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EAST INDIA (ARTILLERY)

RETURN to an Address of the Honorable The House of Commons,
dated 10 March 1859, for,

“COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE between the late Court of Directors, the
President of the late Board of Control, and the present Secretary of State
for *India*, respecting the ARTILLERY FORCES in *India*, from the Com-
mencement of the late MUTINY to the present Date.”

India Office, }
11 April 1859 }

W. E. BAKER, Colonel,
Military Secretary.

(*Sir De Lacy Evans*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 April 1859

MV466-2

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COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE between the late Court of Directors, the President of the late Board of Control, and the present Secretary of State for *India*, respecting the ARTILLERY FORCES in *India*, from the Commencement of the late MUTINY to the present Date.

MILITARY LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Government of *India*, dated 15 July 1857, No 123.

Para 1 In our military letter, dated 16th April 1856, No 53, we called your attention to "the repeated representations which have been made to your Government of the urgent want of artillery officers, not only in your provinces, but in those of Madras and Bombay," and stated, that a "review of the present disposition of the artillery force throughout India, in order to determine whether the want can be supplied from the means at your disposal, or only by additional establishments, appears to us to be imperatively necessary"

2 We further observed as follows in our letter, dated 10th September 1856, No. 143. "We are very sensible of the unprecedented deficiency of officers of artillery to meet your urgent demands in that branch of the service The subject is one of great importance, and we propose to inform you of our intention respecting it, when we have received your expected Despatch on the state of the army"

3 In your reply to this letter, dated the 19th December last, you informed us that the subject was then under your consideration

4 Since this date the Government of Bombay have apprised us* that they have deemed it "their imperative duty to press the subject earnestly upon the special and immediate attention of the Government of India"

* Letter dated
2 January 1857,
No 3.

5 Still we have not received any intimation of the views of your Government on the extent and nature of the required augmentation

6 As no doubt whatever can be entertained of the necessity for an augmentation of this important arm of the service, we are of opinion that no time should be lost in collecting the means for rendering it effective at the earliest possible period, after the form and nature of the augmentation shall have been settled

7 Artillery cadets have been appointed to the largest extent which the college could supply; but prior to the last examination that supply had only given 14† supernumeraries to the whole artillery of India At the last examination we were able to appoint 17 in addition The whole of these supernumeraries are only equal to about one year's vacancies in the artillery

† viz: 7 Bengal
3 Madras.
4 Bombay.

8 Under these circumstances, it will be necessary again to adopt the measure resorted to on former occasions, viz, in the years 1841 and 1844, of appointing a certain number of direct artillery cadets, who will be admitted into the service on passing an examination to be prescribed for that purpose

9 We shall instruct our recruiting officers to use every exertion in their power to add to the number of artillery recruits for each of the three Presidencies.

10 These measures will place us in a position to meet your requisitions with promptitude.

11 In conclusion, we must express our full expectation and desire that, if you should not already have sent to us the expected report of your views on the artillery establishments of India, you will do so without the least delay

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company to the
President of the Board of Control

Sir,

East India House, 14 July 1857.

1. WITH reference to the serious intelligence which the last mail has brought from India, and more especially to the increased number of sepoys of the Bengal army who had mutinied or deserted, and to the necessity of further strengthening the hands of the Governor General in Council to enable him to deal confidently and vigorously with every disaffected or suspected corps, after armed resistance shall have been put down, we have the honour, at the request of the Court of Directors, to intimate to you their opinion that an additional force of six regiments of infantry should be immediately despatched to India by the most speedy means of conveyance which may be found to be available for that purpose.

2. The Court of Directors are also of opinion that, under the present emergency it is desirable to strengthen the artillery force of the several governments by the temporary addition to it of four companies of the Royal Regiment of Artillery for Calcutta, two for Madras, and two for Bombay. The Court would accordingly request that the services of eight companies may be available for immediate embarkation for India. The matériel for these companies will be supplied from the arsenals in India.

3. In order to guard against a probable deficiency in the supply of horses for the cavalry and artillery, the Court request us to state, that they think it very desirable that Her Majesty's Government should authorise and direct the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope to purchase geldings and mares suited for both the purposes above mentioned, to such an extent, not exceeding 1,000 in number, as may be procurable, provided tonnage can be obtained for their conveyance to India. Should this proposal meet the views of Her Majesty's Government, the Court would propose to notify to the shipping interest in the United Kingdom that freight of this description may probably be in demand at the Cape.

We have, &c.

R. D. Mangles.
F. Currie.

The Right Hon R. Vernon Smith, M P,
&c. &c. &c

EXTRACT of MILITARY LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Government
of India, dated 22 July 1857, No 131

3 BEING also of opinion that, under the present emergency, it is desirable to strengthen the artillery force of the several governments in India by the temporary addition of some companies of Royal Artillery, we requested that eight companies might be made available for immediate embarkation for India. Her Majesty's Government have, in consequence, placed at our disposal, two troops Royal Horse Artillery, six companies Royal Foot Artillery: these are allotted in the proportions specified in the margin. The matériel for these troops and companies will be supplied from the arsenals in India.

Calcutta—2 troops
Horse Artillery.
2 companies Foot
Artillery
Madras—2 compa-
nies Foot Artillery
Bombay—2 compa-
nies Foot Artillery

7 The additional six regiments and the artillery specified in this Despatch will be sent out by the most speedy means of conveyance which may be found available for the purpose

12 In order to guard against a probable deficiency in the supply of horses for the cavalry and artillery, we have stated to Her Majesty's Government that we thought it very desirable that they should direct the Governor and Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope to purchase geldings and mares suited for cavalry and artillery to such extent, not exceeding 1,000 in number, as may be procurable there, provided tonnage can be obtained for their conveyance to India. To facilitate the provision of tonnage, we shall intimate to the shipping interest in this country that freight of this description may probably be in demand at the Cape.

THE ARTILLERY FORCES IN INDIA.

7

The Quartermaster General of the Army to the Secretary to the East India Company

Sir, Horse Guards, 18 July 1857.

By direction of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Directors of the East India Company, a statement of the number of officers and men of the Royal Artillery for whom tonnage to India will be required, according to the orders received from the Secretary of State for War

I have, &c.
Richard Airey,

DETAIL of the Royal Artillery under Orders for India, for whom Tonnage will be required;
VIZ —

	Officers	Non-Commissoned Officers and Men.
ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.		
Medical officers - - - - -	2	—
Veterinary surgeons - - - - -	2	—
Two troops - - - - -	10	328
TOTAL Royal Horse Artillery - -	14	328
ROYAL ARTILLERY.		
Lieutenant Colonels - - - - -	2	—
Adjutant and quartermaster - - - - -	2	—
Medical officers - - - - -	6	—
Veterinary surgeons - - - - -	3	—
Staff serjeant and serjeant conductors - - - - -	—	10
Six companies - - - - -	30	852
TOTAL Royal Artillery - -	43	862
GENERAL TOTAL - -	57	1,190

2 troops to Calcutta; 2 companies to Calcutta, 2 companies to Madras, and 2 companies to Bombay

Richard Airey,
Quartermaster General.

The Assistant Under Secretary of State, War Department, to the Secretary to the Court of Directors, East India House.

Sir, War Office, 21 July 1857.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to enclose, for the information of the Court of Directors, a copy of a letter that has been addressed from this office to the Assistant Adjutant General of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, regarding the pay and allowances of the two troops of Royal Horse Artillery, and six companies of Foot Artillery, at present under orders for embarkation for service in India

I have, &c.
J R. Godley.

The Assistant Under Secretary of State, War Department, to the Assistant Adjutant General of the Army

Sir, War Office, 21 July 1857.

ADVERTING to the General Order of the 16th instant, directing that two troops of Royal Horse Artillery and six companies of Foot Artillery be held in readiness to embark for service in India, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to refer you to Article 99 of the War Office Explanatory Directions attached to the Royal Warrant of 1st July 1848, and to request you will issue the necessary instructions for the pay lists and vouchers of these troops and companies being furnished to Messrs Cox & Co, made up to the day preceding that of embarkation, and also separate ones from the date of embarkation to the date of de-embarkation, both dates inclusive

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO

From the date of landing, the financial arrangements will be governed by the orders of the authorities in India, as the accounts will have to be rendered to the proper officers of audit in that country.

I have, &c
J R Godley

EXTRACT of Letter from Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, dated East India House, 3 August 1857, to the Right Honourable R Vernon Smith, M P., &c. &c. &c

* * * * *

5. The Court are further of opinion, that it is very desirable to send to India additional reinforcements of Royal Foot Artillery, and they would propose, with this view, to send two companies to Kurrachee direct, and four companies to Ceylon for orders as to the port at which they should be landed in India

EXTRACT MILITARY DESPATCH to the Government of *India* from the Court Directors, dated 5th August 1857, No. 139

1 CONSEQUENT on the receipt by the last mail of representations from the Governor General of India, and from the Governors of Madras and Bombay, we expressed to Her Majesty's Government our opinion that further reinforcements of Queen's troops to the following extent are required to meet the emergencies which have arisen in India, viz. —

Two regiments of Dragoons, four regiments of Infantry, six companies of Royal Artillery.

* * * * *

3. Of the Royal Artillery, two companies of foot, or one company of foot, and one troop of Horse Artillery, will be sent direct to Kurrachee, and four companies of Foot Artillery to Ceylon, for orders as to the ports at which they are to be landed in India. You will accordingly send the requisite instructions to meet this force on their arrival at Point de Galle

COPY MILITARY DESPATCH to the Government of *India* from the Court of Directors, dated 19 August 1857, No 151

REFERRING to the arrangements made in the year 1842, under which the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Artillery serving in China were paid according to the rates of pay authorised in Her Majesty's service, and at the exchange of 2 s 0 ½ d per Company's rupee, we have to apprise you that a similar arrangement is to be made for the Royal Artillery now proceeding for temporary service in India

The Secretary to the East India Company to the Under Secretary of State for War, Pall Mall, S W

Sir,

East India House, 24 August 1857

It being considered very advisable that the several Governments in India should be informed by the present mail of the equipment in guns, gun carriages, harness, saddlery, and ammunition, embarked for the Royal Artillery proceeding to India, I am instructed to request that the Secretary of State for War will be pleased to give orders that I may be furnished with a statement showing these particulars, for transmission to India by the mail of the 26th instant.

Hereafter,

Hereafter, I would request to be furnished with a similar return of the Artillery now on the eve of embarkation.

I have, &c

James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

EXTRACT MILITARY LETTER from the Government of *India* to the Court of Directors, dated 21 July 1857, No. 206

Para 13 It is, however, very requisite that a portion of the 15,000 men now asked should consist of Cavalry and Artillery

14 We would urge, that the force of Cavalry should be four regiments, or at least 2,000 men, and that the Artillery should number 1,200.

15 We trust that this amount of Cavalry and Artillery may be procured ready trained from the Royal Army.

* * * * *

17. We trust that these recommendations will be carried out by your Honourable Court as fully as may be possible.

MILITARY LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Government of *India*, dated 2 September 1857, No 162.

Para 1. At the request of the Secretary of State for War, we forward a tracing of drawings of six-pounder and nine-pounder old pattern wheels, such as are in use by the Royal Artillery who have sailed, as well as of enlarged drawings of the axletree and boxes, also of the new pattern nine-pounder and six-pounder wheels, and every necessary particular

2 The object of sending this information is, that immediate measures may be taken to prepare sets of wheels of corresponding size and pattern, in case those taken from England should fail from the heat of the climate or other causes.

3. We desire that your Government will take immediate measures to provide all necessary native establishments for the Artillery troops and companies which have been despatched to your Presidency.

EXTRACT MILITARY LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Government of *India*, dated 9 September 1857, No. 165

Para 1 IMMEDIATELY on the receipt of your letter dated the 21st July 1857, No 206, containing a requisition for further reinforcements of European troops, we obtained from Her Majesty's Government the following troops, in addition to those already sent, viz :

1 Troop Horse Artillery, 3 Field Batteries, 5 Companies Royal Artillery, 4 Companies Royal Engineers, 3 Regiments Dragoons, 4 Regiments Infantry.

2 Measures have been taken for obtaining steamers or sailing vessels for the conveyance of these troops to embark, those in England on the 17th, and those in Ireland on the 22d instant, to the following destinations, viz.

For Calcutta

1 Field Battery, 2 Companies of Royal Artillery, 2 Companies Royal Engineers

216

B

For

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO

For Madras.

1 Field Battery, 1 Company Royal Artillery

*For Bombay*8th Hussars, 17th Lancers, 18th Regiment Foot, 51st Regiment Foot,
1 Troop Horse Artillery*For Kurrachee.*7th Dragoon Guards, 94th Regiment Foot, 98th Regiment Foot, 1 Field
Battery Royal Artillery, 2 Companies Royal Artillery, 2 Companies Royal
Engineers

* * * * *

4 By these additions Her Majesty's Forces in India will be raised to—

11 Regiments of Dragoons, 55 Regiments of Infantry, 4 Troops of Artillery,
11 Companies of Artillery, 7 Field Batteries, 4 Companies of Engineers5 Drafts to complete the regiments in India, both of the Queen's and Com-
pany's services to their full strength, will be despatched from time to time, as
soon as they can be got ready6 The establishment of the European troops in India, after the arrival of
the additional reinforcements, will amount to 86,968 men, as specified in the
margin,* exclusive of regimental and staff officers.

* * * * *

9 With reference to our letter dated 2d instant, regarding the preparation
of pattern wheels and axletrees for the Royal Artillery, we have to apprise
you that it is considered desirable that the preparation of these articles should
be supervised by some of the Officers of the Royal Artillery, who have proceeded
to India by the overland route10 We forward, for your information, copy of a return furnished at our
request by the War Office of the equipment of guns, carriages, harness,
saddlery, and ammunition shipped for the Royal Artillery embarked † for India
up to the 26th August The harness for the foot batteries will be sent by
early conveyances.

(12,036)

The Secretary to the East India Company to the Secretary to the India Board

Sir,

East India House, 24 September 1857

1 I HAVE the honor, by command of the Court of Directors, to forward
copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company,
offering to convey 300 men by the steamer to leave Southampton on the
12th proximo for Alexandria, and to carry them forward by a correspond-
ing ship from Suez as far as Galle, where they would arrive about the
14th November.

2 The

* 11 Regiments Dragoons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,760
55 Regiments Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,950
Royal Artillery, say	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,600
Royal Engineers, say	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
								71,616
Company's Artillery (this does not include the contemplated addition to this arm)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,862
Company's Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,490
								TOTAL - - - 86,968

† 2 troops. 2 companies to Calcutta, 2 companies to Madras, 2 companies to Bombay.

2 The Court of Directors having to arrange for the passage of two companies of Royal Artillery, composed of 220 men (which with a field battery below mentioned it was intended to send by the screw steamer "St. Louis," since rejected upon survey), are of opinion that it is desirable to accept the present offer to that extent, sending instructions by the mail now under despatch to the Government of India to provide steam conveyance to Calcutta for the two companies, to be ready at Galle on their arrival there

3. The Court would observe that this arrangement is the more feasible, as these companies of Artillery do not take with them any artillery matériel For the remaining artillery battery, which is destined for Calcutta, which will be accompanied by guns, carriages, and all other matériel complete, the Court propose to engage steam transport *vid* the Cape, and they believe they can obtain a small screw steamer just suited to the number of men ready for immediate despatch

4 Should the Board approve of the arrangement, the Court will immediately accept the offer of the Packet Company to the extent above mentioned, on the terms specified by them, *viz.*, 40 *l.* per man

I have, &c

James C Melvill

The Secretary to the East India Company to H R Drewry, Esq., &c. &c.,
War Department.

Sir,

East India House, 29 September 1857

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, and to state, in reply, that it is desired that the four 9-pounder batteries for Bombay should be accompanied by six ammunition waggons each, and that no light forage waggons should be sent with them.

I have, &c.

James C. Melvill

The Secretary to the India Board to the Secretary to the East India Company

Sir,

India Board, 25 September 1857

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to signify the approval of the Board to the proposal submitted in your letter of the 24th instant for the conveyance to Galle of 220 men of the Royal Artillery (whom it had been intended to send out by the screw steamer "St. Louis," since rejected, on survey) by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company from Southampton, on the 12th proximo

I am, &c.

C H C Plowden.

The Secretary to the India Board to the Secretary to the East India Company.

Sir,

India Board, 3 October 1857

THE Commissioners for the Affairs of India sanction the engagement of the screw steam-vessel "Viscount Canning" for the conveyance of a field battery of Royal Artillery, with matériel, from Woolwich to Calcutta, as proposed in your letter of the 26th ultimo

I am, &c

C. H. C. Plowden

MILITARY LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Government of India,
dated 6 October 1857, No. 187

1. WE have accepted the offer of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company to convey two companies of Royal Artillery, composed of 220 men, destined for Calcutta, by the steamer to leave Southampton on the 12th instant for Alexandria, and to carry them forward by a corresponding ship from Suez as far as Galle, where they may be expected to arrive about 14th November

2 Fearing that time will not permit of your Government providing conveyance to Calcutta for these two companies, to be ready at Galle on their arrival in that harbour, we have desired the Government of Bombay to communicate the present information by telegraph to the Government of Madras, in the hope that that Government may be able to make the required arrangements for transshipping the artillery to a steamer, or some other vessel if a steamer is not immediately available

3 If you shall be of opinion that the services of this detachment would be more useful at Madras or elsewhere than in Bengal, you will exercise your discretion in diverting them to the point where they may be most needed

The Secretary to the East India Company to H. R. Drewry, Esq., War
Department

Sir,

East India House, 13 October 1857.

THE Court of Directors of the East India Company having received an emergent requisition for harness for Horse Artillery in Bengal, I am commanded by the Court to request you will lay before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War the accompanying Schedule, and to ask his Lordship to allow the Court to be supplied with the whole, or such portion as the service will admit of, from the Government store.

I have, &c

James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

DETAIL of a Long and Short Set of Horse Artillery Harness.

NAMES OF ARTICLES	LONG SET	SHORT SET	
Bridle, with bit and bradoon	1	1	
Breeching	1	1	
Collar, with hames and rings	1	1	
Cruppers	1	1	
Girths	1	1	
Headstalls	1	1	
Holster-pockets	1 pair	1	
Leggings	1	1	
Pads for postilion saddles	1	1	
Saddles, postilions	1	1	
Stirrup-irons	1 pair	1	
Stirrup-leathers	1	1	
Straps, holsters	2	2	
Straps, cloak	3	2	
Surcingle	1	1	
Traces	2	2	} Long 9 feet 7 in. } Short 5 feet 9 in.
Reins, hand or leading	1	1	
Reins, coupling	1	1	} To each double set
Whip	1	1	

DETAIL of a Long and of a Short Set of Horse Battery Harness

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	LONG SET	SHORT SET	
Bridle, with bit and bradoon	1	1	
Breeching	1	1	
Collar, with hames and rings	1	1	
Cruppers	1	1	
Girths	1	1	
Headstalls	1	1	
Holster-pockets	1 pair	1	
Leggings	1	1	
Pads for postilion saddle	1	1	
Saddles, postilion	1	1	
Stirrup-irons	1 pair	1	
Stirrup-leather	1	1	
Straps, holster	2	2	
Straps, cloak	3	3	
Surcingle	1	1	
Traces	2	2	{ Long 9 feet 7 in. Short 5 feet 9 in.
Reins, hand or leading	1	1	} To each double set.
Reins, coupling	1	1	
Whip	1	1	

For Bengal.

Harness for Horse Artillery, long, with postilion saddle for one horse (as per accompanying detail), sets complete	600
Ditto ditto, short	320
Harness for Horse Batteries of Foot Artillery, with postilion saddle for one horse, long sets complete (<i>vide</i> detail)	900
Ditto ditto, short	420

The Director of Stores, War Department, to the Secretary to the East India Company.

War Office, Pall Mall, S. W.
21 October 1857.

Sir,

ADVERTING to your letter dated 24th August last, I have the honour, by direction of the Secretary of State for War, to enclose a return of the equipment of guns, carriages, harness, saddlery, ammunition and camp equipage, shipped with the Royal Artillery for India, between the 21st September and 16th October 1857, in continuation of the Return transmitted in my letter of 22d ultimo.

* I have, &c.

J. Crauford Coffin.

ROYAL ARTILLERY

Horse Guards, S W, 16 October 1857

RETURN of the Equipment of Guns, Carriages, Harness, Saddlery and Ammunition shipped with the Royal Artillery for *India*, from the date of the last Return, 21st September 1857, to the present time

DESCRIPTION OF EQUIPMENT	D Troop
Ordnance, with field service carriages and limbers—	—
9-pounder guns	—
6-pounder guns	4
24-pounder howitzers	—
12-pounder howitzers	2
Ammunition waggons, with limbers—	—
9-pounder guns	—
6-pounder guns	5
24-pounder howitzers	—
12 pounder howitzers	4
Store limber waggons	1
Forge	1
Light forage	1
Store cart	1
Hospital cart	1
Sets of harness, complete, two horses to each set—	—
Lead	35
Wheel	22
Sets of saddlery and appointments, complete—	—
Horse artillerymen	72
Field battery, officers	—
Field battery, non-commissioned officers	—
Harness web sets	24
Cartridges—	—
9-pounder gun	—
6-pounder gun	924
24-pounder howitzer	—
12 pounder howitzer	472
Shot, round—	—
9-pounder gun	—
6-pounder gun	718
Common case—	—
9-pounder gun	—
6-pounder gun	84
24-pounder howitzer	—
12-pounder howitzer	40
Carcasses	8
Shells, with proportion of fuzes and bursters—	—
24-pounder howitzer, common	—
12-pounder howitzer, common	196
9-pounder gun, Shrapnel	—
6-pounder gun, Shrapnel	122
24-pounder howitzer, Shrapnel	—
12-pounder howitzer, Shrapnel	228
Chests of tools, complete, for—	—
Jobbing smiths	1
Collar makers	3
Wheelers	3
Shoing tools, sets for one farrier and six smiths	1
Materials for repairs to harness and carriages, calculated for 12 months, sets	1
Horse and stable necessaries, complete sets	1
Artillery rifled carbines	12
Ammunition, rounds of, for artillery carbines, with proportion of percussion caps	5,640
Horse shoes, sets	1,300
Forges, portable, complete with pack saddles	1
Blankets, single, with covers	—
Camp kettles	23
Tents, circular, complete, with poles, pins and valises	—

Chas Bingham, A. A. G.

The Under Secretary of State for War,
War Office, Pall Mall

MILITARY LETTERS from Court of Directors to Government of *India*,
dated 28 October 1857, No 213.

Para 12 In continuation of our letter, dated the 23d September last, No 178, we transmit to you a return of the equipment of guns, carriages, harness, saddlery, ammunition and camp equipage shipped with the Royal Artillery for India, between the 21st September and 16th October 1857

(No. 214.)

We presume that you will have deemed it to be inexpedient, under present circumstances, to entertain recruits for the Native Artillery at your Presidency, we therefore desire that, until further orders, recruiting for that branch of the service be not resumed. We leave it discretionary with you to determine, in communication with the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the time when the same measure should be taken at those Presidencies

The Secretary of the East India Company to the Under Secretary of State
for War, Pall Mall.

Sir,

East India House, 31 October 1857

WITH reference to a letter which has been received from Captain Caffin, under date the 28th instant, in which it is stated that no portion of the "emergent" demand, enclosed in my letter to Mr. Drewry, of the 13th instant, for harness for horse artillery in Bengal can be supplied from the Government stores at present, and it is suggested that the articles should be obtained by contract, either by the East India Company or by the War Department, as may be deemed most expedient, I am commanded to state that, the requisition from Bengal having been again very urgently pressed, the Court of Directors are desirous of ascertaining whether the War Department could furnish at once a portion of the harness (in sets for six horses) of the description in Her Majesty's stores for artillery service, without contemplating any alterations whatever for adapting it to Indian artillery carriages. The Court accordingly request that the matter may be again brought under the notice of the Secretary of State for War, in the hope that his Lordship may be enabled to meet the Court's wishes in this respect; and in regard to any balance which cannot be immediately supplied from Her Majesty's stores, the Court would further request that the War Department would undertake the provision thereof by contract, as they would also request the War Department to do with respect to the whole quantity, should, unfortunately, his Lordship be unable to comply with the Court's wishes as above conveyed

I am, &c

James C Melvill

EXTRACT of MILITARY LETTER from Court of Directors to Government
of *India*, dated 9 December 1857, No 146

Para 3 A DETACHMENT, consisting of a commissioned officer * and 40 men of the Royal Artillery, embarked by the steamer of the 4th December from Southampton, for your Presidency, to complete companies to their proper strength

*Capt. A. W. Johnson.

EXTRACT MILITARY LETTER from Court of Directors to Government
of *India*, dated 30 December 1857, No 264.

Para 1 In continuation of our letter, dated the 28th October, we forward copy of a return of the equipment of guns, carriages, harness, saddlery and ammunition shipped with the Royal Artillery for India.

Horse Guards, S W, 2 December 1857

RETURN of the Equipment of Guns, Carriages, Harness, Saddlery, and Ammunition, shipped with the Royal Artillery for *India*, from the date of the last Return, 11th November 1857.

DESCRIPTION OF EQUIPMENT.	V. Field Battery.
Ordnance, with field service carriages and limbers—	
9-pounder guns - - - - -	4
24-pounder howitzers - - - - -	2
Ammunition waggons, with limbers—	
9-pounder guns - - - - -	4
24-pounder howitzers - - - - -	2
Store limbers waggon - - - - -	1
Forage waggon - - - - -	1
Store cart - - - - -	1
Hospital cart - - - - -	1
Sets of harness, complete, two horses to each set—	
Lead - - - - -	40
Wheel - - - - -	20
Light forage waggon - - - - -	1
Sets of saddlery and appointments, complete—field battery—	
Officers - - - - -	6
Non-commissioned officers - - - - -	18
Cartridges—	
9-pounder gun - - - - -	512
24-pounder howitzer - - - - -	168
Shot, round, 9-pounder gun - - - - -	368
Shot, common case—	
9-pounder gun - - - - -	64
24-pounder howitzer - - - - -	18
Carcasses - - - - -	4
Shells, with proportion of fuzes and bursters—	
24-pounder howitzer, common - - - - -	64
9-pounder gun, Shrapnel - - - - -	80
24-pounder howitzer, Shrapnel - - - - -	84
Chest of tools, complete, for	
Jobbing smiths - - - - -	1
Collar makers - - - - -	3
Wheelers - - - - -	2
Shoing tools, sets for one farrier and six smiths - - - - -	1
Materials for repairs to harness and carriages, calculated for 12 months - - - - -	1
Horse and stable necessaries, complete sets - - - - -	1
Artillery rifled carbines - - - - -	60
Ammunition, rounds for artillery carbines, with proportion of percussion caps - - - - -	27,600
Horse shoes, sets - - - - -	1,300
Forges, portable, complete, with pack saddles - - - - -	1
Blankets, single, with covers - - - - -	186
Camp kettles - - - - -	33
Tents, circular, with poles, pins, and valises - - - - -	40

The Under Secretary of State for War,
War Office, Pall Mall.

C. Bingham,
A. A. G.

The Director of Stores to the Secretary to the Hon East India Company,
Leadenhall-street

War Office, Pall Mall, S W
23 December 1857

Sir,

IN accordance with your request dated 21st instant, I have the honour to enclose copy of the statement dated 11th November 1857, showing the equipments sent out with the Royal Artillery to *India* between 16th October 1857, and that date.

I have also to observe that the original return, of which the enclosed is a copy, was sent you with my letter dated 17th ultimo

I have, &c
J. Craufurd Cuffin.

THE ARTILLERY FORCES IN INDIA

17

11 November 1857.

RETURN of the Equipment, Guns, Carriages, Harness, Saddlery and Ammunition, shipped with the Royal Artillery for India, from 16 October 1857

DESCRIPTION OF EQUIPMENT	J Battery, per "Viscount Canning," for Madras.	No 1 Battery, per "Indomitable," for Kannur	TOTAL
Ordnance, with field service, carriage and limbers—			
9-pounder guns - - - - -	4	4	8
24-pounder howitzers - - - - -	2	2	4
Ammunition waggons, with limbers—			
9-pounder guns - - - - -	4	4	8
24-pounder howitzers - - - - -	2	2	4
Store limber waggons - - - - -	1	1	2
Forge waggons - - - - -	1	1	2
Light forage waggons - - - - -	1	1	2
Store cart - - - - -	1	1	2
Hospital cart - - - - -	1	1	2
Sets of harness complete, 2 horses to each set—			
Lead - - - - -	40	40	80
Wheel - - - - -	20	20	40
Sets of saddlery and appointments complete—			
Field battery officers - - - - -	6	6	12
Field battery non-commissioned officers - - - - -	18	18	36
Cartridges, 9-pounder guns - - - - -	512	512	1,024
Cartridges, 24-pounder howitzers - - - - -	168	168	336
Shot, round, 9-pounder guns - - - - -	368	368	736
Shot, common case, 9-pounder guns - - - - -	64	64	128
Shot, common case, 24-pounder howitzers - - - - -	16	16	32
Carcasses - - - - -	4	4	8
Shells, with proportion of fuzes and bursters—			
Common 24 pounder howitzers - - - - -	64	64	128
Shrapnel 9-pounder guns - - - - -	80	80	160
Shrapnel 24 pounder howitzers - - - - -	84	84	168
Chests of tools complete for—			
Jobbing smiths - - - - -	1	1	2
Collar makers - - - - -	3	3	6
Whealers - - - - -	2	2	4
Shoing tools, sets for one farrier and six smiths - - - - -	1	1	2
Materials for repairs to harness and carriages, calculated for 12 months, sets	1	1	2
Horse and stable necessaries, set complete - - - - -	1	1	2
Artillery rifled carbines - - - - -	60	60	120
Ammunition rounds for artillery carbines, with proportion of percussion caps	27,600	27,600	55,200
Horse-shoes, sets - - - - -	1,300	1,300	2,600
Forges, portable, complete with pack-saddles - - - - -	1	1	2
Blankets, single, with covers - - - - -	186	186	372
Camp kettles - - - - -	33	33	66
Tents, circular, complete with poles, pins, and valves - - - - -	40	40	80

The Assistant Secretary to the India Board to the Secretary to the East India Company

Sir, India Board, 30 January 1858

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to transmit to you, for the information of the Court of Directors, a letter and enclosures received from the War Department, on the subject of keeping up the equipments of troops and field batteries of the Royal Artillery in India

I am, &c.
Wm. Leach

It is requested that the enclosures may be returned

The Secretary to the India Board to the Secretary to the East India Company

Sir,

India Board, 26 February 1858

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to transmit to you copy of a letter received from the War Department, respecting the fitness of the artillery equipments sent to India for service in that country, and I have to request that you will move the Court of Directors to send this inquiry to India, with the view of an early report being made upon it.

I am, &c

George Clerk

The Under Secretary, War Department, to the Secretary, India Board.

Sir,

War Office, 25 February 1858

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to request that you will have the goodness to move the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to cause a report to be furnished to this office on the artillery equipments which have been supplied from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to the troops and batteries of Royal Artillery now serving in India, with reference to the fitness of the materials and workmanship to stand the climate and service of that country

I am, &c

B. Hawes

EXTRACT MILITARY LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 10th March 1858, No. 58.

Para 1. We forward for your information copy of a letter addressed to the India Board by the War Department, by which you will perceive what has been decided with respect to providing the drafts for Her Majesty's regiments during the succeeding months of April and May, a subject which has been under discussion

2 A proposal has been made to us by the Secretary of State for War that the stores required to keep up the equipments of troops and field batteries of the Royal Artillery serving in India should be sent from this country. We have expressed our entire approval of this course, and have suggested that the stores should be sent by the authorities at Woolwich to the Principal Commissary of Ordnance at Fort William, Fort St George, and Bombay respectively. This officer will attend, under the instructions of the Inspector General of Ordnance at each Presidency, to the allotment of the articles to the out-stations

The Secretary for Military Correspondence to the Secretary to the India Board

Sir,

War Office, 1 March 1858

I HAVE laid before Secretary Major General Peel your letter of the 26th ultimo, with its enclosure from the Court of Directors of the East India Company, on the subject of sending out drafts for regiments serving in India.

I am directed to acquaint you in reply, that Major General Peel considers it very desirable that no intermission should take place in the despatch of the monthly reinforcements, and that such drafts should be sent to the different Presidencies by steamers *via* the Cape of Good Hope

I am further to state, that although, as observed by the Court of Directors, the drafts for January, February, and March have exceeded the number originally fixed of 1,000 men per month, Major General Peel is of opinion, that it would be inadvisable to discontinue sending drafts during the months of April and May, which are highly favourable for the despatch of troops to India, and have for many years been selected as the season for embarkation.

I am, &c.

H. K. Storke

Sir George Clerk, K.C.B.,
&c &c &c.

The Secretary for Military Correspondence, War Office, to the Secretary to the
India Board

Sir, War Office, 29 January 1858

I AM directed by Lord Panmure to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Horse Guards, and its enclosures, on the subject of keeping up the equipments of troops and field batteries of the Royal Artillery serving in India.

Lord Panmure is of opinion, that the best arrangement that can at present be made, will be to send the requisite stores from this country and consign them to the charge of the storekeepers of the East India Company, at the principal military stations in the different Presidencies, and I am to request that you will inform me whether the Court of Directors see any grounds for objecting to this proposal

Sir G. Clerk, K C.B

I am, &c

H K. Storks.

The Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards.

Sir, Horse Guards, 13 January 1858

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of the General Commanding in Chief, the enclosed letter from the Major General commanding the Royal Artillery in India, dated Calcutta, 11 November 1857, in which he applies for instructions on the subject of keeping up the equipments of troops and field batteries serving in that country, and I request you will submit to his Royal Highness's consideration my opinion, that it is not desirable to extend to the Royal Artillery the East India Company's system of granting pecuniary allowances to captains of troops or field batteries for the purpose of keeping up their equipments, but that, as each troop and field battery of Royal Artillery has a complete staff of artificers of the different trades, supplies of the stores and materials necessary for keeping the equipments in a serviceable state should be sent out from England, and deposited in the different military stations in each Presidency, under the charge of military store officers of either Her Majesty's or the East India Company's service, as may be deemed most advisable, upon whom the commanding officer of Royal Artillery should make requisitions from time to time

In the case of a troop or battery being attached to a considerable distance from any store of supply, I would recommend that the captain in command should be required to exercise his discretion in the purchase of materials, &c. required, recovering the actual cost thereof on receipted bills, through a contingent account similar to that kept by each troop and battery on home and colonial service.

I have, &c

H. D. Ross

The Commandant of Royal Artillery in India, to the Adjutant General, Royal Artillery.

Head Quarters, Royal Artillery, Calcutta,

Sir, 11 November 1857.

THE question of keeping up the equipment of the troops and batteries serving in this country, is one which I am anxious to bring to your consideration

The custom hitherto prevailing in India has been, that each captain in command of a troop or battery having once received his equipment complete, is paid a large monthly allowance, and is bound to supply all wants, repairs, &c., as they arise

I should be glad to be informed whether this system is to be adopted with the Royal Artillery, or whether equipments and materials of all kinds will be sent from England

I have already recommended to you that materials should be sent from England, being of opinion that they are superior to any that can be procured here. At the same time, I foresee that in so vast a country as this, it may happen that officers in command of troops and batteries may sometimes be removed at a distance from any supplies, and may therefore have to purchase, it becomes, therefore, a question whether some allowance, if not the whole, should be granted to them.

Another question arises with respect to equipment sent from England, viz, under whose charge is it to remain when it arrives in India?

I shall be glad to be informed whether it is to be considered as belonging exclusively to the Royal Artillery (in which case it will be necessary that some establishment in the nature of a field train be sent out to act under me), or whether I am to hand over the whole charge and responsibility to the authorities of the East India Company in this country.

I am, &c.

J. E. Dupuis, Major General.

The Military Secretary to Colonel Sir H. K. Storks, K. C. B., War Department.

Sir,

Horse Guards, 18 January 1858.

I AM directed by the General Commanding in Chief to transmit to you the enclosed copies of a letter from the Adjutant General of Artillery, and one from Major General Dupuis, commanding the Royal Artillery in India, on the subject of keeping up the equipments of troops and field batteries of the Royal Artillery serving in that country, which I am to request that you will submit to Lord Panmure, and that you will state to his Lordship that his Royal Highness agrees with the Adjutant General of Artillery, that it is not desirable to introduce into the Royal Artillery the East India Company's system of granting pecuniary allowances to captains of troops and field batteries for keeping up their equipments, that his Royal Highness considers that the preferable mode for ensuring the effectiveness of the service, would be to send out from this country supplies of all stores and materials required for the equipments, as he has reason to believe that they would be far superior to what can be procured in India; but that, at all events, sufficient supplies should be deposited at the different military stations in each Presidency, as suggested by Sir Hew Ross, under the charge of military store officers, upon whom requisitions should be made from time to time by commanding officers of artillery. When at too great a distance from a store of supply, the captain in command must of course purchase the articles he requires, receiving the amount he has expended, as proposed by Sir Hew Ross, at the earliest possible period.

I have, &c.

C. Yorke.

The Secretary to the East India Company to the Secretary to the India Board.

Sir,

East India House, 12 February 1858.

HAVING laid before the Court of Directors Sir George Clerk's letter of the 30th ultimo, with its enclosed copy of correspondence with the War Department, relating to the system to be adopted for keeping up the equipments of troops and field batteries of the Royal Artillery serving in India, I have received their commands to state, in reply, that they entirely approve of the proposal on this subject made by the War Department, viz, that the requisite stores be sent from this country, to the charge of the Storekeeper of the Company at the principal military stations in the different Presidencies. The Court observe that the stores should be sent by the authorities at Woolwich to the Principal Commissary of Ordnance at Fort William, Fort St George, and Bombay respectively, which officer will attend, under the instructions of the Inspector General of Ordnance at each Presidency, to the allotment of the same to the out-stations. The Court will give orders to this effect to the several Governments in India, and they would suggest that similar arrangements be made for the saddlery of Her Majesty's Dragoons serving in India, upon which subject inquiry was made by the Court in my letter to the Under Secretary of State for War, of the 27th ultimo.

I have, &c.

James C. Melvill.

MILITARY LETTER from Court of Directors to Government of India,
dated 18 March 1858, No. 61.

1. We are awaiting the receipt of your reply to our letter of the 15th July 1857, calling urgently for your report on the extent of the required augmentation to the artillery of the three Presidencies; meanwhile we consider that an arrangement may be immediately made towards that object

2. As

2 As you are aware, it has been our system, for a long series of years past, to give to each arm of the service equal chances of promotion, by allotting to each brigade or battalion of all arms the same proportionate number of officers of each rank. Accordingly, when regiments of Cavalry and Infantry have received an addition of captains or lieutenants, and it has been afterwards shown that the artillery and engineers required additional officers, the increase has been made in the same proportion.

3 The last addition which was made to the Artillery and Engineers was in the year 1853. The Governor General then recommended that the deficiency in the artillery might be supplied "by giving an additional or sixth captain to each of the brigades or battalions, in the same manner as a sixth captain has been already added to each regiment of Cavalry and Infantry, and that a corresponding addition shall be made to the number of first lieutenants."*

4. This augmentation was made accordingly, and it was extended to the Engineers.

5. There can now be no question whatever that the intended augmentation to the establishment of officers in the Artillery, which led to the appointment of a number of direct artillery cadets, will commence with the grant of a seventh captain, and an additional first lieutenant to each brigade and battalion, being corresponding additions to those recently † made to the Cavalry and Infantry.

6 We have accordingly resolved that an augmentation to that extent shall be immediately authorised in the Artillery at the three Presidencies.

7. Being also satisfied that a corresponding addition is required to our corps of Engineers, we authorise its being made from the same date as the augmentation to the Artillery.

(No. 42 of 1858, Military Department.)

The Government of India to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honorable Sirs,

We have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of your Honorable Court, copy of a minute † by the Commander in Chief at Fort St. George, urging the necessity of assimilation in the armament, equipment and field carriages of the artillery in the three Presidencies.

2 His Excellency the Commander in Chief has suggested that it would be desirable to seize the opportunity of bringing the large experience and high professional attainments of the officers of the Royal Artillery to bear upon the question, by instituting a committee of select officers of the three Presidencies, over whom one of Her Majesty's service might preside, with a casting vote on its deliberations.

3. We are of opinion, however, that were his Excellency's plan adopted, great delay might occur before any practical improvements could take place

4 We

* Military despatch, 12th January 1853, No. 4

† Military despatch, No. 143, dated 10th September 1856

‡ Cons., 26 August 1842, No. 140; Cons., 6 June 1856, Nos. 21 to 23, Cons., 15 August 1856, Nos. 207 to 214, Cons., 9 January 1857, Nos. 32 and 33, Cons., 23 January 1857, Nos. 21 to 23, Cons., 3 April 1857, Nos. 169 to 171, Cons., 15 May 1857, Nos. 49 and 50; Cons., 21 August 1857, No. 345, Cons., 25 September 1857, No. 375, Cons., 29 January 1858, No. —

4 We therefore forward the minute of Sir P Grant for your approval, and solicit permission to carry out its suggestions in such manner as may seem most desirable in this country.

5 We are by no means disposed to forego the advantage of calling in a fresh eye and unprejudiced judgment, and if your Honourable Court will leave some discretion to the Government of India, it is proposed that one or more of the Officers of Her Majesty's Artillery, who in these times shall have gained experience of artillery service in India, be consulted before the final orders for assimilation are sent to the other Presidencies

6 We are of opinion that this will obviate the inevitable delay of a committee, and leave the casting vote upon any question which may be raised by suggestions from officers of the Royal Artillery in the hands of the Government of India.

Fort William,
22 February 1858

We have, &c.

J. Dorn.
J. Low
J P Grant
B. Peacock.

EXTRACT Fort Willham Military Consultation of the 26th August 1842

(No. 214 of 1842)

General Orders by the President in Council

Fort Willham, 26 August 1842.

THE President in Council, in communication with the Governor General, having had under his consideration the question of uniformity as regards the Ordnance equipments of the Artillery regiments of the three Presidencies, particularly with reference to the pattern of field carriages recommended by the special board of Artillery Officers of the three Presidencies, assembled at Calcutta in the years 1836, 1837 and 1838, and having also perused the several reports relative to the merits of the field carriages in use with the Bengal and Bombay detachments of Artillery employed during the late campaign in Afghanistan, has been pleased to resolve, that for the future the Royal pattern block trail carriage, as at present in use with the Bengal Artillery, shall be considered as the established pattern field carriage for the three Presidencies, together with the limbers and ammunition carriage attached. The old pattern Bengal store cart, without limber, being fixed as the pattern for forge and store carts with batteries, approved musters of the several carriages, as per margin,* with limbers complete, carefully fitted up with ammunition and stores, will be sent from Calcutta by the earliest opportunity to the arsenals of Madras and Bombay, as a guide in the preparation of future supplies, and the Military Board at Calcutta will be directed to take the necessary steps for carrying into effect this part of the arrangement

It is to be clearly understood that this regulation will have prospective effect only, and the carriages at present in use or in store are not, in consequence, to be thrown out of use until worn out and condemned in the usual manner

W M N. Sturt, Major,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India
in the Military Department

* One 9-pounder gun field carriage, with limber and ammunition waggon complete, one 6-pounder gun field carriage, with limber and ammunition waggon complete, one 24-pounder howitzer field carriage, with limber and ammunition waggon complete, one 12-pounder howitzer field carriage, with limber and ammunition waggon complete, one forge cart complete, one store cart complete.

(No 1089 --Military Department)

EXTRACT Fort Wilham Military Consultation of the 6th June 1856

The Secretary to Government, Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of
India in the Military Department

Sir,

REFERRING to the correspondence noted in the margin,* connected with the system of maintaining Ordnance stores and equipments for the troops of the Bengal and Madras Presidencies serving in Pegu division, I am directed to forward, for submission to the Government of India, copy of a letter from the Military Board at Madras, urging further consideration of the question.

3 The Governor in Council desires me to suggest that, preparatory to some final arrangement being made, the Inspector General of Ordnance in Bengal be authorised to place himself in communication with the Board on the subject of the Ordnance Department in Pegu

I have, &c.
(signed) C. A. Browne, Col

Fort St George,
7 May 1856.

(No. 368)

From the Military Board to the Secretary to Government, Military Department

Sir,

REFERRING to our report, No. 246, dated 14 December 1855, on the proposition made by the Governor General, as conveyed in letter No 994, dated 25 March 1854, connected with the assimilation of the Ordnance systems in Pegu, we have the honor to solicit the attention of Government to the changes deemed necessary in 1854 for the efficiency of the duties connected with the Ordnance branch, and as we have reason to apprehend, from various references made to us, that a greater unity of control, than at present exercised, is essential for the public interests, and as the changes contemplated two years since might be found beneficial at the present time, we venture to apply to Government to take the question into consideration.

2 As far as we at present are able to judge, we are of opinion that it would be preferable to place the whole of the Ordnance duties in Pegu either under Bengal or Madras, or to confide to each Presidency separate duties, if these can be defined, and, as far as we have it in our power, we are ready to attend to the requisitions of the Inspector General, or to make requisitions on him for supplies of ordnance or stores, but in our view it would be more economical, and more likely to be efficient, if the working out of the arrangements could be confided to one Presidency

We have, &c.
Æ Shurreff, Brigadier,
Commandant of Artillery

G. Balfour, Lieut Col,
Stipendiary Member.

Military Board Office, Fort St. George,
22 April 1856.

(No 130 --Military Department)

From the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department to
the Inspector General of Ordnance.

Sir,

WITH reference to letter from this department, No 480, of the 4th August 1855, I am directed to transmit, for your information, the accompanying copy
of

* From Secretary to Government of India, 25 March 1854, No 994, From Secretary to Government of India, 13 May 1854, No 1885, From Secretary to Government of India, 7 June 1854, No 219, From Secretary to Government of India, 25 July 1854, No 854

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO

of a communication from the Secretary to Government, Military Department at Fort St George, No 1089, dated 7th May 1856, forwarding transcript of one from the Military Board at that Presidency regarding the system of maintaining ordnance stores and equipments for the troops serving in the Pegu division, and to request that you will have the goodness, to place yourself in communication with the Military Board at Madras on the subject.

I am, &c

R. J. H. Birch, Col.,
Secretary to the Government of India
in the Military Department

Council Chamber, Fort Wilham,
5 June 1856.

(No. 131 —Military Department.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department
to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1089, of the 7th May 1856, and to acquaint you, in reply, for the information of the Governor in Council, that the Inspector General of Ordnance has this day been instructed to place himself in communication with the Military Board at Madras on the subject of the system of maintaining Ordnance stores and equipments for the troops serving in the Pegu Division

I have, &c.

R J H. Birch, Col.,
Secretary to the Government of India in the
Military Department.

Council Chamber, Fort Wilham,
5 June 1856.

(No. 964)

EXTRACT, Fort Wilham Military Consultation of the 15th of August 1856.

From the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines to Colonel *R J H. Birch, c B*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge your letter, No. 130, of the 5th instant, with copies annexed of correspondence on the subject of Ordnance and Ordnance stores maintained in the Province of Pegu for the use of the Bengal and Madras troops there stationed.

2. With my letter, No. 3433, of 31st August 1855, I submitted the report of a special Committee assembled at Rangoon, with a view to the assimilation of equipments, and until I may know the opinion of Government with regard to the measures proposed by the Committee, I cannot usefully commence a correspondence on the subject with the Madras authorities.

3 Perhaps the report of the Permanent Select Committee of Artillery Officers, to whom I believe the question was referred through his Excellency the late Commander in Chief, may be in your office

I have, &c

A. Abbott, Colonel,
Inspector General of Ordnance
and Magazines

Fort Wilham, Ordnance Office,
7 June 1856.

(No 654)

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

Sir,

IN reply to Letter, No. 882, of the 27th September 1855, from the officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, on the subject of assimilating the equipments of the armies of Bengal and Madras, and with advertence to your communication dated the 10th instant, No. 273, I have the honor, by desire of the Commander in Chief, to forward, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, copy of a letter from the Brigadier Commandant of Artillery, No 157, dated 24th January 1856, enclosing the remarks of the Bengal Permanent Select Committee of Artillery Officers on the report of the committee assembled at Rangoon in the month of July 1855, to examine the various articles of military equipment of the Bengal and Madras Presidencies, with the view of assimilating them, and I am directed to state, for the information of his Lordship in Council, that General Anson concurs generally in the views and observations of the Bengal Select Committee, and that he thinks the suggestions of the Committee in modification of the points recommended by the Rangoon Committee are judicious.

2 His Excellency instructs me to add that he considers the proposed assimilation very desirable, and that, as far as practicable, without incurring any very great loss or expense, some of the changes might now be introduced, but he is of opinion, for the reasons assigned by the Inspector General of Ordnance in his letter of the 31st of August 1855, No 3433, that it will be impossible at once to carry out the desired assimilation in its integrity, and that it must be a work of time only, gradually to be effected.

3 The papers received with your letter of the 27th of September 1855 are returned as requested.

I have, &c

C. Chester, Lieut Col,
Adjutant General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Calcutta,
17 June 1856.

(No. 157)

From the Commandant of Artillery to the Adjutant General of the Army,
dated Meerut, 24 January 1856.

Sir,

IN accordance with your docket, dated 12th October last, on Letter, No 882, of the 27th September 1855, from the officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, I have the honor to forward documents, as per margin,* from the Permanent Select Committee of Artillery Officers, on the subject of assimilating the equipment of the armies of Bengal and Madras

2 The letter above noted, with the enclosures received from your office, are herewith returned

I have, &c.

George Brooke, Major General,
Commandant of Artillery

* Letter, No 196, dated Meerut, 15th January 1856, from the Permanent Select Committee of Artillery Officers, to the Adjutant General of the Army. Remarks of the Bengal Permanent Select Committee of Artillery Officers on the report of the Committee assembled at Rangoon to examine the various articles of equipment of the armies of Bengal and Madras, with the view of assimilating them

(No 196.)

From the Permanent Select Committee of Artillery Officers to the Adjutant General of the Army, Head Quarters.

Sir,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of documents in original, as per margin,* forwarded under orders of the Commander-in-Chief, for the report of the Permanent Select Committee of Artillery Officers.

2 We beg to state that the subject of assimilating the equipment of the armies of Bengal and Madras has been carefully considered by our Committee, and we hereby forward our remarks on the report of the Rangoon Committee, together with two drawings of sword and pouch belts

The original documents are herewith returned

We have, &c

Geo Brooke, Major General Commanding
Artillery, Pres.

F. R. Bazely, Major.

E. W. S. Scott, Captain and Brevet Major.

C. Hogge, Major, Artillery Depôt

E. B. Johnson, A. A. G. A.

Meerut, 15 January 1856.

REMARKS of the Bengal Permanent Select Committee of Artillery Officers on the Report of the Committee assembled at Rangoon, to examine the various Articles of Equipment of the Armies of Bengal and Madras, with the view of assimilating them

NAMES OF ARTICLES	BENGAL PATTERN	MADRAS PATTERN	SELECT COMMITTEE'S REMARKS
<i>Accoutrements, Infantry.</i>			
Belts, buff waist, with bayonet frog, N P	approved -	rejected -	The Committee recommend that the Royal pattern in all accoutrements for Infantry, be strictly followed in the three Presidencies, and that the latest patterns be obtained from England. In recommending this principle, they consider that it will simplify arrangements for the supply to the services generally of the three Presidencies
Ditto - pouch - - -	rejected -	approved -	
Ditto - sling, fusil and musket -	- ditto -	- ditto -	
Ditto - carriage, drum, bass -	approved -	rejected -	
Ditto - carriage, drum, common -	- ditto -	approved -	
Ditto - carriage, fire case -	- ditto -	- ditto -	
Ditto - colour, infantry -	- ditto -	rejected -	
Ditto - sword, drummers -	- ditto -	approved -	
Ditto - native officers and staff sergeants	rejected -	- ditto -	
Ditto - native sergeants -	approved -	- ditto -	

* Letter, No 651 a, from the officiating Secretary to Government, Military Department, to the Military Board (Ordnance Department), dated Fort William, 22d March 1855. Letter, No 15,507, with annexures from the Military Board, to the President of the Council of India in Council, Military Department, dated Fort William, 10th April 1855. Letter, No 1385, from the Secretary to Government at Fort St. George to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, dated Fort St. George, 13th May 1854. Letter, No 219, from the officiating Secretary to Government, Military Department, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort St. George, dated 7th June 1854. Letter, No 220, from the officiating Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, to the Military Board (Ordnance Department), dated 7th June 1854. Letter, No. 2948, from the Military Board to the Governor General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 3d July 1854. Letter, No 850, from the officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, to Brigadier General Sir S W Steel, K C B, commanding the Pegu Division, dated 20th July 1854. Letter, No 852, from the officiating Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General of the Army, dated 25th July 1854. Letter, No 853, from the officiating Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, to the Military Board, dated 25th July 1854. Letter, No 854, from the officiating Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort St. George, dated 25th July 1854. Letter, No 81, from Major General S W Steel, commanding Pegu Division, to the officiating Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, dated Rangoon, 30th July 1855, with the original proceedings of a Committee for the assimilation of equipments of the armies of Bengal and Madras, with copy of letter from Major Miller, commanding Madras Artillery in Pegu, to the Assistant Adjutant General, Pegu Force, Rangoon, dated 24th July 1855 attached. Letter, No 480, from the officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Inspector General of Ordnance, dated Fort William, 14th August 1855. Letter, No. 3133, from the Inspector General of Ordnance, to the officiating Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, dated Fort William, Ordnance Office, 31st August 1855. Letter, No 882, from the officiating Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General of the Army, dated Fort William, 27th September 1855.

Names of Articles	BENGAL PATTERN	MADRAS PATTERN	SELECT COMMITTEE'S REMARKS
<i>Accoutrements, Infantry—continued</i>			
Belts, leather pouch, light infantry and rifle.	approved	approved.	
Ditto - slings, light infantry and rifle	rejected	- ditto.	
Ditto - waist, light infantry, rifle, veterans, &c	- ditto	- ditto.	
Ditto - sword, N O., staff sergeant, light infantry, &c	- ditto	- ditto.	
Bags, leather, ball, rifle	- ditto	- ditto.	
Caps, knee, light infantry and rifle	approved	none in use.	
Covers, leather, lock, rifle	rejected	approved.	
Pouches, leather, fusil sergeant and havildars	approved	rejected.	
Ditto - musket, rank and file	- ditto	- ditto	
Scabbards, bayonet, musket and fusil, leather, &c.	- ditto	approved	
<i>Accoutrements, Artillery</i>			
Belts, buff waist, for sword, staff sergeants, non commissioned, rank and file	rejected	rejected	See Remark on "Belts, buff pouch"
Belts, buff pouch	- ditto	approved	The Committee recommend that one description of accoutrements should be introduced for all classes of the Horse and Foot Artillery of the three Presidencies, as follows. a buff cross or pouch belt of the following dimensions, viz, 2 1/4 in broad, a pouch of varnished black leather, of the following dimensions, viz, 6 in. long, 3 1/2 in deep This answers for pistols for the Horse, and carbines for the Foot Artillery, carrying six rounds of ammunition of either A brown leather sword belt, with slings, and a hook, with a brass waist plate, according to pattern; dimensions of plate, 2 1/2 by 1 1/4 in, waist belt, 1 1/2 in. broad, waist slings, 1 in. broad
Knot, sword, buff	rejected	approved	The Committee recommend brown leather, with a knot of the acorn pattern, for horse and foot.
<i>Arms and Implements.</i>			
Carbines, Victoria pattern	approved	approved	Same in both armies
Ditto - sappers, with swords	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto.
Fusils, sergeants and havildars, with bayonets	- ditto	rejected	
Muskets, with bayonets	- ditto	approved	- ditto
Pistols, Cavalry and Horse Artillery, percussion	- ditto	no pattern	
Rifles, with swords	- ditto	approved	- ditto
Swords, buglers and drummers, with scabbards.	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto
Ditto - gun Lascars, &c.	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto
Ditto - horse battery, with leather scabbards.	- ditto	no pattern.	
Ditto - horse battery, with iron	no pattern	rejected.	
Ditto - N O and staff sergeants	approved	- ditto.	
Ditto - pioneers, with leather scabbards	rejected	not in use	The Committee recommend that the havildar sword lately introduced into the Bengal Foot Artillery, be fitted with rings for slings, and be the only one in use for non-commissioned officers, syce drivers, and gun Lascars. This sword has no inner guard, and ought not to have one.
Swords, sergeants and havildars, Artillery, with leather scabbards.	not in use	approved	See above remark.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO

Names of Articles.	BENGAL PATTERN.	MADRAS PATTERN.	SELECT COMMITTEE'S REMARKS.
<i>Arms and Implements—continued.</i>			
Cords, for rifle mallets - - -	rejected -	not in use -	See remark on Infantry accoutrements.
Cramps, for percussion lock - -	approved -	approved -	The same in both armies.
Mallets, rifle - - - - -	- ditto -	none in use.	- - ditto.
Nipples, spare, for percussion muskets.	- ditto -	approved -	- - ditto.
Scouring bits (Bengal), or washing rifle, Madras.	- ditto -	- ditto -	- - ditto
Turnkey, with nipple wrench, &c -	- ditto -	rejected	- - ditto
Worms, musket, rifle - - - -	- ditto -	approved -	- - ditto
Ditto - pistol or carbines, Victoria	rejected -	not in use -	The Committee concur with the Rangoon Committee
Barrels, wooden powder, &c -	approved -	approved -	Same in both armies
Ditto - ditto ammunition, with four copper hoops, each.	not in use -	- ditto -	The committee recommend that these barrels be abolished, and the Bengal pattern of camel or elephant and bullock boxes be alone used for the carriage of small arm ammunition, at the three Presidencies.
Boxes, ammunition, bullock - -	approved -	rejected -	See above remark
Ditto - ditto, camel or elephant -	- ditto -	not in use.	
Bugle horn, common - - - -	- ditto -	approved -	The Committee consider that for Infantry, the small bugle in use with the flank companies in Her Majesty's regiments should be adopted, as recommended by the Rangoon Committee. For artillery, the Committee recommend that the trumpet be adopted for both horse and foot, and bugles abolished, trumpets only are used by Cavalry
Case, brass fife, for two fifes -	rejected -	approved -	The Committee concur with the Rangoon Committee
Cat-o-nine-tails punishing - -	no pattern -	- ditto -	The Committee recommend the legal pattern in use in Her Majesty's service.
Chests, arm, with padlock and key	approved -	- ditto -	The Committee concur with Rangoon Committee
Colours, union, commanding officers, &c.	not in use -	- ditto -	The Committee concur with the Rangoon Committee The Colours to be made of bunting
Drum, bass - - - - -	approved -	- ditto	
Drum, common or side - - - -	- ditto -	- ditto	
Fife, Europe, B. and C - - - -	not in use -	- ditto	The Committee would follow the pattern in Her Majesty's service, wooden fifes would not stand in Bengal Follow Royal pattern.
Fifes, metal, medium and small	rejected -	not in use	
Ghurries, bell-metal - - - -	approved -	rejected.	
Glasses, time (one hour) - - -	- ditto -	approved.	
Handcuffs (iron) - - - - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	The Committee concur with Rangoon Committee
Leg irons - - - - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- - ditto
Tarpaulins, wax bullock - - -	rejected -	not in use -	The Committee have had practical experience of the tarpaulins, and found them utterly unfit for use in Bengal They prefer retaining the wax for tarpaulin, as now in use, until a better substitute be discovered
Ditto - ditto camel - - - - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	
Ditto - ditto elephant - - - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	
Ditto, magazine, medium - - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	
Pendulums, light infantry - - -	approved -	rejected.	
Slings, gunny, bullock - - - -	- ditto -	approved -	With reference to the committee's remarks on "Barrels, wooden ammunition, with four copper hoops," they prefer the Bengal slings.
Slings, gunny, camel or elephant	approved -	no pattern.	
Ditto, bugle or trumpet - - -	rejected -	approved -	The Committee concur with the Rangoon Committee
Stores, iron, for camp Colours	not in use -	- ditto -	- - ditto.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	BENGAL PATTERN	MADRAS PATTERN.	SELECT COMMITTEE'S REMARKS
<i>Ordnance Stores, Ammunition, &c., for the Equipment of a Horse Field Battery</i>			
Cartridges, siege gun or howitzer -	approved -	approved.	
Ditto - priming, with curwoh cases	- ditto	- ditto.	
Bags, bursting, S. C. S, 9-pr gun	- ditto	- rejected.	
Ditto - shells, howitzer -	- ditto	- ditto.	
Ditto S C S -	- ditto	- ditto	
Fuzes, drove, for shells -	- ditto	- approved	
Ditto, for S. C shot -	- ditto	- ditto	
Match, gun, cotton -	- ditto	- rejected	
Ditto - quick -	- ditto	- approved	
Portfires, drove -	- ditto	- ditto	
Shells, spherical, 9 pr gun, fixed to wooden bottoms	rejected	- rejected	The Committee adhere to the decision already recorded by them, namely, that grummets be adopted for all shot, and wooden bottoms' with tin straps, for all shells.
Shells, 24-pr. howitzer, with tin collar and bottom	rejected	- rejected.	
Ditto, common, 24-pr howitzer, grummeted	approved	- approved.	
Buckets, wooden, field gun -	- ditto	- ditto	
Chains, locking, field carriage -	- ditto	- ditto.	
Drag ropes, field carriage -	rejected	- ditto	The Committee agree with the Rangoon Committee
<i>Gun.</i>			
Aprons, canvas, gun, field -	approved	- rejected	
Bits, spiral -	- ditto	- approved	
Caps, canvas, &c. -	- ditto	- ditto.	
Drifts, vent -	- ditto	- ditto.	
Funnels, copper, small -	- ditto	- ditto.	
Hammers, with turnscrew -	- ditto	- ditto	
Ditto - wrench, O P -	- ditto	- ditto	
Handspikes, common, field -	- ditto	- ditto.	
Pincers, gun -	- ditto	- ditto.	
Pouches, priming -	- ditto	- ditto	
Searchers, gun, with relievet -	- ditto	- ditto	
Searcher, gun, one prone or fish -	- ditto	- ditto	
Sockets, portfire -	- ditto	- ditto	
Spikes, jagged -	- ditto	- ditto	
Ditto, spring -	- ditto	- ditto	
Sponges, light field gun, or howitzer	rejected	- ditto	The Committee prefer the Bengal pattern sponge head of wool, which is the common staple of the country, and which can be protected from the attacks of insects, no objection to sennet being used if circumstances render it expedient, assimilation on this point being unimportant. Artillery of the two Presidencies meeting can use whichever be available. The Committee approve of the Bengal rammer-head, which they consider unobjectionable
Wires, priming -	-	-	The Committee consider this must depend upon the assimilation of the drills, and that the point is not an important one.
Bottle, copper, for spirits of wine -	-	-	
Boxes, copper, dredging -	-	-	
Ditto, wooden, fuze -	} not in use	- approved	The Committee concur with the Rangoon Committee.
Ditto, quickmatch -	-	-	
<i>Fuzes</i>			
Fuze, files, saw, dovetail -	approved	- approved	
Ditto, auger, with scales and shoulder -	- ditto	- ditto	
Ditto, mallets, driving or setting -	- ditto	- ditto.	
Ditto, pincers, iron -	- rejected	- not in use	The Committee adhere to the iron fuze pincers of the Bengal pattern.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO

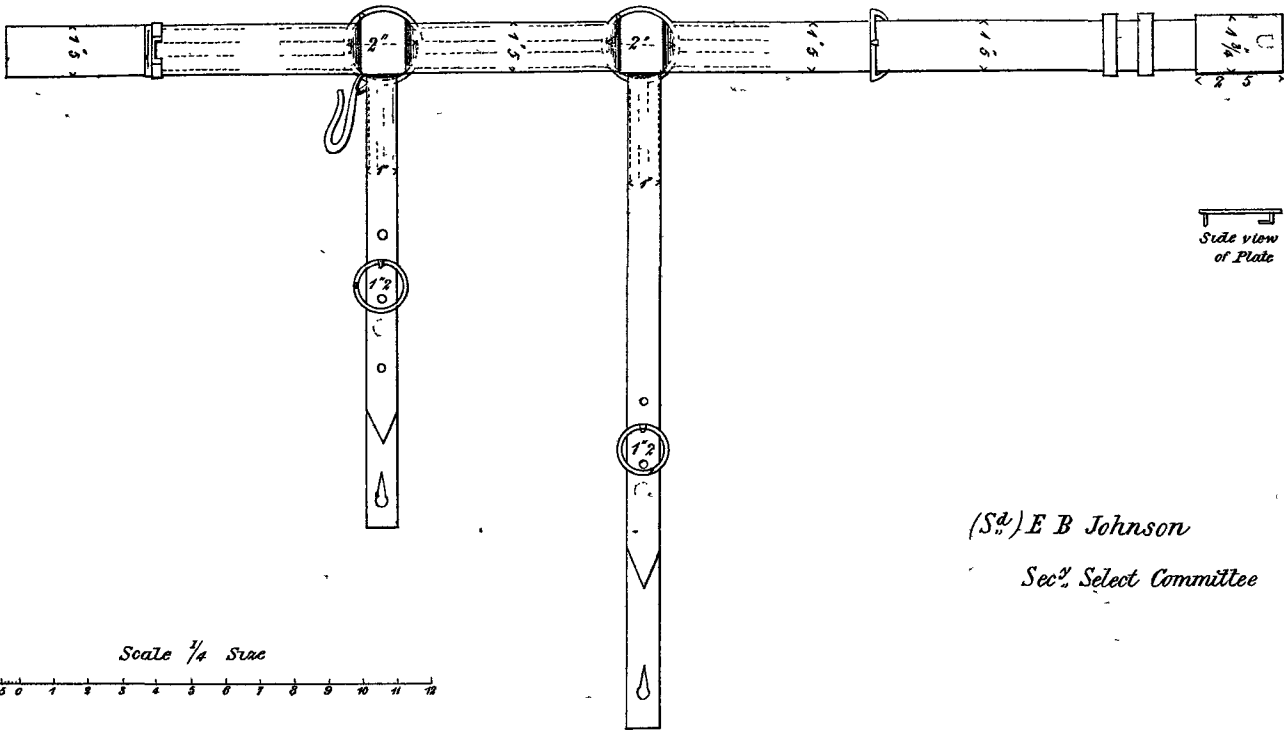
NAMES OR ARTICLES.	BENGAL PATTERN.	MADRAS PATTERN.	SELECT COMMITTEE'S REMARKS.
<i>Fuzes—continued</i>			
Fuze, brass - - - -	approved -	approved -	These have been abolished in Bengal, and are considered by this Committee unnecessary.
Ditto, pouches, leather - - -	- ditto -	not in use.	
Ditto, rasp, half round - - -	- ditto -	approved.	
Ditto, saws, dovetail - - -	- ditto -	- ditto.	
Ditto, leathers - - - -	- ditto -	- ditto.	
Ditto, vices, wooden, hand - - -	- ditto -	- ditto	
Ditto, setters, S C S, wooden - - -	- ditto -	- ditto	
Ditto, knives - - - -	- ditto -	- ditto	
Compasses, brass, common - - -	- ditto -	- ditto	
Callipers, brass, gunners - - -	- ditto -	- ditto.	
Rules, gunners - - - -	- ditto -	- ditto.	
Scales, Gunter's, brass - - -	- ditto -	- ditto.	
Telescopes - - - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	
Lines, seizing - - - -	- ditto -	rejected	The Committee consider no remark necessary
Oakum - - - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	
Axes, setting, with helvies - - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	
Ditto, pick, with helvies - - -	- ditto -	- ditto.	
Hatchets, hand, with handles - - -	- ditto -	- ditto	
Hooks, bill - - - -	- ditto -	- ditto	
Mamooches - - - -	- ditto -	- ditto	
<i>Draft Equipment</i>			
Chains, draft, field carriage, body -	} ditto -	approved -	See remark at end.
Ditto - - leading - - - -		- ditto -	
Ditto - - loking, collar box - - -	- ditto -	rejected	
Clipbands, for yokes - - - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	
Collar bars, iron - - - -	- ditto -	approved -	See remark at end
Eases for chains - - - -	- ditto -	- ditto.	
Pins, pole, spare - - - -	- ditto -	not in use	
Ditto, yoke or collar bar, spare - - -	- ditto -	approved.	
Poles, field carriage - - - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	See remark at end
Props, wheel - - - -	- ditto -	- ditto.	
Yoke, pole or trace, light field -	rejected	- ditto -	The Committee adhere to the present pattern yoke used in Bengal, a similar one to that used by the Rangoon Committee has been tried and rejected in Bengal, for cause which this Committee see no reason to differ from
Ammunition, musketry, with materials and implements for making the same	approved -	- ditto	
Tools, carpenters' and smiths'	- ditto -	- ditto -	The Committee consider no remark necessary

The Committee have recorded their opinion on the several points noticed by the Rangoon Committee, but with reference to any assimilation of Ordnance equipments of the three Presidencies, the Committee beg to refer to the 8th and 14th paras of the Inspector General's letter, No 3423, of 31st August 1865, to the Secretary to the Government of India, and to observe, that until the provisions of the General Order of the 26th August 1842, are carried out at the other Presidencies, which up to the present date do not appear to have been complied with, a complete assimilation on these points is impracticable

Geo. Brooke, Major General, Comdt of Art. Pres
 F R Bazely, Major P C O
 E W S. Scott, Captain and Brevet Major
 C. Hogge, Major, Art Depot
 E B. Johnson

(2 To Run page 30)

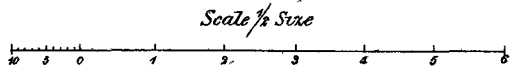
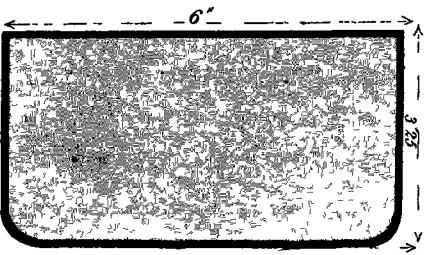
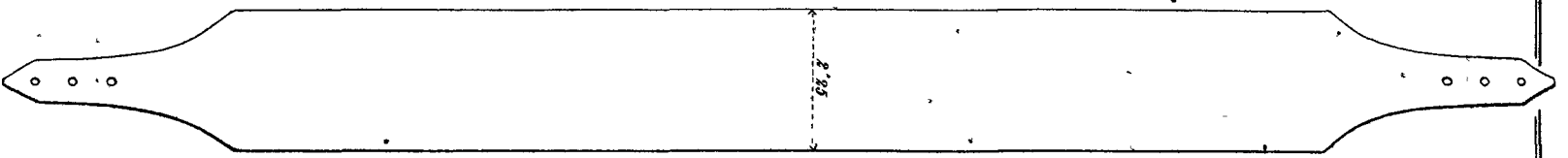
SWORD BELT WITH SLINGS.



(S^d) E B Johnson
Sec^y Select Committee

1/2 To face page 30.

POUCH BELT WITH POUCH.



(S^d) E.B. Johnson
Sec^y Select Committee

(No. 269, Military Department.)

From the Secretary to the Government of *India* in the Military Department
to the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter, No. 130, of the 5th, and to your reply, No. 964, of the 7th June 1856, I am desired to transmit the accompanying copy of a communication from the Adjutant General of the Army, No. 654, of the 17th June last, with transcripts of the documents marginally noted* which accompanied it. On the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor General in Council is pleased to adopt the views and proposals of the Bengal Permanent Select Committee of Artillery Officers for the assimilation of the equipments and ordnance stores of the armies of the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras, and his Lordship in Council trusts that you will now be able to communicate with the Madras Military Board on the subject as proposed in the 2d para. of the letter from the Secretary to the Government, Military Department, Madras, No. 1089, of the 7th May, a copy of which accompanied mine of the 5th June 1856, No. 130

I am, &c.

R J H Birch, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of *India* in
the Military Department

Council Chamber, Fort William,
9 August 1856

(No 270, Military Department)

From the Secretary to the Government of *India* in the Military Department
to the Secretary to the Government, Military Department, Fort St. George.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter, No. 131, of the 5th June 1856, I am now directed to transmit to you, for the information of the Governor in Council, transcript of the correspondence recorded in the annexed list for the assimilation of the equipments and ordnance stores of the armies of the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras, in Pegu and Moulmein, which the Inspector General of Ordnance at this Presidency has been instructed to carry into effect, in communication with the Military Board at Madras

2 I am desired to take the present opportunity to request that the Government of *India* may be informed how far the instructions contained in the Government General Order, No. 214, of the 26th August 1842, for the assimilation of the ordnance carriage of the three Presidencies, have been carried out in the Madras Presidency

I am, &c

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

Council Chamber, Fort William,
9 August 1856

* Letter from the Commandant of Artillery to the Adjutant General of the Army, No. 157, dated 24th January 1856, Letter from the Permanent Select Committee of Artillery Officers to the Adjutant General of the Army, No. 196, dated 15th January 1856. Remarks of the Bengal Permanent Committee of Artillery Officers, on the report of the Committee assembled at Rangoon to examine the various articles of equipment of the armies of Bengal and Madras, with the view of assimilating them

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO

LIST of DOCUMENTS transmitted to the Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, with Letter, No. 270, of 9th August 1856

* Letter from the Officer Commanding Pegu Division, No 81 c., dated 30th July, received 8th August 1855, with Enclosure, and Letter to the Inspector General of Ordnance, No. 480, dated 14th August 1855

† Letter from the Inspector-general of Ordnance, No 3433, dated 31st August, received 12th September 1855; and Letter to the Adjutant General of the Army, No. 882, dated 27th September 1855. Letter from the Adjutant General of the Army, No 654, dated 17th June 1856, with Enclosures, Letter to the Inspector General of Ordnance, No 269, of this date

(No. 271, Military Department)

From the Secretary to the Government of *India* in the Military Department, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Bombay

Sir,

WITH reference to the desired assimilation of the ordnance carriages of the three Presidencies, I am desired to request that the Government of India may be informed how far the instructions contained in Government General Order, No. 214, of the 26th August 1842, have been carried out in the Bombay Presidency.

I am, &c

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

Council Chamber, Fort William,
9 August 1856

(No. 272, Military Department)

From the Secretary to the Government of *India*, in the Military Department, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 654 of the 17th June 1856, with enclosures, and to transmit to you, for the information of the Commander in Chief, transcript of my letter, No 269 of this date, to the Inspector General of Ordnance, in which he has been instructed to carry into effect, in communication with the Military Board at Madras, the desired assimilation of the equipments and ordnance stores in Pegu and at Moulmein, of the armies of the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras.

2 I am instructed at the same time to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander in Chief, that the Governments of Madras and Bombay have been called upon to state how far the instructions contained in Government General Order, No 214 of the 26th August 1842, for the assimilation of the ordnance carriage of the three Presidencies, have been carried out under the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay

I am, &c.

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

Council Chamber, Fort William,
9 August 1856

* Cons 17th August 1855, No 216, 17

† Cons 28th September 1855, No 202, 203.

(No 4033, Military Department)

EXTRACT Fort William Military Consultation of the 9th January 1857.

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

IN reply to your Despatch of the 9th August last, No. 271, I am directed by the Governor in Council to communicate to you, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, No 1701, dated 25th ultimo.

I have, &c

P. M. Melvill, Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
18 December 1856

(No. 1701)

From the Inspector General of Ordnance to the Secretary to Government, Military Department

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No 2553, dated 12th September, transmitting copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, and requesting to be furnished with the information therein called for, namely, how far the assimilation of the field battery carriages of the three Presidencies, directed by the General Order, by the Honourable the President in Council, No 214, of the 26th August 1842, has been carried into effect at this Presidency.

2. The General Order alluded to, I beg to state, is embodied in Articles 487 and 488 of section XXXVIII, page 544, of Jameson's Code. The pattern carriages were received from Calcutta in October 1844, and the Royal pattern has been conformed to in all field ordnance carriages made at this Presidency since that time

3. Assimilation has taken place to the following extent, strict attention having been paid to the instructions of the Government of India, that the carriages then in store and in use, should not be thrown aside until worn out and condemned in the usual manner.

Completely equipped with Royal pattern carriages :

1st Troop Horse Artillery	No 8 Light Field Battery.
3d " "	No 9 " "
4th " "	No. 13 " "
No. 2 Light Field Battery	

Partially equipped with Royal pattern carriages :

No 12 Light Field Battery.
No. 16 " "
No 17 " "

4. With regard to the Reserve Batteries and other field ordnance carriages in store they are all with few exceptions now of the Royal pattern

5. I regret that through an oversight there should have been so considerable a delay in furnishing the above information.

I have, &c.

F P Lester, Major General,
Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.

Bombay, 25 November 1856

(No. 63, Military Department.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort St George

Sir,

I AM instructed to advert to an unanswered communication from this department, No 270, dated 9th August 1856, requesting information how far the instructions contained in Government General Order, No 214 of the 26th August 1842, for the assimilation of the ordnance carriage of the three Presidencies have been carried out in the Madras Presidency.

I am, &c

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

Council Chamber, Fort William,
5 January 1857.

(No 3370, Military Department)

EXTRACT Military Consultation 23 January 1857

From Colonel *C. A. Browne*, Secretary to Government, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department

Sir,

I AM directed to forward for submission to the Government of India the annexed copy of a Minute by the Commander in Chief, having reference to the assimilation of the material of the artillery of the three Presidencies.

2 The subject appears to the Governor in Council to be one of great importance, and requiring early attention, the diversities of pattern which at present exist frequently proving a serious hindrance to the public service.

3. It might not be prudent, or perhaps practicable, immediately to effect a complete assimilation, but it appears highly desirable that measures should at once be adopted for its gradual accomplishment

4. Many of the points of difference probably are at present scarcely known, and only come under notice as the Artillery of different Presidencies are required to serve together, or to relieve each other.

5. It would seem necessary, therefore, in the first instance, that a complete comparison should be instituted in every item of ordnance equipment of the three Presidencies, preparatory to the establishment, as far as may be found practicable, of similar patterns for the whole

6. In regard to the system under which saddlery and harness are supplied in this Presidency, the Governor in Council would observe, that it was established with the sanction of the Court of Directors, as well as of the Government of India, and that the experience of more than 20 years have proved it to be in every point of view free from objection, and perfectly efficient.

I have, &c.

C. A. Browne, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Fort St George,
23 December 1856

MINUTE by His Excellency the Commander in Chief

THE authorities at home and in India have for upwards of 30 years entertained an anxious desire to assimilate the Artillery of the three Presidencies, so as to admit of their affording mutual assistance, and of changing matériel, stores, and equipments, on occasions of their being associated on duty, or of exchanging stations

For these thirty years this most important subject has been keenly discussed by Artillery Officers of the three Presidencies; successive Commanders-in-Chief in India have recorded their opinions on it, voluminous reports have been made, experiments tried, recommendations and suggestions innumerable have been offered, but as yet without any satisfactory result; and to show that the real object is as far from being accomplished as ever, I need only point to the fact that the Bengal and Madras Artillery have been unable to exchange armaments and equipments, when directed within the last few weeks to relieve one another in

in Burmah and the Saugur Division; and consequently the Madras guns and carriages and horse equipments have to be conveyed from Mhow to Burmah, and the Bengal matériel must be taken from Burmah to Mhow.

Why this most serious inconvenience has not long since been corrected, and the necessary assimilation effected, is I think clearly explained by the Court of Directors as follows "Each Government recommends its own fancied superiority in ordnance improvements, and advocates the suggestions of its own Artillery Officers, little, or no attention is paid to what may already be in useful operation at the sister Presidencies, and comparisons which might be beneficial and lead to uniformity, are seldom made."

Letter,
11 July

It is quite hopeless to expect unanimity on this subject amongst the Artillery Officers of the three Presidencies, and if assimilation so highly important and desirable is to be attained, paramount authority can alone decide in what manner and to what extent it is to be carried out. I think, therefore, that the Honorable Court alone can effectually deal with the question, and it will be in the highest degree gratifying to me if the observations I beg to make prove of any assistance towards arriving at a final judgment on the several points in dispute

It is in no spirit of presumption, but on the contrary with very great diffidence, that I approach a subject which has for so lengthened a period engaged the serious attention of so many able and experienced Officers of the highest rank, nor should I venture upon the task, were it not that the whole correspondence having repeatedly passed through my hands while I was Adjutant General of the army in Bengal, and having seen and minutely examined in every particular the Artillery of the three Presidencies, I have had opportunities of comparing each with the others not enjoyed by those who have preceded me, when they recorded their sentiments

I propose to consider the subject under each of the following heads—

Organization.
Armament.

Equipments
Light Field Gun Carriages.

Organization—The Madras and Bombay Horse Artillery is formed on the "detachment system," as in the Bengal Artillery, and only the near horses in draught are ridden.

In Bengal there is no detachment, and every horse in draught carries a rider; the system has proved thoroughly efficient in Bengal, where the horses are of much superior weight and substance, and it is far less expensive than the "detachment system," which requires more men and more horses. But the Bengal organization would not be suitable to the three Presidencies, where the horses are much smaller and lighter than the Bengal Government stud horse. Moreover, the differences in organization do not materially affect the real question of the one Presidency being able to assist the other when necessary, and I would, therefore, make no change in this respect, but allow each Presidency to retain its present organization, and Bombay its shafts instead of the pole, as used in Bengal and Madras.

The organization of the light field batteries is the same in all the three Presidencies

Armament—The Bengal armament of a troop of horse artillery is five 6-pounders and one 12-pounder howitzer, and of a light field battery five 9-pounders and one 24-pounder howitzer. In Madras and Bombay the proportion per troop and battery are four guns to two howitzers, which I consider greatly preferable, and for this reason, every two pieces are supposed to be superintended by a subaltern, and it is highly desirable that the pieces should be of the same description, but if only a single howitzer is present, this is impracticable, and hence with a gun and a howitzer (provided with different ammunition, and varying in so many particulars otherwise), superintended by the same officer, much confusion and serious mistakes may, and I am aware do, sometimes arise in the heat and hurry of action. Further, the 24-pounder howitzer is the perfection of a light field-piece, and if two are attached to every battery with a force in the field, a howitzer battery can be readily formed at any moment.

In Madras and Bombay, all light field batteries manned by native companies are armed with 6 pounders and 12-pounder howitzers, because natives are

thought physically unfit to work ordnance of any heavier calibre ; but, judging from the appearance of the native artillerymen here and in the Bombay army, I am disposed to think that the prevailing opinion with respect to their physical powers is groundless. Doubtless, they are not nearly such large powerful men as their Bengal comrades, but quite equal, nevertheless, to the service of a 9-pounder battery, and I strongly recommend that the present comparatively useless 6-pounder field batteries in Madras and Bombay should be at once armed with the immeasurably superior 9-pounder gun and 24-pounder howitzer. In Bengal, one troop of horse artillery was ordered, with the heavier ordnance, as an experiment, and it answered admirably. It was a superb troop (Fordyce's), and in the rapid advance and long marches to Peshawur, under Sir Walter Gilbert, as well as in the foray to Kohat, with Sir Charles Napier, this troop always maintained a forward position, without the least distress to either the men (Europeans) or horses. I do not, however, advocate arming horse artillery generally with 9-pounders, but I think 6-pounders most objectionable for light field batteries, and I hope that they may be peremptorily forbidden in the Madras and Bombay armies.

Equipments.—In Bengal, all harness and saddlery are issued, in the first instance, from the Government stores, and afterwards maintained complete in all respects from the contract allowance issued monthly to officers in command of troops and batteries, who are responsible to superior authority that every thing is in perfect order.

When an officer is appointed to a troop or battery to supply a vacancy, he is required to purchase, at a valuation, such of the stock ordered to be kept up as may remain in store, the property of his predecessor, and whenever an officer is removed from a troop or battery, the horse furniture and stores are surveyed by a Committee, and he is called upon, previous to his departure, to make good all deficiencies according to an adjustment to be determined by the regimental commanding officer; and precisely the same course might be followed if the mode of supply and keeping up were assimilated, if the public convenience rendered it desirable (as is now the case in Burmah) that the troops or batteries of different Presidencies should exchange equipments. In Madras and Bombay also, I believe, the duties of providing, repairing and maintaining in a state of efficiency the saddles, bridles, harness and horse appointments of Horse Artillery, horse field batteries and Native Cavalry, including the Body Guard, devolve on the Military Board; and it is intended, I believe, to transfer them to the Commissariat Department on the Board being abolished. Under this system, the regulated allowance for each horse granted by Government is formed into a general fund (on the principle of the old off-reckoning fund for the provision of army clothing) for the benefit, not of the troop Officers who have the direct and immediate charge of the equipment, but of commanding officers of regiments, and the profits are divided annually amongst the Officers so entitled, giving two shares to the Officer commanding the horse brigade, one share to each Officer commanding a regiment of Cavalry, and one-fourth of a share to each Officer commanding a horse battery.

In my opinion, the Bengal plan is the best, it creates a generous rivalry amongst the troops and battery Officers as to who turns out in the most efficient state, and best equipped; while the regimental commanding Officer is responsible that no deviation from established patterns takes place; it insures the instant supply and correction of deficiencies or omissions, however arising, which must be impracticable when the arrangements are, as at Madras, under the control of a distant governing body, like the Military Board or the Commissariat, and thus delay and tardy references take the place of promptitude and immediate action.

Light Field Gun Carriages—From the outset, this point has been the great bone of contention between the Artillery Officers of the different Presidencies, and it is, before all others, the one on which assimilation to a certain extent is most urgently called for.

In Madras and Bombay, and also in the Bengal Artillery, the gun carriage is constructed on much the same principle, and it can be used in Bengal without the least difficulty; but the Bengal carriage cannot be adopted in the other Presidencies without ruining the horses, from its great additional weight in draught, arising from the weight being placed in front of, instead of behind the
lumber

lumber axle, in Bengal this is not felt as an inconvenience, because of the superior size and strength of the horses, but with the light smaller horse in use here, the increased weight the Bengal carriage throws on the neck of the animal is destructive of efficiency.

I have had the different carriages submitted for my inspection, and compared one with the other with the greatest care and attention, and I have no hesitation whatever in pronouncing in favour of the Madras carriage. But for all practical purposes, the assimilation will be sufficient, if the Madras construction of the pintle and position of the pintle hook, the Madras wheel, the Madras diminished length of axletree body, and diminished length of axletree arm, as compared with the excessive length of the Bengal axle, are adopted as the pattern for all India.

It is not a matter of importance, even if a Madras battery were brigaded with a Bengal battery, that one should have a swivel loop, the other a fixed one, but it is very important that one should be able to borrow a wheel from the other, which at present is impossible, for the nave of the Bengal wheel is too long for a Madras axle-arm, and the arm of the Bengal axle too thick for the Madras nave, in these respects, therefore, assimilation is highly necessary. The Madras short pole in rear of the lumber to fix the pintle to is, I think, a great improvement, and materially facilitates lumbering up, without in any degree diminishing the strength of the carriage, but I would not force its introduction upon the other Presidencies if they are opposed to it, for overstraining assimilation is neither desirable nor necessary.

I have served in the field with every troop and battery of the Bengal Artillery, I have the highest admiration for the regiment, and all the Officers of any standing are my personal and valued friends; and as these facts are well known, it may perhaps be imputed to me that I have a strong leaning towards the system and practice of that corps; but I can honestly declare, that the opinions I have now expressed are free from all such predilections or prejudices. I have deliberately and impartially weighed and considered and compared one with the other, every point which I thought ought to be carefully investigated, and with the single view of endeavouring to ascertain and show what changes are advisable for the general good of the three Presidencies so intimately involved, as I think, in procuring the desired extent of assimilation, and I have assuredly not written under present local influences or promptings, for I have neither consulted any one here, nor has any Officer of the Madras Artillery been even made aware of my intention to draw up this report.

21 November 1856.

P. Grant

(No. 661, Military Department)

From the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department
to the Adjutant General of the Army

Sir,

I AM directed to transmit to you, with a request that the Commander in Chief may be moved to favour Government with his opinion on the subject, the accompanying letter from the Secretary to Government, Military Department at Fort St George, No 3370, dated 23d December 1856, forwarding copy of a minute by the Commander in Chief at Madras, regarding the assimilation of the material of the Artillery of the three Presidencies.

2 The return of the enclosure is requested with your reply.

I am, &c

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

Council Chamber, Fort William,
21 January 1857.

(No 662, Military Department)

From the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department
to the Secretary to the Government in the Military Department at Fort
St. George

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No 3370, of the
23d December 1856, regarding the assimilation of the matériel of the Artillery of
the three Presidencies, and to request that the Right Honourable the Governor
in Council may be moved to cause the Government of India to be furnished with
five copies of that document, and its annexment

I have, &c

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

Council Chamber, Fort William,
21 January 1857

(No 7069.)

EXTRACT Fort William Military Consultation of the 3d April 1857

From the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, to Colonel *R J H.*
Birch, C B, Secretary to the Government of India in the Military
Department.

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to submit for the orders of the Right Honourable the
Governor General in Council, copy of a letter, No. 8 of the 3d current, addressed
to me by Brigadier Chamberlain, commanding Punjab Irregular Force, who
wished to arm one of his batteries with three 6-pounder guns, and three 12-
pounder howitzers, instead of six 9-pounder guns, which it at present has.

2. The Brigadier says that the present pieces cannot be either drawn or
carried over the ground on which the batteries are liable to act.

3. Annexed is an abstract, showing in detail the weight of each piece of
ordnance at present in use with our Field Artillery, as also the weight of its
carnage, limber and ammunition.

4. I fear that the advantage arising from difference in weight will scarcely
counterbalance the disadvantage attendant on the great inferiority of both
6-pounder guns and 12-pounder howitzers, to the very efficient 9-pounders, with
six of which a Punjab battery is at present armed

5. I, however, am unwilling to oppose the wish of the Brigadier, who has seen
the country for which the ordnance is required, and therefore with the permission
of Government I will send the pieces to Dera Ismail Khan as soon as possible.

I have, &c

A Abbott, Colonel,
Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.

Fort William, Ordnance Office,
15 January 1857

(No 8.)

From Brigadier *N. B. Chamberlain*, Commanding Punjab Irregular Force,
to the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, Calcutta

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to inform you that it is my intention to refer for the orders
of Government, the subject of the armanent of the Punjab Light Field
Batteries, in view to lighter pieces being substituted for those now in use; for
with reference to the nature of the country in which the troops on this frontier
have to act, and to the means of transport available, the efficiency of the
batteries

batteries would I believe be materially increased by their possessing greater facility of movement, and this can only be obtained by reducing the weight of the ordnance

2 The pieces now attached to them, whether for draught by horses or by hand over broken ground, or for carriage on elephants, have been found too heavy and difficult of transport, and it is very desirable that some of lighter calibre should be available, I shall therefore be much obliged if, pending the orders of Government, you will be so good as to sanction three 12-pounder howitzers, and three 6-pounder guns with 200 rounds of ammunition, for each piece being sent from the nearest place from which they can be spared to the Derajat Field Magazine, and as there is every probability of a force having to enter the Bayar Hills in March, it would be well if they could be despatched so as to arrive at Dera Ismail Khan, or Dera Ghazee Khan in February next In the event of this being procurable from Mooltan, arrangements can be made for their transport by the cattle of the public establishments attached to corps at Dera Ghazee Khan, and the expense of hired carriage would in this way be avoided.

3 In conclusion, I have to request, that should it be found impossible or inconvenient to despatch all the pieces together, the preference may be given to the howitzers as being more useful, and more frequently employed in the hills than guns

4. The pieces now asked for would of course be retained in the magazine, and be kept upon its books, and only be taken out when required for use in the field, pending the final orders of Government upon the armament of the Punjab Light Field Batteries.

I have, &c.

N B Chamberlain.

Camp Kohat, 3 January 1857.

ABSTRACT, showing the Weight of each Piece of Ordnance, with Carriage, Lumber, and Ammunition, as at present in use with the Field Artillery.

	9-POUNDER GUN	6-POUNDER GUN.	24-POUNDER HOWITZER.	12-POUNDER HOWITZER.
	<i>Cwt qrs. lbs.</i>	<i>Cwt. qrs. lbs.</i>	<i>Cwt. qrs. lbs.</i>	<i>Cwt qrs. lbs.</i>
Ordnance - - - - -	(a)*10 0 0	0 6 0	10 0 0	(b)*8 2 0
Carriage, without wheels - - -	8 0 7	7 1 24	8 2 21	8 2 0
Lumber, without wheels - - -	6 0 27	6 0 27	6 0 24	6 1 1
Four wheels - - - - -	8 2 0	8 2 0	8 2 0	8 2 0
Ammunition and stores - - -	8 8 8	2 2 4	4 0 16	8 0 17
	86 2 9	31 2 25	37 2 6	32 3 18

* In case of the batteries being carried by elephants, the difference between (a) and (b) would be very important.

The waggons are all alike, the only difference in weight being occasioned by the ammunition, which difference is very trifling, the smaller calibre having a greater number of rounds than the larger ones

Fort William, Ordnance Office,
15 January 1857

A Abbott, Colonel,
Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.

(No. 9319)

From the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazine to Colonel *R. J. H. Birch*,
c. B., Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to submit, with my letter No. 7069, of 15th January 1857, an application made by Brigadier Chamberlain, commanding Punjab Irregular Force, for three 6-pounder guns, and three 12-pounder howitzers, in exchange for the six 9-pounder guns at present in use with one of his field batteries

2. The Brigadier desired the exchange because he found it impossible for either horses to draw or elephants to carry, in an efficient manner, the 9-pounder equipment.

3 I have just received another communication, No. 248, of 20 February 1857, copy of which is annexed, from the Brigadier, who urges the immediate supply of spare carriages for each of the 24-pounder howitzers kept in store for occasional use with the batteries, and of two more to be deposited at Dera Ismail Khan.

4. My opinion regarding the 24-pounder howitzers was communicated to the Brigadier, in a letter, of which copy is annexed, and which I wrote in consequence of a communication made by him through the Commissary of Ordnance of his force.

5 It is quite impossible to supply the 24-pounder howitzer carriages without crippling the Regular Artillery. We have altogether in use, including those with Irregular Troops, 66 carriages, and in store there are only 10 serviceable, and eight repairable, the latter most likely old, and not very good.

6. If howitzers must be attached to the Punjab batteries, it will be best to change their equipment as Brigadier Chamberlain first proposed; it must, however, be done gradually, as 12-pounder howitzer carriages can be spared.

7. The 12-pounder howitzer is better calculated than the 24-pounder for hill warfare, as its range is greater, its weight of metal smaller, and because it rarely breaks its carriages.

I have, &c.

A. Abbott, Colonel,
Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.

Fort William, Ordnance Office,
13 March 1857.

(No. 248)

From Brigadier *N. B. Chamberlain*, c. B., Commanding Punjab Irregular Force,
to the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.

Sir,

WITH reference to the instructions conveyed to the Military Board in Government letter No 385, of the 10th March 1854, directing that the spare carriage in each Punjab Irregular Force battery should be a howitzer carriage, fitted to receive a 9-pounder gun when necessary, and that this carriage should remain with the battery, the howitzers, and its waggon remaining in the nearest magazine or place of arms,* I have the honor to bring to your notice that, although this order was issued so long ago, the carriages have up to this date not been received, nor is it believed that they are now in course of transit from the gun-carriage agency.

2. The

* Copy of a letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Military Board, No 11,540, dated 1 April 1854, to the Officer Commanding No 1 Punjab Light Field Battery, is attached.

2. The want of carriage fit for howitzers has been experienced on every occasion on which the troops have taken the field, and the only way of overcoming the difficulty has been to drag a carriage from Dera Ismail Khan to Kohat, or *vice versa*, when a spare one has been required at either place

3. It is most necessary that each battery should have its spare howitzer carriage, and I have therefore to beg that you will be so good as to cause those already sanctioned to be forwarded as soon as practicable, as also two additional spare carriages of the same description, one to be kept in the depôt at Kohat, and the other in the magazine at Dera Ismail Khan, where it would be available for the use of the garrison company of Artillery at their annual practice. At this very time the men of that company cannot be practised in the use of a 24-pounder howitzer, owing to there being no spare piece of the kind in the magazine,* and even when the two howitzers arrive, which have been lately indented for, they will be useless without carriages; for I believe they are being sent without any.

I have, &c
N. B. Chamberlain, Brigadier,
Commanding Punjab Irregular Force.

Dera Ismail Khan, 20 February 1857.

(No. 11,540 — Ordnance Department.)

From Captain J. P. Beadle, Officiating Secretary, to the Officer Commanding No. 1 Punjab Light Field Battery

Sir,

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Military Board, to acquaint you that the Government in Military Department, Letter No 385, of the 10th March ultimo, have directed that the spare carriage in each Punjab Irregular Force battery is to be a howitzer carriage, fitted to receive a 9-pounder when necessary, and this carriage is to remain with the battery, the howitzer, and its waggon, remaining, as heretofore, in the nearest magazine or place of arms.

2 The Brigadier commanding the Punjab Irregular Force and the principal Commissary of Ordnance and Inspector, have been advised accordingly, and the agent for gun-carriages has been requested to furnish three carriages, one for each of the batteries.

Fort William,
Military Board Office,
1 April 1857.

I have, &c.
J. P. Beadle,
Officiating Secretary.

(No. 9069.)

From the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines to Brigadier N. B. Chamberlain, c. B., Commanding Punjab Irregular Force

Sir,

THE Commissary of Ordnance at Dera Ismail Khan urges the early despatch of two carriages for 24-pounder howitzers, and says that you considered these pieces particularly well adapted for service in the hilly country westward of the Indus

2 A very few days have elapsed since I submitted to Government your request to have 9-pounder guns and 24-pounder howitzers exchanged for 6 pounder guns and 12-pounder howitzers, it having been found impossible either to carry or to draw, in an efficient manner, the heavier pieces

3 I therefore think it possible that Lieutenant Dickson may have misunderstood your wishes.

4. Having

* The one attached to the battery stationed in the Derajat having been withdrawn for field service.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO

4. Having used a 24-pounder howitzer with my own battery in Afghanistan, from 1839 to 1842, I am able to write with some confidence regarding its fitness for mountain service

5. I found it very nearly useless in the passes, or on any ground on which I could not choose my own distance, its range being very limited, and the initial velocity of its shrapnell so small, that the remaining velocity at 900 or 1,000 yards, did not give due effect to the balls

6. The piece requires more attention than can usually be given to it by a battery having not more than two Officers. It often breaks its carriage, and when this occurs in action, the inconvenience is very great.

7. Its ammunition is very heavy, is easily damaged, and its presence greatly complicates the equipment of a battery, a 9-pounder having only three varieties of ammunition, while a 24-pounder howitzer has four varieties; or, in other words, a battery of six guns only having three varieties, while one of five guns and a howitzer has seven varieties

8. The difficulty of obtaining material for 24-pounder howitzer carriages is extreme. The gun-carriage agency has none ready for use, and there are scarcely any carriages in our magazines

9. When the Punjab batteries were ordered in 1849, Brigadier Hodgson consulted me as to their armament, and I advised him, for reasons given in paras. 5, 6, and 7 of this letter, to use 9-pounder guns only, and he took my advice.

10. The howitzers were added, I know not at whose suggestions

I have, &c.

A. Abbott, Colonel,
Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.

Fort William, Ordnance Office,
6 March 1857

(No. 966, Military Department.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department,
to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir,

I AM directed to transmit for the consideration of the Commander in Chief, the accompanying copies of two letters from the Inspector General of Ordnance, No. 7069, dated 15th January 1857, and No. 9319, dated 13th March 1857, regarding a change of equipment proposed by the Brigadier commanding the Punjab Irregular Force, for the batteries belonging to that Force, by replacing the 9-pounder guns and 24-pounder howitzers, now in use, with 6-pounder guns and 12-pounder howitzers, and to request that his Excellency may be moved to refer the question for report to the select Committee of Artillery Officers, and to favour Government with his own opinion on the expediency of the proposed alteration

I am, &c

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

Council Chamber, Fort William,
30 March 1857.

THE ARTILLERY FORCES IN INDIA.

EXTRACT Military Consultation, 15 May 1857.

(No. 2551)

The Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department

Sir,

IN continuation of the letter from this Department, No 4033, dated 18th December last, I am directed by the Governor in Council to communicate to you for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying copies of a letter from the Adjutant General, No 2733, dated 15th instant, and of its enclosure, reporting the extent to which the assimilation of the ordnance carriages of the three Presidencies has been carried out under this Presidency

I have, &c.

P. Melvill, Colonel.

Bombay Castle
30 April 1857.

(No. 2733.)

From the Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Bombay.

Sir,

REFERRING to your letter, No. 2553, dated the 12th September 1856, to the address of the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, with accompaniments, I am directed by the Commander in Chief to transmit to you the enclosed communication, No 6, dated 13th instant, from the Permanent Select Committee of Artillery Officers, which I am to request you will be good enough to submit to the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

I have, &c.

E Green, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

Head Quarters, Bombay,
15 April 1857

(No. 6)

From the Permanent Select Committee of Artillery Officers to the Adjutant General of the Army, Bombay.

Sir,

REFERRING to a communication received from the Inspector General of Ordnance, copy appended under date the 17th September last, we have now the honor to report on the subject thereof.

All Royal pattern field battery carriages, made up from the month of March 1845, were constructed precisely according to the musters received from Bengal. This continued to be the case until 1848-49, in which year the first departure from the muster carriages was sanctioned, subsequently further differences were permitted. The entire alterations, up to the present date, are given below in detail

Lumber Boxes—Which in the muster carriage were placed lengthways, were put across the carriage, or parallel to the axle, with the handles on each side of the boxes. It was thought that by the boxes being lengthways the men sitting upon them, face to face, were in a position the most cramped and insecure, and that it would be far preferable to put the boxes across the carriage to enable the men to sit side by side, facing the horses, as in the Royal service, *vide* Plate 23, Vol 1, *Aide Memoire*. The authority for the above alteration was Letter from the Secretary to the Military Board to the Agent for Gun Carriages, No 1571, 28th June 1848

Splinter Bars.—Were lengthened, so as to admit of the shaft going outside instead of inside the off wheel, as in the Bengal muster carriage, and to have

their stays fitted with bands of iron 2 inches wide, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, also to be rounded off to the depth of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in the space between the trace-hooks. The reason for lengthening the splinter-bar and altering its appurtenances will appear below, under the head "Shaft," and the rounding it off (and also the iron stay) was done to prevent that obvious source of injury to a kicking horse afforded by a sharp edge, on authority of Military Board's Letters, No. 1667, 15th April 1852, and No. 5358, 7th December 1852.

Shafts.—Of the Bombay pattern were adopted in supercession of the one of the Bengal pattern, which was of small dimensions. The Bengal shafts placed inside the off wheel was thought to have signally failed with both the Bombay Horse Artillery and Field Batteries. The Bombay pattern shaft of superior size to be placed outside the wheel with a ferrule similar to that of the Indian pattern shaft. This was decided upon by Military Board's Letter to the Agent for Gun Carriages, No. 3107, 28th August 1851, No. 4664, 11th December 1851 (with accompaniments).

Foot Board.—For the limber re-introduced this was absolutely necessary for the men sitting on the limbers and facing the horses. Sanctioned by letter from the Military Board to the Agent for Gun Carriages, No. 2257, 5th September 1850, which also sanctions the drag ropes being placed behind the limber boxes.

Small Store Box—Of the Bombay pattern, placed transversely in front of the limber boxes, in lieu of the small implement boxes, two in number, attached to the limber boxes of the Bengal muster.

Match Box.—Placed on the off-cheek of the gun-carriages, as in the Indian pattern carriage. The two foregoing alterations necessarily followed the change that had been made in the position of the limber boxes—Military Board's Letter to the Agent for Gun Carriages, No. 2257, 5th September 1850.

Wheels—Consequent on the limber boxes being placed parallel to the axle, the boxes project $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and their stay irons two inches over the nave. The naves therefore to be turned down to the extent of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch gradually from towards the centre in both directions, inner and outer, to admit of the wheels turning freely.—Military Board's Letter to the Agent for Gun Carriages, No. 2257, 5th September 1850, and No. 5904, 1st December 1853.

Perches—Of ammunition carriages to be strengthened with an iron plate, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick over the lower surface. Frequent instances of perches giving way during the service in Scinde and Affghanistan had rendered this addition necessary—Military Board's Letter to the Agent for Gun Carriages, No. 1514, 30th March, with accompaniment.

Resting Bars—Each limber to have one of $34\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length attached to the splinter-bar for bullock draft, and every off shaft to have a resting-bar of 46 inches in length, fastened with a shaft towards the rear for horse draft.

The want of this latter was reported by the Captain of a troop of Horse Artillery when he first received a new battery of the Royal pattern carriages—Military Board's Letter, No. 2151, 9th April 1855.

Yoke Pin, or Crane Neck.—The ring which suspends the yoke to the pole to be put flush on the pole at about nine inches from the end, and to be allowed sufficient play backwards and forwards to admit of the pole chains being carefully adjusted, so that the pull be on the chain rather than on the pin—Military Board's Letter, No. 2164, 20th June 1851.

Practice Plates, Brass.—Of approved pattern, one to be attached to all new field gun and howitzer carriages—Military Board's Letter, No. 610, 2d February 1855.

The above alterations and additions to the Royal pattern field battery carriages have led to the removal and abolition of the following articles, which appeared in the muster carriages received from Calcutta.

Seats, with foot chains, attached to the axle of gun and howitzer carriages.

Implement boxes attached to the outside of the limber boxes.

To hold the Slow Match.—Two iron loops, on the near side of the axletree case. One screw chain attached with foot board on the near side.

Carlone

Carbine Boxes—Ordered from Bengal, have never been adopted at this Presidency, for the reasons assigned in our Report. *Vide* page 59, vol 4, of our Proceedings

We have, &c.

<i>A. Rowland</i> , Colonel, President, Commandant of Artillery.	}	Members
<i>M T Willoughby</i> , Colonel, Principal Commissary of Ordnance,		
<i>J. Grant</i> , Lieutenant-colonel, Agent for Gun Carriages,		
<i>J. B. Woosnam</i> , Major, Agent for Gunpowder,		

Bombay 13 April 1857.

(No. 553, Military Department)

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,
to the Adjutant General of the Army

(No. 554, Military Department.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,
to the Inspector General of Ordnance.

Sir,

I AM directed to transmit, for your information, the accompanying copies of letters from

IN continuation of my letter, No. 661, dated 21st January 1857, I am directed to transmit for the information of the Commander in Chief the accompanying copies of letters from the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Bombay, No. 4033, of 18th December 1856, and 2551, dated 30th April 1857, regarding the assimilation of ordnance carriages at the three Presidencies, and to request that Government may be favoured by you with any remarks his Excellency may consider necessary on the subject.

I am, &c.

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

• Council Chamber, Fort William,
15 May 1857.

EXTRACT Fort William Military Consultation of the 21st August 1857.

(No. 640.)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

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

THE undersigned has the honor to transmit for submission to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the accompanying duplicate of letter No 553, dated 15th May 1857, to the address of the Adjutant General of the Army, which, owing to the interruption of dāk communication with the North Western Provinces, is supposed to have miscarried, together with former papers, as per margin,* connected therewith

Military Department,
15 August 1857

R J. H. Birch, Colonel.

* Cons., 9 January 1857, Nos. 32 and 33. Cons., 23 January 1857, Nos. 21 to 23. Cons., 15 May 1857, No 49. *

EXTRACT Fort William Military Consultation of the 25th September 1857.

(No 1191, Military Department)

From the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army

Sir,

I AM directed to request that you will have the goodness to move his Excellency the Commander in Chief to favor Government with his opinion in reply to my communication, No. 640, of the 15th August last, and its enclosures, on the assimilation of the ordnance carriages of the three Presidencies.

I am, &c

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

Council Chamber, Fort William,
22 September 1857.

(No. 722.)

From the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines to Colonel R. J. H. Birch, c b, Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge your letter, No 554 of 15th May, with documents, on the subject of patterns of light field carriages in use at Bombay

2 I notice briefly, on a separate sheet, every instance in which a deviation from the Bengal patterns of 1845 is reported

3. The most important change is that of the position of the limber ammunition boxes The Bombay Artillery, with a view to retain one pattern of box for bodies of waggons and for limbers, have turned the limber ammunition boxes, so as to place their long sides to the front and rear, and the short sides, to which handles are attached, to the right and left

4 They thus render it impossible to place a small store box between the ammunition boxes, and also make it necessary to cut away the nave of the wheel, in a manner which must render the nave-bands liable to fall off.

5 The Bengal Artillery preferred altering the box, the hinges and hasps being placed on the short sides, and the handles on the long sides, so that everything else remained in *statu quo*.

6. I certainly prefer the Bengal alteration, though it obliges us to use two patterns of ammunition boxes instead of one only

I have, &c.

A. Abbott, Colonel,
Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.

Fort William, Ordnance Office,
29 May 1857

Bombay Permanent Select Committee of Artillery Officers, No. 6 of
13th April 1857.

1. *Ammunition Box*.—Placed with hasps to rear of carriages, the box is turned without being otherwise altered In Bengal Artillery the lid of the box is altered, so as to bring the hasps to rear, the handles are shifted to long sides, and are altered in shape.

2. *Splinter Bars*—Alteration necessary in Bombay Artillery, who use shafis Bengal Artillery use poles only

3. *Shafts*.—These are much better than the Bengal musters, which were of a very objectionable form.

4. *Foot Board*—A similar change has been made by Bengal Artillery.
5. *Small Store Box*.—In Bengal a small store box is placed between limber ammunition boxes, and another on axletree of carriage, as the Bombay
6. *Match Box*.—Artillery have turned their limber ammunition boxes, there is no room between them for a store box, which they place in front.
7. *Wheels*—The projection of the boxes beyond axle-bed renders it necessary to cut away the naves, an objectionable measure, I think.
I prefer the Bengal arrangement as regards Nos 1, 5, 6, & 7
8. *Perches of Ammunition Carriages*—Bengal perches never give way, they are of saul Teak perches may require to be thus strengthened
9. *Resting Bars*.—Bengal have one pole prop only for horse or bullock draft, They do not use shafts. I see no reason why the resting bars or props that answer for Bengal Horse Artillery should not answer equally well for Bombay Artillery Bengal prop is on the splinter bar
10. *Yoke Pin*—I do not understand this paragraph.
11. *Practice Plates Brass*—Not used in Bengal, but would be very useful.

REMOVALS

Axle Seats.—Removed in Bengal from all horse artillery carriages, are useful to foot artillery

Implement Boxes, attached to the outside of limber boxes, have also been removed in Bengal

To hold the slow match—Two iron loops on the near* side of axle cases One screw chain attached, with foot board* on the near side.

Carbine Boxes—Not necessary to Bombay Artillery, are required by Bengal Artillery.

A. Abbott, Colonel,
Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.

Fort William, Ordnance Office,
29 May 1857.

(No. 1052.)

From the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No 1191, of the 22d ultimo, requesting that the Commander in Chief will favour Government with his opinion on the assimilation of the ordnance carriages of the three Presidencies

2 In reply, I am to observe, that it appears to his Excellency that the general question of putting the Artilleries of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, on one uniform system has occupied the attention of Government for years past, without any result Every Officer consulted on the subject has acknowledged the important advantages that would accrue from uniformity in that arm throughout the service, yet no one Presidency has been found willing to resign its own cherished prejudices in favour of those entertained with equal tenacity by another, and so every renewed effort to carry out the desired assimilation, has only ended by strengthening their respective prepossessions

3 Such having been the case so far, the Commander in Chief would suggest to the Governor General in Council, whether it would not be desirable to seize the opportunity of bringing the large experience and high professional attainments

* Do not understand these terms Bengal Artillery have the slow match on the off-side of the carriage, in rear of axle-bed, as in muster of 1845.

ments of the Officer of the Royal Artillery, now serving in Bengal, to bear on the question; by constituting a committee of select Officers of the three Presidencies, over whom one of Her Majesty's service might preside, with a casting vote on its deliberations.

4. I am to add that, should Government adopt this proposal, it will be desirable to carry out the decision which the Committee may arrive at; which should be considered final, and be rigidly adhered to at the three Presidencies.

5. The enclosures of your letters under reply are returned.

I have, &c.

W. Mayhew, Major,
Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Calcutta,
5 October 1857.

EXTRACT MILITARY LETTER from Fort William, dated 22 March 1858, No. 58.

59 IMMEDIATE effect has been given to your Honorable Court's orders,* *vide* Consultations, 18th December 1857, Nos. 4 to 6.

The Earl of Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control, to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company.

Gentlemen,

India Board, 21 May 1858.

I BEG to direct your attention to the letter of the Governor General, dated Allahabad, the 1st of April 1858, transmitting copies of correspondence with respect to the relative rank of Officers of Engineers and Artillery in Her Majesty's service, and in that of the East India Company.

As the changed circumstances of India will probably render necessary the continued employment there of Her Majesty's Engineers and Artillery, it appears to be desirable for the Court to consider this subject forthwith, and having formed their own views as to what should be done in fairness to their own Officers to communicate with Her Majesty's Government thereupon, so as to arrive at an arrangement just and satisfactory to both armies.

Supersessions hurt the feelings of Officers, and tend to interfere with that cordial co-operation which should always exist amongst them on service.

I have, &c.

Ellenborough.

Military Department.

The Governor General of India to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honorable Sirs,

I HAVE the honor to forward for the consideration of your Court, the accompanying copies of correspondence as per margin,† regarding the relative positions of the officers of the Royal Engineers serving in India, and those of the East India Company's Engineers

2. The

* Letter, No. 214, dated 28th October 1857. Desire that recruits for the Native Artillery in Bengal be not entertained until further orders. Leave it discretionary with Government to determine, in communication with the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the time when the same measure should be taken at those Presidencies.

† Letter from Commandant of Engineers, Bombay, No. 2, dated 16th January 1858, to the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army. Letter from Secretary to Government, Military Department, Bombay, No. 919, dated 2d February 1858, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

2 The kind of supersession complained of in the Engineers, affects also the Officers of the East India Company's Artillery, in connexion with the Royal Artillery serving in this country.

Allahabad, 1 April 1858.

I have, &c.
Canning.

(No. 2 of 1858.)

From the Commandant of Engineers, to the Adjutant General of the
Army, Bombay

Sir,

In transmitting the accompanying letter from Second Lieutenant W G Dick, No 49, of the 24th ultimo, received through Major Tremeneere, Commanding Engineer, Nurbudda Field Force, I have to request the favor of your handing up the same for the consideration of his Excellency the Commander in Chief and Government.

2. There is, I believe, no such rank as that of second lieutenant in the corps of Royal Engineers now, their subalterns consequently take precedence of our second lieutenants, without reference to dates of commissions, and if I am correct in this belief, it must operate to the serious detriment of our subalterns, for instance, say Lieutenant H Hancock's commission, as first lieutenant, bears date 1st of August 1854, and his service counts from 12th of June 1852, the period of his leaving Addiscombe, when a Royal Engineer entered his service on 1st of July 1854, or two years after Lieutenant Hancock obtained his commission, in this case, as there are no second Lieutenants in the Royal Engineers, he ranks as Lieutenant before Lieutenant Hancock, hence nearly all our subalterns will be superseded by those of the Royal Engineers, especially if on the late abolition of the rank of second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, the dates of commissions of all their subalterns, previously first Lieutenants were altered to the dates on which they obtained their commissions as second Lieutenants, how this has been arranged, I know not, but without taking some such step as I have just alluded to, I do not see how the new Royal Engineer system of promotion could have been introduced.

3. While on this subject, and as I am informed that our Artillery Officers are similarly superseded by those of the Royal Artillery, I would respectfully submit the following questions as likely to lead to that decision which is so much desired on a point of such vast importance to the corps affected thereby, though as regards the Artillery of course their Commandant will look to the interest of his corps

1st. Whether first and second Lieutenants of the Company's Engineers will rank with Lieutenants of Royal Engineers, according to dates of first Commissions.

2d. Whether in like manner first and second Captains of the Royal Engineers will rank with Captains in the Company's Engineers

3d. Whether any provision will be made for preventing the supersession that is likely to occur, when Captains of the Company's Engineers become Majors, and in like manner when first Captains of the Royal Engineers become Lieutenant Colonels, there being no such intermediate rank as that of Major in the Royal Engineers corps.

I have, &c.
W. B. Goodfellow, Colonel,
Commandant of Engineers

Office of Commanding Engineers' Camp, Poona,
16 January 1858

(Military Department, No 919)

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit the accompanying copy of a letter from the Commandant of Engineers to the Adjutant General (No. 2, dated 16th ultimo), and to request the decision of the Government of India upon the question of the relative position of the Officers of the Royal and those of the Company's Engineers therein raised

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, in submitting this letter states that the organisation of the corps of Royal Engineers being essentially different from that of the East India Company, he is of opinion that no delay should take place in laying the subject before the Supreme Government, it being of serious importance that the relative positions of the Queen's and Company's Officers of Engineers should be maintained in conformity with the dates of their commissions, as is observed with the other arms of the service, with a view to the maintenance of discipline, and to prevent any inequality in the two services, which would cause a disagreeable feeling.

Bombay Castle, 2 February 1858.

I have, &c.

P M. Melvil, Colonel,

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company to the Earl of Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control

My Lord,

East India House, 26 May 1858

1 WE have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 21st instant, calling the attention of the Court of Directors to the important subject of the relative rank of Officers of Engineers and Artillery of Her Majesty's service and those of the East India Company, as brought to notice in the letter from the Governor General dated 1st ultimo.

2. The Court request us, in reply, to express their grateful sense of your Lordship's prompt recognition of the claim of the Officers of the Company's Engineers and Artillery to rank corresponding with that enjoyed by the officers of the Royal Engineers and Artillery serving with them in India.

3. There are, the Court observe, three points of difference in the two services which affect relative rank, viz. —

1st In the Royal service Captains rise at once to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel regimentally, whilst in the Company's service there is the intermediate grade of Major.

2d In the Royal service there are two grades of Captains, whilst in the Company's service there is only one grade.

3d In the Royal service there is only one grade of subaltern, whilst in the Company's service there are two grades, viz. Lieutenants and second Lieutenants

4 On the first point the Court would recommend that the distinction between the two services may be forthwith corrected, and that accordingly authority be given for the promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel regimentally of the regimental majors in the Company's Engineers and Artillery, with dates of rank from the dates of their regimental majorities, and for the succession of Captains, as vacancies occur, to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in their respective regiments.

5 On the next point of difference the Court recommend that the grade of second Captain be introduced into the Company's Engineers and Artillery

6. The

6 The Court observe that the proportion of Captains of the first and second class to subalterns in the Royal Artillery is as 1 to 1 307*, and in the Royal Engineers 1 to 1 275†, whilst in the Company's Engineers and Artillery the proportion of Captains to subalterns is as 1 to 2 749‡, and 1 to 2 428 respectively. If the number of Captains were fixed on the scale specified in the margin §, and a reduction proportionate to the increase of Captains made in the number of subalterns, the proportion of Captains of both classes to subalterns in the Artillery would be as 1 to 1 187, or very nearly the same as in the Royal service. The Court recommend this arrangement to favorable consideration. The establishment of Captains to each brigade and battalion would then be—Captains, 6, second Captains, 6

7. On the third point, viz. the grades of subalterns, the Court have no doubt that it will be considered proper that the grade of second Lieutenants should be abolished, so that subalterns of the Queen's and Company's services shall take rank together, according to the dates of their first commissions. They therefore recommend that the present first and second Lieutenants shall receive commissions as Lieutenants, with date of rank from their first commissions, and that hereafter all appointed to these corps shall be commissioned as Lieutenants.

8. We beg to forward a statement of the length of service of the Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, and some senior Captains and Lieutenants in the Royal and Company's Engineers and Artillery, from which will be seen how pressing is the necessity for the measures now proposed, in order to prevent injurious supersessions, which, as truly observed by your Lordship, "hurt the feelings of Officers, and tend to interfere with that cordial co-operation which should always exist amongst them on service."

9. If

* Royal Artillery	Captains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125
	2d ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138
									<u>263</u>
	Lieutenants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	344
† Royal Engineers	Captains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
	2d ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
									<u>120</u>
	Lieutenants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153
‡ Artillery	Captains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168
	Lieutenants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	462
									<u>630</u>
Engineers	Captains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
	Lieutenants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187
									<u>264</u>
									§ Proposed Establishment.
Artillery	Captains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144
	2d ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144
									<u>288</u>
	Lieutenants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	342
									<u>630</u>
Engineers	Captains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
	2d ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
									<u>132</u>
	Lieutenants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132
									<u>264</u>

9. If these arrangements meet the Board's approval, the Court will immediately frame a draft of instructions to the Government of India for carrying them into effect

We have, &c.
F. Currie.
W. J. Eastwick.

The President of the Board of Control to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company.

Gentlemen,

India Board, 27 May 1858.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 26th instant, expressing the opinion of the Court of Directors that several alterations specified therein should be made in the corps of Engineers and Artillery in the Company's service, for the purpose of obviating injurious supersessions which might otherwise take place, through the different organisation of those corps in Her Majesty's service.

I understand the object of the Court to be that of assimilating the position of officers of those corps in Her Majesty's and the Company's service, and feeling satisfied that it is only by perfect fairness and equality that the two armies can be brought to act well together, and assuming that the alterations proposed by the Court will establish that equality, I can have no hesitation in declaring my entire concurrence in them

I have, &c.
Ellenborough.

MILITARY LETTER from the Governor General to the Court of Directors,
 dated Allahabad, 12 May 1858

1 WITH reference to your Honorable Court's Despatch, No. 61, dated 18th March 1858, intimating your earnest desire to receive, at an early date, the report of the Government of India on the extent of the required augmentation of the Artillery of the three Presidencies, to which your previous Despatches, and particularly that dated the 15th July 1857, No 123, called attention; I have the honor to acquaint your Honorable Court that I had hoped to be able to transmit a full report on the subject long ere this, but it was necessary that I should confer regarding it with the Commander in Chief; and the absence of his Excellency on field service has rendered that impracticable *

2. I beg now, however, very strongly to recommend that your Honorable Court will take immediate measures to increase at once each European battalion of Artillery by one company, and to add one battalion to the European Artillery at each of the three Presidencies.

3 These augmentations, together with the addition of one Captain and one first Lieutenant to each brigade and battalion of the Regiments of Artillery in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, which has taken effect from the 27th ultimo, the date of receipt of your instructions, will meet to a certain extent the pressing demands on the Artillery in your service.

* Letter from Officiating Secretary to Government Military Department, Calcutta, No. 1494, dated 20th April 1858 General Order by the President of the Council of India, No 678, dated 30th April 1858 Letter to Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta, No. 165, dated 12th May 1858.

(No. 1494/47, Military Department.)

The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to the Secretary to Government Military Department, with the Right Honorable the Governor-General

Sir,

WITH advertence to the Military Letter,* No 61, under date the 18th March 1858, from the Court of Directors, referring to their previous letter of the 15th July, calling urgently for a report on the extent of the required augmentation to the Artillery of the three Presidencies, and sanctioning, in the meantime, an addition of one Captain and one first Lieutenant to each brigade and battalion, and a similar increase to the Corps of Engineers, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor General, that the President in Council, in carrying into effect the latter part of the Court's orders, desires strongly to record his opinion that, without waiting for a decision on the question of the reorganisation of the Bengal army, it is most desirable that a recommendation should, without delay, be forwarded to the Court, to take measures, as a part of the necessary augmentation, to increase at once each European battalion of Artillery by one company, and to add one battalion to the Artillery of this Presidency

A copy of General Order, No. 678, of this date, is herewith enclosed

Council Chamber, Fort William,
30 April 1858.

I have, &c.

F. D. Athnson, Major

(No. 678 of 1858)

GENERAL ORDER, by the President of the Council of India in Council

Fort William, 30 April 1858.

THE Court of Directors having, in their military letter to the Governor General of India in Council, No 61, of the 18th March 1858, authorised an increase of one Captain and one first Lieutenant to each brigade and battalion of the regiments of Artillery and corps of Engineers at the three Presidencies, the President in Council is pleased to direct that the promotions to complete these corps shall have effect from the 27th instant, the date of the receipt of the Court's Despatch.

F. D. Athnson, Major,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India
in the Military Department.

(No. 165, Military Department.)

The Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, with the Governor General, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, Calcutta.

Sir,

HAVING submitted to the Right Honorable the Governor General your letter, No. 1494/47, dated the 30th April 1858, with its Enclosures, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander in Chief, that by the overland mail, *via* Bombay, despatched from Allahabad this day, his Lordship has strongly recommended to the Court to take immediate measures to augment each European battalion of Artillery at the three Presidencies by one company, and to add one European battalion to the Artillery at Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

2 These measures, together with the recent addition of one Captain and one first Lieutenant, to each brigade and battalion of Artillery at the three Presidencies, will, his Lordship trusts, meet for the present the more pressing demands on the Artillery of the Company's service.

Allahabad, 12 May 1858.

I am, &c.

R J H. Birch, Colonel.

The Secretary to the India Board to the Secretary of the East India Company.

Sir, India Board, 19 June 1858.
I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to transmit to you, for the information of the Court of Directors, copy of a letter and enclosure from the War Office, containing the remarks and opinion of His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, and of General Peel, upon the question of assimilating the rank of officers of Artillery and Engineers in the Company's service to that of the Royal service, and referring to the Draft Despatch on this subject (No. 674)

I am, &c.
Geo. Clerk.

The Secretary for Military Correspondence, War Office, to the Secretary to the India Board.

Sir, War Office, 16 June 1858.
WITH reference to your letter of the 8th instant, enclosing the draft of a Despatch which it is proposed to address to the Governor General of India, authorising the assimilation of the rank of Officers of the Artillery and Engineers of the East India Company to that of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, I am directed to transmit, for the information of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, the accompanying copy of a letter on the subject from the Military Secretary to the General Commanding in Chief, stating that His Royal Highness sees no other objection to this proposal, than that which appears to be also entertained by General Sir Colin Campbell and Lieutenant General Sir P. Grant, namely, that it will be undesirable to deal with this question apart from the general one of the reorganisation of the whole Indian Army.

Major General Peel concurs in the view of the subject thus taken by his Royal Highness

I have, &c.
H. K. Storks.

P. S.—The enclosure which accompanied your letter is herewith returned

The Military Secretary to the Under Secretary of State for War.

Sir, Horse Guards, 15 June 1858.
HAVING laid before the General Commanding in Chief your letter of the 11th instant, transmitting, for the consideration of his Royal Highness, the copy of a Despatch which it is proposed to address to the Governor General of India, respecting the assimilation of the rank of Officers, of the Artillery and Engineers of the East India Company's Army, to that of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, I am directed by His Royal Highness to state, that having carefully considered this proposal as well as the several memorials and reports by which the subject was brought to the notice of the Court of Directors, and which accompanied your letter, His Royal Highness is not prepared to offer any other objection to the measure than the doubt as to the expediency of making any change till the general question with respect to the whole Army of the East India Company shall be brought forward, and His Royal Highness would observe, that this view of the case appears to be entertained by the Commander in Chief in India and Lieutenant General Sir P. Grant, as expressed in the letters from the Adjutant General of the army in Bengal to the Secretary of the Government of India, dated 31st December 1857, and from the Adjutant General of the Madras Army, dated 2d November 1857

The enclosures of your letter are herewith returned.

I have, &c.
C. Yorke.

The Secretary to the East India Company to the Secretary to the India Board

Sir, East India House, 22 June 1858.
I HAVE had the honor to receive Sir George Clerk's letter of the 19th instant, with its enclosed copies of letters from the War Department, respecting the assimilation of the rank of Officers of the Artillery and Engineers of the Company's Army with that of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers.

2 I have

2 I have now received the commands of the Court of Directors to express their satisfaction, that His Royal Highness, the General Commanding in Chief, and the Secretary of State for War, see no objection to the measure proposed in the draft Despatch, except a doubt as to the expediency of making any change till the general question, with respect to the whole Army, shall be brought forward.

3 As regards this doubt, the Court would point out, that the subject was specially brought to their notice by Lord Canning, in his Lordship's letter of the 1st April 1858, as affecting the relative positions of the Officers of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, now serving together in India; and that, immediately on the receipt of this communication, the President of the Board, the Earl of Ellenborough, addressed the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors in the following terms: "As the changed circumstances of India will probably render necessary the continued employment there of Her Majesty's Engineers and Artillery; it appears to be desirable for the Court to consider this subject forthwith, and having formed their own views as to what should be done in fairness to their own Officers, to communicate with Her Majesty's Government thereupon, so as to arrive at an arrangement just and satisfactory to both armies.

"Supersessions hurt the feelings of Officers, and tend to interfere with that cordial co operation, which should always exist amongst them on service."—Letter, dated 21st May 1858.

4. The Court of Directors, in reply, expressed their grateful sense of Lord Ellenborough's prompt recognition of the claims of the Officers of the Company's Engineers and Artillery, to rank corresponding to that enjoyed by the Officers of the Royal Engineers and Artillery serving with them in India, and they then, after full deliberation, laid before his Lordship the proposed measures for effecting the object in view, as incorporated in Draft, No. 674

5 His Lordship replied as follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 26th instant, expressing the opinion of the Court of Directors, that several alterations specified therein should be made in the corps of Engineers and Artillery in the Company's service, for the purpose of obviating injurious supersessions which might otherwise take place through the different organisation of those corps in Her Majesty's service

"I understand the object of the Court to be, that of assimilating the position of Officers of those corps in Her Majesty's and the Company's service, and feeling satisfied that it is only by perfect fairness and equality that the two armies can be brought to act well together, and assuming that the alterations proposed by the Court will establish that equality, I can have no hesitation in declaring my entire concurrence in them"

6 On receipt of this decision by the President of the Board, the Court of Directors immediately framed the Draft, No. 674, giving effect to the measures which had been thus sanctioned, and anticipated its immediate approval

7 The Court are apprehensive that the correspondence above-mentioned may not have been communicated to the War Department, as they are persuaded that his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, and the Secretary of State for War, while admitting the justice of the proposed assimilation, would not object to its immediate application under the pressing emergencies of the service.

8 The Court earnestly request that the Despatch may be now approved, so that it may be forwarded to India by the next mail, and the supersessions it is intended to remedy may be at once corrected.

I have, &c.

J. D. Dickinson,
Secretary.

To the Secretary, India Board.

MILITARY LETTER from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor General of India in Council; dated 8 July 1858 No. 183

1. WE have given full and anxious consideration to the important subject of the relative rank held by Officers of the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, as compared with that of Officers of the Company's Engineers and Artillery, as brought to our notice in numerous memorials, and in the letter from the Governor General, dated 1st April 1858

2 There are three points of difference in the two services which affect relative rank, viz.

1st In the Royal service Captains rise to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel regimentally, whilst in the Company's service there is the intermediate grade of Major

2d In the Royal service there are two grades of Captains, whilst in the Company's service there is only one grade

3d. In the Royal service there is only one grade of Subaltern, whilst in the Company's service there are two grades, viz First Lieutenant and Second Lieutenant

3 On the first point, we have resolved that the distinction between the two services shall be forthwith corrected; and that, accordingly, the regimental Majors in the Company's Engineers and Artillery shall, on the receipt of this despatch, be promoted to the regimental rank of Lieutenant Colonel, with dates of rank from the dates of their regimental majorities; and that the commissions of the present Lieutenant Colonels be antedated, in like manner, to the dates of their regimental majorities, but without any retrospect as to pay and allowances; and that, as vacancies occur, Captains of Artillery and Engineers shall succeed to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in their respective corps

4. On the next point of difference, we have resolved that the grade of Second Captain shall be introduced into the Company's Engineers and Artillery, and that the future establishment shall be in the proportion of

6 Captains, and

6 Second Captains

to each brigade and battalion

5 The aggregate of Officers of these grades will then be as follows

	CAPTAINS	SECOND CAPTAINS
Bengal Artillery - - - - -	72	72
Madras ditto - - - - -	42	42
Bombay ditto - - - - -	30	30
	288	
Bengal Engineers - - - - -	30	30
Madras ditto - - - - -	18	18
Bombay ditto - - - - -	18	18
	132	

Supernumeraries as Captains are to be absorbed as vacancies occur.

6. On

6 On the third point, viz, the grade of Subalterns, we have resolved that the grade of Second Lieutenant shall be abolished, so that Subalterns of Engineers and Artillery, of the Queen's and Company's services, shall take rank together, according to the dates of their first commissions. You will therefore issue to the present Lieutenants and Second Lieutenants, commissions as Lieutenants, with date of rank from their first commissions, but without retrospect as to allowances, and, hereafter, all appointed to these corps are to be commissioned as Lieutenants.

7 The number of Lieutenants for each brigade and battalion of Artillery to be 14, and for each battalion of Engineers, 12, or in the aggregate for—

Bengal Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168
Madras ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98
Bombay ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
Bengal Engineers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Madras ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Bombay ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36

being about equal to the present establishments, after deducting therefrom the number of Lieutenants promoted to be Second Captains.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company to the
President of the India Board

My Lord,

East India House, 7 July 1858.

1. We are requested by the Court of Directors to state to your Lordship that they have had under their immediate consideration the communication received on the 5th instant from the Government of Bombay, expressing their opinion that an urgent appeal should be addressed to the Home Authorities for the despatch of additional troops to that Presidency

2. The Court observe, that by arrangements already made, two regiments of Infantry are to be sent from the Ionian Islands, one to Calcutta, and one to Madras, to embark at Suez on the 15th September

3. The Court now recommend that one of the regiments be sent to Bombay instead of Calcutta.

4. They further recommend that two additional regiments of Infantry may be despatched to Bombay as soon as arrangements can be made for that purpose.

5. In their letter of the 17th ultimo the Court of Directors expressed a hope that if the necessity arose, one of the two Cavalry regiments destined to proceed to India next year, might be sent there in the ensuing cold season. The Court now beg to express their opinion that this regiment should be sent to Bombay as soon as possible

6. The Court would further express their desire to be supplied with one additional company of Royal Foot Artillery for immediate service at Bombay

7. On learning from Her Majesty's Government the time when these reinforcements will be ready for embarkation, the Court will make the requisite arrangements for their conveyance to their destination.

We have, &c.

F. Currie,
W. J. Eastwick.

The Secretary to the India Board to the Secretary of the East India Company.

Sir,

India Board, 8 July 1858.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to acknowledge your letter of the 22d ultimo, upon the subject of assimilating the rank of Queen's and Company's Officers of the corps of Artillery and Engineers.

The Board having submitted it to the War Office, I am now to transmit to you copy of the reply, in which General Peel consents to waive the objections he had made to the adoption of the measures proposed by the Court.

The military draft to India, No. 674, approved by the Board of Commissioners, will accompany this letter.

I am, &c.

George Clerk.

The Secretary for Military Correspondence, War Office, to the Secretary to the India Board.

Sir,

War Office, 7 July 1858.

I HAVE laid before the Secretary of State for War your letter of the 28th ultimo, together with its enclosure, from the Court of Directors, in reference to the proposed assimilation of the rank of Officers of the East India Company's Artillery and Engineers to that of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers.

I am directed to acquaint you, in reply, for the information of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that under the circumstances now stated by the Court, Major General Peel will offer no further objection to the Despatch which it is proposed to address to the Government of India, authorising the immediate adoption of this measure.

I have, &c.

H. K. Storke.

The Secretary to the India Board to the Secretary of the East India Company.

Sir,

India Board, 21 July 1858.

IN reply to your letter of the 19th instant, I am desired by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to inform you that the Secretary of State for the Department of War approves of the proposal made by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, that the officers and men of the Company of Royal Artillery, now under orders for Bombay, shall be despatched from Southampton on the 10th of August, in order that they may proceed to their destination through Egypt, the matériel of the Company being sent by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

I am, &c.

George Clerk.

The Assistant Secretary to the India Board to the Secretary of the East India Company.

Sir,

India Board, 11 August 1858.

I AM desired by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to transmit, for the consideration of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, a copy of a letter, dated the 7th instant, with the correspondence enclosed in it, which the Board have received from the Department of the Secretary of State for War, notifying the terms on which the Government of India may obtain from New South Wales the services of a company of Royal Artillery.

I am, &c.

C H C Plowden.

MILITARY LETTER from the Governor General to the Court of Directors; dated Allahabad, 9th August 1858.

I HAVE the honor to transmit, for the information of your Honorable Court, the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 347 A, dated 26th May 1858, from the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, conveying the suggestion of the Commander in Chief, that an additional number of troops and companies of Artillery be raised, to supply the place of native troops and companies, regular and irregular, and that the ranks of the Officers of the Royal and Company's Artillery be assimilated, with a Minute on the subject, recorded by me this day.

No. 347 A.

From the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor General.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of copy of your letter, No 165, dated the 12th instant, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, relative to the increase proposed for the European Artillery of the three Presidencies, I am desired by the Commander in Chief to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor General, that in his Excellency's opinion, it would be advisable to raise as many additional European troops and companies as will suffice to replace all the Native troops and companies, regular and irregular

2. I am likewise directed to state, that as there appears every probability of the Royal and the Company's Artillery being henceforth associated in this country, it would be desirable that the ranks of the Officers of both services were assimilated in all respects, that is to say, by the abolition of the ranks of Major and 2d Lieutenant, and the creation of the rank of 2d Captain in the Company's Artillery, as well of such additional number of Lieutenant Colonels as would put the latter on a corresponding footing in that respect with the Royal Artillery.

3. At present the senior captain of that branch in Bengal is of the same length of service as a regimental full Colonel in the Royal Artillery of 10 months' standing, and the senior first Lieutenant on the list would, in Her Majesty's service, be a first Captain with (50) fifty first captains under him

I have, &c.

Head Quarters, Camp,
Futtehghur, 26 May 1858.

H. W. Norman, Major,
Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

1. ON the 12th of May it was requested of the Court of Directors that immediate measures might be taken to increase each European battalion of Artillery in India by one company, and to add one battalion to the European Artillery at each of the three Presidencies.

2. On the 26th of May, the Commander in Chief expressed his opinion in a letter from the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, that it would be advisable to raise as many additional European troops and companies as will suffice to replace the Native troops and companies, regular and irregular. His Excellency further recommended that the rank of Officers in the Company's Artillery should be assimilated to that of Officers in the Queen's Artillery, and that to that end the grades of Major and 2d Lieutenant should be abolished, and the grade of 2d Captain created in the Company's Artillery, with such an additional rank of Lieutenant Colonels as would place the latter on the same footing with the Royal Artillery.

3. At this time a series of questions regarding the constitution of the Artillery had been addressed to many distinguished Officers, military and civil, in connexion with the general scheme of a re-organisation of the Army, and answers to those questions have now been received from several functionaries of high authority.

4. After a careful examination, I am of opinion that, as regards the Artillery required for Bengal, to the consideration of which this minute is confined, very little can with safety be deducted from the Commander in Chief's proposal, that the whole number of Native companies and troops must be replaced by an equal number of European companies or troops.

5. Before the mutinies broke out the Regular Bengal Artillery was composed of 36 batteries of all denominations.

6. These batteries were served, and other general duties of the Artillery corps performed by a force consisting of 55 troops and companies, European and Native.

Horse Artillery.—Three brigades, comprising nine European and four Native troops.

Foot Artillery—Nine batteries, comprising 24 European and 18 Native companies.

7. There was besides the Irregular Artillery, or Artillery of the Contingents, consisting of 23 companies—

Gwalior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Malwa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bhopal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Joudpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kotah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Oude	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Punjaub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Nagpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

23

8. This gives, in all, 78 companies or troops.

9. I do not believe that any reduction worth counting can safely be made in this number. With every allowance for the greater trustworthiness, and in some respects greater efficiency of European Artillery, the ground which has to be covered is the same, and I know no spot under the charge of the Bengal Army where guns have hitherto been placed from which they could in prudence be withdrawn. A new distribution of our Artillery force, both in our own provinces and in Central India, will be necessary. Less than five batteries will suffice for Gwalior; but Oude must have more than four, and addition must be made to the Artillery in Bengal. Upon the whole, I see no hope of a diminution of the aggregate force

10. It

THE ARTILLERY FORCES IN INDIA.

61

10 It will be seen, in a return ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 16th April 1858, that from the year 1852 to 1857, the strength of the Bengal Artillery was as follows :

YEAR.	Number of Brigades and Battalions.	European Officers	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Gun Lascars	Ordnance Drivers	Total Europeans	Total Natives.	GRAND TOTAL
1852	12	237	3,406	2,339	1,152	1,236	3,648	4,727	8,370
1853	12	242	3,530	2,262	1,146	1,221	3,772	4,629	8,401
1854	12	252	3,446	2,321	1,131	1,322	3,698	4,774	8,472
1855	12	244	3,268	2,311	1,128	1,277	3,512	4,716	8,228
1856	12	244	3,138	2,320	1,131	1,268	3,382	4,719	8,101
1857	12	241	2,925	2,283	1,125	1,228	3,166	4,631	7,797

There was, therefore, at the time of the mutiny in 1857, 605 European artillerymen less in the Bengal Presidency than in 1853.

11 According to a Distribution Return of the Adjutant General of the Army for the 1st May 1858, the strength of the Company's European Artillery was as follows :

	OFFICERS.	NON-COMMISSIONED AND RANK AND FILE.
3 Brigades Horse Artillery - - - -	46	967
5 Battalions Foot Artillery - - - -	66	1,512
Add approximation for 6 Battalions Foot Artillery - - - - -	112	2,479
	13	302
	125	2,781

TOTAL - 2,906 European Artillery

12. Therefore, notwithstanding the draft of 1,407 men sent out for the Artillery, subsequently to the 1st January 1857, a large proportion of which must have come to this Presidency, the Bengal European Artillery was on the 1st May 1858 about 140 men weaker than in 1857.

13. There were, however, on the 1st May 1858, in the Bengal Presidency, 2 troops and 13 companies of Royal Artillery, mustering

Officers - - - - -	95
Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File	2,362
TOTAL - - - - -	2,457 Royal Artillery.

14. The grand total of European Artillery, on the 1st May 1858, may therefore be taken as about 5,363

15. Of Native Artillery, on that date, the Adjutant General's Return shows :

European Officers - - - - -	25
Non-commissioned Officers - - - - -	13
TOTAL - - - - -	38

216.

H 3

Native

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO

Native Artillery - - - - -	1,363
Gun Lascars attached to European Horse and Foot Artillery - - - - -	1,071
TOTAL - - - - -	2,434

16. This Native Artillery consists of three troops of horse Artillery, one battalion of three companies of foot Artillery, five batteries, including the Peshawur Mountain Train of the Punjab Irregular Force, and No. 4 Garrison Company of Artillery of the same force; the 7th and 9th battalions of Foot Artillery are, however, omitted by the Adjutant General, no returns having been received, but as both battalions mutinied, they need not embarrass calculations.

17. It will be seen from the appended extract from the general remarks transmitted by Sir John Lawrence, Brigadier General Chamberlain, and Lieutenant Colonel Edwardes, in reply to the questions which have been addressed to them, that they recommend the maintaining of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ batteries of Native Artillery for frontier purposes; that the retention of Native drivers and gun lascars, with all the European Artillery of the local Army, is advocated mainly as a measure of economy; that it is not suggested that the Royal Artillery should have Native drivers and gun lascars, but that they should have European drivers as usual; and that the opinion is expressed that it is desirable always to have some of the Royal Artillery serving in India, not merely as a field of exercise for that arm, but to excite emulation in the Artillery of the local Army.

18. The Commander in Chief of the Madras Army states that when certain arrangements have been carried out, "all Native artillery may be, and ought to be dispensed with." In a memorandum, dated Calcutta, 11th August 1857, Sir P. Grant observes, "I have said in my memorandum of the 29th June that guns ought never again to be manned by natives, I will now add, that neither ought natives to be employed as Syce drivers. A corps of European Artillery drivers should be formed." The remark had reference to what was occurring at the time in the Bengal Army.

19. Brigadier J Jacob, in a printed letter to Sir C Trevelyan, delivers his opinions as follows: "The whole of the Artillery in India should be European, with the exception of a few troops and batteries formed for special service, in particular localities where European troops could not live, such as this frontier of Scinde."

The strength of the "Artillery in India should be increased. All the Native Artillery in the Armies of the three Presidencies should be replaced by Europeans, the gun lascars attached to whom should be replaced on their old footing, as they were in 1828, a full and complete company of gun lascars being attached to each European company. These men are most useful, and save the European artillerymen from fatal exposure and fatigue, while they themselves are not of a class ever to become dangerous to us."

20. Major General Sir S. Cotton touches upon the subject in the following words: "It is scarcely necessary to make any allusion to the artillery branch of the service, which requires perhaps reorganisation, excepting that in no way in future should the natives of the country be entrusted with British Artillery, nor should any native of India be instructed in the use of such dangerous weapons. The native drivers are good horsemen, and the gunners most excellent, but they cannot be trusted; they have a religious veneration for their guns, and in proportion as they are most valuable to the Government they serve, so are they more formidable when they choose to be rebellious."

21. The argument in favour of a few batteries for frontier purposes is a valid one, and applicable to the Indus frontier of the empire, both in Scinde and the Punjab, but that in favour of Native drivers, based on the good conduct of those at Delhi, and on the presence of a European Cavalry escort, does not convince me. It must be borne in mind that elsewhere than at Delhi the defection of Native drivers paralysed European batteries, or very greatly embarrassed them.

them. And also it should be remembered, that the presence of an escort of European Cavalry, however desirable, cannot always be accounted a certainty. The drivers, are the masters of the motive power of the artillery, and although the non-commissioned Officers of a gun, riding alongside with loaded pistols, or a Cavalry escort of European Dragoons, may control the Native drivers, it is far from desirable that Artillery should be wholly dependent for its efficiency on such extraneous aids; it cannot be too self-reliant. Although the weight of opinion militates against the continuance of Native drivers, it is in favour of the continuance of gun lascars, who may with advantage be kept up.

22. The maintenance of a few frontier batteries, as recommended by Sir John Lawrence, does not modify materially the augmentation requisite for the Bengal Artillery; the large number of contingent batteries which have been lost to the State, and which must in a measure be replaced by European Artillery, leaves the question almost unaffected by the five and a half native batteries required for the Punjab frontier.

23. Except by Sir John Lawrence and his coadjutors, Brigadier General Chamberlain and Lieutenant Colonel Edwardes, the employment of Royal Artillery in India for the sake of emulation is not advanced. During the present crisis its services have proved most valuable, and it must be some time before its co-operation can be dispensed with either in this or the other Presidencies. Royal Artillery in order to be useful in India, requires to be provided with the establishments of the Company's Artillery, it has to be horsed and equipped, it requires a separate staff; it needs Interpreters in every battery, and in a variety of ways increases unnecessarily the complications of the military department both in the field and in the office. Considerations of this nature, and the known efficiency of the Artillery of the Indian Armies, to which Sir Colin Campbell has so strongly and so frequently borne testimony, render it doubtful whether Government might not purchase the advantage of emulation at too great cost and inconvenience by carrying on a double system of Ordnance corps in India. Amalgamation, though full of difficulties, and sure to be costly, might in the end prove more economical than a double system of Ordnance corps perpetuated in India.

24. The strength of European Artillery on the 1st May 1858, actually serving in the Bengal Presidency, was 5,863, as shown in para. 6. In addition to this, there were 1,363 native artillerymen, besides 1,071 lascars. Before the mutiny there were 2,283 native artillerymen, besides 1,125 gun lascars and 1,223 drivers; this omits all note of the Irregular or Contingent Artillery, which, as I have already shown, counted 23 batteries. I do not think that the Bengal Presidency can be made safe with fewer batteries than the late existing number of 78, nor with fewer artillerymen than may suffice these 78 batteries, with a reserve for siege ordnance for garrison and other duties.

25 This object may be attained with 13 battalions of eight companies :

Six companies at 120 men	-	-	-	-	-	720
Two „ at 70 „	-	-	-	-	-	140
Total per Battalion						860

The grand total would then be 11,180 European artillerymen.

These numbers include drivers. The six strong companies would be attached to batteries, and the two weaker companies would form reserves, from which the others would be kept up to their strength, and the requirements of magazines and depôts supplied.

26. The strength here proposed for the companies is, I am satisfied, the minimum. Indeed, I fear that it would be found that batteries would be often undermanned with companies on this scale, but I would commence with it experimentally.

27 The necessity for a large proportion of Officers in the Bengal Artillery, as compared with the strength of men, is even greater than in the Royal Artillery; the latter has fewer field batteries in proportion to its numbers, the colonies and stations at which it serves when out of England, are healthier generally than India, and consequently the Officers absent on sick certificate are fewer; further, there is not the same demand upon its Officers to furnish men for civil and staff employment. Although, therefore, the Home Government may be averse to increase the number of battalions, it is absolutely essential to increase the number of Officers, and this may be most conveniently done by assimilating the corps to the Royal Artillery.

28 The grade of Colonel Commandant, which exists in the Royal Artillery, is at present at least entirely uncalled for in the Indian armies. The greater want of our Artillery is in Captains and Lieutenants; and bearing this in mind, and assuming that the additional battalions already asked for is conceded, the assimilation which I would propose, is as follows:

PROPOSED ASSIMILATION.		EXISTING STATE.
13	Colonels - - - -	12
26	Lieutenant Colonels - -	15
—	Majors - - - -	12
91	First Captains - - -	72
91	Second Captains - - -	—
286	First Lieutenants - - -	132
—	Second Lieutenants - -	60
507	- - TOTALS - -	303

It will be observed that the whole augmentation lies in the grades of captains and lieutenants, and that to the amount of 204 commissioned officers.

29. In regard to cost, a regiment of Her Majesty's infantry of nine companies and 1,068 bayonets costs about 61,000 *l.* per annum.

A battalion of artillery of 860 men, and with fewer Field Officers, may therefore be reckoned to cost about 53,000 *l.*

This will give for 13 battalions a total of 689,000 *l.*

The present cost of the Artillery force of Bengal is 457,000 *l.* per annum for the Regular Artillery, and about 80,000 *l.* for the Artillery of the Contingents, in all, 537,000 *l.*

The increase of cost would therefore be about 152,000 *l.*, to which would have to be added the cost of the Punjab Native Artillery, if this should be retained for frontier service, it may be reckoned at 18,000 *l.*

The whole increase in such case would be 170,000 *l.*, a large sum, doubtless, but an expenditure from which, or from something approximating to it, I see no escape; and which, by securing to Bengal a strong and thoroughly reliable Artillery establishment, will go further to maintain the tranquillity of the country than a larger sum spent upon any other arm.

The saving which might be effected by retaining native drivers, and proportionately diminishing the strength of the six full companies of each battalion, would not be very considerable. It certainly would not exceed 10,000 *l.* per annum.

Brigadier

Brigadier General J Jacob recommends that there should be no difference of pay between horse and foot Artillery, and many Officers, I believe, support this view, as also the abolition of Horse Artillery as a separate branch

This, however, is a question of technical detail, into which it is unnecessary here to enter. I also pass by other points of detail, such as uniformity of material throughout the three Presidencies, the greater use of elephant draft, and other matters.

My present object is to place before the Court my opinion as to the extent to which the European Artillery of Bengal should be increased, and the footing on which it should be reorganised, it is the arm of greatest moment to our military power in India, and the thorough establishment of it on a footing of efficiency is of urgent importance.

I have, &c.

Allahabad, 9 August 1858.

Cunning.

EXTRACT from General Remarks by Sir J L M. Lawrence, G C B, Chief Commissioner, Punjab, Brigadier General Chamberlain, and Lieutenant Colonel Edwan des

26 PROFITING by the experience of the past year, it is proposed to transfer the mass of the Artillery from the hands of native to those of European gunners. The value of Artillery is, perhaps, greater in Asia than any other part of the world. Guns are an object of intense fear to the natives of India, and for that reason become objects of attachment and worship to the Indian gunner. A small European force with a powerful Artillery should be irresistible, and no mutiny of a native army without guns could hope to be successful. Many Officers would for this reason object to any Artillery at all being left in the hands of the natives, but in practice it is not expedient to go to this extreme. The frontier must be excepted: here, in the first place, a mountain train is necessary, and an European mountain train in India is an anomaly; the men are not able to undergo the fatigue that is involved, and they require an amount of carriage and supplies which render prompt or rapid movement impossible. The Peshawur Mountain Train was originally mounted by Europeans, but natives were substituted after the very first expedition in which they were engaged. Again, for similar reasons, the defence of the frontier requires Native Irregular Cavalry and Infantry, and it would be as unwise to brigade European Artillery with native troops only as to tell a frontier force that it could not be trusted with guns. Throughout the crisis of 1857 there were 18 field guns, manned by native Irregulars, upon the line of the Indus, and their conduct was so good, that to disband them would be unjust. Moreover, if Native Artillery be not allowed, European artillerymen must be located in the Derajat, which is as unhealthy as Peshawur, and European Artillery be employed to guard them. For these reasons it will be observed that in the present scheme the Native Infantry of the frontier has been maintained, and so long as the mass of our Artillery in India is manned by Europeans, we need not fear to have a few native guns on the border.

27 It is recommended, however, to reduce the size of each Punjaub light field battery from six to four guns, a number which it is believed will suffice at Kohat, Bunnow, and Dera Ishmael Khan. This reduction in the three existing batteries would give six out of the eight guns required for Peshawur, leaving two to be provided*. Two more required at Dera Ghazee Khan; and there will be 22 native field pieces on the frontier, instead of 18 as heretofore. The details

* i. e. Supposing Government to approve the withdrawal of the European troops from Peshawur to Nowshera.

details of the former and proposed arrangement are shown in the subjoined comparison.

FIELD GUNS ON THE FRONTIER.

BEFORE.				PROPOSED			
Stations	Euro-peans	Native	Total	Stations	Euro-peans.	Native.	Total.
Campbellpore -	—	—	—	Campbellpore -	12	-	12
Nowshera -	—	—	—	Nowshera -	12	-	12
Peshawur -	24	-	24	Peshawur -	-	8	8
Kohat -	-	6	6	Kohat -	-	4	4
Bunnoo -	-	6	6	Bunnoo -	-	4	4
Dera Ishmael Khan and Dera Ghazee Khan -	-	6	6	Dera Ishmael Khan and Dera Ghazee, Khan -	-	2	2
TOTAL -	24	18	42	TOTAL -	24	22	46

Total Increase - - - - - 4 Guns, Native.

The mountain trains of Peshawur and Hazara remain as before, and are not included in this statement of field Artillery.

28 The only inconvenience that arises from this proposal is, that there is no battery from which to take the two guns from Dera Ghazee Khan. They need never be moved, and might be a separate subaltern's command.

29. Before quitting the subject of Artillery, attention should be drawn to the great saving in expense which would result from retaining native drivers and gun lascars with all the European Artillery of the local Army. If the gunners and cavalry escort are Europeans, there can be no fear of the drivers. This was strongly shown at Delhi, where their conduct was admirable. Drivers are not of the sepooy class, but of the syce class, and it is an incidental advantage to give an opening to the Artillery syces for promotion. The Royal Artillery of the line would have European drivers as usual.

30 And here we would add, that it is desirable always to have some Artillery from the line, serving in India, not merely as a field of exercise for that arm, but to excite emulation in the Artillery of the local Army.

Military Department.

The Governor General to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Sirs,

WITH advertence to my letter, dated Allahabad, 12th May 1858, regarding the augmentation of the Artillery of the three Presidencies, I have the honor to transmit to you copies of further correspondence, noted in the margin,* from the Government of Fort St George, bringing to notice the number of European soldiers required to place the Madras Artillery in an efficient state.

Allahabad,
24 August 1858.

I have, &c.
Canning.

* Letter from the Acting Deputy Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, No. 2126, dated 15th June 1858, and annexments.

(No. 2126, Military Department.)

The Acting Deputy Secretary to Government to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Sir,

I AM directed to forward, for the early consideration of the Government of India, copy of a letter from the Adjutant General of the Army, dated 1st June 1858, and its enclosure, representing what is required to place the Madras Artillery on an efficient footing

2 Copies of the Commander in Chief's Minutes, dated 19th August and 10th September 1857, were forwarded to you with my letter, dated 29th September 1857, No 3393

3 The present correspondence will be communicated to the Court of Directors.

I have, &c.

W. H. Wapshare, Major

Fort St. George, 15 June 1858

From the Adjutant General of the Army, Ootacamund, 1st June 1858, No 995, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

I HAVE the honor, by order of the Commander in Chief, to forward, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, copy of letter from the Brigadier Commandant of Artillery, dated 26th May, No 704, bringing to notice the number of European soldiers at present required to place the Madras Artillery in an efficient state, and requesting that the same may be represented to Government, and the Court of Directors

In the enclosure of Lieutenant General Sir P Grant's minute,* dated the 10th September 1857, and in his letter † to the chief of the Staff, dated the 1st January 1858 (copy of which is on the records of Government), his Excellency stated the Artillery strength required for the Madras Presidency.

The strength of troops and companies is likewise given in those papers, viz, for a troop of Horse Artillery, 100 gunners, for a company of Foot Artillery, 80 gunners, with a corresponding increase of sergeants, corporals and bombardiers in both cases

The Brigadier Commandant of Artillery proposes a strength in excess of what the Commander in Chief thinks necessary; but with every regard for Brigadier Hammond's opinion on this point, his Excellency must continue to consider his own estimate quite sufficient.

The Commander in Chief is not aware of the grounds on which the Commandant has stated that difficulty has been experienced in raising the companies of East Indian drivers which have been formed. Two companies were recruited in a very short time, the third is now under formation, and all reports concur in describing the experiment as having been very satisfactory in every particular; his Excellency, therefore, thinks it ought to be persevered in to the extent of three more companies

This would leave eleven batteries to be provided with drivers, thus.

Lieutenant General Sir P. Grant's requisition, if the existing limits of this Presidency are not extended, is for a total of field guns 156, being - - - 26 batteries

Deduct,	
Troops of Royal and Madras Horse Artillery	- - - - 7
Royal batteries	- - - - 2
Madras batteries with East Indian drivers	- - - - 6
	----- 15

Total number of batteries for which European drivers will be required 11

Each driver company consisting of 64 men, 704 drivers in all will suffice, and for that number his Excellency strongly recommends that a requisition on the Court of Directors should be made as early as possible. The height of men for drivers need not exceed 5 feet 4 inches, as suggested by the Commandant. It is also most desirable that recruits to complete troops and companies to the augmented strength the Commander in Chief has recommended (if his proposition is favourably entertained, as he trusts it will be,) should be forwarded to India as soon as possible.

But the Commander in Chief must observe that Artillery inadequately officered never can be thoroughly efficient, and, as his Excellency has so repeatedly brought to notice, the want of officers in the Artillery of the Madras Presidency is deplorable

The

* To Court, 25th October 1857, No. 133, para. 12.
 † To Court, 11th March 1858, No 44

The proportion of officers which Lieutenant General Sir P Grant considers absolutely necessary, is indicated in his memorandum, dated Calcutta, 19th August 1857, copy of which was appended to his minute of the 10th September following, above alluded to; viz.—

One Captain to command each troop and battery, and one subaltern for every two guns.

Each reserve company of Artillery should have two Officers attached to it, one of whom should be a Captain, or at least an experienced subaltern of long standing

One European Officer of some standing will suffice for a native reserve company.

And in addition to these numbers, full one-third spare of each rank should be available to provide for casualties and contingencies.

From the Commandant, Madras Artillery, St. Thomas' Mount, 26 May 1858, No. 704,
to the Adjutant General of the Army, Ootacamund.

I HAVE the honor to request you will favour me by bringing to the notice of the Commander in Chief the number of European soldiers at present required to place the Madras Artillery on an efficient state, in the hope that his Excellency will represent to Government the necessity of soliciting the Court of Directors to send out to India, as early as possible and in the most expeditious manner, a supply of recruits, not only to meet the present requirements, but also to provide for future contingencies.

2 The necessity for having European drivers for our batteries is, I believe, now generally admitted, and the measure has already been partially sanctioned, while at the same time experience has proved to us that the present complement of men to work the guns of both Horse and Foot Artillery batteries is quite insufficient. Admitting both these points, we shall require *768 additional men as drivers for 12 of the 15 batteries; that is, allowing that the three companies of East Indian drivers for three batteries, as was ordered, can be raised, of which I have great doubts, judging from the difficulty we experience in procuring eligible recruits for this duty

3 To make the troops of Horse Artillery† thoroughly efficient, the complement of men for each should be not under 165, non-commissioned rank and file. Even when thus increased, our troops will have 25 men less than those of the Royal Artillery on Indian service, and 47 less than a troop of Royal Horse Artillery on home service (excluding wheelers and collar makers), though working an equal number of guns and of the same calibre.

4 Assuming that we only have an increase of 20 men per company, we shall want an addition of 400 men‡ to the regular establishment, exclusive of drivers, to make up the complement, and even then our companies and batteries respectively will be considerably weaker than those in the Royal service, as shown in the margin §. An estimate of the number of Europeans for six troops of Horse Artillery, 15 light field batteries, and five reserve companies for the service of siege trains, guns at outposts, and garrisons, according to the present demand upon the regiment, is annexed

5 I would here observe, that to meet the requirement for drivers, a class of men of lower stature than what is laid down for the standard of Artillery might hereafter be enlisted to the extent of one-third. These men should be about five feet four inches, or thereabouts, in height, but of full muscular development.

6 At present all the companies in Pegu are below the proper complement, low as it is, and it is out of my power to reinforce them, for though we have supernumeraries in the regiment, yet what with recruits, men sent away for change of air, &c, a considerable portion of our men are non-effective.

7. With respect to the force of Artillery that may be required for this Presidency, that is not a question for me at present to agitate. Superior authority will decide and doubtless represent to the Home Authorities what is necessary; but it may not be out of place here to state that we have only one company of Madras Artillery at head-quarters, composed principally of recruits, so that it is utterly impossible to carry out any reliefs at the present juncture. However, to allow the European Artillery that we have to continue in an efficient state, without endeavouring to remedy the evil, would indeed involve me in a serious responsibility, of which I am most desirous to divest myself. I therefore most earnestly

* Drivers for each battery, 64; batteries, 12, total number of drivers, 768.

† Troops of Royal Horse Artillery, exclusive of wheelers and collar-makers: On Indian service, 190. On home service, 212

‡ Addition to each company, 20, number of companies, 20, total, 400 men.

§ Non-commissioned rank and file: Company of Madras Horse Artillery, 102. Company of Royal Artillery, 138.

THE ARTILLERY FORCES IN INDIA.

69

earnestly request that my representation may be forwarded to the Court of Directors, with an urgent solicitation that the men we now require may be sent out as soon as they can possibly be obtained; and, in consideration of the time it takes to train an artillery soldier, I trust that they may be despatched by the overland route.

ESTIMATE of the Number of Europeans required for Six Troops of Horse Artillery and 15 Light Field Batteries, the present allotment of the Madras Artillery, and also for Five reserve Companies of Artillery for the service of Siege Trains, Guns at Outposts and Garrisons, according to the present distribution, and on the assumption that all Light Field Batteries, Horse and Foot Artillery, be manned by European Artillerymen.

	REQUIRING	
	TROOPS.	COMPANIES.
Field Batteries—		
Horse Artillery, 6	6	—
Foot Artillery, 15	—	15
TOTAL	6	15
Reserve Companies for the service of Siege Trains, Guns at outposts, and Garrisons according to present distribution	—	5
TOTAL	6	20
	MEN.	
	HORSE ARTILLERY.	FOOT ARTILLERY.
Troop of Horse Artillery—		
Present Establishment of Non-commissioned Rank and File		115
Add at least (men)		50
		165
		× 6
	990	—
Company of Foot Artillery—		
Present Establishment of Non-commissioned Rank and File		79
Exclusive of Buglers and Half-pay Buglers, who are enlisted in India, add at least (men)		20
		99
		× 20
		1,980
Add, to drive 12 Batteries (3 of the 15 proposed to be driven by East Indians), each Battery		64
		× 12
		768
	990	2,748
Foot Artillerymen, Horse and Foot	—	3,738
On the strength of the Regiment, by last return	—	2,075
Deficient of foregoing Estimate	—	1,673*

* A proportion of these men, say about one-third, should be of about 5 feet 4 inches, or so, in height, but of full muscular development, in order to their employment as drivers.

MILITARY LETTER from the Governor General to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated Allahabad, 16 October 1858.

IN continuation of my separate letter, dated Allahabad, 24th August 1858, I have the honor to transmit to your Honourable Court copies of further correspondence, noted in the margin,* regarding the extreme want of Officers and men in the Madras Artillery

MILITARY LETTER from the Governor General to the Court of Directors, dated Allahabad, 17 October 1858.

WITH reference to my letter of yesterday's date, transmitting correspondence regarding the extreme want of Officers and men in the Madras Artillery, I have the honor to transmit two Minutes, dated respectively the 13th and 14th September 1858, which I have recorded on the subject of the force of Artillery which I consider to be required at Madras and Bombay.

(No 3715, Military Department)

The Secretary to Government of Madras to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General, Military Department

Sir,

IN accordance with the instruction conveyed in the annexed extract (para. 27) of a Despatch from the Court of Directors, dated 16th October 1851, No. 58, I am directed to submit, for the favorable consideration of the Governor General, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Adjutant General of the Madras Army, 14th March 1851, No. 221, giving cover to one from the Brigadier Commandant of Artillery, on the subject of the inefficient state of the Golundauze Battalion of Artillery, representing the absolute necessity for some permanent arrangement by which the Golundauze may be relieved from their present harassing duties, and suggesting that it be formed into a battalion of 12 companies of 70 men each, with a due proportion of native commissioned and non-commissioned, and an additional company of gun lascars, together with a report from the Military Auditor General, showing the additional expense of the proposed increase

I have, &c.

Fort St. George,
16 December 1851

C. A. Browne, Lieutenant Colonel

EXTRACT from a Letter from the Court of Directors, dated 16 October 1851, No. 58

Letter, dated 27th May 1851, No. 58, 2 to 5
With reference to para. 5 of No 90 of 1850,
forward correspondence on the subject of in-
creasing the Golundauze battalion of artillery to
12 companies.

Para. 27. In our military letter, dated the 30th May 1850,
No 36, para. 5, we stated that the number of companies of
which the Golundauze battalion at your Presidency should
consist must depend upon the decision of the Government of
India. The Governor General is now engaged in the con-
sideration of the extent of the Artillery establishments of India,

and to his Lordship should, therefore, be referred the proposal contained in their correspondence.

* Letter from Secretary to Government, Fort St George, No. 3715, dated 16th December 1851, and two enclosures. Letter from ditto, No 1921, dated 11th July 1854. Letter to ditto, No. 320, dated 14th October 1854. Letter from ditto, No 1622, dated 1st June 1855. Letter to Inspector General of Ordnance, No. 168, dated 4th August 1855. Letter from ditto, No. 644, dated 26th February 1857. Letter from ditto, No 804, dated 10th March 1857. Letter from ditto, No 3398, dated 29th September 1857. Letter from ditto, No 3907, dated 6th November 1857. Letter from ditto, No 135, dated 11th January 1858

(No. 221)

From Lieutenant Colonel *R. J. H. Vivian*, Adjutant General of the Army, to Lieutenant Colonel *C. A. Browne*, Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter of the 16th November 1849, No 724, I have the honor, by order of the Commander in Chief, to forward the accompanying letter from the Brigadier Commandant of Artillery, No. 208, dated the 20th ultimo, bringing to notice the present inefficient state of the Golundauze battalion of Artillery

2 Concurring with the Brigadier Commandant in the absolute necessity that exists for some permanent arrangement by which the Golundauze can be relieved from their present harassing duties, the Commander in Chief directs me to suggest, should Government not feel disposed to grant an additional battalion of the existing* strength, that the Golundauze be formed into a battalion of 12 companies of 70 men each, with a due proportion of native commissioned and non-commissioned, and an additional company of gun lascars.

I have, &c

R. J. H. Vivian,
Adjutant General of the Army.

Adjutant General's Office, Fort St George,
14 March 1851.

(No. 208.)

The Commandant of Artillery to the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort St. George.

Sir,

The Officer commanding the Golundauze Battalion, in a letter addressed to Artillery Head Quarters, has repeated the appeal made by his predecessors respecting the condition of that battalion; but although the difficulty of obtaining suitable recruits may be found in the causes he adduces, I shall confine myself to soliciting the attention of the Commander in Chief to those points bearing on the subject, which it appears are proper for my observation, and because I am satisfied there is much in the nature of the service and in the duties required of the men to justify me in addressing his Excellency on the subject.

2. In the first place, there is in the Artillery risk of accident from carriages and from explosions, usually extending to life or limb, to which the other services are not liable.

Secondly, from being a corps of detachments, the greater portion of men on guard duties are daily more than in corps of the line, which for the most part are in a collected state. In this is involved a—

Third point, expense of clothing, in consequence of all the detached companies, excepting that at Aden, being subdivided for duty at outposts.

Fourthly, and chiefly, are the heavy demands on the battalion for service beyond

Subadars.	Jemadars,	Sergeant Major	Quartermaster Sergeant.	Havildars.	Bugle Majors	Buglers.	Nalques.	Privates.	GUN LASCARS.			
									Subadars.	Jemadars	Havildars.	Lascars.
6	12	1	1	50	2	12	49	552	2	2	12	120

beyond the seas, and the number of posts it is necessary to occupy, engaging five of the six companies, distributed as follows —

Vizianagram	-	-	-	-	-	-	} 1 company.
Cuttack	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cannanore	-	-	-	-	-	-	} 1 company.
Mangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	
French Rocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nagode	-	-	-	-	-	-	} 1 company.
Hoosingabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nursingapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aden	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 company.
Penang	-	-	-	-	-	-	} 1 company.
Malacca	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total 12 stations	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 companies.

3. In consequence of the corps being thus extensively subdivided, leave of absence from stations or during feasts, to which indulgence the soldiers of the native armies attached much importance, cannot be allowed to the extent that is given in corps of the line, excepting at battalion head quarters.

4. On the demand for another company for the Saugor Division, arrangements to meet it were effected by the Government sanctioning the effective strength of rank and file of each detached company being reduced from 100 to 72, with a view to the corps eventually being organized into eight instead of six companies.

5. The measure, though it answered the emergency, not only is no amelioration of the condition of the battahon, but has an effect directly the reverse, for it imposes on the men individually an increase to their duties, already too severe; for if the two additional companies recommended be set aside for this additional division of the Army, which is not more than sufficient, no increase has been effected in the number of companies to provide for the foreign service stations, and for the Northern and Mysore Divisions; and as each post must have its regimental guard, the demand for duty continues the same, whilst the number of men to perform it is reduced upwards of one-fourth.

6. The proportion on foreign service of Golundauze, compared with Infantry, is as

$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, that is,

$\frac{2}{6}$ Companies of Golundauze to

$\frac{4}{52}$ Regiments of Native Infantry.

And the consequent protracted and recurring absence of the men from their families demands serious consideration, many are separated from their families, not only whilst on foreign service, but are compelled to submit to separation when serving at stations on the continent of India, away from battalion head quarters; while those who may be accompanied by their families to the Northern Division, or to Malabar and Canara, whence companies usually embark for the Straits or Aden, are at the expense of sending them some hundreds of miles to battalion head quarters, where only they can hope to meet them at the expiration of the tour of foreign service.

7. To the almost incessant marching in effecting reliefs, and to the harassing duties, may not unreasonably be attributed the high number of casualties; in six years* there were not less than 325, and the two years preceding 148 supernumerary men were absorbed into the establishment.

8. Although for the military population of India, Artillery service possesses attractions over that of the line, it cannot be expected, with the obvious disadvantages of heavier duty, less indulgence, greater personal expenses, and the sacrifice

* From January 1833 to April 1839.

sacrifice of much domestic comfort, that men of the better classes will enter its ranks on a rate of pay no higher than that of a soldier of Infantry, increase of pay, at first sight, may seem to provide a remedy, and no doubt it would bring a better class of men into the ranks, but the best of men, if their physical energies be incessantly over-taxed, must give way, consequently money, if thus expended, would bring no return to the State in an ensured efficiency of the corps. Therefore it is only in giving a strength proportional with the demand for duty, that I could look with confidence for remedy for existing evils.

9. Two companies are beyond the seas, two at stations distant from head quarters, eventually to embark for foreign service, one in the Saugor Division of the army, distant nearly 1,000 miles, wherein it occupies three posts from its own head-quarters, so that only one company and the details (materials for about another company) are at head-quarters to provide reliefs. Thus six companies, or, allowing in consequence of details, seven, two of which are on foreign service, furnish 13 stations. In Bengal and Bombay, in neither of which Presidencies are there demands for foreign service, these are allowed respectively 18 companies for 22 stations, and 12 companies for 12 stations, as follows:

BENGAL.

Attock	-	-	-	-	-	-	Head-quarters of 1 company,
Bareilly	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1 company,
Sealkote	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1 company,
Jhelum	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1 company,
Rangoon	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1 company,
Nowgong	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1 company,
Lahore	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1 company,
Govindghur	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1 company,
Almorah	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1 company,
Cawnpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1 company,
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1 company,
Dum Dum	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 3 companies,
Allahabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1 company,
Noorpore and Kangra	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1 company,
Kohat	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1 company,
Lucknow	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1 company,

With detachments at Berhampore, Dacca, Gorruckpore, Futtighur, Jhansi, Moradabad.

Total 22 stations, 18 companies.

BOMBAY.

Ahmednugger	-	-	-	-	-	-	Head-quarters of 3 companies,
Neemuch	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1 company,
Ahmedabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 2 companies,
Belgaum	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1 company,
Baroda	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1 company,
Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1 company,
Shikrapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1 company,
Sattara	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1 company,
Kurrachee	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1 company,

With detachments at Surat, Mallgaum, Rajkote

Total 12 stations, 12 companies, or, proportionally, in each of the three Presidencies, as follows

Madras	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1 company for 2-16 stations.
Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1 company for 1-22 stations.
Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1 company for 1 station

10 Before, however, deciding on the strength and organization proper for the Golundauze Artillery of this Presidency, it is necessary to consider the demand on it for detachments, not as it has been proposed to be organized into 8 companies of 66 privates each; but according to the authorized establishment of 6 companies of 92 privates each.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO

These are required for—

Straits of Malacca.			
Penang	- - -	Head-quarters and $\frac{1}{2}$ company or	- 23 privates
Malacca	- - -	- $\frac{1}{2}$ company or	- 34 "
Singapore	- - -	- $\frac{1}{2}$ company or	- 35 "
Aden	- - -	- 1 company or	- 92 "
Mysore and Malabar, and Canara.			
Cannanore	- - -	Head-quarters and $\frac{1}{2}$ company or	- 46 "
Mangalore	- - -	- $\frac{1}{2}$ company or	- 23 "
French Rocks	- - -	- $\frac{1}{2}$ company or	- 23 "
Northern Division.			
Vizianagram	- - -	Head-quarters and $\frac{1}{2}$ company or	- 69 "
Cuttack	- - -	- $\frac{1}{2}$ company or	- 23 "
Saugor Division:			
Saugor	- - -	Head-quarters and $\frac{1}{2}$ company or	- 23 "
Hoosingabad	- - -	- $\frac{1}{2}$ company or	- 23 "
Nursingpore	- - -	- $\frac{1}{2}$ company or	- 23 "
Nagode	- - -	- $\frac{1}{2}$ company or	- 23 "
TOTAL			- - - 5 companies or - 460 "

11 Looking on these posts as permanent, I am of opinion that consideration for the men requires the smallest, or quarter company posts, to be augmented by half as many more, that is, they should be brought up to 34 or 35 privates each, but if this were done by drafts on the head-quarters of companies, the head-quarters' detachments would become too low for the services for which they are required. There are eight such posts requiring each to be augmented by 11 or 12 men, or in all nearly 100 men are necessary to render them efficient; if this deficiency be supplied from head-quarters of the battalion, every private would be employed on detachment duty.

12 As this organization of the battalion into companies of 92 privates is so unsuitable, the Bombay organization of 70 privates for each company may most conveniently be substituted, for by allowing not less than half of such a company for service at any outpost, and by providing the requisite number of companies for the periodical reliefs, the existing difficulties will be at once overcome.

The distribution of detached companies would be thus.

Straits of Malacca—			
Penang	- - -	- $\frac{1}{2}$ company or	- 35 privates
Malacca	- - -	- $\frac{1}{2}$ company or	- 35 "
Singapore	- - -	- $\frac{1}{2}$ company or	- 35 "
Aden*	- - -	- 1 company or	- 70 "
Mysore, and Malabar, and Canara			
Cannanore*	- - -	- 1 company or	- 70 "
Mangalore	- - -	- $\frac{1}{2}$ company or	- 35 "
French Rocks	- - -	- $\frac{1}{2}$ company or	- 35 "
Northern Division.			
Vizianagram	- - -	- 1 company or	- 70 "
Cuttack	- - -	- $\frac{1}{2}$ company or	- 35 "
Saugor Division.			
Saugor	- - -	- $\frac{1}{2}$ company or	- 35 "
Hosingabad	- - -	- $\frac{1}{2}$ company or	- 35 "
Nursingpore	- - -	- $\frac{1}{2}$ company or	- 35 "
Nagode	- - -	- $\frac{1}{2}$ company or	- 35 "
Total			- - - 8 - - - 560 "

* Giving an increase of 24 men at Cannanore, but a reduction of 22 men at Aden.

13. It will be further necessary to have companies at battalion head-quarters to carry out reliefs, and to admit of the detached companies being called in successively for instruction in drill and discipline, as well as to allow the men a reasonable period with their families before again proceeding on detachment.

14. To effect these arrangements, which do not go beyond placing the Golundauze service of this Presidency on a par with that of either Bengal or Bombay, or with that of the Native Infantry of the Madras Army, and without which its efficiency can never be ensured, I am of opinion two battalions are required, consisting each of six companies, on the Bombay organization of 6 havildars, 6 naiques, and 70 privates, in substitution of our one battalion of 6 companies, each of 8 havildars, 8 naiques, and 92 privates.

15. At present to every company of Golundauze there is attached a detail of 20 gun lascars, or in all 120 men - as only one of the four companies that I propose should remain at head-quarters will require to be equipped with a battery, it will be unnecessary to attach to the other three companies at head-quarters any gun lascars, taking therefore nine companies as requiring 20 men each, 180 gun lascars, or three companies will be necessary, of which there are already two, so that one company, or 60 gun lascars, in addition to the present establishment, would seem sufficient.

16. The doubtful efficiency of the present establishment of the numerous out-posts of Artillery, and the inadequacy of our means to place them on a proper footing, are matters of such importance, that it may seem strange they have not until now been brought under his Excellency's notice. The inconvenience of the proposed organization, which has been adopted in anticipation of approval, as far as relates to the men and to the reliefs, was becoming apparent to Brigadier Montgomerie before his departure, but as time did not admit of his entering on the question, he may not have been aware of the further detrimental effect in a diminution of force, that has now become apparent to me by the disposal of the present establishment of the battalion from six into eight companies on the proposed organization, with a view to extend our detachments without augmenting our means. Malabar and Canara have lost two guns, the Northern Division two guns by the arrangement, and the demand for a company for eight guns for the Saugor Division was met by an arrangement for six guns only, the battery at battalion head-quarters likewise is reduced from eight to six guns, so that in all, the effective force of the army has been reduced by eight field pieces.

17. Since I have had this subject under my consideration, the orders of the Supreme Government have been received for placing the Golundauze Battalion on an establishment of eight companies of 66 privates each. This was proposed by Brigadier Montgomerie as the most effectual manner of meeting a present and urgent demand, and not a final arrangement for the wants of the artillery at large. After an operation of 15 months it has proved altogether inadequate, and, as I believe I have shown that it is only by augmentation the existing difficulties can be overcome, I venture to submit in a draft G. O. G. an establishment at which I conceive the Golundauze service of the Madras Artillery should be fixed, trusting that his Excellency, after taking it into consideration, will admit that it is not more than is required to ensure efficiency, and may therefore recommend the suspension of the orders just now received, to allow Government the consideration of the difficulties I have set forth, but which were not so apparent when Brigadier Montgomerie addressed his letter, No. 1116, of the 14th November 1849, which has resulted in these orders.

18. I have also recently been favoured with extract from Minutes of Consultation, No 267, of the 24th January 1851, communicating the reply of the Court of Directors on the recommendation by Brigadier Montgomerie of seven captains for the Madras Artillery, in addition to the existing establishment, for the further observations of the Commander in Chief. This subject, though distinct from the wants of the Golundauze Battalion, may not, I conceive, be inappropriately considered in connexion with it, as it seems to me that, in consequence of there being no prospect of further increase of the number of permanent detachments, the addition of a battalion of Officers

will provide for this want, as well as for the duty of the extra battalion. At any rate, with an additional battalion of Officers, I prefer leaving the question as one affecting the service of the Artillery of India generally, for the consideration of the Court of Directors.

I have, &c.

G. Conran, Brigadier,
Commandant of Artillery.

Artillery Head-Quarters, St. Thomas's Mount,
Acting Adjutant General's Office,
20 February 1851.

(B.)

From Lieutenant Colonel *T. B. Forster*, Military Auditor General, to Major General the Right Honourable Sir *Henry Pottinger*, Bart, G. C. B., Governor in Council, &c. &c. &c.

Right Honourable Sir,

IN obedience to the orders of Government, in extract Minutes of Consultation, 25th ultimo, No. 1092, I have the honor to submit two statements, No 1, exhibiting the expense per mensem and per annum of the battalion of Golundauze, according to its present established strength; and No. 2, the expense per mensem and per annum of the proposed battalion of Golundauze, consisting of 12 companies of 70 men each, with a due proportion of native commissioned and non-commissioned, and an additional company of gun lascars, The increase of expense by the proposed arrangement being 8,085 rupees per mensem, or, per annum, 72,782 rupees.

I have, &c.

T. B. Forster, Lieutenant Colonel,
Military Auditor General.

Military Auditor General's Office,
Fort St. George, 9 April 1851.

No. 1.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Monthly Cost of Battalion of Golundauze, consisting of Six Companies, each of 8 Havildars, 8 Naiques, and 92 Privates.

	TOTAL OF EACH.	TOTAL.
1 Colonel	- - - - -	1,295 5 -
1 Lieutenant Colonel	- - - - -	1,082 4 -
1 Major	- - - - -	789 3 -
5 Captains	433 10 -	2,168 2 -
10 First Lieutenants	265 12 -	2,657 8 -
5 Second Lieutenants	213 5 -	1,066 9 -
6 Subadars	42 - - -	252 - - -
12 Jemadars	24 8 - -	294 - - -
48 Havildars	14 - - -	672 - - -
12 Buglers	11 - - -	132 - - -
48 Naiques	12 - - -	576 - - -
552 Privates	7 - - -	3,864 - - -
6 Puckallies	10 11 10	64 7 -
30 Recruit boys	3 8 - -	105 - - -
40 Pension boys	3 8 - -	140 - - -

THE ARTILLERY FORCES IN INDIA.

77

	TOTAL OF EACH	TOTAL
Gun Lascars		
2 Subadars - - - - -	24 8 -	49 - -
2 Jemadars - - - - -	17 8 -	35 - -
12 Havildars - - - - -	9 13 4	118 - -
120 Lascars - - - - -	7 - -	840 - -
4 Bheesties - - - - -	7 - -	28 - -
16 Lascar boys - - - - -	3 8 -	56 - -
Battalion Staff		
1 Adjutant - - - - -	- - -	192 7 -
1 Quartermaster and Interpreter - - - - -	- - -	32 - -
1 Surgeon - - - - -	- - -	733 10 -
1 Assistant Surgeon - - - - -	- - -	295 12 -
1 Sergeant Major - - - - -	- - -	61 13 2
1 Quartermaster Sergeant - - - - -	- - -	55 13 2
1 Subadar Major - - - - -	- - -	25 - -
1 Native Adjutant - - - - -	- - -	17 8 -
1 Regimental Havildar Major - - - - -	- - -	24 - -
1 Drill Havildar - - - - -	- - -	19 4 -
1 Drill Naique - - - - -	- - -	15 8 -
2 Bugle Majors - - - - -	25 - -	50 - -
6 Brigade Havildars - - - - -	2 - -	12 - -
6 Orderly Havildars - - - - -	1 13 10	11 3 -
1 Assistant Apothecary - - - - -	- - -	70 - -
1 Native Second Dresser - - - - -	- - -	24 8 -
Establishment		
1 Moonshee - - - - -	- - -	30 - -
1 Chowdary - - - - -	- - -	14 - -
2 Peons - - - - -	6 - -	12 - -
1 Second Tindal - - - - -	- - -	7 - -
8 Regimental Lascars - - - - -	6 5 4	50 10 8
2 Toties - - - - -	7 - -	14 - -
Artificers		
6 Maistriès - - - - -	14 - -	84 - -
12 Carpenters - - - - -	10 2 4	121 12 -
18 Armourers - - - - -	10 2 4	182 12 -
12 Smiths - - - - -	10 2 4	121 12 -
12 Hammermen - - - - -	7 9 9	91 5 -
12 Bellows boys - - - - -	2 8 7	30 7 -
6 Chucklers - - - - -	7 9 9	45 10 6
Allowances		
For command of the battalion - - - - -	- - -	400 - -
For command of each company - - - - -	30 - -	180 - -
For a mess - - - - -	- - -	120 - -
Regimental schoolmaster and stationery - - - - -	- - -	21 - -
Head money for 754 men at 12½ rupees per 100 men per month - - - - -	- - -	94 4 -
Clothing - - - - -	- - -	599 8 -
Hutting money - - - - -	- - -	59 13 4
TOTAL per Month - - - - -	- - -	20,154 8 10
TOTAL per Annum - - - - -	- - -	241,854 10 -

T. B. Forster, Lieutenant Colonel,
Military Auditor General.

No. 2.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Monthly Cost of a Battalion of Golundauze, consisting of Twelve Companies, each of 8 Havildars, 8 Naiques and 70 Privates.

	TOTAL OF EACH	TOTAL.
1 Colonel	- - -	1,295 5 4
1 Lieutenant Colonel	- - -	1,033 4 -
1 Major	- - -	789 3 -
5 Captains	433 10 -	2,168 2 -
10 First Lieutenants	265 12 -	2,657 8 -
5 Second Lieutenants	213 5 -	1,066 0 -
12 Subadars	42 - -	504 - -
24 Jemadars	24 8 -	588 - -
96 Havildars	14 - -	1,844 - -
24 Buglers	11 - -	264 - -
96 Naiques	12 - -	1,152 - -
640 Privates	7 - -	5,680 - -
12 Puckallies	10 11 10	128 14 -
30 Recruit boys	3 8 -	105 - -
40 Pension boys	3 8 -	140 - -
Gun Lascars:		
3 Subadars	24 8 -	73 8 -
3 Jemadars	17 8 -	62 8 -
18 Havildars	9 13 4	177 - -
160 Lascars	7 - -	1,280 - -
6 Bheesties	7 - -	42 - -
24 Recruit and pension boys	3 8 -	84 - -
Battalion Staff		
1 Adjutant	- - -	192 7 -
1 Quartermaster and Interpreter	- - -	132 - -
1 Surgeon	- - -	733 10 -
1 Assistant Surgeon	- - -	295 12 -
1 Sergeant Major	- - -	61 13 2
1 Quartermaster Sergeant	- - -	55 18 2
1 Subdar Major	- - -	25 - -
1 Native Adjutant	- - -	17 8 -
1 Regimental Havildar Major	- - -	24 - -
1 Drill Havildar	- - -	19 4 -
1 Drill Naique	- - -	15 8 -
2 Bugle Majors	25 - -	50 - -
12 Brigade Havildars	2 - -	24 - -
12 Orderly Havildars	1 13 10	22 6 -
1 Assistant Apothecary	- - -	70 - -
1 Native Second Dresser	- - -	24 8 -
Establishment		
1 Moonshee	- - -	30 - -
1 Chowdry	- - -	14 - -
2 Peens	6 - -	12 - -
1 Second Tindal	- - -	7 - -
8 Regimental Lascars	6 5 4	50 10 8
2 Tonies	7 14 -	15 12 -
Artificers:		
12 Maistries	14 - -	168 - -
24 Carpenters	10 2 4	243 8 -
36 Armourers	10 2 4	305 4 -
24 Smiths	10 2 4	243 8 -
24 Hammermen	7 9 9	182 10 -
24 Bellows boys	2 8 7	60 14 -
12 Chucklers	7 9 9	91 5 -

	TOTAL OF EACH	TOTAL.
ALLOWANCES		
For command of the battalion - - - - -	- - - - -	400 - -
For command of each company - - - - -	80 - - -	360 - -
For a mess - - - - -	- - - - -	120 - -
Regimental schoolmaster, and stationery - - - - -	- - - - -	21 - -
Headmoney to 1,367 men, at 12½ rupees per 10 men per month - - - - -	- - - - -	170 14 -
Clothing - - - - -	- - - - -	998 8 -
Hutting money - - - - -	- - - - -	99 4 5
TOTAL per Month - - - - -	- - - - -	26,219 12 9
Deduct Cost of a Battalion of Golundauze of the existing establishment - - - - -	- - - - -	20,154 8 10
TOTAL Increase per Month - - - - -	- - - - -	6,065 3 11
TOTAL Increase per Annum - - - - -	- - - - -	72,782 15 -

T. B. Forster, Lieutenant Colonel,
Military Auditor General.

(No 1921, Military Department)

The Secretary to Government, Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department

Sir,

ADVERTING to the former correspondence noted in the margin,* I am directed to forward, for the purpose of being laid before the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Brigadier Commandant of Artillery to the Adjutant General of the Madras Army, which the Commander in Chief has brought under the notice of this Government.

2. The Brigadier Commandant fully states the additional duties that have devolved on the Artillery since its last organization under the Court's Orders of 3d July 1844. the difficulties experienced and expedients resorted to in meeting the requisitions made, the extra work to which the men forming the numerous small detachments are subjected, and the total absence of any reserve to aid in carrying out reliefs, or to reinforce any point requiring to be temporarily strengthened; and, referring to the existing wants of the corps, and the probable future demands, he recommends, as an augmentation absolutely necessary, that a fifth European battalion be organised out of the supernumerary men shown in his letter to be now kept up, and that a second Golundauze battalion be raised, as suggested in a former† communication, the two battalions being formed

† Forwarded in my letter, 16th December 1851, No. 3715.

* To Government of India, 16th December 1851, No 3715 In accordance with Court's instructions, submits, for favorable consideration, representations of the inefficient state of the Golundauze battalion of Artillery, and a suggestion that the Golundauze be formed into a battalion of 12 companies, of 70 men each, with a due proportion of native commissioned and non-commissioned, and an additional company of gun lascars. To ditto, 23d October 1852, No 2482, soliciting a reply to the above. From ditto, 10th November 1852, No. 305, stating, that until the orders of the Court of Directors shall have been received, which may now very speedily be looked for, relative to the arrangements proposed for the Artillery of the Bengal Presidency, the Governor General in Council would not be prepared to take up the question of increasing the Golundauze battalion at Fort St. George.

into six companies each, each company having 6 havildars, 6 naiques, and 70 privates (in lieu of the present battalion of 6 companies, each of 8 havildars, 8 naiques, and 92 privates), with an additional company of gun lascars of the strength specified in the margin.*

* 1 subadar.
1 jemadar.
6 havildars.
60 lascars
1 puckally, or
2 bheesties.
6 recruit boys
3 pension boys.

3. The Right honourable the Governor in Council instructs me to observe, that the accompanying and previous correspondence appear clearly to show that the Madras Foot Artillery is insufficient, on its present establishment, for the requirements of the service, and as, when the subject was brought under the consideration of the Court in 1851, they directed † that it should be referred to the Government of India, his Lordship in Council begs the attention of the Supreme Government to the facts mentioned, and solicits that the above increase may be sanctioned

4. With reference to your letter of 14th February 1851, No. 304, sanctioning the reorganization of the Golundauze battalion of Artillery into 8 companies instead of 6, the strength of each company being reduced from 100 rank and file to 72, I am directed to state that that measure was, as then ‡ explained, proposed to meet a present and urgent demand; and it has been so far acted upon, that the company sent to Saugor in 1849 was formed on the reduced scale, and the formation of another company on the same scale has been recently sanctioned, to provide the additional company of Golundauze required for the Straits; but the increase now applied for is recommended as a permanent arrangement.

I have, &c.

C. A. Browne, Lieutenant Colonel

Fort St. George, 11 July 1858.

(No. 635.)

The Commandant of Artillery to the Adjutant General of the Army,
Bangalore.

Sir,

In your letter, No 115, of the 10th ultimo, you communicated the instructions of the Commander in Chief to prepare a detachment from the Golundauze battalion, consisting of one European Officer and 25 men, to replace the European detachment of Artillery serving at Labuan. I explained, in reply, that in consequence of the only company of Golundauze not on out-station duty having returned from foreign service so recently as January last, after a period beyond seas unusually protracted to four years, I was compelled to form a detachment out of details, and further to represent that there was neither European nor native Officer available for duty with it. In your letter, No. 123, dated 10th ultimo, you called on me for observations and suggestions on a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Turton, of the Bengal Artillery, commanding the Artillery, Pegu Division, representing that a deficiency in the number of Officers required to place the Madras Artillery in Pegu in a state of efficiency had existed for some time, and requesting the subject might be brought prominently to notice, as it was impossible to carry on the duties with any degree of satisfaction with the present inadequate number. I had previously, when submitting arrangements for the provision of Officers for Pegu, invited the attention of the Commander in Chief to the state of the regiment, which, notwithstanding 17 supernumerary Officers, compelled me to propose the youngest Officers, just entered on the general duties of the regiment, for posts which require Officers of experience. A demand from the

† Para 27 of Letter from Court, 16th October 1851, No. 53, in Letter to Government of India, 16th December 1851, No 3715.

‡ See Letter from Brigadier Commandant of Artillery, entered in Letter to Government of India, 23d July 1850, No. 2672.

the Government of the Straits of Malacca for a company of Golundauze, for immediate reinforcement of the division of Artillery serving in those settlements, has just now been received. On the present establishment of the regiment this duty can be provided for only by taking a company, which I already have explained cannot be properly considered available. The relief of a European company in Pegu that had suffered most severely from climate has just now been effected only by depriving one division of the Army of its Artillery during the period of the relief, and a Golundauze company marched to Saugor in December 1849, 1,000 miles from its head quarters, and owing to the existing want of means to relieve it, it is not possible to say when it can be moved to take its tour on foreign service with the other Golundauze companies, one of which is to be relieved early in the ensuing year.

2 Letters, Nos. and dates given in the margin,* show that the general deficiencies of the regiment have not been overlooked by Brigadiers Montgomerie and Whinyates, nor by me when in former command, but our difficulties have been increasing with the progress of events, until they have reached a point that renders it imperative on me to entreat the Commander in Chief to consider what measures are necessary to give vitality to the almost paralysed condition of the Artillery branch of this Army.

3 The present establishment of the regiment, consisting of—

Horse Artillery		
1 Brigade	- - - - -	6 troops
Foot Artillery		
European	- 4 Battalions of 4 companies each	16 companies
Native	- 1 Battalion	6 "
TOTAL Troops and Companies		28

was fixed in the Despatch of the Court of Directors, No 22, dated 3 July 1844, to the Governor General; since when, the following additional duties have been permanently assigned to the regiment, engaging exclusively the services of two of the European battalions, and one-third of the Golundauze, and have exhausted all that then remained of the regiment in reserve to aid in carrying out reliefs, or to reinforce any point which might require to be temporarily strengthened:

	COMPANIES	
	European.	Native.
Saugor Division	2	1
Aden †	1 ½	1
Pegu	4	—
Labuan	—	½
TOTAL	7 ½	2 ½

4 Ten

* No 1116, dated 14th November 1849 No. 208, dated 20th February 1861 No. 725, 13th June 1851. No. 1222, 31st October 1853

† Two companies proceeded in May 1844, and one-third in December 1845.

4 Ten of the 22 companies of Foot Artillery, 6 European and 4 native, are broken up into 26 detachments, as shown in the margin,* a proportion to the whole of the regiment far too great to be so disposed of without injury to the best interests of the service in regard to efficiency, discipline, and comfort of the men, for these detachments, instead of being commanded by Officers of experience, are for the most part necessarily entrusted to the youngest Officers of the regiment, or left without an Artillery Officer at all, as the whole in the Saugor division have been since they arrived there early in 1850, and, as each must have its regimental guard, the men are burdened with extra duty to an extent that, in consequence of there being no reserve for reliefs, may be pronounced permanent, and which I may say is quite unknown in any other regiment in the British service

5. The foregoing has reference directly to the duties permanently assigned to the regiment, but the Government, when determining whether the regiment shall continue on its present establishment or be augmented, will doubtless take into consideration, with the existing wants, the prospect of demands for service elsewhere. at Singapore, where an extensive armament of heavy guns is required, at Aden, which, with all the Straits settlements, has been rendered more important by the recent disturbance of our foreign relations, as well as what may be necessary for Fort St George, and for the coast eastward from Cuttack, and westward from Mangalore to Cape Comorn, at present devoid of means to protect shipping which may desire to find places of refuge against cruisers in event of any showing themselves in these seas.

6 The deficiencies of the regiment seem to be recognised by a supernumerary establishment, usually more than an entire European battalion, being kept up, yet without Officers or non-commissioned Officers for them; at present it is thus:—

By last return	-	-	-	-	-	-	354
Recruits arrived, not yet on the returns	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
On passage from England	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
Total							538 †

† Establishment of
gunners in a com-
pany of foot Artil-
lery, Europeans,

80
9

640

Equivalent

BATTALION.	COMPANIES.	STATIONS.	DETACH- MENTS.	
1st Battalion	B	Moulmein	3	
		Bassein		
		Sitang		
2d Battalion	A.	Trichinopoly	2	
		Palamecottah		
	B.	Tonghoo		
		Shuangheen		
	C.	Bangalore		3
		Mercara		
D.	Penang	2		
	Pegu			
4th Battalion	B	Rangoon	2	
		St. Thomas Mount		
Golundauze Battalion	A	Aden	2	
		Vizianagram		
	B.	Cuttack	3	
		Cannanore		
		Mangalore		
	D.	French Rocks	3	
		Penang		
		Malacca		
F (Head quarters at Saugor)	Singapore	3		
	Hoosingabad			
	Nursingpore			
		Nagoda		

Total, 10 Companies, Detachments, 26. Besides which, there is a detachment for Labuan equal to one-third of a company, composed of details of the Golundauze Battalion

Equivalent to nine companies of gunners. The value of this large force is scarcely perceptible, in consequence of it not being organised, for, subdivided amongst the numerous detachments of the regiment, the State derives no advantage in return for the heavy outlay in maintaining it by addition to the number of companies, either for relief or for reinforcement.

7. I trust I am sufficiently explicit in respect to the inability of the regiment on the existing establishment to discharge with efficiency the duties it is called on to perform, and if in addition to these duties the Artillery defence of Aden and Singapore, with a suitable reserve, be taken into consideration, I believe I under estimate the extent of augmentation absolutely necessary, in recommending that a fifth European battalion be organised out of the supernumerary men, and that a second Golundauze battalion be raised as already suggested in my letter, No 208 of 20th February 1851, to which as my reasons were therein given in full detail, I respectfully solicit his Excellency will again be pleased to accord his attention.

I have, &c.

G. Conran,
Brigadier, Commandant of Artillery

Head-Quarters, St Thomas' Mount,
Assistant Adjutant General's Office,
7 June 1854.

(No 320 —Military Department)

The Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department to the
Secretary to the Government in the Military Department, Fort St. George

Sir,

HAVING laid before the Most Noble the Governor General in Council your letter, No 1921, dated 11th of July last, recommending as absolutely necessary an augmentation of the Artillery of the Madras Army, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St George, that the revision of the whole of the military establishments at the three Presidencies is now engaging the serious attention of the Government of India, and that the requirements of the Artillery regiment at each of the Presidencies will shortly come under specific consideration. At the present moment, therefore, no decision can be given relative to the increase of the Artillery at Madras which has been proposed.

I have, &c.

Fort William,
14 October 1854

R J. H. Birch, Colonel

(No 1622)

The Deputy Secretary to Government, Madras, to the Secretary to the
Government of India, Military Department.

Sir,

WITH reference to the letter noted in the margin,* I am directed to forward, for submission to the Government of India, the annexed copy of a communication on the subject from the Adjutant General

2 Included

* Dated 29th December 1854, No 888 Forwarding report of Commandant of Artillery, Bengal, on draft G O, connected with equipment of batteries of Madras.

2. Included in the above is a letter from the Commandant of Artillery, containing suggestions upon various points of organisation of the Madras Artillery, upon which his Lordship in Council has refrained from passing any decision, it being understood from your letter of the 14th October 1854, No 320, that the Most Noble the Governor-General has the whole subject of the organisation of the Artillery of India now under consideration

I have, &c.

Fort St George,
1 June 1855.

H. Marshall, Lieut. Col.

(No 151)

From Lieut.-Colonel *W G. Woods*, Adjutant General of the Army, to Lieut. Colonel *C A Browne*, Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Sir,

I HAVE the honor, by order of the Commander in Chief, to acknowledge the receipt of extract Minutes of Consultation, 23d January 1855,* forwarding for his Excellency's observations, memorandum of remarks by the Brigadier Commandant of Artillery, Bengal, upon the draft order submitted with my letter of the 17th July 1854, No. 490.

2 As the questions involved in the above communication are of considerable importance, Lieutenant General Anson deemed it necessary to refer the same for the remarks of Brigadier Conran. The Brigadier's reply, marked A, although of an argumentative character, which, from the nature of the subject, was perhaps unavoidable, is herewith transmitted for the information of Government.

3. The draft G O, referred to the Government of Bengal, appears to have re-opened the question of the equipment of field batteries; and also, unintentionally, that of the system pursued in the Horse Artillery of the different Presidencies of India. Each Presidency has apparently been prepossessed in favor of its own, and the arguments adduced by those to whom reference has been made, partake too much of the spirit of partisanship.

In this remark, his Excellency has chiefly in view the proceedings of the Special Committee of Artillery, assembled at Calcutta in 1836, upon the recommendation of the then Commander in Chief, Sir H. Fane, to decide upon disputed points. At that time, Sir H. Fane expressed a strong opinion that the Artillery of India should be formed, clothed, equipped, and armed in all respects on the same principle. Lieutenant General Anson perfectly concurs in this opinion, considering that whatever is best in either system ought to be adopted for the three Presidencies.

4 The cause of an alleged deterioration in the men of the Golundauze Battalion is stated to be the reduction of pay to the Infantry standard † Whether such deterioration has ensued or not, greater care will for the future be taken that none but powerful men are recruited for this branch of the service.

Horses and bullocks.

5. Lieutenant General Anson's opinion on the superiority of horse over bullock draught, was communicated to Government in my letter to your address, under date the 22d February 1855, No 135.

6. Brigadier

* Referring, for the Commander in Chief's observation, letter from Secretary to the Government of India, dated 29th December 1854, No 888, transmitting a report from the Commandant of Artillery, at the Bengal Presidency, on the proposed General Order, defining the establishments of batteries of horse and foot artillery, &c.

† MEM.—Vide Brigadier-Commandant Conran's letter, marked A, para. 6.

6. Brigadier Conran points out that the proportion of two howitzers to four guns has been sanctioned by the Court of Directors for the Madras Presidency. No reason can now be assigned for 6-pounder guns having been retained in use with the Golundauze. It is, however, probable that when the 9-pounders were introduced, it was found impracticable to complete the Native Artillery with the new 9-pounders. The Commander in Chief is of opinion that for service every light field battery should be composed of ordnance of uniform calibre, *z e*, with 9-pounder guns and 24 pounder howitzers. At head-quarters, and for purposes of instruction, 6-pounders might still be used, being lighter and less trying to the horses.

Guns

For Horse Artillery, the 6-pounders are a most serviceable arm, they are essentially intended to accompany Cavalry, to move quicker, and to be used over ground where heavier ordnance could not work with equal facility, but, on service where heavier guns could be employed, 9-pounders might at the shortest notice be supplied.

7. With regard to the system here in force, of employing artificers employed by Government, or a contract allowance to Officers as in Bengal, much may be said on both sides. The former would appear to be correct in principle, but the latter is advocated by most Artillery Officers of experience, from whom the Commander in Chief has obtained opinions. They state that the troop or company Officer in charge is thus more responsible for its complete efficiency.

Artificers.

With a defined list of all articles he ought to be provided with, the duty of seeing that they are properly kept up by troops and companies would rest with Officers in charge, and although this may be stated as the surest way of securing perfect efficiency, yet the argument is not a good one. The same result ought to be attained by proper supervision on the part of commanding Officers over the Government artificers.

Taking everything into consideration, it appears desirable that the existing system be continued in Madras. The contract system was extended to this Presidency by G. O. G.,* 10th August 1841, No 139, but the order was subsequently cancelled under instructions from the Honorable Court of Directors by G. O. G., 9th August 1842, No 143.

Artificers should be expressly attached to batteries. There should be two maistries, one for smith work and one for carpenter's †

8. Carts for removal of filth are only used in cantonments. If required for other purposes, such as removing ordnance stores, &c, they should be provided by the Commissariat. Batteries in this Presidency might carry their own means of watering horses at wells as in Bengal. Water-carts should only be used in cantonments, and should be provided by the Commissariat, which in this Presidency performs the same duties as the barrack department in Bengal.

Carts.

9. Breaks appear to be useful at head-quarters and permanent stations for artillery, where the horses are usually broken in for draught, and in cantonment they save the wear and tear of the more valuable equipments. Condemned carriages and limbers may be used for this purpose.

Breaks

10. In regard to the difference of system that now obtains between the Horse Artillery of Bengal and the other Presidencies, it will be remembered that a majority of four of the Special Board of Artillery † Officers of the three Presidencies assembled in Calcutta in 1836, were against the Bengal system, and that it differs from the one in use in the British and other European armies. After mature consideration of this question, Lieutenant General Anson is strongly disposed to prefer, as the more efficient of the two, the detachment system, or that in which the men for working the guns are mounted distinct from the draught horses.

Artillery organization

11. The

* Declining the sanction of G. O. G., No 139 of 1841, regarding the repairs of arms in the Artillery, and directing that it be immediately rescinded.

† Vide Court's Despatch to Government of India, 1st July 1846, No 47.

‡ President Colonel White, Bengal Artillery; — Members Lieut Colonel Stevenson, Bombay Army, Major Tennant, Bengal Artillery, Major Conran, Madras Artillery; Captain Seton, Madras Artillery, Captain Whitte, Bombay Artillery.

No. 420, dated
23 April 1855

11. The annexed letter from the Brigadier Commandant of Artillery marked B, although unconnected with the memorandum of remarks by Brigadier Commandant of Artillery Bengal, is submitted for the information of Government as bearing on the subject of assimilation in Artillery organisation

I have, &c.

W. G. Woods, Lieutenant Colonel,
Adjutant General of the Army

Adjutant General's Office,
Head-quarters, Ootacamund, 5 May 1855

(No. 160.).

The Commandant of Artillery, Fort St. George, to the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to submit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the following observations on the report made by the Commandant of the Bengal Artillery on the draft of a General Order prepared under instructions from Army Head-quarters, with a view primarily to give effect to the orders of Government for the establishment of a second set of waggons with each battery of Artillery in the Madras Presidency, in conformity with the rule to that purpose promulgated for the guidance of the Bengal Artillery in G. O. G. G., No. 358 of 1848, and further to the correction of existing anomalies in the establishments of batteries, and for defining other points imperfectly provided for by the regulations in operation, with the understanding, however, that, whatever modifications might be recommended, they were not to involve augmentation which would give excess in the particulars referred to, over those sanctioned for the Bengal Artillery.

Para. 2, Bengal
report.

2. The proportion of one howitzer to five guns has since been overruled by the Court of Directors for the Madras Presidency. The Royal Horse Artillery and light field batteries now on service in the Crimea have adopted the proportion of two howitzers to four guns.

Paras 3, 4, 5 51,
52, 53, 54, Bengal
report.

3. The reason why 6-pounders were retained in the batteries intended to be served by the Golundauze when the 9-pounder gun was introduced into the regiment, was, I believe, the impression that the native artillerymen were better adapted for the service of the lighter description of ordnance.

4 Admitting fully the weight of the reasons which prescribe uniformity of calibre for light field batteries of Foot Artillery, the principle may, nevertheless, be overstrained, and, consequently, when there may be a sufficient cause for parting from it it would be unwise to hold to it.

5 The deterioration of the Golundauze Battalion, as regards the physical capabilities of the men, is a fact that I lament being obliged to admit. It was due, in its commencement, to the reduction of pay to the Infantry standard, now it may more properly be attributed to the impossibility of obtaining the best recruits, who naturally prefer the lighter work of the Infantry to the Golundauze service. I do not, however, on this account advocate the continuance of the less effective batteries of 6-pounders, on the contrary, as the difficulty is due to the personal disadvantages which the Golundauze service imposes on the men in consequence of insufficiency of establishment, I must use it as an argument for my earnestly again pressing on the consideration of supreme authority, the necessity of early augmentation, with a view to obtaining uniformity of calibre in the ordnance of the light field batteries of Foot Artillery, a feature in organisation too valuable to be established when there may be no reasonable obstacle to so desirable an end.

6. A battery

6 A battery is not manœuvred, nor are the guns worked by the rank and file solely, but by the non-commissioned rank and file in concert, therefore the apparent discrepancy pointed out in this para. between the relative strength for working the guns in European and Native troops of 51 and 39 is not an accurate representation of the men who do work them, which are really, as the tables exhibit, 56 non-commissioned rank and file, Europeans, and 50 Natives; showing a difference of only six, which actual experience proves to be a very inadequate allowance for the sick and absent, in consequence of the deteriorating effects of a tropical climate on the European constitution, it is therefore a mistake to represent these figures as the strength needed to work the guns without taking into calculation, also, the necessary provision for absentees, which may confidently be stated to be at least seven to one against the Europeans.

Available for Detachment.		
European Troop	Ranks	Native Troop
6	Sergeants - -	8
6	Corporals - -	-
12	Bombardiers - -	-
32	Gunners - -	-
-	Havildars - -	8
-	Naikes - -	7
-	Privates - -	32
56		50

7 The arrangements connected with the Commissariat department of this Presidency do not admit of interference by the Officers of Artillery. The Commissariat, through its executive officer, must be responsible for maintaining efficiently the established proportion of draught cattle for the second set of waggons

Para. 6, Bengal report

8 The word "usually" may be substituted for "always" in para. 5 of the draft order, whether the second set of waggons be with the park or with the battery can then be determined by the commanding Officer of Artillery with the force.

Para. 7, Bengal report

9. There is no objection against all the carriages of a battery being marked with figures 1½ inches high, with the number of the battery

10 The words "in cantonment," in para 8 of the draft order, show that any observations made on the assumption that the carts and breaks referred to are required on the march or in the field, are quite uncalled for

Paras. 9, 10, and 11, Bengal report

11 With regard to the use of these carts in cantonment, they may not be required in the Bengal Presidency, where horses are stabled at a vast expense to the State, but in this Presidency, as horses are at pickets in the open air, regular lines are laid out, to keep which properly drained and otherwise in order, gravel and water carts have to be constantly carried, for this purpose line and water carts with each battery are necessary; line carts are used also for the conveyance of ordnance stores to and from magazines, of targets and stores to and from practice grounds, for the monthly practice of the battery, of gravel for the repairs of gunsheds, riding schools, parade and exercising grounds, barrack squares, and patches, in all cases of which repairs, water carts are likewise required

12 Breaks may be, as here stated, "unknown in Bengal," but that does not, I trust, decide them to be, as somewhat inconsequently assumed, therefore "superfluous." Horses must be broken into draught with some description of carriages, and it is a fact sufficiently well known to those employed at the work, that no little violence and considerable damage are not unfrequently met with in the process, and the wear and tear of carriages necessarily great; condemned carriages and limbers obviously answer this purpose, and being of no further use for service, are turned, as the experience of years proves, to a very useful account in this way, (only in cantonment of course) thereby saving the valuable service carriages of batteries, the application of them to this purpose appears as palpably unobjectionable as that of the break is for training private carriage horses, and it may as well be thought inconceivable that gentlemen should needlessly use their valuable private carriages for such rough work in contempt of the useful breaks, as that these ready-made breaks for Artillery should be deemed "superfluous" and an "incumbrance" by the Bengal Artillery, as stated in this report.

13. I quite concur there should be two maistries.

Para. 29, Bengal report

14. The systems of artificers, half wroughts, and repairs, with reference to batteries and small arms being diametrically opposed in the two Presidencies, as might be expected, the comments on the practice and necessities of one by the other must be, as this paper fully illustrates, irrelevant and inconclusive.

Artificers, half wroughts, and repairs.

15. In Madras, the materials and work are all provided by the State, under the superintendence of responsible parties appointed to the work in arsenals; in Bengal and Bombay all, save artificers, is contrawise provided and executed out of an allowance made for the purpose to the Officer, who is responsible for, and whose credit and character are involved in, the efficiency and high order of the trust committed to his charge, many weighty considerations may be urged in favour of the latter system, both as regards the professional training and efficiency of the Officers and service, and the interests of the State. but, although repeated representations have solicited the extension of a system to Madras, which has been found to work well in the other Presidencies, and would establish uniformity of system and operation in these departments throughout India, in place of the existing discrepancies which are found to militate most injuriously against the amalgamation of the forces of the Presidencies on any particular service, when thrown together, all appeals have been hitherto rejected, this total dissimilarity has, in the present instance, led to many comments in the report under reply, which have no pertinence or value whatever in elucidation of the necessities of a system based on a totally different principle.

Paras 38 and 39,
Bengal report

16 I fully agree in the propriety of artificers being attachments to batteries instead of being, as they are in the Madras Artillery, integral portions of troops and companies; there is, however, no objection to this in regard to the Horse Artillery, of which the ordnance is a component of each troop, but in respect to field batteries, as they are perfectly distinct from companies of Foot Artillery, the amalgamation of their establishments with those of companies, all to be accounted for in the return of battalions, is faulty in principle. A detail composed of one Native Officer, two havildars, and 30 gun lascars, with five artificers, is not more necessary with a reserve company of Foot Artillery, than with a company of Infantry. If these classes were removed entirely from companies, and incorporated into the establishments of batteries, all arrangements connected with companies, and batteries would be much simplified by their being thus placed on an intelligible footing.

Paras. 48 and 49,
Bengal report

17 The allotment of three Native Officers to a troop of Horse Artillery is in conformity with the organisation of all troops and companies in the Madras Army. The two European staff and three other non-commissioned Officers, one to each division, are of the utmost value to the efficiency of the native troops.

18 Great stress is laid on the expediency of batteries being at all times on a war establishment* and while this is claimed as an important advantage for the Bengal organisation, it is alleged that the Madras Horse Artillery are incapable of taking the field without any augmentation. A reference to the statement marked (A) of the personnel of Bengal Troops shows, exclusively of bullocks for a second set of waggons and an extra cart which may be considered allotments required in common by batteries, horse or foot of each Presidency, a war augmentation comprising one subaltern, six gun lascars, and four bildars. It exhibits also an establishment of one havildar, two naiques, and 24 gun lascars (unknown in the Madras Horse Artillery) of which, if not all, two at least to each gun assist in working them, and ride on the axles, these men are all unaccountably left out of the enumeration of the Bengal strength in this Report, so making their real total 138 instead of 111, and a necessity admitted for 12 more men and 16 horses, keenly felt and urgently pressed, whereas, on the other side, to make the contrast as strong as possible in favour of Bengal, two medical subordinates (an apothecary and one dresser), whose office is entirely apart from service at the guns, are thrown into the total of 117 of the Madras troops.

19. As

* Paras. 44 and 45, Bengal Report "A Bengal troop has a total of 111 men at all times without variation.

"A Madras troop has two different establishments one for peace, one for war, in the former it has 117 men, or six in excess to a Bengal troop, and on the latter strength 16½ men, or 41 in excess of a Bengal troop.

"A Bengal troop with 111 men and 169 horses practises field movements in the same order as if before an enemy, and is at all times ready for service at the shortest notice." "But a Madras troop in cantonment on peace, established with six men more, apparently exercises without its waggons, and for service requires 61 more horses"

10. As above shown, the Bengal real strength is 133 to work the battery, not 111. The Madras strength is 115, not 117, and so really 23 less than the Bengal Troop, instead of six more * If it is meant to be said here that the Bengal Troop always manœuvres with its waggons as if before an enemy, this it is freely admitted the Madras troops, in full accord with the established and sound principles and practice of the Royal and Bombay, and of all the continental horse Artilleries, utterly repudiates working with its waggons before an enemy, as an unjustifiable and wanton exposure of men, horses, and the ammunition supplies in the waggons to the enemy's shot. The assumption, however, that the Madras Troop exercises without its waggons, is simply a misrepresentation, proceeding, I presume, from that want of information of the organization, system and practice of the Madras Horse Artillery which is manifested in an extraordinary degree by the prevailing tenor of the remarks contained in the papers under review, which caricature, but do not represent, the Madras Horse Artillery. The fact is, that the Madras Horse Artillery invariably parades in heavy marching order, with its waggons horsed, and manœuvres with them at other times to maintain the efficient exercise of the troop, as provided for in the Horse Artillery Drill Book, one whole section of which is devoted exclusively to the system of manœuvring with waggons, and on the battle-field and in the vicinity of an enemy they invariably are horsed, moving and manœuvring in communication with the troop, yet not needlessly exposed to risk from the enemy's shot, or of capture. The only occasion on which the waggons are drawn by bullocks is on the line of march, when moving from station to station, in course of relief in peace,

Paras 12, 13, 14
15, 18, 19, 20, 41
and 45, Bengal
Report.

* "The ammunition waggons of the 6-pounder are always, in action, placed in the rear of the battery, under cover from the enemy's fire, and under the charge of a non-commissioned Officer. They never manœuvre with the pieces, and ought not in any case to embarrass their movements. But of the two howitzer ammunition waggons, one ought always to remain in the vicinity of the battery, on account of the limited number of rounds carried in the howitzer limber-box"—(*Decker*.)

"Although the limbers of the new construction carriages do not carry a sufficient number of rounds to enable them to dispense with the waggons, it is probable that in the Horse Artillery, where these last are not necessary for the conveyance of the gunners, they will make them no longer manœuvre with the pieces, but rather detached, under charge of an Officer or non-commissioned Officer, whose special duty it will be to keep them always at hand, and within reach of the battery. The limber of the Russian howitzer carries only 20 rounds, whilst with us it carries 24. However, in Prussia they confine themselves to one waggon following the howitzers, which also manœuvres detached. We can therefore surely do as much. One is sensible how much this plan tends to simplify the movements of a battery, and to confer advantages on it in the field of battle"—(*French Trans*)

"The management of ammunition waggons forms, not without reason, a part of the province of the art of fighting Artillery the method of manœuvring them skilfully is a very difficult problem, the solution of which consists of the following—

I. That they must not be unnecessarily exposed to the enemy's fire.

II. That they must be always easily found

III. That they must not be liable to lose themselves, and be compromised in a skirmish, and much less to interfere with the movements of the other troops

IV. That they ought always to be at hand, so that the battery may not run short of ammunition

"On this point we may consult what has been said in the 'Traité de l'Artillerie à l'Usage de toutes les Armes,' 2d book, but we ought here to add, that, as far as relates to gun ammunition waggons, it is not necessary for them to immediately follow their respective pieces, which carry in their limbers a sufficient quantity of ammunition, as regards howitzer ammunition waggons, they ought always to remain near the howitzers, because their limbers carry a very limited supply of ammunition"—(*Decker*)

"In the French artillery there is no difference between the two waggons, for the limber of the howitzer carries 24 rounds, which will take as long time to fire as the 32 rounds of the 8-pounder carried in its limber. Thus the ammunition waggons are not absolutely required close to their guns, provided they are within reach"—(*French Trans.*)

"The Horse Artillery will have the best teams, and it will, besides, have several horses completely harnessed either to replace those which are knocked up, or to put to the carriages captured from the enemy. It will take care that its guns are complete in everything; it will leave its ammunition waggons behind, but it will fill the limber boxes, all the spare carriages, perhaps even the field forges, will also remain behind"—(*Decker*)

"The troops should proceed occasionally at the trot the Artillery will have no difficulty in maintaining this pace, especially if it be not too rapid, nor too prolonged every quarter of a mile, though walk will be resumed. The ammunition waggons may follow slowly, unless our rear be insecure, for then it would be more prudent to leave them all behind"—(*Decker*)

"The ammunition waggons will be left in the rear, so as not to hinder the march of the guns, but care must be taken to have the howitzer limber boxes full. This may be done in a very short time, for the howitzer waggons during the action are always in the neighbourhood of the howitzers."—(*Decker*)

peace, or in progress to the seat of war, and this with a view merely to economise the horses, by allowing the gun and waggon teams the relief of working in the guns alternate days, which an experience of 50 years, ever since the Horse Artillery was raised, has proved to be a useful and wise economy, conducing alike to maintain the troop in the highest state of efficiency for the utmost demands of active service, and to save the expense of useless wear and tear of valuable horses, by borrowing the bullocks of the Commissariat establishment, which are not bought for the purpose, and only so employed for the time being; but it is only as a useful expedient, and not necessary; for the Madras Troop is as independent of these cattle for movements as any other Horse Artillery in the world can be.

20. With the war augmentation, intended only for distant and protracted service, the use of bullocks* is not contemplated

Paras. 22, 23, 66
and 68, Bengal
Report.

21. How far it is necessary that permanent establishment be on a war footing, and whether a peace establishment should be admitted into our organizations, being questions connected with public policy, are suited rather for the council chamber than for a report of this kind; but I may, however, observe, that, although war may seldom break out without some warning admitting of reinforcements to proceed to the scenes of operation, the formation of a depôt at the head quarters of the Horse Artillery for reserves of men and horses would be of great convenience. To the head quarters of each brigade of Bengal Horse Artillery nine horses are allotted, that number, instead of four, as at present, with four men effective, as additional non-commissioned staff at the head quarters of our Horse Brigade, namely, one riding-master serjeant, one drill corporal, and two rough riders, would form an efficient staff for a depôt for training young horses and men for troops in advance. This is no more than what is in accordance with the system of depôts in Her Majesty's service.

General Observations.

Paras 68, 69, 60,
61, 62, and 63,
Bengal Report

22. The contrast drawn in the report between Bombay and Madras † system of horse artillery, to the disparagement of the latter, is singularly unfortunate, both being in principle and practice (excepting only the use by the latter of bullocks on a march to save horses, as already explained), identical with each other and with the Royal Artillery, and, with all other Horse Artillery in Europe, are alike opposed to that system of Horse Artillery which obtains alone, and is alone approved of, and not unanimously there even, in the Bengal Artillery. The concession in this respect of the superiority of the detachment system, as in practice in Bombay, creditable as it is to the candour of the writer, is strangely inconsistent with his disparagement of the same system when reviewing it in connexion with the Madras Horse Artillery. The superiority of the detachment system was signally displayed in the performance of the noble Bombay troops of Horse Artillery which fought through the Afghan and Punjaub campaigns, side by side with those of Bengal, up to the last pursuit to Peshawur ‡, when the splendid qualities

* The war establishment of troops applies to distant and protracted service, and in each case requires special sanction

		Men	Horses.
† Peace	Madras Troop	115	169
	Bombay Troop	111	169
War	Madras Troop	150	230
	Bombay Troop	150	230

‡ "The qualifications of the Arab as a Dragoon or light Cavalry horse are so universally known, and his superiority to the stud horse is so generally admitted, that it does not appear necessary to enlarge on the subject. The teams of Lieutenant Colonel Blood's troop of Bombay Horse Artillery, employed with the army of the Punjab in the late campaign, were all Arabs

"This troop marched early in the cold season from Scinde to Moolan, at the close of the siege it proceeded, with Major General Whist's force, to join the Commander in Chief, and was engaged in the battle of Goojerat, it accompanied the force which followed up the Sikhs and Affghans to Peshawur; and at the end of the campaign its horses were in admirable condition, as were also the horses of the 14th Light Dragoons. 140 of which were Arabs and 169 Persians. In the pursuit of the flying enemy at the close of the action of Goojerat, this troop kept up with the 3d Light Dragoons till the pursuit terminated beyond the village of Samthal; and towards the end of the pursuit, I witnessed it gallop over two miles of ploughed ground, while, from the horses being knocked up, several troops of Bengal Horse Artillery had been left at a deep nullah, after passing

qualities of the Bombay Troop drew forth the enthusiastic admiration and eulogium of that experienced commander and most competent judge, the late Sir Walter Gilbert, in his letter dated 12th September, 1850, No. 1270, to the Adjutant General of the army. It is true that this report of Sir Walter Gilbert had reference directly to the comparative value of the Horse Artillery to keep place on the occasion referred to, may have been due, within a proper limit, to inferiority of horses: will any one undertake to affirm that organization was not the preponderating influence? But though the Madras Horse Artillery had not the good fortune of sharing with their brethren of Bombay and Bengal in those opportunities of showing its capabilities, a confident conviction is nevertheless felt that it would not have been found wanting or lost, and whatever may be the fancies and opinions, founded on want of information, of what the Madras Horse Artillery really is, and proceeding from mistaken assumptions and misapprehensions, as expressed in this report, the recorded unqualified opinions of such competent judges and commanders as Lord W. Bentinck, Sir H. Fane, Lord Gough, Sir J. Nicholls, Lord Tweeddale, General Aitchison, and many others who place the Madras Horse Artillery second to none at home or abroad, form just grounds for honest and soldierly pride and confidence, which feel no fear of the result of a close inspection and a severe trial.

23. In concluding these remarks in answer to the report from Bengal, I cannot but express my regret that it has been forced into an occasion, too apparent to be overlooked, for extolling their own Horse Artillery troops by depreciating ours, regarding which the tenor of the report conclusively testifies a want of information and prejudice that disqualify for the office of critic, and it may be permitted me, as the head of the Madras Artillery, I trust, to point out, what indeed the tenor of the above remarks sufficiently indicate, the little use or advantage to be looked for from any attempts at assimilation between corps or armies, so long as they continue to be organized on principles and systems so dissimilar as those which obtain amongst the various Presidencies. The views and ideas of the members of each service being necessarily and uniformly founded on the experience and operations of the system in and to which they have been exclusively trained and habituated, the judgment and opinions of others, when brought to bear upon their own familiar and naturally fondly appreciated system, will for the most be regarded merely as the expression of prejudice and partiality. Unacquainted, as I confessedly am, with the details of the Bengal organization, I should shrink from passing judgment upon them in the manner which has now been unhesitatingly done upon ours, without consideration of consequences in the unfounded disparagement, in the opinion of the supreme authority of a corps which ever, and I may be allowed to say deservedly, ranked amongst the highest in every respect. What I do know of the unique and singular system and principle of organization and movement of the Bengal Horse Artillery (having had favourable opportunities of judging from personal observation, and as one of the Madras members of the special Board which assembled in Calcutta to discuss and deliberate on all the Artilleries of India in 1838), I unhesitatingly and unqualifiedly, in conjunction with the Artillery of every other army in Europe and the other two Presidencies, as certified by their practice, disapprove, and I should deplore beyond measure its introduction elsewhere, in supersession of the detachment system, which is the only true and effective principle for Horse Artillery.

24. As to the alleged solitary advantage of economy, which I concur, with a forcible and candid writer on the subject (I believe an experienced officer of the Bengal Artillery), in considering, after all, a very doubtful fact, the judgment pronounced by Sir H. Fane on this subject in particular, and on the system generally, after most carefully and impartially weighing the whole of the arguments adduced by the advocates alike of both systems, is so conclusively sound, practical and forcible, and derives so great weight from his experience, high station, and accomplished character as a soldier, that I beg leave to quote it, as it may not possibly have come under the observation of our present rulers, and may serve

Jellalabad. In the march from Gojjerat to Peshawur, the Arab teams took their guns and waggon up the difficult passes (Buckrula, &c.) with ease and without hesitation, while the team of stud horses were obliged to be taken out, and their places supplied by manual labour, with drag ropes, to surmount the same obstacles. These circumstances show the superiority of Arabs over stud horses as draught cattle."

to remove doubts, and place the matter in a clear and satisfactory light, and I may also venture, in connexion therewith, to repeat a remark I well remember Sir H. Fane making to myself when speaking on the subject, viz., "that Horse Artillery on the Bengal system might be called Artillery drawn by horses, but could not be considered, and was not properly, Horse Artillery."

REMARKS by Sir H. Fane and Colonel Morison.

"ACCORDING to the reasoning in this Minute, if it is admitted without controversy the advantage of the Bengal system is so striking, on the score of economy, as well as diminished exposure of men and horses, that it would be most strange that the Bengal Artillery should be the only corps of Horse Artillery either in India or Europe so organized.

"But, in fact, there are several important points for consideration, on which Colonel Whish has not touched.

"The most important is efficiency when called into action; economy must be made a secondary consideration; for when a government deems it expedient to equip so costly an arm as Horse Artillery, they must not swallow a camel and strain at a gnat.

"Let us, then, consider what a soldier must deem the main point, efficiency when brought into action.

"All experienced Officers know that it rarely happens that assailants (which I hope our Horse Artillery will always be), bring their troops fresh into action, affairs are generally brought on after a long or rapid march. It is at the end of such that the active exertions of Horse Artillery are required. Let us, then, suppose six horses in a 6-pounder, each with a weight of 15 or 16 stone on his back, and having draw the gun over 10 miles of bad road; take another gun, with riders on the near-horse only, and the off-horse free to exert his energies without any pressure on his back or loins; which gun, I ask, will be the most capable of the active exertion I require from it? I cannot doubt the answer.

"Let the guns now unlimber for action. Two Bengal gunners take to the rear the six horses and the limber; a casualty happens to one man, and thus the six unruly horses, which are supposed to require six men on their backs to manage them, are to be taken back to the gun, with its limber under fire; and on such an arrangement depends, perhaps, your getting off your gun and working gunners.

"Practically, I cannot say how the management answers, but theoretically I think it bad.

"Your gunners, when mounted as detachments, are available as Dragoons to save their guns on any sudden or unexpected attack, they cover their gun from individual assault of daring pursuers; whereas a retiring gun, with the gunners on its draught horses, is entirely dependent on others for such aid. Moreover, your gunners, mounted as detachments, enables you to select your lightest and least efficient artillerymen as drivers on your gun-horses, and so to spare the exertions of your best until the critical time at which they are wanted.

"These, and some other reasons unnecessary to mention, form sufficient grounds in my mind for preferring the organization in which the gunners are mounted as detachment."

"H. F."

"I ENTIRELY concur with his Excellency the Commander in Chief; in every Horse Artillery in Europe and in India (Bengal excepted) the system of detachments is now in use."

"W. M."

I have, &c.

G. Conran, Brigadier,
Commandant of Artillery.

Artillery Head Quarters, St. Thomas' Mount,
A. A. General's Office, 14 February 1855.

P. S.—The enclosures of your letter, No. 495, dated 29th ultimo are herewith returned.

(No. 420.)

The Commandant of Artillery, Madras, to the Adjutant General of the Army

Sir,

HAVING recently had under my consideration some points of organization of the regiment of Artillery, I do myself the honor to submit them for the consideration of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, as I believe they are of much importance in regard to the efficiency of the batteries, as well as to clear understanding of the nature and extent of the establishments of the regiment.

2. The system of making up the returns of the Artillery of this Presidency, and accounting for the attendants of batteries in the establishment of companies and battalions, and omitting reference to the number of light field batteries maintained, not only is calculated to confuse, by giving no proper view of organization, but affords no estimate of the Artillery force of the Army.

3. To remedy these inconveniences, and with the view to place the system of organization on an intelligible footing, I recommend that each battery be considered, with its ordnance carriages, equipments of every description, gun lascars, artificers, drivers, cattle (horses or bullocks), with all attendants, a separate establishment, and that the batteries be severally allotted to the divisions and forces of the Army, and instead of their being, as heretofore, attached to companies, that, on the contrary, companies be allotted for the service of the batteries.

4. The next point which appears to me to require remedy is the system of distributing a battery amongst two or three stations. The care of these separate divisions of a battery is necessarily confided to the youngest and least experienced Officers of the regiment, or, as has continuously been the case in the Saugor division, either to an Officer of Infantry, or to a station staff Officer, as a mere detail. It is obvious that, as a whole, a battery cannot, under this system of permanent distribution, be maintained efficient in matériel, in discipline of the men, or in its field exercise.

5. In the Bengal Presidency, batteries are required, by regulation, to be kept complete and entire at the stations where posted, in order to be promptly available for the service, and where guns are established at posts, they are considered as ordnance, independent of any field battery. These post guns, although manned by details of Artillery, are not on the returns of the regiment of Artillery, but are, with the stores and implements necessary for the service, accounted for in the books of the Commissary of Ordnance, or other ordnance Officer of the division.

6. I am aware that the question of replacing post guns by regimental ordnance was considered in 1851, when Brigadier Whinyates was Commandant of Artillery, and that he approved of the distribution of batteries in preference to continuing to maintain the guns at Hoosingabad, Nagode, Nursingpore, and Cuttack, received from the Bengal Presidency as post guns under the same regulations as those of that Presidency. His reasons appear to have been founded on the report by the Officer commanding the Artillery, Saugor Division, of the unserviceable condition of the equipments of the guns at the posts in that division, and of the want of allotments of ammunition for exercise and practice. These wants can be equally well provided under the system of post guns, the ammunition and stores for the ordnance by the Commissary of Ordnance, and that for the small arms from the head quarters of the company. The only material difference perceptible is the official convenience to the Commissary of Ordnance in the division, at whose suggestions the question was raised by the transfer from his department to the Officer commanding the Golundaure Company at Saugor, of the duty of making the returns, &c, connected with these guns. At the same time, cattle for the draught of these guns is provided by the Commissariat on the Bengal plan, so that the arrangements partake of both systems without belonging to either one or the other.

7. So far as relates to the guns at the posts in the Saugor division, it may be immaterial whether they be maintained under one or other system, provided they and their detachments be efficient in every respect; but I am anxious that the present arrangements for them be reconsidered, as they militate against the

the general system I am advocating, of all light field batteries being held as moveable force for the general service of the divisions they may severally be attached to. The system has long been in practice in the Bengal Presidency; and, under it, the division of Madras Artillery in Pegu, by direction of the Governor General, communicated in letter, No 93, dated 7th January 1854, from Major Banks, officiating secretary to the Governor General, to Brigadier General Sir J. Cheap, K. C. B., commanding Pegu division, is now distributed, two companies being attached to field batteries, and three reserve companies, head quarters respectively at Rangoon, Moulmein, and Tonghoo, providing detachments for the posts of Pegu, Sitang Bassein, and Shuayghaen.

3 The regulations of the Bengal Army for assigning companies to the several batteries, and keeping the remaining companies in reserve for the service of siege guns, and for the supply of detachments for post guns, are quoted in the margin;* and they, if strictly applied to the Artillery of this Presidency, appear to be sufficient for securing the efficiency of the post guns and detachments for their service.

9. The following tables will show the number of light field guns in the several divisions and forces of the Madras army within the coast, the present disposal of the batteries without post guns, and the proposed disposal with post guns

* Para 41. "Batteries, Light Field," page 4 "Bengal Military Regulations" Editions of 1836.—Batteries to be kept complete and entire at the stations where posted, in order to be promptly available for the service.

"Distribution," page 5.—2. The 12 field batteries are distributed as follows.—To Dum Dum, two, to Agra, Benares, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dinapore, Kurnal, Mhow, Neemuch, and Nussersabad, each one. The batteries at Delhi and at Neemuch are manned by Native Artillery, the rest by Europeans.

3 The remaining 10 companies of European Artillery are placed in reserve for general purposes of relief, and for the service of siege ordnance, at the following stations.—At Dum Dum, four companies, at Cawnpore, two companies, and at Agra, Kurnal, Meerut, and Allahabad, one company each.

4 The 14 reserve companies of Native Artillery are allotted to Dum Dum and Cawnpore, seven companies at each station.

The Native Artillery at Dum Dum will supply detachments for the post guns at Arracan, Assam, Berhampore, Chittagong, Cuttack, Dacca, Goruckpore, Mully, Sylhet, and Zitalya.

6 The Native Artillery at Cawnpore furnished detachments for the post guns at Almora, Baitool, Bareilly, Bhabalpoore, Futtighur, Gurrans, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Moradabad, Pertaughur, Secroa, Setapore, and Sultanpore

"Post Guns," page 31.—4. Post guns are to be considered as ordnance, independent of any field battery; they will be manned by suitable detachments of Golundauze from Dum Dum and Cawnpore, which stations are the head quarters of the two battalions of Native Artillery

2 Artillery Officers will, as far as practicable, be detached to command post guns; and when impracticable, they will be visited periodically by Artillery Officers to inspect and report upon the discipline and efficiency of the detached.

"Practice," page 32.—"Commanding Officers of stations, or divisions, to determine what number of men shall remain behind when companies move from cantonments for the annual practice, all companies and detachments, on conclusion of the practice for which assembled, to return to their stations without delay, in all practicable cases detached guns, with artillery details attached, to join head quarters of their respective division for practice."

"Relief," page 33.—"At the conclusion of the practice season, all Golundauze details, which have been more than one year on command, especially such as cannot join for practice, will be relieved from the head quarters of their respective battalions."

PRESENT DISTRIBUTION.

DIVISION OR FORCE	NUMBER OF EACH BATTERY	Distribution of Battery.		REMARKS
		Number of Field Pieces	Stations.	
Saugor ght Field Batteries	Horse Field Battery, No 2	6	Mhow	Proposed that these guns be transferred from the regiment, and, as post guns, to be accounted for by the Commissary of Ordnance, Saugor Division.
	Bullock Battery, No 2	6	Saugor.	
	Bullock draught, provided by Commissariat Department	2 2 2	Hoosingabad Nursingapore Nagode	
Nagpore ght Field Batteries	Bullock Battery, No. 4	6	Kamptee	
	Ditto - - No. 5	6	Kamptee	
Hyderabad ght Field Batteries	Horse Field Battery, No 1	6	Secunderabad	
	Bullock Battery, No 3	6	Secunderabad.	
Ceded Districts eld Battery	Bullock Battery, No. 11	6	Bellary	
Mysore ght Field Batteries	Bullock Battery, No 10	4	Bangalore	
		2	Mercara - -	
Malabar and Canara ght Field Battery	Bullock Battery, No. 9	2	French Rocks -	
		2	Cannanore	
		2	Mangalore -	
Southern ght Field Battery	Bullock Battery, No. 8	4	Trichinopoly	
		2	Palamcottah -	
Centre ht Field Batteries	Bullock Battery, No. 1	6	St. Thomas' Mount	
	Ditto - - No. 6	6	St. Thomas' Mount	
Northern ht Field Battery	Bullock Battery, No. 12	4	Vizianagram	
		2	Cuttack - -	
TOTAL Batteries within the Coast - 14				
		84	Of which 16 are assigned to the stations of Hoosingabad, Nursingapore, Nagode, Mercara, French Rocks, Mangalore, Palamcottah, and Cuttack, as post guns.	

PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION.

DIVISION OR FORCE.	BATTERIES, LIGHT FIELD		STATIONS.	POST GUNS	
	Number of, with each Division or Force.	Number of Field Pieces.		Number of.	STATIONS.
Saugor - - -	2	12	Saugor - - - -	2	Hoosingabad.
			Mhow - - - -	2	Nursingapore.
				2	Nagode.
Nagpore - - -	2	12	Kamptee.		
Hyderabad - - -	2	12	Secunderabad.		
Ceded Districts - - -	1	6	Bellary.		
Mysore - - -	1	6	Bangalore - - -	2	Mercara.
				2	French Rocks
Malabar and Canara - -	1	6	Cannanore - - -	2	Mangalore
Southern - - -	1	6	Trichinopoly - -	2	Palamecottah.
Centre - - -	2	12	St Thomas' Mount.		
Northern - - -	1	6	Vizianagram - - -	2	Cuttack.
TOTAL - - -	13	78	TOTAL - - -	16	

Total Light Field Pieces in Batteries - - - - - 78

Total Post Guns - - - - - 16

TOTAL - - - 94

N.B.—All post guns to be accounted for by the Ordnance Department of the Division, and to be provided with cattle by the Commissariat Department.

10. *Gun Lascars*—Although the removal from companies of Artillery of the gun lascars, and the incorporation into each battery of the allotment which now appertains to a company, will be found convenient, I do not recommend a reduction of the aggregate number of these men allowed to the regiment of Artillery. They have ever shown themselves to be a valuable class of men; and for expeditions beyond sea, in siege, coast, or boating operations, or, as in China, where, for want of means of animal draught, and from the nature of the country, manual labour with drag ropes was in constant requisition, their services cannot be too highly estimated.

Two subadars.
Two jemadars.

† 13 batteries as
1 above, with-
in the coast.
2 batteries in
Pegu.

15 TOTAL.

11. After assigning to each battery its allotment of one native commissioned officer, two havildars, and 30 gun lascars, I propose that the remainder be arranged as unattached companies, each of the strength of the allotment of a battery. The present establishment, at four native commissioned officers, eight havildars, and 120 gun lascars per battahon, consisting of 20* native commissioned officers, 40 havildars, and 600 gun lascars for the five battalions will, after allowing details for 15† batteries, provide five such companies, two of which should be posted to the Artillery depôt and light field train, and the remainder amongst those divisions of Artillery which may be most in need of them; the services of the companies being disposed of in the divisions of Artillery by the commanding Officers for the post guns, or in such other manner as may appear best suited to the public convenience.

12. With respect to the necessity of posting two of the unattached companies of gun lascars to the depôt, I have to observe, that long experience of the requirements of this institution, on its present establishment, suggested the fixed allotment of 40 gun lascars, with proportion of non-commissioned Officers as a necessary complement for its efficient operations. The reduction of this number, for lack of

* Not including an extra detail of two havildars and 12 gun lascars, sanctioned for Labuan, and six havildars in addition, with the Golundauze battalion.

of men, has seriously crippled the efficiency and usefulness of the depôt in all its departments.

13 Their assistance, under direction of European superintendents is constantly required in the various godowns for composition, laboratory works and instruction rooms, lithographic press, in the field train, repository, exercise yard, practice ground, magazines and workshops, as well as escorting ordnance, carriages, and stores, almost daily between the gun carriage and gunpowder manufactories, the arsenal and the Mount.

14 When full effect shall have been given to the original design of the depôt as a school of instruction in all its branches by the extension of its operations to the use of machines on the hill, and at the river, now in progress, full employment will be found for two companies, as the value of the services of gun lascars to batteries and parks of Artillery would be greatly enhanced by being passed through a course of instruction in all modes of moving heavy ordnance, and in the use of machines, &c, the companies should each in succession take a tour at the depôt

15. The following is a summary of the foregoing :—

1st The companies of Artillery to be relieved from gun lascars, drivers, artificers, &c, who are all to be transferred to light field batteries.

2d Companies of Artillery and light field batteries to be organised as distinct establishments, the returns and accounts connected with them being kept quite separate.

3d. As a heavy personal responsibility, as well as additional duty is involved in the command of a battery, a command allowance of 30 rupees, distinct from the allowance for the company, be granted,

4th. Batteries to be assigned to divisions and forces of the Army, and companies posted to batteries for the service of them

5th. Post guns to be established as ordnance independent of any field battery, manned from reserved companies. The ordnance and stores to be on the returns of the Commissaries of Ordnance of Divisions, and cattle provided by the Commissariat.

6th. The gun lascars of the Regiment of Artillery at four native officers, eight havildars, and 120 gun lascars per battalion, after established proportion shall have been allotted to the light field batteries, to be formed into unattached companies, each consisting of one native Officer, two havildars, and 30 gun lascars, two of these companies to be posted to the Artillery depôt and field train at St. Thomas' Mount, and the remainder to divisions of Artillery as may be most convenient. A command allowance of 10 rupees for each of these companies.

16 I am aware that the increase by 10 field guns of the effective force of the Army cannot be made without additional drain on the exhausted establishment of the Regiment, yet, nevertheless, I do not hesitate to submit the subject, not as in any way referring to the important general question of the amount of Artillery that ought to be maintained in batteries and in reserve companies in proportion to the strength of other arms, and to meet special demands for distant service, but with the view of explaining the manner in which I consider the duties ought to be arranged, and of enabling his Excellency to estimate the inadequacy of the establishment, not only for the present demand, but for carrying out periodical reliefs

DUTIES.	COMPANIES	TOTAL COMPANIES.
Within the Coast		
For 13 Batteries - - - - -	13	
Reserve Companies for 16 Post Guns at one-third Company at each of the following eight Posts — Hoosingabad, Nursingpore, Nagode, Mercara, French Rocks, Palamcottah, and Cuttack.	2½	15½

(continued)

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO

DUTIES.	COMPANIES	TOTAL COMPANIES.
<i>Pegu Division</i>		
For two Batteries - - - - -	2	
Reserve Companies disposed of in accordance with the Instructions of the Governor General.	3	5
<i>Straits of Malacca and Labuan.</i>		
Singapore, Malacca, and Penang - - - - -	2½	
Labuan - - - - -	½	3½
TOTAL - - -		28½
<i>Establishment of Foot Artillery.</i>		
Four European Battalions, at four Companies each - - - - -	16	
One Golundauze Battalion, six Companies - - - - -	6	22
Companies Deficient - - -		1½

17 The deficiency is met by the expedient recently adopted, of preparing a supplemental company of Golundauze, from detail of the companies of the battalion for service in the Straits of Malacca, and a detachment of details from the same source for Labuan.

I have, &c.

G. Conran, Major General,
Commandant of Artillery

Artillery Head Quarters,
St. Thomas' Mount, A. A. General's Office,
23 April 1858.

(No. 188, Military Department.)

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to the Inspector General of Ordnance

Sir,

I AM directed to request that you will favor Government with a report on the accompanying Despatch from the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort St George, No. 1622, of the 1st June 1855, transmitting a letter from the Adjutant General at that Presidency, on the subject of a proposed draft of G. O., promulgating regulations for, and defining establishments of Horse and Foot Artillery batteries.

2 The former papers* on the subject are also forwarded for reference, which please to return with your reply.

I am, &c.

F. D. Atkinson,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
in the Military Department.

Council Chamber, Fort William,
4 August 1855.

* Consultation 5th January 1855, Nos 162-5, with memorandum. Consultation 20th October 1854, Nos 7-11, with memorandum. Consultation 8th September 1854, Nos 17 and 18 Consultation 13th May 1853, No 44 Consultation 16th February 1853, Nos 44-47. Consultation 12th November 1852, Nos 45 and 46. Consultation 16th January, 1852, No 1 Consultation 14th February 1851, Nos 51-53. Consultation 18th October 1850, Nos. 73-75.

(No 644. Military Department.)

The Secretary to Government, Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Sir,

ADVERTING to former correspondence,* I am directed to forward, for submission to the Government of India, copy of a letter from the Adjutant General of the Madras Army, 14 February 1857, No. 146, and its enclosure regarding the total inadequacy of the strength of the corps of Artillery, in men and Officers, to meet the requirements of the service.

2. The Governor in Council instructs me to recommend earnestly that the subject may receive the serious consideration of the Governor General of India in Council.

I have, &c.

Fort St George,
26 February 1857

C. A. Brown, Lieutenant Colonel,

(No 146)

From the Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary to Government,
Military Department

Sir,

WITH reference to former correspondence,† I have the honor, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the accompanying letter from the Brigadier Commandant of Artillery, dated 9th instant, No 131, submitting again, for consideration, the subject regarding the total inadequacy of the strength of the corps of Artillery in men and Officers, to meet the requirements of the service

I am directed to state that the Commander-in-Chief cannot too earnestly press upon the attention of Government, a third time, the strong necessity that exists for taking early steps to remedy the very serious evil brought to notice by the Brigadier Commandant

I have, &c.

W. G. Woods, Lieutenant Colonel,
Adjutant General of the Army

Adjutant General's Office, Fort St George,
14 February 1857

(No 131.)

From the Brigadier Commandant of Artillery to the Adjutant General of the Army
Fort St. George.

Sir,

THE recent changes in the distribution of the Regiment of Artillery by the occupation of Pegu entirely by Madras troops, tend so materially to aggravate the difficulties previously existing and repeatedly represented by my predecessors, and place in such a forcible light the crippled condition and total inadequacy of the strength of the corps in men and Officers, that I feel it my indispensable duty to again bring the subject under the grave consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

2. A reference to the Distribution Statement (A.), appended shows half of the Foot Artillery broken up into petty‡ detachments beyond seas; the other half scattered over the peninsula from Cape Comorin to the latitude of Nagpore in 13 detachments of varying strength, the largest being of three companies, and nine less than one company.

3. At the head quarters of the Regiment, there will be one company§ of Europeans and two companies of Golundauze

4. Reserve

* To Government of India, 11th July 1854, No 1921; from Government of India, 14th October 1854, No. 321, to Government of India, 1st June 1855, No. 1022, para. 2, from Government of India, 29th November 1855, No. 1188

† Dated 18 July 1856, No 569, ditto 3 November 1856, No 925

‡ Total number not yet ascertained

§ The half company under orders to return to the Mount from Penang, when relieved by a company from Kumptee, is included; but it will be some months yet ere it can arrive at the Mount.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO

4. Reserve companies, really and properly so called, none
 5. Means of relief, without denuding extensive districts of Artillery, none.
 6. The power of collecting a field force for active service, and still occupying the country, none.
 7. The prospect of relief or of future alleviation of the pressing difficulties now existing, none

Appendix (B). 8 For Officers, we have one out of the six troops of Horse Artillery under officered, and one out of the four-horse batteries in the same predicament; of 11 bullock batteries, only one has its full complement of Officers, seven require two, and the remaining three (3) Officers each to complete them to their proper establishment, five other detachments have no Artillery Officer at all.

Vide Appendix (C) 9 In 1819 the Regiment was stronger by about 853 effective artillerymen* (equivalent to two battalions) and 1,108 gun lascars (nearly double the present strength) than it is now, while at the present time, it occupies one more station in the Peninsula, and 10 stations beyond sea more than it did in 1819.

10 Such is briefly the present state of the regiment, and I feel that the most laboured exposition of the details, would fail to place it before His Excellency in a more emphatic and convincing point of view

† In June 1854 11 My predecessor, Major General Conran, 2½ years ago,† represented that less than two battalions, one European and one Native, would not adequately meet the then demands of the service, and the above exposition of its present condition will not, I am persuaded, be held to justify me in urging a less increase in the present day

I have, &c
 E. Shurreff, Brigadier,
 Commandant of Artillery.

Artillery Head Quarters, St. Thomas' Mount,
 Assistant Adjutant General's Office, 9 February 1857.

(A.)

DISTRIBUTION of the Companies of Foot Artillery (European and Native).

IN INDIA					ON SERVICE BEYOND SEA						
STATIONS	COMPANIES	Number of Companies		Total at each Station.		STATIONS.	COMPANIES	Number of Companies.		Total at each Station.	
		European	Native.	European	Native.			European	Native	European	Native.
Mount - - -	C Company, 2d batt.	(a) 1	-	-	-	Penang - - -	A Company, 1st batt	1	-	-	-
	C " 5th "	-	1	-	-		A " 5th "	-	1	-	-
	D " 5th "	-	1	1	2	Malacca - - -	A " 5th "	-	1	-	-
Tichinopoly - -	A " 2d "	-	-	-	-	Singapore - - -	1st Spl " 5th "	-	-	-	1
Palamcottah - -	A " 2d "	-	-	-	-	Labuan - - -	Details - 5th "	-	-	-	1
Bangalore - - -	B " 4th "	-	-	-	-	Moulmein - - -	B Company, 1st "	-	-	-	-
Mercara - - -	B " 4th "	-	-	-	-	Sitang - - -	B " 1st "	-	-	-	-
French Rocks - -	B " 5th "	-	-	-	-	Rangoon - - -	D " 1st "	1	-	-	-
Cannanore - - -	B " 5th "	-	-	-	-		D " 4th "	-	-	1	-
Mangalore - - -	B " 5th "	-	-	-	-	Bassern - - -	D " 4th "	-	-	-	-
Bellary - - -	C " 1st "	-	-	1	-	Tonghoo - - -	B " 3d "	1	-	-	-
Secunderabad - -	A " 4th "	1	-	-	-		B " 2d "	1	-	1½	-
	C " 4th "	-	-	2	-	Shuay-gheen - -	B " 2d "	-	-	1½	-
Vizianagram - -	E " 5th "	-	-	-	-	Pegu Division (station to be occupied not yet known) - - -	A " 3d "	1	-	-	-
Cuttack - - -	E " 5th "	-	-	-	-		C " 3d "	1	-	-	-
Kamptec - - -	D " 2d "	1	-	-	-		E " 5th "	-	1	2	1
	D " 3d "	1	-	2	-						
	TOTAL - - -	-	-	8	4		TOTAL - - -	-	-	8	3½

(a) Half of this Company is under orders to return to the Mount from Penang when relieved.

E. Shurreff, Brigadier,
 Commandant of Artillery.

* This number will be augmented when the companies now *en route* arrive in Pegu; it is uncertain at present how they will be distributed.

(B.)

DISTRIBUTION of OFFICERS to Troops of Horse Artillery, Horse Field Batteries, Bullock Batteries, and Companies without Batteries.

TROOPS, BATTERIES, &c.	STATIONS	Officers present.			Establishment	Wanted.	Superannuaries	REMARKS
		Captains	Subalterns.	Total				
A Troop Horse Brigade -	Mount -	1	3	4	4	1	* The regimental staff Officers of the Horse Brigade are included as effective, although they are not available for movement with their troops.	
B " " "	Trichinopoly -	1	3	4	4	1		
C " " "	Bangalore -	1	3*	4	4	1		
D " " "	Kamptee -	1	3	4	4	1		
E " " "	Bangalore -	1	3*	4	4	1		
F " " "	Secunderabad -	1	2	3	4	1		
No 1 Horse Field Battery -	Ditto -	1	3	4	4	1		
" 2 " "	Pegu Division -	1	3	4	4	1		
" 3 " "	Rangoon -	1	3	4	4	1		
" 4 " "	Tonghoo -	1	2	3	4	1		
No. 1, Bullock Battery -	Mount -	1	1	2	4	3		
" 2 " "	Pegu Division -	2	2	4	4	2		
" 3 " "	Secunderabad -	1	1	2	4	3		
" 4 " "	Kamptee -	2	2	4	4	2		
" 5 " "	Ditto -	1	1	2	4	3		
" 6 " "	Mount -	2	2	4	4	2		
" 7 " "	Cannanore -	1	} 2	4	2	-		
	Mangalore -	none						
	French Rocks -	1						
" 8 " "	Trichinopoly -	1	} 2	4	2	-		
	Palamcottah -	1						
" 9 " "	Vizagapatam -	3	} 4	4	-	-		
	Cuttack -	1						
" 10 " "	Bangalore -	none	} 1	4	3	-		
	Mercara -	1						
" 11 " "	Bellary -	2	2	4	4	2		
Companies without Batteries.								
A. Company, 1st Battalion -	Penang -	none	3	3	3	1	† Staff officer of Artillery in the Straits	
B " 1st " -	Moulmein -	2	} 3	3	-	-		
	Sitang -	1						
B. " 2d " -	Tonghoo -	1	} 2	3	1	-		
	Shuaygheen -	1						
D " 4th " -	Rangoon -	1	} 2	3	1	-		
	Bassein -	none						
A " 5th " -	Penang -	1	} 2	3	1	-		
	Malacca -	1						
C " 5th " -	Mount -	none	3	3	1	-		
F. " 5th " -	Pegu Division -	1	1	3	3	2		
1st Supplemental Company, 5th Battalion.	Singapore -	1	1†	2	3	1		
Details, 5th Battalion	Labuan -	1	1	1	1	1		

E. Shreff, Brigadier,
Commandant of Artillery

STATIONS occupied by Artillery

In 1819	In 1857	
Mount - - -	Mount.	<i>N.B.</i> —The Karkhana Establishment originally formed in 1825, and horse field batteries in 1848 and 1853, have not been noticed in this statement.
Trichinopoly - - -	Trichinopoly	
Quilon.		
Travancore.		
	Palamcottah	
Bangalore - - -	Bangalore	
Bellary - - -	Bellary	
	Mercara.	
	French Rocks	
Cannanore - - -	Cannanore.	
	Mangalore	
Belgaum.		
Jaulnah.		
Secunderabad - - -	Secunderabad. *	
Masulpatan.		
Nagpore - - -	Kamptee.	
	Vizianagram	
	Cuttack	
TOTAL, 12.	TOTAL, 13 in India, and 10 stations beyond Sea.	

E. Shurreff, Brigadier,
Commandant of Artillery

(No. 804 Military Department.)

The Secretary to Government, Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department

Sir,

ADVERTING to former correspondence on the subject of the Artillery of the Madras Presidency, I am directed to forward, for the consideration of the Government of India, copy of a letter from the Quartermaster General of the Madras Army and its annexment, again urging the necessity for an increase in this branch of the service, and showing that as the corps now stands, the gun lascars have to be kept alternately three years in India and three years on foreign service, and have to be removed constantly from one battalion and company to another.

I have, &c.

C. A. Browne, Colonel.

Fort St. George, 10 March 1857

(No. 70)

From the Quartermaster General of the Army to the Secretary to Government,
Military Department.

Sir,

In forwarding for the approval of Government, and for publication in general orders, a plan for relieving gun lascars on foreign service, submitted by the Brigadier Commandant of Artillery, I have the honor, by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to draw the attention of Government to the letter which accompanied the proposal, exhibiting, as it does, the position of this portion of the army, in respect of its reliefs when on foreign service.

His Excellency is strongly of opinion that no troops, or even followers, should be obliged to serve every alternate three years abroad, separated from their families, and he would again press on Government the necessity that exists for ameliorating their present condition by an augmentation of their numbers.

Fort St. George, 28 February 1857.

I have, &c.
F. A. Reid,
Quartermaster General.

(No. 179.)

From the Commandant of Artillery, St. Thomas' Mount, to the Quartermaster General
of the Army, Fort St. George.

Sir,

As the Gun Lascars attached to the B. Company 1st and B Company 2d Battalion Artillery in Pegu will have completed the usual tour of three years on foreign service in April next, I have the honor to request you will be good enough to submit to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, my recommendation that they be relieved by the gun lascars attached to the A. Company, 2d battalion, at Trichinopoly, and C. Company, 4th battalion, at Secunderabad, who, I beg to observe, only returned from foreign service in May and February 1854, respectively.

2. This arrangement, though very inconvenient (involving, as it will, removals from one battalion to another) is the only one in my power to suggest, as all the gun lascars attached to the European companies of Artillery, as well as those with the Golundaize companies at the Mount, have returned from foreign service within the last three years.

3. As exactly one half of the European Foot Artillery will be on service beyond seas, his Excellency will perceive that the gun lascars attached to them will have to be kept alternately three years in India and three years on foreign service, and will have to be removed constantly from one battalion and company to another, a very objectionable practice, in my opinion, but which, under the present straitened condition of the regiment of Artillery cannot possibly be avoided.

4. Should his Excellency approve of my suggestion, the following movements will be necessary.

COMPANIES.	FROM	TO
Half D. Company Gun Lascars -	Trichinopoly and Palamcottah.	Tonghoo and Shuaygheen.
Half F. Company Gun Lascars -	Secunderabad - -	Moulmein and Sittang.
Half C. Company Gun Lascars -	Tonghoo and Shuaygheen	Trichinopoly and Palamcottah.
Half G. Company Gun Lascars -	Moulmein and Sittang -	Secunderabad

I have, &c.

E. Shurreff, Brigadier,
Commandant of Artillery.

Artillery Head Quarters, St. Thomas'
Mount, Assistant Adjutant General's Office,
23 February 1857

(No. 3393, Military Department.)

The Secretary to Government, Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward, for submission to the Government of India, the accompanying Memorandum on certain points connected with the state of the Madras Army, recently laid before this Government by Major General Beresford, late Provincial Commander in Chief, together with Minutes on the same by the President and Members of Council.

2. Being of opinion that it has become urgently necessary to adopt measures for ensuring the presence of a sufficient number of Officers for duty with each regiment, the Governor in Council, pending orders on the subject from the Government of India, has authorised the establishment of the following rules:

1st The number of Officers required to be present for duty with each regiment shall be 1 Field Officer, 3 Captains, and 10 Subalterns, including regimental staff, but excluding Officers not qualified for the charge of troops or companies.

2d Whenever, by the grant of leave of absence on medical certificate for periods exceeding six months to Officers of the above ranks, the number in any grade may be reduced below the allotment, Officers of that grade on staff or other detached employment will be required to return temporarily to regimental duty.

I have, &c.

C. A. Browne, Colonel.

Fort St George,
29 September 1857.

From the Adjutant General of the Army, 2 September 1857, No 10³, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

I HAVE the honor, by order of the Provincial Commander in Chief, to forward, for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the annexed copy of a Memorandum * by Major General Beresford.

MEMORANDUM relative to the Madras Army, by Major General Beresford, Provincial Commander in Chief, to be submitted by the Adjutant General to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, 29 August 1857.

ALTHOUGH my present tenure of command of this army has been short, combined as it is with a similar former experience, and with long Indian service here and elsewhere, I feel I am entitled to place upon record, for future consideration, some very strong opinions I entertain as to improvements in the Madras Army, whose welfare has become an object of deep interest to me.

The first most pressing consideration is the inefficiency of regiments because of withdrawal of Officers for staff appointments. It appears to me that a great relief can be obtained in this respect by reducing the number of Officers appointed to the Commissariat. This branch of the public service requires qualifications which, honestly speaking, are not, and cannot well be, the rule for selections. Indeed, all I see necessary is to have passed the requisite examination in Hindostanee, a language in this Presidency often nearly useless in the Commissariat. For the other qualifications there is no previous trial; and as I never heard of an Officer being deprived of appointment for inaptitude, or even for inferiority, I conclude that the first appointment gives a vested right to continuance in the department. I do not desire to deprive the Commissariat at once of all Officers of the Army, this might be inconvenient; I propose to supply from the Army the Commissary General, Deputy, and Six Assistants. This latter number would give one for each of the principal ranges, I would return the

* Relative to the Madras Army.

the remainder to their regiments. They may be well replaced in the department by a class of men far more suited for the duties of it, amongst warrant officers and conductors; and even, as few European non-commissioned officers could be found whose abilities, conduct, and education would fit them for commissions, this class can be judged of by Captain Chapman, and those below him in that list. What I required beyond these I would seek for as a separate service at home, as in the Royal service. Young men might come out as well Commissariat cadets as cadets for military service, and be attached for necessary education to some Commissariat department, as for drill to some corps. I hold the strongest opinion that police duties should be separate from the Commissariat. These duties appear to me incompatible, and the whole of Pegu practically demonstrates this—the Commissariat is quite efficient there, without the police being tacked on to it. I particularly point attention to this service, as constant claims to escape from the five years' limitation for staff appointment will be made, on the plea that this exception is requisite for a department requiring such especial qualifications.

Thus a continued absence from regiments will result, until after, as now perhaps, 20 years of the most unmilitary occupation, another stringent regimental promotion rule returns an Officer to regimental duty without a single notion of his real profession, and too old to acquire one. I have known many instances of these failures, where the military service was much injured, and I foresee many more. I have recently stated officially that I would discourage the employment of military Officers in any situations not professional, at all events while he ranks under field Officer; and I would allow no deviation from the five years' limitation rule, except in those appointments specially excepted in the Royal service. I would also make the efficiency of the regiment the consideration on which I would ground the rule for number of Officers to be withdrawn. In place of allowing three Captains to be absent, I would require four to be present, and so with Subalterns; out of 11 Lieutenants, eight ought to be present. I would keep all Ensigns with their corps, nor would I permit an Officer in this rank to be nominated for any staff appointments, general or regimental. If in their early service these boys are withdrawn from their regiments for general staff, they cannot have acquired sufficient battalion instruction or discipline, while the independent notions and pleasures of such separate condition, totally spoils them, at the very commencement of their career, for future regimental duties. If they are appointed to regimental staff so early, it must be clear that they have to learn their duties, to the injury and disadvantage of the service. Whenever a regiment permanently lost one of its regulated number, if a substitute could be provided there should be no escape from the necessity of his rejoining. Some latitude of, say up to one year leave of absence in India, upon sick certificate, might be given; that is, one Officer being upon such leave, should not be held to require the return of another from staff employment to fill his place, neither should privileged leave involve such necessity. I would, however, limit this last indulgence, as a rule, to the fixed seasons at all stations, when the drill was stopped by the nature of climate, exceptions to be made solely upon well-explained cases of emergency. I would increase the number of Officers in the Infantry by one of two ranks, so as to make the number of Captains eight, of Lieutenants 12.

I know many advocate the formation of a staff corps. I see much difficulty, in a seniority service, of adjusting the rank and position in the service of Officers withdrawn from other regiments for this corps, while it appears to me that the arrangement I propose would avoid all such troublesome requirement, and still secure regimental efficiency. There might be some consideration as to travelling allowance being permitted, where a sudden remand to his corps put a staff Officer to unexpected expense; each case, however, should be for especial consideration, adverting to the length of the tenure of the office so vacated. There is a further relief to the army upon which I hold a strong opinion, though I approach it with much caution: it is that some limitation as to age should be carefully considered. In my course of duty I have found several Captains of over 30 years' service, and one of nearly 38; and I (who am now 57 years of age) was at school with one Captain. The heart must be sick under hope so deferred; service in so inferior a rank cannot but be distasteful, and under such feelings who can say that it can be profitable to the Government? The same senility will be found in the higher ranks; and I think the time has come to rectify

rectify the consequent heavy disadvantage it involves to the Army. However we old men may boast of the advantages of our experience, and some of the continuance of physical energy and health, I do maintain that it is by God's will and in man's experience that age impairs energy, and that in the Indian military service it should be held to disqualify, under special rules, from which there should be very few deviations. Although I have made the advanced age of Officers the grounds of my proposal, I should gain my object equally by making the number of years' service the rule of qualifications, and such is a simpler, and, in India, safer rule. No Officer should be appointed to command a division or brigade after 45 years' service, or allowed to command a regiment after 35, and I think this would make room for junior Officers of lower grades; and long service would see the utter uselessness of continuing in the service, when it would lead to no future advantage, while 32 years of service would have entitled them to a high rate of pension. It is worth considering also whether there might be not some increased scope given to the Invalid Establishment, so as to admit Officers to avail of it whose military powers have from long service in India become deteriorated, who have, in fact, ceased to be useful in the general service, but who deserve better for past work than summary dismissal and probable poverty. I have endeavoured to understand the present condition of the Medical service and their future prospects, in reference to recent orders. I conclude it is settled that at the termination of 35 years' service, all Medical officers will have to retire, such, I think should be the rule. I also cannot doubt that the office of Superintending Surgeons is to be held under the same limitation as other staff appointments; that is, for five years only (under orders of the Court of Directors, No. 25 of July 1855). If this rule were not strictly adhered to, the service would, so to speak, be blocked up completely. I confess I do not see as many advantages in the rule laid down in para No 5 of the new regulations as I think the Court contemplated. In the first place, I have ascertained, that of the class of assistant surgeons entitled to 300 rupees monthly boon, there are 58 at present, of these only 16 would profit by it, as only that number are "in medical charge of regiments." I do not think in legislating for a class that it ever could be intended that a boon, appearing to have so wide a scope, should really benefit little more than one-fourth. I consider the limitation of having charge of a regiment should be removed; they have earned the favor, and let them enjoy it in its entirety, I do not believe the Court meant to profit by this economy; I hope it may not be practised, again, while I removed this limitation I would extend the boon, and give to them the same advantages as other Officers enjoy going on leave of absence, namely, to get half this 300 rupees for six months. If one of the Officers now goes upon, say, sick leave, that is if he has suffered by climate and hard professional work, he reverts to 225 rupees per month, the rate of pay he began to receive the day he landed in India. Government would not suffer by this, as the appointments of the junior class of Assistant Surgeons to medical charges of regiments and zillahs would more than balance the outlay; and when it is recollected that the promotion of Assistant Surgeons in this Presidency drags through the weary period of 17 years, and that as no class of Officers have such constant changes and expenses in the early stages, a little consideration seems due to them, when they have struggled so far on in their profession. I have, on other occasions, recorded my opinions upon the Army as a body. I need only refer to my minute, as per margin, on the necessity of providing for the future relief to this Army in reference to Pegu, the present requirements for that portion of the empire is most oppressive, and will not be patiently endured much longer. The European Artillery should be increased. All bullock batteries converted into horse, with full blood European drivers. I believe the strange economy of getting half-caste drivers has been proposed. It takes full Saxon blood and nerve to whip a horse into action. The half native will not be a traitor, for he is a Christian, but though, through his half-breeding, you gain loyalty, you do not secure courage or strength, I therefore consider this very little, if any improvement upon the native driver; and when you are to spend so lavishly on the matériel, is it not a sad economy to risk its usefulness for so pitiful a saving? I have further advocated a large increase to the sapper force. We ought more than ever to abjure the heresy of caste and family, and such absurdity is escaped in enlisting for this branch. Years of experience have shown the good and willing service these men perform—Cavalry: I require more proof of

13th July 1857,
Artillery

Sapper Cavalry.

their value than I have recently had, to think that their horses are not by far the most valuable part of this arm

Many other matters might be spoken of; but I confine myself to what the necessities of the period of my command brought specially under my notice: the superior experience and good judgment of his Excellency, Sir P. Grant, will correct my errors, and suggest more useful improvements

MINUTE by the Right Honorable the President.

THE Adjutant General forwards to Government a Memorandum by General Beresford, relative to the present state of the Army. In this the Major General treats more particularly on seven points:

1. The withdrawal of Officers from their regiments for staff employ, in the consideration of which the question of re-organising the Commissariat Department is discussed
2. The formation of a staff corps.
3. The proposal to limit the age of Officers employed on active service
4. The alterations proposed to be introduced in the Medical service.
5. The Artillery.
6. The Sappers
7. The Cavalry.

I agree generally with General Beresford's views on the first point. I have already, I think, on more than one occasion, during the last three years, recorded my opinion to that effect.

I now, therefore, feel it my bounden duty to state that it is useless to continue writing minutes on the subject, but that the time for action has come; it is useless, nay more, it is reckless to postpone improvements in the army until the whole question can be considered, or until the Bengal Army is re-organised; by that time if the present system continues, the Madras Army may very possibly be ripe for revolt, and incalculable evil result from the delay. It appears to me that this Government might, at all events temporarily, meet the requirements of the case, by placing no Officer on the staff of this Presidency unless there are the necessary number of Officers with the regiment.

What that number should be I must leave to the greater experience of the Commander in Chief; but, looking to the long service generally of the senior Lieutenant, I should be inclined to doubt whether the presence of more than three Captains is absolutely required.

I am doubtful whether the efficiency of the Commissariat would be improved by the changes proposed.

A stricter examination to test the qualifications of Officers might possibly be imposed with effect; but, it is clear to me that if the senior Officers are to be of any value, they must be broken into the duties of the department at an early age.

Moreover, I am of opinion that there is a great advantage in the Commissariat holding commissions, and being equal in position and consideration with regimental Officers. Without having very large experience on the point, I think this system must tend to greater harmony, and readier co-operation with the rest of the Army than when the department is kept entirely distinct, as in the Queen's service.

I have never heard that the Company's Commissariat is inferior to the Queen's in the performance of duty.

I have long since recorded an opinion in favour of the separation of the Police duties from the Commissariat, but I am not aware what has become of the papers in which that subject was treated.

Ensigns, I believe, as a general rule, cannot be placed on the staff until they have been three years with their regiment; this restriction appears to me sufficient; it would fall hard on a man to be precluded from staff employ after

after passing that term, which might be the case in consequence of slow promotion.

2. The formation of a staff corps requires separate consideration.

3. The limitation of age appears a subject on which an early decision is required, and I think it might be adopted with advantage, exceptions under defined rules being permitted with regard to the precise limit of age, or of term service. I am not at present prepared to give an opinion.

4. The Medical changes will be treated of hereafter

5. Artillery The necessity for a numerical increase in this branch has been lately pointed out by me, it is now weaker by 500 or 600 men than it was at the end of the last Mahratta war.

I had intended, when the proposition for forming a corps of East India drivers, contained in the letter from the Government of India, should have come before me in ordinary course, to have stated that I entertained very serious doubt of the advisability of this measure.

I take this opportunity, therefore, of expressing my agreement with General Beresford in hesitating about the adoption of this plan, though my reasons are not exactly similar.

I think it is most desirable to insure the hearty co-operation of every individual employed in important branches of the service, and I doubt if this can be ensured unless they are intrusted solely to Europeans

There will exist differences of feeling when a mixture of races is permitted, or at all events there is sure not to be that certainty of sympathy which is of such vast consequence, moreover, this plan appears to me to ensure dissatisfaction on the part of the East Indians, by the very grounds on which it is founded, viz. that of cheapness, as if they proved themselves of value, they would expect pay equal to that of the men with whom they are serving

I am exceedingly desirous of seeing opportunities of employment afforded to East Indians, and have supported the formation of a Sapper company by them, which was, I think, unfortunately disallowed by the Supreme Government, and I have lately suggested the raising a regiment which I should like to see attempted, though the former proposal is, in my opinion, to be preferred.

I would urge, moreover, that no consideration of expense should in any way be allowed to interfere with efficiency of so vital an arm as the Artillery, and that every precaution should be taken against the slightest possibility of failure

6. The Sappers should doubtless be increased.

7. Respecting the Cavalry, I am desirous of reserving my opinion for a short time.

MINUTE by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, 10 September 1857.

I HAVE little to add to the opinions and suggestions contained in the numerous minutes on military questions and the state of this Army, which I have from time to time placed on record during my period of command, and with little or no result.

In one shape or another, I have, I believe, submitted my sentiments on every point adverted to in the minute of Major General Beresford, with exception of the changes he proposes to introduce into the constitution of the Army Commissariat Department.

I know that the present system has worked admirably in the field, for in those campaigns, and some lesser operations in which I have been employed, every Commissariat requirement of the troops, establishments and cattle, was fully and amply provided for, so much so, that I cannot call to mind a single instance of any failure.

I see no reason why the system suggested by General Beresford should not be equally successful, with eight Officers of the Army holding the principal post in the department. The interests of the State would be secured, and the

efficiency of the Army would be materially promoted, by the restoration to their regiments of the residue of the Officers now employed on Commissariat duties, 23 in number, I believe.

I agree with General Beresford, that it is desirable that the Commissariat should have no connexion whatever with the Police.

No Officer of the Army is eligible for detached employment of any kind until he has performed three years' actual regimental duty; and this is, it appears to me, a sufficient restriction.

The proportion of Officers I proposed should be always present in the performance of regimental duty was 1 regimental field Officer, 3 regimental Captains, and 10 Subalterns, inclusive of the regimental staff, and I still think those numbers would suffice.

Minute, dated
16th March 1857.

In my minute of the 21st May last, I proposed a remedy for the injury to regimental efficiency, caused by the withdrawal of so many Officers for staff employ.

With regard to the limitation of age, it appears to me that the invalid regulation recently published might be easily enlarged to meet that point, and with due consideration to the just claims of long service and good conduct.

I quite agree with General Beresford's views with respect to the Medical departments.

The imperious necessity for an increase to the Artillery branch of the Army has been repeatedly and most urgently brought to notice, but without effect, that necessity is now more than ever urgent. Not only are three additional battalions required (Europeans), but the numerical strength of companies should be raised from 60 to 75 (or 80 would be better) gunners, with a proportionate increase of non-commissioned officers. A minute on all these points, which I placed before the Governor General on the 19th of last month, is appended; and I will hereafter furnish copies of minutes on the Cavalry and Infantry of the Madras Army, recorded for the consideration of the Governor General while I was at Calcutta.

The very superior efficiency of the Madras Sappers is proverbial; and I should be averse to run the risk of injuring the corps by admitting into its ranks other classes than those now composing it, whose usefulness and readiness for any duty in any quarter have been so often proved. I think the corps should be increased to 12 companies, of 100 privates each, and 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 4 havildars, 8 naiques, and 2 buglers.

I own I am not in favor of trying the experiment of raising Infantry regiments of East Indians. I feel persuaded that it would not be successful.

EXTRACT Minute by the Commander in Chief, dated Calcutta, 19 August 1857.

MADRAS ARTILLERY

THE proportion of Artillery attached to the Madras Army is much too limited. I think an addition of three battalions is required, and they should be exclusively Europeans. I would never again have a native artilleryman in India.

At present, we have in the Madras Army two troops of native Horse Artillery and a battalion of Golundauze, consisting of eight companies, including two supplemental companies. Hitherto, these native artillerymen have been faithful, and I am disposed to maintain them on their present footing, and to let them gradually die off; but I would not entertain any more native recruits for the Artillery; and I am strongly of opinion that all the field batteries should be manned by Europeans alone, the Golundauze, while they are kept up, being formed into reserve companies exclusively.

Field Artillery with odious bullock draught is shorn of half its efficiency. I cannot too strongly urge the absolute necessity of horsing all the batteries, and for ever abolishing bullock draught.

The strength of companies of European artillery should be raised from 60 to 75 gunners each, with a corresponding increase of non-commissioned officers.

All artillery drivers should be Europeans, or the experiment might be advantageously tried of organising a corps of drivers of East Indians, they make good trumpeters, drummers, and buglers, and we can at least feel confidence in their

their loyalty, they would also stand exposure to the climate better than our own countrymen.

Officers in the proportion of one Captain to command each troop and battery, and one Subaltern for every two guns, should be at all times present with troops of Horse Artillery and light field batteries.

Each reserve company of European Artillery should have two Officers attached to it, one of whom should be either a Captain or an old and experienced Lieutenant.

One European Officer of some standing will suffice for a native company.

In addition to these numbers, at least one-third surplus of each rank should be available, to provide for casualties and contingencies. My time is limited, and I am unable to enter more minutely into this most important question.

MINUTE by the Honorable *Walter Elliot*, Esq, dated 13th September 1857.

I do not feel called upon to record any general opinions on the subject of the Provincial Commander in Chief's Minute, but I am desirous of saying a few words with regard to the question of employing East Indians as soldiers.

I see no reason why they should not render good and effective service, whether on the score of courage or power of endurance.

I believe they will be found superior to all native troops in both these qualities, if fairly treated, and if their moral and physical qualities are permitted fully to develop themselves.

At present they are for the most part a neglected race, most unjustly looked down upon both by Europeans and Natives. The consequence of this injustice is, that they are dwarfed in body and mind by poverty and ignorance, and then they are reproached with the defects naturally engendered by such a condition.

The numerous exceptions to such a reproach which have been exhibited by men who have raised themselves above it by the exercise of abilities of a high order, and by the exhibition of industry, honesty, and determination, sufficiently prove that they only want a fair field to prove themselves inferior to no class of society and superior to many.

Identified with the European by their origin, language, and religion, their interests must always be one and the same; and in times of disaffection or sedition their co-operation may be safely relied on.

I should therefore rejoice to see the experiment tried of raising a regiment composed entirely of East Indians, and should have no doubt as to its result.

I think, too, there is a further reason why they should not be left in their present helpless condition.

The day will come, sooner or later, when the connexion between Britain and India will be severed.

The East Indians must then be thrown upon their own resources, and if kept for ever in a dependent condition, in what a position will they be left.

But teach them the value of union and organisation, and they will be able to defend themselves.

The question of the destiny of this class of our fellow-subjects will force itself on our consideration more and more every day, and it will be well to take it up in time.

The great increase about to take place in the number of European troops employed in India will lead to multiply the number of East Indians in a very large degree.

Some opening larger than any now available for such a growing population must be found, and none presents so large a field as the Army.

I doubt much if England can stand the drain occasioned by the maintenance of so large a European force in India as seems now to be inevitable without having recourse to some such expedient as that now advocated.

At any rate, let the plan be tried; if it fails, it is easy to discontinue it.

(No. 3907, Military Department)

The Secretary to Government, Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department

Sir,

22d October 1857,
No. 1269.

In connexion with the correspondence transmitted with my letter of the 29th September last, No 3393, I am directed to forward for the consideration of the Government of India, copy of one from the Adjutant General of the army, submitting, with the observations of the Commander in Chief, a communication from the Brigadier Commandant of Artillery, adverting to certain points connected with the inefficiency of the present organisation of the Madras Artillery, and offering suggestions relative to the footing on which it should be placed.

I have, &c
C. A. Browne, Colonel

Fort St. George, 6 November 1857.

(No 1269.)

From the Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated 22 October 1857.

Dated 16th October 1857, No 1103.

In forwarding, for submission to the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of letter from the Brigadier Commandant of Artillery, I have the honor, by order of the Commander in Chief, to state that it supports the views with respect to the present faulty organisation of the artillery expressed in Lieutenant General Sir Patrick Grant's Minute, placed before the Governor General of India on the 19th August last, copy of which was appended to the minute recorded by his Excellency here on the 10th ultimo

The Commander in Chief is of opinion that the demand by the Commandant of Artillery for the increase to the number of horses for troops and batteries is over stated. His Excellency considers that an augmentation to the establishment of horses proportionate to the increase recommended by him to the strength of companies will be sufficient; but his Excellency entirely agrees with Brigadier Shirreff, that bullock draught of every description with Artillery should be abolished, and horses substituted. He also coincides with that Officer, that giving the batteries the refuse of the studs is ruinous to their efficiency, and the practice has been put a stop to in this Presidency, and orders long since given, as per margin,* to select for that branch of the public service the description of horse best suited for it.

His Excellency further considers there is no necessity for maintaining troops and batteries of Artillery permanently on a war scale of establishment.

(No. 1103)

From the Commandant of Artillery, St. Thomas Mount, to the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort St. George, dated 16 October 1857.

WHILE engaged in considering how best to give effect to the important and beneficial changes in our horse field battery organisation sanctioned by Government, and ordered in G. O., C. C, No 49 of the 9th September 1857, the inefficiency of our present organisation has so forcibly arrested my notice, that I feel it my bounden duty to submit to the early and serious consideration of his Excellency

* Extract from Letter from the Adjutant General of the Army to Major Campbell, in charge of Remount Depot, dated 17th November 1856, No 5498 Para. 2. "In several instances the horses drafted to the horse field batteries are reported to have been of an inferior description, and unsuited to that service, particular attention should therefore be given to the Regulation, as per margin,† in order that no horses may be passed for horse batteries but such as are well adapted to draught purposes"

† Page 380, General Regulations, para. 12 "The committee will allot these horses for horse field batteries on the same principle as those to the light Cavalry, observing that none are selected for horse batteries but such as are well adapted to draught purposes"

Excellency the Commander in Chief, the expediency of a thorough revision of the organisation of our light field batteries.

In considering the subject I will assume, as fundamental principles indispensable to a satisfactory conclusion, that,

1st Thorough efficiency be the paramount and indispensable consideration, and that a wise and just economy can only consist therewith

2d That systems in force elsewhere can be safely admitted only so far as adapted to service in India.

3d That an efficient organisation for India demands constant readiness for field service

2. The astonishing tranquillity which has reigned for a century in our Native Armies has practically banished from view the vast difference that exists between the conditions of service in the United Kingdom and in India, hence the Royal Artillery system has not unnaturally been assumed as a basis for ours; but the dire events which are now unhappily passing in India forcibly suggest a more just consideration of the necessities of Artillery in India.

3. In peace the requirements of the home service extend, I suppose, to the preservation of the tranquillity of the United Kingdom and her Colonies, and a sufficient basis whereon to expand its organisation rapidly for war

It is accordingly formed on a peace establishment, and has a war establishment. Serving in the midst of its resources, men and horses are available at the shortest notice, and with the utmost facility to any extent required.

Thus a thorough efficiency, consistent with a wise economy, may be secured by the system there in force.

4. A very cursory observation, however, suffices to exhibit, at once the striking contrast of service in India, the prominent features of which may be thus briefly summed up however chimerical the notion may have hitherto appeared, henceforth, at all events, we dare not discard the truth, that we have not merely the internal peace of the country to provide for, but a mercenary Army of Natives of the soil to overawe and keep in order, and recent experience practically teaches that the utmost efforts of the most effective organisation are liable to be called forth at any moment by a trained and dangerous foe in our very midst.

Instead of having resources at command, our condition is, in fact, that of aliens in a distant land, holding Military occupation of a vast and conquered country, many months distant from our resources both of men and horses, being entirely dependent on the United Kingdom for our recruits, and on foreign markets, uncertain and variable in supply, and liable to total interruption from many causes, for our horses, serving in a climate exhausting and uncongenial to European health, and so incessantly and largely invalidating the strength and efficiency of the ranks, under constant liability to meet war at our very doors, but incapable of rapid, much less immediate expansion of our establishments.

5. If this be, as I believe, a just representation of our condition, it must be admitted to present no one feature in common with that of service at home; and at the same time it proves, I conceive, beyond the need of argument, the obvious unsuitableness of the home system of organisation for India

6. Having thus briefly endeavoured to establish the, as I believe, fallacious principle on which our batteries have been formed, by adopting a system not suited to the condition of service in India, however excellent in its own proper sphere, and the necessity of an organisation ready for sudden and emergency, giving neither warning nor time to attempt an expansion for which we have not the means at command, I will proceed to consider what the necessities of our position seem to demand.

7. And here again I will assume as a principle that efficiency requires a numerical strength of men and horses sufficient to take the battery into action, and to sustain it through a campaign, in a climate peculiarly unfavourable to European health and life.

8. The special Board of Artillery Officers of the three Presidencies recorded their conviction 20 years ago of the numerical inefficiency of our organisation, which was assented to by the Court of Directors in their review of the above

Board's proceedings in 1841, and still more fully and strongly affirmed by the Bengal Military Board in their elaborate official report and recommendation to the Supreme Government in their Despatch, No. 3989, 23d November 1841

9. The defective organisation of our troops of Horse Artillery is such as to preclude the possibility of parading a troop complete in all its component parts for manœuvre or marching. To render the detachments as strong as possible, a highly objectionable practice, unknown in any other branch of the service, is of necessity resorted to, of taking the men who have been on guard duty for about 20 hours off guard to attend parade, leaving a sentry only on the guard

"The *equipment of a 9-pounder field battery is the same as that of a 9-pounder troop of Horse Artillery," in the number and nature, and one to look after the barracks, and even then, full detachments are unavailable. No provision whatever is made for the important charge of the ammunition waggons on parade and in the field

The number of men sick in hospital, sick absent, wanting to complete, and prisoners under sentence, always great, not unfrequently amounts to a whole division, or one-third the troop, in like manner the horses are numerically wholly inadequate.

10. If a troop be ordered on service, to raise it to a sufficient establishment heavy drafts of men and horses (not being otherwise available) are, per force, taken from another troop, which, of course, cripples it hopelessly: should that other troop be ordered to follow the first, a third troop is all but exhausted to complete the second in its turn. If a half troop takes the field, the other half troop shrinks to a division to strengthen the first, if the second be likewise called for, withheld from another troop in horses, it can only march a weak division of two, instead of half a troop of three guns.

The attempt on an emergency to put a troop or battery on a war footing, except as above described, by crippling others, is impossible for want of means

The above illustrations, I beg to add, are not imaginary but real facts, derived from recent experience in the last Burmah war, and the present requirements in reference to the mutinies in Bengal.

11. Our horse batteries being allowed no spare horses or drivers, but only the exact number required, must, if any be sick or absent, reduce the number of horses in draught or the number of pieces

The powers of horses selected for horse batteries, being ordered to be undersized, and such as are rejected for the other branches of the service, are most fully taxed with the full complement of eight horses in team, and ruinously over-taxed with reduced teams.

12. I cannot refrain from remarking, and desire to engage the most serious notice of the Commander in Chief, that a proposal more opposed to all experience and common sense, or more fatal to the efficiency of our batteries, could not have been devised, than that of horsing our 9-pounder guns and 24-pounder howitzers with undersized horses, the refuse, in fact, of the studs; a practice, I beg to observe, totally at variance with that of the Royal Artillery, where it is perfectly well understood that only horses of superior size, weight, and power are suited to such draught

13. Having shown the present inefficiency of our establishment, I proceed now to consider what is required in men and horses to render a troop and battery efficient.

I deprecate, as palpably incompatible with efficiency, and as opposed to the principles universally adopted in European artilleries, the system dictated by, I conceive, false views of economy, of crippling our batteries by a mixed species of draught, horsing the guns and leaving some of the carriages, which compose and are essential to a battery, to creep along in the rear with bullock draught, liable to capture, or requiring strong escorts to protect them.

14. The views of the special Board of Artillery Officers, the Court of Directors, and

* Vide Hand-book for field service, head, "Field Artillery."

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and the Bengal Military Board, all vary as to the proper establishment for troops of horse and batteries of foot artillery, as follows, and all fall far short of the Royal allotment.

	IN INDIA.		FIELD SERVICE	
	MEN	HORSES	MEN	HORSES.
Special Board's recommendation - - -	130	210	150	230
Court of Directors' recommendation - -	130	169	130	169
Bengal Military Board's recommendation -	130	184	130	184
The Royal Establishment, recently revised and fixed for 9-pounders - - - - -	-	-	248	272
The Royal Establishment, recently revised and fixed for 6 pounders - - - - -	-	-	230	248
Madras Artillery (present establishment) -	115	164	-	none established

But the above Royal Establishment comprises a rocket carriage, medicine cart, two forage waggons, three water-carts (not included in our establishment), and has one ammunition waggon less than our war establishment. Satisfactory experience of field service with the Bombay troops in Scinde, and in the North-West, and in Burmah, seems to have established the efficiency of the war allotment of the Special Board, viz., 150 men and 230 horses; and this corresponds exactly with the present Bombay field establishment of 150 men and 230 horses, which appears to me a good standard to adopt.

15. Our allotment for field batteries is most defective "of carriages, Officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, and gunners"

* * * * *

"A troop of horse artillery is allowed 60 more, riding horses to mount the gun detachments, and 20 spare drivers, in addition to those allowed to a field battery."

* * * * *

"There is no difference in the equipment"

Accordingly, the present allotment is as follows, compared with the recommendation of the Special Board, the Court of Directors, and the Bengal Military Board

	IN INDIA.		FIELD SERVICE.	
	MEN	HORSES	MEN	HORSES
Royal Artillery (this also includes the extra carriages alluded to in paragraph 14) -	-	-	231	210
Special Board, confirmed, Bengal Military Board, and the Court of Directors - -	104	89	104	100

16. On what principle or with what object, save that of a ruinous economy at the expense of efficiency, the equipment of our batteries in India has been placed on such a totally inadequate footing, I am at a loss to conjecture. Doubtless the sound principle of their equipment is that affirmed and acted on by the Royal service, as above shown, and I do not feel justified in recommending any other. It will not, I trust, be deemed impertinent my here adverting to a remark used by the late Sir Henry Fane, who, when Commander in Chief in India, in discussing this subject, emphatically remarked, that "for a State to maintain so costly an arm as Artillery," and not have it efficient, is to "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel," and by the progress of events in recent wars at home, and especially through the whole of the history of the present insurrectionary

tionary disturbances in Northern India, the immense importance of a thoroughly trustworthy and effective Artillery has been most fully evidenced.

17. One other point I feel called on to notice regarding the shoeing department. It will be observed that in the Royal Artillery establishment they have one farrier and six shoeing smiths per battery, horse and foot; while we have only three farriers (who are also shoeing smiths) with a troop, and only two with a battery. If experience has determined this number for their battery, how can half the number be expected to do the work efficiently in India? The duty is very severe and exhausting, and sickness or casualty amongst the farriers at once cripples the battery in this most important department. We certainly require as many as they do in proportion to the number of horses, and I consider that our present establishment is decidedly inefficient.

From there being no school or source of supply, when vacancies occur from casualties or other causes, difficulty has always been experienced, in European troops of Horse Artillery, in keeping up even this limited number of farriers, they are a class of men who, from the excessive hard work which they are required to perform, very often drink, and soon become useless, or become dissatisfied, and wish to return to their duty as gunners, and should this be refused, they usually neglect their work or misbehave themselves, in order to gain their object.

East Indian farriers would, therefore, as a separate class, be far preferable, and I strongly beg to recommend that they be substituted for Europeans in these batteries, on the same conditions as those lately ordered in G. O. C. C., No. 53, dated 24 September 1857, in No. 7 Battery.

But now that so great an addition will be required to the service of this class of men, I very much doubt whether even they can be kept up in sufficient numbers without reverting to the system which formerly obtained in the valuable and efficient veterinary pupil establishment (at Arcot), the revival of which I beg respectfully to bring before his Excellency the Commander in Chief for his consideration.

18. I will conclude this letter, reserving other important questions for future communication, by submitting my opinion, that the equipment of our field batteries should be governed by the principle which decides the question in the Royal service, and that accordingly our batteries should have 184 men and four* boys, and 142 horses, to be efficient at all times.

(No. 135, Military Department)

The Secretary to Government, Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Sir,

With reference to my letter, dated 26 February 1857, No. 644, forwarding for consideration correspondence regarding the total inadequacy of the strength of the corps of Artillery in men and Officers to meet the requirements of the service, I am directed to transmit a further letter† from the Adjutant-general of the Army, and its enclosure, relative to the extreme want of Officers in the Artillery, and to solicit that the same may receive the early attention of the Government of India.

I have, &c.

C. A. Browne, Colonel.

Fort St. George, 11 January 1858

† 23d December
1857, No 1613.

* Two half-pay buglers, two veterinary pupils.

(No. 1613)

From the Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary to Government,
Military Department, dated 23 December 1857.

In forwarding the accompanying extract from a letter * received from the Brigadier Commandant of Artillery, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, I have the honor, by order of the Commander in Chief, to convey his Excellency's earnest recommendation that the state of the Artillery regiment, as therein shown, may be once more brought to the notice of the Government of India and the Home Authorities.

Sir Patrick Grant submits, that even tolerable efficiency in this, the most important branch of the service, is quite incompatible with such a lamentable want of Officers.

EXTRACT from a Letter from the Brigadier Commandant of Artillery to the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort St George; dated 21st December 1857, No 1422.

2. It appears to me desirable I should lay before his Excellency at the same time a report upon the condition of the regiment in respect to Officers, which precludes my submitting any but a very awkward arrangement involved in the state of insufficiency which has during many years past been repeatedly brought under the consideration of superior authority, but which has never produced pressure and embarrassment equal to what are at present experienced.

3 Besides the companies concerned in the foregoing arrangements, the following troops and companies and batteries are urgently in want of Officers —

Hyderabad Subsidiary Force :

Horse Brigade, B Troop, one subaltern deficient.

Head Quarters, half E. Troop, one subaltern deficient; this half troop has only one Officer present, the Captain.

C. Company, 4th Battalion, with horse battery in course of organisation, and a karkhana till it can be dispensed with, has Lieutenant (Captain) A. C. Jones in command (disqualified for responsible duties), and Second Lieutenant Ford, just dismissed drill.

Nagpore Force :

Kamptee, D. Troop, Horse Brigade, has only two Officers present, two subalterns being detached.

Kamptee and Seetabuldee, D. Company, 2d Battalion, with a horse battery in course of organisation, and karkhana two subalterns, one of whom belongs to the Horse Brigade.

Southern Division :

A. Company, 2d Battalion, at Trichinopoly, with a horse battery in course of organisation, and a karkhana till it can be replaced by European drivers, with only one Lieutenant.

Mysore

* Bringing to notice the embarrassment experienced in providing Officers to meet the requirements of the service, and submitting a statement exhibiting the state of the troops and companies of the regiment, 41 Officers deficient for regimental duty.

Mysore Division

No. 8 Horse Battery, at Bangalore, in course of organisation, with no Officer

C. Troop, Horse Brigade, no Officer actually present with it excepting the Captain, the subalterns are all absent, one being adjutant, one quartermaster, and one acting aide-de-camp.

Pegu Division

B. Company, 1st Battalion (reserve company), at Moulmein, with a detachment at Sittang, with one Lieutenant only.

C. Company, 3d Battalion, with light field battery (bullock), at Thyatmew, with one second Lieutenant only

F. Company, 5th Battalion (reserve company), at Meaday, with one Lieutenant only.

4. I now conclude this letter by subjoining a Tabular Statement, exhibiting the state of the several troops and companies in respect to Officers (exclusive of the field Officers of corps), by which it will be seen that there are at the present time 41 Officers deficient for regimental duty.

CORPS	Troops or Companies	Allotment of Officers	Present, or in Progress to join	Absent or Deficient	REMARKS
Horse Brigade	A.	4	4	0	One Officer of foot Artillery (Lieutenant Henegan), doing duty, included
	B.	4	3	1	One subaltern Adjutant, one subaltern Quartermaster, one subaltern aide-de-camp not included
	C.	4	1	3	
	D.	4	2	2	Lieutenant Milman, doing duty, D. Company, 2d Battalion, not included.
	E.	4	3	1	
	F.	4	3	1	
1st Battalion	A.	3	0	3	Command temporarily provided for by Quartermaster, 6th Battalion
	B.	3	1	2	
	C.	4	4	0	
	D.	4	4	0	
2d Battalion	A.	4	1	3	Including an Officer of Horse Brigade (Lieutenant Milman).
	B.	3	2	1	
	C.	4	2	2	
	D.	4	2	2	
3d Battalion	A.	4	4	0	Including two Officers of the Horse Brigade (Lieutenants Campbell and Chamier) doing duty, and Major Cotter in command of the battalion
	B.	4	3	1	
	C.	4	1	3	
4th Battalion	D.	4	4	0	Including an Officer withdrawn from staff duty (Captain Hutchinson)
	A.	4	4	0	
	B.	3	2	1	
	C.	4	2	2	
	D.	3	2	-1	Including an Officer withdrawn from staff duty (Lieutenant G. F. Blair), and Major Babington in temporary command, Artillery Division, Pegu.

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CORPS	Troops or Companies.	Allocation of Officers.	Present or in Progress to join.	Absent or Deficient.	REMARKS
5th Battalion	A.	3	2	1	Including Lieutenant Robertson, A. Company, 1st Battalion, doing duty, and Lieutenant McNair, staff Officer, Artillery, in the Straits. The Officer present being Lieutenant Watkin, A. Company, 1st Battalion, with detachment marching to Northern Division
	B.	4	3	1	
	C.	4	3	1	
	D.	3	0	3	
	E.	4	2	2	
	F.	3	1	2	
	1st Supplemental	3	3	0	
2d Supplemental.	3	1	2		
Details, Labuan.	1	1	0		
Total	- - -	111	70	41	
Present for Duty	- - -	70	-	-	
Balance deficient	- - -	41	-	-	

(No 283 of 1857)

The Governor General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company

Honorable Sirs,

We have the honor to submit, for the consideration and orders of your Honorable Court, copies of Papers marginally recorded, being references from the Government of Bombay and the Military Auditor General at this Presidency, on the subject of the pay and allowances of the Officers and men of the Royal Artillery and Engineers serving at the three Presidencies, and to state that, pending your reply, we have sanctioned certain rules as regards these allowances, which are detailed in our letter to the Military Auditor General, No 65, dated 3d November 1857, a copy of which accompanies, and have made the requisite communications to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

Cons, 11th September 1857, Nos. 44 and 45. Cons, 6th November 1857

2. We have also the honor to request that you will cause a few copies of the Royal Artillery Finance Regulations to be obtained and forwarded to this Presidency as early as may be practicable.

3. As connected with the subject, we beg to refer to your Honorable Court's Letter, No. 31, dated 31st March 1844, approving of the rate of pay and allowances passed to a detachment of the Royal Artillery in China.

Fort William,
7 November 1857.

We have, &c.
Canning.
J. Dorn.
J. Low.

(No. 4742)

EXTRACT Fort William Military Consultation of the 11th September 1857.

The Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, Fort William.

Sir,

I AM directed to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Auditor General at the Presidency, dated the 15th instant, No. 667, respecting the pay and Indian allowances of the detachment of the Royal Artillery which has arrived at Bombay from the Mauritius.

The Auditor General has been authorised to act, for the present, in accordance with his suggestions, and I am to request that you will have the goodness to submit them to the Government of India for the confirmation of that authority.

I have, &c.
P. M. Melvill, Colonel.

Military Department, Bombay Castle,
26 August 1857.

(No. 667 of 1857.)

The Military Auditor General, Bombay, to the Right Honorable John Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H., Governor and President in Council

My Lord,

THE paymaster at the Presidency has inquired, first, when the Indian allowances of Her Majesty's 33d Regiment and of the Royal Artillery are to commence? and, second, what pay is to be passed for the Royal Artillery?

With reference to the first question, Indian pay and allowances can only be admitted from the date of the corps landing at Bombay, agreeably to the Regulations noted in the margin *

The Officer commanding the Artillery states, with reference to the second question, that the English rates of pay to the non-commissioned officers and men are as follows: serjeant major, 3s. 3d per diem; serjeants, 2s. 9d. per diem; corporals, 2s. 2d. per diem; bombardiers, 2s. per diem, gunners, 1s. 3 1/4d per diem.

I have no tables of Artillery British pay to refer to, and I am unable to procure any after careful inquiry, but I may assume the above to be correct, and the amount will be issued in accordance with the Bengal Regulations, as per margin † A table of the rates in Indian currency is annexed.

4 Good-conduct pay will be drawn in the same manner, and at the same rates, as for other Royal troops serving in India.

5 Commissioned Officers of the Company will receive the same aggregate rate of pay and allowances as the Officers of the Indian Artillery; the Infantry, of course, the usual scale

6. To secure uniformity of practice, and avoid the possibility of under payment or overcharge, as this is the first instance of the Royal Artillery serving in India,

* Arts 9 & 10, page 605, Bengal Code—"9 The Company's or Indian allowances of a regiment commence from the date of its landing at the Presidency to which it is ordered, or if on reaching the usual post of debarkation in such Presidency the corps be required, without landing there, to proceed to a settlement beyond sea, they will commence from the date on which the pilot may have come on board at the said port." "10. A corps or detachment, landing in any part of the Company's immediate territories in India, will receive Company's allowances from the date of landing, if such debarkation be made by order of the established local authorities; but individual Officers who shall land in any part of India different from that to which their duty calls them will not be entitled to this indulgence, even if shipwrecked; as an invariable rule, their Indian allowances begin in landing at the Presidency to which they stand appointed, unless they land at Bombay to join their corps above Allahabad. See sec. xv, art. 10."

† Art. 78, page 619, New Bengal Code. "Should Royal Artillery ever serve on the Indian Establishment, the British rate of Queen's pay will be allowed at 2s. 6 1/4d. per rupee, less a deduction of 6d. a day for rations, and of 1d. a day for beer money."

THE ARTILLERY FORCES IN INDIA

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India, I have respectfully to request that the rates of pay may be referred to the Government of India.

I have, &c.

G. J. Jameson, Colonel,

Bombay, Military Auditor General's Office,
15 August 1857.

	NET PAY					
	Per Diem.		Per Month of			
	Sterling *	Indian Currency †	28 Days	29 Days	30 Days	31 Days
£ s. d.	R. a p.	R. a p.	R. a p.	R. a p.	R. a p.	
Serjeant Major	- 3 4	1 6 2	38 13 8	40 3 10	41 10 -	43 - 2
Serjeant	- 2 10	1 2 3	31 15 11	33 2 2	34 4 5	35 6 8
Corporal	- 2 3	- 18 9	24 - -	24 18 0	25 11 6	26 9 3
Bombardier	- 2 1	- 12 5	21 11 5	2 7 10	23 4 3	24 - 8
Gunner	- 1 4 1/2	- 6 8	11 11 5	12 2 1	12 8 9	12 15 5

* Fivepence a day deducted on account of rations, and 1 d beer money

† Includes 1 d beer money.

(No 524)

From the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department,
to the Military Auditor General, Military Department.

Sir,

I AM directed to transmit, in original, the accompanying letter from the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Bombay, and to request that you will have the goodness to report, for the information of Government, what course has been adopted at this Presidency in regard to the pay and Indian allowances of the battery of Royal Artillery under the command of Captain Maude.

2. The return of the original Enclosure with your reply is requested.

I am, &c.

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

Council Chamber, Fort William,
11 September 1857.

(No. 4,680.)

EXTRACT Fort William Military Consultation of the 6th November 1857

The Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to state that a horse battery having been attached to the company of Royal Artillery serving under this Presidency, the Officer commanding the company has applied to be informed in what manner the officers are to be provided with chargers and appointments.

216.

Q

2. By

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO

2. By the Royal Artillery regulations, each Officer attached to a field battery is furnished with one charger and a set of regimental horse appointments, which remain public property. By the regulations of this Presidency, an Officer of Artillery attached to a horse battery is entitled to horse allowance, which allowance is intended to cover all expenses, including the provision of a charger and appointments, &c

3. His Lordship in Council requests that you will be pleased to move the Government of India to decide whether the Officers in question shall be mounted at the public charge, or be required to mount themselves and to provide their own appointments, in the same manner as the Officers of the Bombay Artillery.

Bombay Castle,
22 August 1857.

I have, &c.

P. M. Melvill, Colonel.

(No. 345)

FORWARDED, for report, to the Military Auditor General.

By order,

Council Chamber, Fort William,
10 September 1857.

F. D. Atkinson,
Deputy Secretary to the Government
of India, Military Department.

(No. 4,891, Military Department.)

The Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government
of India.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter, No. 4,742, dated 26th instant, respecting the pay and Indian allowances of the detachment of the Royal Artillery lately admitted on the Bombay establishment, I am directed to transmit to you, for submission to the Government of India, the accompanying copies of a further letter on the subject from the Military Auditor General, No. 696, dated 22d instant, and of its enclosure

Bombay Castle.
31 August 1857.

I have, &c.

P. M. Melvill, Colonel.

(No. 696 of 1857, Military Department.)

The Military Auditor General to the Right Hon. *John Lord Elphinstone*, a.c.s.,
Governor and President in Council

My Lord,

I HAVE the honor, with reference to my letter, No. 667, of the 15th instant, to state that Captain Bolton, the officer in command of the company of Royal Artillery serving on this establishment, has intimated* to the military paymaster that there were errors in his previous statement respecting the pay of the men,

* With reference to my letter, dated 11th August, I am sorry to find that the serjeant majors' and serjeants' pay was returned as 3s. 3d. and 2s. 9d., without beer money, instead of 3s. 2d. and 2s. 8d. The rate of pay for serjeant major is 3s. 2d., and other serjeants, 2s. 8d., without beer money. I shall therefore feel obliged if another scale of pay in rupees could be sent me. The corporals, bombardiers, and gunners were returned correctly.

THE ARTILLERY FORCES IN INDIA

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men, which have accordingly been corrected, and the annexed amended Table furnished to the paymaster for his guidance,

I have, &c
 Bombay, G J Jameson, Colonel,
 Military Auditor General's Office, Military Auditor General.
 22 August 1857.

	NET PAY						
	Per Diem		Per Month of				
	Sterling *	Indian Currency †	28 Days †	29 Days †	30 Days †	31 Days †	
£ s d	R a p	R. a p	R. a p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	
Serjeant Major	- 3 3	1 5 7	37 11 5	39 1 -	40 6 7	41 12 2	
Serjeant - - -	- 2 9	1 1 8	30 13 8	31 15 4	33 1 -	34 2 8	
Corporal - - -	- 2 3	- 13 9	24 - -	24 13 9	25 11 6	26 9 3	
Bombardier - -	- 2 1	- 12 5	21 11 5	22 7 10	23 4 3	24 - 8	
Gunner - - -	- 1 4½	- 6 8	11 11 5	12 2 1	12 8 9	12 15 5	

* Includes 1d beer money.

† Five-pence a day deducted on account of rations, and 1d. beer money

The Military Auditor General, Bengal, to the Right Honorable C. J. Viscount Canning, Governor General of India in Council

Military Department.

My Lord,

In returning the document received with deputy Secretary Major F. D Atkinson's docket, No 345, dated 10th instant, I have the honor to state that officers of the Royal Artillery being entitled as the aggregate of their Queen's pay, and Indian allowance to the same amount as Company's Officers of corresponding rank receive in the foot artillery, it appears, I submit, preferable that one system should exist, and accordingly when attached to horse field batteries, they should receive horse allowance according to Indian rule and usage, instead of being mounted at the public expense.

Suggests that Officers of the Bengal Artillery, serving with horse field batteries, might be granted horse allowance G L, No 68, 2d December 1842

I have, &c.

Fort William,
15 September 1857

E. G. J. Champneys,
Lieutenant Colonel.

(No. 240, Military Department)

The Military Auditor General to the Right Honorable C. J. Viscount Canning, Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,

In returning the enclosures of Secretary Colonel R J H. Birch's letter, No. 524, of 11th instant, I have the honor to state that pay and allowances have not as yet been passed, only advances on account have been issued to the detachment under Captain Maude.

Reports on a reference from Bombay regarding the pay admissible to Royal Artillery in India.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO

2. Under general letter, No. 68, dated 2d December 1842, Officers of the Royal Artillery are entitled while serving in India to the same amount of pay and allowances as Officers of corresponding rank receive in the Company's Artillery.

G. L., No 930,
31st May 1844.

Para. 4 of H. C. L.
in G. G. O., No 59,
dated 17th March
1843.

3. The non-commissioned officers and privates are entitled to British pay, less 5d a day, for rations (which are issued separately by the commissariat), and 1d a day for beer money (which is not allowed to Her Majesty's forces serving in India).

4. The rates of pay contained in the Despatch from Bombay are more or less inaccurate.

5. The correct scale is shown in the margin,* I am indebted for it to the kindness of Colonel Crawford, commanding the Royal Artillery, who in a letter to my address dated 16th instant, observes that the scale of pay furnished by me is taken from the Finance Regulations of the Royal Artillery, and includes beer money of all ranks

6. The rates of pay in India may therefore be ascertained by deducting 6d a day from the foregoing scale, on which basis a table of pay for the Royal Artillery, horse and foot, is herewith submitted †

7. On

* DAILY RATES.

	HORSE ARTILLERY.		FOOT ARTILLERY.	
	£	s d.	£	s d.
Acting Sergeant Major	-	-	-	8 0a
Acting Quartermaster Sergeant	-	-	-	8 0a
Troop Staff Sergeant	-	3 10 ½	-	-
Company Sergeant	-	-	-	8 0b
Company Quartermaster Sergeant	-	-	-	8 0c
Orderly Room Clerk	-	-	-	3 0a
Sergeant	-	2 11	-	2 9
Corporal	-	2 6	-	2 3
Bombardier	-	2 3	-	2 1
Gunner and Roughrider	-	1 6 ½	-	-
Gunner and Driver	-	-	-	1 4 ½
Driver	-	1 4 ½	-	-
Farrier and Carriage Smith	-	8 6 ½	-	3 3 ½
Shoering Smith	-	2 4 ½	-	2 2 ½
Collarmaker and Wheeler	-	2 1 ½	-	1 11 ½
Trumpeter	-	2 2 ½	-	-

a Net Regimental pay, 2s 9d. In receipt of 1s. per diem extra, while employed on active service.

b Net Regimental pay, 8s 3d., with 6d. additional as acting sergeant major of Company on service.

c While on service.

†

	Horse Artillery			Foot Artillery		
	Royal Artillery.		Honorable Company's.	Royal Artillery		Honorable Company's.
	For 30 Days	For 31 Days.	For any Month	For 30 Days	For 31 Days.	For any Month.
Sergeant	R. a. p. 35 8 2	R. a. p. 36 11 1	R. a. p. 28 15 4	R. a. p. 33 1 -	R. a. p. 34 2 7	R. a. p. 26 7 4
Corporal	- 28 2 7	- 29 1 7	- 22 15 -	- 25 11 5	- 26 9 2	- 21 15 -
Bombardier	- 25 11 5	- 26 9 2	- 20 15 -	- 23 4 3	- 24 - 8	- 19 15 -
Gunner	- 15 - -	- 15 8 -	- 14 6 8	- 12 8 10	- 12 15 6	- 13 12 6

7 On comparing, however, the British and the Honorable Company's rates of pay for the European horse and foot Artillery, it will be seen that the former exceed the latter in both arms, and in every grade except that of gunner of foot Artillery. The discrepancies do not admit apparently of an immediate remedy, the decision of May 1844, suggesting the adoption of the rates fixed by the warrant, and in the meanwhile the soldiers in neither service have a claim to more pay than that for which they enlisted.

8 I would respectfully solicit authority for passing mess allowance at ten rupees (10 Company's rupees) a month for each Officer present with detachments of Royal Artillery on the usual certificate that a mess has been kept up, at the same time, I ought to mention that a lower rate is allowed in England, viz, "6l 5s. per man for each troop or company Officer doing regimental duty, also Adjutants, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, and veterinary surgeons and is admissible for Officers on temporary leave from Woolwich, not exceeding 14 days."

9. Perhaps no special decision will be required about command money if (as there is little doubt) the Royal Artillery when serving with the Company's Artillery be united in one command, thus superseding further the need for any reference to the regulations of the Royal Artillery, regarding commissioned or non-commissioned staff for detachments, and in like manner when serving by themselves, the Royal Artillery, if united in a detachment of two or more companies, might be allowed an Adjutant and non commissioned staff according to Indian rule or usage, with the addition of (Co's Rs 300) three hundred rupees monthly to the Officer commanding, should he be a regimental field Officer, and should the division consist of at least three troops or companies.

I have, &c

E. G. J. Champneys, Lieutenant Colonel,
Military Auditor General.

Fort William, 17 September 1857.

No. 1.

TABLE of PAY (Exclusive of Rations) for Royal Horse Artillery in all situations

	FOR A MONTH OF			
	28 DAYS.	29 DAYS.	30 DAYS.	31 DAYS.
	<i>R. a. p.</i>	<i>R. a. p.</i>	<i>R. a. p.</i>	<i>R. a. p.</i>
Troop Staff Sergeant - - - - -	46 - -	47 10 3	49 4 7	50 14 10
Sergeants - - - - -	33 2 3	34 5 3	35 8 2	36 11 1
Corporals - - - - -	26 4 7	27 3 7	28 2 7	29 1 7
Bombardiers - - - - -	24 - -	24 13 8	25 11 5	26 9 2
Gunners and Roughriders - - - - -	14 - -	14 8 -	15 - -	15 8 -
Driver - - - - -	11 11 5	12 2 1	12 8 10	12 13 6
Farrier - - - - -	40 13 8	42 5 1	43 12 5	45 3 9
Shoening Smith - - - - -	25 6 10	26 5 4	27 3 11	28 2 5
Collar Maker - - - - -	23 9 -	23 6 -	24 9 11	24 16 10
Wheeler - - - - -	23 2 3	23 15 6	24 13 9	25 9 1

No 2.

TABLE of PAY (Exclusive of Rations) for Royal Foot Artillery in all Situations.

	FOR A MONTH OF			
	28 DAYS.	29 DAYS.	30 DAYS.	31 DAYS.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Serjeant Major - - - - -				
Quartermaster Serjeant - - - - -				
Company's Serjeant - - - - -	44 9 2	46 2 7	47 12 1	40 5 6
Company's Quartermaster Serjeant - - - - -				
Orderly Room Clerk - - - - -				
Serjeants - - - - -	30 13 8	31 15 4	33 1 -	34 2 7
Corporals - - - - -	24 - -	24 13 8	25 11 5	26 9 2
Bombardiers - - - - -	21 11 5	22 7 10	23 4 3	24 - 5
Gunner and Driver - - - - -	11 11 5	12 2 1	12 8 10	12 15 6
Farrier and Carriage Smith - - - - -	38 9 2	39 15 2	41 5 3	42 11 3
Shoeing Smith - - - - -	23 2 3	23 15 6	24 12 9	25 9 11
Collar Maker and Wheeler - - - - -	20 4 7	21 - 2	21 11 9	22 7 4

(No. 248, Military Department.)

The Military Auditor General, to the Right Honorable *C J Viscount Canning*,
Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,

Solicits instructions regarding the pay and allowances admissible to the corps of Royal Engineers in India

I HAVE the honor to submit copy of a statement showing the rates of pay at home and abroad of the corps of Royal Engineers, which has been furnished to me by Captain Clarke of that regiment

2 The items of the pay and allowances of a Captain and a Lieutenant are designated in the margin*. It is not clear whether the second item, viz, extra pay is a staff salary, extra to pay and allowances of rank, wherever serving, or is an allowance which merges in colonial allowance†. In the former case the extra pay would be incompatible with the issue of the Indian rate of staff salary as a field Engineer or assistant field Engineer, in the latter event, the Indian rate of pay and allowances of a Captain and a first Lieutenant of Engineers exceeds the entire emoluments of the corresponding ranks in the British Army

The allowance for forage is, I understand, a recent grant, having been first issued in the Crimea. In India Engineer Officers on service are not entitled to horse allowance, but to a more lucrative staff pay of (Company's rupees 240) two hundred and forty rupees as field Engineer, and (Company's rupees, 112) one hundred and twelve rupees a month, as assistant field Engineer.

3. The field allowance of 2s. 6d. for a Captain and 1s. 6d. a day for a Subaltern is intended to meet the expense to which Officers are subject in taking or in preparing for the field; it is of the same nature therefore as the more liberal allowance of tentage which is granted in India to enable Officers to be at all times prepared to move on the shortest notice.

4. Having

* Pay—Extra Pay at Home and Abroad Servant's allowance (which merges); colonial allowance, field allowance, forage in the field for horses.

† The Royal Engineers, which have arrived here, were proceeding to China, and I find in the Royal Artillery Finance Regulations the following description of the Colonial consolidated allowance at Hong Kong: "All allowances of Officers stationed at Hong Kong, exclusive of the net pay of their rank, are consolidated in one monthly sum, considered to be in lieu of rations of provisions, forage for horses, fuel and candles, lodgings or quarters, and allowance for servants"

4 Having regard to the foregoing considerations, I beg leave to suggest that Captains and subalterns of the Royal Engineers be granted the same pay and allowances as the corresponding ranks in the Company's army, giving also the sapper allowance of (Company's rupees 60) sixty rupees a month to each subaltern when doing regimental duty, and not receiving staff pay as an assistant field Engineer. Likewise that on field service Captains and subalterns be allowed the usual staff salary as field and assistant field Engineers.

5. The same rate of mess allowance as may be authorised for the Royal Artillery would, perhaps, be admissible to the Officers of Royal Engineers while regimentally employed with the men of their corps.

6. With regard to the non-commissioned officers and privates who receive pay differing but slightly from that of the Royal Foot Artillery, I beg respectfully to suggest that from the scale furnished by Captain Clarke, 6d. a day be deducted for rations and beer money, and the residue be issued as net pay at 2s. 0½d per rupee. A table of pay thus computed accompanies this reference.

7. The India rates of working pay for the Sappers and Miners were by Government General Order, No. 212, dated 3d March 1854, assimilated with that for the Royal Sappers; but I observe in Captain Clarke's memorandum a rule which does not occur in the General Order above quoted, viz., that "men are not placed on the third class working pay except as a punishment"

I have, &c.

E. G. J. Champneys, Lieut. Colonel,
Military Auditor General

Fort William,
18 September 1857.

STATEMENT showing the Rates of Pay at Home and Abroad.

RANK	Pay	Extra Pay		Allowances.			Stationery and Repair of Arms	Forage in the Field		REMARKS.
		Home	Abroad	Servant.	Colonial	Field		Horses.	Rate per Horse	
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d		s d	s d	
Captain - - -	11 1	4 -	8 -	1 6	Different rates at different stations.	2 6	60l. per annum	2 -	2 -	Servants' allowance not granted where colonial allowance is drawn.
Lieutenant - -	6 10	3 5	6 10	1 6		1 6		2 -	2 -	
Ditto, above 7 years -	7 10	3 11	7 10	- -		- -		- -	- -	

Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

RANK.	REGIMENTAL PAY			WORKING PAY		REMARKS.
	Pay.	Beer Money	REMARKS	Class	Rate	
	s d.	s d				
Colour Sergeant - -	3 2½	- 1	The same rates of good conduct pay in force as in the Infantry and Cavalry	1st.	1s per diem.	Working pay is drawn by Sappers occupied on the public service otherwise than at drill or on board ship. Men are not placed on the 3d Class working pay except as a punishment.
Sergeant - - -	2 8½	- 1		2d.	9d. ,,	
Corporal - - -	2 2½	- 1				
2d Corporal - - -	1 10½	- 1				
Sapper - - -	1 2½	- 1		3d.	6d. ,,	

REGIMENT OF SAPPERS.

	Rate per Diem, including Ration and Beer Money.	Rate per Month, after deducting 6 d a day for Rations and Beer Money			
		For a Month of 28 Days.	For a Month of 29 Days.	For a Month of 30 Days.	For a Month of 31 Days.
Colour Serjeant - - - -	Rs. 3 3 1/2	Rs. 38 4 7	Rs. 39 10 5	Rs. 41 - 4	Rs. 42 6 3
Serjeant - - - - -	2 9 1/2	31 6 10	32 8 10	33 10 9	34 13 9
Corporal - - - - -	2 3 1/2	24 9 3	25 7 2	26 5 3	27 3 9
2d Corporal - - - - -	1 11 1/2	20 4 7	21 - 2	21 11 9	22 7 4
Sapper - - - - -	1 3 1/2	10 13 9	11 3 11	11 10 1	12 - 4

(No. 282, Military Department.)

The Military Auditor General to the Right Hon. C. John Viscount Canning,
Governor General of India in Council

My Lord,

In my letter, dated 17th instant, No. 240, I had the honor to submit a table

Inquires whether any provision for spirits should be allowed to the Royal Artillery in India, if so, whether it should be allowed only during operations in the field, or be continued even after tranquillity shall have been restored; suggests that if allowed, compensation for spirits should be given by adding 1 d. a day to the table of pay previously submitted, the higher Indian rate of compensation for spirit rations having in no case been allowed over and above British net pay converted, like that of the Royal Artillery, at 2 s. 0 1/2 d. the rupee.

2. Since the above Despatch, however, I have found in the Artillery Finance Regulations, page 113, the rules quoted in the margin.† The ration of bread and meat which they prescribe is superseded by the Indian scale of diet, but regarding the issue of spirits, I would now respectfully solicit the instructions of your Lordship in Council

3. The ration of spirits, or compensation in lieu, is not invariably given to the soldier of the Royal Artillery as an integral part of his pay or privileges, but is issued during active operations against an enemy or on colonial service, at some stations where sanitary reasons necessitate the indulgence

4. The Court's decision of 1844 grants the British scale of emoluments to the Royal Artillery when serving with other troops that are on Indian pay; the first question, therefore, for decision is whether the spirit ration, which is not an ordinary receipt of the Royal Artillery soldier, should be issued in India, and if so, whether it should be issued as an integral part of his pay or privileges (being retained thus during his continuance in India, even after active operations shall have ceased), or shall be given only as a temporary indulgence until the restoration of tranquillity.

5. I am informed that when serving abroad in other places than India, the Royal Artillery are on precisely the same footing as Cavalry and Infantry in regard to spirit rations, this circumstance, also the active operations on which the Artillery will be employed in India, and the fact that compensation for spirits

* G. L., No. 930, 31st May 1844

† Issues of Provisions.—1. The daily rations of provisions in all garrisons and stations abroad, except the territories of the East India Company, shall consist of the following articles one pound of bread, or three quarters of a pound of biscuit, and one pound of meat either fresh or salt. Except the troops shall be engaged on active operations in the field, when the ration of bread shall be increased to one pound and a half of bread, or one pound of biscuit. 2. In cases of active operations in the field, the Officer in command of the forces shall have the discretionary power of issuing a ration of wine, spirits, or any other article of subsistence equivalent thereto, in addition to the ration of bread and meat above-mentioned, and the Officer commanding shall, at his own discretion, when engaged in operations in the field, or employed on board transports, suspend, diminish, or wholly take away the liquor ration, when issued in kind, in case of the misconduct of any soldier or Officer's servants.

‡ Agreeable to Royal Warrant, dated 21st December 1850

is included in the ordinary Indian pay of Royal Infantry and Dragoons, all suggest some provision for spirits for the Royal Artillery in India; but, on the other hand, the Honourable Court's Despatch to Fort St. George, dated 29th June 1842, militates against the inclusion of spirits among the permanent privileges of the British soldier in India, though not against their issue to him for special reasons or service, for, in the contrast which is there instituted between the British and the Indian pay of the soldier, the superiority of the latter is established by opposing Indian pay, inclusive of compensation for spirits, to a rate of British pay, from which every penny of beer or liquor money is omitted.

G. G. O., No 59,
17th March 1843.

6 Perhaps the question will bear a reference to the home authorities; and as active operations will hardly have ceased pending their decision, your Lordship in Council may possibly be disposed to grant in the meanwhile compensation for spirits to the Royal Artillery.

7. It will then remain to decide at what rate the compensation should be temporarily added to their pay, whether at 1*d.** a-day, which is the rate of liquor money to Her Majesty's troops abroad, when the ration of wine or spirits, especially granted, is not issued in kind, or the rate† at which compensation for spirits has been included in the Indian pay of Royal Dragoons and Infantry

8. I would respectfully suggest that the compensation be allowed at 1*d.* a-day, that being the British scale, and the Honourable Court's decision of 1844 favouring its adoption, rather than the Indian scale. Captain Barry, of the Royal Artillery, in a personal interview with me, has claimed, it is true, the Indian rate for spirits, which is comprehended in the pay of Royal Dragoons and Infantry, urging that (in regard to spirits) the Artillery are on an equality with those arms, wherever serving, but the analogy does not hold, for the pay of the Artillery, as submitted with my letter of the 17th instant, has been converted at the favourable exchange of 2*s.* 0½*d.* per rupee; whereas, in the case of Royal Infantry and Dragoons, the Indian rate of compensation for spirits has been added‡ to the net British pay fixed by warrant, after converting the latter at the unfavourable exchange of 2*s.* 6*d.* per rupee, and it is decidedly more advantageous to the Royal Artillery that, in accordance with the Honourable Court's decision of 1844, both their pay and liquor money should be converted at 2*s.* 0½*d.* per rupee, than (to place them on a level with the Royal Dragoons and Infantry in India) the Indian scale of spirit rations should be added to British pay, converted at 2*s.* 6*d.* the rupee. This is exemplified in the accompanying Tables, Nos 1 and 2, of which the first shows the scale that I would respectfully submit for adoption, as a temporary and provisional measure, pending the decision of the home authorities, viz, the British net pay, plus 1*d.* per diem liquor money, converted at 2*s.* 0½*d.* per rupee; and the second exhibits the smaller amount which the Royal Artillery would receive were their pay and compensation for spirit rations computed on the principles which have regulated the existing pay of Royal Dragoons and Infantry.

9 With reference to my letter of the 18th instant, No. 248, I would add, that the pay of Royal Engineers will be liable to be increased by the same amount of compensation for spirits as may be authorized for the Royal Artillery.

10 The finance regulations of the Royal Artillery and Engineers would be of material assistance to this department, and I imagine also to the Military Secretariat. May I, therefore, be permitted respectfully to suggest, that copies of them be obtained for record, through the Court of Directors, none being procurable in this country? The copy of the Artillery Finance Regulations, from which I have quoted, was borrowed for a few days from Captain Barry.

I have, &c.

Fort William,
22 September 1857

E. G. J. Champneys, Lieut -Colonel,
Military Auditor General.

* Equal for 31 days to *Co.'s Rs* 1. 4. 3., at 2*s.* 0½*d.* per rupee, in all situations, whether in garrison or in the field.

† Viz, for 31 days, *Rs.* 1. 9. 10. in garrison, or *Rs* 2. 8. in the field, giving a daily rate of 10 pie in garrison, and 1 anna 8 pie in the field.

‡ The aggregate pay issued by this addition exceeds the British pay, less beer or liquor money, converted at 2*s.* 0½*d.* per rupee; and, owing to this excess, it is always understood that the British soldier receives his pay in India at 2*s.* 0½*d.* per rupee, though the conversion of the net British rate at 2*s.* 6*d.*, plus an amount of compensation for spirits far exceeding any British rate, is the radix of the Indian pay tables for Royal Dragoons and Infantry.

No. 1.

For the Non-Commissioned and Rank and File of Her Majesty's Artillery

	Rate per Diem	Rations.	Net Pay.	Converted into Co.'s Ra., at 2s. 0½d	Compensation for Spirits, at 1d per Day	Total for a Month of 30 Days
	s. d.	d.	s. d.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Royal Horse Artillery.						
Troop staff sergeant	3 9½	5	3 4½	49 4 7	1 3 7	50 8 2
Sergeant	2 10	5	2 5	36 8 2	1 3 7	36 11 9
Corporal	2 4	5	1 11	26 2 7	1 3 7	29 6 2
Bombadier	2 2	5	1 9	25 11 5	1 3 7	26 15 -
Gunners and rough riders	1 5½	5	1 -½	15 - -	1 3 7	16 3 7
Drivers	1 3½	5	- 10½	12 8 10	1 3 7	13 12 5
Farriers	3 4½	5	3 11½	43 12 5	1 3 7	45 - -
Shoering smith	2 3	5	1 10½	27 3 11	1 3 7	29 7 6
Collar-maker and wheeler	2 -½	5	1 7½	24 2 11	1 3 7	25 6 6
Trumpeter	2 1½	5	1 8½	24 12 9	1 3 7	26 - 4
Royal Foot Artillery.						
Sergeant-major						
Quartermaster sergeant						
Company sergeant	3 8	5	3 3	47 12 1	1 3 7	48 15 8
Company quartermaster sergeant						
Orderly-room clerk						
Sergeant	2 8	5	2 3	33 1 -	1 3 7	34 4 7
Corporal	2 2	5	1 9	25 11 5	1 3 7	26 15 -
Bombadier	2 -	5	1 7	23 4 8	1 3 7	24 7 10
Gunners and drivers	1 3½	5	- 10½	12 8 10	1 3 7	13 12 5
Farrier and carriage smith	3 2½	5	2 9½	40 11 5	1 3 7	41 15 -
Shoering smith	2 1½	5	1 8½	24 12 9	1 3 7	25 - 4
Collar-smith and wheeler	1 10½	5	1 5½	21 11 9	1 3 7	22 15 4

No 2.

For the Non-Commissioned and Rank and File of Her Majesty's Artillery

	Rate per Diem	Rations	Net Pay	Converted into Co.'s Ra., at 2s. 6d	Compensation for Spirits	Total for a Month of 30 Days, in Garrison.	Total for a Month of 30 Days, in the Field.
	s. d.	d.	s. d.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Royal Horse Artillery							
Troop staff sergeant	3 9½	5	3 4½	40 4 -	1 9 -	41 13 -	43 6 -
Sergeants	2 10	5	2 5	29 - -	1 9 -	30 9 -	32 2 -
Corporal	2 4	5	1 11	23 - -	1 9 -	24 9 -	26 2 -
Bombadier	2 2	5	1 9	21 - -	1 9 -	22 9 -	24 2 -
Gunners and rough riders	1 5½	5	1 -½	12 4 -	1 9 -	13 13 -	15 6 -
Drivers	1 3½	5	- 10½	10 4 -	1 9 -	11 13 -	13 6 -
Farriers	3 4½	5	3 11½	35 12 -	1 9 -	37 5 -	38 14 -
Shoering smith	2 3½	5	1 10½	22 4 -	1 9 -	23 13 -	25 6 -
Collar-maker and wheeler	2 -½	5	1 7½	19 12 -	1 9 -	21 5 -	22 14 -
Trumpeters	2 1½	5	1 8½	20 4 -	1 9 -	21 13 -	23 6 -
Royal Foot Artillery							
Sergeant major							
Quartermaster sergeant							
Company sergeant	3 8	3½	3 4½	40 4 -	1 9 -	41 13 -	43 6 -
Company quartermaster sergeant							
Orderly-room clerk							
Sergeants	2 6	3½	2 4½	28 4 -	1 9 -	29 13 -	31 6 -
Corporals	2 2	3½	1 10½	22 4 -	1 9 -	23 13 -	25 6 -
Bombadiers	2 -	3½	1 8½	20 4 -	1 9 -	21 13 -	23 6 -
Gunners and drivers	1 3½	3½	- 11½	11 12 -	1 9 -	13 5 -	14 14 -
Farrier and carriage smith	3 2½	3½	2 10½	38 8 -	1 9 -	39 1 -	37 10 -
Shoering smith	2 1½	3½	1 9½	21 8 -	1 9 -	23 1 -	24 10 -
Collar-smith and wheeler	1 10½	3½	1 7	19 - -	1 9 -	20 9 -	22 2 -

(No. 65, Military Department)

From the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department to the Military Auditor General

Sir,

With reference to your letters, Nos 233, 240, 248, and 262, of the 15th, 17th, 18th, and 22d September 1857, on the subject of the pay and allowances of the Officers and men of the Royal Artillery and Engineers serving in India, I am directed to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the following rules until a reference can be made to England on the subject :

1. Officers of the Royal Artillery, Horse and Foot, will receive the same pay and allowance as officers of corresponding rank in the Horse and Foot Artillery of the Company's service

2. Horse allowance will be passed to Officers of Horse Artillery, or attached to Horse Field Batteries, as it is now passed to Company's Officers of those branches, and they will be expected to furnish their own horses and appointments

3. Officers of the Royal Engineers will receive the same pay and allowances as Officers of similar rank in the Company's Engineers, with a staff allowance of 240 rupees per mensem to Captains as field Engineers, and 112 rupees to subalterns as Assistant Field Engineers when so appointed. sapper allowance of 60 rupees per mensem to be allowed to all subalterns doing regimental duty not in receipt of the staff allowance of an Assistant Field Engineer

4. Mess allowance will, when a mess is kept up, be passed both to the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers at the rate of 10 rupees per mensem for each Officer, including Adjutants, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Assistant-Surgeons, and Veterinary Surgeons.

5. The non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery will receive their British net pay, plus 1*d.* a day liquor money, converted into India currency at 2*s.* 0½*d.* per rupee, less 5*d.* a day for rations, the liquor money to continue in the field till a reference is made home on the subject

6. The non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers will receive their British net pay, plus 1*d.* a day liquor money, converted at 2*s.* 0½*d.*, less 5*d.* a day for rations, in the same way as is authorised for the Royal Artillery.

I am, &c

F. D. Atkinson,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India
in the Military Department.

Council Chamber, Fort William,
3 November 1857

(No 68 and 69)

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and to the Assistant Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces in India for information.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

F. D. Atkinson,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India
in the Military Department.

From the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the
Military Department.

(No. 67, Military Department.)

(No. 66, Military Department.)

To the Secretary to Government,
Military Department, Bombay.

To the Secretary to Government,
Military Department, Fort St.
George.

Sir,

Nos. 4680, 4742,
and 4891, dated
22d, 26th, and 31st
August 1857.

WITH reference to your letters, as per margin, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to sanction the following rules regulating the pay and allowances of the Officers and men of the Royal Artillery and Engineers serving in India, until a reference can be made to England on the subject :

1. Officers of the Royal Artillery, Horse and Foot, will receive the same pay and allowances as Officers of corresponding rank in the Horse and Foot Artillery of the Company's service.

2. Horse allowance will be passed to Officers of Horse Artillery, or attached to Horse Field Batteries, as it is now passed to Company's Officers of those branches, and they will be expected to furnish their own horses and appointments.

3. Officers of the Royal Engineers will receive the same pay and allowances as Officers of similar rank in the Company's Engineers, with a staff allowance of 240 rupees per mensem to captains as field engineers, and 112 rupees to Subalterns as assistant field engineers when so appointed. sapper allowance of 60 rupees per mensem to be allowed to all subalterns doing regimental duty not in receipt of the staff allowance of an assistant field engineer.

4. Mess allowance will, when a mess is kept up, be passed both to the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers at the rate of 10 rupees per mensem for each Officer, including Adjutants, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Assistant-Surgeons, and Veterinary Surgeons.

5. The non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery will receive their British net pay, plus 1 *d.* a day liquor money, converted into Indian currency at 2 *s.* 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per rupee, less 5 *d.* a day for rations; the liquor money to last in the field till a reference is made home on the subject.

6. The non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers will receive their British net pay, plus 1 *d.* a day liquor money, converted at 2 *s.* 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, less 5 *d.* a day for rations, in the same way as is authorised for the Royal Artillery.

I have, &c

F. D. Atkinson,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India
in the Military Department.

Council Chamber, Fort William,
3 November 1857.

EXTRACT MILITARY LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 18 May 1858, No 126.

7 THESE arrangements for adjusting the pay and allowances of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, whilst serving in India, are in accordance with our orders, and have our sanction

8. One point only is referred for decision, viz, whether the beer money of 1 *d.* a day, to which the soldiers of the Royal Artillery are entitled when at home, is to be continued to them whilst in the field in India. We approve of your having granted it to them when marching, or in the field. It will also be continued to them when stationed beyond 200 miles from the Presidency.

9. It

9. It will be necessary that the pay and allowances of the Artillery and Engineers in our service should be fixed, on the same scale as that fixed for the Royal Artillery and Engineers serving with them.

10. We send in the packet three copies of the "Regulations and Instructions for the Royal Artillery," and of the "Orders and Regulations for the Royal Engineers."

11. We observe, from your letter of the 1st February last, that you have issued a General Order for equalizing the pay of the corps above-mentioned at the three Presidencies, which has our approval.

EXTRACT MILITARY LETTER from the Government of India to the Court of Directors, dated 3 June 1858, No 86.

Para. 1 We have the honor to forward herewith, for the consideration and order of your Honorable Court, on the subject of the pay and allowances of certain grades of Officers in the Royal Artillery.

2. It would appear that a certain number of the junior Lieutenant-Colonels receive in England Majors' pay only, while a portion only of the Lieutenants receive the pay of first Lieutenant, although they are designated alike.

3 We would solicit the orders of your Court as to whether Lieutenant Colonels, who would draw Majors' pay, and those Lieutenants who would draw the inferior rate of pay only, if in England, are to be restricted in this country to the pay and allowances of Majors and second Lieutenants respectively

* * * * *

(No. 20, Military Department)

The Military Auditor General to the Honorable *J. P. Grant*, President of the Council of India in Council.

Honorable Sir,

I HAVE the honor to state, that on Lieutenant Colonel J. Adye, Assistant Adjutant General of Royal Artillery, being promoted to regimental Lieutenant Colonel in that corps, I passed to him the pay and allowances of the corresponding regimental rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Company's Artillery, viz., Rs. 1,002. 4 per mensem, with reference to the Government decision, that "officers of the Royal Artillery, Horse and Foot,* receive the same pay and allowances as officers of corresponding rank in the Horse and Foot Artillery of the Company's service."

Refers a question, whether in the Royal Artillery Lieutenant Colonels on Majors' pay, and Lieutenants of Foot Artillery on the pay of 6s 7d a day, should receive the pay and allowances of Lieutenant Colonel and first Lieutenant, or of Major and second Lieutenant respectively.

2. It now appears, however, that of the fixed establishment of Lieutenant Colonels of Royal Artillery, a certain number of the juniors receive Majors' pay, and it may be a question whether these latter can claim a perfect equality of emoluments with regimental Lieutenant Colonels of the Company's Artillery, so long as their restriction to Majors' pay excludes them in their own service from the full pecuniary advantages of the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, should the decision of Government be adverse to the Lieutenant Colonels on Majors' pay, they will be entitled in India to only a Majors' pay and allowances; but otherwise they will receive the pay and allowances of Lieutenant Colonel, and in this latter event it would be necessary to correct the table which accompanied my letter No. 868 of 21st ultimo, by omitting the distinction between a Lieutenant

* G. L., No. 65, of 3 November 1857

Lieutenant Colonel on Majors' pay and other Lieutenant Colonels, which was introduced there from the table in the Royal Artillery Finance Regulations, page 1

3. I take this opportunity of submitting a letter, dated 30th ultimo, from Lieutenant Colonel Adye, on the subject of pay to the Lieutenants of Royal Artillery. Of 370 lieutenants in that regiment, 258 only are allowed the pay of first Lieutenants, the remainder, though not distinguished from their seniors by the designation of second Lieutenant, being yet restricted to the pay of 5 s. 7 d. a day, which the Royal Artillery Finance Regulations prescribe for a second Lieutenant. The instructions of your Honor in Council are respectfully solicited as to whether the Lieutenants of Royal Artillery who receive 5 s. 7 d. a day in the Foot Artillery, should in India be allowed the pay and allowances of first Lieutenants, or of second Lieutenants. If the latter scale be assigned, it will be necessary to correct as per margin* the table annexed to my letter of the 21st ultimo. That some Lieutenants are allowed British pay as second Lieutenants, I learnt accidentally from a last pay certificate granted to an Officer by Messrs. Cox & Co. In the Royal Army List the Artillery Officers of that rank, on superior and inferior pay, alike are returned indiscriminately as Lieutenants.

I have, &c.

E. G. Champneys, Lieutenant Colonel,
Military Auditor General.

Fort William, 6 May 1858

The Assistant Adjutant General of Royal Artillery in India to Lieutenant Colonel E. G. Champneys, Military Auditor General.

Sir,

In answer to your letter (No. 404), dated 26th April 1858, respecting Lieutenants of Royal Artillery, I beg to acquaint you, that the establishment of the Royal Artillery consists of 370 Lieutenants, the first 258 of which receives 6 s. 10 d. a day, and the remaining 112 receive 5 s. 7 d. a day, that is to say, it would be so if the regiment were filled up to its establishment, but this is never the case, and therefore the number who receives 5 s. 7 d. a day varies.

These latter were originally called second Lieutenants; but that rank was abolished some years ago, and there are no second Lieutenants of the Royal Artillery at the present moment.

Some of the latter, 112 subaltern Officers, are now serving in this country, and, if the scale of pay of Officers of Royal Artillery out here were regulated by the pay they receive at home, there would exist no doubt but that they would be entitled only to 5 s. 7 d. per diem, but the order of Government, dated 2d November 1857 (No. 65), on the subject of the pay of Officers of Royal Artillery in this country, says as follows —

“ Officers of Royal Artillery, Horse and Foot, will receive the same pay and allowances as Officers of corresponding rank in the Horse and Foot Artillery of the Company's service ”

Therefore it would seem that all lieutenants of Royal Artillery are entitled to the

* Royal Artillery	•	Company's Artillery.
Lieutenant Horse Artillery	- - -	} As first Lieutenant.
Foot Artillery, on 6 s. 10 d. a day	- - -	
Lieutenant Foot Artillery, on 5 s. 7 d. a day	- - -	As second Lieutenant.

the pay of their rank in India ; and as there is no such rank as second Lieutenant of Royal Artillery, I imagine no doubt can exist on the subject

I have, &c.

John Adye, Lieutenant Colonel.

Head Quarters, Royal Artillery, Calcutta,
30 April 1858.

(No. 170.)

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department to the Military Auditor General.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your Despatch (No 20), dated 6th May 1858, I am directed to acquaint you that the question therein submitted in regard to the pay and allowances of certain grades of Officers in the Royal Artillery will be forwarded by the outgoing mail, for the consideration and orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

I am, &c.

F. D. Athnson, Major,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
in the Military Department.

Council Chamber, Fort William,
3 June 1858

MILITARY LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 1st September 1858, No. 267

Para. 1. We now reply to your military letter, dated 3d June 1858, No. 86, paras. 1 and 3.

2. As observed by you, a certain number of the junior Lieutenant Colonels of the Royal Artillery receive in England Majors' pay only, while a portion only of the Lieutenants receive the pay of first Lieutenants. The proportions in each rank so circumstanced, as given in the last Army Estimates, are specified in the margin.*

1 and 3. Court's orders requested as to the pay and allowances of certain junior Lieutenant Colonels and Lieutenants of the Royal Artillery serving in India.

3 The same distinction as regards pay and allowances must be observed in India, and in the same proportions in the Royal Artillery and Engineers, and in Her Majesty's Indian Artillery and Engineers. The Officers of the Royal Artillery and Engineers who are entitled to the higher rates can be ascertained from their standing in the Army Lists

4 The rates of "pay" to Captains and second Captains in the Indian Artillery and Engineers, are to be the same as those for Captains and second Captains respectively in the Royal Artillery and Engineers. The allowances of second Captains

		Pay per Diem	
		£. s. d.	
* Lieutenant Colonels, Royal Horse Artillery	- 1	at	1 7 1
Ditto - ditto	- 1	at	1 2 11
Lieutenant Colonels, Royal Artillery	- 35	at	- 18 1
Ditto - ditto	- 18	at	- 16 11
Lieutenant Colonels, Royal Engineers	- 30	at	- 18 1
Ditto - ditto	- 18	at	- 16 1
Lieutenants, Royal Artillery	- 182	at	- 6 10
Ditto - ditto	- 89	at	- 5 7
Lieutenants, Royal Engineers	- 120	at	- 6 10
Ditto - ditto	- 60	at	- 5 7

Captains are to be those of Captains The rates of "pay" are specified in the margin *

5 These alterations in the rate of "pay" will make no difference in the aggregate receipts of Officers under the head of "Pay and India Allowance," which will remain as before. When "pay" only is issued, Officers will be entitled to receive the rates now specified.

6. The rate of "Pay and India Allowance" to second Captains will remain to be fixed under the orders now given, that is, a deduction must be made from the aggregate, equal to the difference between the pay of Captain and that of second Captain, according to the rates in the Royal service.

We are, &c.
F. Currie.
W. J. Eastwick.

MILITARY LETTER from the Court of Directors to Government of India, dated 25th August 1858, No. 229.

WE forward for your consideration and disposal copy of correspondence received from the Colonial Department relating to the terms on which your Government may obtain from New South Wales the services of a company of Royal Artillery. In the event of your requiring that company, we authorise you to inform the Government of New South Wales that the cost of the conveyance of the company from England to Sydney will be reimbursed to the Colony out of the revenue of India.

EXTRACT MILITARY LETTER from the Government of India to the Court of Directors, No 136, dated 12th October 1858.

Cons 20th August 1858, Nos. 388, 383 (A)
Cons. 3d September 1858, Nos. 237, 241

70 WITH advertence to your letter, No. 126, dated 18th May 1858, paras. 7 to 11, we have the honor to transmit copy of a General Order, publishing tables of pay for the Royal Artillery and Engineers, and for the Company's European Artillery and Engineers.

(No. 306, Military Department)

EXTRACT, Fort William, Military Consultation of the 20th August 1858.

The Military Auditor General to the Honorable J. P. Grant, President of the Council of India in Council.

Honorable Sir,

IN continuation of my letter, No. 290, dated 30th ultimo, I have the honor to state that the tables of pay therein submitted were founded on the rates approved in the letters as per margin † Those rates were adopted without any change as the field scale, and 1*d.* a day deducted from that scale gave the future garrison rate.

2. But

	Pay per Diem.		
	£	s	d.
* Captains, Royal Horse Artillery - - - -	-	-	16 1
Ditto - Royal Artillery - - - -	-	-	12 2
Ditto - Royal Engineers - - - -	-	-	11 1
Second Captains, Royal Horse Artillery - - - -	-	-	16 1
Ditto - Royal Artillery - - - -	-	-	11 1
Ditto - Royal Engineers - - - -	-	-	11 1

† G. L., No. 902, 19th January 1858. G. L., No. 284, 5th May 1858.

2. But in so doing I omitted to take into account the increase of 2d. a day to the pay of sergeants of all arms, authorised in Governor General's Order, No. 657, dated 26th April 1858, in consequence of which omission the rates in the Table submitted by me are correct only for corporals and inferior grades. I beg leave to submit the accompanying Tables, in which the omission regarding the pay of sergeants has been rectified

I have, &c.

E. G. J. Champneys, Lieut. Col

Fort William, 5 August 1858.

TABLE of PAY of the Royal Artillery in India.

	PAY, EXCLUSIVE OF DRY RATIONS							
	In Garrison, or Cantonments, within 200 Miles from the Presidency				In the Field, or when stationed beyond 200 Miles from the Presidency			
	For 28 Days	For 29 Days	For 30 Days	For 31 Days	For 28 Days	For 29 Days	For 30 Days	For 31 Days
Troop of Royal Horse Artillery :	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Adjutant Major * - - - - -	48 4 6	50 - 2	51 11 9	53 7 4	49 6 9	51 3 1	52 15 4	54 11 7
Quartermaster Sergeant - - - - -	56 - -	58 - -	60 - -	62 - -	57 2 3	59 2 17	61 5 7	63 4 3
Sergeant Conductor of Stores * - - - - -	49 2 3	50 14 4	52 10 5	54 6 6	50 4 6	52 1 1	53 14 -	55 10 9
Sergeant - - - - -	35 6 10	36 11 1	37 15 4	39 3 7	36 9 1	37 14 -	39 2 11	40 7 10
Corporal - - - - -	26 4 7	27 3 7	28 2 7	29 1 8	27 6 10	28 6 6	29 6 2	30 5 11
Drum-major - - - - -	24 - -	24 13 9	25 11 5	26 9 2	25 2 8	26 - 8	26 15 -	27 13 5
Inner doing duty as Hospital Orderly - - - - -	19 11 5	20 6 8	21 2 11	21 14 2	20 13 8	21 9 7	22 6 6	23 2 5
Inner - - - - -	14 - -	14 8 -	15 - -	15 8 -	15 2 3	15 10 11	16 3 7	16 12 3
Over - - - - -	11 11 6	12 2 2	12 8 10	12 15 6	12 13 9	13 5 1	13 12 5	14 3 9
Trumpeter - - - - -	33 2 4	33 15 6	34 12 9	35 9 11	34 4 7	35 2 5	36 - 4	36 14 2
Ditto - - - - -	14 - -	14 3 -	15 - -	15 8 -	15 2 3	15 10 11	16 3 7	16 12 3
Drummer - - - - -	40 13 9	42 5 1	43 12 5	45 3 9	42 - -	43 8 -	45 - -	46 3 -
Coopering Smith - - - - -	25 6 11	26 5 5	27 3 11	28 2 5	26 9 2	27 8 4	28 7 6	29 6 8
Blas-maker - - - - -	22 9 2	23 6 1	24 2 11	24 15 10	23 11 5	24 9 -	25 6 6	26 4 1
Healer - - - - -								
Field Battery, and Reserve Company of Foot Artillery :								
Sergeant Major * - - - - -	46 13 9	48 8 6	50 3 3	51 14 1	48 - -	49 11 5	51 6 10	53 2 3
Quartermaster Sergeant - - - - -	53 11 6	55 10 2	57 8 10	59 7 6	54 13 9	56 13 1	58 12 5	60 11 9
Sergeant Conductor of Stores * - - - - -	46 13 9	48 8 6	50 3 3	51 14 -	45 - -	49 11 5	51 6 10	53 2 3
Sergeant - - - - -	33 2 4	34 5 3	35 8 2	36 11 -	34 4 7	35 6 2	36 11 9	37 15 4
Corporal - - - - -	24 - -	24 13 9	25 11 5	26 9 2	25 2 3	26 - 3	26 15 -	27 13 5
Drum-major - - - - -	21 11 6	23 7 10	23 4 3	24 - 8	23 13 9	23 10 9	24 7 10	25 4 11
Inner doing duty as Hospital Orderly - - - - -	16 13 9	17 7 4	18 1 -	18 10 7	18 - -	18 10 3	19 4 7	19 14 10
Inner - - - - -	11 11 6	12 2 2	12 8 10	12 15 6	12 13 9	13 5 1	13 12 5	14 3 9
Trumpeter and Bugler - - - - -	11 11 6	12 2 2	12 8 10	12 15 6	12 13 9	13 5 1	13 12 5	14 3 9
Drummer - - - - -	38 9 2	39 15 3	41 5 3	42 11 3	39 11 5	41 2 1	42 8 10	43 15 6
Coopering Smith - - - - -	23 2 4	23 15 6	24 12 9	25 9 11	24 4 7	25 2 5	26 - 4	26 14 2
Blas-maker - - - - -	20 4 7	21 - 2	21 11 9	22 7 4	21 6 10	22 3 1	22 15 4	23 11 7
Healer - - - - -								

* These are inclusive of the following Staff Pay, viz.

	For 28 Days	For 29 Days	For 30 Days	For 31 Days
Acting Sergeant Major in Foot Artillery, 6d. as Company's Sergeant, 6d. as Sergeant Major, total, 1s a day, or - - - - - Co's Ra.	13 11 6	14 3 3	14 11 1	15 2 11
Acting Quartermaster Sergeant, Foot Artillery, 1s a day, or - - - - -	13 11 6	14 3 3	14 11 1	15 2 11
Sergeant Conductor of Stores, Horse or Foot Artillery, 1s 6d. a day, or - - - - -	20 9 3	21 4 11	23 - 8	22 12 6

† These are acting appointments.

Fort William, Military Auditor General's Office,
5 August 1858.

E. G. J. Champneys, Lieut. Col,
Military Auditor General.

TABLE of PAY for Service Companies of Royal Engineers in India

	PAY, EXCLUSIVE OF DRY RATIONS.							
	In Garrison or Cantonments, within 200 Miles from the Presidency				In the Field, or when stationed beyond 200 Miles from the Presidency			
	For 28 Days	For 29 Days	For 30 Days	For 31 Days	For 28 Days	For 29 Days	For 30 Days	For 31 Days
	<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>
Colour Sergeant - - -	40 9 2	42 - 4	43 7 6	44 14 8	41 11 5	43 3 3	44 11 1	46 2 11
Sergeant - - - - -	33 11 5	34 14 8	36 1 11	37 5 3	34 13 9	36 1 8	37 5 7	38 9 6
Corporal - - - - -	24 9 2	25 7 2	26 5 3	27 3 4	25 11 5	26 10 1	27 8 10	28 7 6
2d Corporal - - - -	20 4 7	21 - 2	21 11 9	22 7 3	21 6 10	22 3 1	22 15 4	23 11 7
Bugler - - - - -	10 13 9	11 3 11	11 10 1	12 - 4	12 - -	12 6 10	12 13 9	13 4 7
Sappers and Miners -	10 13 9	11 3 11	11 10 1	12 - 4	12 - -	12 6 10	12 13 9	13 4 7

Fort William, Military Auditor General's Office, }
5 August 1858.

E G J Champneys, Lieut Col,
Military Auditor General

TABLE of REVISED MONTHLY PAY of the Honorable Company's European Artillery

	PAY AND COMPENSATION FOR SPIRIT RATIONS			
	HORSE ARTILLERY		FOOT ARTILLERY	
	In Garrison or Cantonment within 200 Miles from the Presidency	In the Field, or when Stationed beyond 200 Miles from the Presidency	In Garrison or Cantonment within 200 Miles from the Presidency	In the Field, or when Stationed beyond 200 Miles from the Presidency
	<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>
Sergeant Major - - -	59 15 1	61 3 -	57 7 4	58 11 3
Quartermaster Sergeant - - -	52 7 10	53 11 8	50 - 1	51 3 11
Hospital Sergeant * - - -	53 6 8	54 10 7	50 14 11	52 2 10
Schoolmaster Sergeant (unattained) * - - -	- - -	- - -	50 14 11	52 2 10
Orderly Room Clerk - - -	38 8 2	39 12 1	36 - 5	37 4 4
Rough Rider Sergeant * - - -	53 6 8	54 10 7	- - -	- - -
Farrier Major * - - -	53 6 8	54 10 7	- - -	- - -
Drill Sergeant † - - -	45 15 5	47 3 4	43 7 8	44 11 7
Trumpeter and Bugler Major - - -	38 8 2	39 12 1	36 - 5	37 4 4
Trumpeter and Bugler * - - -	52 7 10	53 11 8	50 - 1	51 3 11
Staff Sergeant { In a Troop or Company * Light Field Battery { If served by Europeans If Irregular, as in the Punjab Irregular Force	- - -	- - -	43 7 8	44 11 7
	- - -	- - -	*50 14 11	52 2 10
Sergeant - - - - -	38 8 2	40 12 1	36 - 5	37 4 4
Corporal - - - - -	28 9 2	29 13 1	26 1 5	27 5 4
Bombardier - - - -	26 1 5	27 5 4	23 9 8	24 13 7
Trumpeter - - - - -	25 2 6	26 6 5	- - -	- - -
2d Trumpeter and Bugler - - -	15 3 5	16 7 4	12 11 8	13 15 7
Gunner - - - - -	15 3 5	16 7 4	12 11 8	13 15 7
				Staff Pay
Farrier (besides pay as Non-Commissioned Officer or Gunner) - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 7 3
Rough Rider - - - ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 7 3
Saddler - - - ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 - -
Maximum Staff of a Division of Artillery				
Sergeant Major (in addition to the pay of Sergeant) extra pay, 6 d a day - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 7 3
Quartermaster Sergeant - - - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 7 3
Drill Sergeant - - - ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 7 3
Hospital Sergeant - - - ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 14 6

* Including Staff pay at 1 s a day, or Co's Rs 14 14 6 per month

† Ditto - - - 6 d. - - - 7 7 3

‡ Including Staff pay at 1 s a day, which will be continued so long as that rate, instead of 6 d a day, is issued to a Company's Sergeant in a Battery of Royal Artillery

Fort William,
Military Auditor General's Office, }
5 August 1858

E G J Champneys, Lieut Colonel,
Military Auditor General

(No. 981 —Military Department)

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to the Military Auditor General.

Sir,

With reference to your letters No 290 of the 30th July, and No 306, dated 5th August 1858, submitting tables of pay for the Royal Artillery and Engineers, and for the Company's European Artillery, I am directed to inform you that Government are unable to authorise any change in the daily rate of the Royal without a reference to the Home Authorities, who, in their letter No 126 of 1858, observe that it will be necessary that the pay and allowances of the Artillery and Engineers in their service should be fixed on the same scale as that fixed for the Royal Artillery and Engineers serving with them.

I am, &c

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

Council Chamber, Fort William,
19 August 1858.

(No 5360 —Military Department)

EXTRACT Fort William Military Consultation of the 3d September 1858.

The Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

With reference to the General Order by the Government of India, No. 1052, dated 8th ultimo, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit the accompanying copy of a letter from the Auditor General, No 854, dated 22d July, relative to the beer money of a penny a day of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, and to request to be favored with the instructions of the Government of India upon the subject

In the meantime, the Auditor General has been informed that no alteration should be made in the pay and allowances hereafter drawn by the Artillery and Engineers.

I have, &c

Bombay Castle,
12 August 1858

P M Melvill, Col

(No 854 of 1858 —Military Department)

The Military Auditor General to the Right Honorable *John Lord Elphinstone*, G. C. H., Governor and President in Council

My Lord,

With reference to the decision of your Honorable Board, conveyed to me by Secretary Colonel Melvill's letter, No 4220 of the 28th ultimo, I have the honor to submit copy of General Order of Governor General, No 1052, of the 8th instant, received yesterday, from which it appears to me that the Orders of the Court of Directors thereby promulgated, distinctly rule, that the penny a day beer money to the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers is a field allowance, and is not admissible to them in garrison, or at garrison stations within 200 miles of the Presidency

2 At present, the only portion of the Royal Artillery that is affected by the rule, is the D Troop of Horse Artillery at Poona, but before reducing their garrison pay, I would respectfully suggest a reference to the Government of India for an amended pay table, garrison and field, in order to ensure perfect uniformity.

3 As the Company's European Artillery and Sappers and Miners now receive the same rates of pay, including the penny a day beer money, it will of course be necessary to reduce one penny per diem of the pay of such

portion of them also as may be in garrison or at garrison stations within 200 miles of the Presidency.

Bombay,
Military Auditor General's Office,
22 July 1858.

I have, &c.
G. J. Jameson, Col.,
Military Auditor General.

No 298.

(No. 350 — Military Department)

The Military Auditor General to the Honorable J. P. Grant, President of the Council of India in Council

Honorable Sir,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of officiating Secretary Major F. D. Atkinson's letter, No 981, of the 19th instant, which intimates the necessity for adhering to the instructions of the Home Authorities, "who, in their letter No. 126 of 1858, observe that

it will be necessary that the pay and allowances of the Artillery and Engineers in their service should be fixed on the same scale as that fixed for the Royal Artillery and Engineers serving with them."

2 Conceiving that this intimation cancels the G. L. No. 1132 D, dated 24th April 1858, which granted Foot Artillery pay to European Sappers of the Company's Army, I beg leave to submit a Table of revised monthly pay for the Sappers.

3. In the Royal Engineers, there are two grades, which may be eventually recognised in the Company's Sappers, but which, because they do not at present exist, are omitted in the Table—viz., a colour sergeant and an effective bugle major on the pay of sergeant, as allowed in a corps of Europeans.

4. The present rates exceed the Foot Artillery pay formerly authorised in the grades above second corporal, but a second corporal or sapper will receive less on the scale now submitted than at the Foot Artillery rate. I apprehend that these latter will not be allowed Foot Artillery pay for the months which have passed since 1st January 1858; but on this point early instructions are respectfully solicited

Fort Wilham,
27 August 1858

I have, &c.
E. G. J. Champneys, Lt. Col.

TABLE of Monthly Rates of INDIAN PAY of Non-Commissioned Officers, and Rank and File of the Company's European Sappers and Miners.

	Pay, including Compensation for Spirit Rations for any Month.	
	In Garrison or Cantonment within 200 Miles from the Presidency.	Beyond 200 Miles of direct Distance from the Seat of Government.
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Sergeant Major, Regimental - - -	63 15 8	65 3 7
Quarter Master Sergeant, Regimental - - -	56 8 5	57 12 4
Sergeant - - - - -	36 10 5	37 14 4
Corporal - - - - -	26 11 4	27 15 3
Second Corporal - - - - -	22 - 9	23 4 9
Sappers - - - - -	11 12 10	15 - 9

Fort Wilham,
Military Auditor General's Office,
27 August 1858.

E. G. J. Champneys, Lieut. Col.,
Military Auditor General.

(No. 1251 of 1858)

No 239.

THE Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council is pleased to publish in General Order, the following Tables of Pay for the Royal Artillery and Engineers, and for the Company's European Artillery and Engineers

TABLE of PAY for the Royal Artillery in India

	PAY, EXCLUSIVE OF DRY RATIONS.							
	In Garrison or Cantonments within 200 Miles from the Presidency				In the Field, or when stationed beyond 200 Miles from the Presidency			
	For 28 Days	For 29 Days	For 30 Days	For 31 Days	For 28 Days	For 29 Days	For 30 Days	For 31 Days
Troop of Royal Horse Artillery	<i>Rs a p.</i>	<i>Rs a p.</i>	<i>Rs a p.</i>	<i>Rs a p.</i>	<i>Rs a p.</i>	<i>Rs a p.</i>	<i>Rs a p.</i>	<i>Rs a p.</i>
Ant Major	48 4 6	50 - 2	51 11 9	53 7 4	49 6 9	51 3 1	52 15 4	54 11 7
Quartermaster Serjeant	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ant Conductor of Stores*	56 - -	58 - -	60 - -	62 - -	57 3 3	59 2 11	61 3 7	63 4 3
Antal Serjeant	49 2 3	50 14 4	52 10 5	54 6 6	50 4 6	52 1 3	53 14 -	55 10 9
Ant	35 6 10	36 11 1	37 15 4	39 3 7	36 9 1	37 14 -	39 2 11	40 7 10
Oral	26 4 7	27 3 7	28 2 7	29 1 8	27 6 10	28 6 6	29 6 2	30 5 11
Barbier	24 - -	24 13 9	25 11 5	26 9 3	25 2 3	26 - 8	26 15 -	27 13 5
For doing duty as Hospital Orderly	19 11 5	20 6 8	21 2 11	21 14 2	20 13 8	21 9 7	22 6 6	23 2 5
For	14 - -	14 8 -	15 - -	15 8 -	15 2 3	15 10 11	16 3 7	16 12 3
For	11 11 6	12 2 2	12 8 10	12 15 6	12 13 9	13 5 1	13 12 6	14 3 9
For	28 2 4	23 15 6	24 12 9	25 9 11	24 4 7	25 2 5	26 - 4	26 14 2
For	14 - -	14 6 -	15 - -	15 8 -	15 2 3	15 10 11	16 3 7	16 12 3
For	40 13 9	42 5 1	43 12 5	45 5 9	42 - -	43 8 -	45 - -	46 8 -
For	25 6 11	26 5 5	27 3 11	28 2 5	26 9 2	27 8 4	28 7 6	29 6 8
For	22 9 2	23 6 1	24 2 11	24 15 10	23 11 5	24 9 -	25 6 6	26 4 1
Field Battery and Reserve Company of Foot Artillery								
Serjeant Major*	46 13 9	48 8 6	50 3 3	51 14 1	48 - -	49 11 5	51 6 10	53 2 3
Quartermaster Serjeant	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ant Conductor of Stores*	58 11 6	55 10 2	57 8 10	59 7 6	54 13 9	56 13 1	58 12 5	60 11 9
Antal Serjeant	46 13 9	48 8 6	50 3 3	51 14 -	48 - -	49 11 5	51 6 10	53 2 3
Ant	33 2 4	34 5 3	35 8 2	36 11 1	34 4 7	35 8 2	36 11 9	37 15 4
Oral	24 - -	24 13 9	25 11 5	26 9 2	25 2 3	26 - 8	26 15 -	27 13 5
Barbier	21 11 6	22 7 10	23 4 3	24 - 8	22 13 9	23 10 9	24 7 10	25 4 11
For doing duty as Hospital Orderly	16 13 9	17 7 4	18 1 -	18 10 7	18 - -	18 10 3	19 4 7	19 14 10
For	11 11 6	12 2 2	12 8 10	12 15 6	12 13 9	13 5 1	13 12 6	14 3 9
For	11 11 6	12 2 2	12 8 10	12 15 6	12 13 9	13 5 1	13 12 6	14 3 9
For	38 9 2	39 15 2	41 5 3	42 11 3	39 11 5	41 2 1	42 8 10	43 15 6
For	23 2 4	23 15 6	24 12 9	25 9 11	24 4 7	25 2 5	26 - 4	26 14 2
For	20 4 7	21 - 3	21 11 9	22 7 4	21 6 10	22 3 1	22 15 4	23 11 7

* These are inclusive of the following Staff Pay, viz. —

	For 28 Days	For 29 Days	For 30 Days	For 31 Days
Serjeant Conductor of Stores, Horse or Foot Artillery, 1s 6d a day, or - - -	<i>Rs a p.</i> 20 9 3	<i>Rs a p.</i> 21 4 11	<i>Rs a p.</i> 22 - 8	<i>Rs a p.</i> 23 12 6
Acting Serjeant Major, 6d as Company's Serjeant, 6d as Serjeant Major, total, 1s a day, or - - -	13 11 6	14 3 3	14 11 1	15 2 11
Acting Quartermaster Serjeant, 1s a day, or - - -	13 11 6	14 3 3	14 11 1	15 2 11

† These are acting appointments.

TABLE of PAY for Service Companies of Royal Engineers in India.

	PAY, EXCLUSIVE OF DRY RATIONS							
	In Garrison or Cantonments within 200 Miles from the Presidency				In the Field, or when stationed beyond 200 Miles from the Presidency			
	For 28 Days.	For 29 Days.	For 30 Days.	For 31 Days.	For 28 Days.	For 29 Days.	For 30 Days.	For 31 Days.
	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.
Colour Sergeant - -	40 9 2	42 - 4	43 7 6	44 14 6	41 11 5	43 3 3	44 11 1	46 2 11
Sergeant - - -	33 11 5	34 14 8	36 1 11	37 5 3	34 15 9	36 1 8	37 5 7	38 9 6
Corporal - - -	24 9 2	25 7 2	26 5 3	27 3 4	26 11 5	26 10 1	27 8 10	28 7 6
3d Corporal - - -	20 4 7	21 - 2	21 11 9	22 7 3	21 6 10	22 3 1	22 15 4	23 11 7
Bugler - - -	10 13 9	11 3 11	11 10 1	12 - 4	12 - -	12 6 10	12 13 9	13 4 7
Sappers and Miners -	10 13 9	11 3 11	11 10 1	12 - 4	12 - -	12 6 10	12 13 9	13 4 7

TABLE of REVISED MONTHLY PAY of the Company's European Artillery.

	PAY, EXCLUSIVE OF DRY RATIONS.			
	HORSE ARTILLERY		FOOT ARTILLERY	
	In Garrison or Cantonment within 200 Miles from the Presidency	In the Field, or when Stationed beyond 200 Miles from the Presidency	In Garrison or Cantonment within 200 Miles from the Presidency	In the Field, or when Stationed beyond 200 Miles from the Presidency
	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.
Sergeant Major, Regimental - - - - -	59 15 1	61 3 -	57 7 4	58 11 3
Quartermaster Sergeant, Regimental - - - - -	52 7 10	53 11 8	50 - 1	51 3 11
Hospital Sergeant* - - - - -	53 6 8	54 10 7	50 14 11	52 3 10
Schoolmaster Sergeant (untrained)* - - - - -	- - -	- - -	50 14 11	52 3 10
Orderly Room Clerk - - - - -	38 6 2	39 12 1	36 - 5	37 4 4
Rough Rider Sergeant* - - - - -	53 6 8	54 10 7	- - -	- - -
Fanner Major* - - - - -	53 6 8	54 10 7	- - -	- - -
Drill Sergeant † - - - - -	45 15 5	47 3 4	43 7 3	44 11 7
Trumpet or Bugle Major - - - - -	36 8 2	39 12 1	36 - 5	37 4 4
Staff Sergeant { In Troop or Company * - - - - -	52 7 10	53 11 8	450 - 1	51 3 11
{ In a Horse (if served by Europeans - - - - -	- - -	- - -	443 7 8	44 11 7
{ Light Field (if Irregular, as in the Punjab Irreg- - - - -	- - -	- - -	50 14 11	52 3 10
{ Battery - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sergeant - - - - -	38 6 2	40 12 1	36 - 5	37 4 4
Corporal - - - - -	28 9 2	29 13 1	26 1 5	27 5 4
Bombardier - - - - -	26 1 5	27 5 4	23 9 8	24 13 7
Trumpeter - - - - -	25 2 6	26 6 5	- - -	- - -
2d Trumpeter and Bugler - - - - -	15 3 5	16 7 4	12 11 8	13 15 7
Gunner - - - - -	15 3 5	16 7 4	12 11 8	13 15 7
				Staff Pay
Fanner (besides pay as Non Commissioned Officer or Gunner) - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 7 3
Rough Rider - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 7 3
Saddler - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 - -
Maximum Staff of a Division of Artillery				
Sergeant Major (in addition to the pay of Sergeant) extra pay 6 d per day - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 7 3
Quartermaster Sergeant - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 7 3
Drill Sergeant - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 7 3
Hospital Sergeant - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 14 6

* Includes Staff Pay at 1 s. a day, or Co.'s Rs. 14 14 6 per month.

† Ditto - - - at 6 d. - - - 7 7 3 "

‡ Includes Staff pay at 1 s. a day, which will be continued so long as that rate, instead of 6 d. a day, may be issued to a Company Sergeant in a battery of Royal Artillery

TABLE of MONTHLY RATES of INDIAN PAY of Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File of the Company's Sappers and Miners.

	Pay, including Compensation for Spirit Rations for any Month	
	In Garrison or Cantonment within 200 Miles from the Presidency	Beyond 200 Miles of direct Distance from the Seat of Government
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Serjeant Major, Regimental - - -	63 15 8	65 3 7
Quartermaster Serjeant, Regimental -	56 8 6	57 12 4
Serjeant - - - - -	36 10 5	37 14 4
Corporal - - - - -	26 11 4	27 15 3
2d Corporal - - - - -	22 - 9	23 4 8
Sapper - - - - -	11 12 10	13 - 9

F D Atkinson,
 Officiating Secretary to the Government of India
 in the Military Department.

(No 1682.—Military Department.)

From the Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Bombay

Sir,

With reference to your letter, No. 5360, of the 12th August 1858, I am desired to refer you to the General Order issued by the Government of India, No 1251, of this date, a printed copy of which is annexed; and to request that, under the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, it may be published in the official Gazette of your Presidency.

Table of Pay for the Royal and Company's Artillery and Engineers

I have, &c.

H. K. Burne, Captain,
 Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India
 in the Military Department

Council Chamber, Fort William,
 31 August 1858.

(No. 1683.—Military Department.)

From the Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government, Military Department, Fort St. George

Sir,

I AM directed to transmit to you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the accompanying printed copy of a General Order, No 216.

Table of Pay of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, and Company's Artillery and Engineers.

No. 1251, issued by the Government of India under this date, and to request that it may be published in the official Gazette of your Presidency.

I have, &c.

H. K. Burne, Captain, *
Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India,
in the Military Department.

Council Chamber, Fort William,
31 August 1858.

DRAFT of a Despatch approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council, and subsequently withdrawn.

1. I HAVE considered in Council the military letters from the Governor General, dated 12th May and 9th August 1858, conveying the recommendation of his Lordship and of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, in favour of an augmentation of the Artillery force in India.

2. The necessity for this measure has been repeatedly under the consideration of the late Court of Directors, who have on numerous occasions expressed their anxious desire to be furnished with your sentiments as to the nature and extent of the required augmentation.

3. It is obvious that, in consequence of the loss to the service of Native Artillery in Bengal, an immediate augmentation of European Artillery at that Presidency is indispensably necessary.

4. The addition of a fifth company to each battalion of Artillery, and of one more battalion of that strength, was recommended in Lord Canning's letter of the 12th May 1858.

5. A still further augmentation of three companies per battalion is recommended in the Governor General's minute of the 9th August 1858, together with a proportionate addition of Captains and Subalterns

6. It is apparent that the additions must be made gradually, and I am of opinion that, at present, they should be limited to the extent recommended on the 12th May 1858. You are accordingly authorised to make those additions to the Bengal Artillery. The fifth company in each battalion is to be, for the present, on the reduced strength of a reserve company.

F. A. $10 \times 5 = 50$ } 62
H. A. $3 \times 4 = 12$ }

	Present Establishment.		Establishment now Sanctioned.
	European Troops and Companies.	Native Troops and Companies.	European Troops and Companies.
13 Battalions and Brigades.	33	23	13 Battalions and Brigades. } 62

7. These additions will raise the number of troops and companies of European Artillery in Bengal from 33 to 62, which, as compared with the previous number of European and Native troops and companies, viz, 33 European and 22 native = 55, will give an increase of seven companies.

8. But 23 companies were previously maintained for contingent or irregular forces, of which 14 have ceased to exist, so that there will be in the aggregate a deficiency of two companies.

9. It is considered preferable to continue the established organization as to the number of European Officers to each battalion, on the scale sanctioned in the letter from the Court of Directors of the 8th July 1858, rather than to increase the number in each battalion, as proposed in the Governor General's minute of the 9th August 1858. It is important to maintain what may be considered a fundamental principle of the seniority service, viz., that there shall be the same, or nearly the same, proportion of Officers in each battalion of the several branches of the Indian forces, so that Officers of all arms shall have, as far as possible, equal chances of regimental promotion.

10. It is intended to enlist men of short stature as drivers, to be employed in the Artillery in substitution for native drivers.

11. I trust

11 I trust that, in the course of the next ensuing year, the numbers required to complete the 62 troops and companies of the Bengal Artillery; will be enlisted.

12 From Madras and Bombay the most urgent applications have, for some time past, been made for additional Officers of Artillery. This want is particularly felt at Bombay, where four companies of European Artillery have been formed without any establishment of Officers. The addition proposed by Lord Canning of one battalion at each of these Presidencies will give some relief in this respect, and is accordingly sanctioned.

13 The Cadets to complete the establishment of Officers for an additional battalion of an authorised number in Bengal; for an 8th battalion at Madras, and for a 6th battalion at Bombay, will be appointed as "direct" Cadets of Artillery, and by open competition, at as early a period as may be practicable, consistently with due notice to the public.

14 You will have learnt from the letter from the late Court of Directors, dated the 8th July 1858, that your recommendations for assimilating the grades of rank in Her Majesty's Indian Artillery with those in the Royal Artillery, have been anticipated.

The Under Secretary of State for India to Major General Sir *Henry Storks*, K. C. B.

Sir,

India Office, 14 January 1859

THE Secretary of State for India has had under consideration the representations of the Government of India, on the necessity for increasing the strength of the European Artillery, in consequence of the extended military operations in that country, and of the defection of nearly all the Native Artillery on the Bengal establishment, and their recommendation that a large increase should be immediately made to the local European Artillery of Bengal.

Believing, however, that much difficulty would be experienced in raising immediately a large force of Artillery, and that much time must elapse before it would be efficient for field service, Lord Stanley has deemed it advisable to limit the augmentation of the Bengal Artillery to 12 troops and companies, and to leave the question of a further increase of that arm to be decided in connexion with other measures for the reorganisation of the Indian Armies.

In the meantime, however, to meet the present demand, I am directed to request that Her Majesty's Government may be moved to send out to Bengal 12 additional companies, (or 2 troops and 10 companies) of Royal Artillery, provided that other demands upon Her Majesty's forces will admit of these details of Artillery being placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

From the Despatches received from the Governor General, Lord Stanley is not led to suppose that it will be necessary to send out the armaments of the troops or companies above mentioned. His Lordship is further of opinion that these reinforcements should be sent out in sailing-vessels round the Cape of Good Hope.

I have, &c.

J. Cosmo Melvill.

The Secretary for Military Correspondence to the Assistant Under Secretary of State for India

Sir,

War Office, 25 January 1859

WITH reference to the application for an augmentation to the Royal Artillery now serving in India, which was contained in your letter of the 14th instant, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that 12 companies will be held in readiness to be embarked immediately, but Major General Peel is desirous of calling attention to the fact, that should the troops be despatched at once, *via* the Cape of Good Hope, they would arrive in Bengal at an unhealthy season of the year, and Major General Peel would wish to be informed, at your earliest convenience, whether under these circumstances Lord Stanley considers that it would be desirable to delay their departure for the present.

I have, &c.

H. K. Storks.

The Assistant Under Secretary of State for India to the Under Secretary of State for War, War Office.

Sir,

India Office, 3 February 1859.

I HAVE submitted to the Secretary of State for India in Council, the letter of Major General Sir H. K. Storks, K. C. B., dated the 25th ultimo, 1858, stating with reference to Mr. Melvill's letter of the 14th ultimo, that 12 companies of the Royal Artillery will be held in readiness for immediate embarkation to India; and requesting to be informed whether, as these troops, if despatched at once, *via* the Cape of Good Hope, would arrive in Bengal at an unhealthy season of the year, Lord Stanley considers that it would be desirable to delay their departure for the present.

In reply, I am directed by his Lordship to state, that he is not led by the tenor of Despatches recently received from India, to suppose that the want of Artillery is so immediate, or so urgent, as to call for the despatch of these reinforcements at the most unfavourable season of the year.

Lord Stanley believes that unless an urgent requisition for them should in the meantime be received from India, it would be more conducive to the good of the public service, to defer their embarkation until June or July next.

It is, of course, understood, that the troops and companies of Royal Artillery above referred to, will be brought on the Indian Establishment only from the date of embarkation

I have, &c.

J. Cosmo Melvill

The Secretary for Military Correspondence to the Assistant Under Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

War Office, 4 February 1859

REFERRING to the last paragraph of your letter of yesterday's date, I am directed by Secretary Major General Peel to request that you will acquaint the Secretary of State for India in Council, that it has been deemed indispensable by Her Majesty's Government that an augmentation to the Royal Regiment of Artillery should be provided for home and Colonial service, corresponding in extent with the 12 batteries held in readiness for embarkation to India

In order to effect this augmentation with as little expense as can be avoided, Major General Peel proposes that only 36 serjeants, 36 corporals, 36 bombardiers, and 12 farriers, being the Driver non-commissioned officers of the 12 batteries, should be at once transferred to the Indian Establishment as our Artillery depot, leaving the remainder to be transferred from the 1st April next.

I am to add, that the officers and men of the 12 companies thus held in readiness for India, will not be available for home or Colonial service; that their places must be supplied, and that it will take time to do this, and General Peel is compelled under these circumstances, to press upon the Secretary of State for India in Council, the necessity for the extra expense being borne on the Indian revenues.

I have, &c.

Edward Lugard

The Assistant Under Secretary of State for India to Major General Sir E. Lugard, K. C. B.

Sir,

India Office, 7 February 1859.

I HAVE laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council, your letter, No. 3587, of the 4th current, intimating that an augmentation of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, corresponding in extent with the 12 batteries held in readiness for embarkation to India, is deemed indispensable; that in consequence of the postponement of the embarkation of these batteries, Major General Peel proposes to transfer at once to the Indian Establishment, only certain details of non-commissioned officers, leaving the remainder to be transferred from the 1st April next, and in reference to the concluding paragraph of my letter of the 3d instant;—pressing upon the Secretary of State for India the necessity for the extra expense of this arrangement being borne by the revenues of India

In reply, I am directed to observe, that the transfer of troops to the Indian Establishment at any period previous to their embarkation for India, would be entirely

entirely contrary to precedent, while at the same time it would impose an undue burthen on the revenues of India, Lord Stanley does not clearly understand why these batteries should not be considered available for home service until the proper period shall arrive for their embarkation, and it is even possible that circumstances may in the meantime arise, either in India or Europe, under which it may be found expedient to defer the transfer.

Had the emergencies of the service required the prompt dispatch of the Artillery reinforcements, or had the season of the year not been unfavourable to their immediate embarkation, there would have been no occasion to incur unusual expense, and as the commencement of recruiting for the replacement of these companies would have been in that case simultaneous with their embarkation for India, the necessity for adopting a different course under present circumstances, is not apparent.

The Secretary of State for India in Council, would have been glad to meet the wishes of General Peel in this matter, but having regard to his responsibility for the administration of the revenues of India, he is unable to assent to a measure which he considers inexpedient, and which he apprehends might be drawn into a very inconvenient precedent

I have, &c

J. Cosmo Metcalf

The Military Secretary to the Under Secretary of State, War Office

Sir,

Horse Guards, 28 January 1859

I AM directed by his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief to request that you will submit, for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, that the under-mentioned detail of Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men composing the 12 batteries which are under Orders for service in India, may be made supernumerary, and that a corresponding augmentation to the Royal Regiment of Artillery may be sanctioned, to keep up the present establishment for home and Colonial service

4 Lieutenant Colonels, 12 Captains, 12 Second ditto, 36 Lieutenants, 12 Assistant Surgeons, 5 Veterinary Surgeons, 24 Staff Serjeants, 96 Serjeants, 72 Corporals, 108 Bombardiers, 1,200 Gunners, 840 Drivers, 12 Farriers, 72 Shoemakers, 36 Collar makers, 24 Wheelers, 24 Trumpeters

Should it be impracticable to sanction the whole of this increase before the companies actually embark, his Royal Highness would wish most strongly to recommend that the following augmentation might be at once sanctioned:—

36 Serjeants, 36 Corporals, 36 Bombardiers, 12 Farriers,

being the Driver Non-commissioned Officers of the 12 batteries, and that the remainder may be sanctioned from the 1st April next

Unless this is approved, his Royal Highness apprehends that it will be impossible to commence the formation of the batteries, to replace those ordered for India, which will cause most serious delay in completing the efficiency of the Field Artillery for home service.

I have, &c.

C. Yorke

The Secretary for Military Correspondence, War Department, to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards.

Sir,

War Office, 12 February 1859

HAVING laid before the Secretary of State for War your letter of the 28th ultimo, I am directed to acquaint you, in reply, for the information of the General Commanding in Chief, that Major General Peel fully concurs with his Royal Highness in considering it necessary that some steps should be taken, without delay, for supplying the deficiency of Royal Artillery which will be occasioned by the departure of the 12 companies now under orders for India, and as some delay must occur in arranging this matter with the India Office, he is pleased to sanction the following augmentation (as suggested by his Royal Highness) being at once made, viz. —

36 Serjeants, 36 Corporals, 36 Bombardiers, 12 Farriers,

being the Driver Non-commissioned Officers of 12 batteries.

I am to add, that Major General Peel is in communication with the Secretary of State for India in Council, with a view to some definite arrangements being arrived at as to the course to be taken for keeping up the force of Royal Artillery which it is determined to maintain in India

I have, &c.

L. Lugard

The Secretary for Military Correspondence, War Department, to the Assistant Under Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

War Office, 16 February 1859

I HAVE received and laid before the Secretary of State for War your letter of the 7th instant, in reference to the arrangement to be made in consequence of 12 additional companies of Royal Artillery having been placed under orders for India.

From a perusal of this communication Major General Peel has been led to infer that the question was not sufficiently explained in the letter I addressed to you on the 4th instant, and he has therefore desired me to enter more fully into the subject.

The Secretary of State for India must be aware, that so large a body of troops as 12 companies of Artillery could not be sent away from England, and transferred to the Indian establishment, without imposing upon Her Majesty's Government the duty of taking immediate steps for replacing them. This cannot be delayed until the troops embark and the transfer be effected, as the organisation of 12 companies of Artillery is a work of considerable time, and owing to the number of Royal Artillery being so limited and disproportioned to the exigencies of the service, serious inconvenience would arise from so great and sudden a reduction in the strength of the Artillery at home.

So long, however, as the 12 companies destined for India are borne on the home establishment, any additional expense incurred in raising and organising those to supply their place would be thrown upon the Imperial funds, for which no provision has been made; and although the expense would eventually be defrayed from Indian revenues, by means of the rate charged for each man who embarks, yet in the meantime much inconvenience would be occasioned by the votes of Parliament being exceeded, the requisition for this large reinforcement of Royal Artillery not having been received until some time after the Army Estimates for the year had been sent to the Treasury

Major General Peel has studiously endeavoured to meet this exigency in as economical a manner as possible, consistent with the necessities of the case, and therefore, after due deliberation, he sanctioned the measure proposed by his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, not doubting that the Secretary of State for India would see the necessity of the measure, and be prepared to meet it.

There is another point connected with this subject which, I am directed to observe, the Secretary of State for War considers, should be settled, as soon as possible, to obviate future correspondence, viz how it is proposed that the establishment of Royal Artillery in India should be kept up? whether, as the Infantry force is, by means of Indian depots, or by the system hitherto pursued, of charging an approximate rate upon each Artillery soldier on embarkation.

The Artillery establishment, which it is presumed has been decided upon for India, appears to be three brigades of Foot and four troops of Horse. For this force Major General Peel considers that the simplest plan, and the one easiest of adjustment, would be to form a proportionate depot establishment, as is done with the Infantry and Cavalry; but he would wish to be favored with Lord Stanley's views upon the whole subject, and how his Lordship proposes to meet the question.

I have, &c.

Eduard Lugard

The Assistant Under Secretary of State for India to the Secretary for Military Correspondence, War Department

Sir,

India Office, 4 March 1859.

I HAVE laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council your letter of the 16th ultimo, explaining more fully the grounds on which Major General Peel considers it necessary that the twelve batteries of Royal Artillery, whose embarkation for India has been postponed, should be brought on the Indian establishment from the 1st of April next

In reply, I am directed to observe that Lord Stanley's objections to the proposal conveyed in your letter of 4th February 1859 were based on the consideration that the circumstances attending the despatch of these Artillery reinforcements are not so exceptional as to warrant a departure from the fixed principles upon which military expenditure has hitherto become chargeable to Imperial and Indian revenues. In ordinary course, regiments are ordered for India several months before embarkation, but without any additional charge to India.

Having carefully considered all the statements contained in your letter, I am directed to inform you that Lord Stanley regrets that he is still unable to give his sanction to a departure from a rule which he understands has never yet been infringed, and which he considers absolutely essential to the due protection of the revenues of India.

In reference to the concluding paras of your letter, I am to observe that Lord Stanley is not aware that any decision has yet been arrived at in regard to the permanent retention in India of three brigades of foot and four troops of Royal Artillery. This measure very much depends on the decision which may be arrived at on the important question still pending, of the future reorganisation of Her Majesty's Indian forces; and his Lordship would earnestly deprecate any decision of this nature until the Government of India have had an opportunity of ascertaining the relative cost of local and Royal Artillery, and of advising with the Secretary of State for India as to the future establishment.

Until this matter is decided upon, Lord Stanley considers that it will be advisable to postpone the question of an Artillery depot.

I have, &c

J. Cosmo Melville.

The Secretary of State for India in Council to the Governor General of India in Council

My Lord,

India Office, London, 19 January 1859.

1 I HAVE considered in Council the military letters from the Governor General dated 12th May and 9th August 1858, conveying the recommendation of his Lordship and of his Excellency the Commander in Chief in favour of an augmentation of the Artillery force in India

2 The necessity for this measure has been repeatedly under the consideration of the late Court of Directors, who have on numerous occasions expressed their anxious desire to be furnished with your sentiments as to the nature and extent of the required augmentation.

3 It is obvious that, in consequence of the loss to the service of Native Artillery in Bengal, an immediate augmentation of European Artillery at that Presidency is indispensably necessary

4. The addition of a fifth company to each battalion of Artillery, and of one more battalion of that strength, was recommended in Lord Canning's letter of the 12th May 1858

5 A still further augmentation of three companies per battalion is recommended in the Governor General's Minute of the 9th August 1858, together with a proportionate addition of Captains and Subalterns.

6 It is apparent that the required augmentation, if it were to be effected solely by additions to the Bengal Artillery, could not be completed immediately, and it has therefore been determined, in communication with the War Department, to send out 12 additional troops or companies of Royal Artillery, and for the present to limit the augmentation of the Bengal Artillery to two troops and ten companies

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO

7 This addition will raise the number of troops and companies of European Artillery on the Bengal establishment from 33 to 45.

8. The two new troops of Horse Artillery may be attached to the first brigade in substitution for the two native troops, and it is left to your discretion to form the ten companies into two battalions in substitution for two of the native battalions, and to distribute them amongst the six European battalions.

9. The consideration of the further additions which you have recommended, including that of an additional battalion with Officers complete, must be postponed, until the measures to be taken after receipt of the report of the Commissioners for the re-organisation of the Army shall have been finally determined upon.

10. Your recommendation for the augmentation of the Artillery arm in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, will be considered in a separate Despatch.

11 You will have learnt from the letter from the late Court of Directors, dated the 8th July 1858, that your recommendations for assimilating the grades of rank in Her Majesty's Indian Artillery with those in the Royal Artillery, have been anticipated.

I have, &c.
Stanley.

Military Department.

The Governor General of India to the Right Honorable Lord Stanley, M.P.,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord,

WITH reference to a letter, No 229, dated 25th August 1858 from the Court of Directors, transmitting copies of correspondence from the Colonial Department, relating to the terms on which a company of Royal Artillery may be obtained from New South Wales, I have the honor to inform your Lordship that, having regard to the progress made in the pacification of India since the offer of this Artillery was accepted, and to the reluctance manifestly felt by the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales to part with it on any terms, I do not think it necessary to use the authority given in the letter above cited.

I beg your Lordship, however, to believe that the want of an increase to the Artillery of India, especially to the Bengal Artillery, is very urgent, and that no time should be lost in placing it on a permanently efficient footing.

Allahabad, 14 January 1859

I have, &c.
Canning.

Military Department.

The Governor General of India to the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, M.P.,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord,

Letter from the
Adjutant General
of the Army,
No. 55, dated
8th January 1859,
and Enclosure.

WITH reference to previous correspondence on the emergent wants of the Artillery in Bengal, I have the honor to forward, for your Lordship's particular consideration, the accompanying representation on that subject made by the Commandant of Artillery, and supported by his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Allahabad, 17 January 1859.

I have, &c.
Canning.

(No 55)

From the Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of
India, Military Department, with the Governor General.

Sir,

I HAVE the honor by direction of the Commander in Chief, to submit for the consideration and orders of his Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Viceroy, a letter from the Brigadier Commandant of Artillery, No. 1917 of the 11th December 1858, bringing to notice the inefficient state of that arm for the want of men

2 Brigadier R. Horsford's letter is so explanatory on the subject, that Lord Clyde has only to express the hope that the best attention of the home authorities may be drawn to the necessity for redoubling their exertions towards maintaining the Artillery in India in the most efficient condition possible.

I have, &c

W. Mayhew, Lieut Colonel,
Adjutant General of the Army

Adjutant General's Office,
Allahabad, 8 January 1859.

(No 1917)

From Brigadier R. Horsford, Acting Commandant of Artillery, to the Adjutant
General of the Army, Head Quarters

Sir,

MAJOR Generals Windham, commanding the Lahore division, and Sir Sidney Cotton, the Peshawur division, and Sir John Lawrence, the Chief Commissioner, having strongly represented the inefficient state of various troops and companies of Artillery in the Punjab from want of men, I have the honor to request you will draw the earnest attention of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief to this subject, which as this pressing want is by no means confined to the Artillery in that province, but extends to this regiment generally, I shall be upheld in considering one of serious importance

2 It is scarcely necessary for me to draw attention to my letter, No. 846, of the 23d July last, in which, bringing to notice the utter inadequacy of the recruits at my disposal to meet the requirements of the regiment, I solicited instructions as to the best mode of distributing them, with regard to the more immediate and pressing wants of the service; and I revert to it simply to assure his Lordship that his wishes and orders, as communicated to me in your Memorandum, No 1891, of the 2d August, were implicitly carried out, every recruit not physically unfitted for mounted duty, having been allotted to the Field Artillery troops and batteries on the Punjab frontier under the circumstances of their position, receiving rather more than their fair proportion.

3 With all my endeavours, however, I have been unable to keep the Field Artillery even nominally complete, and as for the reserve, with the exception of the 1st Company, 5th Battalion, which having a strong heavy field battery attached to it for service in Rohilkund, was recruited at the commencement of last hot weather, there is not one company with its proper complement, many of them indeed being reduced to mere skeleton companies.

4. The casualties among the European portion of the regiment during the last three years amount to 1,546 men; the recruits sent out within the same period, including those recently arrived in the country, and who have got to be taught their drills, number only 1,281; with this deficiency, therefore, it is quite impossible to maintain the regiment, even in its present state, much less to carry out the orders of Government relative to the substitution of European for Native drivers, to provide for the heavy field batteries which it is in contemplation to establish, or to arrange for supplying the place of the native portion of the regiment which has mutined or been disarmed

5 I am well aware that owing to the large number of men required for the newly raised regiments of European Infantry and Cavalry, difficulties may have

arisen in regard to keeping the Artillery properly recruited, still it is a duty I owe to the State, as also to the regiment which has been intrusted to me, to point out the urgency of our wants, and I do so confidently trusting that Lord Clyde will, in bringing the subject before the Government and the home authorities, make such representation of the case as will insure the early despatch of a large number of recruits for the Artillery of this Presidency

I have, &c
R Horsford, Brigadier,
 Acting Commandant of Artillery.

Head Quarters of Artillery, Meerut,
 11 December 1858.

EXTRACT of a MILITARY LETTER from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India in Council, dated 22 January 1859 No. 12

WE have the honor to forward for the confirmation of your Lordship, copy of a correspondence noted in the margin,* and a General Order issued by us with the concurrence of the Right Honorable the Governor General, relative to the pay and allowances of Lieutenant Colonels, second Captains, and Lieutenants of the Royal Artillery and Engineers

(No 18, Military Department.)

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Military Auditor General

Sir,

I AM directed to transmit to you the annexed copy of Military Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, No 267, dated 1st September 1858, and to request that you will submit draft of a General Order to be applicable to the three Presidencies, giving effect to the orders therein conveyed relative to the pay and allowances of Lieutenant Colonels, second Captains, and Lieutenants of the Royal Artillery serving in India.

I am, &c
F D. Atkinson, Major,
 Officiating Secretary to Government of India
 in the Military Department.
 Council Chamber, Fort William,
 3 November 1858

(No 3630, Military Department)

The Acting Secretary to Government, Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, dated 11th September 1858, No. 624, I am directed to submit for the early consideration and orders of the Government of India, copy of a letter from the Military Auditor General, 6th October 1858, pointing out the difference between the rates of pay and allowances hitherto drawn by second Captains of the Royal Artillery, and the British pay now ordered, and inquiring from what date they are to be brought on the reduced scale

I have, &c.
H. Marshall, Lieut Colonel.
 Fort St. George,
 7 October 1858

From the Military Auditor General to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to request that I may be favored with the early instructions of Government as to the date from which Second Captains of the Royal Artillery are to be brought on the reduced allowances, under the Despatch from the Government of India,* communicated in Minute of Cons, No. 3495, dated the 28th ultimo.

Second Captains of the Royal Artillery have hitherto been paid as Captains, in accordance with the Table of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Men of the Royal Artillery in India, prepared in Bengal, and forwarded to the Audit Department from Government on the 18th of May last

A Table showing the rates hitherto drawn and those payable on the reduced scale is appended.

	Artillery, Field or Garrison		Artillery, Garrison		
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	
Pay and allowances as Captain	568 - 4	521 11 4	433 10 -	392 5 -	Consolidated
British pay of Captains and Indian allowances of Lieutenants.	499 15 3	469 1 3	364 - 6	333 2 6	Pay for 81 days.

It is taken for granted that the Second Captains of Artillery and Engineers of the Indian service are to be restricted to the reduced scale from date of promotion

I have, &c.

J J Lash, Major,
Military Auditor General

Military Auditor General's Office,
Fort St. George, 5 October 1858.

(No 6702 — Military Department)

The Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit the accompanying copy of a letter from the Auditor General, No 1075, dated 21st ultimo, requesting instructions as to the interpretation to be put on the General Order by the Governor General, No. 1238, dated 27th August last

The construction put upon the Order by the Auditor General appears to his Lordship in Council to be correct; but as some share of doubt may rest upon the point, I am directed to request that you will be pleased to obtain the final instructions of the Government of India upon it, for the information of this Government.

I have, &c.

P. M Melvill, Colonel.

Bombay Castle,
13 October 1858.

(No. 1075 of 1858)

The Military Auditor General to the Right Honorable *John Lord Ephinstone*, G. C. H.,
Governor and President in Council.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honor to request the Orders of your Honorable Board on the interpretation to be put upon the Bengal G. O. G. G., No. 1238; of the 27th ultimo, respecting the pay of the new grades of Second Lieutenant Colonel and Second Captain, introduced thereby into the Artillery and Engineers of the three Presidencies.

2. Under the 3d para. it appears to me that the Regimental Majors promoted to Second Lieutenant Colonels, will be entitled to the pay and allowances of the latter rank, but without any retrospective effect, and with respect to Second Captains, that, as at present in the Royal Artillery serving in India, they will be entitled to the same pay and allowances as Captains.

3. This appears to be the intent of the Order; but to obviate any doubts on the subject, it seems to me desirable to submit the view I have taken to your Honorable Board for approval.

4. I beg to annex a copy of the pay table of the Royal Artillery received from Bengal, which shows a grade of Lieutenant Colonel entitled to Major's allowances, but from the wording of the Order above quoted, this cannot I presume be intended to apply to the Lieutenant Colonels of the Artillery, who will attain advanced rank under its operation.

5. With reference to para. 6 of the Order, it appears to be conclusive also that the present rank of second Lieutenant is to merge into that of Lieutenant, with the pay and allowances of the latter grade.

I have, &c.

G. J. Jameson, Col.

Bombay, Military Auditor General's Office,
21 September 1858.

TABLE of Pay and Allowances of Officers of the Royal Artillery in India.

Royal Artillery.		Company's Artillery.	
Lieutenant Colonel	- as -	Lieutenant Colonel.	
Lieutenant Colonel on Major's pay.	- as -	Majors.	
Captains	- as -	Captains.	
Second Captains	- as -	Captains.	
First Lieutenant	- as -	First Lieutenant.	

(No. 458.—Military Department)

The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the
Governor General, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
Military Department, Calcutta.

Sir,

I AM directed to acquaint you that a telegram to the following effect has this day been despatched to you:—

Copy of message received from the Madras Government. Message begins,
“ Referring to your letter, 11th September, No. 534, from what date are second
Captains

Captains of Royal Artillery to be brought on the reduced allowances? Early reply requested." Message ends. Please send a copy of that letter for the Governor General's information.

Allahabad,
23 October 1858.

I have, &c.
R. J. H. Burch, Major General.

(No. 7305.—Military Department.)

The Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to request that you will be pleased to move the Government of India to inform this Government whether the second Captain of the Artillery and Engineers promoted in accordance with the General Order by the Government of India, No. 1238 of 1858, is required to pay any commission fees on promotion.

Bombay Castle,
8 November 1858

I have, &c
P. M. Melvill, Colonel.

(No. 614.)

The Military Auditor General, Bombay, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 18, dated 3d instant, conveying the decision of the Home Government on the pay and allowances in India of Lieutenant Colonels, second Captains, and Lieutenants of the British and the Indian Artillery and Engineers. With regard to those of the Indian Army, it is ruled that a portion of the Lieutenant Colonels and Lieutenants be placed on the pay and allowances of Major and second Lieutenant respectively, in the same proportions as in the British Army.

Submits a draft G. O. regulating the pay and allowances of Lieutenant Colonels, 2d Captains, and Lieutenants of Royal Artillery and Engineers, and of Indian Artillery and Engineers.

2. The established complement of Lieutenant Colonels per brigade or battalion of the British and the Indian Artillery and Engineers is shown in the margin*, of that complement one per battalion in the British Army is on Major's pay, but one per battalion in the Indian Artillery and Engineers, i.e., half the number of Lieutenant Colonels, would be excessive to put on Major's pay, only one-fourth or one-fifth of the Lieutenant Colonels of British Artillery and Engineers being on that rate of pay.

3 The Home Authorities suggest that the Lieutenant Colonels on full pay should be to those on Major's pay in the ratio of 35 to 13 in the Artillery, 30 to 13 in the Engineers, but the figures for the Artillery are exclusive of the Officers employed in India, while the 13 Lieutenant Colonels of Engineers on Major's pay include seven on the fixed establishment, and six others temporarily promoted, *vice* six who have been seconded as in civil employ.

4 Instead,

* Indian			British.		
	Artillery	Engineers.		Artillery	Engineers.
Lieutenant Colonels	2	2	Lieutenant Colonels' pay	3	4
			Major's pay	1	1

4 Instead, therefore, of restricting $\frac{13}{30}$, or nearly one-half of the Lieutenant Colonels in the Indian Engineers to Major's pay and allowances, I should say that the proportion of $\frac{1}{3}$, as established for the British Engineers by the Royal Warrant of June 1857, would be a fairer one; and owing to the incompleteness of the figures for the Royal Artillery, the fixed complement of three on full pay to one on Major's pay would, in the case also of the Indian Artillery Lieutenant Colonels, be a safer guide

5. With respect, again, to the 2d Lieutenants of Artillery, the Army Estimate gives a ratio of 182 on superior pay to 89 on 2d Lieutenant's pay, whereas the established proportion, in the Artillery and Engineers alike, is three to a company, viz, two on higher pay to one on 2d Lieutenant's pay

6 For these reasons I would respectfully submit to Government that the proportions on the higher and lower pay be fixed, as is done in the Draft General Order, and not with reference to the variable figures of the Army Estimates

G. L. No. 775,
17th September
1858

7 The pay and Indian allowances of 2d Captains of Foot Artillery have been ascertained by deducting 1s 1d a day from those of Captains, and this deduction has been made at 2s 0½d per rupee, because there were no 2d Captains on the Indian establishment when the Tables of 1845 were constructed

8 Through inadvertence the Home Authorities have stated the pay of Captains and 2d Captains of Foot Artillery and Engineers at the uniform rate of 11s 1d a day, whereas a Captain of Foot Artillery receives 12s. 2d. a day. And this leads me to remark, that had Indian pay and allowances for the two grades of Captain and 2d Captain in the Artillery, and the two corresponding grades in the Engineers, been regulated by the consideration that three of the four grades receive the same pay, viz, 11s 1d a day, all four grades would have been allowed Captain's pay and allowances, with 1s 1d per diem extra to a Captain of Foot Artillery, but according to the instructions from the Home Authorities, the 2d Captain of Engineers, because he receives the same pay of 11s. 1d. as the 1st Captain of that arm, will receive the pay and allowances of Captain, while the 2d Captain of Artillery, although his pay of 11s 1d. a day is the same as that of the 1st and 2d Captains of Engineers, will yet receive less pay and allowances than the two latter, because his pay, in common with theirs, is 1s 1d. a day less than that of a 1st Captain of Foot Artillery

I have, &c.

Fort William,
Military Auditor General's Office,
18 November 1858.

E G J Champneys, Lieut. Colonel,
Military Auditor General

DRAFT GENERAL ORDER

UNDER Instructions from the Home Authorities, and in continuation of Governor General's Order, No. 1238, of 27 August 1858, the Honorable the President in Council is pleased to notify, that of the Lieutenant Colonels and Lieutenants of Royal Artillery and Engineers serving in India, those who in England would be restricted to Major's and 2d Lieutenant's pay shall in India receive the pay and allowances of Major and 2d Lieutenant respectively

2 In like manner three-fourths the fixed establishment of Lieutenant Colonels in the Artillery, and four-fifths in the Engineers of Her Majesty's Indian forces, also two-thirds of the fixed complement of Lieutenants in either corps, counting from the top of the list, shall receive the pay and allowances of those ranks, and the residue the pay and allowances of Major and 2d Lieutenant respectively.

3. Second captains in the Royal or Indian Horse Artillery or Engineers shall receive the pay and allowances of Captains, but in the Foot Artillery they shall receive 1s 1d per diem less. This exceptional rate for the 2d Captains of
Foot

Foot Artillery is shown in the margin * The sum held to be included as military pay in any consolidated civil salaries of 2d Captains of Foot Artillery, is Company's rupees one hundred and twenty-three, thirteen annas and eight pie per month, or 1 s 1 d. per diem less than in the case of a Captain

4 This order has effect from 27th August last, and is applicable to the three Presidencies

(No 777-69)

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, with the Governor General

Military Department

Sir,

I AM desired to transmit, for the consideration and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor General, the correspondence as per margin,† relative to the pay and allowances of the Lieutenant Colonels, 2d Captains, and Lieutenants of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, and of the Indian Artillery and Engineers

2 His Lordship's orders are especially requested on the question of the proportion of Lieutenant Colonels of Artillery and Engineers to be restricted to Lieutenant Colonel's pay

I am, &c.

F D. Atkinson, Major,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
in the Military Department

Council Chamber,
Fort William,
18 December 1858.

(No. 201)

Military Department.

The Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No 777-69,‡ of the 16th ultimo, transmitting correspondence relative to the pay and allowances of Lieutenant Colonels and second Captains of the Royal Artillery and Engineers serving in India, and of the Artillery and Engineers of Her Majesty's Indian Army, I am directed to state, for the information of the Honorable the President in Council, that the

Enclosures of which are herewith returned.

Right

	In Garrison or Cantonment within the 200 miles limit.	In the Field or beyond the 200 miles limit.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Pay and Indian allowances - - -	251 2 8	251 2 8
Regimental house rent - - - -	50 - -	- -
Tantage - - - - -	75 - -	75 - -
Extra batta - - - - -	- -	91 5 -
TOTAL - - <i>Rs.</i>	376 2 8	417 7 8

† Court's letter, No 267, dated 1st September 1858. Letter from M. A. G., No. 614, dated 18th November 1858, with copy of précis

Right Honorable the Governor General thinks that the Military Auditor General is right, according to the authority given by the Court of Directors, and to request that his Honor in Council may be moved to cause the General Order proposed by the Military Auditor General to be published. The subject should, however, at once, be reported to the Secretary of State for India for confirmation, or otherwise, of the provisions of General Order.

Allahabad,
13 January 1859.

I have, &c.
R. J. H. Birch, Major General.

No. 94 of 1859.

GENERAL ORDER by the Honorable the President in Council

UNDER instructions from the Home Authorities, and in continuation of Government General Order No. 1238, of 27th August 1858, the Honorable the President in Council is pleased to notify that of the Lieutenant Colonels and Lieutenants of Royal Artillery and Engineers serving in India, those who in England would be restricted to Majors and second Lieutenants' pay shall in India receive the pay and allowances of Major and second Lieutenant respectively.

2. In like manner three-fourths the fixed establishment of Lieutenant Colonels in the Artillery and four-fifths in the Engineers of Her Majesty's Indian forces, also two-thirds of the fixed complement of Lieutenants in either corps, counting from the top of the list, shall receive the pay and allowances of those ranks, and the residue the pay and allowances of Major and second Lieutenant respectively.

3. Second Captains in the Royal or Indian Horse Artillery or Engineers shall receive the pay and allowances of Captains, but in the Foot Artillery they shall receive thirteen pence per diem less. This exceptional rate for the second Captains of Foot Artillery is shown in the margin.* The sum held to be included as military pay in any consolidated civil salaries of second Captains of Foot Artillery is Company's rupees one hundred and twenty-three, thirteen annas and eight pie per month, or thirteen pence per diem less than in the case of a Captain.

4. This order has effect from 27th August last, and is applicable to the three Presidencies.

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

Fort William, 21 January 1859.

	In Garrison or Cantonment within the 200 miles limit.	In the Field or beyond the 200 miles limit.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Pay and Indian allowances - - -	251 2 8	251 2 8
Regimental house rent - - - -	50 - -	- -
Tentage - - - - -	75 - -	75 - -
Extra batta - - - - -	- - -	91 5 -
TOTAL - - <i>Rs.</i>	376 2 8	417 7 8