, is the more particularly provoking as there is, in reality, no cause whatever for alarm here. So satisfied am I on this subject (after the precautions I have ordered to be carried out, the mountain-train guns being placed at the opium godowns in such a position as to effectually protect them, and at the same time overawe the town, &c.), that I have ordered a detachment of 100 men of the 90th Regiment, which had been kept back here, to rejoin the regiment; and another 100 men of the 5th Fusiliers, who also had been retained here, I would likewise send away, were it not they are required for the town duties, which could not safely be entrusted to the 10th Regiment, under the lax discipline and exasperated feelings it displays towards natives of all classes just now; distressing evidence, if not positive proof, of which will be furnished to Government as soon as the Court of Inquiry, now sitting, closes its proceedings as to the authors of the cold-blooded murder of several of the sepoys who had not gone off with the mutineers, and which there is too much reason to believe was perpetrated by the soldiers in revenge for the slaughter of their comrades at Arrah.

I propose taking on two guns of the battery here (leaving the mountain-train for service in Behar, if necessary hereafter, for which I intended it), and also Major Eyre's battery to Benares, where I intend, if practicable, to organize a column to advance to Lucknow through Jaunpore, between the Sye and Goomtee rivers, the only course now left by which we can hope to relieve our garrison in Lucknow; General Havelock having again retired from the attempt, and recrossed the Ganges to Cawnpore, unable, I imagine, to cross the Sye in the face of the

enemy, the bridge having been destroyed. In addition to the artillery above mentioned, I can only have the 5th Fusiliers and 90th Regiment, so weakened by detachments as to amount together to less than 1,000 men, some of the Goorkhas, perhaps, and the Madras Regiment now on its way up the river; but I hope to arrange with General Have-lock to effect a junction with such troops as he can forward from Cawnpore, to cross the Ganges about Futtehpore, and pass the Sye near Rye Bareilly. My column having effected its way so far, would there prepare rafts (on inflated skins) by which these re-inforcements would cross the Sye. We should then be in sufficient strength, I trust, to force our way to Lucknow.

All that I have to do here will be completed by to-morrow, and no time shall be lost in pushing up to Benares, from whence I hope to send back most of the steamers and flats now here and above. Aware, as I am, how urgently those vessels are required at Calcutta, I am very much vexed such great and unnecessary delays should have interposed my detentions here and at Mirzapore, and other places, and Your Lordship may rely on my preventing any further delays that can possibly be avoided.

Telegram from Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM, to the Secretary to the Government of India,—dated Dinapore, 20th August 1857.

I recommend that all spare medical officers in Calcutta or the Lower Provinces may be sent to Allahabad for field service, with orders to call at Dinapore and Benares for instructions in case of any urgent demand for their services.

Telegram from Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM, to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Dinapore, 20th August 1857.

Received at Dinapore on the evening of the 20th August by letter from Monghyr, dated yesterday, the purport of a message from your Excellency, read by a gentleman at the telegraph station, five miles from Monghyr, which he thus communicated. Last message which should have arrived at Patna, not yet received. Beg to refer to letter I yesterday addressed to Governor-General, stating manner in which I purpose relieving Lucknow (not prudent to entrust to telegraph), which would necessitate disembarking 5th and 9th regiments at Benares instead of Allahabad. If not approved, Your Excellency's orders by telegraph may reach me at Benares by the time those regiments can get there. Had

already telegraphed to-day, urging despatch of wing of the 29th to relieve the detachments of regiments at Berhampore, Bhagulpore, Monghyr, Patna, and Buxar, which cannot rejoin their head-quarters until so relieved. Will see that garrison of Allahabad is up to strength Your Excellency mentioned.

*Telegram from Brigadier-General H. HAVELOCK, to the Commander-in-Chief—
dated Cawnpore, 20th August 1857, 7 P. M.*

I was appointed to the command of the force above designated in July last. Between the 12th of that month and the present date I have been engaged with the enemy at Futtehpore, Pandoo Nuddy, Cawnpore, in Oudh, at Unao twice, at Buserutgunge, at Boorja, Keeschowk* and Bithoor. On every occasion I had defeated him and captured in the field forty guns, besides recovered for the State sixty more. But I was unable for want of troops to march on Lucknow.

My force, which lost men in action, and has been assailed in the most awful way by cholera, is reduced to 700 in the field, exclusive of detachments which guard the entrenchments here, and keep open communication with Allahabad. I am threatened by a force of 5,000 men from Gwalior, with some twenty or thirty guns. I am ready to fight anything; but the above are great odds, and a battle lost here would do the interest of the State much damage. I solicit Your Excellency to send me reinforcements. I can then assume the initiative, and march to Agra and Delhi wherever my services may be required. With 2,000 British soldiers nothing could stand before me and my powerful artillery. I shall soon have equipped eighteen guns, six of siege calibre; but I want artillerymen and officers, and infantry soldiers.

*Telegram from Brigadier-General H. HAVELOCK, to the Commander-in-Chief,—
dated Cawnpore, 21st August 1857, 12-30 P.M.*

I cannot express the gratification with which I have perused Your Excellency's telegram of the 19th instant, which has just reached me. The approbation of my operations and views conveyed to me thus so distinguished a soldier, more than repays me for the labours and responsibilities of two arduous campaigns, undertaken, of necessity, at a most unpropitious season; my soldiers will as highly and deeply value Your Excellency's commendation. I am for the present unable to give them shelter from the extreme inclemency of the weather, and the

repose of which they stand in need ; but sickness continues in our ranks—we lose men by cholera in the number of six daily. I will frankly make known to Your Excellency my prospects for the future. If I can receive prompt reinforcements, so as to make up my force to 2,000 or to 2,500 men, I can hold this place with a high hand ; protect my communications with anything that comes against me ; and be ready to take a part in active operations on the cessation of the rains. I may be attacked from Gwalior by the mutinous contingent, with 5,000 men and 30 guns, or by the Goorkhas which are assembling at Furruckabad under rebellious Nababs, which have also a formidable artillery ; but as they can partly unite, I can defeat either or both in fights but if regiments cannot be sent me, I see no alternative but abandoning for a time the advantages I have gained in this part of India and retiring upon Allahabad, where everything will be organised for a triumphant advance in the cold season. It is painful to report that, in the latter event, Cawnpore, and the surrounding countries, in fact the whole Doab, would be abandoned to rapine and misery, and Agra will fall unsupported. I do not consider that our force would be compromised, for in truth the case* (base) of the operation is, strange to say, like the Punjab. I have endeavoured briefly to state my case, and must leave the decision of the important question involved in it to Your Excellency.

I do most earnestly hope that you will be able to provide prompt reinforcements ; my communications with Allahabad will be quite safe as soon as detachments begin to pass upwards. I had sufficiently explained the danger to which I am exposed should the enemy at Gwalior take the initiative, and move on Calpee with his imposing force ; it is to my left rear ; and a force would at the same time endeavour to cross from Oudh to Futtehpore ; this would cut in my rear, and prevent even the advance of my reinforcements. I have sent a steamer to destroy his boats, but have no news of its success. The Furruckabad force would also assail me, and this column, hitherto triumphant, would be destroyed. The Gwalior force on the Jumna is 5,000 strong, with thirteen guns. The force, threatening Futtehpore and Dalmow Ghaut may at any moment, by the fall of Lucknow, swell to 20,000, with all the disposable artillery of the province. The Furruckabad force is 12,000 men with twelve guns. If I do not get any promise of reinforcement from Your Excellency, by return of telegraph, I will retire at once towards Allahabad. I can no longer bear a defenceless entrenchment ;

that on the river being taken in the rear by the enemy assembling on the right bank of the Ganges.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army,—No. 805, dated Fort William, 21st August 1857.

In returning the enclosures of your letter No. 724, of the 31st ultimo, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has read Brigadier-General Havelock's reports* with the highest gratification, and His Lordship in Council desires to assure His Excellency that the Government of India will not be unmindful of the courage, skill, and exertions which have marked the progress of the Brigadier-General's Column, and of the signal service which that gallant force and its commander have rendered to the Government.

Telegram from Brigadier-General H. HAVELOCK, to the Commander-in-Chief, —dated Cawnpore, 22nd August 1857, 9 A.M.

Received this morning Your Excellency's telegram of 20th instant, 7 P.M. I beg to offer my sincere thanks for the reinforcements from Dinapore therein announced, viz., head-quarters, 90th Regiment, and detachment of 5th Regiment; their arrival here will be anxiously expected, and I trust they will only be the advanced guard of far stronger reinforcements, which I urgently need; I want another company of artillery to work my heavy guns, and cavalry to enable me to improve success. I have commenced the tracing a field work in which a detachment can always be left when I march out against an enemy. The former entrenchment on the river bank has ceased to be applicable to circumstances. Part of the Gwalior men have crossed the Jumna, and are already at Orlega. Cholera, I regret to say, still dissolves us; I lost two officers last night; I am preparing to send off sick and wounded to Allahabad.

Telegram from Commander-in-Chief, to Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, dated 22nd August 1857, 11.45-P.M.

I am rejoiced to hear of your arrival at Dinapore.

The force under General Havelock is reduced, by casualties on service, and by cholera, which has been and still rages in his camp, to

700 men in the field exclusive of detachments which guard the entrenchment, and keep open the communication with Allahabad. He is threatened by a force of some 5,000 men with some twenty or thirty guns, from Gwalior, besides the Oudh force. He says, he "is ready to fight anything, but the above are great odds, and a battle lost would do the interest of the State infinite damage; I solicit reinforcements." His application for assistance have been frequent, and, deeming his situation to demand immediate aid, I ordered the 90th Regiment to be sent to him with all possible speed as also the detachment of the 5th Regiment which was on board the *Benares* steamer, if it could be spared. Pray send the 90th Regiment at once to his aid. I will write to you to-morrow.

*Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, to Major-General H. HAVELOCK,
dated Calcutta, 23rd August 1857, 9-30 A.M.*

I have received your telegrams of the 21st August, 12-30 P.M., and the 22nd August, 9 A.M.

By a telegram from General Outram, dated Dinapore, 17th August, to the Governor-General, he appeared to have arrived on the 16th or 17th at that place. He states to the Governor-General that the 90th Regiment, which left Dinapore on the 14th for Allahabad, had been recalled by the local authorities, and was then (17th instant) at Dinapore.

A telegram from me to General Outram, dated 18th instant, entreated him to send you the 90th, and also a detachment of the Fusiliers, if the latter could be spared, without delay, and I trust this will have been done. I took the precaution of writing to General Outram to prevent the local authorities exercising any discretion with respect to the 90th Regiment.

As Dinapore is off the line of telegraph, my telegram to General Outram of the 18th instant would possibly not reach him before the 20th. I despatched another telegram at 11-45 P.M., on the 22nd instant (last night), repeating my entreaty to send you the 90th. I sent this telegram to Benares, as well as Dinapore. I agree in all that you say about your position, and from the moment of my arrival have felt your being made strong at Cawnpore to be of the first importance. The detention of this regiment, and other detachments, by the local authorities at different points, while on their way to Allahabad, I deeply regret. I have no artillery. I propose to send, to day, copies of all

your recent telegrams to General Outram that he may have an exact knowledge of all you have been doing, and of your position at this moment.

Captain Peel, Royal Navy, with 500 sailors, and ten 8-inch guns, with ammunition, &c., left this on the 20th for Allahabad.

Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, to Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM, dated Calcutta, 23rd August 1857, 11-15 A.M.

Since my telegram to you of 11-45 last night (August 22nd), urging the immediate despatch to Allahabad and Cawnpore of the 90th Regiment, and, if possible, also of the detachment of the 5th Regiment, on board the *Benares* steamer, I have received two fresh telegrams from General Havelock, pressing for reinforcements. He states, unless immediate reinforcements are promised by telegraph, he must at once abandon Cawnpore, and fall back on Allahabad.

His loss by cholera was 6 men daily, and he had lost two officers on the 20th by the same disease. His sick in hospital were 331, principally cholera and wounds. The Gwalior force, noted at 5,000 men, with 30 guns, had crossed the Jamna.

I will send you, by post, copies of all his recent telegrams addressed to the Commander-in-Chief. This includes those to General Grant, as well as to myself.

I believe the troops, not only in the Dinapore, but also in the Cawnpore Division, have been placed under your orders, and you should therefore be acquainted with all that has recently taken place in the neighbourhood of Cawnpore.

Telegram from Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, Cawnpore, to the Commander-in-Chief, Calcutta, dated Cawnpore, Sunday, 23rd August 1857, 5 p. m.

I forward to Your Excellency a copy of a letter this day received from Colonel Inglis, 23rd Regiment, Commanding at the Residency, Lucknow:—

Lucknow, 16th August 1857.

MY DEAR GENERAL,

A note from Colonel Tytler to Mr. Gubbins, reached last night, dated Mungulwar, 4th instant, the latter part of which is as follows:—
“You must aid us in every way, even to cutting your way out, if we can't force our way in; we have only a small force.” This has caused me much uneasiness, as it is quite impossible with my weak and shattered force

that I can leave my defences. You must bear in mind how I am hampered, that I have upwards of 120 sick and wounded, and at least 220 women, and about 230 children, and no carriage of any description, besides sacrificing 23 lacs of treasure, and about 30 guns of sorts. In consequence of the news received, I shall soon put this force on half rations until I hear again from you. Our provisions will last us then till about the 10th of September. If you hope to save this force no time must be lost in pushing forward. We are daily being attacked by the enemy, who are within a few yards of our defences. Their mines have already weakened our post, and I have every reason to believe they are carrying on others. Their 18-pounders are within 150 yards of some of our batteries, and from their position, and our inability to form working parties, we cannot reply to them, and therefore the damage hourly is very great. My strength now in Europeans is 350, and 300 natives, and the men dreadfully harassed, and owing to part of the Residency having been brought down by round shot, many are without shelter. If our native force who are losing confidence, leave us, I do not know how the defences are to be manned. Did you receive a letter and plan from me? Kindly answer this question.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) J. INGLIS.

Mr. H. Tucker, Civil Commissioner at Benares, informs me that it is the intention of Sir James Outram to ascend the "Gogra" and relieve Lucknow by Fyzabad, and that Sir James desires my co-operation, making a demonstration of recrossing the Ganges; even to do more by striving to regain my strong position of Mungulwar, or more nearly approaching Lucknow; but I must have fresh troops to enable me to do either of these.

*Telegram from the Officer Commanding at Allahabad, to the Commander-in-Chief,
—dated Allahabad, 23rd August 1857, 5-25 P. M.*

Steamer *Jumna* with 20 Europeans, 1st Madras Fusiliers, and 14 Sikhs, proceeded up the Ganges towards Cawnpore for 60 miles to cut off communication between Oudh and the Doab. Burnt seven boats, and destroyed about 43. Resistance by villages at Jateemahad, about sixteen miles above Allahabad. Casualties on our side:—killed,—one lascar; wounded mortally,—one seaman; severely,—one lascar; slightly,—one seaman and a private, Madras Fusiliers. Simultaneous detachments of 88 Europeans and 5 Sikhs with 2 guns under Major

Mackintosh, 78th Foot, proceeded up the Trunk Road for forty miles towards Cawnpore; burnt three villages, and restored communication between Cawnpore, which had been cut off by men crossing from the Oudh side, and joining the rebels in the Doab. Sahabad and water party have both returned; further particulars by letters.

Telegram from Mr. TUCKER, to the Commander-in-Chief, Calcutta,—dated Benares, 23rd August 1857, 9-20 P. M.

Sir James Outram expects to have portions of the 90th and 5th Fusiliers, and any other European troops available, the Gurkhas, Eyre's troops, and two guns from the Dinapore Battery, for an expedition to Lucknow direct from Benares.

Is the 90th to stop at Benares, or to go on to Allahabad? If it goes on Outram's expedition will be knocked on the head, as the 90th is the backbone of his proposed force.

Havelock is weak but his danger from Gwalior distant and problematical; whilst Outram wishes to march direct upon Lucknow from this at once, and will ultimately take on the whole to Cawnpore for a march up the Doab. As he is not here, I let Your Excellency know his plans, for which I am preparing carriages, supplies, and all the articles which Outram wrote to me to-day about. He does not go up the Gogra, but direct from Benares at once.

Telegram from Brigadier-General H. HAVELOCK, C.B., to the Governor-General of India in Council and the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Cawnpore, 24th August 1857.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's telegram of the 23rd, 4-20 P. M., and Major Mayhew's of the same, 5-10 P. M. I am thankful for the effort you made to reinforce me. I will communicate with Sir James Outram, and have telegraphed to Benares to learn where he is. I am leaving Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien 650 infantry in Allahabad, but as he will have Captain Peel's Naval Brigade and powerful guns for the defence, it would be advantageous to me if I could be authorised to send him back the thirty invalid artillery, and get back in exchange the 3rd Company, 5th Battalion, now at Allahabad, which would enable me to equip and work my heavy guns. With the reinforcements promised, I could resume the initiative and march to Lucknow if the place should not unfortunately have fallen before the reinforcements arrive.

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM,—dated Calcutta, 24th August 1857.

We have been collecting some medical officers at the Presidency to accompany detachments of troops going upwards. Does this arrangement answer the purpose which you have in view.

Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, to Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM, Commanding the Cawnpore and Dinapore Divisions, Benares,—dated Calcutta, the 24th August 1857, 12 P.M.

I have written to you by the post of this evening, forwarding copies of all telegraphs received from General Havelock, with my replies to this date.

The Governor-General showed me your letter to him on the movement you proposed to make from Benares, and of the object of that movement; General Havelock to co-operate with you, by crossing at Futtehpore, and subsequently the Sye, near to Rye Bareilly.

In a telegraph received from Havelock since the despatch of my letter to you (dated Cawnpore, 23rd August, P.M.), he says: "Mr. Tucker, Civil Commissioner at Benares, informs me that it is the intention of Sir James Outram to ascend the Gogra and relieve Lucknow by Fyzabad, and that Sir James desires my co-operation by making a demonstration of recrossing the Ganges; even to do more by striving to regain my strong position of Mungulwar, or more nearly approaching Lucknow. But I must have fresh troops to enable me to do either of these."

Hope of co-operation from General Havelock, is, therefore not to be entertained. The march from Benares by the most direct road to Lucknow is a long one, some 150 miles, and the population through which you would pass hostile. Its great recommendation I presume to be that you would turn or rather come in rear of the many nullahs which, I am told, interpose between Cawnpore and Lucknow. This would be an important advantage. But if the force you propose to collect at Benares were to be moved by the river to Cawnpore and united to Havelock's reduced numbers, do you think it would be equal to force its way over the numerous nullahs, full of water at this season, on the road from the latter place to Lucknow? By this route all encumbrances, such as sick, &c., would be left at the different stations or posts along the road, and the troops in being conveyed by steam would suffer less than if obliged to march and reach Cawnpore many days earlier, besides relieving Havelock's anxiety about his post. In offering these remarks or suggestions

to you, who are acquainted with the country, the people and the difficulties attending the movements you propose, it is not with any view to fetter your judgment or perfect freedom of action. I mention them as they occur in writing to you, and I think I may venture to say that the measures you may deem most advisable to pursue, will receive the approval of the Governor-General. Accounts received from the friends, it is the object of your proposed movement to relieve, say it must be done on or before the 10th September.

Since writing the above, a despatch, dated 24th August, 12 A. M., has come in from Havelock, which says, "with the reinforcements promised, I could resume the initiative and march to Lucknow if the place should not unfortunately have fallen before the reinforcements arrive. The reinforcements promised were the 90th and the detachment, 5th Fusiliers on board the *Benares* steamer.

From Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, Commander-in-Chief, to Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM, Commanding the Cawnpore and Dinapore Divisions, Benares,—dated Calcutta, 24th August 1857.

I am extremely happy and deem myself most fortunate to find myself associated with you on service, and to have the advantage of your able assistance in carrying on the duty in which we are now engaged.

I send you, herewith, the different telegraphs received from General Havelock since my arrival; they will make you fully acquainted with his operations in Oudh; his reasons for recrossing the Ganges; his subsequent operations in the neighbourhood of Cawnpore, with account of his loss by sickness and casualties in the field; his present numbers, and their condition as to health and efficiency.

I have been favoured by the Governor-General with a perusal of yours to His Lordship of the 19th instant, in which you propose to collect a force of about 1,000 infantry and eight guns at Benares, with a view to march to the relief of our garrison in Lucknow, by the most direct route from thence, and that the force under General Havelock at Cawnpore should co-operate with you in this movement, by crossing the Ganges at Futtehpoore and the Syc subsequently (with your assistance) at Rye Bareilly, and forming a junction with you beyond that place.

General Havelock states in his telegraph of the 20th instant that his force is reduced to 700 men in the field, exclusive of the detachments required to guard his entrenchments and keep open

his communication with Allahabad, and so inadequate does he consider his force to be for the defence of his post, that he states, in his telegraph, dated 21st August, 12-30 P.M., that, if not assured of reinforcements by return of telegraph he will retire to Allahabad. Hope of co-operation from General Havelock (by a force equal to accomplish the movement you propose by crossing the Ganges at Futtehpore) is not to be entertained. The march from Benares by the most direct route, to Lucknow, is a long one, some 150 miles, and the population, through which you would have to pass, hostile. Its great recommendation I presume to be that you (by that route) turn, or, rather, come in rear of the many nullahs which, I am told, interpose between Cawnpore and Lucknow, and this would be an important advantage. But if the force you propose to collect at Benares were to be moved by the river to Cawnpore, and united with Havelock's reduced numbers, do you think it would be equal to force its way over the numerous nullahs, necessarily full of water at this season, which are to be found on the road from the latter place to Lucknow? By this route all encumbrances, such as sick, &c., would be left at the different stations or posts along the road, and the troops in being conveyed by steam would suffer less than if obliged to march, and Havelock's anxiety about his post would be removed.

In offering these remarks or suggestions to you, who are acquainted with the country, people, and difficulties attending the movements you propose, it is not with any view to fetter your judgment and perfect freedom of action, but I mention these as they occur to me in writing to you, and I think I may venture to say that the measures you may deem most advisable to pursue, will receive the approval of the Governor-General. I hope to have the pleasure of hearing from you.

From Colonel R. J. H. BIRCH, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Medical Board,—dated Fort William, 24th August 1857.

Major-General Sir J. Outram having recommended that all spare medical officers in Calcutta, or the Lower Provinces, may be sent to Allahabad for field-service, with orders to call at Dinapore and Benares for instructions, in case of any urgent demand for their services, he has been informed in reply that some medical officers have been collected at the Presidency to accompany detachments of troops going upwards, and has been asked whether this arrangement will answer the purpose he has in view.

2. I am desired to make this known to your Board, and to request that you will favour me with any suggestions you may have to make to Government in the matter.

Telegram from the Governor-General of India in Council, to Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM,—dated Calcutta, 25th August 1857.

Upon well considering the plan proposed in your letter of the 19th, it seems open to these objections :—

The road to Lucknow by Jaunpore is bad ; it lies through a country in insurrection ; there would be great difficulty in keeping communications open in your rear ; there would be no safe places at which to leave the sick and wounded ; supplies must be uncertain ; the march will be 150 miles, and will not be eased or expedited by carriage or water conveyance.

The road by Allahabad and Cawnpore is much longer ; but none of these objections apply to it. It will bring you into junction with General Havelock's force, which, considering the small strength of each force, seems very necessary ; and if the Gwalior regiments advance, you will have them in front. But the road by Jaunpore may have advantages of which I am not aware ; and I am confident that your deliberate judgment will decide for the best.

It is not probable that the relief of the Lucknow garrison will be facilitated by the abandonment of Cawnpore ; but, if this should be the case, do not hesitate to abandon it. The political importance of it, and the cost of recovering it, are not to be weighed against the relief of Lucknow.

Accounts from Lucknow to the 16th were received last night. There are 350 Europeans and 300 Natives ; but they have 120 sick, and 450 women and children, and no carriage ; they cannot therefore cut their way out. They are hard pressed ; but a reduction to half rations will enable them to hold out till the 10th of next month.

Endeavour to communicate with Colonel Inglis, and tell him that he is not to care for the treasure if it should be an encumbrance, but that he may use it any way for the release of the garrison.

The detachment of the 29th Regiment cannot be sent from Calcutta ; but more than 400 men of the 90th and 5th will be despatched to Benares by bullock train, at the rate of 80 a day, beginning from Friday next : each batch will be eleven days on the road.

I wish you to communicate with Mr. Frederick Gubbins at Benares respecting Rajah Maun Sing; he will be able to give you the latest information of the Rajah's proceedings.

I am told that Rajah Maun Sing is gone to Lucknow on business of his own. If his influence there should enable him to obtain by any means the unmolested retirement of the garrison from the Residency, and its safe passage to your camp or to any place of security, any reward may be paid for this both to Maun Sing and to those who may help him, which shall not be inconsistent with the sovereign authority of the British Government in Oudh.

Telegram from the Officer Commanding at Allahabad, to the Commander-in-Chief, Calcutta,—dated Allahabad, 25th August 1857, 11 A.M.

A detachment of 200 men of Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders left yesterday for Cawnpore, under command of Major Macintyre, 78th. The head-quarters of the 5th Fusiliers, consisting of 306 men and officers, under command of Major Simmons, just arrived here on board the *Muttabangha* flat in tow of the *Charles Allen* steamer.

Telegram from Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM, to the Commander-in-Chief, Calcutta,—dated Ghazipore, 25th August 1857.

Since my message of this morning, I have received your message of the 23rd, stating that, if not assured of speedy relief, General Havelock will have to fall back on Allahabad; I shall send express to Benares, desiring my message to be sent to General Havelock, informing him when he may expect the 90th and the 5th, and any other troops that may now be available at Allahabad.

Telegram from Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM, to the Commander-in-Chief, —dated Ghazipore, 25th August 1857, 10 P.M.

Received your message of the 22nd instant this evening.

In accordance with these orders, the 90th Regiment complete means three companies coming from Calcutta, and such portion of the 5th as I have collected, will be sent on by steamer to Allahabad, and thence pushed on by quickest means practicable. This prevents my carrying out any intended advance to the relief of Lucknow from Jaunpore or Rye Bareilly, as proposed in my letter to the Governor-General from Dinapore, dated 20th instant, no other European troops

being available ; but the necessity for reinforcing General Havelock seems imperative.

By a letter from Cawnpore, dated the 19th instant, I learn that General Havelock's Movable Column consists of 1,100 Europeans and 250 Sikhs, exclusive of 300 Europeans holding Cawnpore under General Neill.

The 90th, the detachment of the 5th, and Eyre's Battery, left Buxar yesterday in three steamers and three flats, and, I hope, may overtake me at Benares the day after to-morrow.

I have relieved the half of Eyre's Battery left here by two guns from the battery at Dinapore.

Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, Calcutta, to General H. HAVELOCK, C.B., Cawnpore,—dated Calcutta, 26th August 1857.

In consequence of your telegram, dated 24th August, 12 P.M., I have just sent the following telegraphic message to General Outram :—

From the Commander-in-Chief, to Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM, Benares, —dated Calcutta, 26th August 1857.

General Havelock wishes to have the 3rd Company, 5th Battalion, of Artillery, now in garrison at Allahabad, sent to him at Cawnpore, in exchange for the 30 invalid artillerymen now in his camp. If you approve of this, give the necessary orders by telegraph to the Officer Commanding at Allahabad, to forward them to him by the first opportunity, and to tell off a special party of infantry to assist in working the guns in the meantime. Kindly inform General Havelock of your decision on this point.

Captain Peel, R.N., with his sailors, left this for Allahabad by river on the 20th instant.

Telegram from the Commissioner at Benares, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta,—dated Benares, 26th August 1857, 8-10 P.M.

It has been determined that the 90th Regiment is to go straight up to Havelock with the 5th, and every man that can be spared.

Outram's own expedition is knocked on the head : he and Mr. Grant were at Ghazipore yesterday, and are expected here to-day.

Telegram from the Commissioner at Allahabad, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta,—dated Allahabad, 26th August 1857, 9-45 A.M.

Brigadier Neill writes from Cawnpore, under date the 24th instant, that the rebels have advanced their 18-pounder guns to within 150 yards from our position: the garrison has food for twenty days on half rations.

The Dinapore mutineers are at Saharka, in Pergunnah Khyrafurh, of this district: they are unable to cross the Tonse River on account of high flood. Rewah troops have not arrived to resist them; and our Rajahs are unable to do so.

From Brigadier-General NEILL, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—dated Cawnpore, 27th August 1857.

I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Governor-General of India, an extract of a letter, dated Sumpther, 18th instant, from J. Thornton, Esq., Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to Captain Bruce, Superintendent of Police, here.

I have been for some time endeavouring to secure the safety of Mr. Thornton, and have every hope of success.

Extract from a letter from J. THORNTON, Esq., Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to the address of Captain H. BRUCE, Superintendent of Police, Cawnpore,—dated Sumpther, 18th August 1857.

For the information of the General, I beg to enclose a list of those who were killed at Jhansi. The mutiny commenced on the 5th June; on the 6th, four officers were killed on the parade; the others, who escaped into the fort, were massacred on the 8th. It is the general impression that the mutineers, after killing their own officers and plundering the treasury, were going off, and it was only at the instigation of the Jhansi Ranee with the view of her obtaining possession of the district that they attacked the fort together with other armed men, furnished by the Ranee. For two days our officers held out bravely, shooting several who attempted to force an entry into the fort, but, as they had no guns or ammunition, or food, they gave themselves up after the mutineers had sworn most solemnly to allow them to go unmolested. Yet they allowed them to be massacred by the Ranee's people in their presence, in a most cruel and brutal manner, having no regard to sex or age. For this act, the mutineers are said to have received Rs. 35,000 in cash, two elephants, and five horses, from

her The Rancee has now raised a body of about 14,000 men, and has twenty guns, which had been kept concealed by the former Jhansi Chief by being buried within the fort, and of which nothing was known to our officers. I am not certain whether she intends to make any resistance in case our troops come to this quarter, but none of the other Native Chiefs in Bundelkhund have as yet turned against our Government. The Jalowan Chief has raised a body of about 12,000 men, but I do not think he would fight against us. There is a rumour here that Major Erskine, Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, Jalowan and Jhansi, is coming this side with some Madras regiments, but of this I am not certain. At Saugor too a portion of our troops have mutinied, but no particulars are known, and from my peculiar position here, I have been unable to communicate with him.

We hope to hear that more troops have arrived, and all will soon be settled in every quarter. Please to let me know how affairs are at Meerut; whether the two European corps which were there are still *in statu quo*, or have gone elsewhere.

I might as well mention, for the information of the General, that the man who is now in possession of Jalowan, was the Jagirdar of Gourserai within my jurisdiction, which comprised the Pergunnahs of Mhow, Pandwah, Gurrotah, and Gourserai. I held my own office at Mhow, Raneepur, in the Jhansi District.

List of persons killed at Jhansi.

Left wing, 12th Native Infantry:—Captain Dunlop, commanding; Lieutenant Ryves; Ensign Taylor; Dr. McEgan, with wife and sister; Quartermaster-Sergeant Newton, with wife and four children.

Detachment, 14th Irregular Cavalry:—Lieutenant Campbell, commanding; name of the other officer not known.

Civil:—Captain Skene, Superintendent of Jalowan, Jhansi and Chandeyree, with wife and two children; Lieutenant Gordon, Deputy Commissioner of Jhansi; Mr. J. Andrews, P.S., Ameen, Jhansi; Mr. R. Andrews, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Jhansi, with wife and four children.

Captain Burgess, Revenue Surveyor; Lieutenant Turnbull, Assistant Surveyor; Mr. Murood, Sub-Assistant Surveyor, with wife; Mr. Blyth, mother-in-law, and three children; Mr. Millard, with wife and three children. Mr. Young, senior, with wife; Mr. Young, junior, Sub-Assistant; Mr. Gabriel, Revenue Surveyor; Mr. Carshore, Collector of

Customs, with wife and four children; Mr. Wilton, Patrol, with wife and child, and two sisters; Mr. Orr, Superintendent of Customs, with wife and mother.

Clerks:—Mr. Scott; Mr. Purcell, senior; Mr. Purcell, junior; Mr. Elliot, with father and mother; Mr. Muttoo, senior, with wife and child; Mr. Muttoo, junior; Mr. Crawford.

Sergeant Ryley, Overseer of Public Works of Jhansi; Mr. Flenning, out of service; Mrs. Brown, wife of Dr. Brown, Deputy Commissioner of Jalowar, with a child and sister.

The above is a list of such as have been ascertained to have been killed at Jhansi. Mr. Crawford, one of the Jhansi clerks, who is at present here, is the only person who appears to have escaped from Jhansi.

Telegram from Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM, to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Benares, 25th August 1857, 5 P.M.

May Captain Peel's Brigade occupy Allahabad for the present, as proposed by General Havelock, thus releasing infantry, so much required just now, as the Marine Brigade could not be provided with infantry escort beyond Allahabad until General Havelock returns from Lucknow? Captain Peel's Brigade could not be more usefully employed.

Telegram from Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM, to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Benares, 29th August 1857, 5-30 P. M.

The Collector of Mirzapore reports that there is only a small supply of coals at Mirzapore; that the rebels from Arrah have passed by Segowlee, and destroyed the coal there. No more to be got thence at present. Very little coal remains at Benares. More coals should be sent up immediately.

Telegram from Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM, to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Benares, 29th August 1857, 5-36 P. M.

Major Cotter, Commanding Madras Battery at Benares, reports that the sergeant turners, artificers and drivers, were detained at Dum-Dum. I recommend that they may be sent to him as soon as possible.

Telegram from the Commander-in Chief, to Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM, or the Officer Commanding at Benares.

Eighty men of the 90th Regiment were sent off to Raneegunge yesterday, to be forwarded by bullock train and horse dāk to Benares. A like number will be despatched every day, until the whole detachments of the 5th, 64th and 90th Regiments, now at Chinsurah, have been exhausted. The total strength of these detachments is 582 men. The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to forward this despatch by telegraph to Cawnpore, if General Outram is not at Allahabad. General Outram is requested to give directions as to the disposal of these several detachments after their arrival at Benares.

Telegram from Brigadier-General Sir H. HAVELOCK, C.B., to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Cawnpore, 29th August 1857, 4 P.M.

Received Your Excellency's telegraph of 26th August, 7-30 A.M. Sir James Outram informs me by telegraph dated 28th August, 5-45 P.M., that the 90th Regiment, 765, 5th Fusiliers, 437, 3rd Company, 5th Battalion, Artillery, 66, total, 1,268, besides detachments from Mirzapore and Chunar, are on their way up to me, and that details of the 64th, 78th and 84th Regiments, and 1st Madras Fusiliers, 493 officers and men, will also be sent on, upon the arrival of the Naval Brigade at Allahabad. Sir James comes on with these detachments. Whenever my first reinforcements reach me, I propose to recross to the left bank of the Ganges, and have written to Colonel Inglis to hold out at Lucknow, to extremity.

Telegram from Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM, to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Mirzapore, 31st August 1857, 2 P.M.

Information has been received through Mr. Hamilton, Opium Agent, Ghazipore, that Mahomed Hussun, the Oudh Chuckladar, is occupying the Collector's bungalow, and his followers, numbering some 5,000 or 6,000, were located in the town of Gorukhpore. The Mussulman population went to pay their respects with nazzurs. The Chuckladar abovementioned had taken regular possession of revenue and police establishments. The special object which General Outram has in view prevents his detaching any force to recover Gorukhpore, or to prevent the disorder from spreading to Chuppra or Sewanhut. If the Supreme Government can send any Native force to act in those districts, 200 Europeans of the 10th Regiment might join them from Dinapore

with two guns. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief might think it advisable to telegraph to Dinapore to detach 200 Europeans and two guns from Dinapore and to occupy Chuppra. The Mohurrun will have terminated. Should the Shekawattee Battalion be considered available, it might be steamed up from Calcutta, and joined to the detachment of Europeans from Dinapore for preserving the North-Western Frontier of Bengal from further encroachments. This suggestion is respectfully submitted to His Excellency.

Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, to Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM, Commanding the Cawnpore and Dinapore Divisions,—dated Calcutta, 31st August 1857, 4 P.M.

I have received your telegram of the 29th August, 5-36 P.M. The men of Colonel Cotter's Battery, Madras Artillery, that you mention, have been provided with horses, and left Raneegunge yesterday morning (30th August), along with Colonel Fischer's Column, for Benares.

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM, Commanding the Cawnpore and Dinapore Divisions,—dated Calcutta, 31st August 1857.

Your message of the 23th instant received. The remount horses for Major Eyre's Battery, in charge of Captain Smyth, of Artillery, proceeded, on the 28th instant, with the movable column commanded by Colonel Fisher, from Raneegunge towards Benares and Allahabad.

Telegram from Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM, to the Commander-in-Chief, Calcutta,—dated Mirzapore, 31st August 1857, 1-31 P.M.

I fear, from the underwritten message from Colonel O' Brien, that there is a deficiency of Enfield rifle ammunition at Allahabad; and request that an ample supply may be sent up, without delay, to Allahabad. Be most careful that the greatest possible amount of Enfield ammunition is brought. I am quite dependent on those below for the supply of this ammunition.

Telegram from Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM, to the Commander-in-Chief, Calcutta,—dated Allahabad, 2nd September 1857, 5-48 A.M.

In message of the 31st August, regarding Enfield ammunition, I was guided by Colonel O'Brien's message. That officer subsequently

received a supply of Enfield cartridges, and anxiety on that head is removed as regards our present supply. Ample provision will, doubtless, be made by Your Excellency for future demands here.

Telegram from the Officer Commanding at Allahabad, to the Commander-in-Chief, —dated Allahabad, 2nd September 1857, 11-15 A.M.

Major-General Outram and ninety men of the 90th Foot arrived at Allahabad on the evening of the 1st September.

I beg to report having sent the *Jumna* steamer up the Jumna to look after the party of the Dinapore mutineers, whom I referred to in my telegram of the 20th. It is reported that these mutineers intend crossing the Jumna, and making for the Trunk Road, not far from Cawnpore. This report requires confirmation.

Telegram from the Officer Commanding at Allahabad, to the Commander-in-Chief, —dated Allahabad, 4th September 1857, 1-20 P.M.

Number of troops at Allahabad:—European Infantry, 140 men; European Artillery, 61; European Artillery invalids, 31; and Native Infantry Sikhs, 122. The diminution of garrison is caused by troops ordered by General Outram to join his force. The above is a list of men fit for duty. Steamer *James Hume* and flat *Luchinee*, steamer *Calcutta* with *Krishna* and steamers *Mirzapore* and *Nemesis* arrived here yesterday evening and this morning with Captain Eyre's full battery and 134 men of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers; 604 men of Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry merely passed into camp, and formed no part of this garrison, being attached to General Outram's force.

Telegram from Mr. CHESTER, to Lieutenant BROWN, —dated Allahabad, 4th September 1857, 2-45 P. M.

The following is an extract of a letter from Brigadier Neill to me from Cawnpore, 3rd instant:—"News five days old, I believe authentic, from Lucknow by kossid; our people in good health and all right; have driven mine under house near their walls, from which they had been much annoyed by enemies' sharp-shooters, between 100 and 200 of whom had been blown up; our people sallied out, and spiked one of the large guns. It is also said that the sepoys of the besieging force are leaving for their homes. The Gwalior troops remain quiet, and are not expected to move for some time, if at all. All quiet at Cawnpore, only we have no military occupation of the country to the

west beyond Bithoor, which is held by the Nana's civil officers. The Sweepers police have re-established our authority at Bithoor, and also got the fort of Sul Kynce in the Calpee Road."

Telegram from the Officer Commanding at Allahabad, to the Commander-in-Chief, Calcutta,—dated Allahabad, 4th September 1857, 4 P. M.

The diminution of this garrison, reported in this day's daily telegram, is caused by part of the garrison being posted to General Outram's force. Company of the 78th is expected here from Benares to-morrow, strength about 78 men; further reinforcements taken from the 90th, which are to come up by bullock-train from Bengal, are to remain in this fort pending further orders. General Outram's order will be reported in detail by post as soon as all arrangements are completed.

The steamer *Jumna* sent up the River Jumna (*vide* my telegram of the 2nd instant) went up that river, but did not reach Rungpore, where the first party of the Dinapore mutineers had intended crossing to the left bank of the Jumna, that steamer not having sufficient power to stem the rapid current; the mutineers, however, did not cross the river at Rungpore; they have proceeded further up-country on the right bank of the Jumna, and are now out of the circle of my observations.

Telegram from the Officer Commanding at Allahabad, to the Governor-General of India in Council and the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Allahabad, 6th September 1857.

The following telegram has been received from General Neill, Cawnpore:—

"News from Lucknow of the 2nd September. Baillie guard all right; enemy's two heavy guns disabled, and they can neither fire nor move them."

Telegram from the Officer Commanding at Allahabad, to the Commander-in-Chief, Calcutta,—dated Allahabad, 6th September 1857, 5 P. M.

Sir J. Outram left this last night at 9 o'clock. His force thus:—First column at 1 A. M. on the 5th consisting of the head-quarters 5th Fusiliers, Eyre's Battery of Artillery, detachment of the 64th and 84th Foot, 20 officers and 653 men. The second column consisting of the 90th,

left on the 5th at 9 P. M., consisting of 28 officers, 646 men, under General Outram. A third column consisting of a company of the 78th, which came from Benares this morning, will follow to-night, consisting of two officers and 89 men. The troops sent from this, under General Outram's orders, reduce the strength of this garrison to 10 officers and 235 effective European soldiers. There are, however, the following supplementary aids speedily to be had:—Convalescents from the sick sent from Cawnpore and left by the troops proceeding up-country and the armed steamer *Jumna*. General Outram has further ordered the detachment of the 90th, coming from Raneegunge, to be detained here until further orders. A detailed report will be sent by post to-morrow.

Telegram from the Officer Commanding at Allahabad, to the Commander-in-Chief, —dated Allahabad, 8th September 1857, 7 A.M.

General Outram has requested me to telegraph as follows:—

“Camp Hissar, September 7th. This is our second march from Allahabad with second column, consisting of Her Majesty's 90th, and Company of 78th just joined. The other column, under Major Simmons, 5th Fusiliers, is one march ahead; all well. The 90th, after so long confinement on shipboard, not equal to double marches. I intend, therefore, to take the ordinary marches to Cawnpore, where all reinforcements will have joined by the 15th. No occasion to hurry, now we have such favourable accounts from Lucknow.”

From the Officer Commanding at Allahabad, to Colonel R. J. H. BIRCH C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—dated Fort Allahabad, 8th September 1857.

In reply to your letter No. 1299, dated 31st August* 1857, I have the honour to inform you that immediately on receipt of your letter, I despatched copy of your annexure by kossid on mail cart to Cawnpore, with a request to General Havelock to push him on with all speed. I further beg to report that your message was sent on to Cawnpore.

Requesting that letter No. 1298, to the Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, might be sent on without delay.

Telegram from General Sir J. OUTRAM, to the Commander-in-Chief, Calcutta, dated Camp Kulombow, 9th September 1857.

General Havelock has sent me a note, received by him from Colonel Inglis, yesterday, dated Lucknow, 1st September, in which he says he is

hard pressed, and calculates that his provision will only last till the 28th; but the favourable reports received at Cawnpore on the 6th, through sowars considered reliable, leads to the hope that the garrison had really had the success reported after the date of Colonel Inglis' letter; for the sowars of Cawnpore receive communication from friends in the city of Lucknow in as many hours as a kossid might take in passing out of the closely-watched garrison, and, secretly, through the intermediate country. The successes I referred to were telegraphed direct to Your Excellency by General Havelock. I have no doubt we shall force our way to Lucknow by the 28th; but, if delayed, our then near approach will, I trust, encourage the garrison to hold out; if not, perhaps their friends in the city will secretly supply their wants. We are getting on better, as the 90th get more accustomed to their shore legs. Try to facilitate the march of the 12th Cavalry, to overtake us, as much as you can.

Telegram from Lieutenant-Colonel O'BRIEN, to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief;—dated Allahabad, 9th September 1857, 5-10 P.M.

Lucknow, 25th August, from Colonel Inglis, Commanding at Lucknow, to General Havelock, commanding Relieving Force:—

“Lest my letter of the 16th of August should have miscarried, I send herewith a duplicate of its contents, *viz.*, a note from Colonel Tytler to Mr. Gubbins, reached last night, dated Mungulwar, the 4th instant, the latter paragraph of which is as follows: ‘You must aid us in every way, even to cutting our way out, if we cannot force our way in. We have only a small force.’

“This has caused me much uneasiness, as it is quite impossible, with my weak and shattered force, that I can leave my defences. You must bear in mind how I am hampered; that I have upwards of 120 sick and wounded, and at the least 220 women and 130 children, and no carriage of any kind; and, besides, sacrificing twenty-three lakhs of treasure and about thirty guns of sorts. In consequence of the news, I shall soon put the force on half rations. Our provisions will last us till the 10th September. If you hope to save this force, no time must be lost in pushing forward. We are daily being attacked by the enemy, who are within a few yards of our defences; their mines have already weakened our post, and I have every reason to believe they are carrying on others; their 18-pounders are within 150 yards off. Some of their batteries are in position, and from our inability to form working parties,

we cannot reply to them. The damage done hourly is very great. My strength now in Europeans is 350 and about 300 natives, and the men dreadfully harassed; and owing to part of the Residency having been brought down by round shot, many are without shelter. Our native force, having been assured on Colonel Tytler's authority, of your near approach some twenty days ago, are naturally losing confidence; and if they leave us, I do not see how the defences are to be manned. Since the above was written, the enemy have sprung another mine, which has given us a great deal of trouble, and has caused us some loss.

"I trust that you will lose no time in coming to our assistance. Regardless of the statements contained in any letters from Mr. Gubbins, military men are unanimous regarding our case. We have had no letter from you of a later date than the 4th; and since the 18th the enemy have placed more guns in position and annoy us in all directions. We have most alarming reports, too, of the disaffection and plots of our troops inside, who are wavering in their fidelity owing to your return across the Ganges."

The kossid reported to Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien that he was detained in Lucknow nine days after he left the Baillee guard on suspicion; that the garrison was fighting well up to the 4th September, the day he left Lucknow; that Raja Maun Singh, who had gone to Lucknow, returned back to his place, Shahgunge, near Fyzabad; that the Raja had not acted against the garrison; that a man from camp was making the percussion caps for the rebels; but this does not seem possible. If any caps were attempted to be made, they must be a wretched imitation.

Copy of letter from Brigadier INGLIS, Commanding at Lucknow, to be telegraphed to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Cawnpore, 8th September; Lucknow, 1st September, via Allahabad, 10th September, Thursday 8 A. M.

Your letter of the 22nd has duly reached me in reply to mine of the 16th ultimo. I regret your inability to advance at present to our relief, but in consequence of your letters I have reduced the rations, and with this arrangement and our great diminution in numbers from casualties I hope to be able to hold on from the 20th to the 21st instant. Some stores we have been out of for the last fifteen days and many others will be expended before the above date. I must be frank and tell you that my force is daily diminishing from enemies' musket fire, and

our defences grow daily weaker. Should the enemy make any very determined efforts to storm this place I shall find it difficult to repulse them owing to my paucity in numbers and the weak and harassed state of the force. Our loss, since the commencement of hostilities there, has been in Europeans alone upwards of 300. We are continually harassed in countermining the enemy, who have above twenty guns in position, many of them heavy ones. Any advance of you towards this place will act beneficially in our favour and greatly inspire the native part of my garrison, who hitherto have behaved like faithful and good soldiers. If you can possibly give me any intimation of your intended advance pray do so by letter. Give the bearer the password "Agra" and ask him to give it me in person, and oblige me by forwarding a copy of this to the Governor-General. I have prohibited the civil authorities from corresponding with your camp.

Copy sent to General Havelock from Commanding Officer, Allahabad, for information and guidance, with the further remark that Maun Singh who was promised a jaghir of two lakhs conditionally on his affording us assistance is reported to be still holding on; therefore it is by no means improbable that if the following line is entirely wanting, the paper being torn, that Sir Henry Lawrence's promise shall be confirmed by Government, he may be induced to afford us active help. His followers are intimated to be six thousand in number.

Telegram from the Governor-General of India in Council, to Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM,—dated Calcutta, 12th September 1857.

I have received this morning Brigadier Inglis' letter of the 1st of September.

Maun Singh may be assured that if he continues to give to the Governor-General effective proof of his fidelity and goodwill, his position in Oudh will be at least as good as it was before the British Government assumed the administration of the country; whilst the proprietors in Oudh, who have deserted the Government, will lose their possessions.

The same assurance may be given to any other chiefs, who will be rewarded in proportion to the support which they may afford.

Whatever promises may have been made to Maun Singh or to others by Sir Henry Lawrence are confirmed, and shall be fully redeemed. None, however, have been reported to me.

I send the above message to Mr. Grant as well as to yourself. He will endeavour to convey the assurance to Maun Singh by a sure route, in case your communication with Oudh should be interrupted.

I hope you will be able to send a reply to Brigadier Inglis, and to inform him of the exertions which have been made for the relief of his brave little band, and of the anxious sympathy which is felt for them.

Telegram from Lieutenant-Colonel O'BRIEN, to the Commander-in-Chief, Calcutta, —dated Allahabad, 12th September 1857.

General Outram, *en route* to Cawnpore, discovered that the Oudh people, 300 or 400 men with four guns, had crossed the Ganges into the Doab : he immediately despatched from his camp at Thurses, under Major Eyre, 100 men of the 5th Fusiliers, 50 of the 64th Regiment, and two guns : some 40 Irregular Horse, under Captain Johnson, joined this force. The enemy fled to their boats and made fight with the cavalry, and resisted the infantry, who punished them severely, until the guns opened upon them, when they were utterly beaten : few of them escaped. Our loss appears to have been one European private killed, five wounded and five Natives wounded. Had these rebels not been attacked, the country between Allahabad and Cawnpore would probably have fallen into complete disorder, and our communication with Cawnpore would have been destroyed. General Outram's account of the affair is despatched by this day's dak. It took place at Koondun Puttee on the bank of the Ganges, about sixteen miles north of Khuga, and 18 or 20 miles east of Futtehpoore. Futtehpoore is 79 miles from Allahabad on the Cawnpore Road.

Telegram from Brigadier-General H. HAVELOCK, to the Commander-in-Chief, —dated Cawnpore, 14th September 1857, 6 P.M.

Spies report that an assault was made on the garrison at Lucknow on the 7th instant. The rebels were repulsed with severe loss.

Letters from Agra state that two of the Gwalior infantry regiments have joined the Indore mutineers, and the whole to-day are on the Chumbul, nominally *on route* to Agra, but it is believed they intend to proceed to Delhi.

Jodhpore Legion mutinied ; they have Lieutenant Conolly in their hands. The portions of it stationed at Mount Abu were driven down the hill by fifty Europeans stationed there.

The Dinapore mutineers passed Trean *en route* to Delhi some five days ago ; they have a number of wounded, about 300, with them, and are badly off for ammunition, especially caps.

From the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—dated Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 16th September 1857.

I have the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to

Forwards report of Major Eyre's operations in the Doab to dislodge a party of insurgents from the Oudh territory, and recommends him and his detachment to the favourable notice of Government.

* No. 62, dated 11th September 1857, with two enclosures.

forward, for submission to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, despatches*, in original, from Major-General Sir J. Outram, K.C.B., reporting the operations of a detachment of troops sent under the command of Major V. Eyre, of the Artillery, to dislodge a party of insurgents who had effected a footing in the Doab from the Oudh territory, near the village of Koondun Puttee.

2. I am to add that His Excellency concurs in Sir J. Outram's recommendation of Major Eyre and his detachment to the favourable notice of Government.

3. The return of the papers is solicited.

From Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, Calcutta—dated Camp Thureedon, 11th September 1857.

I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that, on arriving at my Camp Katogun on the 9th instant, I received definite information that a party of insurgents from Oudh, amounting to from 3 to 400 with four guns, had crossed the Ganges near the village of Koondun Puttee, fifteen miles north of Khaga on the Trunk Road, between Futtehpore and Allahabad.

Operations against them could be best effected from this encampment, because I could here obtain the best intelligence, and my having apparently passed the direct road to them was likely to throw them off their guard. I accordingly sent orders to halt the leading column in order to have rested men for the work.

On joining Major Simmon's column at this place despatched under Major Eyre a party consisting of 100 of Her Majesty's Fusiliers, 50 of

Her Majesty's 64th Regiment mounted on elephants with two guns and completely equipped with tents, two days' cooked provisions and supplies for three more.

Captain Johnson's detachment of the 12th Irregulars consisting of forty men made a forced march and concentrated with Eyre's party at Hutgaon Khas yesterday evening, having completed forty miles.

For the further proceedings, I beg to refer His Excellency to Major Eyre's despatch; his reputation as a successful leader had already been so well established that I purposely selected him for this duty in the perfect confidence that he would succeed.

The importance of this success will, I am sure, be fully appreciated by Your Excellency and the Governor-General. I now consider my communications secure which otherwise must have been entirely cut off during our operations in Oudh, and a general insurrection, I am assured, would have followed throughout the Doab had the enemy not been destroyed, they being but the advance guard of more formidable invaders, from which evil having been prevented by Major Eyre's energy and decision that officer and the detachment under his command are, I consider, entitled to thankful acknowledgments from Government, which I am confident will not be withheld.

Copy of a despatch from Major V. EYRE, Artillery, Commanding a detachment, to Colonel NAPIER, Military Secretary to Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM, K.C.B.,—dated Camp Koondun Puttee, 11th September 1857.

I am happy to have it in my power to report, for the information of Major-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., that the expedition he did me the honour of entrusting to my command has been attended with entire success, and the daring invasion of this territory from Oudh has been signally punished.

I arrived at Hatgaon last evening at dusk, where I was joined by Captain Johnson's troop of the 12th Irregular Horse (forty in number). As they had marched twenty-four miles and were in need of rest I halted until 1-30 A.M., when we had the advantage of moonlight to pursue our march to Koondun Puttee, where we arrived at daybreak.

The Oudh rebels having been apprised a little previously of our advance, had fled precipitately to their boats, about half a mile off. I ordered the cavalry under Captain Johnson and Lieutenant Havelock to pursue them, and followed up myself, with all practicable speed, with the

infantry and guns. We found the cavalry had driven the enemy into their boats, which were fastened to the shore, and were maintaining a brisk fire on them from the bank above. On the arrival of the detachments of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers and 64th Foot under Captains Johnson and Turner, the fire of our musketry into the densely crowded boats was most telling, but the enemy still defended themselves to the utmost, until the guns under Lieutenant Gordon opened fire, when the rebels instantly threw themselves, panic-stricken, into the river. Grape was now showered upon them and a terrific fusilade from the infantry and cavalry maintained, until only a few scattered survivors escaped. Their number appeared to be about 300. Previously to their plunging into the river, they threw their guns overboard and blew up one of their boats, which had been boarded by a party of infantry, whereby, I regret to say, one man of Her Majesty's 5th was killed and ten more or less injured (of whom five were Europeans and five Natives). All the officers mentioned above distinguished themselves highly, and the conduct of the men was all that could be desired.

Lieutenant Impy of the Engineers and Mr. Volunteer Tarby have likewise by their zeal and usefulness merited my thanks and commendation.

P. S.—Having heard of another party of rebels at a ghaut higher up the river, I have despatched the cavalry to reconnoitre.

From Major V. EYRE, to Colonel NAPIER,—dated Camp Futtehpoore, 12th September 1857.

I have the honour herewith to forward a correct return of killed and wounded on the late expedition to Koondun Puttee.

In the postscript of my despatch of the 11th instant, I mentioned having sent the forty 12th Irregular Cavalry troopers, under Captain Johnson, to reconnoitre, and, if possible, to intercept a party of Oudh rebels said to have landed at Ukree Ghaut.

They had, however, retreated across the river before Captain Johnson's troop could get at them; but a small fort which had been recently erected near the ghaut by the rebels was destroyed by Captain Johnson.

I was informed by Mahomed Zuboor Khan, the Thanadar of Koondun Puttee, that had not the Oudh invaders been checked, and a portion of them destroyed by our troops, it was their intention to overrun the whole country between Futtehpore and Allahabad, with a view of interrupting our communications and impeding our operations.

He also assured me that the following persons on this side of the river had taken an active part in these disturbances and hostile designs, viz., Bhunmer Sing, Zemindar of Ukree, Ramsahae (heat) of Hutgaon (an active confederate of the former), Seeta Bux and Pulwan Sing of Burgalla, and Nurlusta Kumarodeen Hoossain of Puttee.

I take this opportunity of mentioning that the detachment of the 12th Irregulars had already marched twenty-four miles when they received the sudden order to join me at Hutgaon, and although both men and horses had been a whole day without food they galloped on the whole way to meet me, a distance of nine miles further, guided by that energetic officer, Lieutenant Dawson, of the * , who also took a conspicuous part in their subsequent operations.

Numerical return of killed and wounded with the Field force under command of Major V. EYRE, Artillery, on the 11th September 1857,—dated Camp Futtehpore, 12th September 1857.

Her Majesty's 5th:—Privates Isaac Money, Stephen Lally, Thomas Walker, Charles Helford, slightly burnt; Private William Berant, severely burnt; Corporal Henry Evans, slightly burnt, sword cut in head.†

Artillery:—Tent lascar, severely burnt; tent lascar, bullet wound, severely.

12th Irregular Cavalry:—Hoosein Bux, slightly wounded.

Commissariat:—Jemadar of Mahouts, killed.

Camp followers:—Three (names unknown), severely burnt.

(Signed) R. H. BARTRUM,
Asst Surgn. in medical charge.
V. EYRE, Maj.
Comdg. Field Force.

* Probably Lieutenant J. Dawson, 43rd Regiment, Native Infantry, Department of Public Works, Oude.

† These were chiefly injured by one of the enemy's boats being blown up after it had been boarded by our troops.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army,—dated Fort William, 16th September 1857.

In returning the reports from Brigadier-General Havelock, detailing his operations against the rebels on the 6th and 12th August, respectively, submitted with your docket of the 22nd August 1857, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the Governor-General in Council has perused the reports with great satisfaction.

See pages

Telegram from Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Cawnpore, 17th September 1857, 1-30 A.M.

If I find that a brigade of three regiments can securely hold Lucknow, placed in an invulnerable position commanding the city and its resources, shall Lucknow be retained or abandoned? A larger body of troops will be expended in watching Oudh than in holding Lucknow in security, the communication from Benares to Allahabad, and along the line of the Ganges to Furruckabad. The moral effect of abandoning Lucknow will be very serious against us; the many well-disposed chiefs in Oudh and Rohilkhund, who are now watching the turn of affairs, would regard the loss of Lucknow as the forerunner of the end of our rule. Such a blow to our prestige may extend its influence to Nepaul and will be felt all over India. The civil Government of the city may be maintained without interfering with the province at present.

Telegram from the Governor-General of India in Council, to Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM, Commanding the Cawnpore and Dinapore Divisions,—dated Calcutta, 18th September 1857, 9-30 P.M.

Lucknow may be retained if you can hold it securely and without depending upon early reinforcements.

But the one permanent object is the rescue of the garrison; and whatever will most surely conduce to this will be best. If the safety of the garrison can be more thoroughly secured by retiring, pray do not hesitate to do so. We will recover our prestige before long.

As to reinforcements, the China regiments are very slow in arriving. The head-quarters of the 23rd Regiment (350 strong) arrived to-day, but it is not known where the rest are.

Therefore you must not count upon any addition to your Europeans at present.

Telegram from Brigadier-General H. HAVELOCK, to the Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Buserutgunge, 21st September 1857.

I have to request that you will inform His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that I was joined by my reinforcements on the 15th and 16th instant. On the 19th I crossed, first to the island on the Ganges, and then to its left bank, by a bridge of boats, which had been laboriously constructed by Captain Crommelin, Field Engineer. The enemy retired after a very feeble, in fact a nominal, resistance to his position at Mungulwar. The two brigades of my force occupied an alignment, the right centre behind sand hills, the centre and left on a plain extending to the road from the Lucknow ghat to Mungulwar. My heavy guns and baggage were passed over on the 20th.

This morning I attacked the enemy, turned his right and drove him from his position, with the loss of four guns, two of which and the regimental colour of the 1st Bengal Native Infantry were captured by the Volunteer Cavalry in a charge headed by Sir James Outram. The loss on our side was trifling. The enemy suffered severely. About 120 were sabred by the cavalry.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army,—dated Fort William, 21st September 1857.

With reference to your letter No. 968, of the 16th instant, forwarding Major Eyre's report of his successful operations against a party of rebels who crossed from the Oudh side of the Ganges into the Doab, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council highly appreciates this further good service rendered by Major Eyre and the detachment under his command, and has noted with satisfaction the energy and sound judgment exhibited by Major Eyre and his officers in the execution of it.

The original enclosure of your letter is herewith returned as requested.

Telegram from Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM, to the Governor-General of India in Council, Calcutta, —dated Camp Bagagunge, 22nd September 1857, 5-5 P M.

The rebels along the road are flying before our force which marched twenty miles and yesterday fourteen miles. Their retreat was too precipitate to enable them to destroy the Bunnee Bridge; only four more

guns taken, but many have been cast into wells and only four passed the Bunnee Bridge. Firing at Lucknow distinctly heard and Royal Salutes by our 24 pounders to announce our approach to our friends. Our army will have reached Lucknow either last night or this morning.

Telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Benares, 27th September 1857, 6-15 P.M.

A telegram from Cawnpore, dated at 3 P. M. this day, in reply to a question from hence, says that nothing has been heard there from Lucknow Column since the 22nd of September, when the column was fourteen miles from Lucknow; but yesterday (the 26th) distant firing was heard, and Native reports assert that all is over, and we are in possession of the city, but nothing from the army received; there is a strong report at Benares to day to the same purpose.

Telegram from the Officer Commanding at Allahabad, to the Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Allahabad, 28th September 1857, 11-25 A. M.

The Oudh people, whom I have frequently represented as pressing down towards that part of the Allahabad District which is north of the Ganges, have approached within some four or five miles of Jhoossee, namely, the village which is opposite Allahabad, and commands the ferry across the Ganges. The force is a rabble, but they may interrupt our communication. I am therefore sending a party of Sikhs, under an European officer, to take post in a temple at Jhoossee, which some time ago I selected, and the armed steamer *Jumna* was also ordered by me into the Ganges this morning, and will be available for the protection of the ferry. This, I hope, will prevent the Oudh rabble advancing further. There is no danger of the force; but the Naval Brigade, which has been expected here since the 18th idem, ought to be sent up in the most expeditious way; by land, if necessary. Nothing heard at this station up to this date from General Outram's force since its arrival at Begumgunge. On the 25th heavy firing was heard at Cawnpore; in the direction of Lucknow some firing on the 26th and a few guns on the 27th idem.

Telegram from the Officer Commanding at Allahabad, to the Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Allahabad, 30th September 1857, 3 P.M.

Complication may possibly arise regarding the post of Futtehpore. Major Barnston, of Her Majesty's 98th Infantry, now commands there as

senior officer. He applied to me for orders. In point of fact, he should apply to General Outram. Major Barnston applied to me for two guns to instruct his men in the gun exercise; sickness having arisen among his men for want of employment. I have no guns to spare. There may be a couple of spare guns at Cawnpore. If there are, I advise that Futtehpore should have two guns from that place for safety. I trouble you with details on account of the anomalous position of Futtehpore, and the apparent impossibility of communicating with General Outram. A large collection of Dinapore mutineers are in the Banda District; this district commences about twenty-two miles from Futtehpore. All well here. Communication with Benares and Cawnpore. No news from Lucknow.

From Brigadier-General H. HAVELOCK, Commanding Oudh Field Force, to Captain H. W. NORMAN, Assistant Adjutant-General,—dated Lucknow Residency, 30th September 1857.

Major-General Sir James Outram having, with characteristic generosity of feeling, declared that the command of the force should remain in my hands, and that he would accompany it as Civil Commissioner only, until a junction could be effected with the gallant and enduring garrison of this place, I have to request that you will inform His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that this purpose was effected on the evening of the 25th instant; but before detailing the circumstances, I must refer to antecedent events. I crossed the Syc on the 22nd instant, the bridge at Bunnee not having been broken. On the 23rd I found myself in presence of the enemy, who had taken a strong position, his left resting on the enclosure of the Alambagh, and his centre and right drawn up behind a chain of hillocks. The head of my column at first suffered from the fire of his guns, as it was compelled to pass along the Trunk Road between morasses: but as soon as my regiments could be deployed along his front, and his right enveloped by my left, victory declared for us and we captured five guns. Sir J. Outram, with his accustomed gallantry, passed on in advance close down to the canal; but as the enemy fed his artillery with guns from the city, it was not possible to maintain this, or a less advanced position, for a time taken up; but it became necessary to throw our right on the Alambagh, and refuse our left; and even then we were incessantly cannonaded throughout the 24th, and the enemy's cavalry, 1,500 strong, crept round through

lofty cultivation, and made a sudden irruption upon the baggage massed in our rear. The soldiers of the 90th, forming the baggage guard, received them with great gallantry, but lost some brave officers and men; shooting down, however, 25 of the troopers, and putting the whole body to flight. They were finally driven to a distance by two guns of Captain Olphert's battery.

The troops had been marching for three days under a perfect deluge of rain, irregularly fed, and badly housed in villages. It was thought necessary to pitch tents and permit them to halt on the 24th. The assault on the city was deferred until the 25th. That morning our baggage and tents were deposited in the Alambagh under an escort, and we advanced. The first brigade, under Sir James Outram's personal leading, drove the enemy from a succession of gardens and walled enclosures, supported by the 2nd Brigade which I accompanied. Both brigades were established on the canal at the bridge of Charbagh.

From this point the direct road to the Residency was something less than two miles, but it was known to have been cut by trenches, and crossed by palisades at short intervals, the houses, also, being all loopholed. Progress in this direction was impossible; so the united column pushed on, detouring along the narrow road which skirts the left bank of the canal. Its advance was not seriously interrupted until it had come opposite the King's palace or the Kaisarbagh where two guns and a body of mercenary troops were entrenched. From this entrenchment a fire of grape and musketry was opened under which nothing could live. The artillery and troops had to pass a bridge partially under its influence, but were then shrouded by the buildings adjacent to the palace of Fureed Buksh.

Darkness was coming on, and Sir James Outram at first proposed, to halt within the courts of the Mehal for the night, but I esteemed it to be of such importance to let the beleaguered garrison know that succour was at hand, that with his ultimate sanction I directed the main body of the 78th Highlanders and the regiment of Ferozepore to advance. This column rushed on with a desperate gallantry led by Sir James Outram and myself and Lieutenants Hudson and Hargood of my staff, through streets of flat-roofed loopholed houses, from which a perpetual fire was kept up, and overcoming every obstacle, established itself within the enclosure of the Residency. The joy of the garrison may be more easily conceived than described; but it was not till the next evening that the whole of my troops, guns, tumbrils, and sick and wounded,

continually exposed to the attacks of the enemy, could be brought step by step, within this enceinte and the adjacent palace of the Fureed Buksh. To form an adequate idea of the obstacles overcome a reference must be made to the events that are known to have occurred at Buenos Ayres and Saragossa. Our advance was through streets of houses such as I have described and thus each forming a separate fortress. I am filled with surprise at the success of the operation which demanded the efforts of 10,000 good troops; the advantage gained has cost us dear.

The killed, wounded and missing, the latter being wounded soldiers who, I much fear—some or all—have fallen into the hands of a merciless foe, amounted, up to the evening of the 26th, to 535 officers and men, Brigadier-General Noill, Commanding 1st Brigade; Major Cooper, Brigadier, Commanding Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Bazely, a volunteer with the force, are killed. Colonel Campbell, Commanding 90th Light Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Tytler, my Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; and Lieutenant Havelock, my Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, are severely, but not dangerously, wounded.

Sir James Outram received a flesh wound in the arm in the early part of the action near Charbagh, but nothing would subdue his spirit; and, though faint from loss of blood, he continued, to the end of the action, to sit on his horse, which he only dismounted at the gate of the Residency. As he has now assumed the command I leave to him the narrative of all events subsequent to the 26th.

Enclosed is the return of casualties up to that date.

Numerical return of killed, wounded, and missing of the troops composing the Oudh Field Force, in the actions of the 25th and 26th September 1857, under Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, C.B., Commanding.

Regiments.	KILLED.											WOUNDED.											MISSING.											Remarks.		
	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2nd-Lieutenants.	Staff.	Native officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Total.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2nd-Lieutenants.	Staff.	Native officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Total.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2nd-Lieutenants.	Staff.	Native officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Total.			
1st Madras Fusiliers	1	..	12	13	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	32	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	61	
Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers	1	..	6	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	23	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	54	
" 64th Foot	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	
" 84th "	9	11	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	21	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	48	
" 78th Highlanders	5	..	32	39	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	71	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6	136	
" 90th Light Infantry	11	11	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	46	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	26	86		
Regiment of Percepore	1	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	34	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	44		
Volunteer Cavalry	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	11	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	18		
12th Irregular Cavalry	1	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	
Artillery Brigade	1	..	13	17	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	22	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	48		
Golundauze	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	
Staff	2*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	
Total	1	1	6	..	1	1	9	..	98	119	1	..	6	15	..	1	18	1	18	1	289	339	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	77	335		

* Brigadier-General Neill and Lieutenant-Colonel Bazely.

ADJT.-GENL.'S OFFICE, OUDH FIELD FORCE,
LUCKNOW;
The 30th September 1857.

(Signed) J. HUDSON Lieut.,
Actg. Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl., Oudh Field Force.

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

KILLED.

General Staff.

1. Brigadier-General Neill.
2. Brigadier (Major) Cooper, Artillery.
3. Lieutenant-Colonel Bazely, Bengal Artillery.

Artillery.

4. Lieutenant Crump, Madras Artillery.
5. Assistant Surgeon Bartrum.

12th Irregular Cavalry.

6. Lieutenant Warren.

Detachment, Her Majesty's 64th.

7. Lieutenant Bateman.

Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders.

8. Lieutenant Webster.
9. Lieutenant Kirby.

Her Majesty's 84th.

10. Captain Pakenham.
11. Lieutenant Poole.

Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry.

12. Lieutenant Moultrie.

WOUNDED.

General Staff.

13. Major-General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B.
14. Captain Becher, Assistant Adjutant-General.
15. Captain Orr, slightly.

Divisional Staff.

16. Captain Dodgson, Assistant Adjutant-General.
17. Lieutenant Sitwell, Aide-de-Camp.

Field Force Staff.

18. Lieutenant-Colonel Tytler, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.
19. Lieutenant Havelock, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Engineers.

20. Captain Crommelin, slightly.

Artillery.

21. Captain Olpherts, slightly.

Volunteer Cavalry.

22. Lieutenant Lynch, Her Majesty's 70th, slightly.
23. Lieutenant Palliser, 63rd Bengal Native Infantry, slightly.
24. Lieutenant Swanston, 7th Madras Native Infantry.
25. Lieutenant Birch, 1st Bengal Light Cavalry, severely.

Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers.

26. Captain L. Estrange, severely.
27. Captain Johnson, severely.

Detachment, Her Majesty's 64th.

None.

Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders.

28. Captain Lockhart, severely.
29. Captain Hastings, slightly.
30. Lieutenant Crowe, slightly.
31. Lieutenant Swanson, severely.
32. Lieutenant Grant, severely.
33. Lieutenant Jolly, Her Majesty's 32nd (attached) since dead.
34. Lieutenant Macpherson, slightly.

Her Majesty's 84th.

35. Captain Willis, slightly.
36. Lieutenant Barry, slightly.
37. Lieutenant Oakley, severely.
38. Lieutenant Woolhouse, severely.

Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry.

39. Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, severely.
40. Lieutenant Knight, severely.
41. Assistant Surgeon Bradshaw, slightly.
42. Lieutenant Preston, slightly.

1st Madras Fusiliers.

43. Lieutenant Arnold, since dead.
44. Lieutenant Bailey, severely.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Fort William, 30th December 1857.

No. 1666 of 1857.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, in directing the publication of the subjoined despatch from Major-General Sir J. Outram, G. C. B., dated the 30th of September 1857, considers it due to that officer and to others who may have felt disappointment at the omission of it among the despatches which were published in the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* of the 23rd instant, to explain that although earlier in date than those despatches it has been received after them, and that its publication has not been delayed.

His Lordship in Council most fully appreciates the valour of the troops whom that distinguished officer, the late Sir Henry Havelock, aided and supported by Sir James Outram and by the lamented Brigadier-General Neill, led victoriously through the hosts of the insurgents and in the face of extraordinary difficulties to the relief of the garrison of Lucknow; and he desires that every officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier will accept the assurance of the entire approbation of Government as offered to each and all individually.

The Governor-General in Council observes with great satisfaction the supplemental order in which Sir J. Outram separately brings to notice the services rendered by the Ferozepore Regiment under their gallant leader, Captain Brasyer. The thanks of Government were given to this regiment in the G. O. No. 1625, of the 22nd instant; and His Lordship in Council willingly reiterates his acknowledgments to Captain Brasyer and his officers and men.

A despatch from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, dated the 22nd of December 1857, is also now published. In it His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief prominently brings to notice the good service performed by the officers of the Volunteer Cavalry, commanded by Captain Barrow, and the Governor-General in Council embraces with much satisfaction the opportunity of publicly recording his sense of the gallant conduct of Captain Barrow and his devoted band, officers and men, ever forward where hard work and danger were to be found.

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Col.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

From Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM, G. C. B., to His Excellency Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief,—dated Lucknow, 30th September 1857.

General Havelock having effected his junction with the garrison holding the Residency of Lucknow on the evening of the 25th instant,

I, on the following day, resumed command of the troops, issuing the Order A, of which I enclose a copy for His Excellency's information. I had previously sent a note to the commandant of the garrison, warning him of our approach, and warning him not to be enticed into weakening his garrison by detaching to our support when he should hear us engaged in the city, lest the enemy should avail themselves of that opportunity to assault his position. This note I have since learnt he received—copy enclosed B.

Since we have obtained access to the exterior of the entrenchments, we find that they had completed six mines in the most artistic manner—one of them from a distance of 200 feet under our principal defensive works, which were ready for loading, and the firing of which must have placed the garrison entirely at their mercy. The delay of another day, therefore, might have sealed their fate.

To force our way *through* the city would have proved a very desperate operation, if indeed it could have been accomplished.

After passing the bridge, therefore, which is at the entrance, General Havelock took his force by detours to the right, where but little means comparatively of opposition had been prepared, until he approached the front of the "Kaiser Bagh" (King's Palace), from whence a heavy fire was opened upon us, and from that point (through a limited extent of about a quarter mile of street then intervened before reaching the Residency), the troops were much exposed to the fire of the enemy occupying the houses on both sides, as well as to some of the besieging guns which had been turned against us, besides being obstructed by ditches which had been cut across the street—all which obstacles were overcome by the usual gallantry and dash of British troops, but at a heavy cost. The Residency was joined in the evening; and the cheers of our rescued comrades overcame for the time our regrets for the many who had fallen in their cause.

General Havelock's reports will acquaint Your Excellency with details; my own reports commencing from the following day, when, as the enemy had, during the night, continued to occupy his offensive position and to maintain his fire on the entrenchment, it became my first object to occupy or destroy his works; for, independent of the damage caused by his fire to the now crowded garrison, no communication could be held with the city. I, therefore, on the morning of the 26th, ordered the Captain Bazaar to be cleared, which has heretofore harboured the enemy in vexatious proximity to the garrison, and it was occupied by Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment under Brigadier Inglis,

capturing five guns, with a loss of one officer (Captain Hughes, 57th Light Infantry) and two privates killed and seven privates wounded, thus removing all obstruction from the riverside of our position.

On the 27th September, the palaces extending along on the line of the river, from the Residency to near the "Kaiser Bagh" ("Tehree Kottee,"* "Chutter Muuzul," and "Furhut Buksh"), were occupied for the accommodation of our troops. On the same day, at noon, a party consisting of 150 men made a sortie on another of the enemy's positions and destroyed four guns, at a loss of eight killed and wounded. At daylight, on the 28th, three columns, aggregating 700 men, attacked the enemy's works at three different points, destroyed ten guns, and demolished by powder explosions the houses which afforded position to the enemy for musketry fire. This has effectually destroyed his attacks, excepting on one point, where he has still three guns, which it is difficult to get at, but it is not likely the enemy will attempt to maintain that isolated position; and as there has been no fire from thence this morning, it is probable he may have abandoned it. This successful operation was attended by the serious loss of one officer and fifteen men killed and missing; one officer and thirty-one men wounded, the officer killed being Major Simmons, Commanding Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, most deeply regretted by the whole army.

Our present prospects have now to be considered. It was the urgent desire of the Government that the garrison should be relieved, and the women and children, amounting to upwards of 470 souls withdrawn.

The army of the enemy has been beaten in the open field without difficulty. The resistance was more obstinate in the suburbs, and at a great sacrifice the troops forced their way to the garrison of Lucknow. The sick and wounded had been left with the baggage in a strong enclosure, called "Alum Bagh," five miles from the Lucknow entrenchment.

In considering the heavy loss at which we forced our way through the enemy, it was evident that there could be no possible hope of carrying off the sick, wounded, and women and children (amounting to not less than 1,500 souls, including those of both forces). Want of carriage alone rendered the transport through five miles of disputed suburb an impossibility.

There remained but two alternatives, one to reinforce the Lucknow garrison with 300 men, and leaving everything behind, to retire immediately with the remains of the infantry upon the "Alum Bagh," thereby leaving the garrison in a worse state than we found it, by the addition to the numbers they had previously to feed the great amount of our wounded and the 300 soldiers, who would barely have sufficed to afford the additional protection that would have been required without adding such strength as would have enabled them to make an active defence, to repel attacks by sorties; or to prevent the enemy occupying the whole of their old positions; while it would have been impossible for any smaller force than the remainder of our troops, diminished by those 300 men, to have any hope of making good their way back, and that not without very serious loss. I, therefore, adopt the second alternative as the only mode of offering reasonable hope of securing the safety of this force, by retaining sufficient strength to enforce supplies of provisions, should they not be open to us voluntarily, and to maintain ourselves, even on reduced rations, until reinforcements advance to our relief.

Now that Delhi has fallen and released our forces, two brigades might perhaps be spared for this service. But I am satisfied that even one brigade, with two batteries of artillery, could make good its way to the "Dilkoosha" (a position three miles from hence on the Cawnpore side of the canal), the route to which, the rains now being over, will be practicable for artillery by the direct road from "Alum Bagh."

With such a force established at "Dilkoosha," we could without difficulty open out our communication, and withdraw the whole, or such portion of our forces as may be desired after re-establishing our authority at Lucknow.

Since my decision has been made, I have received a letter from the "Alum Bagh," in which it is stated that they are in great want of provisions, but upon returns of what they have, it is clear that they are not aware of their resources, which were sufficient for some days. I have, therefore, ordered back the cavalry to join them in the night by a circuitous route, with conditional orders to withdraw to Cawnpore, or to maintain their position, as may be found most practicable. Their only difficulty is provisions, as they are placed in a fortified enclosure, defended by two of our heavy guns, and two 9-pounders, besides other guns taken from the enemy, 250 European soldiers, and a number of convalescents fit to bear arms.

1st October, P. S.—The cavalry failed to make their way out last night; the enemy being found on the alert, and in such strength beyond our picquets, it was not deemed prudent to attempt to force a passage; consequently this despatch was brought back, and there will be no means of transmitting it at present.

(Signed) J. O.

A.

DIVISION ORDERS.

The relief of the Lucknow garrison having last night been accomplished by General Havelock and his brave troops, Major-General Sir J. Outram resumes his position as commander of the forces.

The Major-General heartily congratulates General Havelock and the troops whom that gallant and distinguished officer has so gloriously led to victory on brilliant successes over the hosts that have opposed them since the army crossed the Ganges on the 19th instant. He sincerely believes that, in the history of warfare, British valour was never more conspicuously displayed than on the 21st instant at "Mungulwar," on the 23rd at "Alum Bagh," and on the 25th, when his heroic comrades forced the city bridge and other formidable obstacles which interrupted their passage to the position held by the beleaguered garrison. The Major-General deeply laments the heavy cost at which the relief of our countrymen has been purchased, but the glorious devotion with which the gallant dead and equally gallant survivors staked their lives to rescue the Lucknow garrison will be deeply appreciated by our Queen and our country, and the safety of those whom we, under God's blessing, have been permitted to redeem from a dreadful fate, must be our consolation for the loss of so many of our noble comrades. The Major-General begs to return his most sincere and heartfelt thanks to the General and his gallant army for their glorious exertions, the only acknowledgment of their achievements which it is in his power to render. On General Havelock it will devolve, in his reports to the Commander-in-Chief, to do justice to the army which has so devotedly carried out his orders. But while fully aware, that every arm was stimulated by the same brave spirit, the Major-General deems it right to bear his personal testimony to the admirable conduct of such of the troops as acted under his immediate observation. He would especially note the behaviour of the 90th Regiment, who led the advance of the left attack at "Mungulwar"; that of the Volunteer Cavalry, who charged the artillery of the retiring enemy and captured two of their guns; that of the 84th and detachment of the 64th attached

to it, who led the attack on the enemy's left at "Alum Bagh"; that of Captain Olpherts's Battery, who so bravely followed up their retreat on that occasion, and Major Eyre's battery, in opposing the many that afterwards bore on their position; that of the 5th Fusiliers and Captain Maude's battery, who led the column on the 25th instant under a most murderous fire; that of the 1st Fusiliers (Madras), who charged the bridge and battery at the entrance of the city, led by the gallant Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant Havelock; and finally that of the 78th Highlanders, who led the advance on the Residency, headed by their brave commander, Colonel Stisted, accompanied by the gallant Lieutenant Hargood, Aide-de-Camp to General Havelock; Captain Grant, 1st Madras Fusiliers; Lieutenant Hudson, 64th Regiment; and Lieutenant Chamier, Aide-de-Camp.

SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER.

The Major-General regrets to find that, in noticing the services of the troops which came under his personal attention in Division Orders of 26th instant, he omitted to mention the Regiment of Ferozepore and its gallant leader, Captain Brasyer. The Major-General in that order merely referred to what he himself observed, but was well aware that this regiment was most prominently forward on every occasion. Though happening seldom to be in the same part of the field, he takes blame to himself for having inadvertently omitted to mention their advance with the 90th at "Mungulwar," which did come under his personal observation. The time has not yet come for the Major-General to notice the conduct of the troops subsequently to his assuming command, during which period the Sikh Regiment has been incessantly occupied on most important service; but they may rest assured that they, as well as all the corps who have like them highly distinguished themselves since, will be brought to prominent notice.

LUCKNOW RESIDENCY, }
The 26th September 1857. }

(Signed) D. DODGSON,
Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl.

(Signed) H. W. NORMAN, Capt.,
Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

B.

From Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM, G.C.B. to Brigadier J. INGLIS,—dated north side of the River, 28th September 1857.

The army crossed the river yesterday, and all the material being over, marches to-morrow, and, under the blessing of God, will now relieve you. The rebels, we hear, purpose making a desperate assault upon you as we approach the city, and will be on the watch in expectation of your weakening your garrison to make a diversion in our

favour as we attack the city. I beg to warn you against being enticed too far from your works when you hear us engaged. Such diversion as you can make without in any way risking your position should only be attempted.

Names of officers killed and wounded with General Havelock's force since leaving Cawnpore to 29th September 1857, in addition to the names already published in Government General Order No. 1625 of 1857.

KILLED.

Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers.

Lieutenant E. F. Haig.

Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry.

Lieutenant J. J. Nunn.

WOUNDED.

Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers.

Lieutenant J. W. D. Adair.

Lieutenant W. M. Carter (since dead).

Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders.

Captain R. Bogle.

Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry.

Brevet-Major J. Perrin.

Captain A. A. Becher, 40th Native Infantry (since dead).

Lieutenant N. Grahame, since dead.

Nominal Roll of European officers killed and wounded, from the 29th September to the 21st October, in the Field Force.

Artillery	...	Lieutenant Fraser	...	September 30th	...	Slightly wounded.
		Major Stephenson	...	October 4th	...	Do. do.
		Captain Fraser	...	Do. 5th	...	Severely do.
1st Madras Fusiliers	...	Captain Galwey	...	Do. 5th	...	Slightly do.
		Lieutenant Græme	...	Do. 5th	...	Mortally do (since dead.)
		Lieutenant Barclay	...	Do. 21st	...	Slightly do.
5th Fusiliers	...	Captain Scott	...	Do. 6th	...	Do. do.
		Major Haliburton	...	Do. 4th	...	Mortally do (since dead.)
78th Highlanders	...	Doctor McMaster	...	Do. 15th	...	Slightly do.
84th Foot	...	Lieutenant Gibaut	...	Do. 6th	...	Mortally do (since dead.)
		Captain Denison	...	Do. 6th	...	Severely do.
90th Foot	...	Captain Bingham	...	Do. 6th	...	Do. do.
		Captain Phipps	...	Do. 6th	...	Do. do.
Regiment of Ferozepore	...	Lieutenant Cross	...	Do. 6th	...	Do. do.

Telegram from the Officer Commanding at Cawnpore, to the Governor-General of India and the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Cawnpore, 1st October 1857, 2 P M.

Baillie Guard* relieved on 25th by General Outram, and advances steadily progressing against the city; seven guns captured, and the eighth quarter in our possession on 29th, Maun Sing wounded amongst the rebels.

From Mr. SHERER,—dated Cawnpore, 1st October 1857.

I have not been able to get hold of the telegram till a late hour, but I hasten to forward you letters, which you will find very interesting.

We have received intelligence from Lucknow, dated the 29th. The Baillie Guard was taken on the 25th, but with considerable loss.

General Neill was killed; and the whole amount of casualties is estimated at between 400 and 500. Another letter indicates that on the 29th the whole of the right, or eastern part of the city, was in our hands; that we had taken seven guns, and were steadily possessing ourselves of all the batteries.

Maun Sing, who had taken an active part against us, was wounded in two places.

From Mr. SHERER,—dated Cawnpore, 2nd October 1857.

I beg to forward letters from Muir, which kindly despatch, after perusal, to the Governor-General. We have heard nothing more from Lucknow. I trust my telegraphic message of last evening will have reached you.

All we know is this:—

The attack on the city was made on the 25th. Havelock went rather to the right to avoid the main street; still the opposition to be encountered was very great. Junction with the Baillie Guard was effected as the evening fell. Two mines were discovered just ready to be discharged, which would have placed the garrison at the mercy of the rebels.

Names mentioned of those surviving (not intended to be complete) in the Baillie Guard:—John Anderson, Gubbins, the Taylors, the Coupers,

commanded by a Subahdar, was first stationed at this gate by Colonel Baillie, whilom Resident at the Court of Oudh. Hence the name.—See Kaye and Mollison's "Indian Mutiny," page 242.

Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Ommaney and family; General Outram apparently merely mentioning these as known to Lady Outram.

Killed on the 25th.—General Neill, Major Cooper, Artillery; Pakenham, 84th; Bateman, 64th; Wild, 40th Native Infantry; Warren, 12th Irregular Cavalry, and many wounded. The sick and wounded were left with a detachment at Alumbagh upon the attack.

Bugus Kuder, the natural son of the *ex*-king, had fled to Fyzabad.

Telegram from Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM, to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Lucknow, 2nd October 1857.

The insurgents are too strong to admit of withdrawing from this garrison. The sick, wounded, women and children, amount to upwards of one thousand. The force will retire, therefore, after making disposition for the safety of the garrison, by strengthening it with all but four of our guns, and leaving 90th Regiment; then destroying all the enemy's works, exploding all the six mines, which have been found since our access to the exterior, and so disturbing the ground in front of each work as to render future mining a difficulty, and demolishing the houses in the neighbourhood which commanded the entrenchments. The remainder of our force, reduced by casualties, will make its way back to Cawnpore, and leave two or three days hence. Two additional brigades, with powerful field artillery, would be required to withdraw the garrison, or reduce the city. I hope these brigades may be speedily assembled at Cawnpore.

GENERAL ORDER by the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Fort William, 2nd October 1857.

The Governor-General in Council rejoices to announce that information has been this day received from Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., showing that the Residency at Lucknow was in the possession of Brigadier-General Havelock's force on the 25th ultimo, and that the garrison is saved.

Rarely has a commander been so fortunate as to relieve by his success so many aching hearts, or to reap so rich a reward of gratitude as will deservedly be offered to Brigadier-General Havelock and his gallant band, wherever their triumph shall become known.

The Governor-General in Council tenders to Sir James Outram and to Brigadier-General Havelock his earnest thanks and congratulations

upon the joyful result, of which a merciful Providence has made them the chief instruments.

The Governor-General in Council forbears to observe further upon information which is necessarily imperfect, but he cannot refrain from expressing the deep regret with which he hears of the death of Brigadier-General Neill, of the 1st Madras European Fusiliers, of which, it is to be feared, that no doubt exists.

Brigadier-General Neill during his short but active career in Bengal had won the respect and confidence of the Government of India; he had made himself conspicuous as an intelligent, prompt, self-reliant soldier, ready of resource and stout of heart, and the Governor-General in Council offers to the Government and to the Army of Madras his sincere condolence upon the loss of one who was an honour to the service of their presidency.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Signed)

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Col.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



CHAPTER V.

GENERAL SIR JAMES OUTRAM'S DEFENCE OF RESIDENCY.

From Sir J. OUTRAM to Captain BRUCE,—dated Lucknow, 2nd October 1857.

Oblige me by conveying the following message to Brigadier Wilson :—

“I request you to prepare a detachment of not less than 300 Europeans, and two guns, to advance to the relief of the retiring column; send rockets with the detachment to give us notice of its position when we are supposed to be in the vicinity. An experienced officer to command; I wish you could be spared for this command. If so, and you wish it, tell the Brigadier I wish it should be so arranged.

Draw from Futtehpore, Allahabad, and Benares, all men that can be spared to be sent to Cawnpore with all practicable despatch.

Request the authorities at Agra to make known to the General at Delhi the urgent necessity there is for reinforcements being pushed on to Cawnpore as speedily as possible, without which the Lucknow garrison cannot be withdrawn.

Delhi having fallen, it is to be hoped, at least, one strong brigade may be spared from there and another may be completed by the troops from the eastward.

Telegraph to the Commander-in-Chief that the insurgents are too strong to admit of withdrawing; besides this garrison, the sick, wounded, women and children amounting to upwards of 1,000.

The force will retire, therefore, after making every disposition for the safety of the garrison by strengthening it with all but four of our

guns, and leaving the 90th Regiment there, destroying all the enemy's works, exploding all the six mines which have been found since our access to the exterior, and so disturbing the ground in front of each work so as to render future mining very difficult, and demolishing the houses in the neighbourhood which commanded the entrenchment. The remainder of our force reduced by casualties will make its way back to Cawnpore leaving two or three days hence. Two additional brigades, with powerful field artillery, will be required to withdraw the garrison or reduce the city. I hope the brigades will be speedily assembled at Cawnpore by troops from Delhi and the eastward. In the meantime this reduced force will be strengthened by its detachments still in the rear and may, when completed, form a strong brigade. Telegraph to the Governor-General my hopes of a reaction in the city are disappointed; the insurgent sepoys have inspired such terror among all classes, and maintain so strict a watch beyond our pickets, that we have not been able to communicate with one single inhabitant of Lucknow since our arrival. Nothing but a strong demonstration of our power will be of any avail.

Telegram from Captain BRUCE, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Cawnpore, 7th October 1857, 11 P.M.

General Outram, dated 6th instant, orders me to inform Your Lordship that there are alterations in the position of his force since the message of the 2nd instant, and he urgently requires more troops to enable him to move the position of his force.

Telegram from Colonel WILSON, to the Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, 8th October 1857, 4 P.M.

A messenger, with a letter from General Outram, written in Greek character, arrived late last night; it was directed to Captain Bruce, Superintendent of Police, and contains the below written order to me:—

LUCKNOW,

The 6th October 1857.

“If not already despatched, I request you will increase the detachment ordered to Alumbagh to whatever additional strength the reinforcements expected from Futtehpore and Allahabad could provide above the original strength of your post.”

Another part of Sir James Outram's letter, wherein the impossibility of withdrawing his force without the support of two strong brigades is plainly stated; likewise that his communication with his rear at Alumbagh, four miles distant, is not preserved. Again, that the Alumbagh detachment should be gradually reinforced from Cawnpore as troops come in; that the whole strength of the enemy is in his vicinity and Residency, but that it is probable they may detach cavalry to his rear and occupy Bunnee and Buserutgunge, &c. It were needless for me to dilate on the perilous position General Outram's force is in. The Chief of the Staff will observe that his communication with his depot at Alumbagh, only four miles distant, is closed; between this and Alumbagh communication is precarious and uncertain; the roads and adjacent pathways are zealously guarded. A cossid may perchance carry a letter through from here safely, but to my knowledge none have.

I would request His Excellency's commands regarding the way reinforcements are to be forwarded when they do arrive. I am strongly against hazarding and jeopardizing small detachments of 400 or 500 men; such dribblets, under existing circumstances, would run the chance of being destroyed in detail, and, even if they effect a junction, would be of no use for the General's main object. I would not myself forward a reinforcement of less than 1,500 European bayonets and six guns, and then only if a second reinforcement of similar strength could follow them in ten days. I most sincerely trust none of the mutinous brigades, let loose by the fall of Delhi, will retire through Rohilcund, *via* Anupshuhr, Ramghat, and join the Lucknow rebels. The Gwalior rebels threatened us with a visit, but I do not anticipate any likelihood of their doing so. It appears to me quite evident that in Oudh the aspect of affairs has extended far beyond that of mutiny with sepoys, as revolt has plainly spread through the whole province.

Telegram from Captain BRUCE, (for Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM), to the Governor-General of India in Council, Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, 16th October 1857, 11 A.M.

General Outram has issued proclamation to those men of the 7th Light Cavalry, 13th Regiment, Native Infantry, 48th Regiment, Native Infantry, and 71st Regiment, Native Infantry, who were granted furlough by the Chief Commissioner in Oudh in June, as well as those who went as usual on leave previous to June, to repair to the officer commanding at Cawnpore for duty, upon the understanding that if they afterwards proved to have joined in rebellion, they must stand the

consequence. General Outram orders me to organise this depot, and has desired me to ask Your Lordship if others who received similar leave under Mr. Colvin's orders are to be similarly embodied or not.

*Telegram from the Chief of the Staff, Calcutta, to Colonel WILSON, Cawnpore,--
dated Calcutta, 17th October 1857.*

Inform Sir James Outram by cossid—your communication being made in Greek character—of Major Barnston's advance, and that Sir James Outram's letter of the 13th instant has been laid before the Commander-in-Chief. Much as the Commander-in-Chief may desire to meet Sir James Outram's wishes, he is obliged, from want of means, to declare the impossibility of carrying out Sir James' plan.

2. There are no troops of whom to form a line of posts across the province of Oudh, and there is no other available carriage than that now sent.

3. Even one brigade cannot be formed at Cawnpore, putting for the present Alumbagh out of the question, before the 10th of November at the earliest.

4. Let Major Barnston, after arrival at Alumbagh, wait there three or four days to rest his people and cattle, and communicate, if possible, with Sir James Outram; and let the latter understand that this is the only means of supplying Alumbagh and Lucknow at the disposal of his Excellency, *viz.*, to allow of the return of Major Barnston with his camels and elephants to Cawnpore, with a view to the subsequent march of a similar but stronger column, with a like object.

5. Tell him that every possible effort is being made to close the new arrivals up to Cawnpore; and His Excellency has a confident hope that the gradual, but never-ceasing concentration, at that place, will have a beneficial influence on the minds of the leaders by whom Sir James is now blockaded.

6. Instruct Major Barnston, when he commences his retreat to start in the middle of the night, and march at least twenty miles, so as to effect the passage of the nullah at Bunnec in the first stage. He will be able to do this by using his elephants and camels freely.

7. Let him leave his weakly men and bad marchers to reinforce Alumbagh.

8. He is also to communicate His Excellency's orders to the officer commanding at Alumbagh that the latter is personally to superintend the stores and economise the delivery as much as possible.

9. Let Major Barnston take a lakh of Enfield rifle ammunition with him, if possible ; also let Sir James Outram know that the Commander-in-Chief will write fully by post.

Telegram from the Governor-General of India in Council, to Captain BRUCE, for Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM,—dated Calcutta, 17th October 1857.

The furlough men who received leave from Sir Henry Lawrence in June, or before that time, and who have been summoned to Cawnpore by Sir James Outram's proclamation, may be received there ; but arms must not be put into their hands at present.

It is not likely that the proclamation can have penetrated to any distance from Lucknow ; if it has not done so, those who act upon it will have been amongst the insurgents, and must not be too readily trusted.

Do not receive any other furlough men at Cawnpore.

Telegram from Captain BRUCE, (for Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM), to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief,—dated Cawnpore, 20th October 1857, 10 A.M.

A letter, dated 7th October, from General Outram, desires me to inform you that the force at Lucknow is now besieged by the enemy, and has grain, guns, bullocks, and horses upon which they can subsist for another month ; but they have no hospital comforts and little medicine. Repeats that maintaining troops at Alumbagh, and gradually reinforcing that post must tell favourably ere long ; adds, that a wing of infantry and two guns at Busherutgunge and Bunnee would secure the whole road for safe convoy of provisions to Alumbagh.

The loss in killed, wounded, and missing since the force crossed the Ganges has been very heavy,—256 killed and 700 wounded—and missing out of the former, sixteen officers.

Telegram from Colonel WILSON, to the Chief of the Staff,—dated Cawnpore, 20th October 1857, 12.2 P.M.

The party for Alumbagh will leave, if possible, to-morrow morning. Captain Bruce cannot just now be spared ; His Excellency perhaps is not aware that the Intelligence Department, by General Outram's wish, is entirely in his hand, as also most of the magisterial and police work of the whole district. Intelligence is of the greatest importance now that the country is covered with Delhi fugitives. Captain Moir, an

experienced Bengal Artillery officer, is the party, and, if necessary, Mr. Ranson of the Civil Service can accompany, as both these gentlemen know the language well. Sir James Outram, in a subsequent letter to Captain Bruce, wishes him not to leave Cawnpore.

Telegram from Captain BRUCE, (for Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM,) to the Governor-General of India in Council—dated Cawnpore, 21st October 1857, 5 P.M.

Rajah Maun Singh has written to me, with enclosure for General Outram ; the purport of these is as follows :—

Says he never intended to go to Lucknow at all, had not the Ranees of the late Rajah Buktwar Sing been seized there by the rebels. He went with Mr. Gubbins' (of Benares) sanction to rescue her ; he could not get away until all the rebels opposed the British at Alumbagh. He seized this opportunity of rescuing her, making every arrangement to move back twenty koss from Lucknow. He swears on oath, up to this time, he did not connect himself with the rebels. It was willed his name now should be connected with the rebels, and himself fall under displeasure of Government thus. He suddenly heard the rebels were defeated, and the British attacking the place were about to disgrace His Majesty's seraglio. He at once marched to protect it, for he had eaten the King's salt. If the General views with justice his actions, he will see that he did not join the rebels. He protected the British authorities in his district and could not keep himself aloof from protecting the King's honour. Now he was ready to obey all Government orders, and if his Vakil's life be spared, he will submit the whole facts. He hopes the General will let him know his design that he may carry it out.

To this letter I sent the following reply :—"I have received your letter and enclosure for General Outram. The British do no injury to helpless women and children, however humble their rank, and you ought to have known that those of the King would not have been dishonoured. I have written to-day to General Outram, who is now in the Lucknow Residency, and in the meantime if you are really friendly to the British Government, you are desired at once to withdraw all your men from Lucknow and communicate with the Chief Commissioner. I have sent to tell your Vakil that if he likes to come in and see me, he will meet with no injury."

The Vakil has since come and, having expressed his master's willingness to comply with the terms of my letter, departed for Lucknow.

Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, to Captain BRUCE at Cawnpore,—dated Calcutta, 22nd October 1857.

Send my best regards by cossid to General Outram. Tell him I have never ceased my exertions to press every available soldier up to his support. My presence here has enabled me to ensure the execution of orders necessary to this effect. I believe in consequence, that after making due deduction for sickness, I shall have 2,500 British infantry by the 7th November, together with cavalry of the military train, two companies of sappers and a small detail of artillery at Cawnpore and Alumbagh together.

The Governor-General has written to desire that Colonel Greathed's column may be directed on Cawnpore, but for the present I have no power over that force. I trust it may arrive.

My intention is to throw forward to Alumbagh about 1,500 men of the above force as soon as practicable; the remainder of the force indicated will close up on Alumbagh as it arrives at Cawnpore.

Of course much must depend upon the collection of carriage and supplies. No effort is being left untried to insure a sufficiency of both.

Communicate this confidentially to Colonel Wilson.

Telegram from Colonel WILSON, to the Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, 22nd October 1857, 4-30 P.M.

Received, as most urgent, under date 16th October, from Sir James Outram, who states, that his Commissary has just informed him, after the most searching enquiry, that our attah and bullocks (and we have nothing else) will last only till the 10th proximo, on three quarter rations for Europeans and only half for natives; no possibility of obtaining any supplies unless previously relieved. The column must push on to Alumbagh; spare no cost in sending to Greathed, urging his immediate advance, and let there be no delay in bringing up troops from Allahabad. Both these points I have communicated to Colonel Greathed.

16th October 1857.

Received by the same cossid from Sir James Outram:—As the troops of artillery despatched from Calcutta have no chance of being in time, Captain Moir's battery should be drawn from Allahabad, where the Naval Brigade will surely suffice for the present. I beg your particular attention to the above. Please telegraph this to the Commander-in-Chief.

Telegram from the Governor-General of India in Council, to the Officer Commanding at Cawnpore,—dated Fort William, 1st November 1857.

I request that you will take the first opportunity that presents itself of conveying to Brigadier General Havelock my hearty congratulations upon his being raised by the Queen to the honor of Knight Commander of the Bath, and to the rank of Major-General. I beg you to say that it is a very great pleasure to me to make this announcement to him, and that I wish him a long enjoyment of these well-earned distinctions most cordially.

Telegram from the Private Secretary to the Governor-General, to the Officer Commanding at Cawnpore,—dated Fort William, 1st November 1857.

The Governor-General wishes to know whether you have received any intelligence of a sortie having been lately made from the Residency at Lucknow into the town, in which many officers were killed and wounded. If so, the Governor-General requests that you will communicate the particulars to him by telegraph.

You are also requested to keep the Governor-General informed of any news which may reach you from Lucknow; and, if Captain Bruce has left Cawnpore, His Lordship will thank you to take measures for the speedy transmission to Calcutta of any messages which may be addressed to the Governor-General by Sir James Outram or others.

Telegram from Brigadier WILSON, to the Private Secretary to the Governor-General, Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, 5th November 1857, 10-45 A.M.

By cossid from Alumbagh, 30th October—Major McIntyre writes as follows:—"Communication with General Outram very uncertain and at long intervals. All well at Alumbagh. This evening 440 European infantry and 100 Naval Brigade marched from Cawnpore to join Brigadier Grant's force, which is halted one mile-and-half beyond Bunnee Bridge by order of the Commander-in-Chief."

I have had no fresh communication with General Outram since my last telegram of the 2nd instant.

Telegram from Captain BRUCE, for Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM, to the Governor-General of India in Council, Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, 12th November 1857.

The Commander-in-Chief marched with his force to Alumbagh this morning. There was some innocent firing at that post yesterday.

His Excellency had been able to communicate with General Outram. Gwalior rebels are not yet reported to have reached the Jumna. The Nana's followers have crossed the Ganges into the Doab; he himself still in Oudh.

Telegram from Captain BRUCE, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Cawnpore, 16th November 1857, 11 A. M.

The Commander-in-Chief occupied the Dilkosha and the Martiniere after a running fight of two hours yesterday at noon. The enemy came forward to attack at 3 P. M.; after a struggle of an hour he was beaten back, repulsed heavily. An advanced picquet having cleared some villages across the canal, we took post there for the night. Our loss was very trifling: Lieutenant Mayne, Horse Artillery, Quartermaster-General's Department, and Lieutenant Wheateroff, Carabineers, killed.

Telegram from the Governor-General of India in Council, to Brigadier Campbell, Allahabad,—dated Calcutta, 17th November 1857.

Pray endeavour to send the following message to the Commander-in-Chief:—

"I have received your letter of the 10th. I earnestly hope it may be possible to avoid a total abandonment of Oudh and to retain a safe position at some point between Lucknow and the Ganges. A complete withdrawal will do us much mischief. I write to-day."

From Lieut. H. W. NORMAN, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, No. 18-A,—dated Head-Quarters, Camp Cawnpore, the 5th December 1857.

I have the honour by desire of the Commander-in-Chief to forward, for submission to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, the report by Major-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., dated 25th ultimo, of his operations subsequent to the 28th September last, and His Excellency would desire particularly to draw the attention of his Lordship to the skill displayed in the arrangements made for the defence of the position occupied by Sir James Outram's Force at Lucknow, and to the gallantry and endurance of the troops engaged.

2. Sir Colin Campbell would most especially refer to the valuable services of the late Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, whose death His Excellency, in common with the whole army, deeply deplores, and of that talented and valuable officer, Colonel R. Napier,* of the Bengal Engineers, whose exertions were conspicuous and unceasing.

From Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, K.C.B., Commanding Cawnpore and Dinapore Divisions, to Major-General MANSFIELD, Chief of the Staff,—dated Camp Alum Bagh, 25th November 1857.

I have the honour to acquaint His Excellency the Commander-in-

- A. Report from General Havelock on operations of 16th November.
- B. Brigadier Inglis's report of Garrison of Lucknow; also Engineer operations, Commissariat, &c., &c.
- C. Colonel Napier's despatch of 25th and 26th in bringing up siege train, sick and wounded, &c
- D. Colonel Napier's despatch reporting taking of Phillip's Garden Battery on 1st and 2nd October 1857.
- E. General Havelock's letter forwarding Colonel Napier's report of operations in Palaces.
- F. Brigadier Inglis's detailed Reports of Sorties Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.
- G. Report of Captain Crommelin, Chief Engineer.
- H. Lieutenant Hutchinson's plan of Captain Lockhart's post.

Chief with the proceedings of this force since the 28th of September, the date of my last despatch, and beg to refer to the documents enumerated in the margin. General Havelock has commanded the Field Force occupying the palaces and outposts, and Brigadier Inglis has continued in command of the Lucknow Garrison—an arrangement that has proved most convenient.

The first work required was to open a road-way through the palaces for the heavy train, which had been

brought into one of the gardens on the 27th September, and by the 1st October was safely parked within the entrenchment.

Contrary to the expectations expressed in my last despatch, the enemy relying on the strong position of their remaining battery, (the one known as "Phillips' Battery,") continued to annoy the garrison by its fire, and to maintain there a strong force. Its capture, therefore, became necessary, and this was effected on the 2nd October, with the comparatively trifling loss of two killed and eleven wounded,—a result which was due to the careful and scientific dispositions of Colonel Napier under whose personal guidance the operation was conducted. Three guns were taken and burst; their carriages destroyed; and a large house in the garden which had been the enemy's stronghold was blown up.

With a view to the possibility of adopting the Cawnpore road as my line of communication with Alum Bagh, Major Haliburton, 78th Highlanders, commenced on the 3rd to work from house to house with the crow-bar and pick-axe.

On the 4th, this gallant officer was mortally wounded; and his successor, Major Stephenson of the Madras Fusiliers, disabled. During the whole of the 5th these proceedings were continued; but on the 6th they were relinquished it being found that a large mosque strongly occupied

by the enemy required more extensive operations for its capture than were expedient ; therefore after blowing up all the principal houses on the Cawnpore road, from which the garrison had been annoyed by musketry, the reconnoitring party gradually withdrew to the post in front of Phillips' Garden, which has since been retained as a permanent outpost, affording comfortable accommodation to Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, and protecting a considerable portion of the entrenchment from molestation, besides connecting it with the Palaces occupied by General Havelock. During the foregoing operations the enemy recovering from their first surprise, commenced to threaten our positions in the palaces and outposts by mining and assaults. As there were only a few miners in the garrison and none with the field force, the enemy could not be prevented from exploding three mines causing us a loss of several men ; and on the 6th they actually penetrated into the palaces in considerable numbers.

But they paid dearly for their temerity, being intercepted and slain at all points. Their loss on that day was reported in the city to have been 450 men.

A company of miners formed of volunteers from the several corps was placed at the disposal of the Chief Engineer, which soon gave him the ascendancy over the enemy, who were foiled at all points, with the loss of their galleries and mines, and the destruction of their miners in repeated instances.

The Sikhs of the Ferozepore regiment have zealously laboured at their own mines, and though separated only by a narrow passage (16 feet wide) from the enemy, have, under the guidance and direction of the Engineer Department, defended and protected their position.

The outpost of Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders under Captain Lockhart has also been vigorously assailed by the enemy's miners. Its proximity to the entrenchment made it convenient to place it under the charge of the Officiating Garrison Engineer, Lieutenant Hutchinson, under whose skilful directions the enemy have been completely out-mined by the soldiers of Her Majesty's 78th Regiment.

I am aware of no parallel to our series of mines in modern war : 21 shafts, aggregating 200 feet in depth and 3,291 feet of gallery, have been executed. The enemy advanced twenty mines against the palaces, and out-posts ; of these they exploded three, which caused us loss of life and two which did no injury : seven have been blown in ; and out of seven others, the enemy have been driven, and their galleries taken possession

of by our miners ; results of which the Engineer Department may well be proud. The reports and plans forwarded by Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B., and now submitted to His Excellency, will explain how a line of gardens, courts, and dwelling-houses, without fortified *enceinte*, without flanking defences and closely connected with the buildings of a city, has been maintained for eight weeks in a certain degree of security ; and notwithstanding the close and constant musketry fire from loopholed walls and windows often within thirty yards, and from every lofty building within rifle range, and notwithstanding a frequent though desultory fire of round shot and grape from guns posted at various distances, from 70 to 500 yards. This result has been obtained by the skill and courage of the Engineer and Quartermaster-General's Department, zealously aided by the brave officers and soldiers who have displayed the same cool determination and cheerful alacrity in the toils of the trench and amidst the concealed dangers of the mine that they had previously exhibited when forcing their way into Lucknow at the point of the bayonet and amidst a most murderous fire.

But skilful and courageous as have been the engineering operations, and glorious the behaviour of the troops, their success has been in no small degree promoted by the incessant and self-denying devotion of Colonel Napier,—who has never been many hours absent by day or night from any one of the points of operation,—whose valuable advice has ever been readily tendered and gratefully accepted by the executive officers,—whose earnestness and kindly cordiality have stimulated and encouraged all ranks and grades, amidst their harassing difficulties and dangerous labours.

I now lay before His Excellency, Brigadier Inglis' report of the proceedings in the garrison, since its relief by the force under my command, since the capture of the enemy's batteries and the occupation of the palaces and posts.

The position occupied by the Oudh Field Force relieved the garrison of the entrenchment from all molestation on one-half of its *enceinte*, that is, from the Cawnpore road to the commencement of the river front ; and the garrison, reinforced by detachments of the 78th and Madras Fusiliers, was enabled to hold as outposts three strong positions commanding the road leading to the iron bridge, which have proved of great advantage, causing much annoyance to the enemy and keeping their musketry fire at a distance from the body of the place.

The defences which had been barely tenable were thoroughly repaired, and new batteries were constructed to mount thirteen additional guns.

The enemy, after the capture of the batteries, adopted a new system of tactics. Their guns were withdrawn to a greater distance, and disposed so as to act not against the defences, but against the interior of the entrenchment.

The moment they were searched out and silenced by our guns, their position was changed so that their shot ranged through the entrenchment; and but for the desultory nature of their fire might have been very destructive.

Under the care of the Superintending Surgeon, Dr. Scott, the hospital was securely barricaded without detriment to ventilation.

From the Rev. J. P. Harris, Chaplain of the garrison, the sick and wounded received the most marked and personal kindness. His spiritual ministrations in the hospital were incessant; his Christian zeal and earnest philanthropy I have had constant opportunities of observing since my arrival in Lucknow; and but one testimony is borne to his exertions during the siege and to the personal bravery he displayed in hastening from house to house in pursuit of his sacred calling under the heaviest fire. Daily he had to read the funeral service over numbers of the garrison, exposed to shot, shell and musketry.

Order was established in the Magazine under Captain Thomas the Garrison Commandant of Artillery and Commissary of Ordnance; and under Dr. Ogilvie, Sanitary Commissioner, the Conservancy Department effected great and visible improvements in the condition of the entrenchments, besides removing the horrible collection of filth and putrid carcasses which had accumulated in the palaces taken possession of by the Relieving Force.

I cannot conclude this report without expressing to His Excellency my intense admiration of the noble spirit displayed by all ranks and grades of the force since we entered Lucknow. Themselves placed in a state of siege,—suddenly reduced to scanty and unsavoury rations,—denied all the little luxuries, (such as tea, sugar, rum, and tobacco,) which by constant use had become to them almost necessities of life,—smitten in many cases by the same scorbutive affections and other evidences of debility, which prevailed amongst the original garrison,—compelled to engage in laborious operations,—exposed to constant

danger and kept ever on the alert—their spirits and cheerfulness, and zeal and discipline, seemed to rise with the occasion. Never could there have been a force more free from grumblers, more cheerful, more willing or more earnest.

Amongst the sick and wounded this glorious spirit was, if possible, still more conspicuous than amongst those fit for duty.

It was a painful sight to see so many noble fellows maimed and suffering, and denied those comforts of which they stood so much in need.

But it was truly delightful and made one proud of his countrymen, to observe the heroic fortitude and hearty cheerfulness with which all was borne.

My cordial acknowledgments are due to Brigadiers Hamilton and Stisted, and to their Brigade Staff—Captains Spurgin and Bouverie—for the efficient disposition of their troops under General Havelock's orders and direction, and the vigilance with which they have guarded their extended position.

The glorious reputation which his defence of Lucknow has won for Brigadier Inglis leaves little room for further commendation for the able manner in which that defence has been continued,—the vigour with which the defences of his garrison have been improved and extended and the unceasing vigilance which rendered every effort of the enemy to assail him utterly hopeless. I cordially concur in and second his recommendation to the favourable notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the several officers named in his despatch.

To the gallant Brigadier Eyre, Commanding the Artillery, whose victories at Arrah and Jugdespore have already given him an European reputation; to the brave Captains Olpherts, of the Bengal Artillery; and Maude of the Royal Artillery, commanding batteries; to Lieutenant Thomas, Commissary of Ordnance; and to the officers and men of the combined force of Artillery, my hearty and sincere thanks are due. The duties which have fallen on them have been most arduous, and have been carried through with the zeal and gallantry which have ever distinguished their noble arm of the service.

Captain Crommelin, Commanding the Engineer Department, has had to undertake very important duties of a novel and difficult nature without trained sappers and without any establishment of trained subordinates, and with a very small staff. Under these disadvantages, combined with the very serious one of ill-health, Captain Crommelin,

aided by the Executive Department, converted the open arcaded halls of the palace into secure barracks, and has kept aloof the enemy's miners.

To Captain Crommelin ; to his gallant and energetic second-in-Command, Lieutenant Hutchinson ; to Lieutenants Russell and Limmond, and the officers and men recommended by Captain Crommelin, I am very greatly indebted.

I have particularly to recommend to His Excellency's notice Lieutenant-Colonel Purnell, Commanding Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry, who throughout these operations has had charge of the advanced garden and its dependent posts which have been exposed to the unceasing attack of the enemy. For the very able manner in which these posts have been held, Colonel Purnell deserves the highest praise.

Captain Brasyer, Commanding the Regiment of Ferozepore, and Captain Lockhart, Commanding Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, have each maintained a difficult position with the most perfect success. These officers, to whom I must also add Captain Shute, Commanding Detachment, Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, have gallantly led their men in every sortie.

To Captain Willis, Commanding Her Majesty's 84th Regiment ; Captain Galwey, Commanding Madras Fusiliers ; and Lieutenant Meara, Commanding Her Majesty's 5th Regiment (Fusiliers), I must tender my acknowledgments. Captain Barrow, Commanding Volunteer Cavalry ; Captains Johnson and Hardinge, Commanding Irregular Cavalry, though precluded from acting in their proper capacity, have zealously volunteered for every service in which they or their men could be useful, and have maintained posts or furnished working parties with cheerful alacrity.

To Captain Garden, Assistant Quartermaster-General ; to Captain Hardinge, Officiating Deputy Quartermaster-General ; Captain Moorsom, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, my thanks are particularly due and also to Captains Alexander, Orr and Carnegy for their services at the head of the Intelligence Department ;—notwithstanding the complete hostility of the country many trustworthy messengers have been furnished, by which communications have been safely carried to Alum Bagh and Cawnpore. Captain Moorsom, of Her Majesty's 52nd Regiment, having surveyed the city and environs of Lucknow previous to the outbreak of hostilities, has constantly been able to render most important service, and is a very bold and intelligent officer.

The commissariat arrangements have been most efficiently conducted under Captain Macbean, attached to the Oudh Field Force; and Lieutenant James, attached to the garrison; and I have to thank them for their valuable services.

I beg to recommend, to particular notice, the excellent arrangements made for the care of the sick by the Medical Department under Superintending Surgeon J. Scott, whose energy and zeal have been unremitting in the performance of his arduous duties.

I have further to recommend to His Excellency's notice Lieutenant Hudson, Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; and Lieutenant Hargood, Madras Fusiliers, Aid-de-Camp on the staff of the late Sir H. Havelock; also the officers of my divisional and personal staff.

To Major North, General Havelock's Deputy Judge Advocate-General, and subsequently one of the Prize Agents, my thanks are due for the readiness and success with which he established and superintended the manufacture of Enfield rifle cartridges. This valuable service was rendered without any relaxation of his other duties, in the prosecution of which he met with a wound.

The pleasing duty now remains of acknowledging my obligations to my personal staff.

To Colonel Napier, Military Secretary, Chief of the Adjutant-General's Department, for the efficient support I have ever received from him throughout these operations, and whose gallantry in the field was as conspicuous as his able guidance of the engineering operations above detailed was valuable.

I have much pleasure in making favourable mention of the services of Captain Dodgson, Assistant-Adjutant-General, who has afforded me every assistance; also Captain Gordon, Deputy Judge Advocate General.

My Aides-de-Camp—Lieutenants Sitwell and Chamier—have rendered me most constant and zealous aid. I was unfortunately deprived of Lieutenant Sitwell's services on the 25th September, owing to a contusion received early in the day; and again, on returning from the garrison, from a severe wound on the 17th November Lieutenant Chamier has attended at my side in the field throughout every operation.

My thanks are due also to my Private Secretary, Mr. W. J. Money, who has accompanied the army in the field in addition to his valuable services in his civil capacity.

I have to acknowledge the services of Captain Dawson and Ensign Hewitt, orderly officers.

I was glad to avail myself of the services of Mr. George Couper, C. S., who volunteered to perform the duties of an Aide-de-Camp during our stay in the garrison and on the night of our retiring from it.

It is with the deepest regret that I have to record at the head of the gallant and distinguished officers who have so zealously and ably aided these operations, and whose loss their country has to deplore, the name of the lamented Sir Henry Havelock, on whose merits it would be superfluous for me to dwell. Worn out by toils and exposure, he lived but long enough to witness the end for which he had fought so nobly, and to receive the valued token conveyed to him of the approbation of his sovereign.

Colonel Campbell, of Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry, who, in my former despatch, was returned as wounded, has since died. In him England has lost a most gallant and distinguished officer.

By the fall of the gallant officers Major Haliburton, Her Majesty's 78th; Major Simmonds, Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers; and Major Stephenson, of the Madras Fusiliers, the country and service have sustained a very heavy loss.

I have also, with sorrow, to record the loss of the many other valuable officers and soldiers who have fallen in the performance of their duty during the course of these operations which have involved a total loss (subsequently to those reported in General Havelock's despatch of the 28th October,) of 6 European officers, 1 Native officer and 120 rank and file killed; 27 European officers 7, Native, and 382 rank and file wounded; total, 551 killed and wounded.

From Major-General Sir H. HAVELOCK, Commanding Oudh Field Force, to Colonel R. NAPIER, Chief of the Staff to Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, G. C. B.—No. 33-B, dated Lucknow, 16th November 1857.

I beg to report, for the information of Major-General Sir James

5th Fusiliers	...	160
Under Lieutenant Meara.		
64th Regiment	...	48
Captain Shute.		
94th Regiment	...	160
Captain Willis.		
78th Regiment	...	142
Captain Lockhart.		
80th Light Infantry	...	181
Lieutenant-Colonel Funnell.		
Regiment of Ferozepore	...	100
Lieutenant Cross.		

Reserve 200 from 5th Fusiliers, 78th Highlanders, and Regiment of Ferozepore.

Each column being accompanied by a party of miners with tools and powder bags under command of an Engineer Officer.

Outram, G. C. B., the complete success of the operations in which the troops of my division were employed under his own eye this evening, in capturing a succession of houses in advance of the Palace of Furreed Buksh.

I have given in the margin the details of detachments employed.

The nature of the enterprise may be shortly described as follows:—

The progress of the relieving force

under His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was anxiously watched, and it was determined that as soon as he should reach the Sikunder Bagh, about three miles from the Residency, the outer wall of the advance garden of the Palace, in which the enemy had before made several breaches, should be blown in by mines previously prepared; that two powerful batteries erected in the enclosure should then open on the insurgent's defences in front, and after the desired effect had been produced, that the troops should storm two buildings known by the names of the Hern Khana or Deer-house, and the steam engine-house. Under these also, three mines had been driven.

It was ascertained about 11 A. M. that Sir Colin Campbell was operating against the Sikunder Bagh. The explosion of the mines in the garden was therefore ordered. Their action was, however, comparatively feeble, so the batteries had the double task of completing the demolition of the wall and prostrating and breaching the works and the buildings beyond it. Brigadier Eyre commanded in the Left Battery; Captain Olpherts in the right; Captain Maude shelled from six mortars in a more retired quadrangle of the Palace. The troops were formed in the square of the Chutter Munzil, and brought up in succession through the approaches, which in every direction intersected the advance garden. At quarter-past 3 two of the mines at the Hern Khana exploded with good effect. At half-past 3 the advance sounded. It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm with which this signal was received by the troops. Pent up in inaction for upwards of six weeks, and subjected to constant attacks, they felt that the hour of retribution and glorious exertion had returned.

Their cheers echoed through the courts of the Palace, responsive to the bugle sound, and on they rushed to assured victory. The enemy could nowhere withstand them. In a few minutes the whole of the buildings were in our possession, and have since been armed with cannon and steadily held against all attack. It will be seen by the enclosed return that the loss has been small.

I received, throughout the operations, the most effective aid from my staff—Lieutenant Hudson, Acting Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant Moorsom, 52nd Light Infantry, Acting Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Lieutenant Hargood, 1st Madras Fusiliers, my Aid-de-Camp; and Lieutenant C. W. Havelock, 12th Irregular Cavalry, my Orderly Officer.

The officers of Artillery—Brigadier Eyre, and Captains Olpherts and Maude—have earned my best thanks.

I must commend all the officers in charge of detachments ; but most prominently Lieutenant-Colonel Purnell, 90th Light Infantry, whose conduct throughout the affair evinced the most distinguished gallantry united to imperturbable coolness and the soundest judgment ; as well as to Lieutenants Russell, Hutchinson, and Limoud, of the Engineers, and Captain Oakes (attached) who showed the way to the several points of attack.

Numerical return of killed and wounded of the troops composing Oudh Field Force, at Lucknow, on the 16th November 1857, under Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, C. B., Commanding.

Regiments.	KILLED.										WOUNDED.										Remarks.		
	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Second-Lieutenants.	Staff.	Native officers, Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Total.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Second-Lieutenants.	Staff.	Native officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.		Total.	
1st Madras Fusiliers	1	1	
Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	6		
" " 64th Foot	5	5		
" " 84th "	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	9		
" " 78th Highlanders	
" " 90th Light Infantry	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	4	...	...
Regiment Verozepore	
Cavalry	
Artillery	
Total	7	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	21	25	...	...

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
The 17th November 1857.

(Sd.) J. HUDSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl., Oudh Field Force.

From Brigadier J. INGLIS, Comdg. the Garrison of Lucknow, to Colonel R. NAPIER, Chief of the Staff,—dated Lucknow Garrison, 12th November 1857.

I have the honour to request that you will do me the favour to submit to Major-General Sir James Outram, G. C. B., Commanding the Forces, the following record of events in this position since the arrival of the Army under his command.

1. On the following morning I received instructions to place under the orders of Major Haliburton, 78th Highlanders, as strong a detachment as I could spare from the garrison, in order to strengthen the rear-guard which had been left at Mr. Martin's house, in charge of the heavy guns that had arrived with the force. I accordingly detailed a party of 100 men of the 32nd Foot, under the Command of Captain Lowe, who was accompanied by Captain Bassano, Captain McCabe, and Lieutenant Cooke, of the same corps. This detachment remained all day in position with the rear-guard, and on the following morning it covered the extreme rear, on the march into the "Fureed Buksh," whence Captain McCabe led a party of volunteers, composed of the 5th, 32nd, and 90th Regiments, into a garden, and routed the enemy with great slaughter. Early the next day, this detachment, having performed the arduous duties assigned them, returned to my garrison. In these operations the 32nd Regiment had one sergeant and one private killed, and two sergeants and two privates wounded. Captain Lowe also received a severe wound.

2. The report of the several sorties made under the direction of the Major-General Commanding the forces, and in which detachments from this garrison have borne (I would fain hope) a distinguished part, have been so fully detailed by the officers who commanded on these occasions, that I need not enter further on the subject than to express my admiration of the gallant and devoted behaviour of both officers and men.

3. As soon as these operations were terminated, I turned my attention to the state of the batteries and defences of this position, many of which were in a very dilapidated state, as the Major-General is aware, especially the part called the brigade mess, at either flank of which was an open breach, neither of which we had ever been able to repair or strengthen, or ever adequately to defend. But the large number of doolie-bearers placed at my disposal by the Chief of the Staff, and the increased strength of the garrison, enabled me to carry on the works with vigour, and to materially strengthen all my critical positions.

4. Since the arrival of the force, a large mound and a musjid adjacent to Innes' post were taken possession of by the late Lieutenant Graydon, and have been made defensible, as they completely overlook and command the iron bridge, and approach therefrom. A description of the works that have been carried out is fully given in the appended memoradum by the Engineer Officer. Great praise is due to the great

professional skill, the persevering energy, and the untiring personal activity displayed by Lieutenant Hutchinson, under whom the works have been carried out.

5. Owing to the extreme paucity of numbers attached to the garrison magazine, and the harassing duties which have devolved on this establishment during this very protracted siege, it has necessarily always been in a somewhat unsatisfactory state, and I gladly seized the opportunity to remodel it. With this end in view I directed Lieutenant Thomas, in charge of the magazine, to remove it to the Post Office compound, as affording the most convenient site for piling shot and collecting together the various materials appertaining to this department. This duty has been ably performed by Mr. Conductor Bewsey, Officiating Sub-Conductor, under the directions of Lieutenant Thomas, and I have now the pleasure to report that all the spare shot and shell has been collected, gauged and piled. The spare muskets and musket barrels have also been collected, and a large supply of cartridges, wads, fuzes, quick and slow matches, have been prepared. The establishment have besides been employed in repairing sponge staffs, grummetting shot and shell, and in collecting wood, iron, lead, and other materials from the Fureed Buksh and other places. The Ordnance drivers have also rendered assistance in removing guns and mortars, and in erecting and repairing batteries and issuing stores.

6. The buried treasure, amounting to nearly twenty-five lakhs of rupees, is being exhumed, and placed again under the charge of the civil authorities.

7. The commissariat arrangements made in garrison, under the directions of Sir James Outram, G. C. B., have involved a considerable reduction in rations, and this deprivation, coming as it did upon the garrison at the end of so long a siege, in addition to the want of malt-liquor and spirits, has borne somewhat heavily on every one; but all have sustained the deprivation cheerfully, and none more so than the women, whose admirable conduct I have alluded to in a former despatch. An appended memorandum, furnished by the Garrison Commissariat Officer, enters fully into the Commissariat arrangements that have been made.

8. The great number of wounded which accompanied the Major-General's force into this position speedily increased the number of patients from 130 to 627, and as nearly all arrived without bedding; and as there was besides but a small supply of medicine, it became

necessary to make every arrangement to meet these wants. In order to provide the requisite shelter, two large double-pole tents have been pitched close to the hospital portico and a large room in the Begum Kotee made over for the accommodation of wounded officers. The buildings in the Central Sikh Square were also assigned to the remaining portion of the sick and wounded. Old tents have been cut up for bedding, and the patients have been made as comfortable as circumstances would admit; and I am sure that Sir James Outram, G. C. B., will have viewed, with the same satisfaction as myself, the excellent arrangements which have been made by that indefatigable officer, Superintending Surgeon Scott.

9. During the period which this report embraces the proceedings of the enemy have been marked by much less activity than heretofore. Several of their guns, however, have been moved across the river whence they have kept up a desultory cannonade, which has been silenced on most occasions by a few rounds of our heavy ordnance.

10. Their musketry fire has, however, occasionally been so heavy, especially by night, as to induce a belief that they intended an attack; but these demonstrations have rarely lasted for any lengthened period, though they have rendered it necessary that every man should be under arms for the time. Owing to the repairs made to our defences and the increased cover obtained thereby our casualties on these occasions have been but few.

11. Among the officers belonging to this garrison who have fallen since the advent of the Major-General's force, I deeply regret to have to record the loss of Captain Hughes, of the 57th Regiment, Native Infantry, doing duty with Her Majesty's 32nd Foot, who was mortally wounded at the attack of a house which formed one of the enemy's outposts. Captain McCabe, Her Majesty's 32nd Foot, a most distinguished officer, has also fallen; he received his death-wound while leading his fourth sortie. Lieutenant Graydon, too, of the 44th Regiment, Native Infantry, an officer of great merit, was mortally wounded while assisting in barricading his post.

12. Of the officers attached to this garrison who have had opportunities of distinguishing themselves, I would beg to bring to notice the gallant conduct of Captain Lowe and Lieutenant Lawrence, of Her Majesty's 32nd Foot, who have each led a sortie; Lieutenant Hardinge, too, Officiating Deputy Quartermaster-General, who headed two sorties; also Lieutenant Aitken accompanied by Lieutenant Cubitt of the 13th

Regiment, Native Infantry, who led a party of his regiment to a successful attack on a barricaded gateway held by the enemy; Major Apthorp and Captain Kemble, 41st Regiment, Native Infantry; Captain H. Forbes of the 1st Light Cavalry*; Lieutenants Huxham (wounded slightly in two places) and Ouseley, 48th Regiment, Native Infantry; Lieutenant Warner of the 7th Light Cavalry; Lieutenant Cooke, Her Majesty's 32nd Foot; Lieutenant A. S. Thain, 13th Native Infantry*; and Lieutenant Mecham of the Madras Army—also accompanied sorties and distinguished themselves.

13. Neither must I omit to record my appreciation of the gallant bearing of the Engineer Officers—Lieutenants Anderson, Hutchison, and Innes—who accompanied the storming parties.

14. My thanks are due to the officers commanding outposts who have continued to evince the same vigilance and gallantry that has characterized their conduct throughout this memorable siege.

15. I have already expressed my inability to do justice to the behaviour of the troops, both European and Native, and I can therefore only say that they have continued to exhibit the same gallantry under fire, and the same patience under suffering and privation as heretofore.

16. The several officers who compose my staff have continued to render me every assistance and have given me every satisfaction in their several departments.

17. Lastly, I beg to express my grateful acknowledgments to the Major-General Commanding the forces for the additional force placed at my disposal composed of detachments of the Artillery, Volunteer Cavalry, 1st Madras Fusiliers, and 78th Highlanders, all of whom have borne themselves as becomes British soldiers. I have also to add my deep sense of the valuable counsel and advice which I have received from yourself on all occasions.

* General order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council dated Fort William, 12th January 1858; No. 54 of 1858.—*Errata*—Brigadier J. Inglis late commanding Lucknow Garrison, having brought to notice that the names of Captain H. Forbes of the 1st Light Cavalry, and Lieutenant A. S. Thain, of the 13th Native Infantry, were inadvertently omitted in the 12th paragraph of the Brigadier's despatch, dated 12th Novem-

ber 1857, published in the Extraordinary Gazette of the 23rd December 1857*; the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council desires to rectify that omission, and that those officers' names be added to that paragraph,—Captain Forbes' name after that of Major Apthorp, and Lieutenant Thain's after that of Lieutenant Cooke. Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

Nominal Roll of Officers attached to the Lucknow Garrison killed and wounded between the 25th September and the 10th November 1857.

ARTILLERY.

Killed.

Lieutenant D. C. Alexander,

H. M.'S 32ND REGIMENT.

Wounded.

Captain E. Lowe, severely.

„ B. McCabe, dangerously (since dead).

Lieutenant J. Edmondstone, slightly.

„ Browne, very slightly (and again severely).

Assistant Surgeon E. Darby, severely.

13TH REGIMENT, NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wounded.

Lieutenant Cubitt, slightly, twice.

44th REGIMENT, NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wounded.

Lieutenant J. Graydon, mortally (since dead).

48TH REGIMENT, NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wounded.

Lieutenant G. C. Huxham, severely.

Ensign Dashwood, severely.

57TH REGIMENT, NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wounded.

Captain Hughes, dangerously (since dead).

CIVIL SERVICE.

Wounded.

J. B. Thornhill, Esq., mortally (since dead).

J. Boulderson, Esq., slightly.

(Sd.) T. F. WILSON, *Captain,*
Depy. Asst. Adj.-Genl.

From Major-General H. HAVELOCK, Commanding Oudh Field Force, to Captain DODGSON, Assistant Adjutant-General,—No. 34-B, dated Lucknow, 19th November 1857.

I beg to forward, for submission to Major-General Sir James Outram, G. C. B., the accompanying report of Captain Crommelin, Field Engineer, with plans, and rejoice in this opportunity of testifying to the merits of this officer, and his untiring industry when the state of his health has permitted his exertions to be fully developed.

From Captain CROMMELIN, Chief Engineer, Oudh Field Force, to Captain HUDSON, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Oudh Field Force,—dated Camp Alum Bagh, 25th November 1857.

In continuation of my letter dated 12th instant, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding the Oudh Field Force, upon the "Final Engineering Offensive Operations" at the palace and gardens of the Chutter Munzil.

The Cavalier Battery, alluded to at the conclusion of my previous report, was completed during the night of the 13th instant, and was armed with the heavy guns on the morning of the 14th, viz., the day originally appointed for the storming of the Hern Khana, engine-house, and king's stables.

During the night of the 13th, 29 charges of powder (each 25lbs. in weight) were laid in chambers that had been previously prepared for them, under the foundation of the east face of the advanced garden wall, and immediately in front of the Cavalier Battery. These charges were intended for the demolition of that part of the wall that screened the engine-house, stables, and the other adjacent buildings that were to be breached from the guns of the battery. I would here remind you that our attack was postponed from the morning of the 14th to that of the 16th. The charges of powder were thus exposed in common canvas bags, for more than forty-eight hours, to the damaging influence of a very damp sandy soil; so that when they were exploded, their effect, owing to the deterioration of the powder, was only sufficient to shake and split the wall in several places, and to form a small breach. The wall, however, was so much injured that the Artillery had an easy task in battering down as much as was necessary. The charges, I may mention, were half as large again as those recommended by Sir W. Pasley (our best practical authority on this as well as on most other points of engineering detail) and were such

as had been successfully used by myself at Peshawar in a precisely similar case.

During the night of the 12th and 13th, the trench (*d.d*) was widened for the passage of guns ; screens were also constructed in the advanced garden ; and other precautionary measures taken to protect our force against any musketry fire that might be poured in through the breaches in our own wall.

During the 15th the three mines that had been prepared for the formation of breaches in the Hern Khana were loaded and tamped. These mines were sprung on the afternoon of the 16th. That at the north-west corner of the building effected the breach by which the right and centre columns of attack entered. Lieutenant Hall, in his report, erroneously states that this breach was made by the 18-pounder gun at the barricade.

The centre mine failed to explode owing, I imagine, to some wet sand having been dislodged from the roof of the mine by the concussion of our artillery, and having fallen upon the powder house.

The left charge, which was the largest, exploded ; but it proved to be ten feet short of the building, and consequently effected no breach or injury. This error in the position of the charge is not to be wondered at, when it is considered—*1st*, that we could not, by the most careful survey, satisfy ourselves as to the exact position of the Hern Khana, and *2ndly*, that we could not survey the mine itself with the prismatic compass, as no lights would burn owing to the foulness of the air near the end of a gallery that had been carried to the (I believe) unprecedented length of 289 feet without the aid of air-pipes.

On the morning of the 16th every thing was ready for the attack upon the Hern Khana, engine-house, and stables. Copies of instructions, the details of which had been prepared by myself, from memoranda drawn out by Colonel Napier (Chief of the Staff), were handed over to each of the five officers commanding the storming parties, and to the engineer officers accompanying them ; and these instructions were further explained, by the aid of plans, to several of the commanding officers.

For an account of the operations of the storming parties I must refer to the enclosed reports (in original) of Lieutenants Hutchinson, Russell, Limond, and Hall, with the remark that the duties of the officers under my command appear to me to have been rapidly and efficiently carried out.

I must also refer to a separate report by Lieutenant Hutchinson, Directing Engineer, upon the engineering operations, from the 16th November to the hour of evacuation of the Baillie Guard Entrenchment and Chutter Munzil Palace—confinement to my quarters owing to an injury of the leg having prevented my superintending them personally.

It now remains for me to bring to the favourable notice of the Major-General Commanding those officers and men of the Engineer Department who have rendered good service ; and in the first place, I trust it may not be considered out of order, that I here thankfully record my acknowledgment of the assistance that has always been afforded me by my experienced brother officer, Colonel Napier, Military Secretary and Chief of the Staff to Major-General Sir James Outram, G. C. B., who, notwithstanding the pressure of his other important duties, was ever ready to aid me with his valuable counsel and advice, to meet my constant demands for workmen and materials, and to superintend and direct the works during the last month of our operations, when I was disabled from personally superintending them myself.

Lieutenant G. Hutchinson, of Engineers, deserves very great credit for the very able manner in which he discharged the duties of Directing Engineer of the works during the last ten days of our operations. His services as one of the engineers of the original garrison will be duly reported by the proper authority.

Lieutenant Russell, of Engineers, has rendered me very efficient aid as Brigade-Major of Engineers ; his constant and unwearied exertions, both by night and by day, merit my best thanks and the highest praise.

Lieutenant Limond, the only other engineer officer under my command, has also proved himself a very able and energetic officer, and has rendered very excellent service. To him, and to Lieutenant Russell, was entrusted the general supervision of all the works from the time that I was disabled until the appointment of Lieutenant Hutchinson as Directing Engineer—a period of about three weeks.

The officers and volunteers that have acted in the capacity of Assistant Field Engineers have, without exception, given me their best and readiest assistance ; but I may with justice more conspicuously notice the names of Captain Oakes, 8th Native Infantry ; Lieutenant Hall, 1st Bengal Fusiliers ; Mr. Goldsworthy, Volunteer Cavalry ; and of Mr. Cavanagh, Superintendent of the Chief Commissioner's Office.

Sergeants Duffy and Connell, Assistant Overseers in the Department of Public Works, have proved most useful, and their duties in supervising workmen and collecting materials, &c., &c., have been most cheerfully and efficiently performed.

I cannot close this report, without noticing, in the most favourable manner, the important services performed by the under-mentioned soldiers as superintendents of miners :—

Acting Sergeant Cullimore,	} Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment.
" " Banetta,	
" " Farrer,	
Corporal Dowling	
Corporal Hosey, Madras Fusiliers.	
Private Baylan, Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers.	

Their duties have been of a very dangerous and arduous character, and have invariably been performed to my complete satisfaction.

From Lieutenant G. HUTCHINSON, Engineers, Director of Works, to Captain CROMMELIN, Engineers, Chief Engineer—dated Lucknow, 21st November 1857.

I have the honour to forward Lieutenant Limond's statement regarding the sortie party he led ; also that of Lieutenant Hall.

With reference to my own party, I have to state that starting from the Garden Picquet-house Captain Shute and myself led the party to foot of stockade which we scaled, and that then I turned off at once for the house called Captain Orr's, and in unison with Lieutenant Hall and Lieutenant Hay, who accompanied me, commenced carrying out our instructions. Up to this time not a man had been lost. Captain Shute led his men on beyond the Hern Khana, and took a garden and a gun.

Our mines exploded short ; but the mine from the Garden Picquet decidedly shook and damaged the wall.

Communication with the garden was completed during the night, and all barricades, loop-holes, &c.

From Lieutenant M. HALL, Assistant Field Engineer, to Captain HUTCHINSON, Directing Engineer,—dated Hern Khana, 21st November 1857.

I have the honour to report, for the information of Captain Crommelin, Field Engineer, that in accordance with his instructions, I accompanied the right column of attack on the Hern Khana, under Captain Willis, 84th Regiment, on the 16th instant.

Immediately after the explosion of the barricade mine, we sallied out and made for the part of the building where it was intended the right breach should have been made. On arriving at the wall of the Hern Khana, we found the crater of the mine, which was about ten feet short of the wall which remained uninjured. We therefore turned to the left and entered the Hern Khana by the left breach, which had been made by the 18-pounder gun at the barricade at end of lane.

On getting into the Hern Khana we turned to our right, passed across the open square, and immediately commenced loopholing the wall which commands the street dividing our position from the Kaiser Bagh. On your arrival I reported myself to you.

From Lieutenant D. LIMOND, Engineers, to Captain CROMMELIN, Chief Engineer, Oude Field Force,—dated Lucknow, 21st November 1857.

According to orders, Lieutenant Chalmers, Assistant Field Engineer, and myself accompanied the detachment of the 90th Regiment, Light Infantry, on the attack upon the engine-house. Keeping to the left on passing that building we found the rebels evacuating the same, and followed them up to the most advanced building, the "Overseer's House," which I at once directed to be barricaded. The enemy opened on it with guns from the Kaiser Bagh, and the house was then abandoned and burnt by Colonel Purnell's orders. The east wall of the Barahduree enclosure was at once loopholed, and the windows to the south blocked up with sand-bags. During the night a battery for three light guns was constructed at the southern extremity of the lane, between the king's stables and Barahduree enclosure. The doors and windows of the engine-house facing the river were also barricaded. During the night a trench-covered communication was opened to the advanced garden, none being necessary between the engine-house and king's stables.

From Lieutenant J. RUSSELL, Brigade-Major of Engineers, to Captain CROMMELIN, Chief Engineer.

I have the honour to report that according to order Captain Oakes, Assistant Field Engineer, and myself accompanied the detachment under command of Captain Lockhart, Her Majesty's 78th, on the 16th instant in the attack upon the "king's stables."

The detachment was drawn up in line in the front trench of the advanced garden, and on the order for the advance being given, we crossed the parapet of the trench, and the breach in our front, and doubled across the open to the "king's stables," on reaching which some confusion occurred, for the lower part of the breach that had been made by our guns was some four feet from the ground; and not seeing any easy mode of ingress, Captain Lockhart led the way into the enclosure of the steam engine-house on the left, and was followed by many of his men.

On his mistake being pointed out, however, he returned, and in company we entered the courtyard of the stables, which we found deserted. The men of the detachment followed us as quickly as they could.

Our orders were to man the walls of the stables on the side of the enemy; but the latter were retreating fast, pressed by our troops from the Heru Khana, on seeing which many of the detachment to which I was attached rushed across the road without orders and joined in the pursuit.

At Captain Lockhart's request I went to recall these men, and on my return I found that he had occupied the Barahduree and other buildings in rear of the king's stables. Measures were immediately adopted for securing our position; but in a short time the portion of Captain Lockhart's detachment was withdrawn, and the post left to the charge of a detachment of Her Majesty's 90th, under Colonel Purnell.

During the night of the 16th, Lieutenant Limond, of Engineers, and myself constructed a battery for three guns, which opened fire towards the Kaiser Bagh on the morning of the 17th.

From Colonel R' NAPIER, Military Secretary, to Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B., Commanding the Forces,—dated Lucknow, 16th October 1857.

On the 25th ultimo Colonel Campbell reported to you that he, with a small party of the 90th, not exceeding 100 men and almost all the wounded, the heavy guns, and a large number of ammunition wagons, were in the walled passage in front of the Motee Munzil Palace, which position he should be obliged to hold for the night, as he was invested by the enemy, and could not advance without reinforcements.

On the morning of the 26th, a detachment of 250 men, under command of Major Simmons, 5th Fusiliers, and part of the Ferozepore Regiment, under Captain Brasyer, were sent by your orders to reinforce Colonel Campbell, under the guidance of Captain Moorsom.

They had judiciously occupied a house and garden between Colonel Campbell's position and the Palace; but as they were unable to move from their position, I received your orders to proceed to their assistance with a further reinforcement of 100 men of Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, under Colonel Stisted, and two guns of Captain Olpherts' battery and Captain Hardinge's sowars.

Captain Olpherts strongly objected to his guns being taken, and on considering the reason that he offered I took it upon myself to dispense with them, merely taking spare bullocks. Captain Olpherts accompanied me as a volunteer. As I had reason to believe that I could open a communication through the Palace, which would bring me near the position of the guns, I took Mr. Cavanagh,* an intelligent civilian acquainted with the locality, and examined the Palace as far as was practicable, and obtained sufficient knowledge of it to form my plan of operations.

I then led the party by one of the side outlets of the Palace along the river bank to Major Simmons' position, under a smart fire from the enemy, by which, however, we received little damage.

Under cover of the night, all the sick and wounded were quietly and safely transported along the river bank to the entrenchment, by a path practicable for camels and doolies but quite impracticable for guns. Captain Hardinge made several journeys to bring up fresh doolies, until every sick and wounded man was removed. He also took away the camels laden with Enfield ammunition. One of our 24-pounders, which had been used on the previous day against the enemy but the working of which had ceased owing to the musketry fire which poured upon it, was left in an exposed position; it was extricated in a very daring and dexterous manner by Captain Olpherts, aided by Captain Crump (killed,) and Private Duffy, of the Madras Fusiliers.

At 3 A. M. the whole force proceeded undiscovered through the enemy's posts, until the leading division had reached the Palace; the heavy guns and wagons were safely parked in the garden which I had reconnoitred on the preceding day. The enemy were aroused too late

* Kavanagh.

to prevent the operation, but made an attack on the rear-guard which was ineffective.

I remained with Colonel Purnell to secure the position thus gained with trifling loss. A large body of sepoy was discovered in a walled garden connected with that which contained our heavy guns by men of Her Majesty's 90th, 5th Fusiliers, and 32nd, who gallantly charged in, led by Colonel Purnell, 90th, and Captain McCabe, 32nd, and almost annihilated them, securing the garden itself as the rear of our position. Measures were immediately taken to open a road for the guns through the Palace, and by the 1st instant every gun and wagon was safely lodged in the entrenchment.

It now remains for me to bring to your favourable notice the officers commanding corps and detachments—Colonel Stisted, 78th; Captain Brasyer, Sikhs; Captain Lowe, 32nd. The late lamented Major Simmons gave me very valuable aid.

To Colonel Purnell's lot fell the more difficult duty of commanding the rear-guard and of securing the position when gained. In the whole of the operations his assistance and support were of the greatest value.

Lieutenant Fraser, of the Artillery, was left on the 26th by the fall of Brigadier Cooper in charge of the heavy guns, and though wounded his exertions assisted greatly in extricating the unwieldy train. I must beg most particularly to bring to your notice Captain Olpherts, of the Bengal Artillery. Without his unflinching determination, skill, and fertility of resource, we should never have been able to withdraw the 24-pounder, but at the cost of a very heavy loss of life. From first to last his assistance has been invaluable, and cannot be too highly praised.

To Captain Hardinge's continued exertions is due the safe removal of the wounded and camels with rifle ammunition.

My Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain Dodgson, gave me every assistance. Captain Moorzom was here, as every where, a sagacious and daring guide. Captain Sitwell attended me zealously through the night.

Captain Olpherts recommends Private Duffy for the Victoria Cross for his gallantry in extricating the 24-pounder gun under a very heavy fire of musketry, and I beg strongly to second his recommendation.

I have deeply to lament the loss of the gallant Captain Crump Madras Army, killed whilst extricating the 24-pounder.

The loss was as follows :—

Corps.				WOUNDED.			KILLED.		
				Captains.	Sergeants.	Privates.	Captains.	Sergeants.	Privates.
Artillery	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	...
Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers	...	...	...	...	...	4	..	...	1
„ 32nd Foot	..	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...
„ 78th Highlanders	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total	..	...	...	1	2	7	1	1	1

(Sd.) R. NAPIER, *Colonel,*
Military Secretary.

From Colonel R. NAPIER, Military Secretary, to Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, G. C. B., Commanding the Forces,—dated Lucknow, 5th October 1857.

On the 1st instant I received your orders to take the enemy's battery in the position called Phillips' Garden, near the Cawnpore road. For this object you placed at my disposal the following troops :—

Detachments of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers ; 32nd, 64th, 78th and 90th Regiments, and the Hon'ble East India Company's 1st Madras Fusiliers, under Major Haliburton, Her Majesty's 78th; Captain Shute, Her Majesty's 64th; and Captain Raikes, Madras Fusiliers, amounting to 568 men; Lieutenant Limond, Engineers, and Lieutenant Tulloh, Acting Assistant Field Engineer, attended the column, with a party of five miners of Her Majesty's 32nd, and a party of artillery, under Sergeant Smith, with means of bursting guns.

In the afternoon of the 1st the column formed in the road leading to the Paen Bagh, and advanced through the buildings near the jail, occupied the mass of houses on the left and front of Phillips' Garden, under guidance of Mr. Phillips, the former occupant, and the enemy were driven from some houses and a barricade on the left of our advance by 50 men of the Madras Fusiliers, led by Lieutenant Groom, under a sharp fire of musketry in a very spirited manner.

The houses in front were strongly barricaded, and in many cases the doors were bricked up; it was, therefore, late before we had worked

a way to a point from whence we could command the enemy's position. A party of the enemy was driven out, and a row of loopholes was commenced immediately, and the ground examined right and left. Attempts to penetrate the garden to the left were ineffectual; to the right an opening was obtained, which disclosed that the enemy's batteries were separated from us by a deep narrow lane, some 12 or 15 feet below the garden; the latter was surrounded by a deep mud wall, with buildings attached. The face of the battery was scarped and quite inaccessible without ladders. A heavy fire was kept up from the face of the battery, and the lane was flanked by a strong barricade. As it was dark, and a direct attack would be certain to cost many lives, I determined to wait till daylight before assaulting the battery. The position was duly secured, and the men occupied the buildings for the night.

In the morning, after giving the men breakfast, and arranging with the artillery to open fire from the entrenchment, the troops advanced. A severe fire was opened from the barricade, flanking the lane on the right; but Major Haliburton detached Lieutenant Creagh, Madras Fusiliers, with a party to turn the barricade by the Cawnpore road, which was effectually done. The troops then doubled out through the lane, and forced a way through a stockade into the enemy's batteries; the 5th Fusiliers and Detachment 64th in advance, under Lieutenant Brown, supported by the Madras Fusiliers and Her Majesty's 23rd. The enemy was immediately driven from the battery, and Phillips' house occupied without further opposition. A picquet being left in possession, the troops advanced on the guns which had been withdrawn to the end of the garden and to the streets adjoining, and captured two 9-pounders and one 6-pounder gun, driving off the enemy who defended them with musketry and grape. The guns were immediately dragged to the garden and burst, their carriages completely destroyed, and their ammunition sent to the entrenchment. Phillips' house was blown up by a party under Lieutenant Innes, Engineers, and at dark the troops withdrew to their position of the previous night.

In all the arrangements I was most fortunate in having the aid of that very able and brave officer, Major Haliburton, Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, who deserves particular notice.

I beg to recommend to your favourable notice Captain Shute, Her Majesty's 64th, and Lieutenant Brown, 5th Fusiliers, who led the party into the Battery, and were foremost in capturing the two 9-pounders.

I also beg to recommend to your notice Private McHale, Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, who was the first man at the capture of one of the guns.

Lieutenant Limond, of the Engineers, was very active in the duties of the Engineer Department, and in reconnoitring the enemy's position. Captain Dawson and Lieutenant Hewett attended me zealously as field orderly officers throughout the operations; and Mr. Cavanagh,* Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's office, accompanied the party as a guide, and was always to be found at the front.

The guns were destroyed by Sergeant Smith with the party of artillery.

The position of this battery was so inaccessible, and the locality so little known, that the enterprise of taking it was considered by the experienced Chief Engineer of the garrison as one of very serious difficulty. Owing to our laborious investigation of its position which enabled us to obtain command of it from the adjacent mass of buildings, I was able to take it at the comparatively small loss of two killed and eleven wounded.

I have only to add, that although I have mentioned the names of those officers who had the good fortune to be at the points of attack, yet the conduct of the whole of the officers and men was in every way deserving of your commendation; they were most eager to assault the battery on the night of the 1st, but I restrained them, as I was convinced that I could effect the desired end without the serious loss that would have then been incurred.

Their attack when made was carried out with their unfailing gallantry.

It is impossible to estimate the loss of the enemy.

Kavanagh.

NOMINAL ROLL of killed and wounded in the attack and capture of "Phillip Garden Battery," under Colonel R. Napier, on the 1st and 2nd October 1857.

No.	Rank.	Names.	Corps.	Remarks.
1	Private	J. Whelan	5th Fusiliers	Wounded.
2	Do.	C. Scollan	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Do.	M. Sheady	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Do.	W. Deacon	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Do.	H. Murray	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Do.	J. Foster	32nd Regiment	Ditto.
7	Do.	J. Healy	64th Ditto	Killed.
8	Do.	J. Mulcahy	Ditto	Wounded.
9	Corporal	J. Fraser	78th Highlanders	Killed.
10	Private	A. Brag	Ditto	Wounded.
11	Do.	W. Rankin	Ditto	Ditto.
12	Do.	J. Spincks	Ditto	Ditto.
13	Do.	J. McKay	90th Ditto	Ditto.

LUCKNOW,
28th October 1857.

1 Corporal, killed.
1 Private do.
11 Privates wounded.
—
13
—

(Sd.) R. NAPIER, Colonel,
Military Secretary.

From Major-General H. HAVELOCK, Commanding Oudh Field Force, to Captain DODGSON, Acting Military Secretary,—dated Lucknow, 21st November 1857.

I have much pleasure in forwarding, for submission to Major-General Sir James Outram, G. C. B., the accompanying report from Colonel R. Napier, Chief of the Staff, detailing the late operations at the advanced posts in the Palace of Fureed Buksh.

From Colonel R. NAPIER, Military Secretary, to Captain HUDSON, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Oudh Field Force,—dated Lucknow, 20th November 1857.

The Chief Engineer of the Oudh Field Force being wounded at the time of our arrival at Lucknow, and further prevented, until the 8th ultimo, from personally attending to his duties, by an accidental lameness produced by his arduous exertions in constructing the bridge at Cawnpore for the passage of the force across the Ganges, there devolved upon me many duties not pertaining to my office, which it is

proper that I should report through you, as I believe no officer except myself is acquainted with all that has taken place, and the course of those duties gave me an opportunity of noticing the valuable services of officers which could not otherwise be brought to Major-General Havelock's knowledge.

On the morning of the 27th ultimo the escort with the heavy train occupied the range of palaces called the Chutter Munzil and Fureed Buksh.

Major-General Havelock is aware that these palaces afford the only shelter that our troops could have occupied, and that as mere shelter they give excellent accommodation ; as a military position they have very great disadvantages. The northern face is well protected by the River Goomty ; but the east and south-east faces are surrounded by buildings and in contact with the city.

Captain Crommelin's plan, which he will submit with his report of the engineer operations, illustrates the preceding remarks.

The position was too extensive for our Force, nearly all of which was occupied in guarding it ; but it was susceptible of no reduction, so that most desirable as it was that we should have occupied some of the exterior buildings as flanking defences, we were unable to do so, but were obliged to confine ourselves to the palaces and gardens and to erect precautionary defences against any means of annoyance the enemy could devise. Lieutenant-Colonel Purnell, of Her Majesty's 90th, being in command of the rear-guard on the 27th, I requested him to assume command of the Palace Garden and buildings adjacent to it. On the 28th the Palace buildings extending in the direction of the Khas Bazaar were explored by Captain Moorsom, who, with a party of 50 men of the 90th and 5th Fusiliers, gallantly drove the enemy out at the point of the bayonet, killing a considerable number with the loss of one man of Her Majesty's 90th. Captain Moorsom then placed a picquet in a house commanding the Cheena and Khas Bazaars. On the 3rd instant the enemy sprang a mine under the Garden wall, which merely shook it without bringing it down. On the 5th they exploded a second mine which effected a considerable breach, and appeared in some force with the intention of making an assault ; but on the head of the column showing itself on the breach, a well-directed fire from Her Majesty's 90th caused it to retreat precipitately and with considerable loss. The enemy also burned down one of the gateways of the garden, making a second practicable breach, at which they occasionally appeared to

fire a shot or two. Lieutenant-Colonel Purnell had retrenched both these breaches, which it became evident that the enemy had no real intention of assaulting; but they exposed the garden to a severe musketry fire from commanding buildings on the right, called the Hern Khana; it, therefore, became necessary to open trenches of communication, which were commenced by Lieutenant-Colonel Purnell and his officers. On the 6th the enemy blew up the picquet overlooking the Cheena and Khas Bazaars, causing us a loss of three men, and in the confusion that ensued, penetrated in considerable numbers into the Palace where many of them were destroyed. They are said to have lost 450 men. The remainder were driven back, but continued to occupy a part of the Palace buildings which had been in our possession. Of these the nearest to us is a mosque commanded by our buildings, but giving several easy means of access to our position. On the 8th the enemy attacked from the mosque our nearest picquets; but were repulsed with loss. In order to prevent a repetition of this annoyance, I examined carefully, in company with Lieutenant-Colonel Purnell and Captain Moorsom, the buildings connecting us with those of the enemy, and we succeeded in penetrating to a vault under their position, where, screened by the obscurity, we could see the enemy closely surrounding the entrance, and hear them in considerable numbers overhead. A charge of two barrels of powder was lodged in the vault, and was fired by Lieutenant Russell, of the Bengal Engineers. The effect was complete; many of the enemy were blown up and their position greatly injured, whilst we obtained a command over the streets leading to the Khas and Cheena Bazaars, better and more secure from molestation than our previous one. This post was immediately and securely barricaded by Captain Crommelin, of the Engineers, who this day resumed his duties as Chief Engineer, and the value of his services was immediately apparent. Though our position was improved by this explosion, the possession of the mosque was absolutely necessary to our security. I accordingly determined to re-capture it and on expressing my wishes to Lieutenant-Colonel Purnell, that officer himself accompanied me with a small party of the 90th and Madras Fusiliers. The enemy, 50 or 60 in number, were surprised and rapidly driven out with very trifling loss on our side, and the position immediately barricaded and secured by Captain Crommelin; it has ever since formed a good connection between the picquets of the advanced garden and the quarters of Brasyer's Sikhs, and all attempts of the enemy to molest it have been ineffective. It falls within

Captain Crommelin's province to report in detail the various operations by which our difficult position, in close contact with the city, occupied by a numerous and persevering enemy, has been defended and protected.

I beg to bring to the notice of Major-General Havelock the excellent services performed by Lieutenant-Colonel Purnell, who has commanded in the advance garden and its outposts since their occupation. Much of the trench work by which it was rendered unassailable has been executed by his men and under his superintendence, directed by the Engineer Department. On all occasions he has given the cordial and able co-operation of a most brave and accomplished officer. Captain Grant, of the Madras Fusiliers, has commanded the post of the mosque, from the 11th October to the 2nd November, when he was severely wounded. He maintained the post under a constant and close musketry fire, and repeated attacks by mining, with cool courage and judgment; both these qualities were required to avoid real and to disregard the imaginary dangers of mines, and Captain Grant has displayed them in an eminent degree.

The daring and intelligent Captain Moorsom has been engaged in most of the above operations, and has given very valuable assistance.

Captains Rattray and Wade have shown themselves excellent commanders of outposts.

From Brigadier J. INGLIS, Commanding the Garrison, to Colonel NAPIER, Military Secretary,—No. 116, dated Lucknow, 22nd October 1857.

For the information of Major-General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., Commanding the Division, I have the honour to enclose two reports from officers commanding sortie-parties, giving an account of their proceedings whilst so employed.

Both these officers carried out my orders in a most satisfactory manner and were most successful in the performance of the duties entrusted to them.

From Lieutenant B. M. M. AITKEN, Commanding Treasury Guard, to Captain WILSON, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Lucknow,—dated Lucknow, 21st October 1857.

I have the honour to state, for the information of Brigadier Inglis, Commanding the Garrison, the proceedings of a party of the regiment under my command on the night of the 25th and morning of the 26th September, which ended in the capture of the Tehree Kotee.

On the evening of the 25th after the first column of the Relieving Force arrived, I heard the shouts of the second column in the city in the direction of the jail, and thinking they might get entangled in the lanes and might suffer from the guns under the Clock Tower, I took twelve armed sepoy of the regiment, with pick-axes and shovels, for the purpose of clearing away, if possible, the battery under the Clock Tower. We got over without opposition, as the head of the second relieving column was by this time in the lane and close up to the guns. As I thought this a good opportunity to occupy at least a portion of the Tehree Kotee, I took upon myself the responsibility to take the sepoy through a door made in the wall by the insurgents. We advanced some distance quietly without meeting any one. At last in a court-yard we came upon a small body, eight in number, and took them prisoners, without firing a shot. I left the sepoy in charge of a Havildar in this court-yard for the night, and reported the circumstance for the information of Brigadier Inglis, who ordered me to occupy the Tehree Kotee with a stronger body in the morning.

Early next morning, we advanced to the bank of the river, and shot a few of the insurgents who attempted to swim the river. At this time I observed a body of men on the top of a building with a gateway. We attempted to get in by breaking in the principal gate, which was barricaded; but found this impossible. Havildar Ramnarain Pande, however, succeeded in breaking down one of the small doors at the side of the gate, and was the first man who made an entrance. We killed some five or six men in the gateway, the others having got into the rooms above, and on the terraces which run towards the Fureed Buksh. A party of the 32nd came up at this time under a Sergeant, and some 25 men altogether were shot and bayoneted. We had two sepoy wounded, and one man of the 32nd was killed. I ought to mention that Captain Lowe, of Her Majesty's 32nd, arrived with some men after we had got into the rooms, he having been employed in driving the insurgents out of the Captain's Bazaar. All the sepoy behaved well, and I beg to bring to the notice of the Brigadier the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Cubitt, who was most forward throughout the affair.

Unfortunately three of our sepoy were wounded by the Europeans of the second relieving column on the night of the 25th after we got over the battery under the Clock Tower, they having been mistaken for insurgents.

From Captain E. W. D. LOWE, Commanding H. M.'s 32nd Regiment, to Brigadier J. INGLIS, Commanding Lucknow Garrison, —dated City Residency, Lucknow, 27th September 1857.

I have the honour to acquaint you that, agreeably to your instructions, I proceeded yesterday morning in command of 150 men of the 32nd Regiment for the purpose of clearing the Captain's Bazaar and adjoining posts occupied by the enemy.

The party was in three divisions—the first, under Captain Bassano, on the right; the second, in reserve, under Captain Hughes, 57th Native Infantry, (attached to the regiment); and the third, under Lieutenant Lawrence. The first and second advanced under cover of the thick bushes between our trenches and the road, whilst the third, passing through Innes' Outpost, came out on the road through the houses in front, taking two small guns as they entered it, and which they dismounted from their carriages. The enemy were taken quite by surprise, and fled precipitately to the river, leaving a 6-pounder gun in the road. They were pursued by our men, and were nearly all shot or drowned in endeavouring to swim the river. Lieutenant Lawrence then led his party towards the iron bridge, and most gallantly succeeded in capturing a 9-pounder gun, just as a second round of grape was about to be fired at them. This gun having been brought away they returned, and we took possession of the ruined mosque, and clearing the Captain's Bazaar, killed some of the enemy there, and captured an 18-pounder gun and four small guns (two of them without carriages).

I then proceeded to the Tehree Kotee with part of the men; but found it unoccupied. A gate by the river leading into the Furah Buksh Palace was then forced, and several of the enemy inside killed. We were here met by a party of the 13th Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Aitken, who had come in by another entrance. Having your orders not to proceed further in this direction I withdrew the men.

Captain Hughes had in the meantime led a party again towards the Iron Bridge, and killing a great number of the enemy in the houses about spiked two large mortars which however he was unable to bring away. He was I regret to say dangerously wounded whilst forcing the door of a house. As the party retired they blew up a large magazine of the enemy's powder.

The objects contemplated having been obtained not without loss, as the adjoining return will show, I withdrew the party to the Residency leaving guards at the ruined mosque and Tehree Kotee.

In conclusion, I beg to bring prominently to your notice the great zeal and gallantry displayed by all engaged—both officers and men

so equally that it would be invidious to particularise any one ; but Lieutenant Lawrence has however begged me to report the distinguished bravery of Corporal Samuel Cole and Private Michael Power in charging and capturing the 9-pounder gun.

Lieutenant Innes of the Engineers accompanied the party throughout and afforded me every assistance.

Return of killed and wounded of a party of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment under command of Captain E. W. D. LOWE, on the morning of the 26th September 1857.

Distribution.	KILLED.					WOUNDED.					Remarks.
	Officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.	
Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment.	2	2	1	...	...	8	9	Captain Hughes, 57th Native Infantry, doing duty, severely wounded. 1 Volunteer (Mr. Sinclair) severely wounded.
Total	2	2	1	...	...	8	9	11 Grand Total.

(Sd.) E. W. D. LOWE, *Capt.*,
Comdg. H. M.'s 32nd Regiment.

Return of Casualties.

KILLED.			WOUNDED.					Remarks.
Officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Privates.	Volunteers.	Total.	Grand Total.	
...	2	2	Captain Hughes, 57th Native Infantry (doing duty).	8	*1	10	12	* Mr. Sinclair, (Merchant).

Return of Guns brought in.

One-18-pounder gun.
One-9- Do. do.
One-6 Do. do.
Two small guns with carriages.
Two Do. do. without.

(Sd.) E. W. D. LOWE, *Capt.*,
Comdg. H. M.'s 32nd Regt.
(Sd.) J. INGLIS, *Brigr.*,
Comdg. Lucknow Garrison.

From Captain M. GALWEY, Commanding 1st Madras Fusiliers, to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General,—dated Lucknow, November 1857.

In reply to your letter dated 4th November 1857, number and

No. 147.

Directing a report to be made of a sortie by the troops under command of Major Stephenson, Madras Fusiliers, on the 27th September 1857.

subject as per margin, I have the honour to state as follows.

About 2 P. M. on the 27th September 1857 the Madras Fusiliers

were ordered to parade for a sortie under command of Major Stephenson commanding the same regiment for the purpose of taking some guns in the enemy's Cawnpore Battery.

The regiment was told off in three divisions, the strength of it not admitting of a larger number. Captain Fraser had command of No. 1, Captain Galwey of No. 2, and Captain Raikes of No. 3 division; Lieutenant and Adjutant Gosling Lieutenants Beaumont and Cleland, and Lieutenant the Hon'ble J. Fraser, 1st Bengal Native Infantry, *d. d.* with the Fusiliers fell in with the regiment. A few men of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment under Lieutenant Warner, 7th Bengal Cavalry, Captain Kemble, 41st Bengal Native Infantry; Lieutenant Huxham, 48th Bengal Native Infantry; Lieutenant Anderson, Bengal Engineers; and Lieutenant Mecham, 27th Madras Native Infantry, accompanied the party.

The party proceeded in strict silence out of the Bailey Gate* to the garden opposite, and passed through a door to the right, about half-way down to the garden, which led through bye-paths till it reached the road, at which place there was a considerable street fire from loop-holes and from the top of houses, and from the guns of the enemy in position. A charge was made at the nearest gun, through long grass ruins, small breaches in walls, and a broad ditch. Our men entered by the embrasure, and the enemy immediately abandoned this gun. A considerable delay occurred in making preparations for bursting this gun, which, however, ultimately proved a failure, as some person had spiked it previously and in the hurry of the moment. During this time a party of No. 1 Division, under Captain Fraser, proceeded to reconnoitre a little further, when they came on another battery of the enemy, consisting of a 24-pounder and an 18-pounder gun. These were abandoned; but the enemy being all round, and keeping such a fire on his party, Captain Fraser sent back to Major Stephenson to say he required a reinforcement. On this Captain Galwey, of No. 2 Division, proceeded with a few men. On reaching the spot, he found that from the number of the enemy (which he calculated from their heavy fire) the position could not be held without a further reinforcement. The battery was

surrounded with high walls, and apparently with no outlets. Captain Galwey returned, and reported this to Major Stephenson. It was now discovered that there were with us no means by which we could destroy or dismantle the guns; so Major Stephenson directed the advanced party to fall back on him, which, however, they did not then do. Captain Fraser spoke in the highest terms of the gallantry of Sergeant Lidster, Madras Fusiliers, who spiked the 24-pounder and of Corporal William Dowling, Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, who spiked the 18-pounder gun, being at the same time under a most heavy fire from the enemy.

Finding it impossible to burst the first gun, Major Stephenson left a party to protect that gun under a subaltern, and proceeded with Captain Raikes' division, No. 3, which he had kept with him to the advanced battery, which, as before stated, was surrounded with high walls. At this time Sergeant Lidster, previously mentioned as having spiked a gun under heavy fire, was killed. Major Stephenson called on some of the volunteers or guides to point out the way to the next battery; but no one knew the way, or seemed at all aware of our locality, and at this time firing being heard in our rear, Major Stephenson was compelled to retire by the way we came, it being quite impossible to go forward without guides. The three guns were left spiked, owing to want of means to destroy them. On the return of the party, it was exposed to a very destructive fire from the enemy, from the tops of houses and loopholes; and from want of means it was most difficult to take away our killed and wounded. One sergeant, severely wounded and since dead, must have been left on the ground, had not a private of the 32nd Regiment in the most gallant manner, with the assistance of Captain Galwey, taken him up and carried him to a place of safety. Lieutenant Huxham, 48th Bengal Native Infantry, was wounded.

I enclose a return of the killed and wounded of the 1st Madras Fusiliers on this occasion.

Nominal Roll of killed and wounded of the 1st Madras Fusiliers during the attack on the enemy's batteries on the 27th September 1857.

KILLED.

Company.	Rank and names.	Remarks.
6th	Sergeant Thomas Lidster.	
2nd	Corporal Michael Shannahan.	
9th	John Barrett.	
3rd	Private William Gibbons.	

WOUNDED.

Company.	Rank and names.				Remarks.
10th	...	Sergeant Edward Edwards	...	...	Severely. Died 6th October 1857.
2nd	...	Corporal Frederick Flegg	...	...	Ditto.
1st	...	„ John Traynor	...	...	Slightly.
5th	...	Private Charles Brown	...	...	Severely.
3rd	...	„ Thomas Quinlan	...	...	Slightly.
8th	...	„ Timothy McCarthy	...	...	Severely.
2nd	...	„ Joseph Hayes	...	...	Severely. Died 29th September 1857.

LUCKNOW,
The 5th November 1857. }

(Sd.) M. GALWEY, *Capt.*,
Comdg. 1st Mad. Fusiliers.

From Lieutenant A. C. WARNER, Adjutant, 7th Light Cavalry, to Captain WILSON Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Lucknow Garrison, dated Lucknow, 7th November 1857.

Agreeably to instructions received, I have the honour to report as follows.

In consequence of there being no available officers with Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, I was selected to command a party of that corps on the 27th September in a sortie for the purpose of capturing some of the enemy's guns in a battery opposite to our Cawnpore Battery.

We paraded about 2 P. M. with the Madras Fusiliers and marched out of the Bailey Guard Gate, my party in advance, the whole under command of Major Stephenson of the Madras Fusiliers. We proceeded through the "Tehree Khotee" across the road in rear of the Clock Tower, and then took ground to our right. Immediately we had crossed the road, we became exposed to the enemy's fire, and made a rush across a large courtyard through a doorway to our right. After passing through a succession of narrow streets and holes in the walls, we arrived at the Cawnpore road. We then came on one of the enemy's guns, which was firing grape down the Cawnpore road. I took my party to one side of the embrasure, and on receiving the word of command, we rushed in, headed by Major Stephenson. The enemy abandoned their gun, and a naick of the 13th Regiment, "Kalka Tewaree" spiked it. We then endeavoured to burst it; but owing to the absence of water and other materials failed.

While we were attempting to burst this gun, a party of men under Captain Fraser of the Madras Fusiliers went on to another battery of the enemy's which was further in advance.

Shortly after this, the party under my command went with Captain Galwey and some of his men to reinforce Captain Fraser. On arriving near his position, we found the enemy in great force on all sides of us, keeping up a very heavy fire. We then retreated, by order of Major Stephenson, on the main body. One of the Madras Fusilier Sergeants being badly wounded, Captain Galwey, Lieutenant Mecham, 27th Madras Native Infantry, Private Smith, Her Majesty's 32nd, and myself, with great difficulty, managed to get him back to the main body. This private was, I regret to say, killed in the retreat. Major Stephenson then ordered us to retreat, which was done by the same route by which we had advanced. During the retreat, we were exposed to a heavy fire from the houses. The conduct of Corporal Cooney and Private Smith, of the 32nd, who were both killed, was most noble.

I enclose a return of the killed and wounded of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment on this occasion.

Return of men of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment killed and wounded in a sortie made near the Cawnpore Battery on the 27th September 1857.

Distribution,	KILLED.					WOUNDED.					Remarks.
	Officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Total.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Total.	
Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment,	3	3	...	1	...	4	5	
Total	3	3	...	1	...	4	5	8 Grand total.

A. C. WARNER, *Lieut.*,
7th Light Cavy.,
Comdg. Party of H. M.'s 32nd Regt.

(Sd.) E. W. D. LOWE, *Capt.*,
Comdg. H. M.'s 32nd Regt.

Memorandum regarding the sortie of the 27th September, dated Chutter Munzil, 8th November 1857.

On the 26th September I was warned by Brigadier Inglis to lead a party from the Brigade Mess, and having taken the guns in its front to circle leftwards, taking or destroying all the guns on the way till we should reach our own position at the jail or Tehree Kotee. The party, however, that was told off for this purpose on the 26th was required to help in the heavy guns and rear-guard from the Motee Mehal, and the sortie was therefore temporarily deferred.

2. Having next morning mentioned the proposed sortie to Lieutenant Anderson, Garrison Engineer at the Fureed Buksh, he stated his opinion of the advisability of the sortie debouching from the jail and going in rear of the Square House and proceeding thence in a direction parallel to the road, by which plan we would start fair from our own ground, probably hit on the enemy's usual route, and take the guns in rear.

3. The sortie having being re-arranged for the afternoon of the 27th, Lieutenant Anderson proposed to guide it himself. The party was (as I learnt on reaching the first house attacked) commanded by Major Stephenson, of the Madras Fusiliers, and the party to explode the guns consisted of artillerymen under the command of Captain Evans. Two sepoy of the 13th Native Infantry accompanied us, under my orders with picks, to help in knocking down obstacles, should it be necessary.

4. Lieutenant Anderson led the party out by the Tere Kotee* and jail and rear of the Square House to the building now forming the left of the Highlanders' position. The enemy being in possession of it, it was attacked; but the party never appeared to enter the rooms and clear them: it only remained in or rushed through the courtyard and passages shooting or bayoneting such of the enemy as voluntarily came out.

5. The correct place for debouching from the house was on the same side, only further advanced, as that at which we had entered it, and as I afterwards found, Lieutenant Anderson was waiting there to lead the men out, as soon as they should have taken possession of the house. But waiting for no guidance, they left the house at the point which they reached on rushing through it, and immediately found themselves on the road. Hearing a call for an Engineer Officer, I went forward, and found the party on the road in front of an embrasure, which was shortly afterwards charged and the gun taken. Not forty men were present for the first ten minutes, and although Captain Evans and my two sepoy were there, the rest of the explosion party were among the absentees.

After waiting ten minutes, and Major Stephenson getting impatient, Captain Evans hopeless of the arrival of the bursting party and material spiked the gun. This was no sooner done than they arrived, and the subsequent attempt to blow up the gun was a failure, from the vent being filled up by the spike. During the attempt to burst the gun, an officer (Captain Galwey I believe) came to report the capture of two other guns, the spiking of one of them, and the necessity for reinforcement. Major Stephenson having advanced towards them, asked me where we were, and what was to be done. As to what was to be done, on enquiry from Captain Evans it appeared that the men had drunk all the water reserved to moisten the clay to tamp the guns, that in fact he could not burst them, and there were no spikes present with which to spike them. I therefore said that, wherever we might go, we could destroy no more guns, and that consequently to return to the entrenchment seemed to me advisable. As to the where we were, I said I thought we were at the battery on the left of the Cawnpore road, which opinion was also expressed by Mr. Cavanagh.* Mr. Phillips, our real guide, could give no opinion at all. To make certain of the locality, I told Major Stephenson I would cross the road and reconnoitre, which I accordingly did and found that my conjecture had been correct. On my returning, the party had commenced its return to the entrenchments, which it effected by nearly the same route as that by which it had advanced.

The party which remained with Lieutenant Anderson at the house first attacked prevented the enemy still on it from doing us much injury on our return, otherwise our loss might have been most serious. The separation of the whole party into the two bodies, which was the

* Kavanagh.

NOTE.—This sortie was designed to attack the Garden Battery, and it appears from the experience gained in a subsequent attack (1st, 2nd and 3rd November) that the strength of the party was quite inadequate to accomplish the object required. The real cause of the failure in bursting the guns instead of spiking, that was taken possession of, appears to have been the delay in bringing up the bursting party.

Had the house alluded to by Lieutenant Innes been taken possession of, instead of being merely passed through, and measures taken to reconnoitre the ground in advance before the party proceeded, it is probable that the result would have been more satisfactory, and that at all events the captured guns would have been effectually destroyed, but without a much larger body of men, the complete conquest and destruction of the whole Garden Battery could not have been accomplished.

(Sd.)

J. C. ANDERSON, *Lieut.,*
Garrison Engineer.

previous cause of the failure in destroying the guns, is entirely attributable to an advance having been made from that house without the direction of the proper guide.

(Sd.) J. McLEOD INNES, *Lieut.,*
Engineers.

From Major C. APTHORP, Commanding the Reserve, to Captain ANDERSON, Engineers,—dated Lucknow, 20th October 1857.

Agreeably to your request, I have the honour to forward a report of the proceedings of the party as per margin, under my command, during the sortie of the 29th ultimo. We assembled in the third Sikh Square, a little before daybreak, as a reserve to an attacking party, under command of Captain Hardinge, who, when he had taken the guns in front of the Brigade Mess, advanced to his right to take a gun situated in a strong position in the middle of a lane, to the left front of Mr. Gubbins' house. He placed his men in a flanking position, and came to me for a party to advance and take some houses to the right and left of the lane, from which there was a heavy fire. I advanced through the breach in the Sikh Square, with Lieutenant Ouseley, 48th Regiment, Native Infantry, Lieutenant the Hon'ble J. Fraser, and 35 men, and led them up the lane to the front of the enemy's stockade. I took up a position with four or five men, and fired on several of the enemy who were trying to escape. Lieutenant Ouseley, the Hon'ble J. Fraser, and several men got over the stockade, and the party under Captain Hardinge came forward, and the gun, a 6-pr., pointed towards him, was taken possession of. One of our men was killed as we reached the stockade, and one wounded a short time after. Fourteen or fifteen of the enemy were killed, nine of them in two huts to the right and left of the lane. I left this party of the reserve under command of the Hon'ble J. Fraser, and went back to the remainder of the reserve, which I found had advanced from the Sikh Square, under Captain Galwey, and we proceeded down the lane and took up forward positions in a house which Captain Forbes, 1st Light Cavalry, and his Sikh orderly, had examined and reported empty. There was a strong party of the enemy to our left front, who kept up a heavy

fire. I placed part of the men under Captain Galwey in front of the house ; another party, under Captain Forbes, took possession of the upper story of the house ; and I detached a third party to take possession of a barricade across the street a little to our right front. Our loss here was one killed and one wounded. Five or six of the men from this position got into a large house still further in advance, and I went and examined the house, and found, after getting into the lower story, that the enemy had begun two mines the shafts of which were sunk to a considerable depth. I reported this to Lieutenant Innes, the Executive Engineer, who, on examination, decided on blowing them up. Being short of men, I ordered a party of ten, under Sergeant-Major Donovan, to come down our centre bastion and occupy the house where the mines were. He remained in charge till the mines were blown up. During the time I was thus occupied, Lieutenant Ouseley rendered great service by capturing a gun, which had checked the advance of the party to which he was attached by being planted at the end of a very narrow lane, about 60 or 70 yards long. Lieutenant Ouseley, accompanied by Sergeant Higgins and four men of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, went through a number of houses and narrow passages to the right of the lane, and finding their further progress stopped by a very high and steep bastion, where they distinctly heard the voices of the enemy, they ascended it, led by the above-named officer ; found it unoccupied, and rushed across it into a house, from which they fired down upon and killed two out of some forty men assembled below them ; and raising a cheer, routed the enemy, and took possession of the gun without losing a man, or giving the enemy the power of discharging the piece, to which drag-ropes were attached to enable the enemy to pull it round the nearest corner should we attempt to charge it. A party of eight or ten men from Captain Galwey's position, under Lieutenant Cleveland, reinforced Lieutenant Ouseley, and after the gun had been removed they retired, and the bastion was blown up. Afterwards two small guns were found in a lane close to this battery and taken possession of by Lieutenants Ouseley and Aitken, 13th Regiment Native Infantry. The three were dismantled from their carriages and were sent into the garrison, and the carriages broken up and burnt. Our loss at this point was one killed and two wounded—one of the latter, Mr. Lucas, whose zeal and gallantry on every occasion during the siege every one has heard of. About 11 o'clock we returned

into garrison, having examined and cleared the guns from the whole of the front of Mr. Gubbins' house. We had not time or men to examine the houses in front of our centre bastion, which I much regret, as there are constant reports from the men that mining is going on; but I have no good reason to suppose so, as I have invariably when called found the houses unoccupied, and heard no noises that would lead me to suppose that mining was going on.

From Lieutenant J. C. ANDERSON, Garrison Engineer, to Colonel R. NAPIER, Military Secretary,—dated Lucknow, 19th October 1857.

Sortie on the 29th September, from the left Square, Brigade Mess, for the object of destroying the enemy's guns left in front of Brigade Mess, in front of Cawnpore Battery, and on the left of Cawnpore Road.

This sortie proceeded simultaneously with two others—one from the Sikh Square to the right of the Brigade Mess, and another from the Redan towards the iron bridge, led by Captain McCabe, Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, with a few of the men of his regiment, who had during the siege been on duty on the posts opposite the position to be attacked. The whole strength of the sortieing party was 200 men, with a reserve of 150 men.

At daylight the party issued from an opening in the Brigade Mess wall and formed up under cover of a wall which runs parallel to the other at the distance of a few paces. The advance was then made in file, the men having to scramble over the debris of a house which had been blown down on a former occasion, and a rush made direct on the enemy's gun, 18 pr., which lay behind a breastwork, at the distance of 80 yards from the Brigade Mess. The gunners fired two rounds at us when we made our appearance, but before they could fire again we had scaled their battery and driven them to flight. We then proceeded to force a building immediately to the left of the gun. The lower story was quickly occupied. Captain McCabe, the gallant leader of many former sorties, was mortally wounded in the operation, and some delay having in consequence occurred, a few of the enemy in the upper story had time to kill and wound several of our men before they were attacked and bayoneted. After the house had been taken possession of, a picquet of 25 men was left to hold it while the main body of our men proceeded along a narrow lane under command of Major Simmons, Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, to occupy two large buildings about 60 and 80 yards, respectively, in advance of the first, with

her smaller buildings adjoining ; the loss to the enemy in all ably above thirty men. On our side we had the misfortune to Simmons, who was killed by a musket shot while leading his the most advanced building. We had now progressed to a room which we had a view of the enemy's 18-pr. gun in front Cawnpore Battery. It lay in a lane running towards the Cawnpore road, the end of which was barricaded and loopholed, and directly in line with it ; on the opposite side of the road the enemy occupied a house from which they kept up a hot musketry fire on our position.

I then sent for the reserve, and desired that an officer of rank might be sent to command the whole party. General Sir James Outram having become acquainted with our progress sent word that unless further advance could be made without danger of considerable loss, the design of proceeding against the enemy's gun now in our view should be abandoned, and that the party should retire after destroying in succession the houses we had taken possession of. After consulting with Captain Evans, (attached to the Artillery,) who had meanwhile destroyed the enemy's gun which we left at the first house and also a 6-pr. gun in its neighbourhood, I returned a reply to the General that further advance could not be made without considerable loss, and I proceeded to demolish the three large houses we held, commencing with the one furthest in advance, and withdrawing the party gradually to the rear. This operation, in which thirteen barrels of powder were expended, destroyed the principal musketry cover of the enemy against our defences between the Brigade Mess and Cawnpore Battery, and the destruction of the guns in front of the latter, together with that effected by the sortieing parties acting in conjunction with us to the right, has relieved a considerable portion of our work from serious annoyance. The party returned about 9½ A.M.

From Lieutenant J. C. ANDERSON, Garrison Engineer, to Captain WILSON, Deputy Adjutant-General, Lucknow Garrison,—dated Post Office, 28th October 1857.

I have the honour to forward, for the Brigadier's information, and for transmission to Colonel Napier, reports of the three sorties which took place on the 29th ultimo.

These reports were prepared by Colonel Napier's order conveyed in a demi-official note.

*Return of casualties—sortie from left Square, Brigade Mess,
September 1857.*

	Killed.	W
<i>Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers.</i>		
Major Simmons	1	.....
Rank and file ... ..	.....	6
<i>Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment.</i>		
Captain McCabe ... ..	.....	1 Since dead,
Rank and file	1	Ditto.
<i>Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry</i> ... ..	.....	....
Total	2	9

LUCKNOW,
The 19th October 1857. }

(Sd.) J. C. ANDERSON, *Lieut.,
Garrison Engineer.*

(Sd.) J. INGLIS, *Brigr.,
Comdg. Lucknow Garrison.*

*Return of the number of casualties which occurred in the party of
the 78th Highlanders, commanded by Captain G. A. LOCKHART,
on the 29th ultimo, against the right front Brigade Mess.*

Lucknow, 21st October 1857.

Rank.	Names.	Killed.	Wounded.	Remarks.
Captain	... G. A. Lockhart ... ..	....	Wounded.	
Private	... James Scott	Killed.	.....
Sergeant	... James Young ... ..	....	Dp.	
Corporal	... Joseph Andrews ... ..	.....	Do.	
Private	... Robert Kerr ... ..	.....	Do.	
Do.	... Francis Morris ... ..	.....	Do.	
Do.	... David Rewitt ... ..	.....	Do.	
Do.	... James Callighan ... ..	.....	Do.	

1 Officer wounded.

1 Private killed.

1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, and 4 Privates wounded.

(Sd.) W. HUNTERS, *Brigr.,*

Comdg. 2nd Brigade,

(Sd.) G. A. LOCKHART, *Capt.,*

Comdg. 78th Highlanders.

Return of killed and wounded of the 1st Madras Fusiliers on the 29th September 1857, during the attack on the enemy's guns in front of the Brigade Mess, under command of Captain HARDINGE, 3rd Oudh Irregular Cavalry.

KILLED.

Company.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
5th ...	Sergeant ...	Patrick Drury ...	
2nd ...	Private ...	William Peard ...	
8th ...	Do. ...	James Sowden ...	

WOUNDED.

Company.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
3rd ...	Private ...	William Young ...	Severely. Died same day.
7th ...	Do. ...	William McGill ...	Ditto.
7th ...	Do. ...	Robert Parker ...	Ditto. Died 4th October 1857.

LUCKNOW,
The 21st October 1857.

}

(Sd.) L. STEPHENSON, *Maj.*,
Comdg. 1st Madras Fusiliers.
(Sd.) H. STISTED, *Brigr.*,
Comdg. 1st Brigade.

From Lieutenant G. HARDINGE, Commanding Irregular Cavalry, to Colonel R. NAPIER, Chief of the Staff,—dated Lucknow, 22nd October 1857.

Agreeably to your orders, I have the honour to report that the undermentioned parties were made over to me to take the guns to the front and right of the Brigade Mess and Sikh Square :—

	Men.
Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, under Lieutenant Cooke	... 20
Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, under Captain Lockhart	... 140
1st Madras Fusiliers, under Captain Galwey	... 90
Total	... 250

We fell in and filed out of the breach in the Sikh Square at day-break of the 29th September 1857.

The advance consisted of Her Majesty's 32nd, Main Body, Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, Reserve of 1st Madras Fusiliers, the Engineers under Lieutenant Innes, Artillery under Lieutenant J. Alexander, Major Apthorp (whose report I enclose), Captain Forbes, and Lieutenant Ouseley, knowing the ground, accompanied the reserve.

We formed silently under cover of some broken ground. The first gun, a brass 12-pr., was taken by Her Majesty's 32nd with a cheer. By keeping to the right of the embrasure, we avoided the discharge. Lieutenant Cooke and Private Keilly were first at the gun.

The 32nd occupied a house in rear of the gun, and enabled the Artillery to burst it unmolested.

The 78th Highlanders, led by Captain Lockhart, who was slightly wounded, then charged a gun to the right. The covering party of the first gun, and a considerable body of the enemy, rallied round this gun. Sergeant James Young, 78th Highlanders, the first man at the gun, bayoneted one of the enemy's gunners while re-loading, and was severely wounded by a sword-cut.

I ordered up a party of the 1st Fusiliers, under Lieutenant the Hon'ble J. Fraser, to take the enemy in rear, and a number of them were killed here and in the houses in the neighbourhood. Hand grenades were used with good effect.

Proceeding further to the right, opposite Mr. Gubbins' house, our further progress was stopped by a small gun and some wall-pieces at the end of a narrow lane.

Lieutenant Ouseley, 48th Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Aitken, 13th Native Infantry, took these pieces in flank after a difficult detour, by getting into a house above them, and with a cheer and volley routed the enemy. This manœuvre was most skilfully and gallantly executed. Sergeant Higgins, with four men of the Madras Fusiliers, and Private Browne, 32nd, are stated to have been the first men at the gun. Mr. Lucas, a volunteer, well known for his bravery, was mortally wounded here.

Major Apthorp and Captain Forbes, with the Fusiliers under Captain Galwey, occupied the houses commanding the pieces which were brought away. Two shafts of a mine were here discovered and blown up.

The batteries and barricades were completely burnt and destroyed. Working parties of the Sikh Cavalry, under Lieutenant Graham, and sepoys of the 13th Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Aitken, did good work.

I enclose Lieutenant Innes's report. Under cover of the houses blown up, the party fell back unmolested.

One heavy gun was burst, three smaller ones and some wall-pieces brought in.

Our loss was 4 killed and 11 wounded, including Mr. Lucas and Captain Lockhart.

(Sd) J. INGLIS, *Brigr.*,
Comdg. Lucknow Garrison.

*Memorandum of demolitions effected by the party under Captain
HARDINGE on the 29th September 1857.*

The party for demolition consisted of six miners of Her Majesty 32nd Regiment, with a fatigue party of six men supplied from the troops under Captain Hardinge's guidance. It carried six barrels of powder, with the requisite supply of hose, port-fire, and slow-match.

2. The house that covered the first gun taken was the first selected for demolition. I accordingly laid in it a charge of two barrels. This done, Captain Hardinge pointed out the two next places which he proposed to destroy. They were houses in which the enemy were said to be, and to eject whom would have been attended with no benefit but probably with a considerable loss of life. One house being in a dilapidated condition, I laid one barrel of powder against the middle of its outer-wall; the other was strong, and I therefore lodged two barrels against its wall in a similar position.

3. These charges being laid, it was decided to defer the explosions till the time should arrive for retiring, when they should be fired in a reverse order to that in which the charges were laid.

4. On the capture of the guns by the reserve, I lodged a barrel of powder at the stockade where they had been and fired it. The demolition was successful.

5. I had thus laid out all the six barrels, when Major Apthorp, in command of the reserve, reported the discovery of a house with mines in it, leading probably to the bastion and out-houses at Mr. Gutbins' compound. I mentioned the want of powder; but Lieutenant Graham arriving and reporting that more powder had been placed at my disposal, I requested to have four barrels sent me. On proceeding to examine the house and mines, I found that there were two shafts, but no galleries. No mines then had to be destroyed only the house, in which therefore, I lodged and fired two barrels of powder, bringing down the side of the house facing the entrenchments.

6. The time for the party to retire having now arrived, I fired the mines mentioned in paragraph 2, in a reverse order to that in which the charges had been laid. As the explosion did not occur till the rear-guard was on the entrenchment side of the buildings successively demolished, the inspection of the results could not be made on the site of the building destroyed; but as well as observation from a tolerably short distance could enable a decision to be arrived at, all the demolitions were successful.

LUCKNOW,
The 21st October 1857. }

(Sd. J. MCLEOD INNES, *Lieut., Engrs.,*
In charge, demolition party.
(Sd.) J. INGLIS, *Brigr.,*
Comdg. Lucknow Garrison.

Report of a sortie made on the 29th September 1857 towards the iron bridge.

On the morning of the 29th ultimo, I was directed by Lieutenant-

**STRENGTH OF CAPTAIN SHUTE'S
COLUMN.**

Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment.

1 officer and 12 men.

Her Majesty's 64th Regiment.

2 officers and 21 men.

Her Majesty's 84th Regiment.

3 officers and 110 men.

Total—6 Officers and 143 men.

General Sir James Outram, G. C. B.,
to proceed as guiding officer with a
column (strength as per margin)
under the command of Captain
Shute, Her Majesty's 64th Regiment.

2. The principal object of the expedition was to destroy a 24-pounder gun situated on a mound about 200 yards from Mr. Hill's shop, which had been doing immense injury in the garrison during the siege.

3. The party started from Innes' outpost about daybreak, and took and spiked two mortars and four zemindaree guns of small calibre, destroying the carriage of the latter. The guns were placed on the roads leading towards the iron bridge and past Mr. Hill's shop, and the column had to traverse a distance of 1,200 yards from the outpost before reaching the last gun. The party then returned about 300 yards, and quitted the road to reach the 24-pounder gun above-mentioned. It was taken possession of and the houses near having been occupied, it was destroyed successfully.

I regret, however, to add that the column sustained considerable loss in consequence of an order with reference to occupying the houses in its rear leading to the iron bridge not having been carried out.

LUCKNOW,
The 22nd October 1857. }

(Sd.) J. GRAYDON, *Lieut.,*
44th Regt., Nat. Infy.,
Guiding officer to Capt. Shute's column.
(Sd.) J. INGLIS, *Brigr.,*
Comdg. Lucknow Garrison.

Casualty return of a party of H. M.'s 32nd Regiment under Lieutenant EDMONDSTOUNE, on the 29th of September 1857.

1 Officer, Lieutenant Edmondstoune, wounded.

1 Corporal, wounded (since dead).

Total—1 Officer wounded, 1 corporal wounded.

LUCKNOW, } (Sd.) E. W. D. LOWE, *Capt.,*
The 30th September 1857. } *Comdg. 32nd Regt.*

Return of the number of casualties which took place in H. M.'s 84th and 64th Regiments in the sortie of the 29th September 1857.

Captain Shute's (against the iron bridge) ...	{	<i>H. M.'s 84th Regiment.</i>	
		Killed.	Wounded.
		8	8
	
LUCKNOW, } <i>The 21st October 1857.</i>	{	<i>H. M.'s 64th Regiment.</i>	
		Killed.	Wounded.
		2	13
	
	(Sd.)	F. A. WILLIS, <i>Capt.,</i> <i>Comdg. H. M.'s 84th Regt.</i>	
	(Sd.)	H. STISTED, <i>Brigr.,</i> <i>Comdg. 1st Brigade.</i>	

From Lieutenant G. HARDINGE, Commanding Irregular Cavalry, to Colonel R. NAPIER, Chief of the Staff,—dated Lucknow, 5th November 1857.

Agreeably to your order I have the honour to report that on the 2nd ultimo the undermentioned party was put under my command for taking the guns to the right of the Cawnpore road :—

		Men.
Her Majesty's 32nd, Lieutenant Cooke	...	68
„ 84th Regiment	...	12
Madras Fusiliers	...	15
Artillery	...	7

On coming up to the batteries, we found the enemy had deserted them and withdrawn one or two guns. They had burst a very heavy gun on the Cawnpore road, and another, an iron 18-pounder had the muzzle blown off. I had this destroyed after burning the batteries and blowing up a large mosque, in which four barrels of powder were placed.

I withdrew the party unmolested, the enemy only firing from some distant houses. One man of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment was wounded.

Lieutenant Graham and 20 Sikh Cavalry formed the working party.

From Lieutenant G. HUTCHINSON, Engineers, Director of Works, to Colonel R. NAPIER, Engineers, Military Secretary,—dated Lucknow, 21st November 1857.

I have the honour to forward a plan and memorandum showing Captain Lockhart's post, and work done by the Engineer Department at that post.

Memorandum of work executed at Captain LOCKHART'S post from the first possession of it until the 21st of November 1857.

Barricades were at once and primarily erected at all outlets and
 Barricades, &c. loopholes cut along all the walls.

Doorways of communications opened between the three main houses, which originally were distinct buildings, and such arrangements made as enabled us to command to the utmost the ruins on the right and left of position.

A cannon-proof barricade was erected across the Khas Bazaar, communicating with 84th post, and an embrasure opened through it for a gun; a second barricade was afterwards placed across the Cawnpore road.

The enemy commenced mining against us at H on the left of
 Mines. our position, about six days after our
 occupying the post. We sunk a shaft preparatory to driving a gallery to meet them; but before we could complete the shaft, the enemy exploded a very large charge of powder, some ten feet short of our outer enclosure wall, which had the effect of shaking down the wall and filling up our shaft, by the masses of earth thrown into the air and descending into our shaft. I regret to say we lost one man in this shaft. By some fatality, though the men on duty and at the mine saw the enemy's train burning, and volumes of smoke issuing out of the houses, from which they knew the enemy were mining, they did not move from the spot, but merely sent to report to their officer. We were prepared for the explosion, and had the enclosure all ready barricaded off, so that the enemy gained nothing by the mine.

From this time up to within the last six days, we have been almost constantly at work day and night, countermining against them.

Our general success has been very good, having held our ground with an expenditure of but 200lbs. of powder, and resisted numerous attacks of the enemy's miners.

On two particular occasions our success was more than usual.

First occasion of more than usual success on our part.

A gallery, driven from our shaft C, intercepted a gallery of the enemy's and our explosion completely cut off some twelve feet of it; so that the next morning, on breaking into the portion so cut off, we dug out, or rather dragged out four dead bodies, the enemy's miners having been completely cut off in a tomb as it were, for the gallery they were in was not broken down, but stopped up by our explosion.

Second occasion of more than usual success.

In this case our operations commenced from shaft D.

We broke into their gallery some twelve feet from our wall about 12 o'clock at night, and Sergeant Day, our superintending miner, remained below, assisted by others, holding the entrance to their gallery until I arrived.

On entering the enemy's gallery, I took Corporal Thompson of the 78th Highlanders with me, and observing the apparently great length of the enemy's mine proceeded cautiously to extinguish the lights, so as to keep ourselves in darkness as we advanced. At this time the enemy were in the mine at or near their shaft, which, contrary to their usual practice, they evidently wished to hold uninjured. They severally fill them in at once when we take their gallery.

I proceeded, extinguishing the lights, until I distinctly saw the enemy at the far end, and to advance further, would be to advance in a blaze of light. I therefore laid down and waited, as our preparations above, carried on under Lieutenant Tulloch, were not yet ready. Whilst lying there, I saw a sepoy with musket at trail advance down the mine, and when within 40 feet of him fired at him. My pistol missed fire, and before Corporal Thompson could hand me his pistol the sepoy had retreated. After remaining some time longer, I placed another man with Corporal Thompson, and went up to get an officer down, as I felt it required a very steady man down there to support us. While we were laying the charge, and making various arrangements, which utterly precluded our watching against an enemy's advance at the same time, Lieutenant Hay of the 78th Highlanders then commanding the picquet, kindly volunteered and took up my old post. Lieutenant Tulloch and Sergeant Day quickly got the powder down, and all arrangements ready, when we then withdrew Lieutenant Hay behind the partial barricade we had formed; and whilst here, still watching with Corporal Thompson, he got two shots at another man

who attempted to come down the mine, and apparently wounded him. The enemy made no more attempts to come down the mine, but went outside their building and came over our heads, apparently with the intention of breaking through. After some quarter-of-an-hour's walking overhead, they, I conclude, could not find the direction of the mine, and retreated into the house.

Our charge of 50lbs. which I had laid outside our barricade, and 82 feet up the enemy's gallery, was the best amount of gallery, and no more than we could well defend. soon tamped, and the charge fired by Lieutenant Tulloch. The charge being laid with nine feet of sand-bag tamping behind it, and none in front, the main force of the powder acted towards the enemy's shaft, but it took down 40 feet backwards towards us, leaving us 40 feet to use as a listening gallery. I deduce the enemy's mine to be 200 feet long and upwards, from the reconnoitring of Lieutenant Hay and myself before we commenced laying our charge, and from the position of the house it came from. The gallery had numerous air-holes and was thoroughly ventilated.

I was much indebted to Lieutenant Hay and Corporal Thompson in this business, and also to Lieutenant Tulloch who himself also fired the mine—a somewhat difficult task, as our bore being short, he had to retreat some 60 feet through the enemy's gallery and ours, and then of the shaft. Such is a brief account of our mining operations.

The total length of gallery work run is 500 feet, and five shafts, averaging twelve feet deep, with a drain of five feet each.

The 9-pounder gun I placed in position in the house on the left of our position, as shown in plan, and it was useful in silencing the fire of a gun of the enemy's firing from a stockade up the lane.

In concluding this report, I would respectfully bring to your notice the valuable assistance rendered by Sergeant Day, of the 32nd, who was in charge of the mines, and until Lieutenant Tulloch was posted to the position, acted direct under my orders. His zeal and quiet steady management of the raw recruits under him has been most commendable.

I would also bring to your notice the unremitting zeal and attention to his work manifested by Lieutenant Tulloch since he has been

in charge of the post; and during the period of my acting here, Lieutenant Tulloch has almost entirely—unassisted by me—carried on our system of mines most successfully.

(Sd.) G. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut., Engrs.,*
Director of Works.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

No. 1625 of 1857.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the accompanying despatches* relating to the first relief of the garrison of Lucknow, which have lately reached Government.

These despatches contain an account of the proceedings of the Force under the command of the late Major-General Sir H. Havelock, K.C.B., before he forced his way into the city,† as well as of the various operations carried on under Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., after a junction had been effected with the garrison of the Residency on the 25th of September until the arrival of the Relieving Force under His Excellency General Sir Colin Campbell.

They show how thoroughly this gallant band has sustained the reputation of British soldiers for courage, discipline, and determination, whether in the plain, in the hand-to-hand struggle of the street-fighting, or in the more wearying labours of the siege.

The Governor-General in Council has already had the satisfaction of acknowledging the obligations of the Government of India to Sir James Outram; but His Lordship in Council cannot deny himself the pleasure of expressing again his appreciation of Sir James Outram's eminent services, and his respect for the generous and soldier-like feeling which prompted Sir James to abstain from assuming the position due to his superior rank, and to leave in the hands of Sir Henry Havelock the completion of the undertaking which the latter had successfully begun.

To Brigadier Inglis, the Governor-General in Council can give no higher praise than to say that during the continuance of the siege after Sir James Outram had assumed the chief command in the Residency his ability, energy, and vigilance were worthy of the lasting reputation which his conduct of the defence has secured to him.

* Printed above.

See pages

Sir James Outram has acknowledged the efficient co-operation which he had from Brigadiers Hamilton and Stisted. To these officers, as well as to Captain Bouverie and Captain Spurgin, serving on the Brigade Staff, the Governor-General in Council desires to offer his hearty thanks for the good service they have done.

His Lordship in Council conveys to Major Eyre, who had already established a claim on the gratitude of the Government; to Captain Maude, Royal Artillery; to Captain Olpherts, Bengal Artillery; to Lieutenant Thomas, Commissary of Ordnance; and to the officers and men of the combined force of Artillery, the assurance of the satisfaction with which he has received the evidence of their zeal and gallantry.

The labours that devolved upon the Engineer Department have been of a most important and difficult nature, and the Governor-General in Council begs to assure Captain Crommelin, Commanding the Engineers; Lieutenant Hutchinson, Second-in Command; Lieutenants Russell and Limond; the officers and men attached to, as well as those who volunteered to work with, the Department—his appreciation of the courage, skill, and energy with which they bore their very arduous part in the siege.

Lieutenant-Colonel Purnell, Commanding Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry, deserves praise for the able manner in which he held an advanced post, exposed to the unceasing attacks of the enemy; and to Captain Brasyer, Commanding the Regiment of Ferozepore; to Captain Lockhart, Commanding Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders; to Captain Shute, Commanding a detachment of Her Majesty's 64th, who have each maintained a difficult post with complete success; to Captain Willis, Commanding Her Majesty's 84th; to Captain Galwey, Commanding Madras Fusiliers; and to Lieutenant Meara, Commanding Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, the Governor General in Council tenders his hearty thanks.

His Lordship in Council acknowledges with pleasure the cheerful alacrity, with which Captain Barrow, Commanding Volunteer Cavalry, Captains Johnson and Hardinge, Commanding Irregular Cavalry, have come forward to volunteer their services on every opportunity, the latter officer having also rendered good service as Deputy Quartermaster-General.

The thanks of Government are due to Captain Garden, Assistant Quartermaster-General; to Captain Moorsom, Her Majesty's 52nd Regiment, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, for the zeal they have exhibited in their various departments; as also to Captains Alexander, Orr, and Carnegy, for their able services at the head of the Intelligence Department; and to Captain Macbean and Lieutenant James for the efficient manner in which, under their superintendence, the commissariat arrangements have been carried out.

The Governor-General in Council has great satisfaction in acknowledging the excellent provision made for the care of the sick by the Medical Department under Superintending Surgeon J. Scott; and His Lordship in Council desires especially to tender his warm thanks to the Rev. Mr. Harris for the personal courage displayed by that gentleman in the discharge of his sacred duties, and for the unremitting assiduity with which he, throughout the siege, has sought to allay the sufferings and provide for the comfort of the sick and wounded.

The Governor-General in Council offers to Major North, Deputy Judge Advocate General; to Captain Hudson (Her Majesty's 64th), Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; and to Lieutenant Hargood (Madras Fusiliers), serving on the staff of the late Sir Henry Havelock, the thanks they have merited by the efficient discharge of their respective duties.

The support rendered to the force both in the field and throughout the very intricate and difficult engineering operations of the defence, by Colonel Napier,* Military Secretary and Chief of the Adjutant-General's Department, has been most valuable, and His Lordship in Council desires to assure Colonel Napier that his ability and exertions are fully appreciated by Government.

The Governor-General in Council has much satisfaction in acknowledging the services of Captain Dodgson, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Gordon, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General; Lieutenants Sitwell and Chamier on the Personal Staff of, and Mr. Money, Private Secretary to Sir James Outram; of Captain Dawson and Ensign Hewitt, orderly officers, and of Mr. G. Couper, of the Civil Service, who volunteered to perform the duties of Aide-de-Camp.

In addition to those whose names have been more prominently brought to notice, the Governor-General in Council desires to convey his hearty thanks to all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, who have been engaged in the operations referred to in these despatches, for the valour they have displayed in the field, for the firmness with which they have maintained their position in the city, and for the

cheerful, willing, and earnest manner in which they have discharged all the various duties and borne the privations imposed upon them, under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty and hardship.

It will be a gratification to the Governor-General in Council to bring the eminent services of Major-General Sir James Outram's Force, officers and men, to the favourable notice of Her Majesty's Government and of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, by the first opportunity. Meanwhile, the Governor-General in Council directs, by a separate order of this date, that the donation batta already granted to the garrison under Brigadier Inglis shall be extended to Major-General Sir James Outram's Force.

The Governor-General in Council cannot conclude this notice of the events connected with the Relief of Lucknow without expressing his deep regret at the heavy loss which England has suffered by the fall of so many able officers and gallant men.

His Lordship in Council has already recorded his sense of the high worth of those true soldiers, Sir Henry Havelock and Brigadier-General Neill. Their names will be cherished with honour by their fellow-countrymen.

He now has to lament the untimely death of Colonel Campbell, Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry, than whom the Queen's service possessed no more gallant or promising officer.

Major Haliburton, Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders; Major Cooper, Artillery; Major Simmons, Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers; Major Stephenson, Madras Fusiliers, and many other brave men amongst their comrades, have died in the discharge of their duty; and in memory of these the Governor-General in Council desires to record his tribute of sorrow and gratitude.

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 22nd December 1857. }

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Col.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

No. 1626 of 1857.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 1625 of this date, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that every officer and soldier, European and Native, who formed part of the force under command of Major-General Sir James Outram, G. C. B., shall be allowed a donation of six months' batta, as already authorized for the troops composing the late garrison of Lucknow.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Col.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

W. MAYHEW, Lieut.-Col.,

Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

Telegram from the Governor-General of India in Council to Brigadier INGLIS, Cawnpore,—dated Calcutta, 3rd December 1857.

I have heard of your arrival at Cawnpore with the greatest pleasure, and I beg you and your gallant band to accept my hearty congratulations. I thank you for your admirable report of the 27th of September, and for your letter. The report will be gazetted in time for the English mail. I shall be glad if a return of casualties can arrive before that, but the publication of the report shall not be delayed.

Be sure that justice shall be done by me to your truly heroic companions and to yourself.

Telegram from Captain BRUCE, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Cawnpore, 5th December 1857, 8-30 P. M.

I am desired by Sir James Outram to ask your Lordship whether he shall endeavour to effect an exchange between the State prisoners now in our hands and our unfortunate countrymen and women who are at present in the hands of the rebels.

Telegram from the Governor-General of India in Council, to Major-General SIR JAMES OUTRAM,—dated Calcutta, 6th December 1857, 8 P. M.

I do not know who the State prisoners are, no report of them having been received; but whoever they may be, you cannot do wrong in giving them up to save English lives.

Do your utmost to accomplish this, and do not be particular as to the rank or number given in exchange, provided you can rescue our fellow-countrymen.

GENERAL ORDER by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 12th January 1858.

No. 49 of 1858.—With reference to Government General Order No. 1625, of the 22nd December 1857, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the accompanying letter No. 44, dated 28th December 1857, from Brigadier Inglis, late commanding the Lucknow Garrison.

His Lordship in Council has much satisfaction in acknowledging the services of Captain Wilson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant Birch, Aide-de-Camp, and Captain Barwell, Fort Adjutant.

From Brigadier J. INGLIS, late Commanding Lucknow Garrison, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—No. 44, dated Cawnpore, 28th December 1857.

In my report to Major-General Sir James Outram, G. C. B., of the operations which took place in the garrison of Lucknow after the 25th

of September until the 23rd November last, when we were finally relieved by the force under the personal command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I unfortunately omitted the names of Captain Wilson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant Birch, Aide-de-Camp, and Captain Barwell, Fort Adjutant. I have consequently observed with much regret that these officers have not received notice in the G. O. by the Governor-General in Council under date the 22nd instant.

I have in my former report endeavoured to do justice to the merits of these officers, and as they have continued to render me valuable service, I feel assured that they would have been prominently brought to the notice of the Governor-General by Sir James Outram, G. C. B., but for my inadvertence, which I trust it is not too late to have corrected.

My anxiety that no time should be lost in rendering justice to the officers above alluded to will, I trust, be deemed sufficient excuse for my having addressed you direct.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council, dated Fort William, 27th July 1858.

No. 1123 of 1858.—The Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council has much satisfaction in now publishing the following letters from Major-General Sir James Outram, G. C. B., bringing to notice certain omissions in his previous* despatches.

* See G. G. O. No. 1625 of 1857.

No. 367-A.

From Major. H. W. NORMAN, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—dated Headquarters Camp, Futtehgarh, 31st May 1858.

By desire of the Commander-in-Chief I have the honour to forward, in original, for submission to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, two letters from the Hon'ble Major-General Sir James Outram, G. C. B., bringing to notice certain omissions in his previous despatches.

From Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B., late Commanding 1st Division in the field, to Major NORMAN, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army,—dated Calcutta, 24th May 1858.

I have the honor to request that you will do me the favour to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief certain unintentional omissions of which I find I have been guilty in my despatches—omissions which I know have hurt the feelings, and which I fear may have proved injurious to the interests of meritorious officers.

When, on the 25th November, I detailed, for His Excellency's information, the proceedings of the Oudh Field Force during the two preceding months, I ought to have stated that, in consequence of the indisposition of Major Galwey, Captain Raikes had for some time commanded the 1st Madras Fusiliers, and that he had entitled himself to my hearty thanks for the able and zealous manner in which he had acquitted himself of his duties. And the omission is the more to be regretted, as Captain Raikes' temporary accession to the command of his regiment, alone prevented his conducting the operations, for the admirable performance of which his junior, Captain Grant, has received his Brevet-Majority. The fact that two of his juniors have been promoted for special services, coupled with the omission of his name in my despatches, is calculated to mislead those who were not present at Lucknow, into the belief that Captain Raikes had not merited my approbation. The very reverse of this is the case.

To Major Galwey and the Madras Fusiliers, it is due to rectify a still more unpardonable omission in my despatch detailing the operations which His Excellency did me the honour to confide to my conduct during the siege and reduction of Lucknow in March last. During those operations the gallant Fusiliers, under their brave and able commander, acquitted themselves with their wonted courage and discipline. A wing of the regiment, under the personal command of Major Galwey, formed part of the column detailed for the storm of Sheriff-ud-Dowlah's mansion, and they it was that actually took possession of the house.

I would also beg to submit, for His Excellency's most favourable consideration, the merits and claims of Captains Bouverie, Her Majesty's 78th Regiment, and Spurgin, 1st Madras Fusiliers, who, as Majors of Brigade, rendered valuable assistance to Sir Henry Havelock in our advance to Lucknow, and to myself during the time we were locked up in that city. Their subsequent valuable services while under my command at Alum Bagh have already been acknowledged in my despatch. But the zeal, gallantry, and intelligence with which they had previously served the State in the advance to, and during our stay at, Lucknow, I had left to be described by General Havelock, who I know intended to render full justice to those deserving officers. There is reason to fear that the sickness which resulted in the death of that ever-to-be-lamented officer, prevented the fulfilment of his purpose; and that they have in consequence suffered in professional advance. Under this belief, I venture to hope that, in consideration of their having been under my command during the latter period of the siege

of Lucknow, I may be allowed to be the means of remedying an unintentional omission on the part of my deceased and honoured friend.

I would also venture to solicit His Excellency's most favourable notice of the good services of Lieutenant Dirom, the Staff Officer attached to Colonel Turner, of the Horse Artillery, while serving with me across the Goomti. Colonel Turner speaks in high terms of eulogy of Lieutenant Dirom's conduct on that occasion; and of his soldierly qualities I myself had reason to form a high opinion. The omission of Lieutenant Dirom's name in my last Lucknow despatch was purely accidental.

From Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B., late Commanding 1st Division of the Army in the field, to Major NORMAN, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Head-Quarters, Bareilly.

On the—instant, I had the honour to draw the attention of the Chief of the Staff, demi-officially, to the accidental omission in my Lucknow despatches of a service rendered me by a wing of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, and I expressed my deep regret at having thus unintentionally done injustice to a regiment which had, by its unvarying zeal, steadiness, and bravery, placed me under the deepest obligations. I regret to have now to record another omission, equally accidental, and equally unjust. I refer to Captain Gibbon's battery, which was with me throughout the whole of the operations on the left bank of the Goomti, and was, after the night of the 8th of March, the only field battery on that side. On the 9th it was actively engaged during the whole day, and rendered most valuable service. Exposed to very heavy fire, it contributed materially to the capture of the Badsha Bagh. And on the 11th its services were put in requisition with the columns which secured the approaches to the iron bridge. The battery suffered considerably on this occasion, having had no less than fifteen casualties, its casualties on the 9th having amounted to five.

The omission of all allusion to Captain Gibbon's battery has arisen from my having confounded him with Captain Middleton, whose battery I find ceased to belong to my force on the evening of the 8th March.

I sincerely hope it is not yet too late for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to permit a public rectification of a mistake which has very naturally hurt the feelings of a brave body of men, and is calculated to prove injurious to their commander, and his subordinate officers, whose services were witnessed by Sir J. Hope Grant as well as by myself, and are warmly eulogised by that distinguished officer.

CHAPTER VI.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL'S RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

November 1857.

Telegram from the Chief of the Staff, Calcutta, to the Officer Commanding at Cawnpore,—dated Calcutta, 3rd October 1857, 11-30 P.M.

I have just received a report that Major Barnston, with 140 men of the 90th foot, has been ordered up to Cawnpore from Futtehpore, thereby seriously weakening the latter post beyond Sir James Outram's original intention. You are to let me know by telegraph, for the information of His Excellency, by whose authority the movement has been made.

Telegram from the Officer Commanding at Allahabad, to the Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Allahabad, 3rd October 1857, 11-30 A.M.

When I telegraphed to you, Major Barnston, thirteen officers, and 296 men were at Fattehpore; ninety-five men more proceed to join, and ought to reach Futtehpore on the 6th. I have since heard that Major Barnston and 150 men have been withdrawn by the officer commanding at Cawnpore, who states that he has to send a company to Lucknow. On this I cautioned the officer commanding at Cawnpore not to meddle with the Futtehpore post, except under Commander-in-Chief's or General Outram's orders. I don't know on what authority he withdrew the men from Futtehpore. One railway engine runs

for forty miles on the Cawnpore road. Things are not sufficiently advanced to send two guns and their escort and battery, &c. Oudh rebels concentrating at Futtehpore, twenty miles north-east off, this day. Are said to have several guns, not good ones, and a very large number of men. I repeat my request that I may be permitted to take the 64th Company, in preference to odds and ends of regiments in advance. I should like to have 300 Europeans, but if they cannot be spared for general purposes, it cannot be helped. Please answer quickly.

Telegram from the Chief of the Staff, Calcutta, to the Officer Commanding at Cawnpore,—dated Calcutta, 4th October 1857.

Send in a statement to me of your strength by telegraph daily, with remarks on the communications between you and Lucknow, and the country generally. In the absence of directions from General Outram, apply for His Excellency's orders, through me, by telegraph, on every subject requiring instant direction. If Sir James Outram has not given orders personally affecting Major Barnston, of Her Majesty's 10th Regiment, His Excellency desires that that officer may be sent back to Futtehpore, without his company, to take permanent command of that post. I see in your statement of the 28th September that you have cattle at all. Is this correct?

From Captain H. BRUCE, to Colonel Lord DUNKELLIN,—dated Cawnpore, 5th October 1857.

I lose no time in enclosing for the Governor-General's perusal a letter I have this moment received from Sir James Outram.

I have already, as directed, telegraphed to His Lordship, and also to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the respective messages, and my letter to you of yesterday's date will have informed His Lordship the Governor-General of the departure, early that morning, of two guns and about 270 Europeans, of all ranks, under the command of Major Bingham, Her Majesty's 64th Foot, conveying the required commissariat stores. I have done all that General Outram has directed. Colonel Wilson has perused the enclosure, and has sent requisitions to Benares and Allahabad for troops; he has ordered also that 150 men of all ranks be detained by the officer commanding at Futtehpore, and the remainder (about 100 men) pushed up here immediately, all in excess of the 150 being moved forward without delay, as they arrive.

We have now about 250 Europeans, of all ranks, fit for duty here and the 100 men ordered from Futtehpoore may be looked for the day after to-morrow.

I understand there are also two detachments on the way up between this and Allahabad; these will of course come on here.

The country upon the Oudh side as far as Busherutgunge is quite free from mutineers, and these districts are undisturbed, except by a few petty refractory zemindars and occasional marauding parties.

P. S.—I hope I need hardly add how rejoiced I should have been had Sir James Outram's letter reached in time for me to have proceeded in so honourable a command.

Telegram from the Officer Commanding at Cawnpore, to the Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, 5th October 1857, 12 P.M.

Message of 3-30 P. M., Saturday, just received. The detachment you allude to is withdrawn from Futtehpoore by General Outram's orders.

Telegram from the Officer Commanding at Cawnpore, to the Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, 6th October 1857, 11 A.M.

In answer to your message of the 3rd instant, Major Barnston had my orders only to send up 150 men, with due proportion of officers. Finding on its arrival here he had himself come up, I immediately ordered him back to resume his command; he left this accordingly the same night. General Outram left instructions to bring up troops from Futtehpoore in the event of their being required; and as I had to send forward a large detachment of 252 infantry, two 9-pounders, with one sergeant, one naick, six gunners (European), and six trained Sikhs, I found it necessary to bring up the detachment (90th) to Cawnpore.

From Captain PEEL, R. N., to the Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Allahabad, 6th October 1857, 8 A.M.

An express from General Outram received. All troops that can be spared from the garrison to be sent immediately to Cawnpore. Colonel O'Brien will do so; his own expedition is stopped.

Telegram from the Chief of the Staff, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to the Officer Commanding at Cawnpore,—dated Calcutta, 6th October 1857.

The Commander-in-Chief finds it necessary that Major Barnston should get to his regiment. He will therefore proceed to Lucknow,

instead of, as directed yesterday, to Futtehpore. Two lakhs and-a-half of ammunition, and about 250 Europeans, have been ordered to Cawnpore from Allahabad. Communicate this to General Outram.

Telegram from Colonel WILSON, to Major-General MANSFIELD, Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, Tuesday, 6th October 1857, 12-50 P.M.

Strength of Cawnpore garrison this day—Men fit for duty, including all ranks, 375, officers 21, sick 168, convalescents 73: total 637. Communication between Cawnpore and Lucknow only by cossid, and very uncertain. The last intelligence received was from General Outram, under date the 2nd instant, Baillie Guard, Lucknow, the purport of which was communicated by telegraph, by Captain Bruce, to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief. About 2nd October, a detailed account was sent by express dāk, both by Captain Bruce and myself, to the military and civil authorities. No cattle whatever attached to field artillery; about ninety of those in possession of commissariat are available for drawing guns.

Telegram from Colonel WILSON, Commanding at Cawnpore, to Major-General MANSFIELD, Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, 7th October 1857, 9 A.M.

Agreeably to your telegraphic message of 7-40 A.M. yesterday, Major Barnston has been ordered up to Cawnpore. I have this day, by cossid, acquainted General Outram of the troops referred to by you, ordered up from Allahabad.

Telegram from Captain BRUCE, (for Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM), to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Cawnpore, 7th October 1857, 11 A.M.

Greathed's column defeated the Jhansi Brigade and other rebels at Boolundshur on 28th. Two guns and much ammunition taken. We had 50 men killed and wounded. Rebels had 150 killed alone. Malaghur captured. Greathed may reach Allyghur on 4th or 5th instant and perhaps come on to Futteghur. The communication with Lucknow still interrupted. A native messenger, who left on 4th, reports favourably of our progress in clearing the city.

Telegram from Colonel O'BRIEN, to the Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Allahabad, 7th October 1857, 3-35 P.M.

Seventy-five men and four officers of a detachment of the 64th Foot, under the command of Captain Thompson, started from this at sunset yesterday, by wagon train, double marches, for Cawnpore.

Telegram from the Chief of the Staff, to Major BARNSTON, Futtehpore,—dated Calcutta, 7th October 1857.

His Excellency having been under the impression that the party of Her Majesty's 10th Regiment, lately under your command, was going on to Lucknow immediately, changed his mind respecting you, and directed that you should accompany it; but as it now appears that such was not the case, other troops having gone forward, you are to remain at Futtehpore and command the latter post. If the detachment of Her Majesty's 90th Regiment, now at Cawnpore, leaves for Oudh, you must get to it. His Excellency has ordered two guns, equipped with bullocks, to be sent from Allahabad to Futtehpore. Communicate the last order respecting yourself to Colonel Wilson by telegraph. Inform me by telegraph what precautions have been taken for strengthening the post at Futtehpore, and whether, in your opinion, two 9-pounder guns are enough for it; also what provisions are laid in.

Procure grain, sheep, and beef for 500 men for two months. Lose no time.

Telegram from Colonel WILSON, to Major-General MANSFIELD, Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, 9th October 1857, 12 noon.

Strength of Cawnpore garrison this day, 377 duty men, all ranks included, also 70 more men arrived to-day from Futtehpore; 167 sick, 72 convalescent, 30 officers: total 716. A cossid came in from Alambagh, dated the 7th instant, stating that Major Bingham's party and convoy of provisions had arrived safe there on the 6th instant. Communication still totally interrupted between Cawnpore and Lucknow, unless by quill cossids, and these very uncertain. I have no information yet whether the quill cossids sent to General Outram ever came to hand. Major Barnston arrived this morning in obedience to your first telegram; the second he did not receive, there being no repeating station at Futtehpore. Is he to remain or return?

Telegram from Colonel WILSON, to Major-General MANSFIELD, Chief of the Staff,—dated Cawnpore, 9th October, 4 P.M.

Received your message of Thursday 8 A. M. to my address. We can procure supplies amply from day to day of grain, also cattle from fifty-two to seventy daily. Money particularly wanted, little or none in hands of the Collector. No arrangement left here respecting the treasure chest. I wrote urgently for money to Colonel O'Brien on 5th, but received no answer. I also telegraphed this officer at 5 A.M., 8th October, to send up at once as many artillery officers and men as he could spare. At least one officer and twenty men must be sent in carriages, more if possible. Telegraph the number of men of each arm without delay. Up to 4 P.M. to-day, 9th instant, received no answer. In carrying out General Outram's orders, this officer greatly embarrasses me. The Enfield ammunition arrived this morning escorted by a detachment of the 90th.

Telegram from the Chief of the Staff, (by order of the Commander-in-Chief), to Colonel WILSON,—dated Cawnpore, 10th October 1857.

Do not send any small detachments from Cawnpore to Lucknow. It is not safe.

By the 23rd instant, the 93rd Foot will be at Allahabad. By the 2nd November, Her Majesty's 23rd and a wing of Her Majesty's 53rd. Send my message by cossid to General Outram to inform him of this. Her Majesty's 82nd has arrived in the river. Captain Christopher of the Commissariat has been ordered to Cawnpore from Allahabad. Direct all your attention to commissariat, ordnance stores of every sort, and the collection of carriage.

Telegram from the Chief of the Staff, (by order of the Commander-in-Chief), to Colonel WILSON, Commanding at Cawnpore,—dated Calcutta, 10th October 1857.

Communicate by cossid with the Adjutant-General of the Army, and desire him to send the Head-Quarter Staff to Cawnpore, when it is possible.

As he is not recovered from the effects of his wounds, His Excellency begs that he will suit himself either by taking leave to the hills, or accompanying the staff.

He is to desire Captain Beecher to proceed to Calcutta, there to take charge of the Presidency Office.

He will also desire Colonel Congreve to join at Cawnpore.

The respective offices at Simla of Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's services may be made over to the charge of any officer whom Colonel Chamberlain may direct to receive it.

Telegram from Colonel WILSON, to Major-General MANSFIELD, Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, 10th October 1857, 11-20 P.M.

Strength of Cawnpore garrison, 10th October—454 duty men, all ranks, including also 77 more men arrived to-day from Allahabad, 163 sick, 69 convalescents, 34 officers : total 797. No communication of any kind received yesterday, either from General Outram or from Alumbagh. Captain Thompson's Company, 64th, arrived this morning.

Telegram from Colonel WILSON, to Major-General MANSFIELD, Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, 11th October 1857, 10-40 A.M.

Strength of Cawnpore garrison—34 officers, 540 duty men, all ranks included ; 157 sick, 66 convalescents : total 797. No communication of any kind either from Lucknow or Alumbagh since yesterday.

Telegram from Colonel WILSON, to the Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, 12th October 1857, 11-30 A.M.

Strength of Cawnpore garrison, 12th October—39 officers, 704 duty men, all ranks ; 154 sick, 65 convalescents ; total 962. Reason for increased numbers is 35 artillery arrived to-day from Allahabad ; also 125, all ranks, arrived last night from Alumbagh as escort to 148 elephants and 150 camels, unladen.

Telegram from Captain BRUCE, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Cawnpore, 12th October 1857.

Letter of 9th from Alumbagh reports incessant firing at Lucknow, with occasional salvos of artillery. Cannot communicate with General Outram yet. The road between Cawnpore and Alumbagh is infested by thieves, near latter place.

Telegram from Colonel WILSON, to Major-General MANSFIELD, Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, 12th October 1857, 2 P.M.

Convoy of unladen elephants and camels, with escort, arrived last night from Alumbagh, detachments previously giving emergent indents

from officer commanding there for hospital clothes, medical comforts, and stores, as all the camp followers, servants, and baggage were left at Alumbagh; food for natives urgently demanded; 130 sick and wounded men there greatly in want of bedding and linen. Escort were not molested by rebels, but the animals had to ford the river, Bunnee bridge being destroyed. Officers of escort could furnish no information of General Outram's force, but state that frequent firings were heard from Lucknow day and night; a quill cossid arrived occasionally. I have had no communication from General Outram since my last report was sent. I have stated my opinion already about sending small detachments. I do not see how these supplies can be sent; it is only putting more men in peril. The Nana is supposed to cross the river to-day or to-morrow at Futtehpore Chowrassee. He has about 400 cavalry. Report states he goes to meet Gwalior Contingent marching down. Please to send orders quickly about my sending supplies.

Telegram from Brigadier WILSON, to Major-General MANSFIELD, Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, 13th October 1857, 1-15 P.M.

Strength of Cawnpore garrison, 13th October:—4 officers, 723 duty men; 154 sick, 73 convalescents. Reason of increase—since yesterday a detachment of Sikhs came in with stores from Allahabad. No communication received from Baillie Guard or from Alumbagh since yesterday.

Telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council, Calcutta,—dated Benares, 13th October 1857, 11-30 A.M.

A letter from Captain Bruce at Cawnpore, of 11th, says that still no letters were received from Lucknow, but natives arriving report that everything was favourable. Sir James Outram had been slightly wounded on 25th, but not at all incapacitated from work. Nana Sahib has returned from Lucknow to Futtehpore Chowrassee, opposite Bithoor, having had a turn-up with Maun Sing before he left. Fugitives from Delhi at Cheeram-ka-Sarai on 9th. Captain Yule says rail will be ready to Rhoga, eight miles beyond Lohundah, in a fortnight or so. Of the 53rd, only two companies will go by steamer as ordered by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Telegram from the Chief of the Staff, (by order of the Commander-in-Chief) to Colonel WILSON, Cawnpore,—dated Calcutta, 14th October 1857.

With regard to the arrival of the convoy from Alumbagh, what intelligence did it bring, and is the road through Oudh to that place to be considered safe? What does the officer in command of the party report? Answer by telegraph.

Telegram from Colonel WILSON, to Major-General MANSFIELD, Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, 14th October 1857, 12 noon.

Strength of Cawnpore garrison, October 14 :—40 officers, 725 duty men, 153 sick, 72 convalescents. No communication received from Baillie Guard nor from Alumbagh since yesterday. I wrote the day before yesterday by cossid to the officer in command at Alumbagh to let me know daily every particular connected with the Oudh Field Force. No report has as yet come in. All the elephants and camels sent down by General Outram's orders from Alumbagh were handed over to the Commissariat.

Telegram from Colonel WILSON, to the Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, 15th October 1857, 3-15 P.M.

As already telegraphed on the 12th instant, the officer commanding the convoy brought no intelligence further than that occasionally a cossid with difficulty made his way from the Baillie Guard to Alumbagh; that they heard constant firing, and that they were not molested on their road here. As far as Alumbagh, with a strong detachment and guns, I consider the road safe. I beg to refer you to my message of the 12th instant, more particularly as we have not had any communication from Lucknow since, which fact is daily telegraphed to you.

Telegram from Colonel WILSON, to the Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, 15th October 1857, 3-50 P.M.

Strength of Cawnpore garrison, 15th of October :—43 officers, 805 duty men, 154 sick, 80 convalescents. Reason of increase since yesterday,—a detachment of 86 men arrived from Allahabad, consisting of details of all the regiments here. No communication received from Baillie Guard or from Alumbagh since yesterday. A cossid yesterday arrived with letters from Agra; he passed at Urrool the remainder of the Jhansi brigade of mutineers, much hampered with wounded and sick men. They numbered about 1,700 men, without followers, and he stated that

they had fourteen guns. They had a quantity of cattle and carriage. Their object doubtless is to cross by Sheorajpore or Bithoor into Oudh. They are beaten men, dispirited, and disheartened. They are weak in cavalry.

Telegram from the Chief of the Staff, (by order of the Commander-in-Chief), to Colonel WILSON, Cawnpore,—dated Calcutta, 16th October 1857.

If you believe that the road to Lucknow is not more obstructed than when the last detachment marched on, send a party to the relief of Alumbagh, made up to 500 rank and file, with four guns; the whole being under the command of Major Barnston, with Captain Bruce as Staff Officer.

Having thrown in provisions which should be sufficient for a month at the very least, including a due supply of atta for the use of the native troops, this party should return if possible bringing back unladen elephants and camels, as otherwise they would eat up all the food they take. Send some police sowars with it, if you have any, as scouts, and impress upon Major Barnston the necessity of taking every precaution; when returning he must bring back his guns.

If on due reflection, Major Barnston thinks it absolutely necessary to reinforce Alumbagh with a company of Europeans, he must do so; but His Excellency is of opinion that if such a step can be avoided, it would be much better for the garrison on account of supplies as well as for the safety of the returning column.

From Captain PEEL, to the Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Allahabad, Friday, 16th October, 3 P.M.

The detachment of 53rd Regiment, 165 in number, with six lakhs of rupees and two lakhs of ammunition, have left by rail for Lohundah, and thence by march to Cawnpore.

Telegram from Captain BRUCE, to the Governor-General of India and the Commander-in-Chief, Calcutta—dated Cawnpore, 16th October 1857.

Letter from General Outram, dated Lucknow, 13th. He desires me to urge strongly the imperative necessity for supplies, to the utmost extent that our escorts from this can guard. Represents how imperative he considers it that reinforcements for Lucknow be organised at Alumbagh, not at Cawnpore, where the assembly of forces would have

no effect at Lucknow, whereas concentration at Alumbagh would favour communication with friends in the city and encourage loyal zemindars to come forward. Reinforcements at Alumbagh can be supplied from Cawnpore with perfect safety; the road so far open, that native police posts, as far as Nawabgunge, are unmolested and detachments at Bush-erutgunge, Nawabgunge, and Bunnee will amply secure the communication. Alumbagh is a well fortified wall enclosure, with open country around.

Telegram from Colonel WILSON, to Major-General MANSFIELD, Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, 16th October 1857, 11-3 A.M.

Strength of Cawnpore garrison, 16th October:—43 officers, 803 duty men, 160 sick, 75 convalescents. Captain Bruce received a communication yesterday evening from General Outram. Contents have been already telegraphed. No communication for Alumbagh since yesterday.

Telegram from the Chief of the Staff to Captain PEEL, R. N., Allahabad,—dated Calcutta, 17th October 1857.

Push on the two companies of the 53rd to Cawnpore according to your own proposal. As soon as the four companies of the 93rd are equipped, send them without delay to Futtehpore, under Colonel Adrian Hope, the two companies now at Futtehpore being forwarded to Cawnpore. Desire the officer commanding at Futtehpore to send an exact state to you of the provisions, stores, and ammunition, gun and Enfield rifle, which he has in store.

Telegram from the Chief of the Staff, to Colonel WILSON, Cawnpore,—dated Calcutta, 17th October 1857.

Instruct Major Barnston to take advantage of his elephants, on his return from Alumbagh, to bring back such sick men as are able to travel.

Telegram from Major-General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff, Calcutta, to the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty,—dated Calcutta, 17th October 1857.

You must not detain the 93rd on any account; they are ordered upon a particular duty. It will interfere with the whole of the arrangements.

You are requested never to stop a detachment on the road going by bullock train, without previous authority. The detachment of the 53rd is amply strong enough for anything that can be required of it.

Telegram from Captain PEEL, R. N., to the Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Allahabad, 17th October 1857, 4 P.M.

I received by telegraph from Cawnpore an order from General Outram of the 15th instant, from Lucknow, to expedite, as much as possible, the two regiments coming up. He does not specify what regiments.

Telegram from Colonel WILSON, to the Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, 17th October 1857, 10-10 P.M.

Having made all my arrangements to send off 500 infantry, with four guns, 9-pounders, under the command of Major Barnston, with Captain Bruce as Staff Officer, to march this night at 2 o'clock, the commissariat were not ready. Captain Bruce informs, at 7 o'clock this evening, that the Delhi fugitives had reached Bithoor. They had been obliged to divide in consequence of scarcity of food. Each division marched one ahead of the other. The first would probably reach Sheorajpore to-morrow, and so on. The Nana is in communication, and is trying to induce them to join him at Bithoor, where his valuables are buried. Such being the case, I move out with 600 infantry and six guns (five 9-pounders, one 24-pounder howitzer) at 1 A.M. to-morrow morning, the 18th. No elephants. Will carry merely the party, so that I hope to be able to give a good account of our enemies. This will probably prevent a number of guns and men being brought into Oudh, which might obstruct the movements of our relief parties, and I sincerely trust that the Commander-in-Chief will approve of the steps I have taken, and of my great wish to thwart, and, if possible, to seize on, the murderous rebel Nana. The moment I return I will then carry out the Commander-in-Chief's views of sending the supplies to Alumbagh, which will be all ready to-morrow evening.

Telegram from Colonel WILSON, to Major-General MANSFIELD, Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, 17th October 1857, 12-30 P. M.

Strength of Cawnpore garrison, 17th October:—47 officers, 890 duty men, 167 sick, 70 convalescents. Reason of increase,—arrived

to-day from Allahabad one captain, four subalterns, one assistant surgeon, three sergeants, nine drummers, and 88 rank and file, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien, as escort to 35,000 rupees. I have ordered Colonel O'Brien back to Futtehpore.

Telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Benares, 18th October 1857, 9 A.M.

On the 17th of October, the Delhi fugitives were in the Cawnpore District, but within twenty miles of the Cawnpore station. How much further off not stated. They are reported at between 3,000 and 4,000 fighting men, with 14 guns and 80 elephants, and a quantity of plunder. The Nana was still at Futtehpore Chowrassee.

Telegram from Major STIRLING, Commanding at Cawnpore, to Major-General MANSFIELD, Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, 18th October 1857, 2 P.M.

Strength of the Cawnpore garrison, 18th October:—13 officers, 239 duty men, 25 Golundauze Sikhs, 173 in hospital, 73 convalescents. A party of two officers and 98 men arrived this morning from Allahabad, included in the above return. Reason of decrease of force at Cawnpore,—740 men gone out with Colonel Wilson; details sent this morning. Increase of stores since yesterday:—4,100 lb biscuits, 287 maunds grain, 450 maunds bhoosa, sheep 121, slaughter cattle 48.

Telegram from the Chief of the Staff, (by order of the Commander-in-Chief), to Colonel WILSON, Cawnpore,—dated Calcutta, 18th October 1857, 6-30 P.M.

Your telegram of 17th October 5 P.M., just received. His Excellency hopes that there is no mistake, and that Major Barnston is gone.

Who have you got in the Quartermaster-General's Department for yourself?

Telegram from Major STIRLING, to General MANSFIELD, Chief of the Staff,—dated Cawnpore, 19th October 1857, 11-10 A.M.

The following received from Captain Bruce dated Sheorajpore, 18th October, 7 P.M. We reached at three-thirty; drove the enemy right out of the place which was strong with hardly any resistance, and followed them up two miles and continued for a mile and a half further with a few sowars but they could not be overtaken. I suspect their almost

nominal opposition was to cover their flight. Our casualties seven or eight. No guns taken, but some ordnance stores.

Telegram from the Governor-General of India in Council, to the Officer Commanding at Cawnpore,—dated Calcutta, 19th October 1857.

You are requested to forward the following message to Colonel Fraser, Chief Commissioner at Agra, with the utmost expedition:—

Message begins:—"The presence of Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed's column is urgently required in Oudh, therefore do not let Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed be detained at or near Agra an hour longer than is necessary. Allow him to exchange some of his sickly and weak European infantry for some of your fresh men, if he desires it. Let Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed know that his cavalry is especially needed.

The reinforcement of General Outram at Lucknow is the object which most presses, and you are requested to do every thing in your power to hasten the accomplishment of this by Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed."

Telegram from the Chief of the Staff (by order of the Commander-in-Chief), to Colonel WILSON, Commanding at Cawnpore,—dated Calcutta, 20th October 1857.

Increase the party going to Alumbagh to 700 (seven hundred) rank and file. Let two hundred remain at Alumbagh to reinforce the garrison and five hundred return with the unladen elephants and camels.

Telegram from Colonel WILSON, to Major-General MANSFIELD, Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, 20th October 1857, 11 A.M.

Strength of Cawnpore garrison, 20th October:—49 officers, 908 European duty men, all ranks, 45 Sikhs, 191 sick, and 8 convalescents. Reason of increase,—party of 742 men, under Colonel Wilson's command, returned to Cawnpore this morning from the district. No communication whatever from Baillie Guard yesterday.

Telegram from Colonel WILSON, to the Chief of the Staff,—dated Cawnpore, 20th October 1857, 12-20 P.M.

The column has returned after driving the fugitives from Sheorajpore. They amounted to 2,500 with 8 guns, but their flight was so precipitate that I regret want of cavalry prevented the capture of the guns; ordnance stores and a few horses fell into our hands. Our casualties only eight or ten.

Telegram from the Chief of the Staff (by order of the Commander-in-Chief) to Colonel WILSON, Cawnpore,—dated Calcutta, 21st October 1857.

Prepare ammunition to be ready for Colonel Greathed's guns, 6 and 9-pounders, so that he may be able to fill up on arrival eight 6-pounder guns, two 12-pounder howitzers, five 9-pounder guns and one 24-pounder howitzer. Also communicate with him by cossid and desire him to cause his commissariat officer to collect as many spare camels as he can and bring them along with him but without delaying his march.

If you have any difficulty in this let me know by telegraph.

Telegram from Colonel WILSON, to Major-General MANSFIELD, Chief of the Staff, —dated Cawnpore, 22nd October 1857, 12-15 P.M.

Strength of Cawnpore garrison, 22nd October:—14 officers, 296 duty men, 13 prisoners, 22 staff and garrison employ, 30 Sikhs and native gunners, 24 band boys, 32 sepoy came up as escort, 188 sick, 80 convalescents.

Reason of decrease in garrison:—An escort of 32 officers, 569 men proceeded with a convoy of provisions to Alumbagh this morning, sufficient for 1,000 Europeans and 2,500 natives, first class scale, for one month; also provision for fifteen days for 576 Europeans, the escort. All surplus if not required will be left at Alumbagh; also one lakh of Enfield ammunition and one-and-a-half lakh of caps.

Telegram from Captain BRUCE, (for General OUTRAM), to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, 23rd October 1857, 4-45 P.M.

Colonel Greathed's column at Shikoabad on 17th, consisting of two troops, horse artillery, five guns each, Captain Bouchier's Battery, two 18-pounders and two 8-inch mortars, 9th Lancers and 8th and 75th Foot, both weak, about 350 each, two Punjab infantry, 500 each, and 500 Irregular Horse. Colonel Greathed writes that he expects to reach Cawnpore on 27th to take command of the moveable column.

Telegram from Colonel WILSON, Commanding at Cawnpore, to Major-General MANSFIELD, Chief of the Staff. Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, 23rd October 1857, 11-15 A.M.

Six officers, 90 men of 5th Fusiliers arrived this morning by bullock train. Strength of Cawnpore garrison, 23rd October:—Twenty officers, 385 duty men, 22 staff employ, 30 Sikhs as gunners, 26 band

boys, 32 sepoys, 196 sick, 82 convalescents. No communication received from Alumbagh or Baillie Guard yesterday.

From the Lieutenant-Governor, to the Governor-General,—dated Benares, 24th October 1857.

A man of the Intelligence Department who left Lucknow eight days ago reports that our prospects there were then looking up. Half the city, he says, was in our power, and our troops beyond reach of the enemy, but Maun Sing, and what the messenger calls about 40,000 talookdars' men, were still there. The messenger said 300 or 400 footsore fugitives from Delhi coming south towards us. When they heard of our Gurkhas doings returned back northwards. The Gurkhas doings were probably the defeat of the party which crossed the Jounpore frontier the other day with loss of about 250 killed—181 bodies counted next day—besides many shot in a tank and others carried away in the night, our small body of police sowars cut up large numbers. Six standards taken. Our loss was seven wounded.

Telegram from Colonel WILSON, Commanding at Cawnpore, to the Chief of the Staff, Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, 24th October 1857, 5-55 P.M.

The moveable column now commanded by Brigadier Hope Grant marched 24 miles into this place yesterday, and reoccupied it without opposition. The Rajah fled a few hours before our arrival, leaving behind him a good deal of property, a brass 6-pounder, several small native guns, and about 14,000 pounds of gunpowder, together with Rs. 2,30,000, the treasure left here when the outbreak first took place. We march on Bewar to-morrow, and if all goes well, undertake to reach Cawnpore by the 20th instant. A body of mutineers, with eight guns, were reported to have taken up a position at Bewar, but are now said to have fled. The Gwalior troops are believed to be making for Jhansi, and a large number of Delhi fugitive mutineers were at Meerum-kaserai, between this and Cawnpore, a few days ago. Doubtful whether to march into Oudh or to make for Banda and that neighbourhood. We have received no late news from Behu. Perhaps you would kindly communicate the progress of the Column to Calcutta, and also to General Havelock if he is still across the Ganges. We have two horse artillery guns, a horse battery, two 8-pounders, 2-inch mortars, two companies of Punjab Sappers and Miners, and about 260 European and 320 Native Punjab cavalry. 609 Europeans and 900 Native Punjab Infantry.

Telegram from Brigadier CAMPBELL, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Calcutta,—dated Allahabad, 3rd November 1857, 9 A.M.

I have the honour to forward the following despatch from Captain Peel to me, and beg to add, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, the despatch was opened on the road by the Commander-in-Chief, who wrote on it: "I have perused this despatch with exceeding satisfaction." Extract from two despatches from Captain Peel, Camp Binkee, 1st November 1857, 8 P.M., to me. Please inform the Commander-in-Chief that a battle was fought this afternoon near the village of Khujwa between the Dinapore mutineers and a detachment of 500 men and 2-pounder guns under the command of Colonel Powell. The enemy had three guns, were in a strong position, and had a numerous force. Their position was carried, two guns captured, and their camp plundered. I regret to state that Colonel Powell was killed. The object in view having been accomplished, I shall return to Futtehpore.

(Signed) W. PEEL, *Capt., R.N.*

Camp Cawnpore, 2nd November 1857, 11 A.M. We have two captured guns with limbers and ammunition wagons. The enemy were prepared for our attack and sepoys were in uniform. Our success was complete. In consequence of forced marches, we were unable to pursue them. We destroyed their camp, left with cheers, collected the wounded, and encamped near Binkee. Our loss is severe. We buried Colonel Powell here, and the other dead.

(Signed) W. PEEL, *Capt., R.N.*

Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, to the Governor-General of India in Council, Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, 9th November 1857.

I beg to inform Your Lordship that I am now starting to join the troops in Oudh.

Telegram from the Governor-General of India in Council, to Major-General WINDHAM, Cawnpore,—dated Calcutta, 11th November 1857, 7 A.M.

Can you obtain any reliable information of the Gwarior men, as to the direction in which they are moving, and whether in one or more bodies, and with what force of artillery?

The intelligence furnished from Cawnpore has been very meagre of late. I hope you will be able to improve that department; spare no expense to do so; Captain Bruce and Mr. Sherer will help.

Pray keep me informed of the Commander-in-Chief's movements, and address your messages directly to myself.

Telegram from Brigadier WILSON, to the Private Secretary to the Governor-General of India,—dated Cawnpore, 11th November 1857, noon.

The following troops have marched into Oudh since the 7th November:—Naval Brigade, 8 officers and 80 men; 53rd, 8 officers and 194 men; 93rd, 9 officers and 184 men; Royal Engineers, 4 officers and 84 men; Madras Sappers and Miners, 2 officers and 100 men. Military Train, 4 officers and 57 men; Royal Artillery, 6 officers and 115 men; 23rd, 15 officers and 277 men; 93rd, 5 officers and 86 men. The Commander-in-Chief has joined Brigadier Grant's Column beyond Bunnee Bridge. I have received no letters from Lucknow since my last telegram. Captain Bruce remains here.

Telegram from Major-General WINDHAM, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Cawnpore, 12th November 1857, 11-30 A.M.

Since the Commander-in-Chief's departure on the 9th, I have forwarded troops of all arms to him, amounting to about 1,300 men. Three companies of the 82nd went on to Alumbagh this morning. To-morrow morning three companies of the 23rd, the Military Train, and Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford's Artillery will start for the same. All troops now going there go in two days. As yet I have heard of nothing beyond a harmless cannonade having taken place at Alumbagh. Brigadier Carthew I expect with his Madrasees to-morrow. I shall forward them to Bunnee if no information reach me of the advance in force of the Gwalior Contingent. Captain Bruce has already sent you a message as to their whereabouts this morning. Should they cross in force at Kalpee, I shall retain the Madras Brigade for the defence of this place. I have rather more than 500 Europeans here, and about 50 horses, and all daily strengthening the works. As soon as anything of the least importance reaches me from Lucknow, Your Lordship shall receive it. The Gwalior Contingent Artillery is said to consist of 8 heavy guns and 30 light ones. Twelve hundred of their men and three light guns are certainly at Calpee.

From Major W. MAYHEW, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—No. 1281, dated Adjutant-General's Office, Calcutta, 12th November 1857.

In forwarding the enclosed despatch,* and the annexed returns to

* From Captain Peel, R. N., dated 3rd November 1857, with eight enclosures.

Government, I am instructed by the Commander-in-Chief to remark that the action of which it gives an account was peculiarly severe, the loss of the force engaged being at the rate of about one to five (1 to 5).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. The Commander-in-Chief would especially direct the attention of the Government to the manner in which the command was

conducted by Captain Peel, c.B., R. N., after the death of Colonel Powell, c. B., at a moment of extreme danger and difficulty.

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

From Captain W. PEEL, c.B., R. N., Commanding, to Major-General MANSFIELD, Chief of the Staff, Cawnpore,—dated Camp Futtehpore, 3rd November 1857.

I have the honour to lay before His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the details of the battle of Khujwa, with the circumstances that preceded it.

Detachments amounting to 700 men under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Powell, of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, in charge of siege train guns and a large convoy were proceeding from Allahabad to Cawnpore and had arrived on the 31st October, after a march of twelve miles, at the camping ground of Thurra. The same afternoon intelligence was received from Futtehpore that the sepoy mutineers of the Dinapore regiments with three guns had passed the Jumna with the intention of either attacking Futtehpore or crossing over into Oudh. The camp was immediately struck, and we arrived at the camping ground of Futtehpore at midnight.

Colonel Powell then made arrangements for marching at daylight upon the enemy, who were reported to be about twenty-four miles distant at Khujwa beyond the village of Binkee. The column of attack consisted of 162 men of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment under Major Clarke, 68 of the Royal Engineers under Captain Clarke, 70 of a depot detachment under Lieutenant Fanning, of Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, and 103 of the Naval Brigade under Captain Peel. It marched at daylight and was joined from the garrison of Futtehpore by a company of the 93rd Highlanders, 100 in number, under Captain Cornwall, and two 9-pounder guns, under Lieutenant Anderson, Bengal Artillery. After marching for sixteen miles, the column halted for refreshment, and then resumed the march at a rapid pace, passing through the village of Binkee at about 1-30 P.M., where the intelligence was confirmed that the enemy was at hand.

The troops pressed on without interruption, the Highlanders advancing in skirmishing order, supported by the Royal Engineers, and followed by the 53rd Regiment in column, and then by the Naval

Brigade. The depot detachment was with the baggage. We advanced along the road which led straight for the village of Khujwa, and saw that the enemy's right occupied a long line of high embankments on our left of the road, which embankment, screened by a grove, continued towards the village, and that their left was higher up on the other side with their guns posted in the centre on the road, two of them in advance, and one on a bridge near the village.

A round shot coming down the road, opened the battle at about 2-20 P.M., and the column was ordered to edge to the right, and advance on the guns through the corn-fields, the skirmishers of the 93rd and the Royal Engineers pushing on on both sides of the road. The enemy's artillery was well served, and did great execution, and the flank fire of musketry from the embankment was very severe. The gallant Colonel Powell, himself on the left of the road, pressed on the attack, and had just secured two guns of the enemy, when he fell dead with a bullet through his forehead. In the meantime, the Naval Brigade had advanced on the right of the 53rd, and carried the enemy's position in their front. It was then that the death of Colonel Powell was reported to me, and I was requested to assume the command. The great force of the enemy, the long line of their defences, and the exhaustion of both officers and men, after such long marches, rendered our position truly critical. The front of the battle had become changed to the line of the road, and the enemy, with all their force behind their embankment threatened to intercept our rear. I left Lieutenant Hay, R.N., supported by two 9-pounder guns, to hold the position which his party had gallantry carried and which secured our flank, and collecting as many fresh troops as were available, assisted principally by Lieutenant Lennox, Royal Engineers (Captain Clarke being unfortunately severely wounded), and by Ensign Truill,* 53rd Regiment, we marched across the road, and passing round the upper end of the embankment, divided the enemy's force, and drove them successively from all their positions.

The enemy then retired in confusion, leaving us masters of their camp, and with two of their guns and a tumbril in our possession.

The late hour of the evening (it was half-past four when the enemy fired their last shot) and the excessive fatigue of the troops prevented any pursuit. We, therefore, spoiled their camp, and leaving it with

* Ensign Robert Holt Truill.

cheers, formed on the road by the bridge near the village, and sent parties to collect our dead and wounded.

With the body of the colonel on the limber of the gun he had so gallantly captured we then returned and encamped near the village of Biukee.

Our loss in the action was very severe, amounting to 95 killed and wounded. Enclosed are the returns of the detachments forming the column of attack.

The behaviour of the troops and of the Naval Brigade was admirable, and all vied with each other and showed equal courage in the field. The marching of the 53rd, and the accurate firing of the Highlanders, deserve special commendation.

I received the greatest assistance from Captain Cox, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, whom I would wish to bring to the favourable notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the arrangements of the field hospital under Doctor Grant, Her Majesty's 53rd, and those of the Quartermaster's Department under Captain Marshall, were every thing I could wish.

The total number of the enemy was reported to be about 4,000 men, 2,000 of whom were sepoys who fought in their uniform. Their loss was estimated at above 300 killed.

I have the pleasure to inform His Excellency that the remaining gun of the enemy, with three tumbrils, was brought in this evening by the police, having been abandoned by the rebels in their flight about eight miles beyond Khujwa, and that the sepoys have dispersed in all directions pursued by the villagers.

RETURN of killed and wounded of the detachment of the Naval Brigade, Captain PEEL, R. N., C B., &c., in the action at Khujwa on the 1st November 1857.

FUTTEHPORE,
The 23rd November 1857.

Number.	Rank.	Names.	Nature of wound.	Remarks.
1	Lieut., R. N. ...	Edward Hay ...	Slight wound of hand ...	Doing well.
2	Lieut., R. N. ...	William Sterling	Gun-shot wound through calf of leg.	Doing well.
3	Ord. Seaman ...	William Ballard ...	Gun-shot wound through left calf	Severely.
4	Ord. Seaman ...	John Connor ...	Gun-shot wound of right arm ...	Severely.
5	A. B. ...	Morris Curran ...	Gun-shot wound of left thigh ...	Severely.
6	A. B. ...	James Finden ...	Contusion from musket ball ...	Slightly.
7	A. B. ...	James French ..	Gun-shot wound ankle joint ...	Severely.
8	Capt. After Guard	Edward Baker ...	Gun-shot wound back part of thorax.	Dangerously.
9	Ord. Seaman ...	John Jordan ...	Gun-shot wound through base of left lung.	Dangerously.
10	A. B. ...	William O'Neill ...	Gun-shot wound of left thigh ...	Severely.
11	Ord. Seaman ...	John Metcalf ...	Cannister shot through left hip ...	Severely.
12	R. Marines ...	Thomas Langston	Gun-shot wound of left foot ...	Severely.
13	A. B. ...	William Ashton ...	Gun-shot wound of head ...	Mortally.
14	R. M. A. ...	Richard Kelly ..	Gun-shot wound through abdomen.	Died on the field.
5	L. Seaman ...	Alex. Hewston ...	Gun-shot wounds of hip and abdomen.	Died on the field.

RECAPITULATION.

				Officers.	Petty Officers.	Seamen.	Marines.	Total.
Wounded.	Killed ...	...	...	....	.....	1	1	2
	{ Mortally ...	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	{ Dangerously ...	...	...	.....	1	1	.....	2
	{ Severely ...	...	...	1	.....	6	1	8
	{ Slightly ...	...	...	1	.....	1	.....	2

(Sd.) J. FLANAGAN, *Asst. Surgn.*

In Medl. Charge, Naval Brigade.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

RETURN of killed and wounded at the action of Khujwa on the 1st November 1857.

FUTTEHPORE,
The 3rd November 1857.

Number.	Rank.	Names.	Nature of Wound.	Remarks.
KILLED.				
1	Sapper	John Malcolm.		
WOUNDED.				
1	Captain	A. J. Clerke	Severe.	
1	Sapper	John Ancell	Severe.	
2	Do	George Singleton	Severe.	
3	Do	Thomas Wilson	Severe.	
4	Do	George Smith	Severe.	
5	Do	John Yelland	Slight.	

RECAPITULATION.

killed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
wounded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total									7

(Sd.) W. PEEL, *Capt., R. N.,*
Commanding Column.

(Sd.) W. O. LENNOX, *Lieut., R. E.,*
Commandant.

RETURN of casualties of a detachment, 3rd Company, 5th Battalion, Artillery, on the 1st November 1857

CAMP FUTTEHPORE,
The 3rd November 1857.

Number.	Names and Rank.	Nature of wound.	Remarks.
1	Bombardier O'Sullivan ...	Contusion on the back from round shot.	Two bullocks killed and three wounded.
2	Gunner T. Williams ...	Severely in left eye.	
<i>Bullock-drivers.</i>			
1	Luchmun ...	Slight wound in right arm.	
2	Hancoo ...	Slight wound on right brace.	
	Unganoo ...	Severely in right hand and right foot.	

(Sd.) J. C. ANDERSON, *Lieut.,*
Comdg. Dett., 3rd Co., 5th Battn., Arty.

List of officers and men of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment killed and wounded at the action at Khujwa on the 1st November 1857.

CAMP FUTTEHPORE,
The 1st November 1857.

Numbers.	Rank.	Names.	Company.	Nature of wound.	Remarks.
1	Lieut.-Colonel ...	T. S. Powell. C. B. ...	0	... ..	Killed in action.
1	Color-Sergeant ...	Alexander Macfee ...	2	Mortally ...	Since dead.
1	Corporal ...	Edmond Crowley ...	2	Ditto ..	Do.
1	Private ...	John Barnett ...	2	Ditto ...	Do.
2	" ...	John Cashman ...	1	... ..	Killed in action.
3	" ...	Michael Downey ...	2	... ..	Do.
4	" ...	Michael Farnam ...	1	... ..	Do.
5	" ...	John Gerrard ...	3	... ..	Do.
6	" ...	Richard Mc'Curry ...	2	... ..	Do.
7	" ...	Michael Mc'Danaher ...	2	... ..	Do.
8	" ...	James Matthews ...	3	... ..	Do.
9	" ...	Michael Sullivan ...	3	... ..	Do.

Wounded.

1	Captain ...	Thomas Moubray ...	0	Slightly ...	In the face grape shot
1	Lieutenant ...	James W. Corfield ...	0	Severely.	
2	" ...	Thomas Acton ...	0	Ditto.	
1	Sergeant-Major ...	Charles Jaye ...	1	Ditto.	
2	Sergeant ...	Edward Devery ...	2	Dangerously.	
3	" ...	Joseph Henthcote ...	2	Slightly.	
1	Corporal ...	James Nolan ...	3	Dangerously.	
2	" ...	Edward Ware ...	2	Ditto.	
1	Private ...	Thomas Davies ...	2	Mortally.	
2	" ...	Richard Camper ...	3	Slightly ...	Bayonet wound.
3	" ...	Henry Porter ...	1	Dangerously.	
4	" ...	Dennis Creed ...	2	Ditto.	
5	" ...	James Collins ...	1	Ditto.	
6	" ...	Richard Tobin ...	3	Severely.	
7	" ...	John Ashworth ...	2	Dangerously.	
8	" ...	George Evans ...	3	Severely.	
9	" ...	Henry Miles ...	3	Dangerously.	
10	" ...	William Eyles ...	3	Ditto.	
11	" ...	Francis Reilly ...	3	Ditto.	

List of officers and men of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment killed and wounded at the action at Khujwa on the 1st November 1857—
(Concl'd.)

Numbers.	Rank.	Names.	Company.	Nature of wound.	Remarks.
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Wounded—(Concl'd.)

12	Private	...	Patrick Mullins	...	2	Ditto.	
13	"	...	Samuel Johnson	...	2	Mortally.	
14	"	...	Benjamin Young	...	2	Severely.	
15	"	...	Patrick Redding	...	3	Dangerously.	
16	"	...	Hugh Sealon	...	3	Ditto.	
17	"	...	Edward Rogers	...	1	Severely.	
18	"	...	John Duina	...	3	Dangerously.	
19	"	...	Peter Mc'Hally	...	3	Slightly.	
20	"	...	George Huxley	...	3	Severely.	
21	"	...	George Fray	...	3	Ditto.	
22	"	...	John McCarthy	...	2	Slightly.	
23	"	...	Edward Barrett	...	2	Severely.	

RECAPITULATION.

Distribution.			Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.
Killed	...	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	9	12
Wounded	{	Mortally	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
		Dangerously...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	11	14
		Severely	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	7	10
		Slightly	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	5
Total			1	0	1	2	0	0	4	3	0	32	43

(Signed) J. GRANT, M.D., *Asst. Surgn.*,
In Medl. charge, H. M.'s 53rd Regt.

RETURN of killed and wounded of the detachment under Lieutenant FANNING, Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, in the action at Khujwa on the 1st November 1857.

FUTTEHPORE,
The 3rd November 1857.

Number.	Rank.	Names.	Corps.	Nature of wound.	Remarks.
1	Private ...	Christopher Gear ...	64	Gun-shot wound through head.	Killed on the field.
2	"	James Murray ...	64	Ditto through head ...	Ditto.
3	"	Thomas Rily ...	64	Ditto through right lung	Ditto.
4	"	Thomas Gerard ...	1st B. F.	Ditto through both lungs.	Ditto.
5	"	John Hayer ...	64	Ditto through intestines.	Died after removal from the field.
6	"	John Feigh ...	84	Shot through thigh ...	Doing well.
7	"	Michael Curtin ...	64	Ditto through leg ...	Wound very slight.
8	"	Charles Moore ...	64	Scalp wound ...	Slightly.
9	"	Daniel Mogher ...	64	Wound of thigh ...	Ditto.
10	"	John Kelly ...	1st M. F.	Shot through fore-arm	Severely.

RECAPITULATION.

				Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.
Killed	...	...	...	.....	.....	4	4
Wounded	Mortally	...	...	.....	.....	1	1
	Dangerously	...	...	.....	.....	0	0
	Severely	...	...	.....	.....	1	1
	Slightly	...	...	.....	.....	4	4

(Sd) J. FLANAGAN, Asst. Surgeon,
In med. charge of the above detachment.

RETURN of the killed and wounded of the detachment, 93rd Highlanders, and Bengal Artillery at Khujwa.

FUTTEHPORE,

The 3rd November 1857.

Number.	Regimental number.	Rank and Names.	Company.	Remarks.
1	2157	Sergeant Andrew Fiddes ...	3	Slightly; contusion above the right knee.
2	3351	Corporal John Beatie ...	"	Severely; gun-shot wound through right thigh.
3	3020	" Archibald McKinnon	"	Dangerously; gun-shot wound through the lower part of left side of chest.
4	11	Lance-Corporal John Henderson.	"	Severely; gun-shot wound through the fleshy part of left side of chest, not penetrating the cavity of chest.
5	3070	Private Charles Ellingsworth ...	"	Slightly; contusion from musket ball over the right temporal bone.
6	2883	" William Hay ...	"	Slightly; flesh wound at upper part of right thigh.
7	1419	" David Melville ...	"	Severely; gun-shot wound of left hand; the ball lodged.
8	3790	" Donald Tolin ...	"	Slightly; gun-shot wound above the right ankle joint.
9	102	" Samuel Johnston ...	"	Severely; gun-shot wound through both thighs.
10	3248	" Robert Murdock ...	"	Slightly; gun-shot wound through the fleshy part of the leg.
11	3688	" William Cowie ...	"	Dangerously; gun-shot wound through left thigh, also through left leg, with fracture of the bones of the leg.
12	3213	" Richard Lindsay ...	"	Severely; gun-shot wound of the scalp.
13	3283	" Samuel Hunter ...	"	Severely; gun-shot wound of left thigh, with fracture.
14	3449	" John Brooks ...	"	Slightly; contusion at right shoulder.
15	3664	" Michael Shilver ...	"	Slightly; contusion of the right arm.
16	3102	" George Feckner ...	"	Killed.
17	3586	" Adam McBain ...	"	Killed.
18	123	" Lewis Levidley ...	"	Killed.
<i>Bengal Artillery.</i>				
	7474	Bombardier Patrick O'Sullivan	"	Slightly; contusion on the back.
	8026	Gunner Thomas William	"	Severely; gun-shot wound through left eye, with loss of sight.

ROBERT MENZIES,

Asst. Surgn.

ORDNANCE.		AMMUNITION.		
Nature.	Quantity.	Remarks.	Nature.	Quantity.
16-pr. light field gun ammunition wagon	1	{ Captured and brought in by the force.	8-pr. shot, round	64
16-pr. light field gun with limber	1		" case, spherical	1
14-pr. light field gun with limber	1		" cannister	2
16-pr. light field gun and limber	1		" grape, quilted	13
6-pr. light field gun ammunition wagon	1	{ Brought in by the police on the night of 3rd November 1857.	" shot, round	116
Ordnance carts	1		" cannister	1
Tumbrils	2			
Total	8		Total 8-pr. ammunition	197
			8-pr. shot, round	107
			1-pr. shot, round	52
			Total	356

CAMP FUTTEHPORE, }
The 4th November 1857.

(Sd.) WILLIAM PEEL, Capt., R. N.,
Commanding.

(True copies.)

(Sd.) R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Milly. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 23rd December 1857.

No. 1628 of 1857.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the subjoined* despatch from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated the 12th of November 1857, and the report by Captain Peel, C.B., of the Royal Navy, received therewith, of the action with the insurgents at Khujwa, on the 1st of November.

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

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

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

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

FORT WILLIAM,	}	(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Col.,
<i>The 23rd December 1857.</i>		<i>Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.</i>

Telegram from Brigadier WILSON, to the Private Secretary to the Governor-General, Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, 13th November 1857, 1-30 P.M.

One hundred and seventy-four European cavalry of mountain train, two hundred and fifteen artillery, and six hundred and twenty infantry have marched from this on Lucknow, since the date of my

* Printed above.

last telegram of the 11th. Brigadier Grant writes me, under date 11th instant, that we advance to-morrow morning 12th, and I trust you will not be long before hearing of the relief of Lucknow Residency.

Telegram from Major-General WINDHAM, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Cawnpore, 13th November 1857, 7 A.M.

The Commander-in-Chief was to have advanced to Alumbagh yesterday, and begins operations in earnest to-day: every man and all the stores here expected will have joined him by to-morrow. The Gwalior Contingent had certainly twenty guns, and above 3,000 men at Calpee on the 11th; this we had from two different sowars yesterday. In fact, another division had entered Calpee.

Telegram from Major-General WINDHAM, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Cawnpore, 14th November 1857, 8 P.M.

News from Commander-in-Chief's camp at Alumbagh, 9 A.M., the 13th. After several skirmishes in the day, ending in capture of two guns, the fort of Jullabad was taken and blown up. The Commander-in-Chief communicated with Sir J. Outram by means of a semaphore, and will probably occupy the Dilkosha to-day. The country people round Lucknow are hostile.

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, to Mr. SHEERER, Cawnpore,—dated Calcutta, 14th November 1857, 5-45 P.M.

Your message of the 7th instant received. The Governor-General accepts of Scindia's proposal with thanks, and has full confidence in his management. His Highness may also take charge of any other assigned districts where the authority of Government has ceased for the time.

Telegram from Major-General WINDHAM, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Cawnpore, 18th November 1857, 4-30 P.M.

I have forwarded your message sent through Brigadier Campbell, which came to me this morning, to the Commander-in-Chief, 4 o'clock P.M. No news from Lucknow.

Telegram from Colonel YULE, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Calcutta,—dated Alumbagh, 20th November 1857, 9 A.M.

The Commander-in-Chief said to have joined General Outram in Residency on 17th. Great slaughter of enemy at Secunderbagh; firing still heard in direction of Residency.

Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Camp Lucknow, 20th November 1857, 6 P.M.

The garrison of Lucknow has been removed, and I am now engaged in carrying the women and wounded to the rear. I propose to move the whole force to an open position outside the town without further loss of life. Sir James Outram on the contrary desires that an attack on the Kissenbagh* should be made, and then to continue to hold the position in the town. He thinks that two strong brigades of 600 men would suffice to hold the town after the Kissenbagh had fallen. But I am of opinion that at least the same force would be necessary to preserve the communication now maintained by me to the Alumbagh, and constantly under the fire of the enemy, that is to say, four strong brigades would be required, unless it is wished that the garrison should be again besieged.

I have always been of opinion that the position taken up by the lamented Sir Henry Lawrence was a false one; and after becoming acquainted with the ground, and worked my troops upon it to relieve the garrison, that opinion is confirmed. I therefore submit that to commit another garrison in this immense city is to repeat a military error, and I cannot consent to it. I conceive that a strong moveable division outside the town with field and heavy artillery in a good military position is the real manner of holding the city of Lucknow in check, according to our practice with the other great cities of India. Such a division would aid in subduing the country hereafter, and its position would be quite sufficient evidence of our intention not to abandon the province of Oudh.

Such are the general grounds for my opinion. The more special ones are the want of means, particularly infantry, field and musket ammunition for prolonged operations, owing to circumstances beyond my control, and the state of our communications in the North-West Provinces. The first of these is, of course, unanswerable; the second appears to me an insuperable objection to the leaving of more troops in Oudh than such a division as I have mentioned as evidence of the intentions of Government.

In the meantime I await the instructions of Your Lordship in the position I have taken up.

Owing to the expression of opinion by the political authority in the country, I have delayed further movement till I shall receive Your Lordship's reply.

* Sic in original—Kaiserbagh.

Telegram from Major-General WINDHAM, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Cawnpore, 21st November 1857, noon.

The Gwalior force has certainly begun to cross the Jumna at Calpee, and preparations for further crossing are going on ; six guns are said to be on this bank. The Nana and his followers the same as before. No news this morning from Lucknow. Mr. Devere, of the Electric Telegraph Department, and two followers, found murdered on the road between Alumbagh and Bunnee.

Telegram from the Governor-General of India in Council, to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated Calcutta, 21st November 1857, 3 P.M.

I have received your message of yesterday. The one step to be avoided is a total withdrawal of the British forces from Oudh.

Your proposal to leave a strong moveable division with heavy artillery outside the city, and so to hold the city in check, will answer every purpose of policy.

Telegram from the Governor-General of India in Council, to the Commander-in-Chief, Lucknow (via Cawnpore),—dated Calcutta, 21st November 1857.

I congratulate you, my dear Sir Colin, with all my heart, on this great and joyful success.

Pray let me know how your wound is, and do not put yourself in the way of another.

You have effectually inspired your 93rd. I fear their whole loss must be very great.

Telegram from Major-General WINDHAM, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Cawnpore, 23rd November 1857, 4 P.M.

Not a word from Lucknow for three days. One-half of the Gwalior Contingent has crossed, and eighteen guns. The force at Shewalee has moved towards Akberpore. Captain Bruce's police were attacked at Bunnee the day before yesterday; 74 killed. I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher and 400 of the 27th Madras Native Infantry and two 9-pounders this morning at 3 A.M. to hold the place for the future; the police having absconded after the departure of the convoy of 300 Europeans I had sent under command of Fisher, of Her Majesty's 53rd, had passed to Alumbagh with ammunition.

Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Lucknow, 23rd November 1857.

Last night I caused the garrison of Lucknow to execute its retreat from the Residency, covered by the relieving force, which then fell back on Dilkoosha in the presence of the whole force of Oudh. The women, wounded and State prisoners and King's treasure, and twenty-three lakhs of rupees, with all the guns worth taking away, are in my camp; a great many guns were destroyed before the Residency was given up, those that were worth bringing having been transported with much labour and made available for our own purpose. The State prisoners were brought with us.

Telegram from Brigadier WILSON, to the Governor-General of India in Council, Calcutta,—dated Cawnpore, 25th November 1857.

Mr. Sherer, Collector, communicates to me as follows:—"No news from Lucknow. The Gwalior Contingent have made a considerable advance, as Koer Sing's men whom they pushed on before them were five miles on this side Akberpore to-day."

Telegram from Major-General WINDHAM, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Cawnpore, 25th November 1857, 6 P.M.

Three thousand men and twelve guns of Gwalior Contingent are at Secunder, about six miles from my camp on the canal, which is six miles from Cawnpore. I should think it quite possible that I may have a fight to-morrow or next day. Not a word from Lucknow since the 19th.

Telegram from Brigadier WILSON, to the Private Secretary to the Governor-General,—dated Cawnpore, 25th November 1857, 8 P.M.

No news from Lucknow. Contingent have resolved their various plans as to a regular advance either to the Ganges or on Cawnpore. Their first division, with six guns, at Secunder this morning; their third not yet out of the Bhogueser Pergunnah. The heavy guns have been brought over the Jumna and are with the third division. Our force on the canal.

From His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General,—dated Head-Quarters, Shah Nujjeef, Lucknow, 18th November 1857.

I have the honour to apprise Your Lordship that I left Cawnpore on the 9th November, and joined the troops under the command of Brigadier-General Hope Grant, C. B., the same day, at Camp Buntara, about six miles from Alumbagh.

There being a few detachments on the road, I deemed it expedient to wait till the 12th before commencing my advance.

On that day I marched early for Alumbagh with the troops named in the margin.

The advance guard was attacked by two guns and a body of about 2,000 infantry. After a smart skirmish, the guns were taken; Lieutenant Gough, Commanding Hodson's

Naval Brigade, eight (8) heavy guns.
 Bengal Horse Artillery, ten (10) guns.
 Bengal Horse Field Battery, six (6) guns.
 Heavy Field Battery, Royal Artillery.
 Detachments, Bengal and Punjab Sappers and Miners.
 Her Majesty's 9th Lancers.
 Detachments, 1st, 2nd and 5th Punjab Cavalry, and Hodson's Horse.
 Her Majesty's 8th, 53rd, 75th and 93rd Regiments of Infantry.
 2nd and 4th Punjab Infantry.
 Probable total 700 Cavalry, 2,700 Infantry.

Irregular Horse, having distinguished himself very much in a brilliant charge by which this object was effected.

The camp was pitched on that evening at Alumbagh. This place I found to be annoyed to a certain extent by guns placed in different positions in the neighbourhood.

I caused the post to be cleared of lumber and cattle, and placed all my tents in it.

I made my arrangements for marching without baggage when I should reach the park of Dilkoosha, and the men were directed to have three days' food in their havresacks. I changed the garrison at Alumbagh, taking fresh men from it, and leaving Her Majesty's 75th Regiment there, which had been so much harassed by its late exertions.

Detachment joined on and up to the 14th.
 Two (2) guns, Madras Horse Artillery.
 Reserve, Royal Artillery.
 Royal Engineers.
 Military train.
 Head-Quarters, Her Majesty's 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
 Detachment, Her Majesty's 82nd Infantry.

On the 14th, I expected a further reinforcement of 600 or 700 men, composed as per margin, who joined my rear guard after my march had commenced in the morning of that day.

As I approached the park of Dilkoosha, the leading troops were met by a long line of musketry fire.

The advance guard was quickly reinforced by a field battery and more infantry, composed of companies of Her Majesty's 5th, 64th and

78th Foot, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, supported by the 8th Foot. After a running fight of about two hours, in which our loss was very inconsiderable, the enemy was driven down the hill to the Martinière, across the garden and park of the Martinière, and far beyond the canal.

His loss was trifling, owing to the suddenness of the retreat.

The Dilkosha and Martinière were both occupied. Brigadier Hope's brigade being then brought up and arranged in position in the wood of the Martinière at the end opposite the canal, being flanked to the left by Captain Bouchier's field battery and two of Captain Peel's heavy guns.

Shortly after these arrangements had been made, the enemy drew out a good many people and attacked our position in front.

He was quickly driven off, some of our troops crossing the canal in pursuit.

On this occasion the 53rd, 93rd and a body of the 4th Punjab Sikhs, distinguished themselves.

Two very promising young officers lost their lives—Lieutenant Mayne, Bengal Horse Artillery, Quartermaster-General's Department, and Captain Wheatecroft, Carabineers, doing duty with Her Majesty's 9th Lancers.

All the troops behaved very well.

With the exception of my tents, all my heavy baggage, including provisions for fourteen days for my own force and that in Lucknow, accompanied me on my march across country to Dilkosha, covered by a strong rear-guard under Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, of Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders. This officer distinguished himself very much in this difficult command; his artillery, under Captain Blunt, Bengal Horse Artillery, assisted by the Royal Artillery under Colonel Crawford, R.A., having been in action for the greater part of the day.

The rear-guard did not close up to the column until late next day, the enemy having hung on it until dark on the 14th.

Every description of baggage having been left at Dilkosha, which was occupied by Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, I advanced direct on Secunderbagh early on the 16th.

This place is a high walled enclosure of strong masonry, of 120 yards square, and was carefully loop-holed all round. It was held very strongly by the enemy. Opposite to it was a village at a distance of a hundred yards, which was also loop-holed and filled with men.

On the head of the column advancing up the lane to the left of the Secunderbagh, fire was opened on us. The infantry of the advance guard was quickly thrown in skirmishing order to line a bank to the right.

The guns were pushed rapidly onwards, *viz.*, Captain Blunt's troop, Bengal Horse Artillery, and Captain Travers' Royal Artillery, Heavy Field Battery.

The troop passed at a gallop through a cross-fire from the village and Secunderbagh, and opened fire within easy musketry range in a most daring manner.

As soon as they could be pushed up a stiff bank, two 18-pounder guns, under Captain Travers, were also brought to bear on the building.

Whilst this was being effected, the leading brigade of infantry, under Brigadier the Hon'ble Adrian Hope, coming rapidly into action, caused the loop-holed village to be abandoned: the whole fire of the brigade being then directed on the Secunderbagh.

After a time a large body of the enemy, who were holding ground to the left of our advance, were driven by parties of the 53rd and 93rd, two of Captain Blunt's guns aiding the movement.

The Highlanders pursued their advantage and seized the barracks, and immediately converted it into a military post, the 53rd stretching in a long line of skirmishers in the open plain and driving the enemy before them.

The attack on the Secunderbagh had now been proceeding for about an hour and-a-half, when it was determined to take the place by storm through a small opening which had been made. This was done in the most brilliant manner by the remainder of the Highlanders, and the 53rd and the 4th Punjab Infantry, supported by a battalion of detachments under Major Barnston.

There never was a bolder feat of arms, and the loss inflicted on the enemy, after the entrance of the Secunderbagh was effected, was immense:—more than 2,000 of the enemy were afterwards carried out.

The officers who led these regiments were Lieutenant-Colonel Leith Hay, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders; Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders; Captain Walton, Her Majesty's 53rd Foot; Lieutenant Paul, 4th Punjab Infantry (since dead); and Major Barnston, Her Majesty's 90th Foot.

Captain Peel's Royal Naval siege-train then went to the front and advanced towards the Shah Nujjeef, together with the field

battery and some mortars, the village to the left having been cleared by Brigadier Hope and Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon.*

The Shah Nujjeef is a domed mosque with a garden, of which the most had been made by the enemy. The wall of the enclosure of the mosque was loop-holed with great care. The entrance to it had been covered by a regular work in masonry, and the top of the building was crowned with a parapet. From this, and from the defences in the garden, an unceasing fire of musketry was kept up from the commencement of the attack.

This position was defended with great resolution against a heavy cannonade of three hours. It was then stormed in the boldest manner by the 93rd Highlanders under Brigadier Hope, supported by a battalion of detachments under Major Barnston, who was, I regret to say, severely wounded; Captain Peel leading up his heavy guns with extraordinary gallantry within a few yards of the building, to batter the massive stone walls. The withering fire of the Highlanders effectually covered the Naval Brigade from great loss; but it was an action almost unexampled in war. Captain Peel behaved very much as if he had been laying the *Shannon* alongside an enemy's frigate.

This brought the day's operations to a close.

On the next day, communications were opened to the left rear of the barracks to the canal, after overcoming considerable difficulty. Captain Peel kept up a steady cannonade on the building called the mess-house. This building, of considerable size, was defended by a ditch about twelve feet broad and scarped with masonry, and beyond that a loop-holed mud wall. I determined to use the guns as much as possible in taking it.

About 3 P. M., when it was considered that men might be sent to storm it without much risk, it was taken by a company of the 90th Foot under Captain Wolseley,† and a picquet of Her Majesty's 53rd under Captain Hopkins, supported by Major Barnston's battalion of detachments under Captain Guise, Her Majesty's 90th Foot, and some of the Punjab Infantry under Lieutenant Powlett. The mess-house was carried immediately with a rush.

The troops then pressed forward with great vigour and lined the wall separating the mess-house from the Motee Mahal, which consists

* Major C. H. Gordon.

† Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, V. C., G. C. B.

of a wide enclosure and many buildings. The enemy here made a last stand, which was overcome after an hour, openings having been broken in the wall, through which the troops poured, with a body of sappers, and accomplished our communications with the Residency.

I had the inexpressible satisfaction, shortly afterwards, of greeting Sir James Outram and Sir Henry Havelock, who came out to meet me before the action was at an end.

The relief of the besieged garrison had been accomplished.

The troops, including all ranks of officers and men, had worked strenuously and persevered boldly in following up the advantages gained in the various attacks. Every man in the force had exerted himself to the utmost, and now met with his reward.

It should not be forgotten that these exertions did not date merely from the day that I joined the camp; the various bodies of which the relieving force was composed, having made the longest forced marches, from various directions, to enable the Government of India to save the garrison of Lucknow. Some from Agra, some from Allahabad, all had alike undergone the same fatigues in pressing forward for the attainment of this great object. Of their conduct in the field of battle the facts narrated in this despatch are sufficient evidence, which I will not weaken by any eulogy of mine.

I desire now to direct the attention of Your Lordship to the merits of the officers who have served under my orders on this occasion.

I cannot convey to Your Lordship, in adequate terms, my deep sense of the obligations I am under to Major-General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff, for the very able and cordial assistance he has afforded me and the service during these operations, and how admirably the very many and important duties belonging to his situation have been performed, for which his high talents and experience of service in this country so peculiarly fit him.

I have also to express my very particular acknowledgments to Brigadier-General Hope Grant, C.B., who was in immediate command of the division by which this service was effected. His activity in carrying out the details has been admirable, and his vigilance in superintending the outpost duties has been unsurpassed.

My thanks are peculiarly due to Brigadier the Hon'ble Adrian Hope, who commanded the advance of the force; as also to Captain Peel, C.B., of the Royal Navy, who has distinguished himself in a most marked manner.

I desire to bring to the favourable notice of Your Lordship the officers commanding brigades and regiments, and those who have been in the performance of staff duties, or who have been marked out by Brigadiers.

Brigadier Crawford, R.A., Commanding the Artillery; Brigadier Little, Commanding the Cavalry; Brigadier Greathed, Commanding 3rd Infantry Brigade; Brigadier Russell, Commanding 5th Infantry Brigade, (severely wounded).

Lieutenant Lennox, R. E., Acting Chief Engineer.

Lieutenant Vaughan, R. N., and Captain Maxwell, Bengal Artillery, attached to the Naval Brigade.

Major Turner, Commanding the Bengal Artillery (to this officer my most particular acknowledgments are due—he has few equals as an artillery officer).

Captain Travers, Commanding Royal Artillery.

Captains Remington and Blunt, Commanding troops of Bengal Horse Artillery.

Captains Middleton, R.A., and Bouchier, Bengal Artillery, Commanding Horse Field Batteries; and Captain Longden, R.A., Commanding the Mortar Battery.

It is impossible to draw a distinction between any of these officers. They all distinguished themselves under very arduous circumstances, and it was highly agreeable to me to be present on this first occasion, when the Bengal and Royal Artillery were brought into action together under my own eyes. I wish also to mention Lieutenant Walker, Bengal Artillery, in command of a demi-field battery; Lieutenants Ford and Brown, who successively took up the command of the heavy field battery of Royal Artillery under Captain Hardy, on the death of that lamented officer; and Lieutenant Bridge, who commanded two guns of the Madras Horse Artillery with great ability.

I have further to bring to Your Lordship's notice Lieutenant Scott, Madras Engineers, who commanded the Sappers and Miners.

I would also bring to favourable notice the following officers in command of corps or detachments:—

Major Ouvry, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers; Major Robertson, Military Train; Captain Hinde, Her Majesty 8th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, 23rd Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon * 93rd Highlanders, in

* Major C. H. Gordon.

temporary command, Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Hale, Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Leith Hay, 93rd Highlanders; Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, 78th Highlanders, Commanding 1st Battalion of detachments; Major Barnston, Her Majesty's 90th Regiment, Commanding 2nd Battalion of detachments (dangerously wounded); and Captain Guise, Her Majesty's 90th Regiment, who succeeded Major Barnston in his command.

Lieutenants Watson, Probyn, Younghusband, and Gough, respectively commanding detachments of the 1st, 2nd, and 5th Punjab Cavalry and Hodson's Horse; Captain Green, Commanding 2nd Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant Willoughby, who succeeded to the command of the 4th Punjab Infantry, on his three seniors in the corps being severely wounded; Lieutenant Ryves, who commanded the 4th Punjab Infantry from the evening of the 16th; Major Milman, 5th Fusiliers; and Lieutenant-Colonel M'Intyre, 78th Highlanders, in command of detachments employed in the advance on Dilkoosha and the Martinière; Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, 93rd Highlanders, who commanded at the barracks; Captains Dawson, 93rd Highlanders, Rolleston, Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, and Hopkins, 53rd Regiment; and Lieutenants Fisher and Powlett, 2nd Punjab Infantry, who commanded separate detachments or posts, and whose services have, for the most part, been noted in the body of the despatch.

It remains for me to express my high sense of the services performed by the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, Captain Norman, who on this as on every other occasion highly distinguished himself.

I have further to express my warm thanks to all the officers serving on the general and personal staff of myself and Major-General Mansfield as named below; but especially to Colonel Berkeley, Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, who attended the Chief of the Staff in the field, and who displayed remarkable activity and intelligence; to Major Alison, Military Secretary, (who unfortunately lost an arm); to Captain Sir David Baird, *Bart.*, my first Aid-de-Camp, and to Lieutenant Hope Johnstone, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General to the Chief of the Staff.

The remaining officers of this staff were Lieutenant G. Algood, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captains Maycock and Carey, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captain Rudman,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Her Majesty's Forces; Captain Hatch; Deputy Judge Advocate-General; Captains Alison and Forster, my Aides-de-Camp; Captain Metcalfe, Interpreter, and Lieutenant Murray, Aide-de-Camp to the Chief of the Staff.

Mr. Cavenagh* of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, who came out from Lucknow in disguise to afford me information, at the imminent risk of his life, has won my most especial thanks, and I recommend him most cordially to the notice of Your Lordship.

Lord Seymour was present throughout these operations, and displayed a daring gallantry at a most citrical moment.

I concur most fully in the commendations that have been bestowed by General Grant and officers commanding brigades on the respective staffs as named below; but I would especially draw attention to the services of Captain Cox, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, Brigade-Major of the 4th Brigade; and Lieutenant Roberts,† Bengal Artillery, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captain W. Hamilton, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain the Hon'ble A. H. Anson, Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, Aide-de-Camp; and Lieutenant Salmond, 7th Light Cavalry, Acting Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Grant.

Captain H. Hammond, Bengal Artillery, Brigade-Major of Artillery (severely wounded); Captain H. LeG Bruce, Bengal Artillery, who succeeded Captain Hammond; Brevet-Major W. Barry and Lieutenant A. Bunny, Staff Officers of Royal and Bengal Artillery respectively; Lieutenant G. E. Watson, Bengal Engineers, Brigade-Major of Engineers; Captain H. A. Sarel, 17th Lancers, Brigade-Major of Cavalry; and Captains Bannatyne, Her Majesty's 8th Foot, and Light-foot 84th Foot, Brigade-Majors of the 3rd and 5th Brigades; also Lieutenant P. Stewart, Bengal Engineeers, Superintendent of the Electric, Telegraph, who accompanied the force and made himself particularly useful throughout.

I must not omit to name, in the most marked manner, Subadar Gokul Sing, 4th Punjab Rifles, who, in conjunction with the British officers, led the 4th Punjab Rifles at the storming of Secunderbagh, in the most daring manner.

* Mr. Thomas Kavanagh, V.C.

† General Lord Roberts, V.C., G.C.B.

Captain A. D. Dickens, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, and Lieutenant W. Tod Brown, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, have both distinguished themselves exceedingly in carrying on the intricate duties of their departments, with very scanty establishments, to meet the great demands upon them.

Brigadier-General Grant has made favourable mention of Surgeon J. C. Brown, M. D., Bengal Horse Artillery, whose great exertions have been deserving of all praise. He has since become Superintending Surgeon of the force.

The number of officers mentioned in this despatch may appear large; but the force employed was composed of many detachments, and the particular service was calculated to draw forth the individual qualities of the officers engaged.

Annexed is a return of casualties; and a list of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers who have been brought to my notice as having particularly distinguished themselves will be separately forwarded.



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RETURN of casualties of the field force under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the 12th to the 18th November 1857, inclusive.

Corps.	KILLED.										WOUNDED.										MISSING.										Remarks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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HEAD-QUARTERS, SECUNDERABAD.

The 18th November 1857.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Capt.,

Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

List of officers killed.

Brigade.	Rank and Name.	Regiment.	Remarks.
General Staff ...	Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bid- dolph.	.....	Head of Intelligence Department.
Ditto ...	Lieutenant A. O. Mayo	.....	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-Ge- neral.
Naval Brigade ...	Midshipman M. A. Daniel.	.....
Artillery Brigade ...	Captain W. N. Hardy ...	Royal Artillery.	
Cavalry „ ...	„ G. Wheatcroft ...	6th Dragoon Guards ...	Doing duty with Mi- litary Train.
3rd Infantry Brigade...	Lieutenant T. Frankland	2nd Punjab Infantry.	
4th ditto ...	Captain J. Dalzell ...	Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders	
Ditto ditto ...	„ J. T. Lumsden ...	30th Native Infantry ...	Interpreter to Her Majesty's 93rd High- landers.
Ditto ditto ...	Lieutenant Dobbs ...	1st Madras Fusiliers.	
5th ditto ...	Ensign W. T. Thompson	Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment.	

List of officers wounded.

Brigade.	Rank and Name.	Regiment.	Remarks.
Staff ...	General Sir C. Campbell, G.C.B.	Commander-in-Chief	Slightly.
„ ...	Brigadier D. Russell ...	Commanding 5th Brigade	Severely.
„ ...	Major A. Alison ...	Military Secretary	„
„ ...	Captain F. M. Alison, A.-D.-C. to Commander-in-Chief.	.....	Slightly.
„ ...	Captain the Hon'ble A. Anson.	.....	„
„ ...	A.-D.-C. to General Grant, C. B.	.....	„
„ ...	Lieutenant C. J. Salmund, Order- ly Officer to General Grant, C.B.	.....	„
Naval Brigade ...	Captain J. C. Gray ...	Royal Marines ...	„
„ ...	Lieutenant M. Salmon ...	Royal Navy ...	Severely.
„ ...	Midshipman Lord A. P. Clinton	„	Slightly.
Artillery Brigade ...	Major F. F. Penoyenick ...	Royal Artillery ...	„
„ ...	Captain H. Hammond ...	Bengal Artillery ...	Severely.
„ ...	„ F. Travers ...	Royal Artillery ...	Slightly.
„ ...	Lieutenant W. G. Milman	„	„
„ ...	„ A. Ford ...	„	„
„ ...	Assistant Surgeon H. R. Veale...	„	Severely.
Cavalry Brigade ...	Lieutenant R. Halkett ...	Hodson's Horse ...	„
3rd Infantry Brigade	Ensign J. Watson ...	2nd Punjab Infantry	Dangerously.
4th „ „	Captain B. Wallon ...	Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment	Severely.
„ „ „	Lieutenant A. K. Munro	„	Dangerously.
„ „ „	„ P. C. French	„	Slightly.
„ „ „	Major R. Barnston ...	„ 90th Regiment	Dangerously.
„ „ „	Lieutenant B. C. Wynne	„	Severely.
„ „ „	Ensign H. Powell ...	„	„
„ „ „	Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Ewart	„ 93rd Highlanders	Slightly.
„ „ „	Captain F. W. Burroughs	„	„
„ „ „	Lieutenant R. & Cooper	„	Severely.
„ „ „	„ B. Welch	„	„
„ „ „	„ O. Goldsmith	„	„
„ „ „	„ S. E. Wood	„	„
„ „ „	Ensign F. R. McNamara	„	Slightly.
„ „ „	Lieutenant W. Paul	4th Punjab Infantry	Dangerously (since dead).
„ „ „	„ J. W. McQueen	„ „ „	Severely.
„ „ „	„ F. F. Oldfield	„ „ „	Dangerously (since dead).
5th „ „	„ H. Henderson	Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers	Slightly.
„ „ „	Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Hale...	„ 82nd Regiment	„

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Capt.,

Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

From General C. CAMPBELL, Commander-in-Chief, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Head-Quarters, Camp Alumbagh, 25th November 1857.

In continuation of my report of the 18th, I have the honour to apprise Your Lordship that the left rear of my position was finally secured on the night of the 17th instant by the building called Banks' House having been seized by a party of the 2nd Punjab Infantry (Sikhs) specially employed for that purpose.

Brigadier Russell and Lieutenant-Colonel Hale distinguished themselves much in completing the chain of posts on the 17th and 18th in that direction ; the enemy having been very vigilant on that point, and kept up an unceasing fire on all the buildings occupied by Brigadier Russell, and on the barrack occupied by 300 of the Highlanders under Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart.

Brigadier Russell having been unfortunately severely wounded on the afternoon of the 18th instant, I placed the lamented Colonel Bidulph in command of his line of posts. He was killed almost immediately afterwards, when making his dispositions for the attack of the hospital.

Captain Bouchier, of the Bengal Artillery, distinguished himself by the intelligent and able support he afforded Lieutenant-Colonel Hale, Her Majesty's 82nd Foot, on that officer succeeding Colonel Bidulph.

These very difficult and tedious operations, conducted as they were under a most galling fire, in cramped suburbs, reflect much credit on all the officers and men concerned, and secured the position.

The same afternoon, the enemy made a smart attack on the picquets covering the centre of the line.

I supported them with a company of Her Majesty's 23rd and another of Her Majesty's 53rd Foot, not having any more infantry at my disposal.

Captain Remmington's troop of Horse Artillery was brought up, and dashed right into the jungle with the leading skirmishers, and opened fire with extraordinary rapidity and precision.

Captain Remmington distinguished himself very much.

I superintended this affair myself, and I have particular pleasure in drawing Your Lordship's attention to the conduct of this troop on this occasion, as an instance of the never-failing readiness and quickness of the Horse Artillery of the Bengal Service.

During the next three days, I continued to hold the whole of the country from the Dilkoosha to the gates of the Residency, the left flank having been secured in the manner above mentioned, with a view to extricating the garrison, without exposing it to the chance of even a stray musket-shot.

From the first, all the arrangements have been conducted towards this end. The whole of the force under my immediate command being one outlying picquet, every man remained on duty, and was constantly subject to annoyance from the enemy's fire ; but such was the vigilance and intelligence of the force, and so heartily did all ranks co-operate to support me, that I was enabled to conduct this affair to a happy issue, exactly in the manner originally proposed.

Upon the 20th fire was opened on the Kaiserbagh, which gradually increased in importance, till it assumed the character of regular breaching and bombardment.

The Kaiserbagh was breached in three places by Captain Peel, R. N., and I have been told that the enemy suffered much loss within its precincts. Having thus led the enemy to believe that immediate assault was contemplated, orders were issued for the retreat of the garrison through the lines of our picquets at midnight on the 22nd.

The ladies and families, the wounded, the treasure, the guns it was thought worth while to keep, the ordnance stores, the grain still possessed by the commissariat of the garrison, and the State prisoners, had all been previously removed.

Sir James Outram had received orders to burst the guns which it was thought undesirable to take away ; and he was finally directed silently to evacuate the Residency of Lucknow at the hour indicated.

The dispositions to cover their retreat and to resist the enemy, should he pursue, were ably carried out by Brigadier Hon'ble Adrian Hope ; but I am happy to say the enemy was completely deceived, and he did not attempt to follow. On the contrary he began firing on our old positions, many hours after we had left them. The movement of retreat was admirably executed and was a perfect lesson in such combinations.

Each exterior line came gradually retiring through its supports, till at length nothing remained but the last line of infantry and guns, with which I was myself to crush the enemy if he had dared to follow up the picquets.

The only line of retreat lay through a long and tortuous lane, and all these precautions were absolutely necessary to ensure the safety of the force.

The extreme posts on the left, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hale, Her Majesty's 82nd ; Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, Her Majesty's 23rd Foot ; and Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, made their way by a road which had been explored for them, after I considered that the time had arrived, with due regard to the security of the whole that their posts should be evacuated.

It was my endeavour that nothing should be left to chance, and the conduct of the officers in exactly carrying out their instructions was beyond all praise.

During all these operations, from the 16th instant, the remnant of Brigadier Greathed's brigade closed in the rear, and now again formed the rear guard as we retired to Dilkoosha.

Dilkoosha was reached at 4 A. M. on the 23rd instant by the whole force.

I must not forget to mention the exertions of the cavalry during all the operations which have been described.

The exertions of Brigadier Little and of Major Ouvry, respectively, of the Cavalry Brigade and the 9th Lancers, were unceasing in keeping up our long line of communications, and preserving our extreme rear beyond the Dilkoosha, which was constantly threatened.

On the 22nd the enemy attacked at Dilkoosha ; but was speedily driven off under Brigadier Little's orders.

The officers commanding the irregular cavalry, Lieutenants Watson, Younghusband, Probyn, and Gough, as well as all the officers of the 9th Lancers, were never out of the saddle during all this time, and well maintained the character they have won throughout the war.

I moved with General Grant's division to Alumbagh on the afternoon of the 24th, leaving Sir James Outram's division in position at Dilkoosha, to prevent molestation of the immense convoy of the women and wounded, which it was necessary to transport with us. Sir James Outram closed up this day without annoyance from the enemy.

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Corps.	KILLED.										WOUNDED.				MISSING.				Remarks.		
	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Native officers.	Sergeants and havildars.	Trumpeters, drummers, and tank and file.	Total.	Officers.	Troop.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Native officers.	Sergeants and havildars.	Trumpeters, drummers, and tank and file.	Total.		Officers.	Troop.
Staff
Naval Brigade
Engineers
Artillery
Cavalry Brigade
Her Majesty's 9th Lancers
Military Train
1st Punjab Cavalry
2nd "
5th "
Hodson's Horse
Her Majesty's 8th Foot
Detachment Her Majesty's 5th Foot
6th "
78th "
2nd Punjab Infantry
Her Majesty's 53rd Foot
Detachment Her Majesty's 84th Foot
90th "
Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders
Detachment, 1st Madras Fusiliers
4th Punjab Infantry
Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers
82nd Foot																		

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP, CAWNPORE, }
The 3rd December 1857.

List of officer killed.

Brigade.	Rank and Name.	Regiment.	Remarks.
4th Brigade ...	Lieutenant Benjamin Sandwith ...	Her Majesty's 84th Regiment.	

List of officer wounded.

Brigade.	Rank and Name.	Regiment.	Remarks.
Artillery ...	Lieutenant H. E. Harrington ...	Bengal Artillery ...	Severely.

GENERAL ORDERS by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated Head-Quarters, La Martinière, Lucknow, 23rd November 1857.

The Commander-in-Chief has reason to be thankful to the force he conducted for the relief of the garrison of Lucknow.

2. Hastily assembled, fatigued by forced marches, but animated by a common feeling of determination to accomplish the duty before them, all ranks of this force have compensated for their small number, in the execution of a most difficult duty, by unceasing exertions.

3. From the morning of the 16th till last night, the whole force has been one outlying picquet, never out of fire, and covering an immense extent of ground, to permit the garrison to retire unscathed and in safety, covered by the whole of the relieving force.

4. That ground was won by fighting as hard as it ever fell to the lot of the Commander-in-Chief to witness, it being necessary to bring up the same men over and over again to fresh attacks; and it is with the greatest gratification that His Excellency declares he never saw men behave better.

5. The storming of the Secunderbagh and the Shah Nujeef has never been surpassed in daring, and the success of it was most brilliant and complete.

6. The movement of retreat of last night, by which the final rescue of the garrison was effected, was a model of discipline and exactness. The consequence was that the enemy was completely deceived, and the force retired by a narrow, tortuous lane, the only line of retreat open, in the face of 50,000 enemies, without molestation.

7. The Commander-in-Chief offers his sincere thanks to Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., for the happy manner in which he planned and carried out his arrangements for the evacuation of the Residency of Lucknow.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

(Sd.) W. MAYHEW, *Maj.*,
Depy. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

GENERAL ORDER by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 10th December 1857.

No. 1546 of 1857.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council directs that the accompanying* despatches from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, which reached the Government of India last night, be at once published in General Orders.

These despatches declare the signal defeat of the rebels in the City of Lucknow, and the completely successful rescue of the women and children, sick and wounded, together with their heroic defenders, from the long-beleaguered Residency.

Of the military operations described in them the Governor-General in Council will not presume to speak. They are explained fully and clearly, and every sentence bears proof of their having been guided by a master hand, and of that unbounded mutual confidence between the soldiers and their commander, which, as it is the growth of past dangers and triumphs shared in common, so is it the assurance of victories yet to come.

Most heartily does the Governor-General in Council congratulate the Commander-in-Chief and his brave companions in arms upon the first fruits of their brilliant achievement. To have been the instruments through which, by God's blessing, the inmates of the Lucknow Residency have, in the face of extraordinary difficulties, and in the presence of a numerous enemy, been snatched from danger and placed in security, will be a life-long source of pride and satisfaction to every man who has had part in the work.

To General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., the fearless, skilled, and sound-judging leader in this anxious enterprise, his country owes a new debt of gratitude. In the name of the Government of India the Governor-General in Council desires to record his deep obligations to His Excellency.

The Governor-General in Council offers his most cordial thanks to Major-General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff, to whose ability and experience the Commander-in-Chief expresses himself so deeply indebted for the most valuable assistance throughout these operations.

To Brigadier-General Hope Grant, C.B., who immediately commanded the division employed, His Lordship in Council tenders his warm acknowledgments, for the very admirable manner in which he performed the arduous duties of his command. This well-tried officer had already greatly distinguished himself in the operations before Delhi, and has received the public thanks of Government.

The Governor-General in Council recognises with great satisfaction the conspicuously gallant conduct of Brigadier the Hon'ble Adrain Hope, 93rd Highlanders, who is repeatedly brought to notice in these despatches.

To Captain Peel, C.B., of the Royal Navy, whose exemplary coolness and energetic courage are so prominently mentioned by the Commander-in-Chief, the most sincere thanks of Government are offered. To no officer are they more eminently due.

The officers commanding brigades and regiments have merited the acknowledgments of the Governor-General in Council, and he has much satisfaction in thus tendering his thanks to Brigadier Crawford, R.A., Commanding the Artillery; to Brigadier Little, 9th Lancers, Commanding the Cavalry; to Brigadier Greathed, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, who having, in a series of important successes, led a column of troops from Delhi, after the capture of that city, to Cawnpore, has now further distinguished himself in the relief of Lucknow; to Brigadier Russell, 84th Foot, who was severely wounded while commanding the 3rd Infantry Brigade; to Lieutenant Lennox, R.E., Acting Chief Engineer; to Lieutenant Vaughan, R.A., who served with the Naval Brigade; to Major Turner, Commanding the Bengal Artillery, in whose praise the Commander-in-Chief has so warmly expressed himself; to Captain Travers, Commanding the Royal Artillery; to Captains Remington and Blunt, Commanding troops of Bengal Horse Artillery; and Captain Maxwell, Artillery, attached to the Naval Brigade; to Captains Middleton, R.A., and Bouchier, Bengal Artillery, who so ably commanded field batteries; and to Captain Longden, R.A., Commanding the Mortar Battery.

The Governor-General in Council cordially concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in the eulogy bestowed by His Excellency on the

Royal Artillery and on that of Bengal and Madras, who emulated one another, and were alike distinguished in rendering the most conspicuous and important services in these memorable operations.

His Lordship in Council offers his thanks to Lieutenants Walker, Bengal Artillery, Ford and Brown, R. A., who commanded batteries; to Lieutenant Bridge, who ably commanded the guns of the Madras Horse Artillery; to Lieutenant Scott, Madras Engineers, in command of the Sappers and Miners.

The thanks of Government are also due to Major Ouvry, Commanding 9th Lancers; to Major Robertson, Commanding Military Train; to Lieutenant-Colonels Wells, Commanding 23rd Fusiliers; Gordon, 93rd Highlanders, in temporary command Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment; Hale, Commanding Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment; Leith Hay, Commanding 93rd Highlanders; Hamilton, Commanding 78th Highlanders, and who led the 1st Battalion of detachments; and to Major Barnston, Her Majesty's 90th Foot, Commanding 2nd Battalion of detachments, whose services, together with those of the other officers commanding corps named above, are repeatedly brought to the favourable notice of Government, and who, it is observed with great regret, was dangerously wounded.

The Governor-General in Council has to regret the loss of Captain Hardy, who commanded the heavy field battery of the Royal Artillery.

His Lordship in Council acknowledges the merits of Lieutenants Watson, Probyn, Younghusband, and Gough, Commanding detachments of Punjab Cavalry and Hodson's Horse; of Captain Green, Commanding 2nd Punjab Infantry; of Lieutenant Willoughby, 4th Punjab Infantry; of Lieutenant Ryves, who commanded the same corps towards the conclusion of the operations; of Major Milman, 5th Fusiliers; and Lieutenant-Colonel M'Intyre, 78th Highlanders, who commanded detachments conspicuously; of Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, 93rd Highlanders, who commanded at the barracks; of Captains Dawson, 93rd Highlanders; Rolleston, 84th Foot; and Hopkins, 53rd Regiment; and of Lieutenants Fisher and Powlett, 2nd Punjab Infantry—all of whom bravely and effectively commanded separate detachments or posts.

To Captain Norman, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, the Commander-in-Chief has recorded his warm acknowledgments, and the Governor-General in Council cordially concurs in recognising the highly distinguished services rendered, not for the first time, by this officer.

The Governor-General in Council offers his thanks to Colonel Berkeley, Her Majesty's 32nd Foot; to Major Alison, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief (very severely wounded); to Captain Sir David Baird, *Bart.*, Aide-de-Camp; and to Lieutenant Hope Johnstone, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General to the Chief of the Staff.

His Lordship in Council has also to thank Lieutenant Algood, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captains Maycock and Carey, of the same department; Captain Rudman, of the Adjutant General's Department, Her Majesty's Forces; Captain Hatch, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General; Captains Alison and Forster, Aides-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief; Captain Metcalfe and Lieutenant Murray, on His Excellency's Personal Staff; Captain Cox, 75th Foot, Brigade-Major; Lieutenant Roberts,* Bengal Artillery, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captain Hamilton, 9th Lancers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain the Hon'ble A. H. Anson, Her Majesty's 84th, Aide-de-Camp; and Lieutenant Salmond, 7th Light Cavalry, Acting Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Grant; Captain Hammond, Bengal Artillery, Brigade-Major of Artillery (who was severely wounded); Captain H. LeG. Bruce, Brevet-Major Barry, and Lieutenant Bunny, Staff Officers of the Royal and Bengal Artillery; Lieutenant Watson, Bengal Engineers, Brigade-Major of Engineers; Captain Sarel, 17th Lancers, Brigade-Major of Cavalry; and Captains Bannatyne, 8th Foot, and Lightfoot, 84th Foot, Brigade-Majors of Infantry; as well as Lieutenant P. Stewart, Bengal Engineers, Superintendent of the Electric Telegraph, whom the Commander-in-Chief mentions with much praise.

The acknowledgments of Government are also due to Captain Dickens, Commissariat Department, and to Lieutenant Tod Brown, Ordnance Commissariat, who have rendered distinguished service, and given much satisfaction to the Commander-in-Chief in the discharge of their duties.

Of the services of Surgeon J. C. Brown, attached to the Bengal Artillery, since become Superintending Surgeon, His Excellency speaks in high terms, and it gives satisfaction to the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge this officer's merit.

His Lordship in Council has to record with much regret the death of Colonel Biddulph, 45th Bengal Native Infantry, to whose conduct the Commander-in-Chief bears testimony.

* General Lord Roberts, V.C., G.C.B.

It is with much gratification that the Governor-General in Council recognises the distinguished bravery of Subadar Gokul Sing, 4th Punjab Rifles, at the storming of Secunderbagh. The services of this gallant Native officer will be duly rewarded.

The Commander-in-Chief speaks in high terms of the daring conduct of Lord Seymour, who, as a volunteer, joined the Commander-in-Chief and was present throughout the operations before Lucknow. The thanks of the Governor-General in Council are due to Lord Seymour for the good service which he has freely rendered.

His Excellency mentions with just appreciation the valuable aid which he received from Mr. Cavenagh,* of the Uncovenanted Civil Service; and the Governor-General in Council offers his special thanks to Mr. Cavenagh, whose conduct will be borne in mind by Government.

To the brave and indomitable troops of all arms, who took part in the glorious operations described by the Commander-in-Chief, and to their comrades of the Naval Brigade, unsurpassed in gallantry and devotion to their duty, the Governor-General in Council cordially offers the tribute of his warmest acknowledgments. Under their honoured leader they have achieved signal success, and it will be the first care of the Governor-General in Council to bring to the favourable notice of the Government and of the Hon'ble Court of Directors the important services and high deserts of General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., and of the officers and men who have borne part in the last operations at Lucknow.

(Sd.) R. J. H. BIRCH, Col.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Milly. Dept.

Telegram from Major-General WINDHAM, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Cawnpore, 26th November 1857, 1-50 P.M.

I this morning attacked the first division of the Gwalior-Contingent, amounting to upwards of 3,000, with two 18-inch iron howitzers and two light field guns, upon the Pandoo River, eight miles from Cawnpore; after a sharp fight of one hour-and-a-half, we completely routed them, and captured all but one light gun. I will write particulars on my return to Cawnpore this afternoon.

Telegram from Major-General WINDHAM, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Cawnpore, 27th November 1857, 10 A.M.

All going on well at Alumbagh. General Havelock died two days ago.

Telegram from Captain BRUCE, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Cawnpore, 27th November 1857, 10 A.M.

I am desired by the Commander-in-Chief to transmit the following to Your Lordship, dated Alumbagh, November 24th :—

“I have arrived here with all the long convoy attendant upon the rescued garrison. I propose to march the day after to-morrow for Bunnee, leaving Sir James Outram with a division, which will be complete in all details except carriage.”

Telegram from Brigadier CAMPBELL, to Lord DUNKELLIN, Military Secretary to the Governor-General, Calcutta,—dated Allahabad, 29th November 1857, 8-5 A.M.

The communication between Futtehpore and Cawnpore is cut off by road and telegraph. The Gwalior Contingent is near Cawnpore in three divisions, it is said; and it was reported at 1-30 yesterday that heavy firing in the direction of Cawnpore was heard at Futtehpore.

Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Cawnpore, 29th November 1857.

Having heard that Cawnpore was besieged, I marched in thirty-six miles, arriving at dark yesterday. Cawnpore is now relieved, and the rebels apparently commencing a retreat. I am engaged in bringing my long convoy of families, and women and wounded men, from the left bank of the Ganges. I cannot act decidedly against the enemy until I have seen them on their way to Allahabad.

Telegram from Brigadier CAMPBELL, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Allahabad, 30th November 1857, 10-50 A.M.

I have received the Governor-General's message and forwarded it by telegraph to Colonel Maxwell at Futtehpore, to be sent from there. I will also send a cossid from here with a copy.

The firing at Cawnpore ceased at 2 P.M. yesterday. A force is being collected by Rambush opposite Sheorajpore, and threatening Futtehpore.

Telegram from Brigadier CAMPBELL, to the Military Secretary to the Governor-General of India,—dated Allahabad, 30th November 1857, 2-40 P.M.

Received the following from Colonel Maxwell :—

“The Europeans did not go from this. Magistrate here has heard that 1,000 Europeans arrived at Cawnpore the evening before last, and

more were expected shortly. The story is likely to be true, but has come through several mouths. A spy has just come in from Cawnpore, which he left at 10 A.M. yesterday; he only went as far as the nearest battery in Nawabgunge, close to the canal, and about 800 yards from entrenchment. He says he counted the enemy's guns, twenty-seven; each had two wagons, with country carts near them. The guns of different sizes, some of them mortars. He says when he left, immense deal of firing was going on, ours much the heaviest and doing frightful execution. He knows nothing about reinforcements from Lucknow; no enemy on this side of Cawnpore, except a few sowars in its environs.

Telegram from C. CHESTER, Esq., Commissioner of Allahabad, to the Secretary to the Government of India,—dated Allahabad, 1st December 1857, 8-2 P.M.

The Gwalior Contingent attacked Nawabgunge, near Cawnpore, on the 27th ultimo. The British troops retired into the entrenchment, and on the night of the 27th the rebels burnt down the camps of the 34th, 82nd and 88th Regiments. On the 28th they attacked the entrenchments from the canal and the Subadars' Tank. A sortie made against the assailants from the canal was most successful. The Rifles beat back the rebels, and brought in two of their 18-pounder guns. The fire of the rebels from the Subadars' Tank was also quite silenced, but our extreme right and the 64th Regiment suffered very severely.

Brigadier Wilson is killed and Major Stirling badly wounded.

Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Cawnpore at 5 P.M. of the 28th.

The ladies and children of the Lucknow garrison encamped four miles from Cawnpore.

Telegram from Brigadier CAMPBELL, to LORD DUNKELLIN, Military Secretary to the Governor-General of India,—dated Allahabad, 1st December 1857, 10-15 A.M.

Commissioner Chester has received a letter from Commissioner, dated November 29th. The Rifles have taken two 18-pounders. Brigadier Wilson is killed. Major Stirling and Captain Morphy badly wounded. Cavalry, &c., hourly expected from Lucknow. Treasure and store safe in entrenchment. The Commander-in-Chief arrived at 6 P.M. on 28th. The women were encamped within four miles of Cawnpore. The camps of 34th, 80th and 82nd were burnt by the enemy.

Telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India,—dated Benares, 1st December 1857, 5 P.M.

The following message received from Futtehpore at 3-6 P.M. is forwarded for your information:—

“From Magistrate of Futtehpore to the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, 1st December (Tuesday).

“No direct news from Cawnpore to-day, but a native report agrees in saying that on the 28th and 29th November we were successful in our sortie and captured several guns. Ladies and children I believe came in on morning of the 29th. Grand Trunk Road in Cawnpore District infested with sowars, and communication is very difficult. No enemy in this district, but the Kullianpore Thesil and Thanna have been plundered by villagers. One hundred Oudh men covered the Grand Trunk Road from north to south the day before yesterday. Heavy firing in Oudh this morning, and about fifteen miles off hardly any firing in Cawnpore direction.”

Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Cawnpore, 2nd December 1857.

In consequence of the force under Major-General Windham having been so much pressed at Cawnpore prior to my arrival, I regret to say that a very large portion of his camp equipage abandoned on the occasion of his retreat from outside the city and the store-rooms containing all the clothing of some of the eight or ten of his regiments here and at Lucknow have been burnt by the enemy. I must entreat your Lordship to give the most urgent orders for the transmission of clothing, greatcoats, &c., from below to make up the deficiency, which has occurred in consequence of this lamentable circumstance. I am endeavouring to despatch all the women and some 500 wounded men towards Allahabad this evening; but this will leave about 1,500 of the latter to provide for, and to be protected here for the present. As a consequence it is not yet in my power to make the movements necessary to push the enemy out of the city of Cawnpore.

Telegram from Lieutenant STEWART, to C. BEADON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India,—dated Cawnpore, 2nd December 1857.

The line of the electric telegraph to old offices in Cawnpore passes through part of the stations still in the enemy's hands and was destroyed by them. A branch line has been carried into camp, and

an office opened there. Line to Alumbagh almost entirely destroyed. The Commander-in-Chief's force arrived at the Ganges on the evening of the 28th, with an enormous quantity of baggage, sick, and wounded. No attack has yet been made on the enemy, who occupy the city, and part of station near church.

Telegram from Major R. R. ELLIS, Political Agent for Bundelcund and Rewah, to G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India,—dated Panna, 2nd December 1857, 6-5 P.M.

The following list of chiefs killed and wounded in the late engagement at Lucknow has been furnished by a man who left Lucknow on the 24th ultimo, and arrived at Kallinger on the 30th instant.

Killed—Rajah of Dhaneri, and his brother Lall Huanchunant, Rajah of Calakonnar, and his son Rughoonath Sing, Rajah of Kairngaum; Nouromognaray Sing, his Kamdar; Seharu Lull, Kamdar of Bang Madho, Rajah of Sankarpore; Basant Sing, Rajah of Sumarga; and Saleton, his Kamdar; the Rajah of Futtehpoore; Rajah of Singra, now made prisoner, and hung. Maun Sing, Rajah of Palya, severely wounded.

The account adds that the victories are complete in every way, and that two regiments of Bhugies Nadnees have surrendered themselves, and have been allowed to do duty on behalf of Government. Narain Rao said to have lent the Nawab five lakhs of rupees.

Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—Cawnpore, 4th December 1857, 4-50 P.M.

I trust a report I have heard of your Lordship's movements may prove true; it will give me infinite pleasure. I thank you very much for the clothing of the soldiers. A convoy four miles long, of women and wounded left my camp last night, but I have still several hundred of the latter here. Hope to operate immediately, as I expect further detachments to-morrow. The enemy is tolerably quiet; the reports of his movements and intentions are very conflicting.

Telegram from Lieutenant STEWART, to the Secretary to the Government of India,—dated Cawnpore, 4th December 1857.

Your message of 3rd received. Arrangements for reconstruction of line cannot well be completed till Cawnpore has been cleared of the enemy. I shall leave the moment this has been done.

Telegram from C. CHESTER, Esq., Commissioner of Allahabad, to C. BEADON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India,—dated Allahabad, 5th December 1857.

The following news has been received at Cawnpore, dated 4th of December, 5 P.M.:—

“ Enemy inactive; all the firing chance shells, but without doing damage. Enemy generally supposed to be increasing in numbers. Nana Sahib has not yet crossed the river. Gwalior Contingent above supposed to have lost heart in the struggle.

Telegram from Captain BRUCE to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Cawnpore, 5th December 1857, 7 P.M.

The following has only just reached me, and although His Excellency is now in camp the information has not been previously communicated, therefore I forward it to your Lordship.

From the Commander-in-Chief, to the Governor-General, Camp, near Alumbagh, 26th November 1857:—

“ I march to-morrow for Bunnee, with all the wounded, &c. I leave Sir James Outram in possession with a force, including the post of Alumbagh and Bunnee of 4,000 men, with twenty-two guns, of which four are heavy, besides ten mortars, namely six 8-inch and four 5½-inch. If it is completed with a month's supplies and ammunition of every description (and I have denuded my moveable columns of tents to supply his troops, which will be in a standing camp), I think his position a good one; but I learn from him that he would rather have it further back, near the Ganges. Sir James will probably address your Lordship on the subject. I beg only to report that your Lordship's instructions have been carried out to the letter.

CHAPTER VII.

GENERAL WINDHAM'S DEFENCE OF CAWNPORE.

Telegram from Lieutenant STEWART, to C. BEADON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India,—dated Cawnpore, 6th December 1857, 9 A. M.

Fire has been opened on city and station from all our mortars and heavy guns in and near entrenchments. Camp has been struck, and everything prepared for an immediate attack.

Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Cawnpore, 7th December 1857, 12 noon.

Having yesterday morning finally completed the arrangements for putting the remainder of the sick and wounded, 860 in number, in safety, the Gwalior Contingent, with its allies, were attacked at 11 A. M. ; the affair ended in the complete rout of the enemy, whose camp captured, was pursued for fourteen miles along the Calpee Road, and we captured sixteen guns of different calibre, 26 battery carts, wagons, &c, besides an immense quantity of ammunition of all sorts, pork, stores, grain, bullocks, and the whole of the baggage of the force. Our loss was insignificant and we have not heard of the death of any officer except Lieutenant Salmoud, Aid-de-Camp to General Grant. I halt here to day to reorganise the force.

LIST OF ORDNANCE, &c.

One 18-pounder gun, with limber: eight 9-pounder guns, with limber nine 9-pounder wagons; one 9-pounder carriage; two 24-pounder

howitzers, with limber; one 24-pounder wagon; one 24-pounder spare carriage; one transport cart with gun; three 18-pounder limbers; 11 store carts; three 8-inch mortars; two 5½-inch mortars. Total sixteen pieces of ordnance, 26 carriages of different sorts.

Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Cawnpore, 10th December 1857, 2 A. M.

A despatch has just been received from General Hope Grant, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers: narrates that he came up with the fugitives at Serajghat, when they were beginning to cross the guns over the Ganges. He attacked them instantly with his cavalry and artillery with great spirit, and, after half-an-hour's sharp firing, took fifteen guns, including one 18-pounder, eight 9-pounder, three 12-pounder howitzers, two 4-pounder howitzers, and one 6 pounder native, with all their stores, carts, wagons, large quantities of ammunition, bullocks, hackeries, &c. General Grant estimates the loss of the enemy at about one hundred. He did not lose a man in the operations, he himself being slightly wounded. I congratulate Your Lordship on the happy finish of this particular campaign.

From the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department—dated Cawnpore, 10th December 1857.

I have the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to enclose for submission to the Governor-General in Council, a copy of the report of the 1st instant, of the defence of the bridge and Bithoor Road, on the 28th ultimo, by Brigadier M. Carthew of the Madras Army; and at the same time I am directed to annex, for his Lordship's information, a copy of a memorandum written by the Chief of the Staff, by order of His Excellency, on this subject, the original of which was forwarded yesterday in this department to Major-General C. Windham, C.B., for communication to that Brigadier.

From Brigadier M. CARTEW, Commanding Madras Troops in Bengal, to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Cawnpore Division,—dated Cawnpore, 1st December 1857.

In reply to your letter of this day's date, I have the honour to submit for the information of Major-General Windham, Commanding the Cawnpore Division, the following report on my defence of the bridge and Bithoor Road, on the 28th ultimo.

At daylight on the 28th of November, I proceeded, according to instructions, with Her Majesty's 34th Regiment, two companies of Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment, and four guns of Madras Native Artillery, to take up a position at the Racket Court, two companies of Her Majesty's 64th Regiment having been placed in the Baptist Chapel to keep up communication with me. When within a few hundred yards of the Racket Court, I received instructions through the late Captain McCrea that General Windham preferred the position of the previous evening being taken up on the bridge, and the Bithoor road defended. I consequently retired, leaving a company of Her Majesty's 34th Regiment to occupy the front line of broken down Native infantry huts, and another company in their support in a brick building about 100 yards to their rear. I then detached a company of Her Majesty's 34th to the opposite side of the road across the plain in a line with the above support to occupy a vacant house, to man the garden walls and the upstairs verandah. These companies formed a strong position, and quite commanded the whole road towards the bridge. I halted at the bridge with the remainder of the 34th and four guns, and barricaded the road, and placed two guns on the bridge. I then sent two companies of the 34th under Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson, to occupy the position he held the previous evening, to prevent the egress of the enemy from the town towards the entrenchment, as also to defend the road from Allahabad. This picquet I subsequently strengthened with two of my guns which could not be worked on the bridge.

A brisk fire was kept up by the enemy from their position amongst the Native lines on the advanced skirmishers and picquet and upon the bridge by their guns (18-pounders) throughout the whole day. About midday Captain McCrea conveyed instructions to me to proceed to the front to attack the enemy's infantry and guns, that he was to convey the same instructions to Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, and both parties to advance at the same time.

Captain McCrea took with him to strengthen the 64th, forty men of a company of Her Majesty's 82nd, which I had placed as a picquet at the old Commissariat compound, for the protection of the road leading from that direction to the entrenchment. I advanced with my two guns and a company of the 34th from the bridge, taking, as I advanced, the company stationed to my right in the upstairs house, and the company occupying the broken huts (with its support) on my

left. On advancing and clearing the front line of huts, I was desirous and endeavoured to push the whole of my party across the plain in front to charge the enemy's guns, but as their infantry still occupied broken ground of other huts, and my force without support, it could not be done. The enemy's guns were driven far to the rear by the fire of my two guns, after which my skirmishers, support, and right picquet, took up their original positions, and I returned with the guns to the bridge. Shortly after this, the enemy's infantry were seen to be skirting along the edge of the town, with the evident intention of turning our flank, and of pouring a fire upon us from the houses on our left. Both picquet and skirmishers applied for reinforcements which I could not afford, but desired them to hold their positions as long as possible, and then fall back to the head of the bridge, which they did about 5 o'clock.

The enemy were now increasing in large numbers on our left, occupying houses, garden-walls, and the church. A company was sent through the gardens to dislodge the enemy and drive them from the church, but the enemy was strong enough to maintain, or rather to return to their position. I then concentrated all my force on both flanks of the bridge, and with the guns kept up a heavy fire. The enemy now brought up a gun into the churchyard, which enfiladed the bridge at a distance not exceeding 150 yards, my own guns not being able to bear on their position.

The enemy were still increasing and working round to my rear by my left flank. I retired the guns about 100 yards so as to command the bridge and the road leading from the town. Officers and men were at this time falling fast around me. I applied for a reinforcement, but by the time they arrived night had set in, and I now considered it prudent to retire with the remainder of my force into the entrenchment, which was done with perfect regularity, the reinforcement of rifles protecting the rear.

Although for some time earnestly advised to retire, I refrained from doing so until I felt convinced that from the increasing numbers of the enemy, the fatigue of the men after three days' hard fighting, and my own troops firing in the dark into each other, the position was no longer tenable, and that consequently it became my painful duty to retire.

I beg to forward a return of the killed and wounded during the day.

Return of the killed, wounded and missing, in the force under Brigadier CARTHEW, employed in defending the bridge on the Bithoor Road, 28th November 1857.

Staff ... 2 Captains wounded.
 Madras Artillery, C. Company, } 1 Havildar, 8 privates, and 1 havil-
 5th Battalion, Golundauze. } dar gun lascar wounded.
 Her Majesty's 34th Regiment } 3 Officers, 2 sergeants, 8 rank
 } and file killed, 7 officers, 1 sergeant,
 } and 50 rank and file wounded.
 Grenadier Company, Her Ma- } 2 Rank and file killed, 1 officer,
 jesty's 82nd Regiment. } 5 rank and file wounded.

Abstract.

						Officers.	Sergeants.	Havildars.	Rank and File.	Havildar Gun Lascars.	Horses.
Killed	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	0	10	0	1
Wounded	...	...	..	...	...	19	1	1	63	1	0
Missing	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	1	0	0

N. B.—Killed and wounded of Light Company, Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment not included, that company having been taken on by Captain McCrea, and engaged in the right attack with Her Majesty's 64th Regiment.

(Sd.) M. CARTHEW, *Brigr.*,
Comdg. Madras Troops.

Memorandum by the Chief of the Staff upon Brigadier CARTHEW's retreat from his post, on the 28th November 1857,—dated Head-Quarters Camp, Cawnpore, the 9th December 1857.

The Commander-in-Chief has had under consideration Brigadier Carthew's despatch, dated Cawnpore, 3rd December 1857, addressed to the Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, Cawnpore Division.

Although His Excellency fully admits the arduous nature of the service on which Brigadier Carthew had been engaged during the 28th November, he cannot record his approval of that officer's retreat on the evening of that day.

Under the instructions of Major-General Windham, his commanding officer, Brigadier Carthew had been placed in position. No discretion of retiring was allowed to him. When he was pressed hard, he sent for reinforcements, which, as the Commander-in-Chief happened to be present when the request arrived, His Excellency is aware were immediately conducted to his relief by Major-General Windham in person.

It would appear from Brigadier Carthew's letter of explanation that he did not wait to see the effect of the reinforcements which had been brought to him; but to the great astonishment of Major-General Windham and His Excellency retired almost immediately after.

With respect to these occurrences, His Excellency feels it necessary to make two remarks. In the first place, no subordinate officer, when possessing easy means of communication with his immediate superior, is permitted, according to the principles and usages of war, to give up a post which has been entrusted to his charge, without a previous request for orders, after representation might have been made that the post had become no longer tenable.

It might have occurred to Brigadier Carthew that when Major-General Windham proceeded to reinforce the post according to his first request, instead of ordering the garrison to retire, it was the opinion of the Major-General that to hold it was an absolute necessity.

His Excellency refrains from remarking on the very serious consequences which ensued on the abandonment of the post in question.

The night which had arrived was more favourable to the Brigadier for the purpose of strengthening his position than it was to an enemy advancing on him in the dark; at all events there were many hours during which a decision could have been taken by the highest authority in the entrenchment whether the post should be abandoned or not, without much other inconvenience than the mere fatigue of the garrison.

The Commander-in-Chief must make one more remark. Brigadier Carthew in the last paragraph of his letter talks about his men firing into one another in the dark. His Excellency does not see how this could occur if the men were properly posted, and the officers in command of them duly instructed as to their respective positions.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, *Lieut.,*
Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

Telegram from the Commissioner of Allahabad, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—dated Allahabad, 10th December 1857, 2 P.M.

The women and children from Lucknow arrived here on the 7th and 8th instant; the sick and wounded arrived this morning. I will send a nominal list by post.

Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Cawnpore, 11th December 1857, 12 noon.

The guns taken by General Grant will be in to-morrow. I shall be prepared to move forward in two or three days. Will Your Lordship oblige me with any particular instructions you may have to give? I have desired the 7th Hussars to come up to Allahabad, to be formed under the personal superintendence of Brigadier Campbell, as their discipline would have suffered under the different authorities at Benares.

General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Fort William, 24th December 1857.

No. 1649 of 1857.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the accompanying despatches lately received from the Head-Quarters of the Army.

These papers contain accounts of the safe conveyance of the women and children, sick and wounded of the Garrison of Lucknow across the Ganges; of the resistance by Major-General Windham to a well-organised and desperate attack on his position at Cawnpore by a large body of rebels; and of the subsequent defeat and utter rout of the insurgents by the troops under the immediate direction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Throughout these operations all branches of the service vied with each other in enhancing the glorious name which the contests of the last few months have secured for the British Army in India.

As regards the operations of the 6th, the masterly guidance of the Commander-in-Chief has been scarcely less conspicuous at Cawnpore than it was at Lucknow; each disposition and movement of his forces fitting into one complete and effective scheme proof against all disturbance by the chances of the day of battle. General Sir Colin Campbell has added largely to the heavy claim which he holds upon the gratitude and confidence of the Government, and of the soldiers whom he leads to victory. In two hours the camp of the rebels was reached

and taken and their rout complete, seventeen guns and a large amount of stores and ammunition falling into the hands of the British Force.

His Lordship in Council desires to record his appreciation of the admirable manner in which Brigadier-General Hopo Grant, C. B., has executed the duties of his division, and particularly of his exertions in pursuit of the enemy on the 6th, and his operations on the 8th and 9th of December, on which occasion he took fifteen of the enemy's guns without the loss of one man.

On this, as on every occasion in which danger was to be faced and difficulty overcome, Captain Peel, R.N., Commanding the Naval Brigade, was foremost in intrepidity and resource.

Lieutenant Vaughan and the other officers and men of *H. M. S. Shannon* are worthy of their brave commander; and it is a pleasure to the Governor-General in Council to declare his warm admiration of their conduct.

The Governor-General in Council very cordially concurs in the praise so justly bestowed by the Commander-in-Chief on the General officers commanding divisions, on Major-General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff, and on all the officers of the general staff in all its branches and the Personal Staff, and officers commanding brigades and regiments, troops and batteries. In the commendation given by His Excellency to officers of every arm of the service, the Governor-General in Council most heartily joins.

To all officers, non-commissioned officers and men engaged in the defence of Cawnpore, or in the attack on the enemy's position, the Governor-General in Council offers his cordial thanks for their gallantry and good service to the State.

It will be his pleasing duty to take the first opportunity of bringing their merits to the favourable notice of Her Majesty's Government, and of the Hon'ble Court of Directors.

(Sd.) R. J. H. BIRCH, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mil. Dept.

From His Excellency General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, to the Right Hon'ble VISCOUNT CANNING, Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Head-Quarters Camp, Cawnpore, the 2nd December 1857.

In accordance with the instructions of Your Lordship, arrangements were finally made with Sir James Outram that his division, made up to 4,000 strong of all arms, should remain in position before Lucknow.

This position includes the post of Alumbagh, his standing camp, of which the front is 1,500 yards in rear of that post, and the bridge of Bunnee, which is held by 400 Madras sepoy and two guns.

On the 27th I marched with Brigadier-General Grant's Division all the ladies and families who had been rescued from Lucknow, and the wounded of both forces, making in all about 2,000 people, whom it was necessary to carry, and encamped the evening of that day a little beyond Bunnee bridge.

The long train did not reach completely and file into camp until after midnight.

When we arrived at Bunnee, we were surprised to hear very heavy firing in the direction of Cawnpore. No news had reached me from that place for several days; but it appeared necessary, whatever the inconvenience, to press forward as quickly as possible.

The march accordingly re-commenced at 9 A. M. the next morning and shortly afterwards I received two or three notes in succession,—*first*, announcing that Cawnpore had been attacked; *secondly*, that General Windham was hard pressed; and *thirdly*, that he had been obliged to fall back from outside the city into his entrenchment.

The force was accordingly pressed forward, convoy and all, and was encamped within three miles of the Ganges, about three hours after dark, the rearguard coming in with the end of the train some twenty-four hours afterwards.

I preceded the column of march by two or three hours, and reached the entrenchment at dusk, where I learnt the true state of affairs.

The retreat of the previous day had been effected with the loss of a certain amount of camp equipage, and shortly after my arrival, it was reported to me that Brigadier Carthew had retreated from a very important outpost.

All this appeared disastrous enough, and the next day the city was found to be in possession of the enemy at all points.

It had now become necessary to proceed with the utmost caution to secure the bridge.

All the heavy guns attached to General Grant's Division, under Captain Peel, R. N., and Captain Travers, R. A., were placed in position on the left bank of the Ganges, and directed to open fire and keep down the fire of the enemy on the bridge.

This was done very effectually, while Brigadier Hope's Brigade, with some field artillery and cavalry, was ordered to cross the bridge, and take position near the Old Dragoon lines.

A cross fire was at the same time kept up from the entrenchment to cover the march of the troops.

When darkness began to draw on, the artillery parks, the wounded, and the families were ordered to file over the bridge; and it was not till 6 o'clock P. M., the day of the 30th, that the last cart had cleared the bridge.

The passage of the force, with its encumbrances, over the Ganges had occupied thirty hours.

The camp now stretches from the Dragoon Lines in a half circle round the position occupied by the late General Sir Hugh Wheeler, the Foot Artillery lines being occupied by the wounded and the families.

A desultory fire has been kept up by the enemy on the entrenchment and the front of the camp since this position was taken up, and I am obliged to submit to the hostile occupation of Cawnpore, until the actual despatch of all my encumbrances towards Allahabad has been effected.

However disagreeable this may be, and although it may tend to give confidence to the enemy, it is precisely one of those cases in which no risk must be run.

I trust when the time has arrived for me to act with due regard to these considerations to see the speedy evacuation of his present position by the enemy.

In the meantime, the position taken up by Brigadier-General Grant's Division under my immediate orders has restored the communications with Futtehpoore and Allahabad, as had been anticipated. The detachments moving along the road from these two places have been ordered to continue their march accordingly.

Major-General Windham's despatch relating the operations conducted under his command is enclosed.

In forwarding that document I have only to remark that the complaint made by him in the second paragraph of not receiving instructions from me is explained by the fact of the letters he sent announcing the approach of the Gwalior Force not having come to hand.

The first notice I had of his embarrassment was the distant sound of cannonade as above described.

All the previous reports had declared that there was but little chance of the Gwalior Contingent approaching Cawnpore.

P. S.—Annexed is a return of casualties from the 29th ultimo to this date.

Return of casualties in the Field Force under the command of General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief from 29th November to 2nd December (inclusive) 1857.

	KILLED.										WOUNDED.										MISSING.										Remarks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Field officers.					Captains.					Subalterns.					Staff.					Native officers.					Sergeants and havildars.						Trumpeters, drummers, and rank and file.					Total.					Officers.					Horses.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Native officers.	Sergeants and havildars.	Trumpeters, drummers, and rank and file.	Total.	Officers.	Horses.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Native officers.	Sergeants and havildars.	Trumpeters, drummers, and rank and file.	Total.	Officers.	Horses.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Native officers.	Sergeants and havildars.	Trumpeters, drummers, and rank and file.	Total.	Officers.	Horses.		Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Native officers.	Sergeants and havildars.	Trumpeters, drummers, and rank and file.	Total.	Officers.	Horses.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Staff

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Lieut.,
Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP,
CANNOONPORE;
The 6th December 1857.

LIST of officers killed.

Brigades.	Rank and names of officers.	Regiment.	Remarks.
.....	None.	.....	.....

Wounded.

Brigades.	Rank and names of officers.	Regiment.	Remarks.
Naval ...	Midshipman Lord W. T. Kerr ...	H. M.'s Ship <i>Shannon</i> ...	Slightly.
4th Infantry	Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Ewart,	„ 93rd Highlanders	Severely.
Ditto	Captain G. Cornwall ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Lieutenant E. C. Haynes ...	Ditto	Slightly.
5th Ditto	Assistant Surgeon T. Carey ...	Her Majesty's 64th Foot ...	Severely, not dangerously.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, *Lieut.,*
Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

From Major-General C. A. WINDHAM, to His Excellency General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief,—dated Cawnpore, 30th November 1857.

In giving an account of the proceedings of the force under my command before Cawnpore during the operations of the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th instant, I trust Your Excellency will excuse the hasty manner in which it is necessarily drawn up, owing to the constant demands upon me at the present moment.

Having received through Captain H. Bruce of the 5th Punjab Cavalry information of the movements of the Gwalior Contingent, but having received none whatever from Your Excellency for several days from Lucknow, in answer to my letters to the Chief of the Staff, I was obliged to act for myself.

I therefore resolved to encamp my force on the canal, ready to strike at any portion of the advancing enemy that came within my reach, keeping at the same time my communications safe with Cawnpore.

Finding that the contingent were determined to advance, I resolved to meet their first division on the Pandoo Nuddee. My force consisted of about 1,200 bayonets and eight guns and 100 mounted

sowars. Having sent my camp equipage and baggage to the rear, I advanced to the attack in the following order :—

Four companies of the Rifle Brigade, under Colonel R. Walpole, followed by four companies of the 88th Connaught Rangers, under Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Maxwell, and four light 6-pounder Madras guns, under Lieutenant Chamier ; the whole under the command of Brigadier Carthew, of the Madras Native Infantry.

Following this force was the 34th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel R. Kelly, with four 9-pounder guns ; the 82nd Regiment in reserve, with spare ammunition, &c.

I had given directions, in the event of the enemy being found directly in our front, and if the ground permitted, that Brigadier Carthew should occupy the ground to the left of the road, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, with the 34th, divided into wings, and supported by his artillery, should take the right. It so happened, however, that this order on our coming into action became exactly inverted by my directions in consequence of a sudden turn of the road. No confusion, however, was caused. The advance was made with a complete line of skirmishers along the whole front, with supports on either side and a reserve in the centre.

The enemy, strongly posted on the other side of the dry bed of the Pandoo Nuddee, opened a heavy fire of artillery from siege and field guns ; but such was the eagerness and courage of the troops, and so well were they led by their officers, that we carried the position with a rush, the men cheering as they went ; and the village, more than half a mile in its rear, was rapidly cleared. The mutineers hastily took to flight, leaving in our possession two 8-inch iron howitzers and one 6-pounder gun.

In this fight my loss was not severe ; but I regret very much that a very promising young officer, Captain H. H. Day, 88th Regiment, was killed.

Observing from a height on the other side of the village, that the enemy's main body was at hand, and that the one just defeated was their leading division, I at once decided on retiring to protect Cawnpore, my entrenchments, and the bridge over the Ganges. We accordingly fell back, followed, however, by the enemy up to the bridge over the canal.

On the morning of the 27th, the enemy commenced their attack, with an overwhelming force of heavy artillery. My position was in front of the city. I was threatened on all sides, and very seriously

attacked on my front, and right flank. The heavy fighting in front, at the point of junction of the Calpee and Delhi roads, fell more especially upon the Rifle Brigade, ably commanded by Colonel Walpole, who was supported by the 88th Regiment and four guns (two 9-pounders, two 24-pounder howitzers) under Captain D. S. Greene, R. A., and two 24-pounder guns, manned by seamen of the *Shannon*, under Lieutenant Hay, R. N., who was twice wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel John Adye, R. A., also afforded me marked assistance with these guns.

In spite of the heavy bombardment of the enemy, my troops resisted the attack for five hours, and still held the ground until, on my proceeding personally to make sure of the safety of the fort, I found from the number of men bayoneted by the 88th Regiment that the mutineers had fully penetrated the town; and having been told that they were then attacking the fort, I directed Major-General Dupuis, R. A., (who as my second-in-command I had left with the main body,) to fall back the whole force into the fort, with all our stores and guns, shortly before dark.

Owing to the flight of the camp followers at the commencement of the action, notwithstanding the long time we held the ground, I regret to state that in making this retrograde movement, I was unable to carry off all my camp equipage and some of the baggage. Had not an error occurred in the conveyance of an order issued by me, I am of opinion that I could have held my ground at all events until dark.

I must not omit in this stage of the proceedings to report that the flank attack was well met, and resisted for a considerable time by the 34th Regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly and the Madras Battery under Lieutenant Chamier, together with that part of the 82nd Regiment which was detached in this direction under Lieutenant-Colonel D. Watson.

In retiring within the entrenchments, I followed the general instructions issued to me by Your Excellency, conveyed through the Chief of the Staff, namely, to preserve the safety of the bridge over the Ganges, and my communications with your force, so severely engaged in the important operation of the Relief of Lucknow, as far as possible. I strictly adhered to the defensive.

After falling back to the fort, I assembled the superior officers on the evening of the 27th and proposed a night attack, should I be able to receive reliable information as to where the enemy had assembled his artillery.

As, however, I could obtain none, (or, at all events, none that was satisfactory,) I decided—

Firstly.—That on the following day Colonel Walpole, Rifle Brigade, should have the defence of the advanced portion of the town on the left side of the canal, standing with your back to the Ganges. The details of the force upon this point were as follows :—

5 Companies, Rifle Brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel C. Woodford.
2 „ of the 82nd Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Watson.

4 Guns { two 9-pounders.
 { „ 24-pounders howitzers. } Under Captain Greene, R. A.

(Two of these guns were manned by Madras gunners, and two by Sikhs).

Secondly.—That Brigadier N. Wilson, with the 64th Regiment, was to hold the fort and establish a strong picquet at the Baptist Chapel on the extreme right.

Thirdly.—That Brigadier Carthew, with the 34th Regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, and four Madras guns, should hold the Bithoor Road in advance of the Baptist Chapel, receiving support from the picquet there if wanted.

Fourthly.—That, with the 88th Regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, I should defend the portion of the town nearest the Ganges on the left of the canal, and support Colonel Walpole if required.

The fighting on the 28th was very severe. On the left advance, Colonel Walpole with the Rifles, supported by Captain Greene's Battery, and part of the 82nd Regiment, achieved a complete victory over the enemy and captured two 18-pounder guns.

The glory of this well-contested fight belongs entirely to the above-named companies and artillery.

It was owing to the gallantry of the men and officers under the able leading of Colonel Walpole, and of my lamented relation, Lieutenant Colonel Woodford of the Rifle Brigade (who I deeply regret to say was killed,) and of Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, 82nd, and of Captain Greene, R. A., that this hard contested fight was won and brought to so profitable an end. I had nothing to do with it beyond sending them supports, and at the end of bringing some up myself.

I repeat that the credit is entirely due to the above-mentioned officers and men.

Brigadier Wilson thought proper, prompted by zeal for the service, to lead his regiment against four guns placed in front of Brigadier Carthew. In this daring exploit, I regret to say, he lost his life, together with several valuable and able officers. Major T. Stirling, 64th Regiment, was killed in spiking one of the guns, as was also that fine gallant young man, Captain R. C. McCrea, 64th Regiment, who acted as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General to the force here. Captain W. Morphey, 64th Regiment (the Brigade-Major) also fell at the same time. Our numbers were not sufficient to enable us to carry off the guns.

Captain A. P. Bowlby, now the senior officer of the 64th Regiment, distinguished himself, as did also Captain H. F. Saunders, of the 70th Regiment, who was attached to the 64th, and is senior to Captain Bowlby, whose conduct he describes as most devoted and gallant; as was also that of the men of the regiment.

Brigadier Carthew, of the Madras Native Infantry, had a most severe and strong contest with the enemy from morning till night; but I regret to add that he felt himself obliged to retire at dark.

During the night of the 28th instant, the enemy occupied the town, and on the morning of the 29th commenced bombarding my entrenchments with a few guns, and struck the bridge-of-boats several times.

The guns mounted in the fort were superior in number to those of the enemy, and were well manned throughout the day by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Artillery, seamen of the *Shannon*, Madras and Bengal gunners and Sikhs.

The chief outwork was occupied by the Rifle Brigade, and in the course of the afternoon, by Your Excellency's instructions, they were advanced, and gallantly drove the mutineers out of that portion of the city nearest to our works, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fyers who was supported by Colonel Walpole.

Throughout the short period I have had the temporary command of this division, I have received both in the field and elsewhere, the most important assistance from Captain H. Bruce, 5th Punjab Cavalry. Without him I should have been at a great loss for reliable information, and although I am aware that Your Excellency is not ignorant of his abilities, courage, and assiduity, I think it my duty to make this mention of his service to the country.

Pressed as I am by the operations now going forward, I am not able to specify the services of every individual who has assisted me

where all have behaved so well. I have no staff of my own, except Captain Roger Swire, of the 17th Foot, my aid-de-camp, who has behaved with his usual zeal and courage.

I therefore hope I may be allowed to thank, through Your Excellency, the undermentioned officers for the great services they have voluntarily rendered me during this trying time:—

Major-General J. E. Dupuis, c. B., Commanding Royal Artillery in India	...	...	} Specially.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Adye, c.B., Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery	...	...
Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Harness, Commanding Royal Engineers.	...	...
Major Norman McLeod, Bengal Engineers	...	...
Lieutenant-Colonel John Simpson, 34th Regiment.			
Senior Surgeon R. C. Elliot, c.B., Royal Artillery.			
Captain John Gordon, 82nd Regiment.			
„ Sarsfield Greene, Royal Artillery.			
„ Smyth, Bengal Artillery.			

There are several other officers in addition, who I fortunately found detained here *en route* to join Your Excellency's Force, and I beg to submit their names also, *viz.* :—

Captain R. G. Brackenbury, 61st Regiment.

Lieutenant Arthur Henley, 52nd Light Infantry.

„ Valentine Ryan, 64th Regiment.

Captain Ellis Cunliffe, 1st Bengal Fusiliers.

Lieutenant E. H. Budgen, 82nd Regiment, (to whom I gave the command of the 100 mounted sowars).

Captain C. E. Mansfield, 33rd Regiment.

Lieutenant P. Scratchley, Royal Engineers.

„ W. C. Milne, 74th Bengal Native Infantry.

I beg to inform Your Excellency that I have called for nominal returns of the killed and wounded, and I have also directed all officers commanding corps, regiments, and batteries, &c., to forward to me the names of any officers, non-commissioned officers, or soldiers, who may have especially distinguished themselves by gallantry in the field, which shall be forwarded to Your Excellency without delay.

In conclusion, I hope I may be permitted to express my sincere thanks to all regimental officers, non-commissioned officers, and men for the zeal, gallantry, and courage with which they have carried out my orders during the four days of harassing actions, which have successively

taken place in the defence of this important strategic centre of present operations.

I beg to forward the enclosed despatch which I have received from Major-General Dupuis, and I have called upon the various officers commanding corps, &c., to forward me the names of any officers they may wish to recommend, which I will send to Your Excellency as soon as I receive them.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the undermentioned corps in action near Cawnpore, on the 26th November 1857.

BRIGADE OFFICE, CAWNPORE;
2nd December 1857.

Corps.		Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Staff sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Sick.	Prisoners.	Total rank and file.	Grand total, killed wounded and missing.	Remarks.
Her Majesty's 34th Regiment	Killed	1	3	4	29	
	Wounded	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	20	...	...	25
	Missing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 82nd Regiment	Killed	1	1	7	
	Wounded	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	6
	Missing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 88th C. R.	Killed	...	1	7	8	47	
	Wounded	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	32	...	...	...	39
	Missing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 64th Regiment	Killed	
	Wounded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Missing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rifle Battery	Killed	1	1	9	
	Wounded	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	...	...	8
	Missing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	1	5	...	4	3	4	75	92	92	

(Sd.) E. CUNLIFFE, *Capt.,*
Actg. Bde-Maj.

(Sd.) C. A. WINDHAM, *Maj.-Genl.,*
Comdg. Cawnpore Divn.

Nominal roll of officers killed, wounded, and missing in action with the enemy near Cawnpore, on the 26th November 1857.

BRIGADE OFFICE, CAWNPORE;
2nd December 1857.

Her Majesty's 34th.	Her Majesty's 64th.	Her Majesty's 82nd.	Her Majesty's 88th.	Her Majesty's Rifles.	—
.....	Captain H. H. Day.	.....	Killed.
.....	Lieutenant C. J. East.	Lieutenant Birch „ Burke „ H. M. Gilby. Ensign Mitchell.	.....	Wounded.
.....	Missing.

(Sd.) E. CUNLIFFE, Capt.,
Actg. Bde.-Maj.

(Sd.) C. A. WINDHAM, Maj.-Genl.,
Comdg. Cawnpore Divn.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the undermentioned regiments in action near Cawnpore, on the 27th November 1857.

Corps.		Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Sick.	Prisoners.	Total rank and file.	Grand total of killed, wounded and missing.	Remarks.
Her Majesty's 34th Regiment	{ Killed ... Wounded ... Missing ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	6	6	
„ 82nd Regiment	{ Killed ... Wounded ... Missing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	
„ 88th Regiment	{ Killed ... Wounded ... Missing ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	2	
„ 64th Regiment	{ Killed ... Wounded ... Missing ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	25	
Rifle Brigade	{ Killed ... Wounded ... Missing ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	2	
Total		...	1	1	3	1	3	...	32	...	...	...	41	41	

(Sd.) E. CUNLIFFE, Capt.,
Actg. Bde.-Maj.

(Sd.) C. A. WINDHAM, Maj.-Genl.,
Comdg. Cawnpore Divn.

BRIGADE OFFICE, CAWNPORE;

The 2nd December 1857.

*Nominal roll of officers killed, wounded, and missing in action
with the enemy near Cawnpore, on the 27th November 1857.*

Her Majesty's 34th.	Her Majesty's 64th.	Her Majesty's 82nd.	Her Majesty's 88th.	Rifles.	—
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Killed.
Lieut.-Colonel R. D. Kelly.	.....	.....	Lieutenant and Adjutant Evans. Lieutenant Austen Lieutenant and Interpreter Clarke attached.	Lieutenant Traverse. Lieutenant Pemberton.	..... Wounded.
					Missing.
(Sd.) E. CUNLIFFE, Capt., Actg. Bde.-Maj.	(Sd.) C. A. WINDHAM, Maj.-Genl., Comdg. Cawnpore Divn.				

*Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the undermentioned
regiments in action near Cawnpore, on the 28th November 1857.*

Corps.		Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Sick.	Prisoners.	Total rank and file.	Grand total killed, wounded and missing.	Remarks.
Her Majesty's 34th Regiment	{ Killed Wounded Missing	...	1	3	3	2	1	...	5	...	11	...	43	54	
„ 82nd „	{ Killed Wounded Missing	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	7	...	8	...	29	38	
„ 88th C. R.	{ Killed Wounded Missing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	
„ 64th Regt.	{ Killed Wounded Missing	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	15	...	21	...	16	39	
„ Brigade	{ Killed Wounded Missing	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	24	30	
Artillery	{ Killed Wounded Missing	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	10	...	...	10	
Total		...	5	8	12	...	10	4	3	131	...	...	173	173	

E. CUNLIFFE, Capt.,
Actg. Bde.-Maj.(Sd.) C. A. WINDHAM, Maj.-Genl.,
Comdg. Cawnpore Divn.

Nominal roll of officers killed, wounded, and missing in action with the enemy near Cawnpore, on the 28th November 1857.

Her Majesty's 34th.	Her Majesty's 64th.	Her Majesty's 82nd.	Her Majesty's 88th.	Rifles.	—
Lieutenant Ed. Jorden.	Colonel N. Wilson, K. H.	Lieutenant-Colonel C. Woodford.	} Killed.
Ensign T. G. Aplegate.	Major Stirling.	.....	.....
Ensign L. J. Grier	Captain Morphey. Captain McCrea.	.....	.....
Major James Maxwell.	Lieutenant N. T. Parsons, attached.	Major C. T. V. B. Isaac. Captain J. Gordon.	Captain M. Dillon. Captain L. P. Milles. Ensign H. Layton. Cadet Dyce. Cadet Mad-den.	} Wounded.
Brevet-Major Jas. Jorden.					
Captain F. D. Cassidy.					
Captain D. Stewart					
Lieutenant R. J. Cochrane.					
Lieutenant Holroyd					} Missing.
Lieutenant H. Lampen.	Lieutenant McKinnon. Lieutenant Gibbons, 52nd Regiment, attached.				

(Sd.) E. CUNLIFFE, *Capt.*,

Actg. Bde.-Maj.

(Sd.) C. A. WINDHAM, *Maj.-Genl.*,

Comdg. Cawnpore Divn.

Return of killed, wounded and missing, of the undermentioned regiments on the 29th November 1857 in action near Cawnpore.

Corps.		Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Sick.	Prisoners.	Total.	Grand total killed, wounded, and missing.	Remarks.
Her Majesty's 34th	Killed
	Wounded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Missing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 82nd	Killed	1	1	...	1
	Wounded...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Missing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 88th	Killed	3
	Wounded..	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...
	Missing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 64th	Killed
	Wounded ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Missing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Rifles	Killed	1	1	...	7
	Wounded ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	5	...
	Missing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total		1	1	...	1	...	8	11	11	

(Sd.) E. CUNLIFFE, Capt.,
Actg. Bde.-Maj.

(Sd.) C. A. WINDHAM, Maj.-Genl.,
Comdg. Cawnpore Divn.

Nominal roll of officers killed, wounded, and missing in action with the enemy near Cawnpore, on the 29th November 1857.

Her Majesty's 34th.	Her Majesty's 64th.	Her Majesty's 82nd.	Her Majesty's 88th.	Her Majesty's Rifles.	—
.....	Lieutenant A. P. Hensley.	.....	.....	Killed.
.....	Lieutenant and Interpreter C. Armstrong.	Wounded.
.....	Missing.

(Sd.) E. CUNLIFFE, Capt.,
Actg. Bde.-Maj.

(Sd.) C. A. WINDHAM, Maj.-Genl.,
Comdg. Cawnpore Divn.

From Major-General J. E. DUPUIS, Commanding Royal Artillery in India, to Major-General C. A. WINDHAM, C.B., Commanding the Cawnpore Division, —dated Cawnpore, 30th November 1857.

Without entering into any detail of the operations carried on by the force under your command, on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th instant, which I consider unnecessary, as you were present the whole time, yet I feel it my duty to bring to your notice the excellent conduct of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, both of the Royal and Bengal Artillery, whom you placed under my command.

Lieutenant Oliver, R. A., who was in command of a hastily equipped battery of two 9-pounders and two 24-pounder howitzers, manned by a few Royal Artillery and Bengal gunners and some Sikhs, did his best to bring his guns into action on the first day's operations on the Pandoo River; yet from his extreme inexperience I thought it better to place my aide-de-camp, Captain Sarsfield Greene, R. A., in command, and I beg to bring to your notice the admirable manner in which he directed and fought the guns at the close of the day.

On the 27th he supported the Rifle Brigade and 88th Connaught Rangers, and as our force retired he assisted to protect the retreat. Again on the 28th, he supported Colonel Walpole and the Rifle Brigade on the advance on the left, and assisted materially in the capture of two 18-pounder guns. On the 29th he commanded four guns in the fort. Lieutenant Chamier, of the Madras Artillery, who commanded six light guns, performed his duties entirely to my satisfaction, particularly on the 28th, when he was attached to the force under Brigadier Carthew.

I beg also to bring to your consideration the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel John Adye, my Assistant Adjutant-General who volunteered on the night of the 27th, and brought from the centre of the town a 24-pounder gun, which had been left behind in the retreat, in consequence of its having been jammed in one of the narrow streets. This officer was assisted by Captains Austen and Bradford, of the Bengal Artillery. On the 29th he again volunteered and took command of the same gun, (manned by a few sailors and Madras gunners), and placed it in a position to protect the canal where it proved of good service during the day. I beg also to testify to the willing exertions of Senior Surgeon R. C. Elliot on all occasions.

From General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Army, to the Right Hon'ble VISCOUNT CANNING, Governor-General of India in Council, —dated Head-Quarters Camp, Cawnpore, the 10th December 1857.

I have the honour to report to your Lordship that late on the night of the 3rd instant, the convoy which had given me so much

anxiety, including the families and half the wounded, was finally despatched, and on the 4th and 5th the last arrangements were made for consigning the remainder of the wounded in places of safety, while a portion of the troops was withdrawn from the entrenchments to join the camp.

On the afternoon of the 5th, about 3 P. M., the enemy attacked our left picquet with artillery, and showed infantry round our left flank. A desultory fire was also begun on our picquets in the General Gung, which is an old bazaar of very considerable extent along the canal, in front of the line occupied by the camp. These advanced positions had been held since our arrival by Brigadier Greathed's brigade with great firmness, the Brigadier having displayed his usual judgment in their arrangement and support. On two or three occasions he had been supported by Captain Peel's heavy guns and Captain Bouchier's field battery, when the artillery of the enemy had annoyed him and the general front of the camp.

After two hours of cannonading the enemy retired on the afternoon in question.

Arrangements were then made for a general attack on him the next day.

His left occupied the old cantonment from which General Windham's post had been principally assailed. His centre was in the city of Cawnpore, and lined the houses and bazaars overhanging the canal, which separated it from Brigadier Greathed's position, the principal streets having been afterwards discovered to be barricaded.

His right stretched some way beyond the angle formed by the Grand Trunk Road and the canal, two miles in rear of which the camp of the Gwalior Contingent was pitched, and so covered the Calpee Road. This was the line of retreat of that body.

In short the canal along which were placed his centre and right was the main feature of his position and could only be passed in the latter direction by two bridges.

It appeared to me, if his right were vigorously attacked that it would be driven from its position without assistance coming from other parts of his line, the wall of the town which gave cover to our attacking columns on our right being an effective obstacle to the movement of any portion of his troops from his left to right.

Thus the possibility became apparent of attacking his division in detail.

From intelligence received before and after the action, there seems to be little doubt that in consequence of the arrival of four regiments

from Oudh, and the gathering of various mutinous corps which had suffered in previous actions, as well as the assemblage of all the Nana's followers, the strength of the enemy now amounted to about 25,000 men, with all the guns belonging to the Contingent, some 36 in number, together with a few guns belonging to the Nana.

Orders were given to General Windham, on the morning of the 6th, to open a heavy bombardment at 9 A. M. from the entrenchment in the old cantonment and so induce the belief in the enemy that the attack was coming from the General's position.

The camp was struck early, and all the baggage driven to the riverside under a guard, to avoid the slightest risk of accident.

Brigadier Greathed, reinforced by the 64th Regiment, was desired

Brigadier Greathed's Brigade.

Her Majesty's 8th Foot.

" 64th "

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Artillery Brigade.

Two Troops, Horse Artillery.

Three Light Field Batteries.

Guns of the Naval Brigade.

Heavy Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

Cavalry Brigade.

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers.

Detachments, 1st, 2nd, and 5th Pun-

jab Cavalry, and Hodson's Horse.

4th Infantry Brigade.

Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment.

" 42nd and 93rd High-

landers.

4th Punjab Rifles,

5th Infantry Brigade.

Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers.

" 32nd Regiment.

" 82nd "

6th Infantry Brigade.

2nd and 3rd Battalions, Rifle Brigade.

Detachment, Her Majesty's 38th Foot.

Engineer Brigade.

Royal Engineers and Detachments

Bengal and Punjab.

Sappers and Miners attached to the

various brigades of Infantry.

to hold the same ground opposite the centre of the enemy, which he had been occupying for some days past as above-mentioned, and at 11 A.M. the rest of the force, as per margin, was drawn up in contiguous columns in rear of some old cavalry lines and effectually masked from the observation of the enemy.

The cannonade from the entrenchment having become slack at this time, the moment had arrived for the attack to commence.

The Cavalry and Horse Artillery having been sent to make a detour on the left and cross the canal by a bridge a mile-and-half further up, and threaten the enemy's rear.

The Infantry deployed in parallel

lines fronting the canal.

Brigadier Hope's Brigade was in advance in one line, Brigadier Inglis' Brigade being in rear of Brigadier Hope.

At the same time Brigadier Walpole, assisted by Captain Smith's Field Battery, Royal Artillery, was directed to pass the bridge immediately to the left of Brigadier Greathed's position, and to drive the enemy from the brick-kilns, keeping the wall of the city for his guide.

The whole attack then proceeded, the enemy quickly responding from his proper right to the fire of our heavy and field artillery. Good use was made of these guns by Captain Peel, C. B., R. N., and the artillery officers under Major-General Dupuis, C. B., R. A., Brigadier Crawford, R. A., and Major Turner, B. A.

The Sikhs of the 4th Punjab Infantry thrown into skirmishing order, supported by Her Majesty's 53rd Foot, attacked the enemy in some old mounds and brick-kilns to our left with great vigour.

The advance then continued with rapidity along the whole line, and I had the satisfaction of observing in the distance that Brigadier Walpole was making equal progress on the right.

The canal bridge was quickly passed, Captain Peel leading over it with a heavy gun, accompanied by a soldier of Her Majesty's 53rd, named Hannaford.

The troops which had gathered together resuming their line of formation with great rapidity on either side as soon as it was crossed, and continuing to drive the enemy at all points, his camp being reached and taken at 1 P. M., and his rout being complete along the Calpee Road.

I must here draw attention to the manner in which the heavy 24-pounder guns were impelled and managed by Captain Peel and his gallant sailors. Through the extraordinary energy and goodwill with which the latter have worked, their guns have been constantly in advance throughout our late operations, from the relief of Lucknow till now, as if they were light field pieces, and the service rendered by them in clearing our front has been incalculable. On this occasion there was the sight beheld of 24-pounder guns advancing with the first line of skirmishers.

Without losing any time the pursuit with cavalry, infantry, and light artillery was pressed with the greatest eagerness to the fourteenth milestone on the Calpee Road, and I have reason to believe that every gun and cart of ammunition which had been in that part of the enemy's position which had been attacked now fell into our possession.

I had the satisfaction of accompanying the troops engaged in the pursuit, and of being able to bear witness to their strenuous endeavours to make the most of the success which had been achieved.

When I passed the camp and went forward on the Calpee Road, Major-General Mansfield was desired by me to make arrangements for the attack of the position called the Subadar's Tank, which extended round the left rear of the enemy's position in the old cantonments.

As this operation was a separate one, I beg to enclose for your Lordship's consideration the Major-General's own narrative.

The troops having returned from the pursuit at midnight on the 6th, and their baggage having reached them on the afternoon of the next day, Brigadier-General Grant was detached in pursuit on the 8th with the cavalry, some light artillery, and a brigade of infantry, with orders to destroy public buildings belonging to the Nana Sahib at Bithoor, and to press on to Serai Ghat, twenty-five miles from hence, if he had good tidings of the retreating enemy. This duty was admirably performed by the Brigadier-General, and he caught the enemy when he was about to cross the river with his remaining guns.

The Brigadier-General attacked him with great vigour, and by the excellent disposition he made of his force succeeded in taking every gun the enemy possessed, without losing a single man. I have the pleasure to enclose the Brigadier-General's report for your Lordship's perusal.

It now remains for me to bring to your Lordship's notice the officers who have distinguished themselves during the series of operations which have occurred under my own eyes, since this field force left the neighbourhood of Lucknow.

I have a particular pleasure in again bringing to your Lordship's notice the zeal and great ability with which Major-General W. R. Mansfield, Chief of the Staff, has conducted the very important duties of his high position, and of my obligation to him for the most valuable assistance he has afforded me during the whole of the recent operations. I desire also to call your Lordship's attention to the able and distinguished manner in which he conducted the troops placed under his orders, after the enemy's centre had been divided, to the attack of their strong position at the Subadar's Tank, and to recommend to your Lordship's favourable consideration the names of the officers who assisted him.

I have to thank Brigadier-General Hope Grant, C.B., very particularly for the admirable manner in which he has conducted the duties of the force, and more particularly for his exertions on the 6th December, and the capital operations he performed on the 8th and 9th. The Brigadier-General speaks in the highest terms of his divisional and personal staff, *viz.*, Captain W. Hamilton, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant F. S. Roberts,* Deputy Assistant

* General Lord Roberts, V.C., G.C.B.

Quartermaster-General; Captain the Hon'ble A. H. Anson, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant C. W. Havelock, extra Aide-de-Camp, and Captain H. M. Wilson, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General.

I have the greatest satisfaction in bringing to your Lordship's notice Brigadiers Greathed, the Hon'ble A. Hope, Walpole, and Inglis. These officers have all exerted themselves to the utmost, and have fully justified my expectations. They desire to record their obligations to the officers commanding corps in their respective brigades and to their brigade staff as follows:—

Captain Hinde, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers; Major Lowe, Commanding Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, Her Majesty's 38th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Thorold, Her Majesty's 42nd Highlanders; Colonel Faber, Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment; Major Bingham, Her Majesty's 64th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Hale, Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Leith Hay, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders; Lieutenant-Colonel Horsford, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Fyers, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade; Captain Green, Commanding 2nd Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant W. C. L. Ryves, Commanding 4th Punjab Rifles; Captain J. M. Banuatyne, Brigade-Major, 3rd Brigade; Captain J. H. Cox, Brigade-Major, 4th Brigade; Captain Lightfoot, Brigade-Major, 5th Brigade; Lieutenant C. A. Barwell, Brigade-Major, 6th Brigade.

Owing to his knowledge of the ground I requested Major-General Windham to remain in command of the entrenchment, the fire of which was a very important feature in the operations of the 6th December, although I felt and explained to General Windham that it was a command hardly worthy of an officer of his rank. He gave me every satisfaction, and I have to thank him accordingly.

I must particularly notice the exertions of Captain H. W. Norman,* Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army; of Captain Herbert Bruce, Deputy Quartermaster-General; and of Captain J. H. Smyth of the Bengal Artillery, the latter of whom had been requested by me to take command of the Artillery in the entrenchment as a special duty.

Captain Smyth has rendered other great and valuable services since he left Calcutta, of which I have not had an opportunity before of recording my approval.

I desire also to bring to your Lordship's favourable notice, the officers on the General Staff or belonging to the personal staff of myself or Major-General Mansfield, *viz*, Captain H. R. Garden, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Lieutenant G. Allgood, and Captain T. A. Carey, Deputy Assistants Quartermaster-General; Captain G. C. Hatch, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General of the Army; Captain Sir David Baird, *Bart.*, my first Aide-de-Camp; Captain J. Metcalfe, Interpreter; Lieutenant W. O. Lennox, Royal Engineers; Captain W. Rudman, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Her Majesty's Forces; Lieutenant Hope Johnstone, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General to the Chief of the Staff; Lieutenant F. M. Alison and Captain Forster, my Aides-de-Camp; and Captain Mansfield and Lieutenant D. M. Murray, Aide-de-Camp and extra Aide-de-Camp to the Chief of the Staff.

To the crew of *H. M. S. Shannon* and to the Royal and Bengal Artillery my thanks are alike due; but more particularly to Captain Peel, C.B., R.N.; to Brigadier Crawford, Royal Artillery, and to Major Turner, Bengal Horse Artillery. I cannot refrain from again drawing your Lordship's most marked attention to the very distinguished merits of the last-named (Major Turner).

As is always the case in the three services, the batteries and troops were manœuvred with remarkable dexterity.

Captain Peel has brought to my favourable notice Lieutenant Vaughan, R. N., and I should much wish that this recommendation may be known at the Admiralty; and Brigadier Crawford has expressed his obligations to his Brigade-Major, Captain H. L. G. Bruce, Bengal Artillery, and has mentioned with marked distinction all the officers holding commands, *viz.*, Captain Travers, Commanding Royal Artillery; Captains Remington and Blunt, Commanding troops of Bengal Horse Artillery; Captains Middleton and Smith, Royal Artillery; and Captain Bouchier, Bengal Artillery, Commanding Light Field Batteries; Captain Longden, R. A., Commanding a heavy battery, and Lieutenant Bridge, Commanding two guns, Madras Horse Artillery.

Major-General Dupuis, C.B., Royal Artillery, commanded the artillery during the action in consequence of his accidental presence in camp, and I beg to thank him for his exertions as well as those of his staff, *viz.*, Lieutenant-Colonel Aye, C. B., R. A., Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Greene, R. A., Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel Harness, Royal Engineers, was also present in the same manner, and accompanied me throughout the action.

General Grant has also brought to my notice the distinguished conduct of Brigadier Little, Commanding the Cavalry, as also of officers commanding corps in that brigade and its staff officers, *viz.*, Major Ouvry, 9th Lancers; Lieutenant Watson, 1st Punjab Cavalry; Lieutenant Probyn, 2nd Punjab Cavalry; Lieutenant Younghusband, 5th Punjab Cavalry; Lieutenant H. Gough, Hodson's Horse, and Captain H. A. Sarel, Major of Brigade.

During the pursuit of the 6th and the operation of the 9th the Cavalry maintained that high character for dash and perseverance which have distinguished them since they took the field in the numerous engagements of their long campaign.

I desire also to mention Major Payne, of the 53rd Regiment, whom I saw performing very valuable service during the first advance on the 6th instant.

I must not allow this opportunity to pass without bearing my testimony to the unwearied zeal and assiduity of the Superintending Surgeon, Dr. J. C. Brown, Bengal Artillery, which have never flagged for an instant, and have been of the greatest use to the force in the field from the time the troops first took the field before going to Delhi. I beg to recommend him most particularly to your Lordship's favourable consideration.

Annexed are returns of killed and wounded, and of captured ordnance, as well as a sketch of the ground.*

From Major-General W. R. MANSFIELD, Chief of the Staff, to General Sir C. CAMPBELL, G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief,—dated Head-Quarters Camp, Cawnpore, the 10th December 1857.

In obedience to your Excellency's instructions, when I left your side after the capture of the enemy's camp on the afternoon of the 6th December, I proceeded to make the arrangements for taking the position called the Subadar's Tank, in rear of the enemy's left, and about a mile-and-a-half in a direct line from the entrenchment through the old cantonments.

Before advancing, measures were taken for the safeguard of the captured camp, Colonel Kelly, with a wing of 38th Foot, being placed in position for that purpose, in addition to the 23rd Regiment, which had already been left there by your Excellency.

* This sketch could not be found among the records.

These two regiments repelled an attack in the course of the afternoon, and took two guns from the enemy.

The 93rd Highlanders who had been placed on the Grand Trunk Road, beyond the camp to the left, at the time that your Excellency gave the orders for pressing the pursuit of the enemy along the Calpee Road, were now, at 2 P. M., beginning to suffer from the enemy's guns, which were in position about 1,000 yards in their front, in the enclosures between them and the tank.

They were advanced a short distance with Captain Middleton's Field Battery, R. A., which answered the enemy's guns until the Rifle Brigade under Brigadier Walpole and the heavy field battery under Captain Longden, R. A., could be brought up.

In the course of half-an-hour this had taken place, and the heavy field battery pushed along the road intersecting the Grand Trunk Road about a mile to the left of the enemy's camp, and leading directly to the old cantonment.

The Rifles were extended in skirmishing order some 300 yards on each side of the road slightly in advance of the heavy guns, the Highlanders being kept in reserve.

These arrangements having been made, the advance took place, and the enemy began to give way immediately, successive positions being taken up and a rapid fire maintained by Captain Longden and Captain Middleton, of the R. A., the Rifles passing through the enclosures to the right, and the broken ground to the left of the road, with much spirit, under the able directions of Brigadier Walpole.

On the entrance of the village being reached, which may be distinguished as the soldiers' burial-ground, although the enclosures were still held to a certain degree by the enemy, it appeared to me expedient to push the field battery through the village at a gallop, and take position in the plain, with the Tank on the right, the infantry being desired to press forward as fast as they could.

This was done very well by Captain Middleton, R. A., and he had the satisfaction of firing at the enemy's guns as they disappeared along the Bithoor Road, whilst the Rifles were still running up to his support.

The position was then fairly occupied, Brigadier Hope coming up with the reserve of Highlanders and taking charge of the picquets which were thrown out on the line of the enemy's retreat.

About 4 P. M. the position which had been taken was attacked by artillery brought by the enemy from the old cantonment,

These guns might have been taken; but I refrained from giving the necessary order, being aware that it was contrary to your Excellency's wish to involve the troops among the enclosures and houses of the old cantonment; and that if the slightest advance had been made in that quarter, it would have been necessary, at whatever loss, to make no stop till the entrenchment should have been reached.

When Captain Longden's and Captain Middleton's batteries had almost succeeded in silencing the enemy's fire, the position was attacked by some guns of the enemy from the broken ground of the plain on exactly the opposite side. They could not be seen, except by their smoke. They were, however, answered quickly, and all the men and field hospital, &c., having been put under tolerable cover, no harm was suffered by the troops in consequence of this attack.

At dusk I had the satisfaction of seeing large bodies of the enemy's infantry and cavalry move round to the west of the position about a mile distant, in full retreat.

It not being possible to communicate with your Excellency after sunset, the position taken up being almost isolated, and as reported to me, there being considerable numbers of the enemy still in occupation of the town and old cantonment, the picquets all round the position were slightly strengthened, and the troops bivouacked by their arms.

Everything having been quiet during the night, the Highlanders were withdrawn the next morning, and replaced by the 38th Foot under your Excellency's orders.

My thanks are eminently due to Brigadier Walpole, who commanded the advance, and Brigadier Hope, commanding the reserve; to Captains Middleton and Longden, commanding the batteries of artillery, and to my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Mansfield, who was of the greatest use to me till he was unfortunately severely wounded after the guns had passed the village.

Captain Herbert Bruce, Deputy Quartermaster-General, whose merits are so highly considered by your Excellency, distinguished himself very much by his knowledge and appreciation of the ground, and was the cause of my being able to direct the troops with tolerable certainty.

The Brigadiers report very highly on the conduct of the officers commanding corps, *viz.* :—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. L. Hay, 93rd Highlanders.

Lieutenant-Colonel Horsford, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Fyers, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.

From Brigadier-General HOPE GRANT, Commanding the Force, to Major-General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff;—dated Camp Serai Ghat, 11th December 1857.

		<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	Commander-in-Chief's orders, through you, to march to 'Bithoor, and if I thought it advisable or heard of any of the rebels' guns being at Serai Ghat, a ferry about twenty-five miles above Cawnpore, on the Ganges, to proceed there, I started with the force named in the margin, and from what I could learn on the road I had reason to believe that a certain number of guns had been taken to this ghat. Towards evening I halted the
1st Troop 1st Brigade,				
Horse Artillery ...	83	5		
7th Company, 14th Bat-				
talion, Royal Artillery	139	6		
9th Lancers ...	327			
5th Punjab Cavalry	85			
Hodson's Horse ...	109			
	—	743		
<i>4th Brigade.</i>				
42nd Highlanders ...	403			
53rd Foot ...	413			
93rd Highlanders ...	806			
4th Punjab Rifles ...	332			
	—	1,954		
Sappers ...	...	160		
Total ...	...	2,797	11	

force, and directed the men to have their dinners. I then proceeded on to Sheorajpore,—a village on the road within three miles of Serai Ghat, where I halted the force until daylight. I then collected the baggage, and had it placed in a safe spot covered by a portion of artillery, cavalry and infantry.

I moved the remainder within about two miles of the Ghat, when I proceeded to reconnoitre with a party of the 9th Lancers, and found on the banks of the river a force assembled, and horsemen and sepoys with baggage moving down towards the spot. I immediately ordered up the cavalry and guns; but the road under the banks of the river was of such a dangerous nature from the quicksands, that the heavy 9-pounders of Captain Middleton's Battery drawn by tired horses, ran great risks of being altogether stopped, and it was only through the hard exertions and praiseworthy conduct of Captain Middleton, Lieutenant Millman, in command of the battery, and the men, that the guns were got through. An 18-pounder of the enemy was here discovered fixed in the quicksand. Two guns of the Field Battery having got over this difficulty, and on to the dry bank of the river, soon got into position, and under a very severe fire from thirteen of the rebels' guns, Lieutenant Millman brought his guns into play. Soon after Captain Remington's troop galloped up, and took up a most admirable position covered by the bank of a ditch, opening on the enemy a flanking fire which, together with the remainder of the Field Battery, now come up,

in half-an-hour's time completely silenced the enemy's fire and put them in full retreat.

A force of the rebels' cavalry upon this came up to try and take our guns; but the 9th Lancers, under Major Ouvry, the 5th Punjab Horse, under Lieutenant Younghusband, and Hodson's Horse, under Lieutenant Gough, the whole commanded by Brigadier Little, advanced upon them, drove them away, and Lieutenant Younghusband, who was sent out in pursuit with his men, cut up some 80 or 90 stragglers, and took three standards.

The movement of our cavalry towards the rear of the enemy, no doubt had the effect of hurrying their retreat from their guns; but the ground was of such a nature as to prevent the possibility of getting at them before they had got under cover of trees and houses.

The Infantry Brigade, under Brigadier the Hon'ble Adrian Hope, was of great use in supporting the advance of the cavalry; but before they reached the ground the enemy were in retreat.

As soon as possible I sent up the Sikh Infantry to secure the guns, and am happy to say fourteen brass guns and one 18-pounder, with limbers, wagons, &c., and a large quantity of ammunition, were taken.

The success was complete, and I am truly grateful to God and happy to say, though the fire of grape from the enemy was most severe and well-placed, falling amongst the artillery like hail, I had not a single man even wounded, and only one horse of Captain Middleton's Battery killed. It was truly marvellous and providential. Thirteen guns, most of them 9-pounders and 24-pounder howitzers, were playing with grape on the gallant artillery, and with round shot upon the cavalry, the former within about 500 yards—and His Excellency is well aware with what precision these rebels fire their guns—yet not one single man was wounded.

I gave directions at once to remove everything from the spot, and the Highlanders, 53rd Regiment and Sikhs, with a most praiseworthy zeal and activity, brought off all the guns, wagons, &c., from the quicksands, beyond which they had been placed. The troops had been marching since 1 o'clock on the 8th, with occasional halts; and the moving in of the guns to a position I had taken up for them within about three-quarters of a mile of the camp was not accomplished till dusk the following day. They had little to eat or drink for nearly twenty-four hours; but there was not a complaint.

I beg to request you will lay the names of the undermentioned officers before His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—Captain Middleton who commanded the whole of the artillery rendered the greatest services, both in the action and in the moving of the guns; Lieutenant Millman who commanded the battery; Captain Remington who worked his guns admirably and who was most zealous in giving every assistance to Captain Middleton; Brigadier A. Little to whom I was much indebted for his cavalry support to the guns, and for the way in which he brought his force to the front on the advance of the enemy.

Major Ouvry, Commanding the 9th Lancers, a most active and zealous officer.

Lieutenant Younghusband, Commanding 5th Punjab Cavalry, and Lieutenant Gough, Commanding Hodson's Horse. To all of whom my thanks are due for the very able way in which they commanded their regiments.

Lieutenant Malcolm, Commanding the Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant Forbes, Commanding the Bengal Engineers, who with their men executed the work entrusted to them with great ability and zeal.

Brigadier the Honble A. Hope, Commanding the Infantry Brigade, was of the greatest possible assistance, and behaved with his usual well-known gallantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thorold, Commanding 42nd Highlanders; Colonel Faber, Commanding 53rd Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Leith-Hay, Commanding 93rd Highlanders; and Captain Ryves, Commanding 4th Punjab Infantry.

My thanks are also due to these officers for the able manner in which they commanded their regiments:—Captain McLeod, 42nd Highlanders, Commanding the rear-guard; Lieutenant Smith, Commanding two 9-pounder guns, who performed the duties entrusted to them to my satisfaction. Captain Anderson, ex-Commissariat Officer, whose duties were very severe, and Captain Carey, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, were most attentive and zealous. Captain Sarel, Brigade-Major of Cavalry; Captain Cox, Brigade-Major of Infantry, deserve my warmest approbation. Captain the Hon'ble G. A. Anson, my Aid-de-Camp, afforded me on this, as on every other occasion, the greatest assistance. Lieutenant Havelock, extra Aid-de-Camp, was very useful. Brigadier the Hon'ble A. Hope talks in the highest strains of Lieutenant A. Butter, 93rd Highlanders, his acting Aid-de-Camp

Captain Bruce, head of the Intelligence Department, rendered me very great assistance in procuring information regarding the movements of the enemy.

*Return of ordnance, ammunition wagons, ammunition, &c.,
captured on the 9th December 1857 at Serai Ghat.*

Nature of ordnance.	ORDNANCE.						AMMUNITION WAGON.						AMMUNITION (ROUNDS OF.)						SHOT WITHOUT POWDER.							
	9-pounder guns.	12-pounder howitzers.	24-pounder howitzers.	18-pounder guns.	Native guns.	Total.	9-pounder guns.	12-pounder howitzers.	24-pounder howitzers.	18-pounder guns.	9-pounder wagon body.	Store carts.	Total.	9-pounder guns.	12-pounder howitzers.	24-pounder howitzers.	18-pounder guns.	Native guns.	Total.	6-pounder guns.	9-pounder guns.	24-pounder howitzers.	18-pounder guns.	Total.		
Brass	8	3	2	...	1	14	6	1	2	1	1	4	15	540	90	100	12	...	742	150	80	70	10	310
Iron	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8	3	2	1	1	15	6	1	2	1	1	4	15	540	90	100	12	...	742	150	80	70	10	310

CAMP SERAI GHAT,
The 10th December 1857. }

(Sd.) W. W. MIDDLETON, Capt., R. A.,
Commanding.

(True copy.)

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Capt.,
Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

Return of casualties of the field force under the command of General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief, from the 3rd to the 8th December (inclusive) 1857.

DETAIL OF		KILLED.										WOUNDED.										MISSING.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Brigades.	Regiments.	Horses.										Horses.										Horses.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
		Field Officers.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers and Fiddlers.	Total.	Officers.	Troop.	Field Officers.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers and Fiddlers.	Total.	Officers.	Troop.	Field Officers.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers and Fiddlers.	Total.	Officers.	Troop.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
With head-quarters	Naval

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP,
CALCUTTA,
The 10th December 1857.

(Sd.)

H. W. NORMAN, Capt.,
Asst. Adj.-Genl. of the Army.

LIST of officers killed.

Brigade.	Rank and names of officers.	Regiments.	Remarks.
Staff	Lieutenant C. J. Salmond...	7th Light Cavalry ...	Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Grant.
3rd Infantry Brigade...	.. T. M. Vincent...	Her Majesty's 8th Regiment	

LIST of officers wounded.

Brigade.	Rank and names of officers.	Regiments.	Remarks.
Staff	Major-General W.R. Mansfield.	Chief of the Staff ...	Slightly.
Do.	Captain J. W. Mansfield ...	Aide-de-Camp to Chief of the Staff.	Severely.
Artillery ... ..	.. C. S. Longden ...	Royal Artillery ...	Slightly.
Cavalry ... ..	.. Forbes ...	1st Punjab Cavalry ...	Do.
4th Infantry Brigade	Lieutenant and Adjutant J. MacNeill.	Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment.	Severely.
4th Ditto	Lieutenant H. C. Stirling...	Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders.	Do. (since dead).
5th Ditto	Ensign C. J. Wrench ...	Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers.	Do. (accidentally).
5th Ditto ... ..	.. A. Graham ...	Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers.	Do. do.
6th Ditto ... ..	.. Dyce ...	Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	Do.
6th Ditto	Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Horsford.	Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	Slightly.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, *Capt.*,
Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

*RETURN of ordnance, ammunition wagons, &c., captured on the
6th of December 1857 at Cawnpore.*

CAMP CAWNPORE,
The 12th December 1857.

Nature of ord- nance.	18-pounder guns.	9-pounder guns.	24-pounder howitzers.	8-inch mortars.	54-inch mortars.	9-pounder ammunition wagons.	24-pounder howitzer am- munition wagons.	24-pounder howitzer spare carriages.	9-pounder spare carriages.	Store carts.	Devil carts with guns.	18-pounder limbers.	Remarks.
Brass	9	2	2	9	1	1	1	10	1	2	An immense quantity of shot, shell and ammunition of all kinds was also taken, of which no detailed account can at pre- sent be rendered.	
Iron	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total, seventeen guns captured.	
Total	1	9	2	3	2	9	1	1	1	10	1	2

Examined,
(Sd.) J. F. BRUCE, *Capt.,*

Bde.-Maj.

(Sd.) W. CRAWFORD, *Brigr.,*

Comdg. Artillery.

(True copies)
(Sd.) R. J. H. BIRCH, *Col.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

(True copy)
(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, *Capt.,*
Asst. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

(Sd.) W. MAYHEW, *Lieut. Col.,*
Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

*General Orders by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India
in Council.*

Fort William, 30th March 1858.

No. 510 of 1858.—In continuation of the list of casualties during the operations at Cawnpore on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th November last, under Major-General Windham, C. B., announced in G. G. O. No. 47 of the 12th January 1858, the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council directs the publication of the following

return of the casualties in the Madras Brigade during the engagements on those dates :—

Return of killed and wounded of the Madras Brigade in action near Cawnpore on the 26th, 27th and 28th November 1857.

Date.	Corps or detachment.	Killed or wounded.	Captains.	Native Officers.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Privates.	Drivers.	Armourers.	Remarks.
26th November	C Company, 5th Madras Artillery Battalion,	Killed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Wounded ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	
27th "	C Company, 5th Madras Artillery Battalion,	Killed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Wounded ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Staff ...	Killed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Wounded ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
28th "	C Company, 5th Madras Artillery Battalion,	Killed ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	...	Wounded ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
		Total	...	2	1	2	2	10	1	1

Nominal roll of European and Native commissioned officers of the Madras Brigade wounded in action near Cawnpore on the 26th, 27th and 28th November 1857.

Date.	Rank and name.	Corps or detachment.	Appointment.	Remarks.
28th November	Captain A. Howlett*	27th Madras Native Infantry.	Offg. Commissariat Officer	Slightly.
• 28th "	" C. H. Drury†.	Ditto	Brigade-Major	Severely.
28th "	Jemadar Sheik Emom	C Company, 5th Battalion, Madras Artillery.	.....	Slightly.

This officer's horse killed under him on 28th November 1857.

† Ditto	ditto	ditto	27th November 1857.
CAMP FUTTEHPORE,	}		(Sd.) C. H. DRURY, Capt.,
The 8th March 1859.			Bde.-Maj., Madras Troops.
			(Sd.) M. CARTHEW, Brigr.,
			Comdg, Madras Troops in Bengal.

Abstract of the above.

		Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naiaks.	Pivates.	Drivers.	Armourers.	Gun Bullocks.	Remarks.
Wounded	{	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	On 26th November 1857 ... { None killed or missing.
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	" 27th " " ... { N. B.—Only 4 guns of bat-
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	" 28th " " ... { tery at Cawnpore.
Total Wounded	...	1	2	2	10	1	1	4	

CAMP MEWATTEE, }
The 6th March 1858. }

(Sd.) R. CADELL, *Lieut. and Capt.,*
Comdg. C. Compy., 6th Battrn., Madras Arty.

(Sd.) M. CARTHREW, *Brigr.,*
Comdg. Madras Troops in Benjal.
(True copy.)

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, *Maj.,*
Depy. Adjnt.-Genl. of the Army

(Sd.) F. D. ATKINSON, *Maj.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

From Major H. W. NORMAN, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—dated Headquarters Camp, Cawnpore, 22nd December 1857.

With reference to my despatch of the 10th instant, No. 20-A and its enclosures,* relative to Brigadier M. Carthew's defence of the bridge and Bithoor Road at Cawnpore on the 28th ultimo, I have now the honour by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward for submission to the

Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, copies of letters as per margin, marked A, B, and C.

A.—From Brigadier M. Carthew, to the Chief of the Staff, dated 15th December 1857.

B.—From the Chief of the Staff, to Major-General C. Windham, c.b., dated 19th December 1857.

C.—From Major-General C. Windham, c.b., to the Chief of the Staff, dated 19th December 1857.

2. When the memorandum dated 9th instant was written, copy of which was transmitted in my letter No. 20-A, and in which the conduct

of Brigadier Carthew was commented on by His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief was under the strongest impression that Brigadier Carthew had retired from his post on the 28th November without orders, and that no discretionary power had been given to him.

* See pages

Sir Colin Campbell conceived it to be an imperative duty to mark what he considered to be a violation of one of the first principles of war.

3. It appears now, however, that His Excellency's impression was erroneous, and it is a matter of the sincerest regret to him, that his having acted under such erroneous impression should have been detrimental to Brigadier Carthew, and given pain to that meritorious officer.

4. The Commander-in-Chief directs me to request that you will solicit the permission of his Lordship in Council that his memorandum of the 9th instant may be considered null and void, and if it should have been sent forward to the Government at Madras he begs that this further correspondence may be despatched to the destination in justice to Brigadier Carthew.

A.

From Brigadier M. CARTHEW, Commanding Madras Troops, to Major-General MANSFIELD, Chief of the Staff,—dated Cawnpore, 15th December 1857.

With reference to your communication to me of the 9th December, conveying the remarks of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, regarding my retreat from the position I had been directed to defend by Major-General Windham, Commanding the Force, on the evening of the 28th November, I beg I may be permitted most respectfully to state, that I was under the full impression that I had due authority from the Major-General to retire when the post became no longer tenable.

I received a verbal message during that day, either from the late Captain McCrea or Lieutenant Budgeon, (I cannot recollect which) that when I could hold out no longer, I was to retire to the entrenchment, where Her Majesty's 64th Regiment was located.

I cannot call to mind receiving any express instructions to that effect from Major-General Windham himself, but I am under the impression that the Major-General, on the previous evening, made some such remark as "well gentlemen, when we can hold out no longer we must retire to the entrenchment."

Under that impression I acted during the day and made my retrograde movement into the entrenchment in the evening, and I trust His Excellency will be able on this explanation to exonerate me from blame and censure in that particular respect.

B.

From Major-General W. R. MANSFIELD, Chief of the Staff, to Major-General WINDHAM, C.B., Commanding 5th Brigade,—dated Head-Quarters Camp, near Cawnpore, the 19th December 1857.

I have the honour to enclose for your remarks a letter received from Brigadier Carthew in answer to a memorandum written by order of the Commander-in-Chief, and forwarded through you by the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, conveying His Excellency's opinions on the retreat of that officer from the post entrusted to his charge on the 28th November 1857, without, as His Excellency conceived, any discretion having been left him for such a movement on his part.

His Excellency would be much obliged to you to communicate to me for his information, your opinion as to whether Brigadier Carthew had reason to imagine that a discretionary power was left to him in the exercise of his command of the post in question, which could be interpreted in the sense implied in the enclosed letter.

His Excellency's impressions on this subject were founded on the fact of the general surprise displayed by yourself and others at the abandonment of the post in question, after you had proceeded with the reinforcements demanded some short time before, almost immediately after His Excellency's arrival in the entrenchment.

C.

From Major-General C. A. WINDHAM, C.B., to Major-General MANSFIELD, Chief of the Staff,—dated Cawnpore, the 19th December 1857.

In answer to your communication of to-day, I have the honour to state for the information of His Excellency that I think Brigadier Carthew has made a fair representation of my views.

On the night of the 27th at a general meeting of the superior officers I thought it my duty to hold as much of the town as I could, as we might expect a large number of women and children, sick and wounded, to arrive shortly, that it would be cruel to shut them all up in the fort even if were* possible.

Therefore I was resolved that every one should hold on as long as possible, and if obliged to fall back, they could but come to the fort at last.

* Sic in original.

In the plan of defence we abandoned the centre of the city, thinking it too cramped and narrow in its streets for the enemy to enter with his big guns.

When I took down the detachment of Rifles to Brigadier Carthew's assistance, I observed it was a sharp fight and immediately went and ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Watson and two companies, S2nd, to go to him, and saw him on the road there.

I was in hopes this force would have prevented the necessity of his retiring, which was the cause of my being surprised at it.

(True copies.)

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, *Maj.*,
Depy. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

From Major H. W. NORMAN, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—No. 36-A, dated Head-Quarters Camp, Cawnpore, 22nd December 1857.

I have the honour, by desire of the Commander in Chief, to transmit for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council copy of a letter dated the 15th instant, No. 7, from Captain L. Barrow, Commanding the Volunteer Cavalry, with Major-General Sir J. Outram's Force, bringing prominently to notice the names of officers who have done good service in the corps under his command ; and I am to request you will have the goodness to acquaint His Lordship in Council that Sir James Outram has been requested to inform Captain Barrow that the merits of these officers, and more especially of Captain Barrow himself as commandant of the Volunteer Cavalry, are highly appreciated by His Excellency.

From Captain BARROW, Commanding Volunteer Cavalry, to the Chief of the Staff, 1st or Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM'S Division,—No. 7, dated Camp Alumbagh, 15th December 1857.

As most of the officers of the Volunteer Cavalry have been removed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, their services being otherwise required, and many others having left wounded, I trust I shall be excused for bringing prominently to notice the names of all these officers who have performed their duty well, and in an entirely new capacity.

2. The officers as per margin marked* served since the force

- * Captain R. L. Thompson, 10th Bengal Native Infantry.
- Captain Sheehy, Her Majesty's 81st Regiment (dead).
- * Captain Hicks, 6th Bengal Native Infantry.
- * Lieutenant R. Chalmers, 45th Bengal Native Infantry.
- * Lieutenant Lynch, Her Majesty's 70th Regiment.
- * Lieutenant W. O. Swanston, 7th Madras Native Infantry.
- * Lieutenant Grant, 3rd Madras Europeans (dead).
- † Lieutenant Hearsey, 57th Bengal Native Infantry.
- † Lieutenant Wild, 40th Bengal Native Infantry.
- † Lieutenant Palliser, 63rd Bengal Native Infantry.
- * Lieutenant W. Ramsay, 17th Bengal Native Infantry.
- † Lieutenant Brown 56th Bengal Native Infantry (dead.)
- † Lieutenant Birch, 1st Bengal Light Cavalry.
- * Cornet Fergusson, 8th Bengal Light Cavalry.
- † Cornet R. Goldsworthy, Her Majesty's 17th Lancers.
- † Cornet W. Goldsworthy, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars.
- * Ensign Brander, 37th Bengal Native Infantry.
- Ensign Pearson, 27th Bengal Native Infantry.
- Ensign Stewart, 17th Bengal Native Infantry.
- * Ensign the Hon'ble H H. Hare, 17th Bengal Native Infantry.
- Ensign Woodgate, 11th Bengal Native Infantry.
- Uncovenanted.*
- * J. Erskine, Esq. (dead).
- W. Bews, Esq.
- * J. Anderson, Esq.

left Allahabad on the 6th July under General Havelock, and those marked† joined at various periods of the campaign. These officers have not only performed the duties of private soldiers and non-commissioned officers, but side by side with the privates of the different regiments composing the late field force. The arduous nature of these duties is so well known to the Major-General, that it only remains to bring to his notice the cheerful and exemplary manner in which the officers performed them.

3. My object in bringing forward the names at this time is, that those now with His Excellency may have their conduct as volunteers under his notice in their nomination to other appointments, for under a somewhat new and peculiar formation they have readily adapted themselves to all circumstances, and behaved throughout as officers should do, anxious to prove themselves good soldiers.

No. 1667 of 1857.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has received the accompanying despatch from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and hastens to give publicity to it.

It supplies an omission in a previous despatch from His Excellency, which was printed in the *Gazette Extraordinary* of the 24th instant. ‡

Major-General Windham's reputation as a leader of conspicuous bravery and coolness, and the reputation of the gallant force which he

commanded, will have lost nothing from an accidental omission such as General Sir Colin Campbell has occasion to regret.

But the Governor-General in Council will not fail to bring to the notice of the Government in England the opinion formed by His Excellency of the difficulties against which Major-General Windham, with the officers and men under his orders, had to contend.

From General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Head-Quarters Camp, near Cawnpore, 20th December 1857.

I have the honour to bring to your Lordship's notice an omission, which I have to regret in my despatch of the 2nd December, and I beg to be allowed now to repair it.

I desire to make my acknowledgment of the great difficulties in which Major-General Windham, C. B., was placed during the operations he describes in his despatch, and to recommend him and the officers whom he notices as having rendered him assistance to your Lordship's protection and good offices.

I may mention in conclusion that Major-General Windham is ignorant of the contents of my despatch of 2nd December, and that I am prompted to take this step solely as a matter of justice to the Major-General and the other officers concerned.

(Sd.) R. J. H. BIRCH, Col.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

(Sd.) W. MAYHEW, Lieut.-Col.,

Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

From the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India,—dated Head-Quarters, Camp Chowleepore, 25th December 1857.

In completion of the despatches and reports relative to the recent operations and dispositions of the troops at Cawnpore and Lucknow, I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to enclose copies of six memoranda, written by the Chief of the Staff by order of His Excellency for the guidance of Major-General C. Windham, C. B., and Sir James Outram, G. C. B.

I am also directed to enclose copy of a letter from the Chief Staff Officer of Major-General Sir Outram, G. C. B., dated 11th instant.

Memorandum by the Chief of the Staff for the guidance of Major-General WINDHAM, dated Cawnpore, 6th November 1857.

Major-General Windham, C. B., will assume command of the Cawnpore Division as a temporary arrangement in pursuance of the G. O. issued this day.

2. His attention will be immediately directed towards the improvement of the defences and of the entrenchment which now cover the Commissariat, two of the hospitals, &c.

3. He will communicate daily with Captain Bruce, the Police Magistrate, who will furnish all the intelligence to the Major-General which it is in his power to give.

4. A careful watch must be maintained over the movements of the Gwalior Force which, it is supposed, will arrive at Calpee on Monday, the 9th instant.

5. If this force show a real disposition to cross the Jumna, the garrison at Futtehpore* should be withdrawn to Cawnpore, and execute the march in two days bringing their guns with them, and destroying the entrenchment.

6. A post† should be formed in such case at Lohunda, the terminus of the railway, to consist of not less than five companies of infantry and four guns.

7. Parties proceeding from Lohunda to Cawnpore should, if the contingency allowed it to take place, be of the strength of a battalion. But the bullock train parties are not to be discontinued, till positive information respecting the movement of the Gwalior Contingent renders such precautions absolutely necessary.

8. Supposing this to have taken place, General Windham will make as great show as he can of what troops he may have at Cawnpore, leaving a sufficient guard in the entrenchment, by encamping them conspicuously and in somewhat extended order, looking, however, well to his line of retreat.

9. He will not move out to attack unless compelled to do so by the force of circumstances, to save the bombardment of the entrenchment.

The officer in command at Futtehpore must communicate this, but quite confidentially, to the chief district authority.

10. For the present, the garrison of Cawnpore will consist of the detachments of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, 84th, and recovered men of various corps, and of the head-quarters of Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, amounting in all to about 500 men.

10. The British infantry which will be arriving from day to day will be sent forward into Oudh by wings of regiments, unless General Windham should be seriously threatened. But of course in such case he will have been able to take the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

11. General Windham may detain the 2nd Madras Brigade under Brigadier Carthew for a few days, until the intentions of the Gwalior Contingent are developed. This force will arrive with convoy on the 10th instant.

He will desire Brigadier Campbell, Commanding at Allahabad, and the officer commanding at Futtehpore to report to him, and communicate so much of these instructions to those officers as affects them.

Memorandum by the Chief of the Staff for the guidance of Major-General WINDHAM,—dated Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 8th November 1857.

In continuation of former instructions, Major-General Windham is requested to direct his attention to the general position of the stations threatened or affected by the Gwalior Contingent.

Assuming that force to have arrived at Calpee, it is apparent from the map that besides the Jumna there are between that place and Cawnpore, the Rind Nuddee and the Pandoo Nuddee.

Supposing the enemy to contemplate an advance on the line of the Ganges from Calpee, he would proceed either to Akbarpore or Ghatumpore.

In either case, measures would be taken to destroy the bridges on these streams.

If the enemy proceed to Akbarpore, it is tolerably evident that he would be bound either for Cawnpore or to Sheorajpore. There would be ample time then to take urgent measures at Cawnpore, supposing the bridges to have been destroyed. If, on the contrary, he makes for Ghatumpore, it may be presumed that his aim is Futtehpore.

When he is at Ghatumpore, it will be time enough to think of abandoning the post of Futtehpore, which is to be availed as long as possible consistently with the military safety of the garrison.

Assuming that he is bound for Cawnpore, it will be for General Windham to exercise his discretion in calling up the Futtehpore garrison as a reinforcement. This should only be done as a last resource; Government having been fully restored in the Futtehpore District, the interests of which would be sacrificed by the abandonment of the post.

General Windham will have at his disposal about 500 rank and file of British troops, including a detachment of the Naval Brigade left to work his guns.

The Madras Force will give him 550 rank and file with six field guns.

Two 24-pounder guns have been added to his ordnance in the last three days, making in all nine guns for the intrenchment, besides the Madras guns above alluded to.

There are in addition two 9-pounders and one 24-pounder howitzer, with ammunition in their wagons available for movement, but for which there are no gunners.

There are now in course of arrival, at very early date, at Cawnpore:—

- 1 Company, Reserve Artillery (Royal Artillery).
- 1 Horse Field Battery, Royal Artillery, military train.
- 5 Companies, Her Majesty's 23rd Foot, detachment, Her Majesty's 82nd Foot.
- 2 Madras Horse Artillery guns.

The 23rd and military train, and the Royal Artillery will pursue their march towards Lucknow without delay, with convoys of ammunition, engineer's park, and commissariat stores.

The detachment of the 82nd Foot will remain at Cawnpore till they reach the strength of a wing, when they will make the distance to Alumbagh in two marches.

Major-General Windham will have the goodness to send due notice of the arrival and departure of every detachment and convoy to and from Cawnpore to the officer in charge of the Quartermaster-General's Department, Head-Quarters.

Memorandum by the Chief of the Staff for the guidance of Major-General WINDHAM,—dated Camp Alumbagh, 14th November 1857.

Major-General Windham will cause all detachments coming along the Grand Trunk Road to halt at Cawnpore until further orders.

All men arriving must be fully equipped.

The gram bags will be returned as soon as possible.

He will have the goodness to communicate the substance of this memorandum to Captain Bruce.



CHAPTER VIII.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES OUTRAM'S DEFENCE OF ALUMBAGH.

Memorandum by the Chief of the Staff for the guidance of Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM,—dated Head-Quarters Camp, Cawnpore, 8th December 1857.

The Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that you should take immediate steps in pursuance of the advantage gained the day before yesterday at Cawnpore to put your communications with this place in a thoroughly effective condition. You will, therefore, on the receipt of this memorandum, detach to the rear 400 European soldiers, 200 Madras Infantry, Captain Olphert's Light Field Battery, and half your cavalry with all your camels.

This force, which should be placed under your best officer, must clear the vicinity of the road from Alumbagh to Cawnpore of all refractory characters, including Munsih Aly,* who disturbs the neighbourhood of Unao.

This force will collect as it marches as much carriage as possible, bringing it to the north bank of the Ganges, to be laden with grain and supplies for your field force.

The difficulties of procuring carriage at Cawnpore are very great, but every effort is being made in your behalf.

Memorandum by the Chief of the Staff for the guidance of Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM,—dated Camp Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 12th December 1857.

The Commander-in-Chief has had under his consideration a letter addressed to the Chief of the Staff by Colonel Berkeley, Deputy

* Mansoob Allie.—See page 429.

Adjutant-General, by order of Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., in which the reasons of the latter are alleged for not giving execution to His Excellency's orders, conveyed in the memorandum by Major-General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff, on the 7th of December.

It is a subject of the deepest regret to His Excellency that he cannot coincide in the reasoning of Sir James Outram, the order above alluded to having been considered with the greatest care before it was given with reference to the country in which Sir James Outram's camp is pitched, and the knowledge of what it is in the power of the enemy to attempt.

His Excellency entreats Sir James Outram to believe that he is fully alive to the circumstances of his position, and he does not think it possible for him to be threatened by real danger.

Including the posts of Alumbagh and Bunnee Sir James Outram has at his disposal 4,400 fighting men, of which the bulk is composed of European infantry, besides a very powerful artillery.

The effect of the late success on the right bank of the Ganges cannot but be felt throughout the Provinces of Oudh as elsewhere.

If the left be threatened by a battery, His Excellency would suggest the advisability of attacking and destroying it before it can become a cause of annoyance.

If, on the occasion of a detachment going out, Sir James has fears for his position, His Excellency would further venture to suggest that the front of the camp should be contracted or that it should be converted into a bivouac in case of really imminent danger.

The strength of detachments is always calculated by the Commander-in-Chief with the greatest care with reference to general circumstances, with which it is hardly possible that any one but His Excellency should be acquainted.

In conclusion, His Excellency observes that nothing advanced in this memorandum is said by way of reproach, but merely of advice and friendly caution.

Memorandum by the Chief of the Staff for the guidance of Sir JAMES OUTRAM,—dated Head-Quarters Camp, Cawnpore, 15th December 1857.

Two hundred gun-bullocks have been despatched to Sir James Outram, yoked to carts. He will have the goodness to apply them to the guns.

A fortnight's provisions have been despatched for all Sir James Outram's force, including Bunnee, together with what stores of clothing, tentage, and boots it is in the power of Brigadier Inglis, Commanding at Cawnpore, to give.

Sir James Outram will arrange in future, by order of His Excellency, to send a sufficient escort, with carriage, once a fortnight, to take out what supplies he may want from Cawnpore to his camp.

This escort must never consist of less than 350 European Infantry, 150 Native Infantry, 70 cavalry soldiers, together with two field guns. Colonel Fisher, Commanding at Bunnee, being under the command of Sir James Outram, will be supplied by the commissariat of the Major-General's division, and not from that of Cawnpore which belongs to another. It will be easy for Captain Macbean and Captain Christopher so to arrange together under the orders of the Deputy Commissary-General that the supplies meant for Bunnee shall not travel onwards to Alumbagh.

Sir James Outram is informed that owing to the neglect of his Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General or other staff officer, a quantity of flannel shirts and serge jackets, besides other articles which had been provided by the Commander-in-Chief for the use of his division, were positively allowed to return to Cawnpore instead of being made use of as intended.

The Chief of the Staff is aware that an order was issued on the occasion of the Commander-in-Chief quitting Alumbagh that the quilts, &c., brought for Sir James Outram's division should be taken charge of at once. It appears never to have occurred to his staff officer to have examined the other bales besides those containing quilts, although it was perfectly well known to every one in the force that what stores were in Alumbagh had been brought solely for the use of the Lucknow garrison under Sir James Outram.

Sir James Outram is requested to inform the officers subordinate to Colonel Berkeley, now on the staff of his division, of the Commander-in-Chief's marked displeasure on this account, and to enforce their personal attention and superintendence of every duty committed to their charge. Any staff officer failing in this respect in future will be immediately deprived of his appointment according to a G. O. lately published on the subject.

Details of Infantry, European and Native, and Artillery, return to join their respective corps in Sir James Outram's division.

A corrected statement is required of the strength of that division which will include the new arrivals, and the posts of Bunnee and Alumbagh.

Brigadier Inglis has received orders to meet all indents for supplies and stores as far as lies in his power, which may be sent from Sir James Outram's divisions; but it is necessary that all such requisitions should be signed by the Major-General himself.

It will be impossible for Brigadier Inglis to meet the demands of requisitions signed merely by commanding officers of regiments or Brigadiers.

All accounts must be carefully kept by the respective corps and departments, and regiments charged according to rule for all necessaries and clothing furnished by the State.

If at any time the Major-General should be of opinion that remission of charge for such necessaries would be equitable, it will be for him to make the necessary application for the demand to the Adjutant-General for sanction by the Commander-in-Chief.

On the occasion of the last convoy coming in from Alumbagh, all the available camels, and the hundred carts described to be in the camp, must be sent in to carry out supplies; the hundred carts now sent with the gun-bullocks, and which will be without cattle, will be attached to the empty carts, and so returned to the commissariat at this place.

If the commissariat officers personally superintend this, and see that the carts are all really empty, the bullocks employed will drag through the carts with perfect ease.

It is to be hoped that Sir James Outram will be able to provide gram and other grain in his own neighbourhood, in order to economize carriage and save the District of Cawnpore, which has been almost drained of supplies.

Grain is now at Cawnpore, about 11 to 12 seers to the rupee.

From Colonel BERKELEY, to the Chief of the Staff,—dated Camp Alumbagh, 11th December 1857.

I am directed by Major-General Sir James Outram to acknowledge the receipt of the message despatched by you by cossid on the 8th instant, with the account of the Commander-in-Chief's victory over the Gwalior Force, which arrived yesterday; he did not, however, bring the "Memorandum by the Chief of the Staff for the guidance of Sir James Outram, G.C.B." Sir James only received the copy of that this morning.

He is desirous of being informed if the memorandum was sent by the cossid that he may deal with him according to his deserts, if he has been playing false. His examination is herewith attached, and he will remain a prisoner until information is received from you.

Sir James Outram is much concerned to find by that "Memorandum" that the Commander-in-Chief expects him to detach so large a force to the rear as 400 Europeans and 200 Madras Infantry, as well as half the Cavalry, and Captain Olphert's Light Field Battery.

In his letter to the Governor-General in Council of the 9th instant, which was forwarded under a flying seal for the Commander-in-Chief's information, he states: "We have barely carriage for a weak brigade which, however, would not be detached with prudence to a distance involving an absence of more than a day, without exposing the camp to considerable risk, menaced as it is by many thousands of the enemy, supported by several guns posted in the gardens and enclosures on this side of the canal on our front and flanks, which daily send round shot into our advance posts, though from so great a distance as to do no injury."

The enemy are now busily employed in erecting a battery on our left flank, which very likely is intended for defensive purposes, but at the same time might become offensive at any moment; they are also daily strengthened by the fugitives of the army defeated by the Commander-in-Chief.

They have lately brought out two horse artillery guns. These guns could do much harm by moving on our flanks, if we had no guns of a similar description to oppose to them; and it must be recollected that they have a strong reserve of guns in the city, which might at any time be brought out against this camp or the Alumbagh.

We are also entirely without gram; and we shall be obliged to make more distant expeditions in search of it, and these parties must of course be increased in strength in proportion.

The cavalry force is most inefficient: the horses of the Volunteer Cavalry and the Irregulars, who have all been in the presidency, are so reduced in condition that they can render little or no service, and our present want of gram and the cold at night prevent their regaining it.

The military train can only mount 140 men, their saddle-trees being so bad that no amount of stuffing suffices to prevent sore backs, and these therefore comprise the only efficient cavalry we have.

Detaching 200 Madras Infantry from Bunnee would weaken Colonel Fisher too much, as strong parties of the enemy accompanied by

guns have been reported as moving along the old road to our rear and in the direction of that post, and Sir James thought it expedient, on Colonel Fisher's application, to reinforce him with 50 Europeans; they will, however, accompany the convoy and remain at Bunnee on their return.

The Major-General also wishes to point out the extensive nature of his position, the right of which is Jellalabad, and the left resting on a village to the left of the main road, a front altogether of nearly four miles. This extent is rendered necessary by being obliged to occupy Jellalabad in which direction all the grazing and forage for the cattle is obtained, and the villages on the left front and flank have to be occupied in order to prevent the enemy commanding the main road and our flank with their guns from a very strong defensive position.

Sir James Outram trusts that the Commander-in-Chief will view these points in the same light that he does, and agree with him in the inexpediency under these circumstances of detaching the force proposed to the rear.

To-night the convoy consisting of 350 camels will leave this camp, escorted by 150 European Infantry, 50 Sikhs, 25 cavalry, and be joined at Bunnee by 50 of the 90th Regiment now stationed there. This is the utmost extent of the force Sir James feels himself justified in sending.

He retains 150 camels for the purpose of bringing in grain which, from information received, he hopes to lay his hands on. Your letter only specifies camels, and Sir James has not sent any carts, as it delays the march of the convoy and involves a larger escort accompanying it.

Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, to the Governor-General of India in Council, dated Camp Chaownee, Ypowree, 25th December 1857.

Copy of the message from Sir James Outram to the Commander-in-Chief, dated Alumbagh, 22nd December. Attacked a party of the enemy this morning, dispersed them, capturing four guns, three 9-pounders, horse artillery complete, with limbers, ammunition, &c., and one 6-pounder, and several wagons of ammunition, and an elephant: Our loss very trifling.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, Fort William, 5th January 1858.

No. 16 of 1858.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the following report of a successful attack made by a portion of the troops under command of Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., on a body of the enemy in the

neighbourhood of his camp on the 22nd December last. His Lordship in Council concurs in the commendation given by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to Sir James Outram and the officers and men under his command on the occasion.

From the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department—Dated Head-Quarters, Camp Poora, December 1857.

I have the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to enclose, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, copy of a despatch of the 23rd instant, from Major-General Sir James Outram, G. C. B., reporting the circumstances of a successful attack made upon a portion of the enemy in the neighbourhood of his camp by a detachment of the troops under the Major-General's command, in which four guns were captured; and I am to state that His Excellency considers the whole affair to have been extremely well conducted and to reflect much credit on the troops engaged.

From Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM, G.C.B., Commanding troops in Oudh, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army,—Dated Camp before Lucknow, 23rd December 1857.

I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that I had yesterday an affair with the enemy at a village called Guilee, three miles from hence, situated a little to the right of the road to Dilkoosha.

I had been informed two days previously, by my spies, that the enemy contemplated surrounding my position, in order to cut off supplies, stop all foraging expeditions, and to intercept my communication with Bunnee. With this object they despatched a force to Guilee, which took up a position between that village and Budroop, which places are about a mile distant from each other.

On the evening of the 21st instant, I learnt that the rebels had been reinforced, and that their strength amounted to about 4,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and eight field guns.*

Having ascertained that a space of about half a mile intervened between their position and the gardens skirting the canal and the Dilkoosha, I moved out at 5 A.M. in the hope of surprising them at daybreak, and intercepting their retreat to the city, with a force detailed in the accompanying divisional order, which I have this day issued, and

* Since ascertained to have been only four; all of which were captured.

to which I beg to refer His Excellency for all details, and for the terms in which I express my appreciation of the conduct of the troops on the occasion.

The main body of the enemy being on the march considerably in advance, retreated to the city by a detour to the left, out of our reach, and concealed by intervening tops of trees, on hearing the attack on their rear; but the loss of four horse artillery guns, much ammunition, besides elephants and baggage, and some 50 or 60 men slain, will, I think, deter the enemy from again venturing beyond their defensive works, or at any rate from attempting, for sometime to come, to carry out their plan of surrounding this camp within a too limited circumference; and I have great hopes that the success of this expedition will be productive of good effect in restoring confidence to the neighbouring inhabitants.

Division Orders issued by Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B., dated Camp Alumbagh, 23rd December 1857.

1. Major-General Sir James Outram has much pleasure in recording in division orders his satisfaction with the conduct of the officers and men (quoted in the margin), under the command of Brigadier Stisted, engaged yesterday in the skirmish at Guilec, in which four guns and twelve wagons filled with ammunition were captured.
 2. The right column, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Purnell, Her Majesty's 90th Regiment, consisting of detachments of the 78th and 90th regiments, and of the Ferozepore Regiment of Sikhs, excited his admiration by the gallant way in which, with a cheer, they dashed at a strong position held by the enemy, and from which they were met by a heavy fire. Regardless of the overwhelming numbers and six guns reported to be posted there, the suddenness of the attack, and the spirited way in which it was executed,
- Two 9-pounder guns, Royal Artillery, Captain Maude.
 Four 9-pounder guns, 2nd Company, 3rd Battalion, Bengal Artillery, Captain Olpherts.
 112 Military train, Major Robertson.
 50 Volunteer Cavalry, Captain Barrow.
 36 Irregular Cavalry, Lieutenants Hay and Graham.
 400 Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, Colonel Guy.
 103 Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, Captain Brooks.
 156 Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, Captain Lockhart.
 108 Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, Captain O'Brien.
 270 Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry, Captain Guise.
 150 Regiment of Ferozepore, Captain Brasier.
 40 Madras Sappers, Lieutenant Ogilvie.
 TOTAL.
 Six 9-pounder guns, under Captain Olpherts.
 190 Cavalry, under Major Robertson.
 1,227 Infantry, under Brigadier Stisted.
 Right column, under Lieutenant-Colonel Purnell, Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry.
 Left column, under Colonel Guy, 5th Fusiliers.
 Reserve, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders.

resulted in the immediate flight of the enemy, with hardly a casualty on our side.

3. Colonel Guy, in command of the left column consisting of 400 men of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, under the guidance of Lieutenant Moorsom, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, was equally successful in his simultaneous attack on the adjacent village of Guilee, in which and the adjoining tope two guns were captured.

4. The enemy were now rapidly followed up across the plain by the Volunteer Cavalry, under Captain Barrow, until they found refuge in a village, from which they opened a fire of grape and musketry. They were, however, speedily dislodged, by the assistance of two of Captain Olpherts' guns under the command of Lieutenant Smithett, and changing their line of retreat, they endeavoured to reach the city by the way of the Dilkoosha.

5. The military train, under Major Robertson, having been, however, despatched to make a flank movement, followed them up so rapidly that they dispersed their Cavalry, and drove their guns into a ravine, where they were captured, the leading horses of which the traces were cut, only escaping.

6. The Major-General was particularly pleased with the very cool and soldierlike behaviour of the military train. Far ahead of the Infantry, and unable to remove the guns which were captured, they were menaced in their front by a large body of fresh troops from the city, and attacked on their right flank by the main body of the enemy, consisting of about 2,000 Infantry, who had commenced their march previous to our attack, and who on hearing their rear assailed, also changed their route to one in the direction of the city, and seeing their guns in possession of so small a force as that under Major Robertson, made demonstrations of an attempt to regain them; but by the bold front shown by the military train, and the gallant advance of their skirmishers, were held at bay, until the arrival of a party of the 5th Fusiliers and two 9-pounder guns, under Captain Olpherts, completely secured their capture, and enabled a working party of the Madras sappers under the command of Lieutenant Ogilvie, to extricate them from the ravine into which they had been driven. Captain Hutchinson, Chief Engineer, on this, as on several other occasions, during the day afforded much valuable assistance.

7. The Major-General has to thank Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hamilton, commanding the reserve, for the good position taken up by

him, which, with the fire of the two guns under Lieutenant Simpson which were most judiciously posted, were of great assistance in checking the advance of the enemy during the protracted operations of removing the captured guns.

8. Sir James Outram has also to express his acknowledgments to Brigadiers Hamilton and Eyre, who were left in charge of the camp, and with the small force at their disposal, checked the dispositions for an attack which the enemy was commencing with their skirmishers on the left flank, until the return of the force to camp caused them to abandon their intentions.

9. It will be the pleasing duty of the Major-General to make His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief acquainted with the successful result of yesterday's operations, and his approbation of the conduct of all those concerned in them.

Supplement to Division Orders.

In publishing to the troops under his command the return of casualties which occurred in the skirmish at Guilee on the 22nd instant, as well as the return of ordnance captured by them, the Major-General is happy to have to record his approval of the conduct of Staff-Sergeant Roddy, who was in command of the two guns attached to Colonel Guy's column, and whom his commanding officer, Captain Olpherts, has mentioned for the able way in which he brought his guns into action, and the good service he rendered in covering the rapid advance of the column.

Major Robertson has also brought to his notice the great assistance he received on every occasion from Captain Lane, 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, and Lieutenant Rich, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, attached to the military train.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 29th January 1858.

No. 182 of 1858.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from Major-General Sir James Outram, G. C. B., reporting the repulse of a large body of the enemy, who made an unsuccessful attack on his position on the 12th instant.

His Lordship in Council expresses his entire satisfaction with the manner in which Major-General Sir James Outram, G. C. B., has

conducted this affair, and with the behaviour of the troops engaged on the occasion.

From the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—No. 30-A, dated Head-Quarters Camp, Fatehgarh, 19th January 1858.

I have the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to enclose,

* Dated 12th January 1858. for the information of the Right Honble the Governor-General in

Council, copy of a despatch* from Major-General Sir James Outram, G. C. B., reporting the repulse of a large body of the enemy, who made an unsuccessful attack on his position on the 12th instant.

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

From Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, Commanding in Oudh, to General W. R. MANSFIELD, Chief of the Staff of the Army in the East Indies, dated Camp, Alumbagh, 12th January 1858.

I have the honour to inform His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that the rebels of Lucknow attacked my position this morning, and were repulsed with considerable loss.

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

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

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

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

The enemy first advanced upon my left front and flank, covered by a large body of skirmishers, on which I detached two regiments of the left brigade to support the outposts, and extended in skirmishing order on their flanks, whilst the third regiment was held in reserve; at the same time Major Olpherts, with four horse battery guns, supported by a detachment of the military train, was directed to check the enemy on my left rear, where their cavalry showed in the greatest strength. The Volunteer and Native Cavalry were drawn up to protect the rear of the camp, which at this time appeared to be threatened.

The right brigade remained on its ground.

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

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

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

About this time the enemy again advanced on the left front and flank, their cavalry on this occasion being more to the front than before.

A party of the latter galloped up to the rifle-pits in front of the left advanced outpost ; but Alexander's and Clarke's guns opened on them and drove them back in confusion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

I take this opportunity of sending a return of casualties during the last fortnight, including to-day's.

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

Numerical return of casualties in the field force under the command of Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, G. C. B., from 29th December up to present date.

CAMP ALUMBAGH,
The 12th January 1858.

Detail.	KILLED.					WOUNDED.					Remarks.
	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Horses.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Horses.	
Artillery	*1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	* Lieutenant Gordon, 1st Company, 5th Battalion, 9th January 1858.
Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 29th December 1857.
Ditto 75th Foot	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	† 12th January 1858, Lieutenant Hennessey, 34th Native Infantry.
1st Madras Fusiliers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	12th January 1858.
Regiment of Perozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	Ditto.
Total	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	6	7	...	{ 1 Wounded, 30th December 1857. 1 Ditto 12th January 1858.

Examined.
(Sd.) D. S. DODGSON, *Capt.,
Depty. Asst. Adj.-Genl.*

(Sd.) J. OUTRAM, *Maj.-Genl.,
Comdg. 1st Division.*

(Sd.) R. J. H. BIRCH, *Col.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

From Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, G. C. B., Commanding in Oudh, to General MANSFIELD, Chief of the Staff of the Army in the East Indies,—No. 63, dated Camp, Alumbagh, 17th January 1858.

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

down to support the picquet, and completed the expulsion of the enemy from the cover in its front.

On the left front and left, the enemy advanced skirmishers, and threatened during the greater part of the day, suffering severely whenever they ventured within range. After dark they assembled in great strength in front of my left advanced village outpost, commanded by Major Gordon, 75th Regiment, and attacked it with a large body of infantry, who were allowed to approach within 80 yards of the post, when they were received with discharges of grape from three guns and a heavy fire from the rifles of the post, which inflicted very severe loss, and drove them off immediately. Some shells from an 8-inch mortar expedited their retreat. The Enfield rifles and Captain Maude's guns in Alumbagh had several opportunities of inflicting severe loss on the enemy, which were promptly taken advantage of. A large body of cavalry showed on my left rear, and were safely left to the vigilance of Captain Olpherts, who watched and kept them in check with his four horse battery guns, supported by a detachment of the military train under Captain Clarke.

The casualties of my force during the day amounted to —

1 Bombardier, killed.

7 European infantry, wounded.

1 Gunner, wounded by a fall from his gun.

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

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

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

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

GENERAL ORDERS by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council, dated Fort William, 15th February 1858.

No. 264 of 1858.—The Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following

despatch from Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., Commanding, No. 62, dated 16th January 1858, transmitting reports relative to the occupation and defence of the post of Alumbagh, under Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel McIntyre, 78th Highlanders, and of the operations of the artillery of his force, commanded by Major V. Eyre, Bengal Artillery.

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

From Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B., Commanding in Oudh, to Major H. W. NORMAN, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army,—No. 62, dated Camp, Alumbagh, 16th January 1858.

In consequence of my having received no report from the Officer Commanding at Alumbagh, the services of the garrison and of particular officers have not been brought to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

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

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

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

I also beg permission to submit Brigadier Eyre's report of the artillery operations of the Oudh Field Force, from the 21st September

to the 24th November, which I have recently received. I beg now to recommend the several officers mentioned by Brigadier Eyre, whose names have not already been submitted for the favourable notice of Government, for their service under their distinguished commander, particularly Lieutenant A. Fraser, Brigade-Major of Artillery, whose name, I regret to find, was omitted; but whose gallantry and very zealous services deserved favourable notice.

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

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

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

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

From Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel McIntyre, 78th Highlanders, to Colonel R. NAPIER, Chief of the Staff with the Force under Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B.,—dated Camp, near Alum Bagh, 3rd January 1858.

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

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

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

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

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

Jellalabad—occupied in force by the enemy with cavalry, infantry and four guns—formed a sixth and dangerous neighbour; but on two occasions only did they bring out their guns and open fire, and they were then soon silenced.

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

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

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

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

The unwearied attention of Surgeon Innes, of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, and Surgeon Dominichette, of Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, to the sick and wounded, and their exertions on entering the Alumbagh with 64 wounded men, deserve the greatest praise.

* Copy illegible.

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

From Major V. EYRE, Commanding Artillery Brigade, to Colonel R. NAPIER, Chief of the Staff with the force under Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B.,—dated Camp, Alumbagh, near Lucknow, 8th January 1858.

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

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

3. Owing partly to these changes, and partly to the constant occupation which the daily exigencies of the service demanded from officers and men in the artillery, written reports were not expected, and hence it may have heretofore escaped mention that, for two special acts of gallantry on the 25th September, both Captain Maude, R.A., and Captain Olpherts, B.A., commanding field batteries, were rewarded by the late Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B., with the much coveted distinction of the Victoria Cross.

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

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

Outram, who was an eye-witness of his conduct, recommended him for the high distinction above recorded.

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

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

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

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

10. It was here that those brave and lamented officers, Brigadier Cooper, B.A., and Captain Crump, M.A., his Brigade-Major, fell victims to their noble zeal. Here also it was that Private Duffy, of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, a volunteer with the artillery, earned the Victoria Cross by his cool intrepidity and daring skill in assisting to

extricate one of the guns from its desperate position. Colonel Napier also speaks in high terms of Lieutenant Fraser's exertions on this occasion.

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

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

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

14. It is satisfactory too to be able to state that the Native establishments attached to field batteries, consisting of gun-lascars, horse and bullock-drivers, syces and grass-cutters, behaved most loyally, though suffering as severely as any of the troops in killed and wounded, yet none deserted! Sirdar Driver Gungoo, and Naik Darsun, of the syce drivers (killed by a round shot), both of No. 12 Light Field Battery, were particularly noted for their loyal devotion.

15. On the 16th November the near approach of the Commander-in-Chief's force was the signal for renewed offensive operations on our side. These have been already alluded to in the late Sir Henry Have-lock's despatch of that date. Our object was to drive the enemy from certain strong positions which he occupied between us and the advanc-

ing columns, and in this we entirely succeeded, thereby greatly facilitating the junction of the two forces, and saving the valuable lives of our soldiers.

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

17. At the appointed time large openings were effected by the united force of mines and breaches in the screen wall in our front, and the batteries opened an excessively hot fire for three hours on the buildings beyond, which were occupied in considerable force by the enemy. Sufficient impression having been thus made, and mines having been exploded by the engineers in several contiguous quarters, storming parties rushed out at 3 P. M., and quickly carried all before them with trifling loss.

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

19. On the 18th a junction having been effected between the two forces on the previous night, a joint bombardment took place of the King's Palace, in the outer wall of which several large breaches were rapidly effected, and great havoc made in the principal buildings behind it. This was continued at intervals, on the two following days, with great loss of life to the enemy crowding within, as was subsequently ascertained, and there can be little doubt that had it suited our plan of operations, we might have at once walked into the place and occupied

the palace with comparatively little loss. But the great object we had in view having been triumphantly accomplished in the safe rescue of the sick, wounded and women from their recent perils, any longer delay at Lucknow was considered inexpedient until they should be safely conducted beyond the reach of their merciless foes ; and on the night of the 22nd we effected our final evacuation of the entrenchment.

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

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

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

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

24. Surgeon Irvine and Assistant Surgeon J. J. Clarke are also particularly deserving of mention for praiseworthy zeal in the discharge of their professional duties.

25. Lieutenant Delafosse, Artillery, one of the few survivors of the Cawnpore massacre, was attached as a volunteer to Captain Olpherts' Battery, and behaved with great gallantry on the 25th September as

well as in the previous engagements at Mungulwar and Alumbagh. I regret to add that the privations and trials he thus for a second time endured in a beleaguered garrison at length broke down his enfeebled frame, and obliged him to proceed with the sick to Cawnpore.

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

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

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

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

Telegram from the Chief of the Staff to Brigadier-General MACGREGOR,—dated Cawnpore, 16th February 1858.

The Commander-in-Chief has put off his movement in advance for a week, in order to give time for the movement of the Maharajah on Lucknow, and so as to have a combined operation against that city. He hopes you will be on the banks of the Goomtee or within one march of it by the 26th instant. He will be encamped beyond Bunnee on the 23rd instant, or within one march of the Goomtee.

From Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B., Commanding 1st Division, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army,—dated Camp, Alumbagh, 17th February 1858.

The events that have occurred since my last report dated the 17th ultimo have been of no great importance. The enemy have received

* Lieutenant M. G. Clerk,—see Bengal Army List, February 1858.

information of the continual passage of troops and stores along the Cawnpore road and evince a nervous restlessness, which betrays itself in constant assemblies of large bodies of men, both cavalry and infantry, and demonstrations of attacks, which a few rounds from our nearest guns have in general put an immediate end to. Although these threatened attacks have cost us but very few casualties, still they are excessively harassing to the troops, whom I am obliged constantly to turn out and keep under arms.

On the 15th instant a strong body of horsemen supported by infantry were observed moving towards our left rear. As a convoy was on the road, and a most violent dust storm, favourable for them to approach it unobserved was blowing, I ordered out two of Captain Olpherts' horsed guns and a troop of the military train to observe their movements; and, on a further report of the enemy's increasing strength being made, supported them with the rest of the battery, the remainder of the military train, a detachment of Wales' Horse, and Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry.

In the meanwhile a portion of the enemy's cavalry escorting a person in a palanquin having advanced well into the open, Captain Olpherts' two guns and the troop of the military train galloped to the front and opened on them with grape, killing and wounding several and dispersing the remainder. I have since been informed that it was the Moulvie himself who headed this party, and that he was severely wounded. We lost our havildar of gun-lascars.

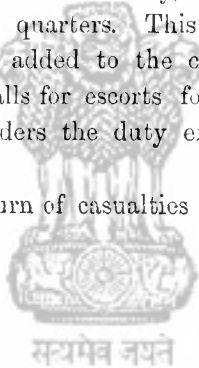
On the 16th instant the enemy filled their trenches with as many men as they could hold, and assembled in vast numbers under the topes in their rear; at the same time a body of cavalry and infantry was detached to threaten our left flank. During the morning they made repeated demonstrations of advancing to attack, but their courage apparently as often failed them, and they almost immediately retired to their position. About 5-30 P.M. they suddenly issued in clouds of skirmishers from the trenches, advancing for some distance towards our batteries posted on the left and centre of our line, and opened a smart fire of musketry on the outpost of the left front village and advanced towards it in large bodies. They were repulsed by the picquet consisting of 200 men of the 90th Light Infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith of that regiment, losing a good many men, the 90th having three wounded. As soon as it was dark they concentrated a very heavy musketry fire on the north and east faces

of the Alumbagh which they continued for about two hours, but fortunately did no harm; they did not all finally retire until 8-30 P.M. Their loss must have been severe, as their flashes gave an excellent line for our guns, which opened on them with shrapnel shell and grape. Our loss during the last two days has been one killed and three wounded.

To-day they moved about two thousand infantry towards our right rear, apparently with the intention of interrupting the engineer working parties. I sent three troops, military train, two guns, and a squadron of Wales' Horse in that direction, and the enemy withdrew towards the city. During their absence they made a partial advance against our right and left picquet, but were driven back by the artillery fire.

The reports from the city state that it is their intention to harass us by continually annoying us in this way, and that attacks are every day to be made from all quarters. This obliges me to keep all my picquets very strong, and added to the constantly turning out and latterly the almost daily calls for escorts for convoys returning to, or coming from, Bunnee, renders the duty excessively harassing to the troops.

I beg to enclose a return of casualties from the 17th January to the 17th February 1858.



Numerical return of casualties in the field force under command of Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, G. C. B., from 17th January 1858 up to the 17th February 1858, inclusive.

Regiments.	KILLED.					WOUNDED.					Remarks.		
	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Sergeants.	Rank and file.	Total.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Sergeants.		Rank and file.	Total.
Artillery	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gunner James Marks, 4th Company, 5th Battalion, Artillery, killed on 13th February 1858.
2nd Battalion, Military Train...	
Volunteer Cavalry	Private Gavin Peacock, 78th, slightly wounded, 17th January 1858.
Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers	Private Peter Dogherty, 78th, slightly wounded, 18th January 1858.
Ditto 78th Highlanders	2	2	...	Private Andrew McGer, 90th, severely wounded 1st February 1858.
Ditto 84th Foot	Corporal Donald McKenzie, severely wounded, 2nd February 1858.
Ditto 90th Light Infy.	5	5	...	Private William Ballard, severely wounded, 15th February 1858.
1st Madras Fusiliers	2	2	...	Private Robert Rands, slightly wounded, 16th February 1858.
Regiment of Ferozepore	Private William Barnes, slightly wounded, 16th February 1858.
	Private Colvin Warthen, 1st Madras Fusiliers, 28th January 1858.
	Private Stephen Finnie, 1st Madras Fusiliers, 28th January 1858.
	Naik Mundhoo, killed, 15th February 1858.
Total	2	2	...	...	...	...	9	9	

Examined.

(Sd.) D. S. DODGSON, Capt.,
Asst. Adjt.-Genl.

(Sd.) J. OUTRAM, Maj.-Genl.,
Comdg. 1st Divn.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Camp, Allahabad, 1st March 1858.

No. 22 of 1858.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India has much satisfaction in publishing the following report by Major-General Sir James Outram, G. C. B., of the repulse of an attack on his position at Alumbagh on the morning of the 21st February 1858, in which the arrangements made by Sir James Outram were most judicious and effectual, and the conduct of the troops engaged was highly creditable to them.

From Major-General SIR JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B., Commanding 1st Division, to Major H. W. NORMAN, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army,—dated Camp, Alumbagh, 21st February 1858.

I have the honour to report that this morning the enemy attacked my position, and with the usual result.

Having filled all their trenches with as many men as they would hold, and placed large masses of infantry in the topes all along our front in support of them, they commenced a simultaneous movement round both our flanks, at the same time threatening the whole length of our position and attacking the north-east corner of the Alumbagh, and also the picquet and fort of Jellalabad, against which they brought four guns.

I immediately on perceiving their intention reinforced the posts of Alumbagh and Jellalabad, which easily repulsed the attacks made on them, and inflicted much loss on the assailants, who had advanced under cover of long grass and underwood within grape shot range of both these posts.

I detached about 250 cavalry and two field guns to the rear of the fort of Jellalabad, under command of Captain Barrow, Volunteer Cavalry, where they suddenly came on about 2,000 of the enemy's cavalry. Our guns immediately opened on them, killing several, which caused them to withdraw to the immediate vicinity of the infantry, attacking the fort in number about 5,000; they remained there until the attack was abandoned, when they all withdrew towards the city.

The attack on our left flank was made by about from 8 to 10,000 infantry and 500 cavalry, to oppose whom I sent out the remaining four field guns available, supported by the Military Train (120 in number), under command of Major Robertson, of the Military Train, keeping the 2nd Infantry Brigade in reserve. The cavalry and guns soon drove back the enemy's cavalry, and their infantry then halted, and, on the guns being turned on them, soon commenced to retreat also, and were followed up by us until within range of their batteries.

A large convoy was on the road at the time, the escort required for which materially crippled our small cavalry force, and prevented anything more being effected than frustrating their attempts to gain our rear and molest the convoy.

The reports from the city state the enemy to have lost 60 killed and 200 wounded in their attack on Alumbagh, and about 80 or 90 killed and wounded in front of Jellalabad. This was exclusive of their

loss on the left flank and along our front, where our heavy artillery had constant opportunities of firing shell and shrapnel into the midst of their moving masses. I consider their loss to have been heavier than on any of their previous attacks.

I have the pleasure to state that, as on all former occasions, the conduct of the troops engaged, both officers and men, was admirable.

Majors Tinling, 99th Light Infantry, and Nicholson, Royal Engineers, commanded, respectively, at Alumbagh and Jellalabad, and defended their posts with much spirit. Major Nicholson particularly praises the energy with which Lieutenant Ford, of the Royal Artillery, opposed the fire of the enemy's four guns with the only gun that could be brought to bear on them.

Our loss amounted to nine wounded. A nominal roll is transmitted herewith.

Return of casualties in the field force under the command of Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, G. C. B., on the 21st February 1858.

Regiment.	KILLED.					WOUNDED.					Remarks.
	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Total.	Killed.		
1st Company, 5th Battalion, Artillery.								3	3		Gunner William Lockhart, slightly.
Military Train								1	1		Gunner William Shaw, slightly.
Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers,								1	1		Do. Owen McGary, do.
Her Majesty's 9th Light Infantry.								1	1		Sergeant Banks, Military Train slightly.
Muzbee Pioneers								2	2		Private John Scanlon, Her Majesty's 5th, slightly.
Delhi Do								1	1		Private James Sullivan, Her Majesty's 9th, severely.
											Lieutenant Ward, 18th Native Infantry, long duty with Artillery.
											Charger killed under him.
Total								1	8	9	

Examined.

(Sd.) D. S. DODGSON, Capt.,

Asst. Adjt. Genl.

(Sd.) J. OUTRAM, Maj. Genl.,

Comdg. 1st Divn.

Forwarded, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

CAMP, CAWNPORE, } (Signed) H. W. NORMAN, *Maj.*,
The 24th February 1858. } *Depy. Adj.-Genl. of the Army,*

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, dated Camp, Allahabad, 8th March 1858.

No. 31 of 1858.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General has great pleasure in publishing the accompanying despatch from Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., reporting the particulars of an unusually resolute attack on his position on the 25th February 1858, and of its gallant repulse by the troops under his command, to whom, as well as to their distinguished leader, His Lordship offers his thanks for good service rendered on this occasion.

From Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B., Commanding 1st Division, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army,—dated Camp, Alumbagh, 26th February 1858.

I have the honour to report the particulars of a repulse of a determined demonstration which the enemy made on our position yesterday, the 25th instant.

The principal attack was on our right, against which twenty-four regiments of regular infantry, six Nujeeb corps, 1,000 cavalry, and eight guns, moved out from the trenches. Of this number about one-half, with two guns, advanced towards our right rear, and, having occupied the "topes" immediately to the east of Jellalabad, commenced shelling that post heavily, evidently in the hope of igniting the large quantity of combustible stores at present collected there; while the remainder held in support the villages and "topes" directly in front of the enemy's outworks.

Large bodies of infantry and cavalry, with three guns, simultaneously menaced our left, and the trenches in front of our position were occupied in force.

Soon after 10 A.M., I moved out with detachments of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, as per accompanying return, to intercept the column which had opened its guns on Jellalabad, having previously sent Barrow's Volunteers and Wales' Horse round *via* Nowrungabad to co-operate in the rear.

As we advanced, a portion of the enemy's reserve made a demonstration against our left, but were speedily driven back, and afterwards held

in check by the four guns of Remington's troops, supported by a squadron of the 7th Hussars, under Colonel Hagart, and by Brasyer's Sikhs

The column then moved forward, flanked on the left by Brigadier Campbell, with the Native cavalry, which pushed on in advance to intercept the enemy's retreat, which, owing to their having heard the fire of Remington's guns, proved more sudden than we had anticipated. The manœuvre was completely successful, and speedily converted their retreat into a rout, Brigadier Campbell's detachment assailing them on one side, while Barrow's and Wales' Horse appeared on the opposite quarter, and the military train, under Captain Robertson, dashed into the middle of the flying enemy and captured their two guns. The rapidity of their flight prevented the infantry from taking a prominent part in the action. At 1 P. M., when we finally left the field, the foe had vanished.

In the meantime the hostile forces on the left of my position retired before the very effective fire of Moir's guns, not liking the looks of the arrangements which had been prepared by Brigadier Franklyn, who had been left in command of the camp, for their reception.

Judging from the corpses which strewed the field where the cavalry had charged, and from the dense masses upon which our guns repeatedly opened, the enemy's casualties must have been heavy. Our loss consisted of four men killed, five officers and twenty men wounded.

My cordial acknowledgments are due to all the officers and men who conducted and took part in these operations, but especially to the military train, whose brilliant charge excited the enthusiasm of all who witnessed it.

Colonel Berkeley, my able and zealous Military Secretary, whose knowledge of the ground was of great service to Brigadier Campbell in cutting off the enemy's retreat, was wounded while gallantly charging at the head of Hodson's Horse, as was Lieutenant Moorsom while rendering to Barrow and Wales assistance similar to that which Colonel Berkeley afforded the Brigadier.

About 4 P.M. the enemy again moved out against us. On this occasion they directed their principal efforts against our left, and evinced more spirit and determination than they had hitherto done. Repeatedly they advanced within grape and musket range, and as they ever met with a warm reception from our guns and Enfields, especially from those of the left front picquet, commanded by Major Master, of the 5th Fusiliers, they must have suffered severely.*

* Information has since been received, which states the enemy's loss throughout the day to have been between 400 and 500.

They renewed their fire from time to time during the night; but solely, I believe, with the object of covering the parties engaged in moving their dead. Our loss in this subsequent operation amounted to one man killed and fourteen wounded. In all five men killed, and thirty-five officers and men wounded.

The conduct of the troops throughout the entire day and night was excellent at every point, and merits the highest commendation.

The usual returns of ordnance captured and of casualties are hereby forwarded.

Return showing the number of troops in the field on the 25th instant at the attack on the right.

Corps.	By whom commanded.	Number of sabres.	Number of bayonets.	Guns.	Remarks.
<i>Cavalry.</i>	Brigadier Campbell ...	...	...	...
Her Majesty's 7th Hussars ...	Colonel Hagart ...	92	...	...
Military Train ...	Major Robertson ...	111	...	...
Volunteer Cavalry ...	Captain Barrow ...	42	...	...
Wales' Horse ...	" Wale ...	112	...	...
Hodson's Horse ...	" Hodson ...	374	...	...
Oudh Irregular Cavalry ...	Lieutenant Graham ...	24	...	...
12th " "	" Hay ...	16	...	...
<i>Artillery.</i>	Captain Olpherts ...	...	...	...
1st Troop, 1st Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery.	Captain Remington ...	...	...	6	
No. 12 Light Field Battery ...	" Olpherts ...	...	...	6	
<i>Infantry.</i>					
1st Brigade ...	Brigadier Russel ...	...	...	...
Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers ...	Colonel Guy ...	...	288	...	
Ditto 84th Regiment	Captain Lightfoot ...	...	320	...	
Madras Fusiliers ...	Major Galwey ...	...	132	...	
Regiment of Perozepore ...	Captain Brasyer ...	...	134	...	
	Total ...	771	874	12	

Examined.

(Sd.) D. S. DODGSON, Capt.,
Asst. Adjt.-Genl.

(Sd.) J. OUTRAM, Maj.-Genl.,
Comdg. 1st Divn.

Numerical return of casualties in the field force under the command of Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B., on the 25th February 1858.

Regiments.	KILLED.								WOUNDED.								Remarks.	
	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters, drummers.	Rank and file.	Total.	Horses.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and file.		Total.	Horses.
Staff	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
No. 12 Light Field Battery	1	1	...
7th Hussars
Military Train	1	...	3	...	6	10	13	...	...
Volunteer Cavalry
Captain Hodson's Horse	3	3	5	...	1	...	...	...	6	7	23	...	...
„ Wales' Horse
12th Irregular Cavalry	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Oudh „ „	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...
Ditto 78th Highlanders	1	1	2	...	...
Ditto 84th Foot	1	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	...
Ditto 90th Light Infantry	1	...	2	3	...	...
1st Madras Fusiliers
Total	1	4	5	6	1	...	4	...	4	1	25	35	38	...

Examined.

(Sd.) D. S. DODGSON, Capt.,
Asst. Adjt.-Genl.

(Sd.) J. OUTRAM, Maj.-Genl.,
Comdg 1st Divn. of the Army.

Corresponding list of casualties (Europeans), Alumbagh, 25th February 1858.

No.	Rank and names,	Regiment.	Remarks.
1	Colonel C. A. F. Berkeley ...	Her Majesty's 32nd Foot, Chief of the Staff.	Severe.
2	Lieutenant W. R. Moorsom ...	Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General.	Slight.
3	„ and Adjutant Hugh Gough ...	Hodson's Horse ...	Severe.
4	Lieutenant Pierce Chute ...	Her Majesty's 84th ...	Slight.
5	Captain H. A. Inglefield ...	Military Train ...	Do.
6	Quartermaster-Sergeant John Connolly ...	Ditto ...	Do.
7	Sergeant Edward P. Barnes ...	Ditto ...	Do.
8	Do. John Halnan ...	Ditto ...	Do.
9	Private James Clark ...	Ditto ...	Do.
10	Do. John Keiley ...	Ditto ...	Dangerous.
11	Do. Patrick Lynch ...	Ditto ...	Slight.
12	Do. George Quin ...	Ditto ...	Do.
13	Do. John Steer ...	Ditto ...	Do.
14	Do. William Tuppin ...	Ditto ...	Do.
15	Do. Robert Smith ...	Artillery ...	Do.
16	Do. H. Messinger ...	Her Majesty's 5th ...	Killed.
17	Do. J. Eaton ...	Ditto ditto ...	Dangerous.
18	Do. William Buck ...	Ditto ditto ...	Slight.
19	Do. Patrick Reilly ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do.
20	Do. Daniel Henry ...	Ditto ditto ...	Severe.
21	Do. R. Smith ...	Ditto 78th ...	Do.
22	Drummer J. Webb ...	Ditto ditto ...	Slight.
23	Private James Cassidy ...	Ditto 84th ...	Do.
24	Do. John Smith ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do.
25	Do. Patrick Curley ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do.
26	Do. John Young ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do.
27	Lance-Corporal A. McHenry ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do.
28	Sergeant R. Hitcham ...	Ditto 90th ...	Do.
29	Private J. Brunsdon ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do.
30	Do. J. Watson ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do.

Examined.

(Sd.) D. S. DODGSON, *Capt.*,
Asst. Adjt.-Genl.

(Sd.) J. OUTRAM, *Maj.-Genl.*,
Comdg. 1st Divn.

*Return of ordnance, ammunition, &c., captured from the insurgents
on the 25th February 1858.*

CAMP ALUMBAGH,
The 27th February 1858.

No.	Names and stores.
1	Ordnance brass gun, 9-pounder, with carriage and limber, serviceable.
1	Ordnance howitzer, 24-pounder, with carriage and limber, serviceable.
11	Sets of harness and saddlery, incomplete, unserviceable.
2	Cartridges, filled, priming, with Curwah cases, unserviceable.
39	Ditto Native powder of sorts, unserviceable.
14	Port-fires, unserviceable.
8	Shells, spherical, filled and fixed, 24-pounder, serviceable.
7	Shot case fixed to wooden bottoms, gun 9-pounder, repairable.
1	Ditto ditto ditto 6-pounder, ditto.
9	Ditto ditto howitzer, 24-pounder, ditto.

(Sd.) S. DOUGSON, *Capt.,*
Asst. Adj't.-Genl.

(Sd.) L. F. C. THOMAS, *1st Lieut.,*
Depy. Comsy. of Ordce.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

(Sd.) R. J. H. BIRCH, *Col.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.,
with the Govr.-Genl.

Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of the East India Company,—Dated Allahabad, 30th April 1858.

I have the honour to transmit the accompanying copy of a letter from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 138-A, dated 12th March 1858, forwarding a report from Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., noticing the behaviour of the troops under his command during the few months previous to the capture of Lucknow.

It will be observed that Sir James Outram specially commends Colonel C. A. F. Berkeley, of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, his Military Secretary.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has expressed his entire satisfaction at the manner in which Sir James Outram fulfilled the expectations which led to his being selected to maintain the position in

Alumbagh, and recommends to favourable notice as well the Major-General who commanded there and the officers who executed his orders.

I very cordially join in the Commander-in-Chief's well-merited commendation of Sir James Outram, and of the officers and troops under his command.

From Major H. W. NORMAN, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General,—(Dated Head-Quarters, Camp before Delhi, Lucknow, 12th March 1858.)

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for the favourable consideration of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, a copy of a despatch dated the 28th ultimo, from Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., in which he brings to prominent notice the behaviour of the troops under his immediate command during the last few months.

It is matter of great satisfaction to His Excellency that his expectations with regard to the security of the position selected for Sir James Outram have been so amply justified. The Commander-in-Chief was always convinced that under the able command of the Major-General, the troops left in the vicinity of Lucknow according to the policy of Government, were exposed to no military risk.

His Excellency is exceedingly gratified by the report of the discipline of the 1st Division, and he recommends to the favourable notice of his Lordship the Major-General who commanded and the officers who executed his orders.

From Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, G. C. B., Commanding 1st Division, to Major H. W. NORMAN, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army,—dated Camp, Alumbagh, 28th February 1858.

My separate despatches have from time to time apprised His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the several affairs we have had with the enemy and of my sense of the services which have been rendered on these occasions by the officers and men under my command.

2. But I am desirous of expressing to His Excellency in a more connected form the very deep obligations under which they have placed me throughout the whole period we have been associated together—obligations which I am certain His Excellency and the Government of India will feel to be their's also. And I trust it will not be deemed

presumptuous, or superfluous, if, on the eve of more active operations, which may probably involve a severance of the ties that unite us, I venture to submit to His Excellency's favourable notice, the admirable conduct of a force which, though it has been strictly enjoined by His Excellency, to limit itself to defensive operations, and though its casualties have been few, has held an important position ; and by its steadiness and bravery rendered what I venture to hope will be regarded as a very valuable service to the State.

3. Circumstances demanded that on the relief of Lucknow His Excellency should withdraw his army to other districts ; certainly for months, possibly for the better part of a year. But it was deemed of paramount importance that a military footing should be retained in Oudh during His Excellency's absence, however protracted that might prove. And to the division which it has been my honour and good fortune to command was allotted the task of maintaining for an indefinite period the honour of the British arms, and of representing the authority of the British Government in this province.

4. It was considered advisable, both on political and strategic grounds, that we should remain in close proximity to the capital. The position assigned us was within a mile and-a-half of the suburbs of Lucknow. Our advanced posts were within gunshot range of the outworks of a vast city swarming with hosts of mutinous sepoys ; with Nujeebs—the undisciplined but well-armed soldiers of the rebel Government ; with many thousand city “ budnashes ” the armed and turbulent scum of a population of 700,000 souls ; and with numerous bands of those feudal retainers of the chieftains and great zemindars of Oudh, whose normal state for the last fifty years has been one of warfare.

The enemy thus ranged against us, and certain to receive large accessions from the sepoys dispersed in other parts by the victorious forces of His Excellency, had the resources of the entire province at their disposal ; while our supplies had to be derived periodically from Cawnpore, a distance of forty-five miles. They were known to be well furnished in artillery and to be strong in cavalry, an arm in which we were ourselves lamentably deficient. And they were animated by every motive of hostility and vengeance that could be supplied to men conscious of having irretrievably committed themselves, by the inflammatory exhortations of Hindu and Mahomedan fanatics of reputed sanctity, and by the scornful taunts to which they were subjected by the spirited mother of the boy king.

6. Such was the position assigned to the 1st Division on the 27th

DETAILS.				
Corps.			Europeans.	Natives.
Artillery	...	...	332	108
<i>Cavalry.</i>				
Military Train	...	...	221	...
Volunteer Cavalry	...	...	67	...
12th Irregular Cavalry	...	...	3	40
Oudh	Ditto	...	1	37
<i>Infantry.</i>				
5th Fusiliers	...	...	526	...
84th Foot	...	...	431	...
75th Foot	...	...	355	...
78th Highlanders	...	...	439	...
90th Light Infantry	...	...	501	...
1st Madras Fusiliers	...	...	411	...
Ferozepore Regiment	...	...	5	295
Madras Sappers	...	...	4	110
27th Madras Native Infantry	...	...	9	457
Total			3,395	1,047
Grand Total Europeans & Native			4,442	

November last. And to enable it to perform the duties that must devolve on it, His Excellency increased its strength to 4,442 men of all arms, Europeans and Natives. But His Excellency is aware that of this nominal force a detachment 540 strong (subsequently reinforced by 100 Europeans) was ordered to be kept at Bunnee (twelve miles off), where, though of service in keeping open our rear and in preserving the bridge over which the army had to return when advancing to the reduction of Lucknow, they were obviously of little use to this division in the

special duty assigned to it of holding the plain of Alumbagh.

7. Our original force was therefore in reality considerably less than 4,000 of all ranks. Of these the forts of Alum Bagh and Jellalabad absorbed about 600 men; brigade and camp duties 450 more. And thus, after deducting sick and wounded, there remained of all arms and ranks (European and Native) little more than 2,000 available for action during the absence of the convoys (averaging 450 men), which we had fortnightly to send to Cawnpore. These were on the road for about two-thirds of each month; and of their departure and return the enemy were of course as well informed as ourselves.

8. The military topography of the locality and our grazing

Memorandum.

Length of lines from picquet to picquet enclosing the position defended by 1st Division.

	Yards.
Jellalabad to Alumbagh ...	4,400
Alumbagh to left front village...	2,600
Left front village to left rear village ...	3,900
Left rear village to rear picquet ...	2,400
Rear picquet to Jellalabad ...	5,500
Total ...	19,800

Or a total of ten miles and twelve hundred yards.

(Sd.) W. R. MOORSOM, Lieut.,
Depy. Qrmr.-Genl.

parties, and of being prepared to move out beyond our limits to meet

exigencies rendered it impossible to reduce the circumference of our camp (and its outworks) to less than ten miles and twelve hundred yards. And on our small force there devolved the duty, not only of defending this large and incompact position against a foe who could have brought large bodies of troops to bear against us simultaneously at several distant points, but of supplying foraging parties, and of being prepared to move out beyond our limits to meet

the enemy, wherever by his attempts to cut off our communications, to menace Bunnee or Cawnpore, or by other hostile demonstrations, he might render such an operation necessary.

9. Between the 27th November and the 12th February, His Excellency had, at great inconvenience to himself, sent us reinforcements, European and Native, to the extent of 1,216 men, together with several pieces of ordnance; and on the 12th and 13th February he furnished us with a body of Sappers and Miners amounting to about 1,200 men. Of these 700, although armed, were undrilled. Yet they were most acceptable; and may be considered an equivalent for the 75th Regiment, of which we were deprived on the following day. On the 22nd our strength was further increased by the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, numbering 587 of all ranks. And on the 24th we were additionally reinforced by two squadrons of Dragoons, a troop of Horse Artillery, and Hodson's Horse.

10. But in bringing the claims of this division to His Excellency's consideration, I think it but fair to remind him that when on the 22nd December we moved out to surprise a strong force of the enemy threatening to cut off our communications, our reinforcements amounted to only 340 details and recruits; that when on the 12th of January, we repulsed 30,000 of the enemy, our reinforcements aggregated less than 600; and that the Sikh cavalry, with the accompanying European details which reached us with the return convoy on the 16th January, only arrived in time to see us again inflict on the foe a still heavier repulse.

11. And although the successes which the division has achieved whenever it has come into contact with the enemy were purchased at the very trifling loss of a few casualties on our side on each occasion, the troops are, I consider, not the less deserving of credit for the unflinching front with which they have withstood and held in check an enemy numbering such odds.*

* *Memorandum.*

Strength of the enemy on the 26th of January 1858, as ascertained by Captain Alexander Orr, of the Intelligence Department.

37 Regiments of sepoys, including Oudh force	...	...	27,550
14 Regiments of new levies* ...	...	...	5,400
106 do. Nujeebs ...	...	...	55,150
26 do. regular and irregular cavalry	...	...	7,100
Camel corps ...	...	...	300
	Total	...	<u>95,500</u>

12. That their gallant demeanour was the cause of our remaining comparatively unmolested I have no doubt, for though we have only had five engagements of sufficient importance to be reported to His Excellency, the enemy has frequently, and of late with increasing frequency, appeared in force with the evident intention of simultaneously assaulting us at different points; but, on finding us prepared to receive him, he has deemed it prudent to relinquish his designs, and remained satisfied with replying from a distance to the accurate fire of our artillery, from which it could easily be seen he sustained considerable loss.

13. These manifestations have not only become more numerous, but have been characterised by a greater boldness within the last fortnight, a fact susceptible of easy explanation. The vast and daily augmenting accumulation of stores of all kinds lately forwarded to this, in view of the impending operations, have greatly excited the alarm of the enemy. And it has become obvious to him that by the dispersion of this division, and the destruction of our materials, he can alone hope to avert, or even delay, the terrible retribution that awaits him at the hands of the Commander-in-Chief.

14. It is almost superfluous to say that where men have behaved so well in the field as the troops of the 1st Division, they must have been in a high state of discipline. Such has indeed been the case, and their admirable conduct must be held all the more praiseworthy when we consider the extreme exposure and discomfort the whole of them have had to endure from the loss of their warm clothing and our deficiency of tentage; and that most of them had already sustained much privation during the seven weeks they were besieged in Lucknow.

15. This gratifying state of matters, as His Excellency will readily imagine, has been in no small degree due to the kindness, care, and attention which the officers, of all arms and ranks, have bestowed on their men, and to the earnest anxiety with which they

Artillery.

Guns of all sorts and calibre, not including wall pieces, and the guns brought from Futtehpore 131 (number of artillerymen not known).

The above is exclusive of the armed followers of the talukdars and zemindars still at Lucknow on the 26th of January, amounting at the lowest calculations to 20,000 men, exclusive of the armed budmashes of the city, and exclusive also of four or five regiments that fled to Lucknow from Futtehpore, with three to five guns, amounting to certainly not less than 3,000.

The total aggregate of hostile forces at Lucknow on the 26th January not less than 120,000 of all arms. Since that date several of the zemindars' troops have left Lucknow, but their places have been much more than supplied by the regiments ordered in from the districts.

(Sd.) A. ORR, Capt.,
Intelligence Dept.

have endeavoured at all times to promote their comfort and provide for their amusement.

16. From first to last all alike, officers and men, have acquitted themselves most admirably, and I cannot, therefore, refrain from this recapitulation of the services of my comrades; and that before the commencement of the approaching operations lest it may be out of my power to testify hereafter to their devotion, discipline, and bravery.

17. I am certain that neither His Excellency nor their country will forget the heroic troops whom it has been my proud privilege to command; and to His Excellency's kind consideration I now commend them. In doing so I must crave permission to depart from the usual formality of making special recommendations, for I feel that to do so would involve injustice to all those officers whose names might be omitted. As a matter of course, I am under the very deepest obligations to the commandants of brigades, regiments, detachments and outposts, and to the members of the divisional brigade and personal staff for the zealous, earnest, and most valuable aid they have rendered me on all occasions. But I feel that my obligations are equally great to every officer in the force; for every officer has exerted himself as if the safety and reputation of the force depended exclusively on his individual exertions.

18. There is, however, one officer in whose favour I am bound to depart from the rule of silence which I have prescribed for myself. I refer to Colonel Berkeley, of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, who has since the 25th November been continuously on my staff either in the capacity of Military Secretary and head of the Adjutant-General's Department, or in that of Acting Deputy Quartermaster-General, and whose invaluable services I have not hitherto had an opportunity of adequately bringing to His Excellency's notice. Colonel Berkeley has discharged with signal ability and zeal the duties of both the offices in which he has acted.

Both in the camp and in the field he has rendered me the most hearty aid and co-operation, and in action with the enemy his personal gallantry has been most conspicuous. He possesses, to an extent I have rarely seen equalled, the power of securing the confidence, acquiring the respect, and winning the personal regards of those with whom he is thrown into contact; and to the combined firmness and tact with which Colonel Berkeley has discharged his duties do I attribute in no small degree the satisfactory state of matters to which I have had the honour of soliciting His Excellency's attention.

CHAPTER IX.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL'S STORMING OF LUCKNOW.

*Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief to the Governor-General of India,—dated
Camp Dilkoosha, 3rd March 1858.*

In answer to your Lordship's telegraphic communication, I beg to assure you that my desire was to forward the recommendations of the Generals who commanded and to give them my heartiest support. I have made two or three very trifling alterations, without interfering, except in the instances alluded to, with the expressed wishes of the officers commanding at Delhi and at Lucknow : I trust that this will be sufficient. I arrived here yesterday, and took up my ground in rear of the Dilkoosha, after a skirmish with the advance guard, in which a gun was taken from the enemy. The enemy has made a very complete line of works in my front, and keeps up a heavy cannonade. The siege-train closes up to-morrow, half of it having arrived to-day. General Franks is one march in the rear and will close on me to-morrow. I am in communication with him

*Telegram from the Judge of Cawnpore to Mr. Muir,—dated Cawnpore, 3rd March
1858.*

Mr. Martin, from Colonel Maxwell's camp at Jelalpoore, on the Calpee road, reports yesterday that firing was heard across the Jumna, and that the Ghats are strictly guarded by the rebels. Some reinforcements, called Wilaitees, have joined the Calpee force, but are not in favour with the sepoys. The body of rebels in Ghatumpore have made no advance. All clear on left bank of Ganges. Fighting suspended at Alumbagh.

Telegram from the Judge of Cawnpore to MR. MUIR,—dated Cawnpore, 4th March 1858.

The rebels have evacuated Ghatumpore and re-crossed the Jumna. No fresh news from that quarter. A body of rebels, considerable in number, but not known to have guns, arrived this morning on the left bank of the Ganges, opposite Radhan, five miles above Sheorajpore, supposed to have come from the west.

Telegram from the Judge of Cawnpore, to MR. MUIR,—dated Cawnpore, 5th March 1858.

Report from Maxwell's movable column in this district that Chirkaree Rajah has been taken prisoner by the rebels after a hard fight requires confirmation. The rebels, now known to have been Nurput Sing's party who threatened Radhan, have retired inland.

Telegram from the Judge of Cawnpore, to MR. MUIR,—dated Cawnpore, 6th March 1858.

Ghats on the Ganges still clear; but a collection of budmashes reported at Boocafort, near Miadhoogurgees, headed by rebel chiefs, Raja of Futwa and others; Nana in close communication with this party. Nothing new from the Jumna side. Maxwell at Jelalpoore on Calpee Road.

Telegram from the Judge of Cawnpore, to MR. MUIR,—dated Cawnpore, 7th March 1858.

The gathering on the left bank of the Ganges is assuming a more serious aspect; it is currently reported that the Nana himself has about 3,000 men with him, and will attempt to cross at Sen Ghat to Mydeempore, or thereabouts. No further authentic news from Calpee.

Telegram from the Judge of Cawnpore, to MR. MUIR,—dated Cawnpore, 7th March 1858.

The Futtehghur authorities reported that Kampil, on their side of the Ganges, has been attacked yesterday by rebels from Budaon—some 300 sowars and some Infantry. The rebels have re-crossed with considerable plunder. Nana and his party have gone *via* Menka Misril towards the Gogra. They were yesterday near the Ganges, as reported.

From Brigadier-General F. H. FRANKS, C.B., Commanding 4th Division, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army,—dated Head-Quarters, Camp Dilkoosha, 7th March 1858; 2-30 P. M.

I have the honour to report that at 9 A.M. this day an attack on our posts on the extreme left having been reported by a party of Hodson's

Horse stationed there, I moved out with three battalions of Gurkhas and two of their guns, three guns of Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson's troop of Horse Artillery, the outlying picquet 7th Hussars, and Hodson's Horse, when the enemy (who were only seen at a distance) after a few rounds from the Horse Artillery and Gurkha guns retired into the city.

2. Those of the enemy seen were a few horse and several hundred infantry. They appeared to have no guns with them.

3. The troops returned to camp at 1 P. M.; no casualties took place, the rebels having only discharged a fire of matchlocks at too great a distance to do any harm.

Telegram from the Judge of Cawnpore, to Mr. MUIR,—dated Cawnpore, 8th March 1858.

No news from the left bank of the Ganges, but all believed to be clear and favourable. On the Jumna side the gathering at Humeerpore continues, and preparations by rebels for defence of that place made. The Rajah of Chirkaree is still said to be holding out notwithstanding previous reports. Natives report great alarm at Calpee. Maxwell's column with treasure crosses into Oudh to-morrow morning from this. Mr. C. Jackson, still very unwell, awaits reply.

Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, to the Governor-General of India,—dated Dilkoosha Station, 8th March 1858.

Sir James Outram's advance took place, as ordered, the day before yesterday, the 6th instant, across the Goomtee, and his force after driving the enemy occupied a position across the Fyzabad road, leaving the Chukkur Walla Kotee rather more than a mile in his front. I regret to say Major Percy Smith, Her Majesty's 2nd Dragoon Guards, lost his life in the skirmish. Yesterday, the 7th instant, the enemy came out to make a desultory attack against Sir James's front. As usual he was driven off with the greatest ease. Brigadier Sir Hope Grant then, according to instructions previously given in a private note to Sir James Outram from the Chief of the Staff, made a wide sweeping movement with the cavalry and horse artillery to the north-east through the cantonments, afterwards returning to his camp. He was not opposed. The preparations are in forward progress for making the attack from both sides of the Goomtee, discretionary instructions having been given to Sir James Outram last night, which were confirmed this morning, after I had reconnoitred the ground.

There are numerous reports, apparently much exaggerated, respecting the gathering of rebels in the neighbourhood of the road between

Bunnee and Cawnpore. Colonel Maxwell, with Her Majesty's 32nd and 88th Foot, has been ordered to leave Akbarpore, cross the Ganges, and advance on Lucknow. I trust that this will have a happy effect on the rebels alluded to.

Telegram from the Chief of the Staff, to the Governor-General of India,—dated Dilkoosha, 9th March 1858.

Sir James Outram having very ably carried out the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief, and effectually turned and enfiladed the enemy's first great line of works, the Martinière was stormed by the 2nd Division, under General Sir E. Lugard, after it had been very heavily cannonaded. The action was principally one of artillery; the loss being trifling in consequence. The lower end of the line of works on the canal alluded to, abutting on the Goomtee, has been seized by the troops. This closes operations of this evening. Sir James Outram has been ordered to shell the Kaiser Bagh. He will commence to-morrow morning.

Telegram from the Chief of the Staff, to the Secretary to the Government with the Governor-General,—dated Dilkoosha, 9th March 1858.

Sir James Outram's attack of this morning has been perfectly successful. After taking the Chukkur Walla Kotec, he pressed on and occupied the Badsha Bagh, opposite the Chutter Munzil. Loss very trifling.

Telegram from the Chief of the Staff, to the Secretary to the Government with the Governor-General,—dated Dilkoosha, 9th March 1858.

Brigadier-General MacGregor, on the 8th instant, reported himself to be three marches from Dilkoosha with the head-quarters of the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor.

Telegram from the Judge of Cawnpore, to Mr. Muir,—dated Cawnpore, 9th March 1858.

About 500 rebels and budmashes have crossed the Jumna at Shergurh, and assembled at Ooryah in Etawah. It is said they intend breaking up the establishment in Derapore and Russoolabad. Maxwell's brigade has crossed the Ganges.

Telegram from Brigadier-General MACGREGOR, to the Secretary to the Government with the Governor-General,—dated Camp near Gunga-Gunge, 9th March 1858.

The army under Maharajah Jung Bahadoor arrived this day within two marches of Lucknow. All the British officers quite well. Kindly

send the paragraph to the newspaper, as all dâks have been stopped for some time.

From Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. KELLY, 34th Regiment, Brigadier of the day, to the Chief of the Staff, Head-Quarters, Camp Bibeapore,—dated Camp Dilkoosha, 11th March 1858.

I have the honour to report that yesterday as Acting Brigadier of the day, I had charge of the picquets in the Mahammad Bagh, consisting of Her Majesty's 97th Regiment, reinforced subsequently by a wing of Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, Her Majesty's 38th Regiment having been, with the exception of a Subaltern's guard, moved from the Dilkoosha to the Martinière. By directions from and under the superintendence of Brigadier-General Franks, C.B., the picquets were advanced about three-fourths of a mile in front of the Mahammad Bagh to within a short distance of the line of canal, clearing the gardens and ruined houses in their front of the enemy's picquets that occupied them. The new line then extended from near the canal bridge at Banks's house on the right for about a mile and-a-half to the left, and was taken up in the direction of General Franks's camp by the Gurkhas and Irregular Cavalry. The left was obliged subsequently to be thrown back a little, as the line was found too extended for the force we had to occupy it with. The enemy during the night and this morning kept up a continued fire from garden walls and houses, but we had only two men wounded.

From the Secretary to the Government with the Governor-General, to Major-General PENNY,—dated Allahabad, 12th March 1858.

I am directed to inform you that a telegram to the following effect has been this day despatched to you:—

“You are authorized to use your discretion as to crossing the Ganges in pursuit of the enemy, or under any other circumstances which may make it advisable to do so.”

Telegram from the Chief of the Staff, to the Secretary to the Government with the Governor-General,—dated 12th March 1858.

On the 11th Sir James Outram pushed his advances as far as the iron bridge on the left bank of the Goomtee, and established his batteries so as to enfilade some of the enemy's works and to command the stone bridge. After very heavy cannonading, the Begum's house was stormed in the afternoon of the 11th by a brigade consisting of 93rd Highlanders, 4th Punjab Infantry, and 1,000 Gurkhas, all of whom behaved with great gallantry. They were supported by the rest of Sir

Edward Lugard's division. Maharajah Jung Bahadoor was to move close to the canal on the afternoon of the 11th and to take an active part in the operations of the 12th.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India, dated Allahabad, the 18th March 1858.

No. 35 of 1858.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General is pleased to publish for general information the following letter from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, forwarding returns of the casualties in the force under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the 2nd to the 9th March 1858, inclusive, with a list of the officers who have been killed or wounded since the latter date.

From the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General,—No. 139-A, dated Head-Quarters Camp, before Lucknow, the 12th March 1858.

By desire of the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honour to enclose returns of the casualties in the force under His Excellency's command, from the 2nd to the 9th instant, inclusive.

2. Since the latter date the following officers have been killed or wounded—

On 10th March 1858.

Captain C. A. Sanford, 5th Punjab Cavalry, killed.

Lieutenant F. E. H. Farquharson, Her Majesty's 42nd Highlanders, wounded severely.

Captain C. W. McDonald, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, wounded slightly.

Lieutenant O. L. Smith, 4th Punjab Rifles, wounded severely.

On 11th March 1858.

Captain W. R. Moorsom, Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, killed

Acting Mate Garvey, Royal Naval Brigade (Her Majesty's ship *Shannon*) killed.

Captain C. W. McDonald, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, killed.

Lieutenant C. W. Serjison, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, killed.

Captain W. F. Thynne, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, killed.

Lieutenant L. E. Cooper, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, killed.

Major W. S. R. Hodson, Hodson's Horse, mortally wounded, (since dead).

Major A. Taylor, Bengal Engineers, wounded severely.

Captain G. P. Prevost, Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers, wounded severely.

Lieutenant G. W. H. Bussell, Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers, wounded slightly.

Captain Nuller, Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders, wounded slightly.

Lieutenant Grimston, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, wounded slightly.

Ensign Hastie, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, wounded slightly.

Lieutenant A. McL. Stewart, 4th Punjab Rifles, wounded slightly.

(Sd.)

H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,

Depy. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

Numerical return of killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the 2nd March 1858.

Corps.

KILLED.

WOUNDED.

MISSING.

European officers.

Native officers.

Non-commissioned officers,
drummers, rank and file.

Horses.

European officers.

Native officers.

Non-commissioned officers,
drummers, rank and file.

Horses.

European officers.

Native officers.

Non-commissioned officers,
drummers, rank and file.

Horses.

Artillery Division

Naval Brigade ...

2nd Troop, 1st Brigade, Bengal Horse
Artillery.

3rd Troop, 3rd Brigade, Bengal Horse
Artillery.

Cavalry Division

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers

2nd Punjab Cavalry

5th Ditto

1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry

2nd Infantry Division

Her Majesty's 34th Regiment

Ditto 38th do.

Ditto 42nd Highlanders

4th Punjab Infantry (Rifles)

Total

Grand Total .

1

1

1

1

2

1

1

2

1

3

1

1

2

1

3

1

5

5

2

14

12

15

15

1

3

3

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP,
DILKOOHA PARK, LUCKNOW;
The 3rd March 1858.

(Sd.)

H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,

Depy. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

Nominal Roll of Europeans killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No.	Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
1	Naval Brigade (Her Majesty's ship <i>Shannon</i> .)	A. B. Seaman ..	John MacCann ..	Killed.
2	Ditto	Boatswain's mate	James Terry ..	Wounded dangerously.
3	2nd Troop, 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery.	Gunner	John Fleming ..	Severe contusion.
4	Brigade Staff ...	Brigadier	A. Little	Wounded severely.
5	Her Majesty's 9th Lancers	Private	Henry Turner ..	Ditto ditto.
6	Ditto	Ditto	William Whitaker	Missing from hospital.
7	1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry	Lieutenant	A. R. D. Mackenzie	Wounded slightly.
8	Her Majesty's 34th Regiment	Corporal	George Bethell ..	Ditto ditto.
9	Ditto 38th ditto	Private	Thomas Page ..	Ditto severely.
10	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Thomas Walsh ..	Ditto slightly.
11	Ditto 42nd Highlanders	Ditto	Alexander McCullum.	Ditto ditto.

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP,
DILKOO SHA PARK, LUCKNOW; }
The 2nd March 1858.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, *Maj.*,
Depy. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Numerical return of killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the 3rd March 1858.

Corps.	KILLED.			WOUNDED.			MISSING.		
	European officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.	European officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.	European officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank, and file.	Horses.
Artillery Division—F Troop, Royal Horse Artillery
2nd Infantry Division, Her Majesty's 42nd Highlanders	1	...	...	...	...
Total	1	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	1	...	...	...	...

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP,
BIBRAPORE, }
The 4th March 1858.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, *Maj.*,
Depy. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Nominal roll of Europeans killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No.	Corps.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
1	Her Majesty's 42nd Highlanders ...	Lance Corporal	Andrew Morrison	Wounded severely.

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP,
BIBRAPORE ;
The 4th March 1858. }

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, *Maj.*,
Depty. Adj't.-Genl. of the Army.

Numerical return of killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the 4th March 1858.

Corps.		KILLED.				WOUNDED.				MISSING.			
		European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers rank and file.	Horses.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.
Artillery Division	F Troop, Royal Horse Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	6th Company, 11th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	3rd Troop, 3rd Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cavalry Division	... 5th Punjab Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Infantry Division	Her Majesty's 34th Regiment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4th Punjab Rifles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd Infantry Division	... 1st Bengal Fusiliers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP BEFORE LUCKNOW, }
The 6th March 1858.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN *Maj.*,
Depty. Adj't.-Genl. of the Army.

Nominal roll of Europeans killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No.	Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
1	F Troop, Royal Horse Artillery ...	Gunner ..	William Metcalf	Wounded.
2	6th Company, 11th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	Do. ...	Francis Lawson ...	Do slightly.
3	Her Majesty's 34th Regiment ...	Private ..	Fat. Brennan ...	Do severely.
4	1st Bengal Fusiliers ...	Do. ...	J. Shipton ...	Do slightly.

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP BEFORE LUCKNOW; }
The 5th March 1858.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,
Depty. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

Numerical return of killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the 5th March 1858.

Corps.	KILLED.				WOUNDED.				MISSING.			
	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.
Cavalry Division—5th Punjab Cavalry	2	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Infantry Division—Her Majesty's 34th Regiment	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	4	...	...	...	...	...

* Wounded on the 4th March.

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP BEFORE LUCKNOW; }
The 6th March 1858.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN Maj.,
Depty. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

Nominal roll of Europeans killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No.	Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
1	Her Majesty's 34th Regiment ...	Private ...	John Pritchard ...	Wounded dangerously.
2	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	James Campbell ...	Do. severely.

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP BEFORE LUCKNOW; }
The 6th March 1858.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,
Depty. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

Numerical return of killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the 6th March 1858.

Corps.	KILLED.			WOUNDED.			MISSING.		
	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.
Artillery Division—F Troop, Royal Horse Artillery	1	...	...	...	...
Cavalry Division { 2nd Dragoon Guards	1	1	3	1	5	11	...	1
... 9th Lancers	2
... 2nd Punjab Cavalry	3	7	...	...	4
Total	...	1	3	1	9	18	...	1	24
Grand Total	...	2	5	10	18	1	...	...	24

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP BEFORE LUCKNOW :
The 7th March 1858.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.
Depy. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

Nominal roll of Europeans killed, wounded and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the 6th March 1858.

No.	Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
1	F Troop, Royal Horse Artillery	Driver	Samuel Tims	Wounded severely.
2	Her Majesty's 2nd Dragoon Guards	Major	J. P. Smith	Killed.
3	Ditto ditto	Corporal	Nicholls	Do.
4	Ditto ditto	Lieutenant	P. A. W. Carnegy	Wounded
5	Ditto ditto	Private	Stanley	Do.
6	Ditto ditto	Do.	Thomas Searson	Do.
7	Ditto ditto	Do.	Wheeler	Do.
8	Ditto ditto	Do.	Hull	Do.
9	Ditto ditto	Do.	Frazer	Do.
10	Ditto ditto	Do.	Hunt	Missing.

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP BEFORE LUCKNOW :
The 7th March 1858.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,
Depy. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

Numerical return of killed, wounded and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the 7th March 1858.

Corps.		KILLED.		WOUNDED.		MISSING.	
		European officers. Native officers. Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file, Horses.	European officers. Native officers. Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file, Horses.	European officers. Native officers. Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file, Horses.	European officers. Native officers. Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file, Horses.	European officers. Native officers. Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file, Horses.	European officers. Native officers. Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file, Horses.
Artillery Division	3rd Company, 14th Battalion, Royal Artillery	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cavalry Division	2nd Dragoon Guards	...	1 2	...	2	...	...
	2nd Punjab Cavalry	...	...	4	3	...	...
	5th Punjab Cavalry	...	...	1	...	...	...
3rd Infantry Division	Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders	...	...	1	...	...	...
	1st Bengal Fusiliers	...	...	2	...	...	...
	3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade	...	...	1	...	...	...
4th Infantry Division—Gurkha Force	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total		...	1	2	10	5	...
Grand Total		...	1	2	11	5	...

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP BEFORE LUCKNOW;

The 8th March 1858.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,

Depty. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

Nominal roll of Europeans killed, wounded and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the 7th March 1858.

No.	Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
1	3rd Company, 14th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	Gunner and Driver	Lawrence Power	Wounded slightly.
2	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sergeant	F. Redmond	Killed.
	H. C. Service, doing duty with Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders.	Ensign	G. G. Thain	Wounded slightly.
	1st Bengal Fusiliers	Corporal	James Finnigan	Do. severely.
5	Ditto.	Private	Daniel McCarthy	Do. do.
6	3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade	Do.	James Collins	Do. slightly.

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP BEFORE LUCKNOW;

The 8th March 1858.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,

Depty. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

Numerical return of killed, wounded and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the 8th March 1858.

Corps.	KILLED.			WOUNDED.			MISSING.		
	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.
2nd Infantry Division—4th Punjab Rifles	1	...	...	...
Total	1	...	...	...
Grand Total	1	...	...	...

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP BEFORE LUCKNOW, }
The 9th March 1858.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,
Depy. Adj.-Genl. of the Army.

Numerical return of killed, wounded and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the 9th March 1858.

Corps.	KILLED.			WOUNDED.			MISSING.		
	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.
Divisional Staff	1	...	...	...
Artillery Division	3	...	...	...
Engineer Brigade	1	...	...	...
2nd Infantry Division	1	...	...	...
3rd Infantry Division	2	...	...	...
Total	56	...	...	...
Grand Total	61	...	...	...

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP BEFORE LUCKNOW, }
The 10th March 1858.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,
Depy. Adj.-Genl. of the Army.

Nominal roll of Europeans killed, wounded and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No.	Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
1	Naval Brigade, H. M.'s Ship <i>Shannon</i> .	Captain ...	Sir W. Peel, K.C.B.	Severely wounded.
2	Siege Artillery	Gunner and Driver,	Alexander McNeil ...	Slightly do.
3	Divisional Staff	Captain ...	R. Stewart, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.	Severely wounded in left foot by musket ball.
4	Her Majesty's 42nd Highlanders...	Sergeant ...	Alexander Leitch ...	Slightly wounded.
5	Ditto ditto	Private ...	J. Gardener ...	Killed by grape shot.
6	Ditto ditto	Do. ...	A. Mason ...	„ by cannon shot
7	Ditto ditto	Do. ...	R. McKenzie ...	Wounded dangerously.
8	Ditto ditto	Do. ...	R. Brackie ...	Wounded severely.
9	Ditto ditto	Do. ...	J. Lamb ...	Ditto ditto.
10	Ditto ditto	Do. ...	R. Holmes ...	Ditto ditto.
11	Ditto ditto	Do. ...	J. Turner ...	Ditto ditto.
12	Ditto ditto	Do. ...	W. Blaber ...	Ditto ditto.
13	Ditto ditto	Do. ...	P. Smith ...	Ditto slightly.
14	Ditto ditto	Do. ...	D. Lawson ...	Ditto ditto.
15	Her Majesty's 90th Regiment ...	Lance-Corporal	J. Marshall ...	Killed.
16	Ditto ditto	Private ...	J. Nowlan ...	Scalp wound slight.
17	Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders ...	Do. ...	J. Griffin ...	Wounded slightly.
18	Ditto ditto	Do. ...	C. McGee ...	Ditto ditto.
19	Ditto ditto	Do. ...	W. Mitchell ...	Ditto severely.
20	Ditto ditto	Do. ...	J. Finlayson ...	Ditto slightly.
21	Ditto ditto	Do. ...	A. Gough ...	Ditto ditto.
22	Ditto ditto	Do. ...	J. McCulloch ...	Ditto ditto.
23	Her Majesty's 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.	Sergeant ...	Elijah Adams ...	Ditto severely.
24	Ditto ditto	Private ...	James Bone ...	Killed.
25	Ditto ditto	Do. ...	George Walters ...	Wounded slightly.
26	Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders ...	Do. ...	John Rankin ...	Killed.
27	Ditto ditto	Do. ...	Thomas Ritchie ...	Wounded dangerously.
28	Ditto ditto	Do. ...	Robert Darge ...	Wounded severely.
29	Ditto ditto	Do. ...	Robert Dick ...	Ditto ditto.
30	Ditto ditto	Do. ...	James Miller ...	Ditto ditto.
31	Ditto ditto	Do. ...	John Morgan ...	Ditto ditto.
32	Ditto ditto	Do. ...	Thomas Kyne ...	Ditto ditto.
33	Ditto ditto	Do. ...	Patrick Dooley ...	Ditto ditto.
34	Ditto ditto	Do. ...	Thomas McBay ...	Ditto slightly.

Nominal roll of Europeans killed, wounded and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief—(Concl'd.)

No.	Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
35	Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders...	Private ...	Michael Meaney ...	Wounded severely by the accidental discharge of a musket.
36	1st Bengal Fusiliers ...	Captain ...	E. St. George ...	Wounded dangerously.
37	Ditto ditto ...	Sergeant ...	Thomas White ...	Wounded slightly.
38	Ditto ditto ...	Private ...	Alexander Hair ...	Killed.
39	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	Patrick Henahan ...	Ditto.
40	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	Edward Gibbons ...	Ditto.
41	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	Daniel Kenwy ...	Ditto.
42	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	Michael McComb ...	Wounded slightly.
43	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	George Castle ...	Ditto ditto.
44	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	Luke Woodcock ...	Fracture of thigh; severe.
45	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	James Dillon ...	Lost centre finger of left hand.
46	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	Patrick Gallagher ...	Wounded dangerously.
47	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	John McMahon ...	Wounded in head.
48	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	John Doyle ...	Ditto ditto.
49	2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade ...	Do. ...	T. Blagburn ..	Ditto slightly.
50	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	T. Bone ...	Ditto ditto.
51	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	A. Loder ...	Ditto severely.
52	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	J. Lovelock ...	Ditto slightly.
53	Ditto ditto ...	Acting Corporal	L. Ratican ...	Ditto ditto.
54	3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade ...	Color-Sergeant	William Hart ...	Ditto ditto.
55	Ditto ditto ...	Private ...	William Brown ...	Ditto ditto.
56	2nd Punjab Infantry ...	Lieutenant ...	A. J. Anderson (38th Native Infantry.)	Killed.
57	Bengal Sappers and Miners ...	Do. ...	Forbes ...	Slightly wounded.
58	Field Artillery ...	Gunner and driver.	William Oliver ...	Wounded.
59	Ditto ...	Do. ...	J. Black ...	
60	Ditto ...	Do. ...	T. McWhinney ...	

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP BEFORE LUCKNOW, }
The 10th March 1858. }

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,
Depty. Adj't.-Genl. of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council,—dated Fort William, 1st April 1858.

No. 520 of 1858.—The following notifications from the Foreign Department with the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, are published in General Orders :—

The 20th March 1858.

No. 349.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General has been pleased to direct that the following letter from Brigadier-General G. H. MacGregor, C.B., with its several enclosures, reporting an engagement on the 5th instant, between the advanced division of Maharajah Jung Bahadoor's Army, under General Khurruk Bahadoor, and the rebel Nazim-Mehuddee Hossein, at the Kundoo Nuddee, be published for general information.

His Lordship has pleasure in acknowledging the distinguished gallantry exhibited on this occasion by General Khurruk Bahadoor and the Native officers and men of the Nepalese force, and by Captain A. C. Plowden and the other British officers attached thereto, and in tendering his thanks to the various officers, both Nepalese and British, noticed in the report of Brigadier-General MacGregor, and also to the men composing the force, for their valuable services.

From Brigadier-General G. H. MACGREGOR, C.B., Military Commissioner, to the Secretary to the Government with the Governor-General, Foreign Department, Allahabad,—(No. 184,) dated Camp before Lucknow, 12th March 1858.

In forwarding, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, the report of Captain Plowden, the British officer in military charge of the advanced division of Maharajah Jung Bahadoor's army under General Khurruk Bahadoor, of an action which took place on the 5th instant at the Kundoo Nuddee, between the division and the rebel Nazim-Mehuddee Hossein, resulting in the capture of the enemy's only gun, and the loss to him of nearly 600 killed, with casualties to the extent only of one killed and sixteen wounded on our part, I have the honour to bring to the notice of His Lordship in Council the extreme gallantry and good conduct of the officers and men engaged.

2. I would particularly bring to the notice of His Lordship in Council the coolness and good management of General Khurruk Bahadoor, who, in most difficult ground, so admirably disposed his troops as to secure the splendid result above mentioned. To Brigadiers Run Sing and Junga Doje my best thanks are due, and they will doubtless merit the approbation of Government.

3. Colonels Luckmun, Goorung, Teela, Bickrum Sing, Tappah, Beemul Alie, Jurdeer Sing, Purtimon Kover Ranajee, Sirkishn Sohay, and Soorut Tappah are favourably mentioned by Captain Plowden, as well as Major-Captain Runoojal Sing Tappah, Soojun Sing, and Meerwan Sing, all of whom rendered active and excellent service.

4. Captain Plowden also mentions the name of Lieutenant Aiteram Bishtah for his distinguished gallantry, he having cut down five of the enemy.

5. My best thanks are due to Captain Plowden for the sound and judicious advice which he gave regarding the disposition of the troops, as well as to Captain Lane in military charge of Brigadier Junga Doje's Brigade, and to Lieutenants Francis, Gibb, Bogle, Sankey and Foote, attached to the force, as also to Lieutenant Owen, late 19th Native Infantry, who volunteered his services.

The medical officers, namely, Surgeons M'Clelland and Morton and Assistant Surgeons Playfair and Gee, are favourably mentioned by Captain Plowden as well as Mr. Forbes, C. S., and Sergeants Home and King of the Bengal Artillery.

From Captain A. C. PLOWDEN, in military charge of a Division, Gurkha Force, to Captain MACANDREW, Secretary to Military Commissioner,—dated Camp before Lucknow, 11th March 1858.

I have the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier-General MacGregor, C.B., particulars of an action in which the advanced division of the Gurkha Force under my military charge was engaged on the 5th instant against a force of the enemy, amounting to 4,000 men, under the command of Nazim-Mehndee Hossein, which resulted in a loss to the rebels of nearly 600 killed and the capture of one gun, whilst the casualties on our side were one killed and sixteen wounded, two of the latter having since died.

2. Having received information that the rebels had taken up a strong position on the Kundoo Nuddee, and had erected a battery by the side of the bridge on the Lucknow Road, for the purpose of disputing our passage; moreover that they had advanced across the bridge, I proposed a plan of attack, which was approved of by General Khurruk Bahadoor, and successfully carried out.

3. The division, consisting of the strength as per margin, advanced
 13 Guns. in quarter distance columns at
 7 Regiments of Infantry. deploying distances, five regiments
 Aggregate force 3,800. forming the first line, and two on either flank as a reserve.

4. On viewing the enemy, who was posted in detached parties extending from our left to right front, I halted the columns and deployed into line. I was much deceived as to the nature of the ground between us and the enemy; what at first appeared to be level, with a few fields of cultivation in front of the right brigades, afterwards proved to be deep ravines with bush jungle, though the ground in front of the left brigade was a plain facing the enemy's battery. At this point our guns opened. After a few rounds from the right, or Brigadier Run Sing Bahadoor's Brigade, which caused the enemy in front to retire into the ravines, the advance was sounded. The right brigade had scarcely advanced fifty yards, when the enemy opened a sharp fire of musketry from a jungle on our right front. Presuming he was in greatest force in that direction, I requested Brigadier Run Sing Bahadoor to make an oblique movement in that direction, which at once brought him in contact with the rebels. The Brigade rushed gallantly into the jungle with a loud cheer, formed a line of skirmishers, and forced the rebels to make a rapid retreat. The Gurkhas were quite at home in this mode of warfare; their pursuit was so rapid through the ravines that numbers of the rebels were very soon overtaken, shot and cut down. Many instances of individual bravery on the part of the Gurkhas were brought to my notice; there were several who each cut down three and four of the enemy. The pursuit was followed up for two miles when the enemy, having disappeared through a thick jungle, the "assembly" was sounded, and we formed our camp on the Nuddee.

5. The part taken in the engagement by the left or Brigadier Junga Doje's Brigade, under the military charge of Captain Lane, is described by that officer in a letter to my address which, together with one from Lieutenant Gibb, in charge of the batteries of the division, are herewith annexed.

6. I have now the pleasure to record the meritorious services of the Nepalese officers. General Khurruk Bahadoor displayed great coolness and a generous confidence in my advice. Brigadier Run Sing Bahadoor, a smart and intelligent officer, led his brigade with great coolness and spirit, ably assisted by the following Colonels of regiments:—Luchmun Goorung, Kalee Bahadur Regiment; Teela Bickrum Sing Tappah, "Roodroo Doje" Regiment; Beemul Alie, "Nia Gooruck" Regiment; and Captain-Major Runojul Sing Tappah, Commanding "Nursing Dull" Regiment; also Colonel Jusdeen Sing and Major Soojun Sing, commanding batteries. Captain Lane brings

to my notice the services of Brigadier Junga Doje and the following Colonels commanding regiments in his brigade, *viz.*, Colonels Purtimon Koer Ranajee, "Srinath" Regiment; Srikrishn Sohoy, "Junganath" Regiment; and Somrut Tappah, "Shumshere Dull" Regiment, and Captain Meerwan Singh, "Junganath" Regiment, who together with the non-commissioned officers and men of the division, merit the approbation of His Highness the Maharajah.

7. My best thanks are due to the British officers attached to the division for the ready assistance I received from all in the field, and have great pleasure in submitting their names for favourable notice, *viz.*, Captain Lane, in charge of Brigadier Junga Doje's Brigade; Lieutenants Francis and Gibb in charge of the batteries of the division; Robertson and Bogle who, though attached to the rear division, joined Lieutenant Gibb's batteries; Lieutenants Owen, late 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, and Sankey, Madras Engineers, and Lieutenant Foote, attached to the advanced regiment of the Right Brigade; Surgeons McClelland, Morton, and Assistant Surgeons Playfair and Gee were unremitting in their attention to the wounded, both in the field and subsequently.

8. I cannot conclude without offering my best thanks to Mr. Forbes of the Civil Service: he was well to the front with a small party of sowars; his intimate knowledge of the country we have passed through, and accurate information he gathered, have been of great service.

9. Brigadier Run Sing Bahadoor has brought to my notice the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Aiteram Bishtah of the Boordoo Doje Regiment who cut down five of the enemy.

10. Lieutenant Gibb mentions for favourable notice the names of Sergeants Home and King, Bengal Artillery.

From Captain C. P. LANE in military charge of the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, Gurkha Force, to Captain A. C. PLOWDEN, in military charge 2nd Division, Gurkha Force,—dated Camp Hyderghur, 8th March 1858.

I have the honour to furnish the following report of the part taken by the Brigade under the command of Brigadier "Junga Doje," to which I am attached in military charge, during the action with the enemy in the morning of the 5th instant.

After passing "Mussafir Khana" about 1½ mile, on emerging from some mangoe groves upon an open plain, we perceived the enemy in our front occupying the banks of the "Kundoo Nullah." The Brigade was formed into line, and the guns advancing opened fire on the enemy, which was replied to by one gun in position on

the opposite side of the nullah, and a smart fire of matchlockmen posted amongst the ravines on this side. The gun was soon silenced by the excellent practice of our guns under the immediate superintendence of Lieutenant Gibb.

The order for the general advance of the brigade was then given, one regiment being told off to remain in support of the guns; the brigade, taking ground to the left, slightly turned the enemy's flank, and advancing rapidly across some open ground under a heavy fire at once became engaged with the enemy amongst the ravines. From these they were soon driven with considerable loss across the nullah into the heavy jungle on the opposite bank, and closely pursued by our men, were shot and cut down in large numbers.

General Khurruk Bahadoor seeing the enemy in full flight, keeping two companies for the protection of the guns, granted permission to the remainder of the regiment in reserve to join in the pursuit.

The pursuit was continued for some distance, when the men becoming much scattered from the denseness of the jungle, I deemed it expedient to advise the re-call being sounded. The troops returning to the bridge on the Lucknow Road took possession of the gun.

I beg to record the services of Brigadier "Junga Doje," of Colonel Purtimon Koer Ranjee, Commanding the "Srinath" Regiment, of Colonel Srikrishn Sohay, of the "Junganath" Regiment, of Colonel Soorut Tappah, of the "Shumshere Dull" Regiment. I am desirous that their conduct, as well as that of all the officers and men under them, should be brought to the favourable notice of His Highness the Maharajah.

I especially wish to mention the zeal with which Captain Meerwan Sing, of the "Junganath" Regiment, led his men to the attack.

Lieutenants Francis and Gibb, each in their own department, afforded me every assistance, as did also Lieutenant Sankey of the Madras Engineers.

My acknowledgments are also due to Lieutenant Owen, of the late 19th Native Infantry, who kindly volunteered his services, and rendered me valuable assistance.

Lieutenant Bogle, of the Bengal Artillery, who arrived from the Head Quarters Camp during the engagement, did good service.

Doctors Morton and Playfair were in constant attendance on the brigade, and all their arrangements met with my entire approbation.

Before concluding, I wish to bring to the favourable notice of the Brigadier-General the good conduct of Sergeants Home and King

attached to the guns of the brigade, especially that of the former, through whose excellent practice the enemy's gun was so speedily silenced.

I am happy to report that notwithstanding the heaviness of the enemy's fire not a single casualty occurred in the brigade.

From 1st-Lieutenant J. L. GIBB, Bengal Artillery, in military charge, Nepalese Batteries, under Colonel JUSDEER SING and Major-Captain SOOJUN SING, to Captain A. C. FLOWDEN, in military charge of the division of Nepalese troops commanded by General Khurruk Bahadoor,—dated Camp Jugdispore, 6th March 1858.

I have the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier-General MacGregor, C.B., the proceedings of the Nepalese Light

1 12-pounder iron gun.
1 9-pounder ditto.
3 9-pounder brass guns.
6 6-pounder ditto.
2 12-pounder howitzers.

Field Batteries (strength as per margin) engaged in the action of yesterday at the Kundoo Nuddee.

—
13
—

The batteries formed up in line in the centre at 1,000 yards, and came into action at a range of about 800 yards from the enemy's position. After a few rounds of round shot and shrapnel, the enemy's only gun was silenced ; after which the infantry advanced rapidly.

Previously to the infantry advancing, four guns under Colonel Jusdeer Sing moved off to the right flank ; owing to a deep dry nullah, a little in front of the centre guns, they could not be advanced further.

I hope you will bring to the notice of the Brigadier-General the efficient services of Colonel Jusdeer Sing and Major Soojun Sing, commanding batteries, and of all the officers and men under their respective commands ; also the ready assistance given to the Nepalese Artillery by Lieutenant A. Bogle, Bengal Artillery, and by Sergeants Home and King, of the Bengal Artillery, who laid their guns very effectively ; the former in particular who, in two shots, silenced the enemy's gun. A return of ordnance captured accompanies.

Return of ordnance, ammunition, &c., captured at the Kundoo Nuddee on the 5th March 1858.

Native made, honey-combed badly at the lower side of the bore close to the breech. A few rounds of Native ammunition, round shot and grape.

CAMP JUGDISPORE, }
The 6th March 1858. }

(Sd.) J. L. GIBB, *Lieut.,
Bl. Arty.,
attached to the Nepalese Arty.*

(True copies.)

I. F. MACANDREW, *Lieut.,
Mily. Secy.*

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Allahabad, the 25th March 1858.

No. 46 of 1858.—In continuation of General Order No. 35, of the 18th instant, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General is pleased to publish for general information further returns of casualties in the force under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the 10th to the 15th March 1858, inclusive.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

(Sd.) R. J. H. BIRCH, Col.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Numerical return of killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the 10th of March 1858.

Corps.

			KILLED.				WOUNDED.				MISSING.				
			European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.	
Artillery Division	{	Naval Brigade ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
		Siege Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Field do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineer Brigade	...	Punjab Pioneers...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
1st Cavalry Brigade	...	5th Punjab Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Infantry Division	{	Her Majesty's 42nd Highlanders	...	...	1	...	1	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
		Ditto 93rd do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
		4th Punjab Rifles	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3rd do. do.	{	23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		79th Royal Highlanders	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		2nd Punjab Infantry	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
4th do. do.	{	Her Majesty's 20th Regiment	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Gurkha Force	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	1	1	8	...	4	50	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total			...	8			...	54			...	...	

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP BEFORE LUCKNOW.
The 11th March 1859.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,
Depty. Adj.-Genl. of the Army.

Nominal roll of Europeans killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No.	Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
1	Naval Brigade ...	Captain Main Top	William Hopkins ...	Wounded slightly.
2	Ditto ...	A. B. ...	John Nichols ...	Do. do.
3	Ditto ...	A. B. ...	George Downer ...	Do. severely.
4	Ditto ...	Leading seaman ...	John Richardson ...	Do. slightly.
5	6th Company, 11th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	Lieutenant ...	H. A. Tracey ...	Do. do.
6	Ditto ditto ...	Gunner and driver	John Williams ...	Do. do.
7	Punjab Pioneers ...	Sergeant ...	John Copeland ...	Do. severely.
8	5th Punjab Cavalry ...	Captain ...	D. A. Sandford ...	Killed.
9	Her Majesty's 42nd High-landers.	Lieutenant ...	F. E. H. Farquharson ...	Wounded severely.
10	4th Punjab Rifles ...	Adjutant ...	O. L. Smith ...	Do. do.
11	Her Majesty's 93rd High-landers.	Captain ...	C. W. McDonald ...	Do. slightly.
12	Her Majesty's 42nd High-landers.	Private ...	H. Burgess ...	Do. do.
13	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	H. Sinclair ...	Do. do.
14	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	J. White ...	Do. severely.
15	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	M. Brown ...	Do. do.
16	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	P. Burke ...	Do. slightly.
17	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	A. McDonald ...	Do. dangerously.
18	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	J. Burnes ...	Do. slightly.
19	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	J. Monteith ...	Do. dangerously.
20	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	A. Watson ...	Do. severely.
21	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	A. Eldridge ...	Do. slightly.
22	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	E. Murphy ...	Do. do.
23	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	G. Paul ...	Do. severely.
24	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	A. Howie ...	Do. slightly.
25	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	A. McLaren ...	Do. severely.
26	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	D. McKay ...	Do. slightly.
27	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	T. Hill ...	Do. severely.
28	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	R. McCrae ...	Do. slightly.
29	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	J. M. odie ...	Killed.
30	Her Majesty's 93rd High-landers.	Do. ...	M. Russel ...	Wounded slightly.
31	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	J. Ross ...	Do. do.
32	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	J. Anderson ...	Do. do.
33	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	D. Reid ...	Do. do.
34	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	J. Nicholl ...	Do. do.
35	Her Majesty's 20th Regiment	Drummer	Frederick Wray ...	Do. do.
36	Ditto ditto ...	Private	Alexander Egan ...	Do. do.
37	Her Majesty's 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.	Do. ...	George Bowie ...	Killed.
38	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	Joseph Downey ...	Wounded slightly.
39	Her Majesty's 79th High-landers.	Sergeant	William Daire ...	Killed.
40	Ditto ditto ...	Private	James Miller ...	Died of wounds.
41	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	Thomas Ritchie ...	Do. do.
42	2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade	Sergeant	William Richards ...	Wounded.
43	Ditto ditto ...	Private	Charles Dignan ...	Do.

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP BEFORE LUCKNOW, }
The 11th March 1859.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,
Depty. Adj't.-Genl. of the Army.

Numerical return of killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the 11th March 1858.

Corps.		KILLED.			WOUNDED.			MISSING.		
		European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.
Artillery Division	Naval Brigade H. M.'s Ship <i>Shannon</i>	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Siege Artillery	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Field do.	...	...	1 1	4	...	...	...	...	...
Engineer Brigade	Bengal Sappers and Miners	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
	Punjab Pioneers	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	...
Cavalry Division	Her Majesty's 2nd Dragoon Guards	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	2nd Punjab Cavalry	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
2nd Infantry Division	Her Majesty's 42nd Highlanders	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto 53rd Regiment	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto 90th do.	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto 93rd Highlanders	...	2	12	2	37	...	...	1	...
	4th Punjab Rifles	...	7	1	17	...	...	...	...	...
3rd Do. do.	Her Majesty's 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...
	Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	1st European Bengal Fusiliers	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...
	3rd Do. do.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
4th Do. do.	2nd Punjab Infantry	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
	Her Majesty's 20th Regiment	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Cavalry Division	Ditto 97th do.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Hodson's Horse	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1st Infantry do.	Staff	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	5	29	1	12	1	115*	6	...
Grand Total		...	34	1	123	6	1	...	...	...

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP BEFORE LUCKNOW, }
The 19th March 1858.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,
Depty. Adj.-Genl. of the Army.

Sic in original.

Nominal roll of Europeans killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No.	Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
1	Naval Brigade, H. M.'s Ship <i>Shannon</i> .	Acting Mate	Henry P. Garvey...	Killed.
2	Ditto ditto	Yeoman, Store-rooms.	Fred. E. White ...	Wounded severely.
3	Ditto ditto	A. B.	John Pain ...	Ditto slightly.
4	Siege Artillery, 3rd Company, 8th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	Gunner and Driver.	George Williams ...	Killed.
5	1st Troop, 1st Brigade Horse Artillery.	Gunner ...	William Trenholm	Wounded slightly on 9th instant.
6	5th Company, 12th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	Corporal ...	John Douglas ...	Ditto ditto.
7	Ditto ditto	Gunner and Driver.	William Sparrow...	Ditto ditto.
8	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Henry Robbins ...	Ditto ditto.
9	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Robert Maginnis ...	Ditto Since dead.
10	6th Company, 11th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	Gunner and Driver.	Thos. McKeower ...	Killed.
11	Ditto ditto	Ditto	John Jones ...	Do.
12	Ditto ditto	Ditto	George Barker ...	Wounded severely.
13	8th Company, 2nd Battalion, Royal Artillery.	Bombardier	T. Perry ...	Ditto slightly.
14	Ditto ditto	Gunner and Driver.	T. Toad ...	Ditto ditto.
15	Bengal Engineers ...	Major ...	A. Taylor ...	Ditto severely.
16	Punjab Pioneers ...	Corporal ...	William Abel ...	Ditto slightly.
17	Her Majesty's 2nd Dragoon Guards.	Private ...	Hunt ...	Killed, { Private Hunt, 2nd Dragoon Guards, returned missing on the 6th instant, was killed, his body has since been found.
18	H. M.'s 93rd Highlanders ...	Captain ...	C. W. McDonald ...	Killed.
19	Ditto ditto	Lieutenant ...	C. W. Sergison ...	Do.
20	Ditto ditto	Ditto	R. V. S. Grimstone	Wounded slightly.
21	Ditto ditto	Ensign ...	C. Hastie ...	Ditto ditto.
22	40th Punjab Rifles (64th N. I.) ...	Lieutenant ...	A. M. L. Steward...	Ditto ditto.
23	Her Majesty's 42nd Highlanders	Private ...	James Croughan ...	Ditto ditto.
24	Ditto ditto	Ditto	John Brown ...	Ditto severely.
25	Ditto ditto	Ditto	William Stirling ...	Ditto slightly.
26	Ditto ditto	Sergeant ...	John Hiddle ...	Ditto ditto.
27	Ditto ditto	Private ...	Henry Morrison ...	Ditto ditto.
28	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Thomas Watt ...	Ditto ditto.
29	Ditto ditto	Sergeant ...	Joseph Munsford ...	Ditto dangerously.
30	Ditto ditto	Private ...	Robert Holmes ...	Killed.
31	Ditto ditto	Ditto	William Minnis ...	Wounded slightly.

Nominal roll of Europeans killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief—(Contd.)

No.	Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
32	Her Majesty's 42nd Highlanders	Private ...	Francis Dóyle ...	Killed.
33	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Charles Fraser ...	Wounded slightly.
34	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ronald Black ...	Ditto severely.
35	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	George Yates ...	Ditto ditto.
36	Ditto 90th Regiment	Color Sergeant	G. Holsey ...	Killed.
37	Ditto ditto ...	Private ...	William Folney ...	Wounded severely.
38	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	William Parr ...	Ditto slightly.
39	Ditto 93rd Highlanders ...	Sergeant ...	James Gow ...	Killed.
40	Ditto ditto ...	Corporal ...	George Steele ...	Do.
41	Ditto ditto ...	Private ...	William Cubbin ...	Do.
42	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	George Innes ...	Do.
43	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	James Kay ...	Do.
44	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	James Kinnear ...	Do.
45	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	John McEwan ...	Do.
46	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	John McGregor ...	Do.
47	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	James Martin ...	Do.
48	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Daniel Park ...	Do.
49	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Henry Readie ...	Do.
50	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	John French ...	Do.
51	Ditto ditto ...	Sergeant ...	John Dysart ...	Wounded severely.
52	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	John McWillan ...	Ditto dangerously.
53	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	John Wedderspoon	Ditto ditto.
54	Ditto ditto ...	Corporal ...	William Hinde ...	Ditto ditto.
55	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Solomon White ...	Ditto slightly.
56	Ditto ditto ...	Private ...	Charles Bailey ...	Ditto ditto.
57	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	George Bryce ...	Ditto severely.
58	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	William Buick ...	Ditto ditto.
59	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Peter Caithnees ...	Ditto ditto.
60	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Arthur Campbell ...	Wounded ditto.
61	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ..	John Conner ...	Ditto ditto.
62	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	William Collie ...	Ditto ditto.
63	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	James Cunningham	Ditto dangerously.
64	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	James Cosgrove ...	Ditto ditto.
65	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	John Fraser ...	Ditto severely.
66	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	William Gibson ...	Ditto slightly.
67	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	William Gibb ...	Ditto severely.
68	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	John Graham ...	Ditto ditto.
69	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Andrew Houstom ...	Ditto ditto.
70	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	William Leadbetter	Ditto slightly.

Nominal roll of Europeans killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief—(Contd.)

No.	Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
71	Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders	Private ...	Peter Leakie ...	Wounded severely.
72	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	John McDonald ...	Ditto slightly.
3	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	Thomas MacKay ...	Ditto severely.
74	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	George McKay ...	Ditto ditto.
75	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	Samuel McKenzie ...	Ditto ditto.
76	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	Robert McLeod ...	Ditto ditto.
77	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	Duncan Munro ...	Ditto slightly.
78	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	Michael Patterson...	Ditto dangerously.
79	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	John Reid ...	Ditto slightly.
80	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	James Reilly ...	Ditto dangerously
81	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	Edward Shaw ...	Ditto severely.
82	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	James Sheppard ...	Ditto ditto.
83	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	John Stewart ...	Ditto ditto.
84	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	Alexander Thompson	Ditto slightly.
85	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	William Walker ...	Ditto severely.
86	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	John White ...	Ditto slightly.
87	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	Alexander Wilson ...	Ditto dangerously.
88	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	A. Duff ...	Missing.
89	Ditto 53rd Regiment	Captain ...	G. R. Hopkins ...	Wounded severely.
90	Ditto ditto	Lieutenant ...	H. Helsham ...	Ditto ditto.
91	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	T. R. S. Flood, Ex. A.-D.-C. to Chief of the Staff.	Ditto ditto.
92	Ditto 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.	Captain ...	G. P. Prevost ...	Ditto slightly.
93	Ditto ditto	Lieutenant ...	G. W. H. Russell ...	Ditto severely.
94	Ditto ditto	Sergeant ...	Chas. Halland ...	Ditto slightly.
95	Ditto ditto	Private ..	John Gawn ...	Ditto severely.
96	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	Walter Herbert ...	Ditto ditto.
97	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	Thomas Lett ...	Ditto slightly.
98	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	Frank Francis ...	Ditto ditto.
99	Ditto 79th Highlanders	Captain ...	G. M. Miller ...	Ditto severely.
100	Ditto ditto	Sergeant ...	James McLaren ...	Ditto slightly.
101	Ditto ditto	Corporal ...	James McDonald ...	Ditto severely.
102	Ditto ditto	Private ...	George Lofferty ...	Ditto ditto.
103	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	William Gregory ...	Ditto slightly.
104	1st European Bengal Fusiliers	Ditto ...	Daniel Flannery ...	Ditto ditto.
105	2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade	Captain ...	W. F. Thynne ...	Killed.
106	Ditto ditto	Ensign ...	L. E. Cooper ...	Wounded dangerous- ly, since dead.

Nominal roll of Europeans killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief—(Concl'd.)

No.	Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
107	2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade ...	Corporal ...	J. Longden ...	Wounded slightly.
108	Ditto ditto ...	Private ...	David Hawkes ...	Ditto ditto.
109	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	John Norris ...	Ditto dangerously.
110	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	George Smith ...	Ditto mortally.
111	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	J. Turner ...	Ditto slightly.
112	3rd ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Robert Harding ...	Ditto severely.
113	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	John Lynch ...	Ditto ditto.
114	Her Majesty's 20th Regiment ...	Sergeant ...	A. Dempsey ...	Ditto slightly.
115	Ditto ditto ...	Private ...	W. Porter ...	Ditto ditto.
116	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	F. Davey ...	Ditto severely.
117	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	W. Bewsher ...	Ditto slightly.
118	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	C. Buckley ...	Ditto ditto.
119	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	J. Sturman ...	Ditto ditto.
120	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Charles Mosely ...	Ditto severely.
121	Ditto 97th ditto ...	Ditto ...	J. McDonald ...	Ditto slightly.
122	Hodson's Horse ...	Major ...	W. S. R. Hodson ...	Ditto mortally, since dead.
123	Staff, 1st Infantry Division ...	Lieutenant ...	W. R. Moorsom ...	Killed.

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP BEFORE LUCKNOW, }

The 12th March 1858.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, *Maj.*,

Depy. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

Numerical return of killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the 12th March 1858.

Corps.		KILLED.			WOUNDED.			MISSING.		
		European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.
		Horses.			Horses.			Horses.		
Artillery Division	... { 3rd Company, 14th Battalion, Royal Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Engineer Brigade	... { Punjab Sappers ... Pioneers ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2nd Infantry Division	... { Her Majesty's 38th Regiment Do. 53rd do.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
3rd Do. do.	... { Do. 23rd Fusiliers 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade 2nd Punjab Infantry ...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
4th Do. do.	... Her Majesty's 20th Regiment	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total		...	...	2	...	2	11	...	...	...
Grand Total		...	...	2	...	13	...	...	...	...

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP BEFORE LUCKNOW, }
The 13th March 1858.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,
Depty. Adj.-Genl. of the Army.

Nominal roll of Europeans killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No.	Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
1	3rd Company, 14th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	Gunner and Driver.	Henry Higgins ...	Wounded severely.
2	Her Majesty's 38th Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel.	W. J. Lofous ...	Ditto ditto
3	Ditto 53rd ditto	Private	John Gavin ...	Killed.
4	Ditto 23rd Fusiliers	Color-Sergeant	C. J. Lester ...	Wounded slightly.
5	Ditto ditto	Private	David Ragget ...	Ditto ditto.
6	Ditto ditto	Ditto	John Sumner ...	Ditto ditto.
7	Ditto ditto	Ditto	William Scott ...	Ditto severely.
8	2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade	Ditto	Joseph Lemman ...	Ditto ditto.
9	2nd Punjab Infantry	Lieutenant	P. W. Powlett ...	Ditto ditto.
10	Her Majesty's 20th Regiment	Private	William Joyce ...	Ditto ditto.

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP BEFORE LUCKNOW, }
the 13th March 1858.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,
Depty. Adj.-Genl. of the Army

Numerical return of killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the 13th March 1858.

			KILLED.		WOUNDED.		MISSING.				
Corps.			European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.	
Artillery Division	{	Naval Brigade, H. M.'s Ship <i>Shannon</i>	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		No. 20 Light Field Battery	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		3rd Brigade, Horse Artillery	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Engineer Brigade	{	Bengal Sappers and Miners	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Delhi Pioneers...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
		Punjab do. ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Cavalry do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Infantry Division	{	Her Majesty's 38th Regiment	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
		Brigade Staff	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
3rd Do. do.	{	Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Do. 79th Highlanders	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		2nd Punjab Infantry	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
4th Do. do.	{	Her Majesty's 20th Regiment	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Do. 90th do.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total			1	...	1	...	17	1	...
Grand Total			1	18	1	...

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP,
BIBRAPORE,
The 14th March 1858.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,
Depty. Adj.-Genl. of the Army.

Nominal roll of Europeans killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

N.O.	Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
1	Naval Brigade H. M.'s Ship <i>Shannon</i> .	A. B. ...	Edward Robinson	Wounded dangerously.
2	3rd Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery.	Officiating Apothecary	R. W. Beale	Severe contusion on 8th instant.
3	Her Majesty's 38th Regiment	Private	Michael Leaky	Wounded slightly.
4	Ditto ditto	Do.	Robert Ball	Do. do.
5	Brigade Staff	Captain	H. T. Macpherson	Do. severely.
6	Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers	Hospital Apprentice	R. Pereira	Severe contusion on 9th instant.
7	Ditto ditto	Private	Charles Davis	Wounded slightly.
8	Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders	Do.	James Logan	Do. do.
9	Ditto 20th Regiment	Do.	Joseph Bead	Do. severely.
10	Ditto 90th ditto	Corporal	H. Adams	Do. do.
11	Ditto ditto	Private	S. McDovett	Do. slightly.

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP BEFORE LUCKNOW, }
The 14th March 1858.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,
Depty. Adj.-Genl. of the Army.

Numerical return of killed, wounded and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the 14th March 1858.

Corps.		KILLED.				WOUNDED.				MISSING.			
		European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.
Artillery Division	Naval Brigade, H. M.'s Ship <i>Shannon</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Siege Artillery ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineer Brigade	Bengal Sappers and Miners ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Delhi Pioneers ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Punjab „ ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cavalry Brigade ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Infantry Division	Her Majesty's 30th Regiment ...	...	1	...	2	...	13	9	...	...	...	...	...
	Her Majesty's 22nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers ...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd Infantry Division	2nd Punjab Infantry ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Staff ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th Infantry Division	Her Majesty's 10th Foot ...	...	3	...	1	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. 20th Regiment ...	...	7	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. 90th do. ...	...	1	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. 97th do. ...	1	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Regiment of Ferozenore ...	1	...	5	...	33	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Total		3	20	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Grand Total		23	...	...	...	136	...	...	...	...	3	...	...

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP
BEFORE LUCKNOW,
The 15th March 1858.

(Sd.)

H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,

Depty. Adj.-Genl. of the Army.

* Sic in original, should be 9.

Nominal roll of Europeans killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No.	Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
1	Naval Brigade, H. M.'s Ship <i>Shannon</i> .	A. B.	John Ahearn	Wounded severely.
2	Ditto	Bandsman	George Hutchins	Ditto ditto.
3	Ditto	A. B.	Alfred Green	Ditto ditto.
4	Ditto	Private, Royal Marine.	Henry Brummage	Ditto ditto.
5	Royal Artillery	Major	W. W. Barry	Severely burnt.
6	3rd Company, 8th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	Gunner and Driver.	Joseph Orr	Wounded.
7	Her Majesty's 38th Regiment.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	T. C. Kelly	Ditto slightly.
8	Ditto	Brevet-Major	E. T. Gloster	Ditto dangerously.
9	Ditto	Sergeant-Major	Patrick McFadden	Ditto ditto.
10	Ditto	Sergeant	Joseph Bell	Ditto severely.
11	Ditto	Corporal	George Leadbetter	Ditto ditto.
12	Ditto	Private	Edward Hill	Ditto ditto.
13	Ditto	Ditto	Philip Jones	Ditto ditto.
14	Ditto	Ditto	John Alger	Ditto ditto.
15	Ditto	Ditto	William Viner	Ditto ditto.
16	Ditto	Ditto	Edward Harrod	Ditto ditto.
17	Ditto	Ditto	William Bird	Ditto ditto.
18	Ditto	Ditto	Henry Boyce	Ditto ditto.
19	Ditto	Ditto	John Mungan	Ditto ditto.
20	Ditto	Ditto	Patrick Cassidy	Ditto dangerously.
21	Ditto	Ditto	George Roach*	Ditto severely.
22	Ditto	Drummer	Thomas Grey	Killed.
23	Her Majesty's 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.	Sergeant	Fabaz Carr	Wounded slightly.

Nominal roll of Europeans killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief—(Contd.)

No.	Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
24	Her Majesty's 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.	Private	John Clarke	Wounded slightly.
25	Ditto	Ditto	William Bungay	Ditto severely.
26	Ditto	Ditto	John Gwatkin	Killed.
27	Her Majesty's 10th Foot.	Ditto	M. Fogarty	Do.
28	Ditto	Ditto	M. McGairry	Do.
29	Ditto	Ditto	D. Mahony	Do.
30	Ditto	Captain	J. Cator	Wounded severely.
31	Ditto	Corporal	Ryan	Ditto slightly.
32	Ditto	Private	M. Hennessy	Ditto severely.
33	Ditto	Ditto	E. Tirooley	Ditto ditto.
34	Ditto	Ditto	P. Phailan	Ditto dangerously.
35	Ditto	Ditto	P. Purcell	Ditto ditto.
36	Ditto	Ditto	T. Summers	Ditto slightly.
37	Ditto	Ditto	L. Castello	Ditto severely.
38	Ditto	Ditto	R. Keyburn	Ditto ditto.
39	Ditto	Ditto	C. Connors	Ditto ditto.
40	Ditto	Ditto	J. Murphy	Ditto slightly.
41	Ditto	Ditto	J. Cronch	Ditto ditto.
42	Ditto	Corporal	J. Air	Ditto severely.
43	Ditto	Private	J. Akers	Ditto ditto.
44	Ditto	Ditto	J. Hastings	Ditto ditto.
45	Ditto	Ditto	J. Sidey	Ditto ditto.
46	Ditto	Ditto	M. Cromers	Ditto dangerously.
47	Ditto	Ditto	P. Sterling	Ditto slightly.
48	Ditto	Ditto	P. Shea	Ditto mortally.
49	Ditto	Ditto	M. Silk	Ditto slightly.

Nominal roll of Europeans killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief—(Contd.)

No.	Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
50	Her Majesty's 10th Foot.	Private	D. Teachen	Wounded severely.
51	Ditto	Corporal	M. Thennally	Ditto slightly.
52	Ditto	Drummer	P. Cummins	Ditto dangerously.
53	Ditto	Private	J. Connel	Ditto severely.
54	Her Majesty's 20th Regiment.	Ditto	J. Farsden	Killed.
55	Ditto	Ditto	E. Halliday	Ditto.
56	Ditto	Ditto	C. Hills	Ditto.
57	Ditto	Ditto	E. Walker	Ditto.
58	Ditto	Ditto	W. Watson	Ditto.
59	Ditto	Ditto	N. Moore	Ditto.
60	Ditto	Ditto	J. Webber	Ditto.
61	Ditto	Major	W. Radcliff	Wounded.
62	Ditto	Private	T. Wintanly	Ditto.
63	Ditto	Ditto	T. Sullivan	Ditto.
64	Ditto	Ditto	A. Chamberlain	Ditto.
65	Ditto	Ditto	J. Doyle	Ditto slightly.
66	Ditto	Ditto	H. Masterson	Ditto ditto.
67	Ditto	Ditto	R. Marrow	Ditto ditto.
68	Ditto	Ditto	A. Cann	Ditto ditto.
69	Ditto	Ditto	G. Joyce	Ditto ditto.
70	Ditto	Ditto	J. Cetfield	Ditto ditto.
71	Ditto	Ditto	J. Banister	Ditto ditto.
72	Ditto	Ditto	G. Abbott	Ditto ditto.
73	Ditto	Ditto	G. Lincoln	Ditto ditto.
74	Her Majesty's 90th Regiment.	Ditto	D. Sharpe	Ditto dangerously, (since dead.)
75	Ditto	Ditto	S. Smith	Ditto ditto.

Nominal roll of Europeans killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief—(Contd.)

No.	Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
76	Her Majesty's 90th Regiment.	Private	J. W. Wager	Wounded dangerously, (since dead).
77	Ditto	Ditto	J. King	Ditto ditto.
78	Ditto	Ditto	J. Kilderry	Ditto ditto.
79	Ditto	Ditto	H. Crompton	Wounded severely.
80	Ditto	Ditto	J. Watson	Ditto ditto.
81	Ditto	Ditto	O. McCann	Ditto ditto.
82	Ditto	Ditto	J. Harper	Ditto ditto.
83	Ditto	Ditto	J. Field	Ditto ditto.
84	Ditto	Ditto	J. Godfrey	Ditto ditto.
85	Ditto	Ditto	J. Feeney	Ditto ditto.
86	Ditto	Ditto	C. Stuart	Ditto ditto.
87	Ditto	Ditto	W. Canning	Ditto ditto.
88	Ditto	Ditto	J. Ulph	Ditto ditto.
89	Ditto	Ditto	J. Wilson	Ditto slightly.
90	Ditto	Ditto	G. Witchalls	Ditto ditto.
91	Ditto	Ditto	A. Jordan	Ditto ditto.
92	Ditto	Ditto	F. McKenna	Ditto ditto.
93	Ditto	Ditto	J. Farrell	Ditto ditto.
94	Ditto	Corporal	D. McMullin	Killed.
95	Ditto	Private	F. Saunders	Ditto.
96	Ditto	Corporal	T. O. W. Ingram	Wounded slightly.
97	Her Majesty's 97th Regiment.	Lieutenant-Colonel	Singleton	Ditto ditto.
98	Ditto	Private	W. Turner	Ditto ditto.
99	Ditto	Sergeant-Major	F. O'Hara	Ditto ditto.
100	Ditto	Color-Sergeant	D. O'Keefe	Ditto ditto.
101	Ditto	Sergeant	T. Fussil	Ditto ditto.

Nominal roll of Europeans killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief—(Concl'd.)

No.	Corps.	Rank,	Names.	Remarks.
102	Her Majesty's 97th Regiment.	Corporal ...	W. Charnock ...	Wounded slightly.
103	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	J. Wharmby ...	Ditto ditto.
104	Ditto ...	Private ...	T. Ryan ...	Ditto ditto.
105	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	J. Gunning ...	Ditto ditto.
106	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	J. Kelly ...	Ditto ditto.
107	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E. P. Browne ...	Ditto ditto.
108	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	J. Mead ...	Ditto ditto.
109	Regiment of Ferozepore.	Captain ...	DaCosta (58th Native Infantry).	Ditto (since dead.)
110	Staff ...	Lieutenant ...	John Wall, Depy. Asst. Qrmr.-Genl.	Killed.
111	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ogilvie, Madras Sappers.	Wounded.

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP
BEFORE LUCKNOW;
The 15th March 1858.

}

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, *Maj.*,

Depy. Adj.-Genl. of the Army.

Numerical return of killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the 15th March 1858.

Corps.		KILLED.				WOUNDED.				MISSING.			
		European officers.				European officers.				European officers.			
		Native officers.				Native officers.				Native officers.			
		Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.				Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.				Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.			
		Horses.				Horses.				Horses.			
Artillery Division	5th Company, 12th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	3rd Company, 14th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	3rd Company, 5th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	
Engineer Brigade	Bengal Sappers and Miners.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Infantry Division,	Her Majesty's 38th Regiment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
3rd „	2nd Punjab Infantry.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th „	Her Majesty's 20th Regiment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Her Majesty's 90th Regiment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Her Majesty's 97th Regiment.	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...
Total		...	3	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	1	...	...
Grand Total		...	3	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	1	...	...

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP
BEFORE LUCKNOW;
The 16th March 1858. }

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,
Depty. Adj.-Genl. of the Army.

Nominal roll of Europeans killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No.	Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
1	5th Company, 12th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	Gunner and Driver.	John Saunder ...	Wounded slightly.
2	3rd Company, 14th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	Shoeing-smith	George Laver ...	Ditto severely.
3	3rd Company, 5th Battalion, Bengal Artillery.	Gunner ...	George Price ...	Ditto.
4	Her Majesty's 38th Regiment.	Private ...	William Henshaw...	Ditto slightly
5	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	William Allingham	Ditto ditto
6	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	John Cripps ...	Ditto severely
7	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Henry Tippet ...	Ditto ditto
8	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	John McCusker ...	Ditto ditto
9	Her Majesty's 20th Regiment.	Ditto ...	Robert Nicholson	Ditto slightly.
10	Her Majesty's 90th Regiment.	Ditto ...	M. Breenan ...	Ditto severely.
11	Her Majesty's 97th Regiment.	Ditto ...	W. Reece ...	Ditto ditto.
12	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	T. Charnock ...	Ditto slightly.
13	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	J. Coyle ...	Ditto ditto.
14	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	B. Basketfield ...	Ditto ditto.
15	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	G. Kendal ...	Ditto ditto.
16	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	J. Browne ...	Ditto ditto.
17	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	F. Brennan ...	Ditto ditto.
18	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	W. Ainsworth ...	Ditto ditto.
19	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	R. Hart ...	Missing, supposed to have been blown up.
20	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	J. Prescott ...	Killed.

These casualties occurred on the 14th instant.

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP
BEFORE LUCKNOW,
The 16th March 1858.

(Sd.)

H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,

Depty. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

ERRATUM—At page 74 of the Governor-General's Camp Gazette, dated the 26th March, the last portion of the Nominal Roll of Europeans killed, &c., in the army before Lucknow, having been incorrectly printed, the following is to be substituted for it :—

No.	Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
89	Her Majesty's 90th Regiment.	Private ...	J. Wilson ...	Wounded slightly.
90	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	G. Witchalls ...	Ditto ditto.
91	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	A. Jordan ...	Ditto ditto.
92	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	F. McKenna ...	Ditto ditto.
93	Ditto ditto	Corporal ...	J. Farrell ...	Ditto ditto.
94	Ditto ditto	Private ...	D. McMullin ...	Ditto ditto.
95	Ditto ditto	Corporal ...	F. Saunders ...	Ditto ditto.
96	Her Majesty's 97th Regiment.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	T. O. W. Ingram ...	Killed.
97	Ditto ditto	Private ...	Singleton ...	Ditto.
98	Ditto ditto	Sergeant-Major	W. Turner ...	Wounded slightly.
99	Ditto ditto	Color-Sergeant	T. O'Hara ...	Ditto ditto.
100	Ditto ditto	Sergeant ...	D. O'Keefe ...	Ditto ditto.
101	Ditto ditto	Corporal ...	T. Fussil ...	Ditto ditto.
102	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	W. Charnock ...	Ditto ditto.
103	Ditto ditto	Private ...	J. Wharmby ...	Ditto ditto.
104	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	T. Ryan ...	Ditto ditto.
105	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	J. Gunning ...	Ditto ditto.
106	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	J. Kelly ...	Ditto ditto.
107	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	E. P. Browne ...	Ditto ditto.
108	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	J. Mead ...	Ditto ditto.
109	Regiment of Ferozepore.	Captain ...	DaCosta, 58th Native Infantry.	Ditto (since dead).
110	Staff ...	Lieutenant ...	John Wall, Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General.	Killed.
111	Do ...	Ditto ...	Ogilvie, Madras Sappers.	Wounded.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,
Depty. Adj.-Genl. of the Army.

*Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, to the Governor-General of India,—dated
Camp Kaiser Bagh, 14th March 1858, 3 P. M.*

A breach having been effected with much difficulty in the Imambarah, that building was stormed at 9 A. M. this morning. The troops following close on the retreating enemy, entered the Kaiser Bagh with him; they were quickly supported, and we are now in solid occupation of it. Sir James Outram has been ordered to cross the iron bridge, and to press the enemy from the opposite side of the river.

I congratulate your Lordship very heartily on this success.

*Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, to the Governor-General of India,—dated
Head-Quarters, Camp La Martinière, 15th March 1858.*

It was reported in the afternoon of yesterday, after the fall of the Kaiser Bagh, that the enemy were streaming out of the city in vast numbers in the direction of Sundeela. Up to the present moment there are still rebels in the city, but I have no reliable information. Brigadier Campbell, who was well placed in the left of the Alum Bagh position, started in pursuit at 2 A. M. this morning, with a very strong brigade of cavalry and two troops of Horse Artillery. Brigadier-General Sir Hope Grant advanced towards Seetapore this day, with the view of intercepting fugitives who may be turned off by Brigadier Campbell's movement; he has with him 1,000 sabres, and two troops of Horse Artillery. He will be followed to-morrow by an Infantry brigade and heavy artillery. He is directed to halt at Seetapore for instructions. This is the direct road to Rohilcund. Her Majesty's 75th regiment, a very weak corps, has been ordered to leave Cawnpore to-morrow *en route* for Meerut.

*Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, to the Governor-General of India,—dated
Lucknow, 17th March 1858.*

Yesterday the bridges were secured and the troops were advanced and occupied the Muchee Bowun and Great Imambarah. Large bodies of the enemy were seen to cross the stone bridge an hour before the attack was commenced by Sir James Outram. He was ordered to press it. Resistance was very slight as compared with that of the previous days. A Gurkha division siezed the enemy's position in front of the Alum Bagh last night. Vast numbers, both of armed and unarmed men, are evacuating the city by the outlet they possess to the northward. Our advances are to-day being gradually pushed on all sides of the line occupied by the troops, particularly towards Gow Ghat and Moosa Bagh, in which direction the enemy are retiring. The point they intend to make for is not yet known.

Telegram from Brigadier-General MACGREGOR, to the Secretary to the Government with the Governor-General,—dated Camp Char Bagh, Lucknow, 18th March 1858.

The Gurkha force, under Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, occupied the Char Bagh and Cawnpore road in the city yesterday morning. In the afternoon the enemy in great force attacked our position in the city. Their flank was, however, turned by the direction of the Maharajah in person, and they were completely defeated, with the loss of ten guns and all the wagons of a light field battery. One gun was one of our own 9-pounders. This morning our advance was renewed on the right, and we captured seven more guns, several of which belonged to the battery above mentioned. We now hold this quarter of the city, one mile-and-a-half to the westward of the Cawnpore Road. The Gurkhas have passed the front of Alum Bagh and taken the rebel batteries opposed to it in reverse.

Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, to the Governor-General of India,—dated Lucknow, 18th March 1858.

We are in possession of the greater part of the city. Jung Bahadoor has done good service in taking the line of works from which the position of Alum Bagh was so long threatened, seventeen guns falling into his hands. In our advance on the right yesterday, we were not opposed. The first attempts at the restoration of authority in the city are being made, but until all resistance is put down but little progress can be expected. The inhabitants have fled the city and are in the neighbouring villages. Everything will be done to reassure them. I expect the Moosa Bagh, the last post held by the enemy, to fall to-morrow morning, an attack having been organised.

Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Lucknow, 19th March 1858.

The Moosabagh, the last post held by the enemy, was taken this morning, the cavalry being now in pursuit to the northward. Miss Jackson and Mrs. Orr have been saved; and arrangements are about being made for the withdrawal of part of the troops from the city, and I have requested Brigadier-General MacGregor to move Jung Bahadoor's in the same sense. I am occupied in arranging the details of the

future garrison, which will be communicated to Your Lordship forthwith, when the Chief Engineer has completed a calculation I have called on him to furnish. No time will be lost in establishing the proper military position of the troops left here, and a strict instruction will be given to the Executive Engineer to allow no considerations whatever to interfere with the instructions he will receive on this account. It must be held to be paramount to every other. Will Your Lordship kindly communicate your instructions?

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Allahabad, 7th April 1858.

No. 59 of 1858.—In continuation of General Order No. 46, of the 25th ultimo, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General is pleased to publish, for general information, further returns of casualties in the force under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the 16th to the 21st instant, inclusive.



Numerical return of killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the 16th March 1858.

Corps.		KILLED.		WOUNDED.		MISSING.	
		European officers. Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file. Horses.	European officers. Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file. Horses.	European officers. Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file. Horses.
Artillery Division	{ Siege Field	3rd Company, 8th Battalion, Royal Artillery	...	...	1	...	...
		3rd Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery	...	1	...	...	...
		5th Company, 12th Battalion, Royal Artillery	...	1	...	...	...
		6th Company, 13th Battalion, Royal Artillery	...	1	...	...	...
		Engineer Brigade .. Punjab Pioneers	...	1	...	2	...
3rd Infantry Division	{ Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers " 79th Highlanders 1st European Bengal Fusiliers 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade 2nd Punjab Infantry	...	1	1	8	...	...
		...	...	1	...	...	...
		...	2	1	5	...	...
		...	...	1	1	...	...
4th Infantry Division	{ Her Majesty's 10th Foot " 90th Regiment Regiment of Ferozepore Divisional Staff ..	...	1	...	...	...	...
		...	...	1	...	...	...
		...	...	1	6	...	...
		...	...	1	...	...	...
Total		...	4	6	30	...	2
Grand Total		...	4	36	...	2	...

HEAD-QUARTERS' CAMP, }
LUCKNOW;
The 17th March 1858. }

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,
Depty. Adj.-Genl. of the Army.

Nominal roll of Europeans killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No.	Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
1	Siege Artillery, 3rd Company, 8th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	Corporal ...	Archer Francis ..	Leg broken by gun wheel in removing captured guns.
2	Field Artillery, 3rd Brigade, Horse Artillery.	Veterinary Surgeon.	T. Hickman ...	Wounded slightly.
3	5th Company, 12th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	Gunner and Driver.	Sparrow ...	Ditto ditto.
4	6th Company, 13th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	Ditto	Woodburn ...	Ditto ditto.
5	Her Majesty's 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.	Private ...	Richard White ...	Killed.
6	Ditto ditto ...	Lieutenant ...	A. L. Tobin ...	Wounded severely.
7	Ditto ditto ...	Sergeant ...	James Dawson ...	Ditto mortally.
8	Ditto ditto ...	Corporal ...	William Ritchie ...	Ditto slightly.
9	Ditto ditto ...	Private ...	Thomas Hamlet ..	Ditto ditto.
10	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	James Witt ...	Ditto ditto.
11	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Thomas Slack ...	Ditto ditto.
12	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Richard Hemming ...	Ditto ditto.
13	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	James Morgan ...	Ditto ditto.
14	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Thomas Harrox ...	Ditto ditto.
15	Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders.	Ditto ...	James Malcolm ...	Ditto severely.
16	1st European Bengal Fusiliers.	Ditto ...	Thomas McLaughlin ..	Killed.
17	Ditto ditto ...	Color-Sergeant ...	Thomas McBride ...	Ditto.
18	Ditto ditto ...	Lieutenant ...	William Ellis ..	Wounded slightly.
19	Ditto ditto ...	Private ...	William Cambridge ...	Ditto ditto.
20	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	G. Knowles ...	Ditto ditto.
21	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	J. Evans ...	Ditto severely.
22	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	J. Morrissey ..	Ditto ditto.
23	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	J. Kelly ...	Ditto ditto.
24	Doing duty, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	Ensign ...	Drake ...	Ditto slightly.
25	Ditto ditto ...	Private ...	Thomas Higginbottom	Ditto severely.
26	Her Majesty's 10th Foot.	Ditto ...	Fat Phelan ...	Died of wounds.
27	Her Majesty's 90th Regiment.	Ditto ...	William Cocum ..	Wounded slightly.
28	Regiment of Ferozepore	Major ...	J. Brasyer ...	Ditto
29	Divisional Staff ...	Lieutenant ...	S. Chalmers, 53rd Native Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General.	Ditto severely.

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP,
LUCKNOW;
The 17th March 1858.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,
Depty. Adjt.-Genl: of the Army.

Numerical return of killed, wounded, and missing in the Army, under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the 17th of March 1858.

Corps.		KILLED.				WOUNDED.				MISSING.				
		European officers. Native officers. Non-commissioned officers, drum- mers, rank and file. Horses.				European officers. Native officers. Non-commissioned officers, drum- mers, rank and file. Horses.				European officers. Native officers. Non-commissioned officers, drum- mers, rank and file. Horses.				
Artillery Division.	Siege ...	8th Company, 2nd Battalion, Royal Artillery...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th Company, 11th Battalion, Royal Artillery...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Field—6th Company, 13th Battalion, Royal Artillery	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Engineer Bri- gade	...	23rd Company, Royal Engineers		1	...	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Bengal Engineers doing duty with Royal Engineers		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Punjab Pioneers		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd Infantry Division	...	1st European Bengal Fusiliers		...	...	...	...	...	+1	...	...	...	...	...
		Her Majesty's 79th Highlan- ders		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
		2nd Punjab Infantry		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	2	...	16	...	1	...	9	...	...
Grand Total		...	...	...	...	18		...	10		...	...		...

* These casualties occurred on the 16th March.

† This casualty occurred on the 15th March.

ADJT.-GENL'S OFFICE,
HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP, LUCKNOW;
The 18th March 1858.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,

Depty. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

Nominal roll of Europeans killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No.	Corps,	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
1	8th Company, 2nd Battalion, Royal Artillery.	Gunner ...	James Kean ...	Wounded severely.
2	6th Company, 11th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	Sergeant ...	James Johnston ...	Ditto slightly.
3	Ditto ditto	Trumpeter ...	Thomas Sullivan ...	Ditto severely.
4	6th Company, 13th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	Gunner and Driver.	Henry Bracy ...	Ditto ditto.
5	Ditto ditto	Bombardier ...	John France ...	Killed.
6	1st European Bengal Fusiliers.	Captain ...	F. O. Salusbury ...	Wounded slightly on the 15th March.
7	Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders.	Sergeant ...	James Blythe ...	Wounded severely.
8	Ditto ditto	Private ...	John Dawn ...	Ditto slightly.
9	23rd Company, Royal Engineers.	Captain ...	A. J. Clerke ...	Died from the effects of a gunpowder explosion.
10	Ditto ditto	Lance-Corporal	James Davis ...	Ditto ditto.
11	Ditto ditto	Sapper ..	Michael Daily ...	Ditto ditto.
12	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	James Bunting ...	Ditto ditto.
13	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	Andrew Fair Service	Ditto ditto.
14	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	William Robinson	Ditto ditto.
15	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	Charles Tucker ..	Ditto ditto.
16	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	William Cuterson	Ditto ditto.
17	Ditto ditto	Ditto ..	George Beer ...	Ditto ditto.
18	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	David Northwood	Ditto ditto.
19	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	James Slade ...	Ditto ditto.
20	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	John Yeo ...	Ditto ditto.
21	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	Alfred Smith ...	Ditto ditto.
22	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	Frederick Morgan	Ditto ditto.
23	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	John Ford ...	Ditto ditto.
24	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	James Chapman ...	Suffering severely from the effects of a gunpowder explosion.
25	Bengal Engineers doing duty with Royal Engineers.	Lieutenant ..	E. P. Brownlow .	Died from the effects of a gunpowder explosion.

These casualties occurred on the 16th March 1858.

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP,
LUCKNOW;
The 18th March 1858.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,

Depty. Adj. Genl of the Army.

Numerical return of killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the 18th of March 1858.

Corps.		KILLED.				WOUNDED.				MISSING.			
		European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.
Artillery Division	{ Naval Brigade, H. M.'s Ship <i>Shannon</i>.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Cavalry Brigade	Pathan Horse ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd Infantry Division.	{ Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th Infantry Division.	{ Her Majesty's 20th Regiment	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Ditto 90th ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	...
	{ Ditto 97th ditto	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Regiment of Ferozepore		...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	2	2	...	1	16	...	...	...	1	...
Grand Total		...	...	3	...	17	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

Missing from 15th March.

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP,
LUCKNOW;
The 19th March 1858.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, *Maj.*,
Depty Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Nominal roll of Europeans killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No.	Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
1	Naval Brigade, H. M.'s Ship <i>Shannon</i> .	A. B. ...	Thomas Sullivan ...	Wounded severely.
2	Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders.	Private ...	George Andrews ...	Ditto slightly.
3	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	John Brown ...	Ditto ditto.
4	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	John Todd ...	Ditto ditto.
5	1st European Bengal Fusiliers.	Ditto ...	Thomas Martin ...	Killed by the explosion of a mine.
6	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	Robert Brian ...	Wounded slightly.
7	Her Majesty's 20th Regiment.	Captain ...	A. R. Warren ...	Ditto ditto.
8	Ditto ditto	Sergeant ...	J. Buckley ...	Ditto ditto.
9	Ditto ditto	Private ...	T. Peck ...	Ditto severely.
10	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	E. Opeay ...	Ditto ditto.
11	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	J. Winning ...	Ditto slightly.
12	Her Majesty's 97th Regiment.	Sergeant ...	A. White ...	Ditto ditto.

One man Her Majesty's 90th missing ; name not yet reported.

HEAD QUARTERS CAMP,
LUCKNOW;
The 19th March 1858.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, *Maj.*,

Depty. Adj.-Genl. of the Army.

Numerical return of killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the 19th of March 1858.

Corps.	KILLED.				WOUNDED.				MISSING.			
	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.
Artillery Division	3rd Company, 14th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	6th Company, 13th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Engineer Brigade—Punjab Pioneers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1st Cavalry Brigade—H. M.'s 9th Lancers	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	3
3rd Infantry Division—,, 79th Highlanders	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	3	...	1	...	7	3	...	...	...	3
Grand Total	...	3	...	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	3

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP,
LUCKNOW;
The 20th March 1858.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, *Maj.*,
Depy. Adj.-Genl. of the Army.

Nominal roll of Europeans killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No.	Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
1	3rd Company, 14th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	Acting Bombardier.	Joseph Tucker	Slightly burnt by explosion.
2	6th Company, 13th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	Gunner and Driver	Patrick McCarthy	Wounded severely.
3	H. M.'s 9th Lancers	Private	G. J. Prangnell	Killed.
4	Ditto ditto	Captain	T. W. H. Hutchinson	Wounded dangerously (since dead).
5	Ditto ditto	Corporal	Samuel Newman	Ditto ditto.
6	Ditto ditto	Private	G. G. Andrews	Ditto slightly.
7	Ditto ditto	Ditto	P. Donohoe	Ditto ditto.
8	Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders.	Ditto	Thomas Munro	Wounded dangerously (since dead).
9	Ditto ditto	Ditto	William Taylor	Ditto ditto.
10	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Peter Jack	Ditto ditto.

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP,
LUCKNOW;
The 20th March 1858.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, *Maj.*,
Depy. Adj.-Genl. of the Army.

Numerical return of killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the 20th March 1858.

Corps.		KILLED.				WOUNDED.				MISSING.			
		European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.
	Divisional Staff	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brigade Staff	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery Division	{ Siege—3rd Company, 14th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	...	...	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cavalry Brigade	{ Her Majesty's 7th Hussars	...	...	...	3	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Hodson's Horse	...	2	1	1	7	5	...	1	1	...	...	...
1st Infantry Division	{ 1st Battalion, 5th Fusiliers	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd " "	{ Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2	3	1	4	17	9	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Grand Total	5	1	22	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

* This man was returned in a former casualty return as "wounded."

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP, }
BEFORE LUCKNOW; }
The 21st March 1859.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,

Depty. Adj.-Genl. of the Army.

Nominal roll of Europeans killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No.	Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
1	Divisional Staff ..	Lieutenant ...	O. D. Thackwell, 15th Native Infantry, Assistant Baggage Master to Siege Artillery.	Killed.
2	Brigade Staff ...	Ditto ...	Jonathan Cape, 30th Native Infantry, Assistant Baggage Master to Engineer Brigade.	Ditto.
3	3rd Company, 14th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	Shoeing-smith ...	George Laver ...	Died on the 20th instant from wounds previously received.
4	Her Majesty's 7th Hussars.	Captain ...	Slade ...	Wounded.
5	Ditto ditto ...	Lieutenant ...	Wilken ...	Ditto.
6	Ditto ditto ...	Cornet ...	Bankes ...	Ditto dangerously.
7	Ditto ditto ...	Private ...	John Kelly ...	Ditto slightly.
8	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Thomas Harrison ...	Ditto severely.
9	Her Majesty's 1st Battalion, 5th Fusiliers.	Ensign ...	J. A. Cubitt ...	Ditto slightly.
10	Ditto ditto ...	Private ...	Thomas Johnson ...	Ditto severely.
11	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	William McGee ...	Ditto slightly.
12	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ...	Thomas Mara ...	Ditto ditto.
13	Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders.	Ditto ...	George Maycock ...	Ditto ditto.
14	Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers.	Ditto ...	John Kiely ...	Ditto severely.
15	1st European Bengal Fusiliers.	Ditto ...	James Moore ...	Ditto ditto
16	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dennis Burns ...	Ditto ditto.
17	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ben Johnson ...	Ditto slightly.

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP,
LUCKNOW;
The 21st March 1858.

H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,
Depy. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

Numerical return of killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the 21st March 1858.

Corps.		KILLED.				WOUNDED.				MISSING.			
		European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.
Engineer	Brigade—Punjab Pioneers	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...
2nd Cavalry Brigade.	Her Majesty's 7th Hussars	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry	1	...	2	...	3	1	6	5	...	...	...	1
2nd Infantry Division.	Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
	4th Punjab Rifles	...	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
3rd Infantry Division.	Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders.	...	...	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1st European Bengal Fusiliers.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd Punjab Infantry.	...	...	†1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	1	...	6	...	6	1	26	6	...	2	1
Grand Total		...	7			...	33			6	2		1

* Died of wounds received on the 17th instant.

† Died of wounds received on the 11th instant.

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP,
LUCKNOW. }
The 22nd March 1858.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,

Depty. Adj.-Genl. of the Army.

Nominal roll of Europeans killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No.	Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
1	Punjab Pioneers ...	Ensign ...	— Knowles ...	Wounded. Gun shot in knee.
2	1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry.	Captain ...	F. Wale, Commandant	Killed.
3	Ditto ditto ...	Lieutenant ...	— Godby ...	Wounded slightly.
4	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	— Montgomerie ...	Ditto ditto.
5	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	— Sandeman ...	Ditto ditto.
6	Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders.	Private ...	John Armstrong ...	Ditto severely.
7	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ...	Alexander Barrie ...	Ditto slightly.
8	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Alexander Beath ...	Ditto ditto.
9	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	James Ferguson ...	Ditto ditto.
10	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Francis Lanchlan ...	Ditto severely.
11	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	James Lyons ...	Ditto slightly.
12	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	James McDonald ...	Ditto severely.
13	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Samuel McBurnie ..	Ditto ditto.
14	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Thomas Marshall ...	Ditto slightly.
15	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Alexander McLeod ..	Ditto ditto.
16	Ditto ditto ...	Sergeant ...	John McKay ...	Ditto ditto.
17	4th Punjab Rifles ...	Major ...	— Wildie ...	Ditto severely.
18	Ditto ditto ...	Captain ...	— Hood ...	Ditto dangerously.
19	Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders.	Sergeant ...	James Blyth ...	Died of wounds received on the 17th March.
20	1st European Bengal Fusiliers.	Private ...	Angus Cameron ...	Shot in the city.

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP, }
BEFORE LUCKNOW;
The 22nd March 1858. }

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,

Depty. Adj.-Genl. of the Army.

From Brigadier CAMPBELL to Major NORMAN, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army,—dated Camp Moosa Bagh, 21st March 1858.

1st Troop, 1st Brigade,
Horse Artillery ... six 6-pr. guns
Major Olphert's Light
Field Battery ... six 9-pr. guns
7th Hussars ... 350 Sabres.
Military Train ... 186 "
Hodson's Horse ... 585 "
Goale's Horse ... 458 "
5th Fusiliers ... 269 Bayonets
78th Highlanders ... 511 ...

I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the force under my command, strength as per margin, arrived at this place at 6 P. M. yesterday.

The infantry under Brigadier Stisted occupy the Moosa Bagh.

From General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, G.C.B., to the Right Hon'ble the Viscount CANNING, Governor-General of India in Council, dated Camp, La Martinière, Lucknow, 22nd March 1858.

I have the honour to announce to your Lordship that I transferred my head-quarters to the Camp of Brigadier-General Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., at Buntara, on the 28th ultimo, the division which had been detached under Brigadier-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., and that under Brigadier-General Walpole joining the next day.

Having received tolerably correct information with respect to the lines of works which had been constructed by the enemy for the defence of Lucknow, it appeared evident to me that the necessity would arise for operating from both sides of the Goomti when the capture of the city should be seriously entertained.

Two very important reasons conduced to show the expediency of such a course,—the one being that it would become possible to enfilade

DETAIL.

Head-quarters of the Division of Artillery, and of the Field Artillery Brigade, under Major-General Sir A. Wilson, K.C.B., and Colonel D. Wood, C.B., Royal Horse Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel D'Aguilar's Troop, R. H. A.

Lieutenant-Colonel { Troops Bengal
Tombs, C.B., and { Horse Artillery
Lieutenant Bishops. { under Lieutenant-
Colonel Turner.

Two 24-pounders and two 8-inch howitzers of the Shannon's Naval Brigade.
Two Cos. Punjab Sappers and Miners.

The head-quarters of the Cavalry Division, and the 1st Cavalry Brigade, under Brigadier-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., and Brigadier Little.

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers.

2nd Punjab Irregular Cavalry.

Detachment 5th Punjab Irregular Cavalry.

1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry.

The 2nd Division of Infantry, under Brigadier-General Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., consisting of—

3rd Brigade.	{	Her Majesty's 34th Regiment.
Brigadier P.		Her Majesty's 36th Regiment.
M. M. Guy.		Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment.
4th Brigade.	{	42nd Highlanders.
Brigadier		93rd "
Hon'ble A.		14th Punjab Rifles.
Hope.		

many of the enemy's new works; the other that great avenues of supply would be closed against the town, although I could not hope to invest a city having a circumference of twenty miles.

My first preparations, therefore, were made for the purpose of crossing the river. Bridges of casks had been previously constructed, and were ready in the Engineer's Park.

On the 2nd March, I advanced on Dilkosha with troops as per margin, and seized that position, after a skirmish in which a gun was taken from the enemy.

When the brigades of infantry began to close on the advance guard, the enemy opened several guns which were in position in strong bastions along the line of the canal. This fire was heavy and well sustained.

These guns commanded the plateau, and compelled me to retire the camp as far back as it was possible, but not so far as I could have wished, owing to the ravines in rear.

The palace of Dilkoosha was occupied as an advance picquet on the right, and the Mahomed Bagh on the left,—heavy guns being placed in battery at both points to keep down the hostile fire.

During the whole of the 2nd, until these arrangements could be completed, the troops were much annoyed by the enemy's guns.

After that day, until an advance took place, although the shot ranged up to and sometimes into the camp, but slight loss ensued from this cause.

On the 3rd and 4th, the remainder of the siege-train, together with Brigadier-General Walpole's Division, closed up on the Dilkoosha position, the right of our line resting on Bibiapore and the Goomti, the left being towards Alumbagh.

There was an interval of about two miles between our left and Jellalabad, the right of the Alum Bagh position. This interval was occupied by a regiment of Irregular Horse.* Brigadier Campbell, with a strong brigade of cavalry and horse artillery, secured the extreme left and swept the country towards the north-west.

* Hodson's.

Three infantry regiments were withdrawn from Alum Bagh, and joined the head-quarters Camp.

On the 5th, General Franks, or the 4th Division of Infantry, came into direct communication with me. This officer had marched right across the Kingdom of Oudh, having signally defeated many bodies of insurgents, and kept his time with punctuality according to the orders given to him, with which your Lordship is already acquainted.

On the same day the Goomti was bridged near Bibiapore. Whilst the bridge was being formed, the enemy showed on the left bank, causing the necessity of a disposition of troops and heavy guns. He did not, however, make a real attack.

These guns were very useful in another respect, as their practice on the Martinière silenced much fire, which would otherwise have annoyed the picquets.

They were accordingly kept on the same ground for some days, till the advance of the troops rendered them unnecessary.

On the 6th, Sir James Outram, G. C. B., who had been withdrawn

Force sent across the Goomti under Sir James Outram.

DETAIL.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Aguilar's Troop
Royal Horse Artillery.

Major Remington's and Captain
McKiunon's troops, Bengal Horse Artil-
lery, under Lieutenant-Colonel P. Turner.

Captains Gibbon and Middleton's
Light Field Batteries, Royal Artillery,
and head-quarters, Field Artillery Bri-
gade.

Head quarters Cavalry Division and
of 1st Cavalry Brigade.

Her Majesty's 2nd Dragoon Guards
(Bays).

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers.

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Detachments, 1st and 5th Punjab
Cavalry, under Captains Watson and
Sandford.

3rd Infantry Division, under Brigadier-
General R.'s Walpole.

5th Brigade.	{	Her Majesty's 23rd
Brigadier		Fusiliers.
Douglas, C.B.		Her Majesty's 79th
		Highlanders.

6th Brigade.	{	1st Bengal Fusiliers.
Brigadier		2nd Battalion, Rifle
Horsford, C.B.		Brigade. 3rd Battalion,
		Rifle Brigade.
		2nd Punjab Infan-
		try.

from Alum Bagh, crossed to the left
bank of the Goomti with troops as
per margin, the 4th Division under
Brigadier-General Franks, C.B., taking
the place vacated by Brigadier-Gen-
eral Walpole in the line.

The plan of attack which had been
conceived was now developed, and Sir
James Outram was directed to push
his advance up the left bank of
the Goomti, while the troops in the
position of Dilkoosha remained at
rest till it should have become appa-
rent that the first line of the enemy's
works, or the rampart running along
the canal and abutting on the
Goomti, had been turned.

The works may be briefly described
as follows:—

The series of courts and buildings
called the Kaiser Bagh, considered as a citadel by the rebels, was shut
in by three lines of defence towards the Goomti, of which the line of
the canal was the outer one. सयमेव जयते

The second line circled round the large building called the Mess-
house and the Moti Mahal, and the first or interior one was the
principal rampart of the Kaiser Bagh, the rear of the enclosures of the
latter being closed in by the city through which approach would
have been dangerous to an assailant.

These lines were flanked by numerous bastions and rested at one
end on the Goomti, and at the other on the great buildings of the
street called the Huzrut Gunge, all of which were strongly fortified
and flanked the street in every direction.

Extraordinary care had been expended on the defences of the
houses and bastions, to enfilade the street. This duty was ably
performed by Sir James Outram, who pitched his camp on the 6th
instant, after a skirmish of his advance guard, in front of the Chukkur
Wala Kotee, or Yellow-house.

On the 7th he was attacked by the enemy, who was speedily driven back.

Having reconnoitred the ground on the 8th instant, I directed Sir James Outram to arrange his batteries during the succeeding night and to attack the enemy's position, the key of which was the Chukkur Wala Kotee, the next day or the 9th.

This was done in very good style by the troops under his command, the enemy being driven at all points, the Yellow-House being seized, and the whole force advanced for some distance through ground affording excellent cover for the enemy.

He was then able to bring his right shoulders forward, occupying the Fyzabad Road, and to plant his batteries for the purpose of enfilading the works on the canal before alluded to.

He lost no time in doing this, other batteries of heavy guns and howitzers being constructed during the following night to play on the works and the Kaiser Bagh.

While this attack was being made by Sir James Outram along the left bank of the Goomti on the 9th instant, a very heavy fire was kept up on the Martinière both from mortars and heavy guns placed in position during the previous night on the Dilkoosha plateau.

At 2 P.M., the 42nd Highlanders, supported by the 93rd Highlanders, the 53rd and 90th Regiments, stormed the Martinière under the direction of Brigadier-General Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., and Brigadier the Hon'ble Adrian Hope.

It was quickly seen that the enfilading fire on the line of the canal from the opposite side of the river had produced the expected result.

The 4th Punjab Infantry, supported by the 42nd Highlanders, climbed up the entrenchment abutting on the Goomti, and proceeded to sweep down the whole line of the works till they got to the neighbourhood of Bank's house, when it became necessary to close operations for the night.

Major Wyld, 4th Punjab Rifles, distinguished himself very much on this occasion. The line of works was strongly occupied by the troops which had first entered and by the 53rd Regiment.

On the 10th instant, Sir James Outram was engaged in strengthening his position; Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B., being employed in patrolling towards the cantonment with the cavalry placed under

Sir James Outram's orders, a system of extensive patrolling or reconnaissance having been established by my order in that direction, from the time that the first position had been taken up across the Goomti.

At sunrise on the same day, a disposition of troops and heavy guns was made by Sir Edward Lugard for the attack of Bank's house, which was carried at noon and secured as a strong military post.

The second part of the plan of attack against the Kaiser Bagh now came into operation, *viz.*, to use the great blocks of houses and palaces extending from Bank's house to the Kaiser Bagh as our approach instead of sapping up towards the front of the second line of works.

By these means I was enabled to turn the new works towards our own left, at the same time that they were enfiladed on the right by Sir James Outram's advance.

The latter had already received orders to plant his guns with a view to raking the enemy's position, to annoy the Kaiser Bagh both with vertical and direct fire, also to attack the suburbs in the vicinity of the iron and stone bridges shortly after daybreak, and so command the iron bridge from the left bank. All this was carried out by Sir James Outram with the most marked success.

The enemy, however, still held tenaciously to his own end of the iron bridge on the right bank, and there was heavy cannonading from both sides till the bridge was afterwards taken in reverse.

Sir Edward Lugard's attack on the 11th was pressed forward in like manner.

The operation had now become one of engineering character, and the most earnest endeavours were made to save the infantry from being hazarded before due preparation had been made.

The Chief Engineer, Brigadier Napier, placed the batteries with a view to breaching and shelling a large block of palaces called the Begum Kotah.

The latter was stormed with great gallantry by the 93rd Highlanders, supported by the 4th Punjab Rifles, and one thousand Gurkhas, led by Brigadier the Hon'ble Adrian Hope, under the direction of Brigadier-General Sir Edward Lugard, at 4 P. M.

The troops secured the whole block of buildings, and inflicted a very heavy loss on the enemy, the attack having been one of very

desperate character. This was the sternest struggle which occurred during the siege.

From thenceforward the Chief Engineer pushed his approach with the greatest judgment through the enclosures by the aid of the Sappers and of heavy guns, the troops immediately occupying the ground as he advanced, and the mortars, being moved from one position to another as ground was won on which they could be placed.

The buildings to the right and the Secunder Bagh were taken in the early morning of the same day without opposition.

During the night of the 12th, Sir James Outram was reinforced with a number of heavy guns and mortars, and directed to increase his fire on the Kaiser Bagh, while at the same time mortars placed in position at the Begum's house never ceased to play on the Emambara, the next large palace it was necessary to storm between the Begum Kotee and the Kaiser Bagh.

On Brigadier-General Franks, C.B., who had relieved Sir Edward Lugard, and the 2nd Division, with the 4th Division, on the 12th instant, devolved the duty of attacking the Emambara.

A column of attack was formed for that purpose by Brigadier D. Russell, on the morning of the 14th.

In the meantime, the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor with a force of about nine thousand men and with twenty-four field guns drawn by men had arrived and taken his position in our line on the 12th instant, and moved close to the canal on the 13th.

At my request, His Highness was begged by Brigadier-General MacGregor, C.B., the Special Commissioner attached to him, to pass the canal and attack the suburb in his front and considerably to the left of Bank's house. To this His Highness acceded with much willingness, and his force was most advantageously employed in thus covering my left for several days, during which, from the nature of our operations, I was obliged to mass all the available strength of the British force towards the right, in the joint attack carried along both banks of the Goomti.

The Emambara was carried early on the 14th, and the Sikhs of the Ferozepore Regiment under Major Brasyer, pressing forward in pursuit, entered the Kaiser Bagh, the third line at the defences having been turned without a single gun being fired from them.

Supports were quickly thrown in, and all the well-known ground of former defence and attack, the Mess-house, the Tara Kotee, the

Mootee Mehal, and the Chuttur Munzil were rapidly occupied by the troops, while the engineers devoted their attention to securing the position towards the south and west. The day was one of long and continued exertion, and every one felt that although much remained to be done before the final expulsion of the rebels, the most difficult part of the undertaking had been overcome.

This is not the place for description of the various buildings successively sapped into or stormed ; suffice it to say that they formed a range of massive palaces and walled courts of vast extent, equalled perhaps, but certainly not surpassed in any capital in Europe. Every outlet had been covered by a work, and on every side were prepared barricades and loop-holed parapets.

The extraordinary industry evinced by the enemy in this respect has been really unexampled. Hence the absolute necessity for holding troops in hand, till at each successive move forward the Engineers reported to me that all which could be effected by Artillery and the Sappers had been done before the troops were led to the assault.

The 15th instant was employed in securing what had been taken, removing powder, destroying mines, and fixing mortars for the further bombardment of the positions still held by the enemy on the line of our advance up the Goomti and in the heart of the city.

Brigadier-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., was sent out with cavalry on one side towards Sitapur to intercept fugitives, while Brigadier Campbell marched with like orders in the direction of Sundeela on a similar duty. They returned on the 17th to their former positions.

On the 16th instant, Sir James Outram, with the 5th Brigade under Brigadier Douglas, supported by two other regiments, Her Majesty's 20th and the regiment of Ferozepore, having crossed over the Goomti by a bridge of casks opposite the Secunder Bagh, advanced according to order through the Chuttur Munzil to take the Residency.

During the first movements of this operation, a movement of the enemy in retreat across the stone bridge became apparent.

Sir James was ordered to press forward, and he was able almost without opposition not only to take the iron bridge in reverse which was my principal object, but also to advance for more than a mile and occupy the Muchee Bawun and great Emambara. In short the city was ours.

Brigadier-General Walpole's picquets on the left bank were attacked by the retreating enemy, who was as usual heavily repulsed.

On the 19th a combined movement was organised.

Sir James Outram moved forward directly on the Moosa Bagh, the last position of the enemy on the line of the Goomti.

Sir J. Hope Grant cannonaded the latter from the left bank, while Brigadier Campbell moving right round the western side from the Alum Bagh prevented retreat in that direction.

The rout was now complete and great loss was inflicted on the enemy by all these columns.

On the 16th, for the last time, the enemy had shown in some strength before Alum Bagh, which on that date was held by only two of our regiments.

Jung Bahadur was requested to move to his left up the canal, and take the position in reverse from which our position at Alum Bagh had been so long annoyed.

This was executed very well by His Highness, and he seized the positions, one after another, with little loss to himself.

The guns of the enemy, which the latter did not stop to take away, fell into his hands.

On the 21st, Sir Edward Lugard was directed to attack a stronghold held by the Moulvie in the heart of the city. This he occupied after a sharp contest, and it now became possible to invite the return of the inhabitants, and to rescue the city from the horrors of this prolonged contest.

Brigadier Campbell with his cavalry attacked the enemy when retreating from the city in consequence of Sir Edward Lugard's advance, inflicting heavy loss, and pursued him for six miles.

I beg to enclose Sir James Outram's own account of his operations, which were removed from my immediate superintendence till he re-crossed the Goomti prior to the attack of the 16th.

It was matter of real gratification to me to be able to entrust the Trans-Goomti operation to this very distinguished officer, and after that had been conducted to my perfect satisfaction to bring him forward again to put the finishing stroke on the enemy, while the extended position in the town was of necessity held by the troops who had won it. My thanks are eminently due to him, and I trust he will receive them as heartily as they are offered.

I have now the pleasing task of communicating to your Lordship the name of an officer to whom, not only I as Commanding General, but

to whom in truth the Service at large is under great obligation, Major-General Mansfield, the Chief of the Staff, whose labour has been unceasing, whose abilities are of the highest order, and have been of the greatest use to me during this campaign. It is impossible for me to praise this officer too highly, or to recommend him sufficiently to the protection of your Lordship and of the Government.

I desire to draw the particular attention of your Lordship to Brigadier-Generals Franks, C.B., Walpole, Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., and Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B.

Their divisions have been most admirably commanded, and they have on every occasion amply justified all my expectations.

Brigadier-Generals Walpole and Sir J. Hope Grant were employed more immediately under the direction of Sir James Outram, who speaks in the highest terms of the assistance he received from them.

Sir J. Hope Grant's management of his Cavalry and Horse Artillery is always most admirable.

As detailed above, the manner in which the attacks on the main line of operations were directed by Sir Edward Lugard and Brigadier General Franks reflected the greatest credit on them.

The officers in command of the cavalry brigades have proved themselves equal to their high position, and are worthy of your Lordship's favourable consideration.

Brigadier Campbell, in command of the Cavalry on the left, performed his detached duty with much vigilance and judgment. His march round the city on the 19th instant, which was a running fight for the greater part of the day, was a very difficult one.

His pursuit, on the 21st, of the party which broke away after being driven by Sir Edward Lugard from Shadut Gunge was highly effective.

Brigadier Hugart has received the marked commendation of Sir J. Hope Grant, and the Brigadiers in command of Infantry Brigades have particularly distinguished themselves under the eyes of their divisional commanders :—

Brigadier D. Russell,	... 1st Brigade.
„ P. M. M. Guy,	... 3rd „
„ Hon'ble A. Hope,	... 4th „
„ Douglas, C.B.,	... 5th „
„ Horsford, C.B.,	... 6th „
„ Eveleigh,	... 7th „

and Lieutenant-Colonel Longden, (Her Majesty's 10th Foot), attached to the Gurkha Brigade, by order of the Commander-in-Chief.

The head-quarters 2nd Brigade, with the 5th Fusiliers, and 78th Highlanders under Brigadier Franklin, remained at Alum Bagh in position, and was well disposed by that officer to resist the enemy's demonstration on the 16th instant.

To Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, K.C.B., my warmest acknowledgments are due for the effective manner in which he commanded the Artillery Division.

The four corps, the Naval Brigade, the Royal Artillery, the Bengal Artillery, and the Madras Artillery, worked with the greatest harmony under his happy direction as one regiment.

The merits of Sir Archdale Wilson are too widely known to gain anything by encomium from me; but I may be permitted to express my great satisfaction at having been able to avail myself of the assistance of this most distinguished officer. The effective fire of the Artillery during the long operations which depended so much on the management of that arm elicited general admiration.

The practice of the 68 pounders of the Naval Brigade was capital, while the Kaiser Bagh and other great buildings which had been stormed, showed in a very convincing manner how truly the shells had been directed by the Royal and Bengal Artillery.

Whenever the Field Artillery could be used the Troops of Horse Artillery and field batteries of Royal Artillery, the Bengal Artillery, and the Madras Artillery did the most excellent service.

Sir Archdale Wilson expresses his great obligations to Captain Sir William Peel, K.C.B., R.N., till that most gallant officer was severely wounded, and to Brigadiers Wood, C.B., Royal Horse Artillery, and Barker, C.B., R.A., respectively, commanding the Field and Siege Artillery Brigades.

It would be difficult for me to give an adequate idea of the zeal and activity displayed by the Chief Engineer, Brigadier Napier, Bengal Engineers. Many of the operations depended on his proper appreciation of the obstructions to be overcome, and the means at his disposal for that purpose.

His great professional skill and thorough acquaintance with the value of his enemy have been of the greatest service, and I recommend him most cordially to Your Lordship's protection. I am under very great obligations to him.

The officers of the great departments of the army have accompanied me during the siege, and I beg to return them my thanks. They are as follows:—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Macpherson, Officiating Quartermaster-General of the Army.

Colonel Hon'ble W. L. Pakenham, C.B., Officiating Adjutant-General, Her Majesty's Forces.

Captain C. F. Seymour, 84th Regiment, Officiating Quartermaster-General, Her Majesty's Forces.

Captain G. Algood, Officiating Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Keith Young, Judge Advocate-General of the Army.

Lieutenant P. Stewart, Bengal Engineers, Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs.

Dr. MacAndrew, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's Forces.

Dr. Brown, the Superintending Surgeon of the Force, has again won my sincere thanks for his admirable arrangements.

Captain Fitzgerald, Assistant Commissary-General, who has had the disposition of the commissariat in the field, has met every want of the Army. He has distinguished himself much, and is a credit to his department.

I must draw very particular attention to the services of Major Norman, Deputy Adjutant-General, who, besides his ordinary departmental duties, has performed the very onerous one of Adjutant-General of the Army in the field throughout the campaign.

To Captain H. Bruce, Deputy Quartermaster-General, head of the Intelligence Department, and to Captain G. Algood, Officiating Assistant Quartermaster-General, who performed the duties of Quartermaster-General of the Army in the field until the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Macpherson. These officers have all been most active in the performance of their duties.

To my personal staff and that of Major-General Mansfield my acknowledgments are due, but more particularly to my Military Secretary, Colonel Sterling, C.B., and to Captain G. R. Hope Johnstone, Bombay Army, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General to the Chief of the Staff. These two officers are most indefatigable.

A list of the other members of these staffs is appended.

Finally, I wish to draw Your Lordship's attention to the conduct of the regimental officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, and to the men of the regiments.

Their conduct has been very brilliant throughout. The manner in which the 93rd Regiment flung itself into the Begum Kotee followed by the 4th Sikhs and supported by the 42nd was magnificent, and the subsequent attack on the Emambara and the Kaiser Bagh reflected the greatest credit on the regimental leaders of the 4th Division, and the soldiers who followed them.

Corrected lists will be sent immediately of the officers and soldiers who are deemed most worthy of distinction in a force in which every one has a claim.

From General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India, to the Right Hon'ble VISCOUNT CANNING, Governor-General of India in Council, dated Camp Lucknow, 28th March 1858.

I have the honour to report to your Lordship the departure of His Highness Jung Bahadoor from the camp before Lucknow.

I desire to take this opportunity to express my thanks to His Highness for the assistance rendered to me during the late operations by him and his gallant troops.

I found the utmost willingness on his part to accede to any desire of mine during the progress of the siege, and from the first His Highness was pleased to justify his words that he was happy to be serving under my command.

His troops have proved themselves worthy of their commanders, and it will doubtless be a happiness to them hereafter that they were associated with the British Arms for the reduction of the great city of Lucknow.

My best thanks are due to the Special Commissioner, Brigadier-General MacGregor, C.B., the medium of communication between His Highness and myself.

I beg to recommend him and the British Officers serving under his orders to the favourable consideration of your Lordship.

List of the Personal Staff of His Excellency General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India, and of Major-General W. R. MANSFIELD, Chief of the Staff.

Colonel Sterling, C.B., unattached, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain Sir David Baird, Bart., Her

Majesty's 98th Regiment.

Lieutenant F. Alison, 72nd Highlanders.

Captain W. F. Forster, 18th Royal Irish.

} Aides-de-Camp to the
Commander-in-Chief.

Major J. Metcalfe, 3rd Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, Interpreter and Commandant, head-quarters.

Lieutenant R. G. Hope Johnstone, Bombay Army, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General to the Chief of the Staff.

Lieutenant D. M. Murray, Her Majesty's	} Aides-de-Camp, to the
64th Regiment.	
Lieutenant F. R. S. Flood, (severely	
wounded), Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment.	Chief of the Staff.

Surgeon J. Clifford, Officiating Surgeon to the Commander-in-Chief.

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP, LUCKNOW; The 22nd March 1858.	} (Sd.)	A. C. STERLING, Col.,
		Mily. Secy.

List of Annexures.

1. Report from Major-General Sir James Outram, G. C. B.
2. Return of the killed and wounded from 2nd to 21st March.
3. Return of captured ordnance.
4. State of Army, dated 2nd March 1858.
5. State of Brigadier-General Franks' Force, dated 4th March 1858.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,
Depty. Adj.-Genl. of the Army.

Memorandum of operations carried on under the command of Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B., during the Siege of Lucknow.

On the morning of the 6th instant, shortly before daybreak, I pro-

* 4th Company, Royal Engineers, and
254 Bengal Sappers, Lieutenant-Colonel
D'Aguiar's Troop Horse Artillery,
Captain Mackinnon's Troop, and Captain
Remington's Troop of Bengal Artillery.
2nd Dragoon Guards, 9th Lancers, a
detachment of 1st Punjab Cavalry.

2nd Punjab Cavalry, a detachment 5th
Punjab Cavalry.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.	} 5th
79th Highlanders.	
1st Bengal Fusiliers.	} Brigade.
2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	
3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	} 6th
2nd Punjab Infantry.		Brigade.

ceeded with the force named in the margin* to cross the Goomti river over the two temporary bridges which had been constructed by the order of His Excellency, the whole of the cavalry being under the command of Brigadier-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., the infantry under that of Brigadier Walpole, the Field Artillery under Brigadier D.

Wood, C. B., the Siege Artillery, which subsequently joined me, under Lieutenant-Colonel Riddell, R.A. After proceeding a short distance, in a northerly direction, the enemy became visible on our left flank, and on being approached by the cavalry, they were discovered to be in

considerable force, chiefly sowars. The 2nd Punjab Cavalry then attacked on the right, while Major Smith of the Queen's Bays with two squadrons of his own regiment, one squadron of the 9th Lancers, and Lieutenant-Colonel D'Aguilar's Troop of Horse Artillery, advanced from our left. The enemy were immediately driven back, and pursued to the banks of the river, many being cut up; but I regret to state that in this charge the gallant Major Smith was killed. Our camp was then formed on the Fyzabad Road about half a mile in advance of the village of Chinhut on the Lucknow side. Early on the following morning, 7th March, the enemy made a smart attack on our advanced picquets, and brought out several guns under cover of ravines and clumps of trees in our front. They were, however, speedily withdrawn on our skirmishers and Horse Artillery and Captain Middleton's Field Battery, protected by the Cavalry, coming to the front and opening their fire. The Artillery* practice on this occasion, as on the preceding day, was admirable.

* Lieutenant-Colonel D'Aguilar's, C.B.,
R. A., Captain Remington's, B. A., and
Captain Mackinnon's Troop.

2. The following day, the 8th instant, under the instructions of His Excellency, Colonel D'Aguilar's Troop of Horse Artillery and the 9th Lancers re-crossed the river to the head-quarters camp, and the siege

24-pounder guns ..	...	8	guns named in the margin joined me.
8-inch howitzers ..	...	4	Having decided upon an attack on
8-inch mortars ...	...	10	the enemy's position on the next
		—	morning, the 9th instant, I caused
		22	an entrenchment for eight 24-pounder

guns and three 8-inch howitzers to be constructed during the night. The battery was armed, and commenced its fire at daybreak with excellent effect, after which the right column of infantry, accompanied by Captain Gibbon's Field Battery under Brigadier General Walpole, covered with a cloud of skirmishers commanded by Brigadier Horsford, C.B., supported by the 5th Brigade under Brigadier Douglas, drove the enemy through the jungles, walls, and villages which afforded them an excellent cover, and bringing the right shoulders forward, occupied the Fyzabad Road. In the meantime, the left column of attack, composed of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, supported by two companies of the 79th Highlanders, which had been held in readiness on the left of the battery, together with the Horse Artillery under Brigadier Wood, which had been formed in rear of the bridge across the Kokral advanced, and in concert with the right column, carried the Chukkur Kotee, (or Yellow-House,) the key of the rebel position, in gallant style,

and thereby turned the strong line of entrenchment, which had been constructed by the enemy on the right bank of the Goomti, of which success the skirmishers on the other side of the river, subsequently, were apprised by Lieutenant Butler, of the Bengal Fusiliers, who swam across the Goomti, and climbing the parapet, remained in that position for a considerable time under heavy fire of musketry, until the work was occupied. After the occupation of the Chukkur Kotee, we drove the enemy rapidly through the old Irregular Cavalry lines and suburbs to the Padshah Bagh. The fortified gates of the strong-walled enclosure were blown open, and the garden occupied, and two guns found by our troops. Three guns and a howitzer were then placed in position to enfilade the works in rear of the Martinière. A battery of two 24-pounder guns and two 8-inch howitzers was placed near the river to keep down the fire from the town. A battery for five mortars was constructed during the night, and in the morning commenced playing on the Kaiser Bagh. Four heavy guns were also placed in a work thrown up by the enemy at the east entrance into the Padshah Bagh.

3. On the 10th, we were occupied in strengthening our position, the enemy being in force in the suburbs in our front, from which they made an attack in considerable numbers on a picquet held by the 79th Highlanders, but were repulsed with heavy loss. General Sir J. Hope Grant occupied himself the while in patrolling the vicinity, during which operation a most valuable young officer, Major Sandford, of the 5th Punjab Irregular Cavalry, was unfortunately killed; but the enemy suffered severely.

4. During this night, another battery was constructed in the Padshah Bagh for four 24-pounders, two 8-inch howitzers, and five 8-inch mortars, which kept up a vertical and direct fire on the defences in the interior of the Kaiser Bagh. Two more 24-pounders were also brought to bear on the mess-house and on the Kaiser Bagh, in compliance with the instructions of His Excellency. I made arrangements to attack the suburbs in the vicinity of the iron and stone bridges, and shortly after daylight, on the 11th instant, the right

79th Highlanders.
2nd and 3rd Battalions, Rifle Brigade.
1st Bengal Fusiliers.
Captain Gibbon's Light Field Battery
and two 24-pounders.

column, as per margin,* formed on the Fyzabad Road under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Walpole, and worked its way, covered by its skirmishers, through the town, until it reached the mosque on the old cantonment road, which commands the approach to the iron bridge.

5. The left column, as per margin,* proceeded along the lower road towards the iron bridge. These two columns were connected by a strong chain of skirmishers, which, as well as the left column, met with considerable opposition, as the enemy opened three guns on them from the opposite side of the river and also held the ground in great strength in front of the rifle skirmishers commanded by Brevet-Major Warren, Captains Wilmot, and Thynne, and Lieutenant Grey, who all behaved most gallantly. Captain Thynne, a most promising officer, I regret to say, was mortally wounded. This column occupied the houses down to the river's bank, and the head of the iron bridge, to the right of which the two 24-pounder guns were placed in battery. The spirit and dash of the men during this critical operation was most remarkable, and merits my highest commendation. Lieutenant Moorsom, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, who had been deputed by me to guide the column, was killed on the spot while reconnoitring on the opposite side of the road. I deplore sincerely the loss of this most gallant and promising young officer, whose soldier-like zeal and acquirements rendered him an ornament to his profession.

6. Having left the Bengal Fusiliers posted in the mosque on the Cantonment Road, I proceeded with the remainder of the right column in that direction, and shortly afterwards met Sir J. H. Grant's Cavalry and Horse Artillery, which in the meantime had been operating on the extreme right. Turning now towards the stone bridge, we surprised the camp of the rebel 15th Irregular Horse, whose standards and two guns were captured by the Rifles, the enemy flying in all directions over the plain, many being cut up by our cavalry.

7. I then penetrated to the head of the stone bridge, through the strong and dense suburbs, without encountering any material opposition. The enemy, however, were able to command it with guns, as well as with musketry from the tops of several high and strong stone-houses, from the opposite side of the river, and the position was, moreover, too distant, and the approaches too intricate, to warrant my holding it permanently with the force at my disposal. I therefore withdrew to the mosque at the cross-road, already occupied by the Bengal Fusiliers, our route being through suburbs in which we destroyed a quantity of munitions of war, and finally we retired to

camp, when the arrangements for the occupation of the iron bridge had been completed.

8. During the nights of the 12th and 13th, having been reinforced by four 18-pounder guns, two 10-inch howitzers, five 10-inch mortars and four 5½-inch mortars, three batteries were erected from which five 10-inch mortars, ten 8-inch mortars, and four 24-pounder guns were brought to bear upon the Kaiser Bagh, on the fall of which, on the morning of the 14th, the guns and mortars were turned on the Residency and the buildings to the right of the bridge. During this operation Lieutenant Cuthbert, of the Royal Artillery, brought himself prominently to notice by extinguishing a fire in a small building in front of his battery, in a very dangerous and exposed position. The operations connected with a breastwork across the iron bridge, were conducted by Lieutenant Wynne, R.E., and Sergeant Paul, who displayed great coolness and resolution in the face of a heavy and continual fire.

9. Having been ordered to join His Excellency's camp, my operations on the north side of the Goomti were here brought to a close.

10. Our casualties during these proceedings amounted to five officers killed and nine wounded, and the loss in men including sergeants, was twenty-one killed and one hundred and four wounded. Total twenty-six killed and one hundred and thirteen wounded. With the exception of the officers, the above statement of casualties does not include the Cavalry Division. General Sir J. Hope Grant having been ordered off into the district, neither his casualty list, nor his notice of his officers has been received. From the peculiar nature of the fighting the actual loss of the enemy is difficult to ascertain. But I cannot estimate it at less than two thousand throughout the whole operations.

11. On the 16th instant, under instructions from His Excellency, I proceeded to the Kaiser Bagh where I found the 5th Brigade under the command of Brigadier Douglas, C.B., comprising the 23rd Fusiliers, the 79th Highlanders, and the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, to which His Excellency had added Her Majesty's 20th Regiment and the Ferozepore Regiment of Sikhs.

12. Vast numbers of the enemy having been seen crossing the stone bridge from the city, apparently with the design of attacking Brigadier-General Walpole's camp, on the north of the Goomti, His Excellency ordered me to press our movement. I immediately ordered the advance,

and took possession of the Residency with little opposition, the 23rd Fusiliers charging through the gateway, and driving the enemy before them at the point of the bayonet, the remainder of the brigade following them in reserve.

13. The enemy having been dislodged from the Residency, two companies of the 23rd, under Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, accompanied by Captain Gould Weston, who pointed out the road, pressed rapidly forward, and captured the brass gun which was in position to sweep the iron bridge, after some opposition. In the meanwhile the Residency height was crowned by a Field Battery of Madras Artillery, under the command of Major Cotter, which kept up a heavy fire on the Muchee Bhowun. This battery was subsequently withdrawn, and replaced by two 68-pounder guns of the Naval Brigade. On their arrival, the Bengal Fusiliers moved to the iron bridge, and shortly afterwards advanced, together with the Regiment of Ferozepore, and took the Muchee Bhowun and the Imambara, the enemy precipitately retiring, and abandoning six guns. One company of the Fusiliers, under Captain Salisbury,* was pushed on to the Roomidurwaza Gate, where another gun was captured. The 79th were then brought up to occupy the Imambara, and the remainder of the Bengal Fusiliers were placed in the Muchee Bhowun.

14. On the morning of the 17th, Brigadier Douglas caused the Hoseinabad Mosque and Dowlutkhana, in which two guns and a small mortar were found, to be occupied by a company of the 79th Highlanders. About 1 P.M., with the force named in the margin, I moved towards the block of buildings known as Shurfoodowlah's house, having previously occupied the entrance to the Chowk with three companies of the 79th Highlanders.

On arriving at the Jumma Musjid, nine cart loads of powder were found in a courtyard in the rear, which impeded our progress. I therefore directed it to be destroyed under the supervision of the Engineers. I regret, however, to have to state that from some accidental cause the powder ignited.

15. Captain Clerke, B. E., and Lieutenant Brownlow, R. E., who had greatly distinguished themselves, have since died from the effects

* *Sic* in original ; should be Salisbury.

of the explosion, in whose melancholy death the Service has sustained a heavy loss, which I sincerely deplore. About thirty men shared their fate, and the rest of the working party were more or less injured.

16. I then sent two companies of the 79th Highlanders with one 8-inch howitzer to take possession of Shurfoodowlah's house, which was occupied without any casualty, the enemy precipitately retreating, although they had made every preparation for a vigorous defence. An iron gun and a brass gun with an ammunition wagon, together with several small guns, all in position, were captured.

17. I then reinforced the three companies of the 79th in the Chowk, with five companies of the 20th Regiment, and completed the chain of communication.

18. On the 18th, Brigadier Douglas ordered Lieutenant Gordon, commanding a picquet of the 20th, to clear the houses in his front, which he effected much to the Brigadier's satisfaction, killing twenty-three of the enemy.

19. The stone bridge was found to be undermined, and the circumstance reported to His Excellency.

20. On the morning of the 19th, under instructions from His Excellency, I proceeded to attack the Moosa Bagh, the force named in the margin being assembled for that purpose.

Two Squadrons, 9th Lancers
One Company, Royal Engineers.
One do. Native Sappers.
One Field Battery, Captain Middleton's.

21. At about half past 6 A. M., I proceeded to Gao Ghat, and found Ali Nuki Khan's house occupied by the enemy, who opened a sharp fire of musketry on the head of the column. Two companies of the 79th led by Lieutenant Evereth, being

Two 18-pounders } Under Captain
Two 8-inch howitzers } Carleton, B. A.
Four 8-inch mortars }
Three companies, 20th Regiment.
Seven " 23rd "
79th Highlanders.
2nd Punjab Infantry.

ordered to advance, soon drove the enemy out, and took possession of it. Considerable delay here took place in consequence of having to break through a thick wall, during which time I ordered up a wing of the Bengal Fusiliers to occupy the house.

22. The troops then advanced through the suburbs without opposition towards Moosa Bagh, which position the enemy was reported to occupy with thirteen guns, and five or six thousand men.

23. On arriving on the open ground two guns were opened on the column, and the enemy appeared in great strength on the road. I immediately ordered out skirmishers from the 79th and 23rd, and

Captain Middleton's Battery to the front, whose fire soon silenced that of the enemy, during which time the Lancers made a flank movement to the enemy's left, and on our advance, their whole force took to flight, abandoning their guns ; on finding which I sent to order back the heavy guns under escort of the three companies of the 20th Regiment, as being no longer required.

24. The two squadrons of the 9th Lancers followed up the pursuit for about four miles, when they overtook the enemy, captured six guns and killed about a hundred of them, the rest dispersing over the country, and escaping by the aid of the nullahs and broken feature of the country. The conduct of the officers and men of the 9th was most gallant, as they undauntedly charged masses of the enemy.

25. The Field Artillery and Infantry followed in support as rapidly as possible, and captured four more guns, making in all twelve, which I believe to be the total possessed by the enemy, no trace of the reported thirteenth gun being observable.

26. I then occupied the Moosa Bagh with the 2nd Punjab Infantry under Major Green, and withdrew the rest of the troops to their quarters in the city.

27. Throughout the course of these operations, which were very laborious, the cheerfulness and zeal of both officers and men were most conspicuous, and merit my warmest thanks.

28. I have to express my particular acknowledgments to Brigadier-General Walpole, who afforded me on every occasion the most cordial support, and very ably carried out the operations which fell to his share ; also to Brigadier-General Sir J. Hope Grant, commanding the Cavalry, whose vigilance and activity in the execution of his onerous duties were unceasing.

29. Brigadier Wood, C. B., Commanding the Field Batteries, and Lieutenant-Colonel Riddell, Commanding the Siege-Train, carried on their respective duties to my entire satisfaction. The services of Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, B. A., specially attached to the Force, were of the highest value to me, and I beg to tender him my cordial acknowledgment for the same.

30. It is a source of much gratification to me to submit the names of those officers engaged in the operations on the north bank of the Goomti, who have been honourably mentioned by Brigadier-General Walpole and their respective commanders, *viz.*, Brigadiers Horsford, C. B., and Douglas, Commanding 5th and 6th Brigades, Lieutenant-

Colonel Hill, Commanding 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, C.B., Commanding 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, Captain Gibbon, R. A., who commanded the 9-pounder Field Battery.

31. The Brigadier-General also particularly notices the conduct of Captain Barwell, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Carey, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General ; also that of Captain Warner, Aide-de-Camp, and Lieutenant Eccles, his Orderly Officer.

32. The Brigadiers wish to record the services of their respective Staffs :—Captain Macpherson, 78th Highlanders, (wounded,) Brigade-Major of the 5th Brigade, Brevet-Major Mollan, Brigade-Major of the 6th Brigade, and Brevet-Major Ross, and Lieutenant Walker, their Orderly Officers.

33. Brigadier Wood, C.B., favourably mentions the conduct and professional knowledge of Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, Lieutenant-Colonel D'Aguilar, Major Yates, Brevet-Major Pennywick, Captain Gibbon, Captain Mackinnon, Captain Remington, and Captain Johnston ; he also notices the assistance he received from Captain Frith, his Brigade-Major, and Captain Scott, in charge of the Commissariat arrangements.

34. Lieutenant-Colonel Riddell, Commanding Siege-Train, eulogizes Captains Thring, Goodenough, and Walker, R. A., Captain Pearson and Lieutenant Simeon, B. A., and Lieutenants Cuthbert and FitzMaurice, R.A., and Major Turner and Captain Young, Staff Officers.

35. Major Nicholson, R. E., highly applauds the energy displayed by the officers of that department, *viz.*, Lieutenants Malcolm, Wynne, Swetenham, and Keith, R. E., and Lieutenants Watson, Tennant, Hovenden, and Nuthall, B. E.

36. Lieutenant-Colonel Wells records the services of Major Bruce, Captains Prevost, Duff, and Norton, of the 23rd Fusiliers.

37. I have next to notice the services of the officers engaged on the south or city side of the river.

38. Brigadier Napier, Captain Hutchinson, Brigade-Major, and Lieutenant Greathed, of the Engineers, afforded me on different occasions the greatest assistance by their professional advice, and I tender them my cordial thanks ; they were ably seconded by Lieutenant Tulloch and Mr. May, attached to that department.

39. Major Brayser* led his Sikhs with his usual gallantry, and I regret to add was severely wounded

* *Sic in original ; should be Brayser.*

40. My thanks are also due to Captain Bennett, Commanding Her Majesty's 20th Regiment.

41. Captain Coles, in command of two squadrons of the 9th Lancers, did good service in pursuing the enemy when they abandoned their position in the Moosa Bagh. On this occasion the local knowledge of Captain Carey, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of the 3rd Division, was of much use to me. Captain Dodgson, Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain Gordon, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, and Ensign Hewitt, 41st Regiment Native Infantry, Orderly Officer, were present at the occupation of the Moosa Bagh, having joined me from Alum Bagh, where they had been of much service in their respective appointments.

42. I have lastly to bring to His Excellency's consideration the services of those officers who had the good fortune to be engaged in all the operations on both sides of the river.

43. Brigadier Douglas has carried out all his instructions with signal ability and success, and deserves my cordial acknowledgments, as does Major Nicholson, R. E., who evinced the most indefatigable industry in the construction of the heavy batteries which it fell to his department to execute, and in choosing sites for which he was constantly exposed to very heavy fire.

44. Lieutenant-Colonel Wells commanded the 23rd Fusiliers, until incapacitated by illness (on the last day's operation) when the command was assumed by Lieutenant-Colonel Pratt, who also commanded the left column of attack on the 11th instant across the river. Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor was in command of the 79th Highlanders, Major Green, Punjab Rifles, and Captain Cunliffe commanded the 1st Bengal Fusiliers until the arrival of Captain Hume, who also deserves my thanks. Captain Middleton commanded the Field Battery, which was actively engaged throughout.

45. Brigadier Douglas mentions, with approbation, Captain Stevenson, Acting Brigade-Major, and Lieutenants Walker, 79th, and Utterton, 23rd Fusiliers, his Aide-de-Camp and Orderly Officer.

46. I have the highest pleasure in acknowledging how much I am indebted to the officers of my Personal Staff.

47. His Excellency is already aware of the opinion I have formed of the merits and services of Colonel Berkeley, Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, my Military Secretary; and the assistance I have derived

from him throughout these operations is an additional obligation I am under to this most deserving officer.

48. Captain Chamier, Aide-de-Camp, and Lieutenant Hargood, Aide-de-Camp (horse killed), have worked with the unremitting zeal and activity which has characterised their conduct in all the operations in which I have been engaged since I left Allahabad in September last.

49. Captain Weston, 65th Regiment, Native Infantry, Orderly Officer, has signalized himself by the spirit and gallantry which he has displayed on several occasions, and has been of much use to me.

50. Captains Orr and Bunbury, of the Intelligence Department, have performed their duties with great ability, and Mr. Denison, C. S., who recently brought up despatches from the Governor-General, accompanied the Forces, and was most active and zealous in rendering aid to the poor sufferers who were blown up in the explosion on the 17th instant.

51. Mr. Kavanagh, Assistant Commissioner, from his knowledge of the localities, rendered good service on several occasions.

(Sd.)

J. OUTRAM, *Maj.-Genl.,*
Comdg. the 1st Divn. of the Army.



सत्यमेव जयते

Nominal roll of officers killed and wounded in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the 2nd to the 21st of March, inclusive.

No.	Corps or Department.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
		<i>General Staff.</i>	
1	Extra Aid-de-Camp to Chief of Staff.	Lieutenant F. R. S. Flood ...	Wounded severely.
		<i>Artillery Division.</i>	
	Divisional Staff ...	Lieutenant O. D. Thackwell, 15th Native Infantry, Assistant Baggage Master.	Killed.
	Naval Brigade, Her Majesty's ship <i>Shannon</i> .	Acting Mate Henry P. Garvey...	Ditto.
	Ditto ditto	Captain Sir W. Peel, K.C.B. ...	Wounded severely.
5	Royal Artillery, siege ...	Major W. W. Barry ...	Ditto severely (burnt).
	Ditto ditto	Lieutenant H. A. Tracey ...	Ditto slightly.
	3rd Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery, Field.	Veterinary Surgeon T. Hickman	Ditto ditto.
		<i>Engineer Brigade.</i>	
	Brigade Staff ...	Lieutenant Jonathan Cape, 30th Native Infantry, Assistant Baggage Master.	Killed.
	Royal Engineers ...	Captain A. B. Clerke ...	Died from the effects of a gunpowder explosion.
10	Bengal Engineers doing duty with the Royal Engineers.	Lieutenant E. P. Brownlow ...	Ditto ditto.
	Bengal Engineers ...	Major A. Taylor ...	Wounded severely.
	Ditto ...	Lieutenant J. G. Forbes ...	Ditto slightly.
	Punjab Pioneers ...	Ensign Knowles ...	Gun shot in knee.
		<i>Cavalry Division.</i>	
	1st Cavalry Brigade Staff...	Brigadier A. Little ...	Wounded severely.
15	Her Majesty's 9th Lancers	Captain T. W. H. Hutchinson	Ditto dangerously (since dead.)
	5th Punjab Cavalry ...	Major C. A. Stafford ...	Killed.
	1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry	Captain F. Wale, Commandant	Ditto.
	Ditto ditto ...	Lieutenant A. R. D. Mackenzie	Wounded slightly.

Nominal roll of officers killed and wounded in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the 2nd to the 21st of March, inclusive—(Contd.)

No.	Corps or department.	Rank and names.	Remarks.
20	1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry	Lieutenant Godby ...	Wounded.
	Ditto ditto ...	Lieutenant Montgomerie ...	Ditto.
	Ditto ditto ...	Lieutenant Sandeman ...	Ditto.
	<i>2nd Cavalry Brigade Staff.</i>		
	Her Majesty's 2nd Dragoon Guards.	Major J. P. Smith ...	Killed.
25	Ditto ditto	Lieutenant P. W. A. Carnegie ...	Wounded slightly.
	Her Majesty's 7th Queen's Own Hussars.	Captain W. H. Slade ...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto ditto	Lieutenant H. J. Wilken ...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto ditto	Cornet W. G. H. Bankes ...	Ditto very severely.
	Hodson's Horse ..	Major W. S. R. Hodson ..	Ditto dangerously (since dead.)
	<i>1st Infantry Division.</i>		
	Divisional Staff. ...	Lieutenant W. R. Moorsom, (Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry) Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.	Killed.
	<i>1st Infantry Brigade.</i>		
	Her Majesty's 1st Battalion, 5th Fusiliers.	Ensign J. A. Cubitt ...	Wounded slightly.
	<i>2nd Infantry Brigade.</i>		
30	Regiment of Ferozepore ...	Captain L. G. DaCosta, 58th Native Infantry.	Killed.
	Ditto ditto	Major J. Brasyer ...	Wounded severely.
	<i>2nd Infantry Division.</i>		
	Divisional Staff ...	Captain Robert Stewart, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.	Ditto ditto.
	<i>3rd Infantry Brigade.</i>		
	Her Majesty's 38th Regiment.	Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Loftus	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto ditto	Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Kelly	Ditto slightly.
	Ditto ditto	Brevet-Major E. T. Gloster ...	Ditto dangerously.

Nominal roll of officers killed and wounded in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the 2nd to the 21st of March, inclusive—(Contd.)

No.	Corps or department.	Rank and names.	Remarks.
40	Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment.	Captain G. R. Hopkins ..	Wounded severely.
	Ditto ditto	Lieutenant H. Helsham ...	Ditto ditto.
	4th Infantry Brigade.		
	Her Majesty's 42nd Highlanders.	Lieutenant F.E.H. Farquharson	Ditto ditto.
	Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders.	Captain C. W. McDonald ...	Killed, previously slightly wounded.
	Ditto ditto	Lieutenant C. W. Sergison ...	Killed.
	Ditto ditto	Lieutenant R. V. S. Grimstone	Wounded slightly.
	Ditto ditto	Ensign C. Hastie ...	Ditto ditto.
	4th Punjab Rifles ...	Major A. T. Wilde ...	Ditto dangerously.
	Ditto ...	Captain J. Hood ...	Ditto ditto.
45	Ditto ...	Lieutenant A. McL. Stewart ...	Ditto slightly.
	Ditto ...	Lieutenant O. L. Smith ...	Ditto severely.
<i>3rd Infantry Division.</i>			
50	5th Infantry Brigade Staff	Captain H. L. Macpherson ...	Ditto ditto.
	Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers.	Captain G. P. Prevost ...	Ditto slightly.
	Ditto ditto	Lieutenant G. W. H. Russell ..	Ditto severely.
	Ditto ditto	Lieutenant A. L. Tobin ...	Ditto ditto.
	Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders.	Captain G. M. Miller ...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto ditto	Ensign G. G. Thain (Hon'ble East India Company's service attached.)	Ditto slightly.
55	1st European Bengal Fusiliers.	Captain F. O. Salsbury ...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto ditto	Captain E. St. George ...	Ditto dangerously.
	Ditto ditto	Lieutenant N. Ellis ...	Ditto slightly.
	6th Infantry Brigade.		
	2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade	Captain W. F. Thynne ...	Killed.

Nominal roll of officers killed and wounded in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the 2nd to the 21st of March, inclusive.—(Concl'd.)

No.	Corps or department.	Rank and names.	Remarks.
60	2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade	Ensign L. E. Cooper ...	Wounded dangerously, (since dead).
	Doing duty 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	Ensign J. A. Drake (Hon'ble East India Company's service attached)	Wounded slightly.
	2nd Punjab Infantry ...	Lieutenant A. J. Anderson, (38th Native Infantry.)	Killed.
	Ditto ditto ...	Lieutenant P. W. Powlett ...	Wounded severely.
		<i>4th Infantry Division,</i>	
	Divisional Staff ...	Lieutenant John Wall, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.	Killed.
	Ditto ...	Lieutenant S. Chalmers (53rd Native Infantry), Sub-Assistant Commissary-General.	Wounded severely.
65	Ditto ...	Lieutenant Ogilvie, Madras Sappers and Miners.	Ditto slightly.
	<i>7th Infantry Brigade,</i>		
	Her Majesty's 10th Foot...	Captain J. Cator ...	Ditto severely.
67	Her Majesty's 20th Regiment.	Major W. Radcliff ...	Wounded.
	Ditto ditto	Captain A. R. Warren ...	Ditto. slightly.
67	Her Majesty's 97th Regiment.	Lieutenant-Colonel T. O. W. Ingram.	Killed.

ABSTRACT.

19 Officers killed or died of wounds.

48 Do. wounded.

Total 67

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP,
LUCKNOW;
The 26th March 1858.

(Signed) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,
Depty. Adj't.-Genl. of the Army.

Numerical return of killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the 2nd to the 21st March 1858.

DETAIL.			KILLED.			WOUNDED.			MISSING.					
Divisions.	Brigades.	Corps.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Horses.
General Staff.	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery Division.	Naval Brigade..	H. M.'s Ship <i>Shannon</i>...	...	1	1	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F. Troop, Royal Horse Artillery	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brigade of Field artillery.	2nd Troop, 1st Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3rd Troop, 3rd Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery.	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5th Company, 12th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	...	1	1	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Brigade Staff	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brigade of siege artillery.	8th Company, 2nd Battalion, Royal Artillery.	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3rd Company, 8th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th Company, 11th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	...	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th Company, 13th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3rd Company, 14th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3rd Company, 5th Battalion, Bengal Artillery.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineer Brigade.	23rd Company, Royal Engineers	...	1	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bengal Sappers and Miners	...	1	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Punjab Sappers	...	...	4	1	2	23	...	...	4	...	...	...
		Delhi Pioneers	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Brigade Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ditto	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Cavalry Division.	1st Cavalry Brigade.	Her Majesty's 9th Lancers	...	1	1	1	4	3	...	1	4	...	...
		2nd Punjab Cavalry	...	1	...	...	9	47	...	...	...	...	...
		Detachment, 5th Punjab Cavalry	...	1	...	3	6	1	...	...	2	...	...
		1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry	...	1	2	4	7	13	...	...	18	...	...
	2nd Cavalry Brigade.	Her Majesty's 2nd Dragoon Guards	...	2	1	5	10	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Ditto 7th Hussars	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...
		Hodson's Horse	...	...	2	1	1	7	5	...	1	1	...	...
		Pathan Horse	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Divisional Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Numerical return of killed, wounded and missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the 2nd to the 21st March 1858—(Concl'd.)

DETAIL.			KILLED.		WOUNDED.		MISSING.							
Divisions.	Brigades.	Corps.	European officers. Native officers. Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file. Horses.	European officers. Native officers. Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file. Horses.	European officers. Native officers. Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file. Horses.	European officers. Native officers. Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file. Horses.	European officers. Native officers. Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file. Horses.							
1st Infantry Division.	1st Infantry Brigade.	Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers	...	...	1	3	...					
		Ditto 78th Highlanders	...	...	1	...	...					
	2nd Infantry Brigade.	Ditto 90th Light Infantry	...	3	...	28	1	...						
		Regiment of Ferozepore	...	1	2	5	1	45	3	...				
2nd Infantry Division.	3rd Infantry Brigade.	Divisional Staff	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
		Her Majesty's 34th Regiment	...	...	...	4	...	...	...		
		Ditto 38th ditto	...	1	3	22	...	...	...		
		Ditto 53rd ditto	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	
3rd Infantry Division.	4th Infantry Brigade.	Ditto 42nd Royal Highlanders.	...	5	1	39	...	...	...		
		Ditto 93rd Highlanders	...	2	12	2	59	...	1	...				
	5th Infantry Brigade.	4th Punjab Rifles	...	8	4	30	...	...	...		
		Brigade Staff	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
4th Infantry Division.	6th Infantry Brigade.	Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers	...	4	3	25	...	...	...		
		Ditto 79th Highlanders	...	7	2	21	...	...	...		
	7th Infantry Brigade.	1st European Bengal Fusiliers	...	8	3	21	...	...	...		
		2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade	...	1	...	1	13	...	...			
Grand Total	Total	3rd ditto ditto	...	...	1	6	...	...	...		
		2nd Punjab Infantry	...	1	1	7	1	32				
		Divisional Staff	2				
		Her Majesty's 10th Regiment	...	4	1	23				
Grand Total	Total	Ditto 20th ditto	...	7	2	28	...	...	...		
		Ditto 97th ditto	...	1	2	...	21	...	1	...				
Grand Total			16	3	108	13	51	4	5	4	63	...	13	32
Grand Total			127	13	695	63	13	32						

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP, }
LUCKNOW; }
The 26th March 1858. }

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,
Depty. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

Return of ordnance captured from the enemy during the operations at Lucknow by the Army under His Excellency Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

Nature of Ordnance.				No.	Weight.	Manufacture and Remarks.
					cwt. qrs. lb.	
Ordnance iron gun, 18-Pounder ...				1	41 0 0	British manufacture, Native carriage.
Ditto	ditto	18	do. ...	1	41 0 0	Ditto two feet knocked off muzzle.
Ditto	ditto	12	do. ...	2	14 0 0	Foreign manufacture.
Ditto	ditto	9	do. ...	1	17 0 2	British manufacture, trunnions attached by a hoop round the gun.
Ditto	ditto	9	do. ...	3	12 0 0	Foreign manufacture, one burst at muzzle.
Ditt	ditto	8	do. ...	1	10 0 0	Ditto trunnions attached by a hoop round the gun.
Ditt	ditto	7	do. ...	1	9 0 0	Foreign manufacture.
Ditto	ditto	6	do. ...	1	7 0 0	Ditto dismounted.
Ditto	ditto	6	do. ...	1	17 1 12	British manufacture, Native carriage.
Ditto	ditto	6	do. ...	1	16 0 0	Foreign manufacture, hooped, and burst half a foot from muzzle.
Ditto	ditto	6	do. ...	2	8 0 0	Foreign manufacture, trunnions attached by hoops round the gun.
Ditto	ditto	5	do. ...	1	14 0 0	Foreign manufacture.
Ditto	ditto	4	do. ...	2	5 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	ditto	3	do. ...	1	4 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	ditto	3	do. ...	2	3 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	ditto	2	do. ...	3	4 0 0	Ditto ditto one is iron hooped.
Ditto	ditto	1½	do. ...	1	3 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	ditto	1 and under		17	various.	All foreign manufacture.
Ordnance iron howitzer, 8-inch ...				1	21 0 0	British manufacture.
Ditto carronade, 12-pounder				1	10 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ordnance brass gun, 32-pounder ...				1	80 0 0	Foreign, vent bouche spring, "Lord Cornwallis" engraved on 1st re-inforce ring; "Claude Martin, Lucknow, 1786," on base ring.
Ditto	ditto	18	do. ...	2	50 0 0	Foreign, vent bouche spring, "Claude Martin."
Ditto	ditto	18	do.	1	40 0 0	Foreign, vent bouche spring burst.
Ditto	ditto	15	do. ...	2	40 0 0	Ditto vent bouche burst, both bearing the Dolphin crest raised on 1st re-inforce and inscribed "Sirkar Ihnas Bahadoor."
Ditto	ditto	12	do. ...	1	14 0 0	Foreign, vent bouche spring.
Ditto	ditto	9	do. ...	5	10 0 0	British manufacture.
Ditto	ditto	9	do. ...	4 {	From 10 cwt. } to 6. }	Foreign manufacture. two of them are unfinished, dismounted.
Ditto	ditto	6	do. ..	2		
					6 0 0	Foreign manufacture: "Claude Martin" engraved on base ring, vent bouching blown out.

Return of ordnance captured from the enemy during the operations at Lucknow by the Army under His Excellency Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.—(Concl'd.)

Nature of Ordnance,	No.	Weight.	Manufacture and Remarks.
		cwt. qrs. lb.	
Ordnance brass gun, 6-pounder ...	1	.....	Foreign manufacture, "Claude Martin" engraved on base ring, vent bouching blown out.
Ditto ditto 6 do ...	3	7 0 0	Foreign manufacture, dismounted and unfinished.
Ditto ditto 5 do. ...	4	6 0 0	Foreign manufacture, 1½ feet blown off muzzle of one.
Ditto ditto 4 do. ...	1	4 0 0	Foreign manufacture, hooped trunnions.
Ditto ditto 2 do. ...	8	5 0 0	Ditto ditto one burst at breech.
Ditto ditto 1½ do. ...	1	3 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ditto 1 and under	11	various.	Ditto ditto.
Ordnance brasshowitzer, 24-pounder	1	10 0 0	"Conates, Ferozepore."
Ditto ditto 24 do.	1	9 3 3	British manufacture.
Ordnance brass mortar, 13 inch ...	1	15 0 0	Foreign manufacture.
Ditto ditto 11 do. ...	1	11 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ditto 10 do. ...	2	6 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ditto 8 do. ...	1	5 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ditto 5½ do. ...	1	2 1 16	British manufacture, "Sherrwood," Fort William.
Ordnance brass mortar, 4 7-10th ...	1	0 1 0	Foreign manufacture.
Ditto ditto 3 7-10th ...	1	0 2 0	Ditto ditto.
Ordnance brass gun, 18-pounder-10th	1	20 2 0	Foreign manufacture, "Claude Martin."
Ditto ditto 9 ditto ...	2	9 3 0	British manufacture, one of them hooped 1½ feet from muzzle.
Ditto ditto 6 ditto ...	1	8 0 0	Foreign manufacture, chase knocked off.
Ditto ditto 6 ditto ...	1	5 3 27	British manufacture, muzzle much drooped.
Ditto ditto 3 ditto ...	1	6 0 0	Foreign manufacture.
Ordnance howitzer, 24 ditto ...	1	9 3 10	British manufacture, muzzle cut off and hooped.
Ditto iron gun, 9 ditto ...	1	20 0 0	British manufacture.
Ditto ditto 6 ditto ...	1	16 2 26	British manufacture, trunnions hooped.
Ditto ditto 4 ditto ...	2	10 0 0	Foreign ditto, ditto ditto.
Ditto ditto ½ ditto ...	1	0 1 0	Ditto ditto, ditto ditto.
Total number captured	113	.....

Captured by the Gurkha Force.

Fourteen guns have been captured since this return was prepared.

CAMP LUCKNOW, }
The 24th March 1858. }

(Sd.) TOD BROWN, Lieut.,
Comy. of Ordce. with the Army.

(True copy.)
(Sd.) E. B. JOHNSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Asst. Adj.-Genl., Arty.

(True copy.)
(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,
Depy. Adj.-Genl. of the Army.

*Present state of the Army in the Field, under the personal command
of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.*

Corps.			EFFECTIVE.					
			European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, rank and file.	Grand Total.	Horses.	
Artillery Division	{	Naval Brigade (Her Majesty's ship <i>Shannon</i>)	26	...	405	431	.....
		Field Artillery Brigade	43	...	757	800	930	
		Siege Artillery Brigade	18	...	364	382	.....
			87	...	1,526	1,613	930	
Engineer Brigade	{	Royal Engineers	16	...	201	217	.....
		Bengal do.	24	13	212	249	.....
		Madras Sappers	1	...	.....	1	.....
		Punjab Pioneers	6	20	755	781	.....
		Delhi Pioneers, (unarmed)	3	8	743	754	.....
		50	41	1,911	2,002	.....	
Cavalry Division	{	Her Majesty's 9th Lancers	20	...	434	454	482	
		2nd Battalion, Military Train	12	...	198	210	213	
		1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry (Wales' Horse).	8	15	443	466	441	
		2nd Punjab Cavalry	8	20	492	520	572	
		Detachment, 5th Punjab Cavalry	4	4	83	91	99	
		Detachment, 12th Irregular Cavalry and Oudh Irregular Cavalry.	1	6	62	69	44	
		Her Majesty's 2nd Dragoon Guards.	29	...	442	471	448	
	{	Her Majesty's 7th Hussars	30	...	392	422	413	
		Volunteer Cavalry	9	...	50	59	62	
		Detachment, 1st Punjab Cavalry	4	4	100	108	106	
		Hodson's Horse	7	12	724	743	707	
			132	61	3,420	3,613	3,587	
1st Infantry Division	{	Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers	22	...	512	534	.....
		Ditto 84th Regiment	22	...	643	665	.....
	{	1st Madras Fusiliers	33	...	456	489	.....
		Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders	18	...	501	519	.....
	{	Ditto 90th Light Infantry.	34	...	702	736	.....
		Regiment of Ferozepore	3	20	300	323	.....
	{	Her Majesty's 34th Regiment	39	...	533	572	.....
		Ditto 38th ditto	48	...	938	986	.....
		Ditto 53rd ditto	35	...	776	811	.....
	{	Her Majesty's 42nd Royal Highlanders.	46	...	833	879	.....
		Her Majesty's 93rd Royal Highlanders.	36	...	900	936	.....
	2nd Infantry Division	{	4th Punjab Rifles	9	10	451	470
			Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers	54	...	825	879
{		Ditto 79th Highlanders	40	...	868	908	.....
		1st Bengal Fusiliers	30	...	546	576	.....
{		Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	37	...	756	793	.....
		Her Majesty's 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	43	...	834	877	.....
3rd Infantry Division	{	2nd Punjab Infantry	9	15	566	590	.....
			558	45	11,940	12,543	.....
Grand Total			827	147	18,797	19,771	4,517	

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP
BEFORE LUCKNOW:
The 2nd March 1858. }

(Sd.)

H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,
Depty. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.


Abstract of Effectives.

Corps.	EFFECTIVE.				
	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Total.	Horses.
Artillery	87	...	1,526	1,613	830
Engineers, (754 unarmed Pioneers included)	50	41	1,911	2,002	.....
Cavalry	132	61	3,420	3,613	3,587
Infantry	558	45	11,940	12,543	.....
Total	827	147	18,787	19,771	4,517
Grand Total	19,771				4,517

(Sd.)

H. W. NORMAN, *Maj.,*
Depy. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

Present state of the Field Force under the command of
Brigadier-General T. H. FRANKS, C.B.

Corps.			EFFECTIVE.					
			European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Total.	Horses.	
Artillery	{	8th Company, 2nd Battalion, Royal Artillery.	4	...	49	53	.....
		6th Company, 13th Battalion, Royal Artillery.	8	...	126	134	111	
		4th Company, 5th Battalion, Bengal Artillery.	1	...	26	27	.....
		Detail of A Company, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery.	4	...	126	130	82	
		Total	...	17	...	327	344	193
Cavalry	{	Detachment, Benares Horse	...	3	82	85	70	
		Ditto Lahore Light Horse	...	71	...	122	133	141
		Ditto Pathan Horse	...	2	3	104	109	88
		Ditto 3rd Sikh Irregular Cavalry.	...	...	5	211	216	118
		Total	...	13	115	519	543	417
British Infantry	{	Her Majesty's 10th Regiment	...	31	...	607	698	.....
		Ditto 20th ditto	...	31	...	645	676	.....
		Ditto 97th ditto	...	39	...	575	613	.....
		Gurkhas* Infantry and Artillery 6 Battalions	...	10	96	2,913	3,019	.....
Total		...	110	96	4,800	5,006	.....
Grand Total		...	140	107	5,646	5,893	610	

* N. B.—The Gurkhas were withdrawn from General Franks, and joined the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor's force on the Maharajah's arrival.

CAMP BEFORE LUCKNOW, }
The 4th March 1858.

(Sd.)

H. W. NORMAN, *Maj.,*
Depy. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

Abstract of Effectives.

Corps.					EFFECTIVES.				
					European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.	Total.	Horses.
Artillery	...	...	...	...	17	.....	327	344	193
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	13	1	519	543	417
Infantry	...	...	...	...	110	96	4,800	5,006	.....
Total					140	107	5,646	5,893	610
Grand Total					5,893				610

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, *Maj.,*
Depy. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.
 (True copies.)

(Sd.) R. J. H. BIRCH, *Col.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Roll of officers who have served under Brigadier R. NAPIER, Commanding Engineer Brigade, during the operations at Lucknow in March 1858, and who are deemed deserving of honourable mention.

Corps or detachment.	Rank and names.	Remarks.
Royal Engineers...	Colonel Harness, Commanding Royal Engineers.	In charge of the arrangement for taking the Emambara, and highly energetic and valuable services, in securing the Kaiser Bagh when the place was carried by a few of our troops, and general cordial co-operation.
Ditto ...	Major Nicholson ...	Conducted most satisfactorily and with great energy and judgment all siege operations across the river with the division under Major-General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B.
Ditto ...	Captain W. O. Lennox	Senior Field Engineer on the attack on the Martinière, actively employed in all the attacks before, and of the Kaiser Bagh. Especially mentioned for honourable notice by Colonel Harness, R. E.
Ditto ...	Captain Clarke ...	Adjutant of the Royal Engineers.
Ditto ...	Lieutenant F. Beaumont	Very useful in fortifying position taken by Major Wilde's Sikhs across the canal entrenchment, having accompanied their advance. In attack on Emambara took a house which turned the enemy's defences, in part breached their outer wall, and enabled Major Brasyer's Sikhs to assault successfully, and materially aided the general assault. In attack on Kaiser Bagh accompanied advance of Sikhs up Cheenec Bazar into a position in a gateway which commanded the Kaiser Bagh. Especially brought to notice by Colonel Harness, R. E.

Roll of officers who have served under Brigadier R. NAPIER, Commanding Engineer Brigade, during the operations at Lucknow in March 1858, and who are deemed deserving of honourable mention.—(Contd.)

Corps or detachment.	Rank and names.	Remarks.
Bengal Engineers	Lieutenant P. T. Scratchley.	Orderly officer, attended me on all occasions, and was particularly useful.
Ditto ...	Lieutenant C. E. Wynne	Especially recommended for notice by Major Nicholson, R. E., for the manner in which he removed a breastwork from the iron bridge under a heavy fire. Recommended by Major Nicholson for the Victoria Cross.
Bengal Engineers	Major A. Taylor, Commanding Bengal Engineers.	Invaluable services and energy in preparation of the Engineer Park. Great energy in charge of the arrangement for attacking Bank's house and Begum's Palace; very valuable and cordial co-operation and assistance in all duties.
Ditto ...	Captain G. Hutchinson, Brigade-Major.	Directing Engineer with Major-General Sir James Outram, G. C. B., in the attacks on the Residency, Muchee Bhowun and the Emambara.
Ditto ...	Lieutenant Greathed ...	Directing Engineer in the attacks on Bank's house and Emambara, also on 17th, and with Major-General Sir James Outram, G. C. B., in taking the Moosa Bagh. Especially recommended for notice by Colonel Harness, R. E.
Ditto ...	Lieutenant Gulliver, Commanding Punjab Sappers.	Attack on the D. Bungalow.
Ditto ...	Lieutenant Maunsell, Commanding Bengal Sappers.	Attack on the Begum's Palace.
Ditto ...	Lieutenant Medley ...	Occupied the Kuddum Russool with Lieutenants Lang and Carnegie, one non-commissioned officer and four privates; held the Shah Nujiff with Lieutenant Champain and 50 Punjab Sappers, all other troops being withdrawn on the night of the 8th within 200 yards of the enemy. Prominently engaged in attacks on Emambara, Kaiser Bagh, and Moosa Bagh.
Ditto ...	Lieutenant Hovenden ...	Very highly mentioned by Major Nicholson, R. E., for services rendered in siege operations across the Goomti.
Ditto ...	Lieutenant Brownlow, (since dead from a powder explosion.)	Prominently engaged in attacks on Emambara, on which occasion he led a party across the main road and drove the enemy out of a house important to hold, but was forced to retire owing to the heavy musketry fire of the enemy; particularly useful in the attacks on the Residency Bridges, Muchee Bhowun and Emambara.

Roll of officers who have served under Brigadier R. NAPIER, Commanding Engineer Brigade, during the operations at Lucknow in March 1858, and who are deemed deserving of honourable mention—(Concl'd.)

Corps or detachment.	Rank and names.	Remarks.
Bengal Engineers	Lieutenant Lang ..	Commanded a Sapper party in attack on the Martinière and canal entrenchment, into which he accompanied the advance of the Highlanders. With Lieutenant Medley when he occupied the Kuddum Russool with his small party, engaged in the attacks on the Emambara, and with the foremost party of Sikhs in the Kaiser Bagh.
Ditto ...	Lieutenant Humphrey ..	Adjutant, Bengal Engineers.
Ditto ...	Lieutenant Champain, Adjutant, Bengal Sappers.	With Lieutenant Medley when he held the Shah Najjif on night of 8th with 50 Sappers. Exceedingly useful in the attacks on the Residency Bridges, Muchee Bhawun and Emambara.
Ditto ...	Lieutenant Pemberton...	Director of the Park, the duties of which important position he has fulfilled to my entire satisfaction.
Ditto ...	Ditto Carnegie ...	One of the three officers and four men who occupied the Kuddum Russool.
Madras Engineers	Ditto Scott ...	Actively engaged in all attacks on the Begum's Palace and Kaiser Bagh.
Madras Native Infantry with Madras Sappers,	Ensign Ogilvy ...	Engaged in attack on the Emambara and Kaiser Bagh, in the taking of the latter he accompanied the most advanced party of Her Majesty's 10th Foot under Captain Norman, assisted in the defence of their post, and went through a heavy fire to bring up reinforcements, which he did, remaining with them until severely wounded. Captain Norman publicly thanks Ensign Ogilvy for his services.
Bengal Native Infantry	Lieutenant A. Tulloch, doing duty with detachment.	Orderly Officer to Brigadier Napier. Attended me on all occasions, and was particularly active and useful.

(True copy.)

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, *Maj.*,
Deputy Adit.-Genl. of the Army.

(Sd.) R. NAPIER, *Brig.*,
Chief Engineer.

Roll of officers who have served under Brigadier-General Sir EDWARD LUGARD, K.C.B., Commanding 2nd Infantry Division, during the operations at Lucknow in March 1858, and who are deemed deserving of honourable mention.

Corps or detachment.	Rank and names.	Remarks.
93rd Highlanders	Brigadier Hon'ble A. Hope.	Merits especial notice, has given me most valuable aid, and was actively engaged throughout.
Ditto ...	Lieutenant-Colonel Leith Hay.	Commanded the 93rd Highlanders on every occasion.
Ditto ...	Lieutenant Colonel Gordon.	Commanded the advance on the 11th and 21st. A most excellent and gallant officer.
Ditto ...	Captain Middleton	} Senior Captains, who led the advance companies on the 11th instant.
Ditto ...	Captain Clarke	
Ditto ...	Lieutenant and Adjutant McBean.	Displayed great personal bravery on the 11th. A gallant, good officer.
42nd Highlanders	Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron.	Commanded the 42nd Highlanders, and well worthy of mention.
Ditto ...	Major Priestly ...	A most zealous officer and did good service.
Ditto ...	Captain Drysdale ...	} Senior Captains, conspicuous for good service.
Ditto ...	Captain M'Leod ...	
4th Punjab Rifles	Major Wilde ...	Commanded the regiment, conspicuous for his gallantry on every occasion, was badly wounded on the 21st.
Ditto ...	Captain Hood ...	Second-in-command, ably supported Major Wilde, was also badly wounded on 21st.
53rd Foot	Lieutenant-Colonel English, C.B.	} Commanding { Though not so actively engaged as the 4th Brigade, deserves honourable mention for seizing and holding Secundra Bagh on the 11th.
Ditto ...	Major Payne ...	
35th Foot, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.	Captain Stewart ...	Was wounded on the 9th instant; gave me satisfaction in the performance of his duties.
1st Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.	„ Dawson ...	Acted for Captain Stewart from 10th to 23rd instant, gave me satisfaction in the performance of his duties.
29th Foot, Aide-de-Camp.	„ Middleton ...	One of the most gallant and intelligent officers I have ever had under me, he accompanied the advance at every attack.

Roll of officers who have served under Brigadier-General Sir, EDWARD LUGARD, K.C.B., Commanding 2nd Infantry Division, during the operations at Lucknow in March 1858, and who are deemed deserving of honourable mention—(Contd.)

Corps or detachment.	Rank and names.	Remarks.
9th Lancers, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.	Lieutenant Scott ...	Has done his work well, and given me great assistance.
12th Native Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.	Lieutenant McNeil ...	A most intelligent and meritorious officer, has given me great aid.
Bengal Engineers	Major Taylor ...	Accompanied the advance on the 11th when he was wounded.
Royal Engineers...	Lieutenant-Colonel Harness.	Accompanied the advance on the 11th, and continued Major Taylor's duties, was indefatigable throughout.
10th Foot, on special duty.	Lieutenant-Colonel Longden.	Has given me valuable aid throughout, and accompanied the advance on the 11th.
Royal Engineers	Lieutenant Scratchley.	Accompanied the advance party on the 11th with powder bags and ladders.
Madras Sappers...	Lieutenant Scott	
75th Foot, Brigade-Major.	Captain Cox	Strongly recommended by Brigadier Hope and equally so by me.
93rd Highlanders, Orderly Officer.	Lieutenant Butler	
Naval Brigade ...	Conductor Vaughan	Rendered most important service throughout, especially in breaching the works on the 11th and subsequent days, and bringing the guns to the front after the assault.
Ditto ...	Lieutenant Young	
Bengal Native Infantry.	Captain Miles.	In charge of Gurkhas who joined the attack on the 11th instant.
Ditto ...	„ W. Smith	
5th Fusiliers .	Brigadier Guy ...	Commanding 3rd Brigade.
53rd Foot, Brigade-Major.	Captain Fendall ...	Brigade-Major.
34th Foot ...	Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. Kelly ...	Commanding regiment.

Merit my best thanks for their exertions throughout the operations.

Roll of officers who have served under Brigadier-General Sir EDWARD LUGARD, K.C.B., Commanding 2nd Infantry Division, during the operations at Lucknow in March 1858, and who are deemed deserving of honourable mention.—(Concl'd.)

Corps or detachment.	Rank and names.	Remarks.
38th Foot ...	Lieutenant-Colonel J. Sparks, c. b.	Commanding regiment.
Ditto ...	Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Kelly.	Ditto when Lieutenant-Colonel Sparks was otherwise engaged.
		Merit my best thanks for their exertions throughout the operations.

The medical officers of the division merit great praise for their admirable arrangements for the wounded.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
2ND DIVISION;
The 24th March 1858. }

(Sd.) E. LUGARD, *Brigr.-Genl.,*
Comdg. 2nd Infy. Divn.

(True copy.)

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, *Maj.,*
Depy. Adj.-Genl. of the Army.

Roll of officers who have served under Brigadier-General R. WALPOLE, Commanding 3rd Infantry Division, during the operations at Lucknow in March 1858, and who are deemed deserving of honourable mention.

Corps or detachment.	Rank and names.	Remarks.
79th Regiment ...	Brigadier Douglas, c. b.	Commanded the 5th Brigade of Infantry during operations, and very much distinguished himself, especially in the actions of 9th and 11th.
3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	Brigadier Horsford, c. b.	Commanded the 6th Brigade of Infantry during operations, and very much distinguished himself, especially in the actions of 9th and 11th.
79th Regiment ...	Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, c. b.	Commanded his regiment and distinguished himself during the operations, including the actions of 9th and 11th.
2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	Lieutenant-Colonel Hill.	Ditto ditto
3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	Lieutenant-Colonel McDonell, c. b.	Ditto ditto
23rd Regiment ...	Lieutenant-Colonel Wells.	Ditto ditto

Roll of officers who have served under Brigadier-General R. WALPOLE, Commanding 3rd Infantry Division, during the operations at Lucknow in March 1858, and who are deemed deserving of honourable mention—(Contd.)

Corps or detachment.	Rank and names.	Remarks.
23rd Regiment ...	Lieutenant-Colonel Pratt.	Commanded column, consisting of 23rd Regiment and 2nd Punjab Infantry on 11th when the iron bridge was secured, and distinguished himself on this occasion.
2nd Punjab Infantry.	Brevet-Major Green	Commanded his regiment, and distinguished himself during the operations, including the actions of 9th and 11th.
1st Bengal Fusiliers.	Captain Hume ...	Commanded his regiment, and distinguished himself during the operations subsequent to the 9th, and including the actions of 9th and 11th.
1st Bengal Fusiliers.	„ Cunliffe ...	Commanded his regiment and distinguished himself in the operations prior to the 9th, when Captain Hume, his senior officer, superseded him (including attack on camp on 7th.)
17th Regiment, Native Infantry.	„ Carey, Deputy Quarter-master-General, 3rd Division.	These officers particularly distinguished themselves during the recent operations, and are specially recommended for their intelligence, zeal, and usefulness on all occasions.
71st Regiment, Native Infantry.	Captain Barwell, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, 3rd Division.	
7th Regiment, Light Cavalry.	Captain Warner, Aide-de-Camp.	Distinguished himself very much by his intelligence and exertions during recent operations.
2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	Lieutenant Eccles ..	Served as Orderly Officer to the Brigadier-General, and was very active and useful.
78th Regiment ...	Captain McPherson, Brigade-Major, 5th Brigade.	Recommended by Brigadier Commanding 5th Brigade as having been very active and useful.
75th „ ...	Captain and Brevet-Major Mollan, Brigade-Major, 6th Brigade.	Recommended by Brigadier Commanding 6th Brigade as having been very active and useful.
3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade	Captain and Brevet-Major Ross.	Served as Orderly Officer to Brigadier Commanding 6th Brigade, and recommended as having been active and useful.
Ditto	Captain Lindsay ...	Commanded a company for the protection of a heavy battery, on which occasion he succeeded in silencing a battery of the enemy's the fire from which was very galling.

Roll of officers who have served under Brigadier-General R. WALPOLE, Commanding 3rd Infantry Division, during the operations at Lucknow in March 1858, and who are deemed deserving of honourable mention—(Concl'd.)

Corps or detachment.	Rank and names.	Remarks.
23rd Regiment ...	Captain Duff ...	Recommended by Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, Commanding 23rd Regiment, for having distinguished themselves in the advance on the iron bridge on the 11th instant.
23rd " ...	" Prevost ...	
Royal Artillery ...	" Gibbon ...	
2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	" Nixon ...	Commanded Field Battery, and distinguished himself during recent operations, including actions of 9th and 11th.
3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	" and Brevet-Major Warren.	Distinguished himself in command of his company in action of the 9th while skirmishing, and is most active and forward in the field and zealous in his duty on all occasions.
Ditto	Captain Wilmot ...	Commanded a company on 11th instant in attack on iron bridge, when he behaved most gallantly in defeating a large force of the enemy.
2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	Lieutenant Grey ...	Especially distinguished himself in saving a wounded soldier of his company from falling into the hands of the enemy, by repeatedly returning their fire while they were pressing on him, the only other two soldiers present being engaged in carrying the wounded man to the rear.
79th Regiment ...	Captain Maitland ...	Commanded a company on 11th instant in attack on iron bridge when he behaved most gallantly in defeating a large force of the enemy.
Ditto	" Stevenson ...	Recommended by Brigadier Douglas, C.B., Commanding 5th Brigade, for having distinguished himself generally during recent operations.
1st Bengal Fusiliers.	Captain Salusbury ...	Distinguished himself in command of advanced picquet on night of 9th when attacked by a considerable force of the enemy.
79th Regiment ...	Lieutenant Walker ...	Distinguished himself during recent operations and is highly spoken of by his commanding officer.
48th Native Infantry, doing duty 2nd Punjab Infantry ...	Captain Green ...	Served as Orderly Officer to Brigadier Commanding 5th Brigade and recommended as having been active and useful.
2nd Punjab Infantry.	Lieutenant and Adjutant Fisher.	Distinguished himself on picquet near iron bridge on 11th instant and again on 16th, when the enemy attacked the picquets in considerable force and were repulsed.
		Distinguished himself generally during recent operations, and highly spoken of by his commanding officer.

LUCKNOW, }
The 25th March 1858. }

(Sd.) R. WALPOLE, *Brig.-Genl.*,
Comdg. 3rd Divn.

OFFICERS UNDER MAJOR-GENERAL SIR A. WILSON HONOURABLY 555
MENTIONED

Roll of officers who have served under Major-General Sir A. WILSON, Baronet, K. C. B., Commanding Artillery Division, during the operations at Lucknow in March 1858, and who are deemed deserving of honourable mention.

Corps or detachment.	Rank and names.	Remarks.
Naval Brigade, H. M.'s Ship <i>Shannon</i> .	Captain Sir W. Peel, K.C.B.	Wounded. Thanked for his admirable arrangements in command of the Naval Brigade.
Ditto ..	Commander J. W. Vaughan.	Succeeded to command of Naval Brigade on Captain Peel being wounded. Prominently noticed.
Ditto ...	Captain T. C. Gray ..	Commanding Royal Marine Light Infantry.
Ditto ...	Lieutenant W. C. F. Wilson.	
Ditto ...	Lieutenant W. R. Wratishaw, (super-numerary).	
Royal Horse Artillery.	Brigadier D. E. Wood, c.s., Commanding Field Artillery.	Thanked for the great and ready assistance afforded to Sir A. Wilson.
Royal Artillery ...	Brigadier G. Barker, c.s., Commanding Siege Artillery.	Thanked for his invaluable assistance and untiring zeal and energy.
Bengal „ ...	Lieutenant-Colonel C. Hogge, Director of Ordnance.	Most zealous and indefatigable.
Royal „ ...	Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. B. Riddell.	Thanked for his excellent services. Commanded the Siege Artillery on the left bank of the Goomti.
Ditto	Lieutenant-Colonel E. Mabary.	Thanked for energetic assistance.
Royal Horse Artillery ...	Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. D'Aguilar, c.s.	Commanded Royal Horse Artillery.
Bengal Horse Artillery.	Lieutenant-Colonel H. Tombs, c.s.	Commanding a Troop, Bengal Horse Artillery.
Ditto	Lieutenant-Colonel F. Turner.	Ditto Bengal Horse Artillery.

Roll of officers who have served under Major-General Sir A. WILSON, Baronet, K.C.B., Commanding Artillery Division, during the operations at Lucknow in March 1858, and who are deemed deserving of honourable mention.—(Contd.)

Corps or detachment.	Rank and names.	Remarks.
Bengal Artillery...	Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Johnson, Assistant Adjutant-General of Artillery.	Thanked for unwearied and indefatigable exertions.
Madras „ ..	Major G. S. Cotter ...	Commanding a field battery.
Royal Horse Artillery.	Major J. R. Anderson, C.B.	Ditto Troop, Royal Horse Artillery.
Ditto ...	Major H. P. Yates ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Royal Artillery ...	Major J. F. Pennywick.	
Ditto ...	Major W. W. Barry ...	Severely injured by an explosion while endeavouring to prevent accidents from the loose powder in the Kaiser Bagh.
Ditto ...	Major W. G. LeMesurier.	
Bengal Artillery...	Major H. A. Carleton	Senior officer of Bengal Foot Artillery. Thanked for his energetic assistance.
Royal „ ..	Major N. O. S. Turner.	
Ditto ...	Major F. C. Maude.	
Bengal Horse Artillery.	Major F. F. Remington.	Commanding a troop.
20th Regt., Bengal Native Infantry.	Major C. H. Barchard	Aid-de-Camp to Sir A. Wilson. Thanked for indefatigable exertions.
Royal Artillery ...	Captain W. A. Middleton.	Commanding a field battery.
Ditto ...	Captain J. R. Gibbon.	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	„ C. Waller.	
Bengal Artillery...	„ G. Moir.	
Royal „ .	„ J. E. Thring.	
Ditto ...	„ C. F. Young.	
Ditto ..	„ H. L. Talbot.	
Ditto ...	„ J. M. Campbell.	Orderly Officer to Brigadier Barker. Thanked for his very valuable assistance.

**OFFICERS UNDER MAJOR-GENERAL SIR A. WILSON HONOURABLY 557
MENTIONED.**

Roll of officers who have served under Major-General Sir A. WILSON, Baronet, K.C.B., Commanding Artillery Division, during the operations at Lucknow, in March 1858, and who are deemed deserving of honourable mention.—(Concl'd.)

Corps or detachment.	Rank and names.	Remarks.
Bengal Artillery...	Captain W. A. Mackinnon.	Commanding a Troop.
Royal ditto ...	Captain W. H. Goodenough.	
Ditto ...	Captain A. C. Johnson	
Bengal Artillery...	Ditto A. Pearson.	
„ Horse Artillery.	Lieutenant A. Bunny	Brigade-Major of Siege Artillery. Particularly thanked.
Ditto ...	Lieutenant H. P. Bishop.	Commanding a Troop.
Ditto ...	Lieutenant J. S. Frith.	Brigade-Major of Field Artillery. Particularly thanked.
Bengal Artillery	Lieutenant E. Simeon.	
Ditto ...	Lieutenant W. Tod Brown.	Commissary of Ordnance. Highly praised for his admirable arrangements of the immense park.
Royal Artillery ...	Lieutenant T. G. R. Warren.	
Ditto ...	Lieutenant H. C. S. Dyer.	
Ditto ..	Lieutenant M. H. Fitz Maurice.	
Ditto ...	Lieutenant R. Biddulph.	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General. Thanked for unwearied and indefatigable exertions.
Ditto ...	Lieutenant E. C. Cuthbert.	Distinguished by gallant conduct on the 13th.
Her Majesty's 60th Rifles.	Lieutenant H. G. Deedes.	Extra Aide-de-Camp. Thanked for indefatigable exertions.
Royal Artillery...	Lieutenant J. C. Kyle.	

Names extracted from Sir A. Wilson's report, that officer having left Lucknow and a roll not being obtainable.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP,
LUCKNOW;
The 26th March 1859.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,
Depty. Adjlt.-Genl. of the Army.

Nominal roll of officers of H. M.'s Ship "Shannon's" Brigade serving under Captain PEEL, K.C.B., who are deemed worthy of promotion or of honourable mention for their services during the campaign and in the capture of Lucknow, March 1858.

Lieutenant Thomas J. Young (Gunnery Officer of H. M.'s Ship *Shannon*).—This officer has been distinguished in every engagement by his cool courage and admirable skill as a gunnery officer: has been specially employed on all critical occasions, and has been named for the Victoria Cross. Recommended for promotion.

Lieutenant Nowell Salmon.—An excellent officer; distinguished himself in the *Shannon's* Brigade at the relief of Lucknow, was severely wounded, and named for the Victoria Cross. Recommended for promotion.

Mr. Edmund H. Verney, Senior Acting Mate, zealous and well conducted. Recommended for promotion.

Officers not eligible for promotion, but worthy of honourable mention.

Lord Walter T. Kerr, Midshipman. Has had an independent command: is very highly recommended.

Lord A. P. Clinton, and } Midshipmen.—Have behaved admirably, and are very promising officers.
Mr. E. J. Church, }

LUCKNOW; } (Sd.) W. PEEL, Capt., R.N.,
The 31st March 1858, } Comdg. "Shannon's" Naval Brigade.

Roll of officers who have served under Brigadier W. CAMPBELL, Commanding 2nd Cavalry Brigade, during the operations at Lucknow in March 1858, and who are deemed deserving of honourable mention.

Corps or Detachment.	Rank and names.	Remarks.
Bengal Horse Artillery.	Lieutenant-Colonel Tombs, c.B.	Commanded 2nd Troop, 1st Brigader Bengal Horse Artillery.
Her Majesty's 7th Queen's Own Hussars.	" " Hagart "	This officer commanding cavalry on March 19th, dashed into the midst of a number of the enemy in the attempt to rescue Cornet Banks, who was on the ground wounded.
Ditto ditto ...	Major Sir W Russell, Baronet	Commanded the rear-guard on the 19th March, and the regiment on the 20th and 21st instant.

Roll of officers who have served under Brigadier W. CAMPBELL, Commanding 2nd Cavalry Brigade, during the operations at Lucknow in March 1858, and who are deemed deserving of honourable mention.—(Concl'd.)

Corps or detachment.	Rank and names.	Remarks.
Her Majesty's 7th Queens Own Hussars.	Captain Slade ...	This officer on 19th March gallantly led his troop against a party of the enemy who attacked the guns. He was wounded.
Ditto ditto ...	Lieutenant Wilkins ...	This officer on 19th March made a brave attempt to rescue Cornet Banks, who was surrounded by the enemy and was wounded.
Ditto ditto ...	Cornet Banks ...	This officer, when his Captain was wounded on 19th March, gallantly led on the troop against the enemy who were advancing upon the guns, killed 3, and received 11 wounds.
Ditto ditto ...	Lieutenant Topham ...	This officer, when acting as Orderly Officer to Brigadier Campbell rode over a difficult country exposed to the enemy's fire, and brought to the front a party of Irregular Horse.
Bengal Artillery ...	Major Olpherts ...	Commanded No. 12 Light Field Battery.
78th Highlanders .	Brigadier Stisted ...	Commanded Brigade of Infantry.
Brigade-Major ...	Major Rouverie ...	
78th Highlanders ...	Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton...	Commanded 78th Highlanders.
5th Fusiliers ...	Major Master ...	Do. 5th Fusiliers.
1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry.	Captain Wale ...	This officer showed on all occasions great zeal in command of his regiment, and on 21st March led it most successfully in pursuit of the enemy till he was shot.
1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry.	Lieutenant the Hon'ble A. Chichester.	This officer distinguished himself in leading his regiment in pursuit of the enemy after the death of Captain Wale.
Hodson's Horse ...	Major Daly, c.b. ..	This officer by his activity and zeal, added to his knowledge of Indian warfare, has been of great service to the Brigadier he served under.
Brigade-Major	Captain Forbes ...	} Afforded every assistance.
Deputy Assistant Quarter-master- General.	Lieutenant Wilkinson ...	
Deputy Assistant Commissary-Gen- eral.	Captain Bridge ...	
Orderly Officer.	Lieutenant R. F. Campbell, 8th Madras Cavalry.	

CAMP NEAR LUCKNOW; }
The 26th March 1858. }

(Sd.) W. CAMPBELL, *Brigr.,*
Comdy. 2nd Cavy. Brigade.

(Examined.)

(Sd.) H FORBES, *Capt.,*
Bde.-Maj., 2nd Cavy. Brigade.

List of officers who have served under Brigadier-General T. H. FRANKS, C. B., and who are honourably mentioned in his report.

Corps or detachment.	Rank and names.	Remarks.
4th Division Staff...	Major Sir H. M. Havelock, Baronet, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.	Highly thanked for gallantry and merit.
Ditto ...	Lieutenant H. Henderson, Her Majesty's 10th Regiment, Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Franks.	
Ditto ...	Lieutenant S. Cary, 37th Native Infantry, Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Franks.	Mentioned for intrepidity.
2nd Infantry Brigade Staff.	Brigadier D. Russell, Commanding.	Thanked for his zealous and able support throughout, and particularly in the capture of the Kaiser Bagh, &c.
Ditto ...	Captain Spurgin, 1st Madras Fusiliers, Major of Brigade.	
Her Majesty's 38th Regiment.	Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Sparks ...	Commanding.
Her Majesty's 84th Regiment.	Captain T. Lightfoot ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Lieutenant F. Hardy ...	Orderly Officer.
Her Majesty's 90th Regiment.	Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Purnell...	Commanding.
Regiment of Ferozepore.	Major J. Brasyer (Unattached) ...	Commanding, mentioned for distinguished gallantry.
7th Infantry Brigade	.....	.....
Brigade Staff ...	Brigadier F. C. Eveleigh, C.B., Commanding.	Particularly thanked.
Ditto ...	Captain A. B. Johnson, (5th Native Infantry) Major of Brigade.	
Ditto ...	Ensign C. T. Burne, Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, Brigade-Quartermaster.	
Her Majesty's 10th Regiment.	Lieutenant-Colonel W. Fenwick ...	Commanding.
Ditto ...	„ „ H. E. Longden, attached to Gurkha Force.	Rendered most valuable assistance.
Ditto ...	Captain H. R. Norman ...	Held a gate of the palace with a sub-division against repeated attempts of the enemy to re-take it.
Her Majesty's 10th Regiment.	Captain T. F. C. Annesly ...	Highly distinguished.
Ditto ...	Lieutenant Percy Beale ...	
Her Majesty's 20th Regiment.	Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Lys ...	
Ditto ...	Major W. P. Radcliffe ...	Wounded in a personal encounter.
Her Majesty's 97th Regiment.	Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Legh.	
Uncovenanted Civil-Service.	Pat. Carnegy, Esq. ...	Intelligence Department.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE;
HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP,
LUCKNOW;
The 26th March 1858.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,
Depty. Adj.-Genl. of the Army.

OFFICERS UNDER BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR HOPE GRANT HONOUR- 561
ABLY MENTIONED

Roll of officers who have served under Brigadier-General Sir J. HOPE GRANT, K.C.B., Commanding the Cavalry Division, during the operations at Lucknow in March 1858, and who are deemed deserving of honourable mention.

Corps or detachment.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
Brigadier Commanding 1st Cavalry Brigade.	Colonel C. Hagart, 7th Hussars...	Colonel Hagart showed much zeal and paid great attention to his brigade.
Commanding Her Majesty's 2nd Dragoon Guards.	Lieutenant-Colonel H. Brisco ...	Colonel Brisco commanded his regiment.
Commanding Troop, Royal Horse Artillery.	Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. D'Aguilar, C.B.	Colonel D'Aguilar commanded his troop with great zeal and ability.
Commanding 2nd Troop, 3rd Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery.	Captain W. A. Mackinnon ...	Both excellent officers, and were of great use to the Cavalry Brigade.
Commanding 1st Troop, 1st Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery.	Captain and Brevet-Major F. F. Remington.	
Commanding outposts.	Major E. R. Keene, 2nd Dragoon Guards.	Major Keene was most useful in taking charge of the outposts.
Commanding Her Majesty's 9th Lancers.	Major the Hon'ble C. Powys ...	Major Powys commanded his regiment, which behaved most gallantly.
Commanding 2nd Regiment, Punjab Cavalry.	Captain S. J. Brown ...	Nothing could be better than the conduct of Captain Brown and his regiment.
Commanding Squadron, 1st Punjab Cavalry.	Lieutenant J. Watson ..	I cannot speak too highly of Captain Watson.
Ditto ditto	„ J. P. Cosserrat ...	Captain Cosserrat is a most excellent officer, and performed his duty on this occasion well.
Commanding Detachment, 5th Punjab Cavalry.	„ G. W. C. Plowden ...	Captain Plowden promises to be an excellent officer, and commanded his regiment well.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.	Captain and Brevet-Major W. Hamilton, 9th Lancers.	Major Hamilton was most useful.
Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B.	Captain A. H. A. Anson, 84th Regiment.	Captain Anson was also most useful.
Extra Aide-dé-Camp to Brigadier-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K. C. B.	Captain C. P. Johnson, 9th Lancers	No one could be more zealous or useful than Captain Johnson.
Brigade-Major, 1st Cavalry Brigade.	„ H. A. Sarel, 17th Lancers	Captain Sarel performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of Brigadier Hagart.
Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General.	Lieutenant F. S. Roberts, Bengal Horse Artillery.	Lieutenant Roberts was most useful to me as Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General.
Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K. C. B.	Lieutenant C. W. Havelock, 12th Irregular Cavalry.	Lieutenant Havelock was very useful.
Orderly Officer to Brigadier Hagart.	Lieutenant A. F. W. Gore, 7th Hussars.	Captain Gore was also very useful to Brigadier Hagart.

CAMP, LUCKNOW CANTONMENTS, }
The 25th March 1858. }

(Sd.) J. HOPE GRANT, *Brigr.-Genl.*,
Comdg. Cavy. Divn.

Roll of officers who have served under Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B., Commanding the 1st Infantry Division, during the operations at Lucknow in March 1858, and who are deemed deserving of honourable mention.

Corps or detachment.	Rank and names.	Remarks.
Commanding 3rd Division.	Brigadier-General Walpole.	Afforded me the most cordial support, and most ably carried out the operations which fell to his share.
Commanding Cavalry Division.	Brigadier-General Sir J. Hope Grant.	The Brigadier was unceasing in the vigilance and activity with which he carried on his most onerous duties, and I derived much valuable assistance from him.
Commanding Engineers	Brigadier Napier ...	Afforded me his able professional advice, and most zealously aided me.
Ditto Field Artillery.	Brigadier Wood, c.b.	Commanded Field Artillery, and carried on the duties to my entire satisfaction.
Commanding 5th Brigade.	Brigadier Douglas ...	Commanded his brigade throughout all the operations, and carried out his instructions with signal ability and success.
Commanding 6th Brigade.	Brigadier Horsford ...	Favourably mentioned by Brigadier-General Walpole, and ably commanded his brigade.
Military Secretary to Chief Commissioner in Oudh.	Colonel Berkeley, Her Majesty's 32nd Foot.	I have on several occasions expressed the opinion I have formed of Colonel Berkeley's services, and the assistance I have derived from him during the course of these operations is an additional obligation I am under to this most deserving officer.
Royal Artillery ...	Lieutenant-Colonel Riddell.	Commanded siege-train much to my satisfaction.
Ditto H. A. ...	Lieutenant-Colonel D'Aguilar.	Favourably mentioned by Brigadier Wood, c.b.
Bengal Artillery ..	Lieutenant-Colonel Turner.	Temporarily attached to the artillery on the north side of the river. The services of this most excellent officer were of the highest value to me.
Commanding 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	Lieutenant-Colonel Hill.	Favourably mentioned by Brigadier-General Walpole.
Commanding Her Majesty's 23rd Regiment.	Lieutenant-Colonel Wells.	Favourably mentioned by Brigadier-General Walpole.
Her Majesty's 23rd Regiment.	Lieutenant-Colonel Pratt.	Favourably mentioned by Brigadier-General Walpole and Brigadier Douglas; commanded left column of attack on the 11th.

OFFICERS UNDER MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. OUTRAM HONOURABLY 563
MENTIONED.

Roll of officers who have served under Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B., Commanding the 1st Infantry Division, during the operations at Lucknow, in March 1858, and who are deemed deserving of honourable mention—(Contd.)

Corps or detachment.	Rank and names.	Remarks.
Her Majesty's 23rd Regiment.	Lieutenant-Colonel Bell.	Commanded two companies of the 23rd Fusiliers, who captured a gun at the iron bridge.
79th Regiment ...	Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, c.b.	Commanded the 79th during the operations on both sides of the river, very much to my satisfaction on all occasions.
Commanding 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, c.b.	Favourably mentioned by Brigadier-General Walpole.
Commanding Royal Engineers.	Major Nicholson ...	Was indefatigable in his exertions to prepare the batteries, in doing which he was constantly exposed to a very heavy fire.
Commanding 20th Regiment.	Captain Bennett ...	Favourably mentioned by Brigadier Douglas.
Commanding 1st Bengal Fusiliers.	„ Cunliffe ...	Favourably mentioned by Brigadier-General Walpole.
Ditto ditto ...	„ Hume ...	Commanded the 1st Bengal Fusiliers during the greater part of the operations on both sides of the river, and much to my satisfaction.
1st Bengal Fusiliers ...	Lieutenant Butler ...	Swam across the Goomti and by standing on the parapet notified to our troops that the line of entrenchment was abandoned by the enemy. In doing this he exposed himself most fearlessly.
Commanding Regiment of Ferozepore.	Major Brasyer ...	Has always distinguished himself most highly in command of his regiment.
Commanding two squadrons, 9th Lancers.	Captain Coles ...	Commanded two squadrons of the 9th Lancers in the attack on the Moosa Bagh. These squadrons captured six guns, and Captain Coles conducted the pursuit most gallantly.
Punjab Rifles ...	Major Green ...	Commanded his regiment all through the operations much to my satisfaction.
Royal Artillery ...	„ Yates ...	Favourably mentioned by Brigadier Wood, c. b.
Ditto ...	Brevet-Major Pennywick.	Favourably mentioned by Brigadier Wood, c. b.
Ditto ...	Captain Gibbon ...	Favourably mentioned by Brigadier Wood, c. b., and by Brigadier-General Walpole.

Roll of officers who have served under Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B., Commanding the 1st Infantry Division, during the operations at Lucknow in March 1858, and who are deemed deserving of honourable mention—(Contd.)

Corps or detachment.	Rank and names.	Remarks.
Royal Artillery ...	Captain Middleton ...	Captain Middleton's battery was engaged throughout, and did excellent service.
Ditto ...	„ Johnson ...	Favourably mentioned by Brigadier Wood, C.B.
Ditto ...	„ Thring ...	Favourably mentioned by Lieutenant-Colonel Riddell, Commanding siege-train.
Ditto ..	„ Goodenough ..	Ditto ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	„ Waller ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	Lieutenant Cuthbert	Particularly distinguished himself by putting out a fire in front of his battery, in a very exposed and dangerous position.
Ditto ..	„ Fitz Maurice.	Favourably mentioned by Lieutenant-Colonel Riddell.
Royal Engineers ...	Lieutenant Malcolm ...	Favourably mentioned by Major Nicholson, R.E., Commanding Engineers.
Ditto ..	„ Wynne ...	Behaved with very great coolness and gallantry in removing a breastwork from across the iron bridge in the face of a heavy and continued fire.
Ditto ..	„ Swetenham	Favourably mentioned by Major Nicholson, R.E.
Ditto ...	„ Keith ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	Sergeant Paul ...	Assisted Lieutenant Wynne in the removal of the breastwork, and deserves equal praise for his coolness and gallantry.
Bengal Artillery ...	Captain Remington	Favourably mentioned by Brigadier Wood, C.B.
Ditto ...	„ Mackinnon ...	Ditto ditto ditto
Ditto ...	„ Pearson ...	Favourably mentioned by Lieutenant-Colonel Riddell.
Ditto ...	Lieutenant Simeon ..	Ditto ditto ditto.
Bengal Engineers ...	„ Watson ...	Favourably mentioned by Major Nicholson, R.E.
Ditto ...	„ Tennant	Ditto ditto ditto.

OFFICERS UNDER MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. OUTRAM HONOURABLY 565
MENTIONED

Roll of officers who have served under Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B., Commanding the 1st Infantry Division, during the operations at Lucknow in March 1858, and who are deemed deserving of honourable mention—(Contd.)

Corps or detachment.	Rank and names.	Remarks.
Bengal Engineer ...	Lieutenant Nuthall ...	Favourably mentioned by Major Nicholson, R.E.
Ditto ...	„ Hovenden	Ditto ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	„ Greathed	Was attached to me during the attack on the Moosa Bagh, and rendered most valuable service.
Her Majesty's 23rd Regiment.	Major Bruce ...	Favourably mentioned by Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, Commanding Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers.
Ditto ...	Captain Prevost ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	„ Duff ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	„ Norton ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	Lieutenant Utterton	Orderly Officer to Brigadier Douglas, and favorably mentioned by him.
Her Majesty's 79th ..	„ Everest ..	Favourably mentioned by Brigadier Douglas for leading the storming party on Ali Nuckee Khan's house.
Rifle Brigade ...	Brevet-Major Warren	Favourably mentioned by Brigadier-General Walpole for his conduct during the advance to the iron bridge on the 11th.
Ditto ...	Captain Wilmot ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
.....	Lieutenant Grey ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
20th Regiment Foot...	„ Gordon ..	Favourably mentioned by Brigadier Douglas for clearing a house much to his satisfaction.
65th Regiment, Native Infantry.	Captain G. Weston ...	Displayed much spirit and gallantry on several occasions, and his services were of much use to me.
Unattached ...	„ Orr ...	Of the Intelligence Department; performed his duties with much ability; the information furnished by him was of much value.
Ditto ...	„ Bunbury ...	Assisted Captain Orr, and I am likewise indebted to him for service in the field.
34th Regiment, Native Infantry, and Aid-de-Camp to Sir James Outram, G.C.B.	„ Chamjer	These officers worked with the unremitting zeal and activity which has characterized their conduct in all the operations in which I have been engaged since I left Allahabad in September last. Captain Hargood's horse was shot under him at the Moosa Bagh.
1st Madras Fusiliers and Aid-de-Camp to Sir James Outram, G.C.B.	„ Hargood	
Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Walpole.	Lieutenant Warner ...	Favourably mentioned by Brigadier-General Walpole.
Her Majesty's 79th, Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier Douglas.	„ Walker ...	Favourably mentioned by Brigadier Douglas.

Roll of officers who have served under Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B., Commanding the 1st Infantry Division, during the operations at Lucknow in March 1858, and who are deemed deserving of honourable mention.—(Concl'd.)

Corps or detachment.	Rank and names.	Remarks.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, 1st Division.	Captain Dodson,* 30th Native Infantry.	Joined from Alum Bagh in time for the attack on the Moosa Bagh, and gave me every assistance.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, 1st Division.	Lieutenant Barker, 78th Highlanders.	Ditto ditto ditto.
Deputy Judge Advocate-General, 1st Division.	Captain Gordon, 6th Native Infantry.	Ditto ditto ditto.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, 3rd Division.	Captain Barwell, 71st Native Infantry.	Favourably mentioned by Brigadier-General Walpole.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, 3rd Division.	Captain Cary,† 17th Native Infantry.	Favourably mentioned by Brigadier-General Walpole, and was of much service to me on several occasions.
Brigade-Major, Artillery	Captain Frith ...	Favourably mentioned by Brigadier Wood, C.B.
Officiating Brigade-Major, 5th Brigade.	„ Stevenson ...	Favourably mentioned by Brigadier Douglas.
Brigade-Major, Engineers.	„ Hutchinson ..	Rendered excellent service in the attack on the iron bridge, and capture of the Muchee Bhowun.
Brigade-Major, 5th Brigade.	„ Macpherson, 78th Highlanders.	Favourably mentioned by Brigadier Douglas.
Her Majesty's 75th Foot, Brigade-Major, 6th Brigade.	Brevet-Major Mollan, 75th.	Favourably mentioned by Brigadier Horsford.
Staff Artillery ...	Major Turner ...	Favourably mentioned by Lieutenant-Colonel Riddell, Commanding siege-train.
Ditto ...	Captain Young ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Orderly Officer to Brigadier Horsford.	Brevet-Major Ross ...	Favourably mentioned by Brigadier Horsford.
Orderly Officer to Sir James Outram, G.C.B.	Lieutenant Hewitt, 41st Native Infantry.	Joined from Alum Bagh in time for the attack on Moosa Bagh, and was useful as Orderly Officer.
Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Walpole.	Lieutenant Eccles ...	Favourably mentioned by Brigadier-General Walpole.
59th Regiment, Native Infantry, Assistant Field Engineer.	„ Tulloch ...	Was very active in the discharge of his duties as Field Engineer, and was of much use.
Assistant Field Engineer.	Mr. May ...	From his knowledge of the localities was of much service to me in the advance on Ali Nud'ee Khan's house.

(Sd.) J. OUTRAM, *Maj.-Genl.*

* Sic in original. Captain D. S. Dodgson.

† Sic in original. Captain T. A. Carey.

EXTRAORDINARY.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

DATED ALLAHABAD, MONDAY, 5th APRIL 1858.

No. 54 of 1858.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General having now received the despatches* from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, giving an account of the re-taking of Lucknow by the force under His Excellency's personal command, is pleased to publish them for general information.

In December last, it became the grateful duty of the Governor-General in Council to promulgate in General Orders the announcement of the relief of the garrison of Lucknow, so admirably achieved by General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., and the rescue of the women and children, sick and wounded, long beleaguered there. It is now the Governor-General's privilege to convey to His Excellency the tribute of his highest admiration, and of his most cordial congratulations on the capture of the strong city of the rebels.

From the 2nd till the 16th of March, a series of masterly operations took place, by which the Commander-in-Chief, nobly supported in his well laid plans of attack by the ability and skill of the General officers, and by the indomitable bravery and resolution of the officers and men of all arms, drove the rebels successively from all their strongly fortified posts, till the whole fell into the possession of our troops.

That this great success should have been accomplished at so little cost of valuable lives, enhances the honour due to the Leader who has achieved it.

It is a pleasure to the Governor-General to acknowledge publicly the services of the General and other officers who took part in the capture of Lucknow.

During the last days of the operations, the Nepalese Force, under Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, was associated with the army under General Sir Colin Campbell's command.

To the distinguished leader of that force, the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, the Governor-General desires to express his thanks for the hearty co-operation which the Commander-in-Chief received from His Highness, and for the gallant bearing of His Highness troops.

To Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., the Government of India is under a new debt of gratitude. After having held the exposed

* See pages ante.

post of Alum Bagh for more than three months, in the face of powerful bodies of rebels, whose attacks he never failed to repel, Sir James Outram has further greatly distinguished himself at the head of the 1st Division, by the brilliant and thoroughly complete manner in which he executed the duties entrusted to him. The Governor-General requests that Sir James Outram will accept his most sincere thanks.

His Lordship offers his hearty acknowledgments to the other General officers whose services are prominently noticed in these despatches.

To Major-General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff, of whose eminent services the Commander-in-Chief speaks with well merited commendation.

To Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, Baronet, K.C.B., in chief command of the Artillery, who, after winning lasting renown in the capture of Delhi, has borne a conspicuous part in the reduction of Lucknow.

To Major-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., Commanding the Cavalry of the force; to Brigadier-General Franks, C. B.; Brigadier-General Walpole, and Brigadier-General Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., Commanding the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Divisions of Infantry.

The Governor-General has to record his acknowledgments to Captain Sir William Peel, K.C.B., Commanding the Naval Brigade of H. M.'s Ship *Shannon*, and to offer his especial thanks to him for his remarkable services.

The Governor-General entirely concurs with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in prominently recognising the great skill and ability of Brigadier Napier, who commanded the Engineers of Her Majesty's and the East India Company's Services forming part of the force. Brigadier Napier is especially entitled to the thanks of the Governor-General; and to him, to Colonel Harness, Commanding the Royal Engineers, and to the several officers under them, of both the services, His Lordship's grateful acknowledgments are offered.

The Governor-General has much satisfaction in expressing his high sense of the merits of the several officers commanding brigades and regiments.

To the commanding officers of the Royal Artillery, of the Naval Artillery, and of the Bengal and Madras Artillery, the Governor-General tenders his cordial thanks.

To Major Norman, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, to whose superior merits and distinguished services the Commander-in-Chief bears willing testimony, a tribute in which the Governor-General concurs; to Colonel the Hon'ble W. L. Pakenham, C.B.,

Officiating Adjutant-General, Her Majesty's Forces in India ; to Lieutenant-Colonel Macpherson, Officiating Quartermaster-General of the Army ; to Captain Seymour, Officiating Quartermaster-General, Her Majesty's Forces ; to Captain Bruce, Deputy Quartermaster-General, and Captain Algood, Assistant Quartermaster-General ; to Lieutenant-Colonel Keith Young, Judge Advocate-General ; to Captain Fitzgerald, Assistant Commissary-General, who is especially mentioned by the Commander-in-Chief ; to Lieutenant P. Stewart, of Engineers, Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs ; to Dr. MacAndrew, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's Forces, and to Dr. Brown, Superintending Surgeon of the Force, the Governor-General has much satisfaction in expressing his sense of the good service they have rendered.

To the officers of the Personal Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, of the Chief of the Staff, and of General officers commanding divisions, the thanks of the Governor-General are due ; and His Lordship records his acknowledgments to the officers of the Staff, of divisions and brigades, all of whom have zealously performed their duty.

To the officers and men of every service, soldiers, seamen and marines, composing the force by which Lucknow has been taken, the Governor-General desires to express his admiration of their conduct and to tender to each individual the thanks of the Government of India. His Lordship will take the earliest opportunity of bringing under the favourable notice of Her Majesty's Government, and of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the services rendered by the force.

In testimony of the services, the Governor-General is pleased to direct that every officer and soldier, European and Native, and the officers and men of the Navy, who took part in the capture of Lucknow, shall receive a donation of six months' batta.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

(Sd.) R. J. H. BIRCH, Col.,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mil. Dept.,
 with the Governor-General.*

Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—dated Lucknow, 24th March 1858.

Brigadier-General Sir James Hope Grant, K. C. B., was sent yesterday to disperse a body of insurgents under Rajah Jai Lall Sing at Koorsee. The operation was perfectly successful, and the Brigadier-General took twelve guns. He will return to his old quarters at the cantonments this afternoon.

MEMORANDUM by Lieutenant I. F. MACANDREW, *Military Secretary to Brigadier-General MACGREGOR, C.B., for the information of the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army,—dated Camp Bunnee, 24th March 1858.*

The force commanded by Maharajah Jung Bahadoor before Lucknow numbered 15,000 men of all arms, and consisted of 23 battalions with 24 guns. This includes the force of Gurkhas which came up with General Franks, but not the guns attached to them, which were British.

The casualties in the Maharajah's force in the actions before Lucknow were 51 killed and 287 wounded.

General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India, dated Allahabad, the 12th April 1858.

No. 64 of 1858.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General has much satisfaction in publishing the following report of a gallant and successful attack on the enemy retreating from Lucknow by the troops under the command of Brigadier-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K. C. B., at Koorsee, on the road to Fyzabad, on the 23rd March 1858.

From Maj. H. W. NORMAN, Depy. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army, to the Secy. to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General,—No. 167-A, dated Head-Quarters Camp, Lucknow, 28th March 1858.

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to

* With report from Brigadier-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K. C. B., on the defeat by the troops under his command of a body of the enemy and capture of fourteen guns.

forward, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, copy of a letter* from Brigadier-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K. C. B.,

Commanding the Cavalry Division of this Army, dated 26th instant, No. 60, reporting his having overtaken a body of the enemy at "Koorsee" in this neighbourhood, and captured fourteen guns.

2. His Excellency much regrets the loss in this affair of a gallant young officer, Lieutenant MacDonnell, attached to the 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

3. Returns of casualties and of ordnance captured in the action are annexed.

From Brigr.-Genl. Sir J. HOPE GRANT, K.C.B., Commanding Division, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 60, dated Camp near Lucknow, 26th March 1858.

I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, that agreeably to the orders received from

Major-General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff, I marched at 12 o'clock on the night of the 22nd instant with the force as per margin in the direction of Koorsee; finding it, however, nearly impossible to proceed with the heavy guns across the country roads in the dark, I halted the column a short distance from the

Major Remington's and Captain Mackinnon's troops of Bengal Horse Artillery.
 Major Moir's Heavy Field Battery.
 Her Majesty's 2nd Dragoon Guards,
 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
 1st " " (Detachment.)
 Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment.
 2nd and 3rd Battalions, Rifle Brigade,
 and 2nd Punjab Infantry with some Sappers and Miners.

cantonments until morning, it was consequently nearly 4 P.M. on the 23rd before we arrived at Koorsee. We found the enemy in full retreat along the Fyzabad Road. Forming up the cavalry and the horse artillery I advanced, leaving the infantry with the heavy guns pointing towards the village. Two guns of the advance guard under Lieutenant Hunter had in the meantime come into action against a party of rebels who were making their way out of a small ghuree on our left front, for the purpose of joining the main body on the Fyzabad Road; these were soon dispersed, and as we were clear of the village I gave the order to change front to the right; by this movement our line completely covered the flank of the retreating enemy. A few rounds from the Horse Artillery caused them to scatter, on seeing which the 1st and 2nd Punjab Cavalry on the left of the line under the command of Captain Samuel Brown charged most gallantly five or six times through the rebels, cutting up about two hundred, and capturing fourteen guns besides several ammunition wagons, two elephants, some camels, bullocks, and quantities of baggage.

I directed Lieutenant Manderson with two guns, Horse Artillery, and a squadron of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, the whole under the command of Captain Loftus, to proceed to the support of the Punjab Cavalry. The success was complete; achieved, however, at the loss of two fine gallant officers, Lieutenant MacDonnell, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, killed, and Captain Cosserat, Commanding Detachment, 1st Punjab Cavalry, dangerously wounded.

I have to thank the following officers for the assistance they afforded me —

Brigadier Horsford, Commanding the Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Maberly, R. A., Commanding the Artillery; Captain Mackinnon and Major Remington, Commanding troops of Bengal Horse Artillery, and Major Moir, Bengal Artillery, Commanding Heavy Field Battery; Lieutenants Manderson and Hunter, Bengal Horse Artillery, and

Lieutenant Strange, R. A., Staff Officer to Lieutenant-Colonel Maberly ; Lieutenant Colonel Briscoe, Commanding 2nd Dragoon Guards ; Major Keene, Commanding the outposts, and Captain Loftus both of the 2nd Dragoon Guards ; Captain T. Browne, Commanding 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and Captain Cosserat, after that officer was wounded ; Lieutenant Mackenzie, Commanding Detachment, 1st Punjab Cavalry ; Lieutenant-Colonel English, c. B., Commanding Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment ; Lieutenant-Colonel MacDonell, c. B., Commanding 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade ; Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Hill, Commanding 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, and Major Green, Commanding 2nd Punjab Infantry ; also Lieutenant Watson, Commanding Sappers and Miners, and Major Mollan, Major of Brigade, Captain Scott, Officiating Deputy Commissary-General, and—Forbes, Esquire, Civil Service.

My own personal Staff—Major Hamilton, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General ; Lieutenant Roberts, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General ; Captain the Hon'ble A. Anson, Aide-de-Camp, and Captain Johnson, Extra Aide-de-Camp, were of the greatest possible use to me.



Return of casualties of the force under the command of Brigadier-General Sir J. HOPE GRANT, K. C. B., which took place on the 23rd March 1858 at Kooree.

Detail.	KILLED.										WOUNDED.										MISSING.					Remarks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Native officers.	Sergeants and havildars.	Trumpeters, drummers, and rank and file and lascars.	Officers.	Troop.	Horses.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Native officers.	Sergeants and havildars.	Trumpeters, drummers, and rank and file.	Total.	Officers.	Troop.	Horses.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.		Native officers.	Sergeants and havildars.	Trumpeters, drummers, and rank and file.	Total.	Officers.	Troop.	Horses.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Staff, Royal Artillery

* These two lascars were killed by the explosion of a tumbrel on the 3rd instant.

† These two artillerymen were burnt by the above explosion.

(Sd.) J. HOPE GRANT, *Brig.-Genl.*,
Comdg. Force.

CAMP LUCKNOW CANTONMENTS, }
The 25th March 1858. }

List of officers killed.

Brigade.	Rank and name.	Regiment.	Remarks.
Cavalry ...	Lieutenant T. J. MacDonell...	2nd Punjab Cavalry...	Killed, 23rd March 1858.

List of officers wounded.

Brigade.	Rank and name.	Regiment.	Remarks.
Cavalry ...	Captain J. P. Cosserrat ...	1st Punjab Cavalry ...	Dangerously, 23rd instant.

(Sd.) J. HOPE GRANT, *Brigr.-Genl.*,
Comdg. Force.

DATED CAMP, NEAR LUCKNOW,

The 25th March 1858.

Return of ordnance captured from the enemy on the 23rd March 1858, by the force under the command of Sir J. HOPE GRANT, K.C.B.

No.	Nature of ordnance.	Weight.			Remarks.
1	One gun, brass, 9-pounder ...	9	3	7	} British manufacture.
2	Ditto ditto 9 ditto ...	9	3	7	
3	Ditto ditto 8 ditto ...	9	0	0	} Native manufacture.
4	Ditto ditto 9 ditto ...	12	0	0	
5	Ditto ditto 6 ditto ...	8	0	0	
6	Ditto ditto 3 ditto ...	4	0	0	
7	Ditto ditto 3 ditto ...	1	0	0	
8	Ditto ditto 2 ditto ...	1	0	0	} British ditto, hooped trunnions
9	Ditto iron, 8 ditto ...	22	0	17	
10	Ditto ditto 6 ditto ...	10	0	0	} Foreign manufacture.
11	Ditto ditto 4 ditto ...	7	0	0	
12	Ditto ditto 1½ ditto ...	3	1	0	
13	Ditto ditto 1 ditto ...	4	0	0	}
14	One howitzer, brass, 5 1·10 inch	1	2	0	

Return of carriages captured.

Description.	Number of each captured.	Remarks.
Gun carriages, Native manufacture ...	9	
Gun limbers ditto ditto ...	7	
Gun carriage, English ditto ...	2	
Gun limbers, ditto ditto ...	5	
Ammunition wagons, English manufacture.	4	Native boxes on one wagon body.
Store cart	1	
French cart	1	
Tumbrils	3	

(Sd.) E. MABERLEY, *Lieut.-Col., R. A.,*
Comdg. Arty. Force under SIR J. H. GRANT, *K.C.B.*

The Assistant Adjutant-General,

SIR J. HOPE GRANT'S *Force.* }

(Sd.) J. H. GRANT, *Brigr.-Genl.,*
Comdg.

(True copies.)

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, *Maj.,*
Depy. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

(Sd.) R. J. BIRCH, *Col.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.,
with the Governor-General.

From Major G. B. MITMAN, Commanding at Alumbagh, to the Adjutant-General,
—dated Alumbagh, 29th March 1858.

I have the honour to transmit the enclosed descriptive return of a brass gun I took possession of yesterday.

One of my detachment riding down the road near the Char Bagh saw it in a garden, and I sent out and had it brought into the fort.

Return of captured ordnance now at Alumbagh.

ALUMBAGH,
The 29th March 1858.

Nature of ordnance.	Number of each.	Remarks.
Ordnance, brass gun ...	1	Calibre about 8lbs. Unserviceable.
Carriages, field gun ...	1	Native pattern.
„ limbers, do. ...	2	Ditto.

Examined.
J. FRASER, *Lieut.,*
Adj't., Arty. Divn.

(Sd.)

(Sd.)

H. FRANCIS, *Capt.,*
Comdg. Arty., Alum Bagh.

G. B. MILMAN, *Maj., 5th Fusiliers,*
Comdg. at Alum Bagh.

Foreign Department, Allahabad, 30th April 1858.—The following Proclamation was issued in the Province of Oudh by order of the Governor-General of India in the month of March.

PROCLAMATION.

The Army of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is in possession of Lucknow, and the city lies at the mercy of the British Government, whose authority it has for nine months rebelliously defied and resisted.

This resistance, begun by a mutinous soldiery, has found support from the inhabitants of the city, and of the Province of Oudh at large. Many who owe their prosperity to the British Government, as well as those who believed themselves aggrieved by it, had joined in this bad cause, and have ranged themselves with the enemies of the State

They have been guilty of a great crime, and have subjected themselves to a just retribution.

The capital of their country is now once more in the hands of the British troops. From this day it will be held by a force which nothing can withstand, and the authority of the Government will be carried into every corner of the Province.

The time then has come at which the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India deems it right to make known the mode in which the British Government will deal with the talukdars, chiefs, and landholders of Oudh, and their followers.

The first care of the Governor-General will be to reward those who have been steadfast in their allegiance at a time when the authority of the Government was partially overborne, and who have proved this by the support and assistance which they have given to British officers.

Therefore the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General hereby declares that Drigbyjeye Singh, Raja of Bulrampore, Koolwunt Singh, Raja of Pudnaha, Rao Hurdeo Buksh Singh, of Kutiaree, Kashee Purshad, Talukdar of Sissaindee, Zubr Singh, Zemindar of Gopal Khair, and Chundee Lal, Zemindar of Moraon (Baiswarah) are henceforward the sole hereditary proprietors of the lands which they held when Oudh came under British rule, subject only to such moderate assessment as may be imposed upon them; and that these loyal men will be further rewarded in such manner, and to such extent, as, upon consideration of their merits and their position, the Governor-General shall determine.

A proportionate measure of reward and honour, according to their deserts, will be conferred upon others in whose favour like claims may be established to the satisfaction of the Government.

The Governor-General further proclaims to the people of Oudh, that, with the abovementioned exceptions, the proprietary right in the soil of the province is confiscated to the British Government, which will dispose of that right in such manner as to it may seem fitting.

To those talukdars, chiefs, and landholders, with their followers, who shall make immediate submission to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, surrendering their arms and obeying his orders, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General promises that their lives and honour shall be safe, provided that their hands are not stained with English blood murderously shed. But as regards any further indulgence which may be extended to them, and the condition in which they may hereafter be placed, they must throw themselves upon the justice and mercy of the British Government.

To those amongst them who shall promptly come forward and give to the Chief Commissioner their support in the restoration of peace and order this indulgence will be large, and the Governor-General

will be ready to view liberally the claims which they may thus acquire to a restitution of their former rights.

As participation in the murder of Englishmen or Englishwomen will exclude those who are guilty of it from all mercy, so will those who have protected English lives be specially entitled to consideration and leniency.

Allahabad, the 30th April 1858.

It is the melancholy duty of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General to announce the death of that most distinguished officer, Captain Sir William Peel, K.C.B., late in command of Her Majesty's Ship *Shannon*, and of the Naval Brigade in the North-Western Provinces.

Sir William Peel died at Cawnpore, on the 27th instant, of small-pox. He had been wounded at the commencement of the last advance upon Lucknow, but had nearly recovered from the wound, and was on his way to Calcutta, when struck by the disease which has brought his honourable career to an early close.

Sir William Peel's services in the field during the last seven months are well known in India and in England. But it is not so well known how great the value of his presence and example has been, wherever, during this eventful period, his duty has led him.

The loss of his daring but thoughtful courage, joined with imminent abilities, is a very heavy one to his country; but it is not more to be deplored than the loss of that influence which his earnest character, admirable temper, and gentle kindly bearing exercised over all within his reach: an influence, which was exerted unceasingly for the public good, and of which, the Governor-General believes that it may with truth be said that there is not a man of any rank or profession who, having been associated with Sir William Peel in these times of anxiety and danger, has not felt and acknowledged it.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India.

(Sd.) G. F. EDMONDSTONE, .
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Foreign Dept.