

PREFACE.

PROBABLY few literary men would ever think of attempting to write, after Gibbon, another *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, or give to the world a second brilliant *History of England*, treading the same ground as Lord Macaulay; so, turning to the East, or India, it may safely be affirmed, after the histories of Abbé Raynal, Orme, Mill, Auber, and, as I especially regards the great Bengal Sepoy Mutiny, Kaye, Mallett, and Holmes—to say nothing of the *Decisive Battles of India*. With, as the famous *Edinburgh* reviewer says of Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, "Eclipse first, and the rest nowhere"—there are no few authors who would venture, even conducted by "historic truth," to tread again, over the same fields, "the long extent of backward time." And yet, without such full and graphic details as abound in the works of the above writers, it would not be possible to do ample justice to the Presidency of India. By liberal quotation, and the rather unorthodox use of Indian sources, and the rather unorthodox use of Indian sources, and the rather unorthodox use of Indian sources, the subject felt so pleased at being allowed extended to two or three volumes, or Destroying Power. have simply wearied the reader, instead of so the author of this "Continuation" carrying out Colonel Rivett-Carnegie's plan.

its ashes." One hundred years after India's severest trial, the great Bengal Sepoy Mutiny, had a similar effect on the entire dominion, as, from our putting down the rebellion by the most decisive measures—so materially assisted by the Presidency Armies, and even patriotic "Interloping" Volunteers, with such mighty men as Venables, the noble-hearted, who equipped a force and held a district, and the Calcutta Volunteer Guards, who were ready, with their Interlopers' corps of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, to defend the city against any number of rebel sepoys—as was also the case at Arrah, in Rajshahye, Pubna, Kishnaghur, and other stations—the thunder passed away; the air was cleared; and the Englishman's "loved," but too much neglected, India was saved.

By September 1858, when the Government had been taken over by the Crown, even such an anomaly as a genuine Anglo-Indian interloper became almost impossible.

Doubtless, in time of need, our Presidential Armies will yet have, as of yore, the assistance of a splendid reserve force, chiefly recruited from the strong Uncovenanted ranks—"Siva's* Own"—in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. As Clive declared that India must be kept by the sword, every European in the country should have some military training about him; and nothing can be better than the Volunteer system, conducted on fair and liberal principles. We cannot be entirely civil until the chief opposing forces—say, over two hundred millions of Hindus and fifty millions of Mahomedans—are reconciled to each other.

To meet "coming events," then, to complete our great schemes of civilisation, whatever they may be, every European in India should be half a soldier. The great Parsi community in Bombay evidently cherished some views of the sort, or they would not, as has recently been the case, have felt so pleased at being allowed

* Siva, the Hindu Satan, or Destroying Power.

by the Viceroy to join the Volunteer movement. It is quite refreshing to read, regarding the high-souled sons of Zoroaster, that Government has sanctioned their enrolment in the "local battalion of Volunteers." There can be no doubt that well-trained Parsis would form, in the event of future rebellion or commotion, safe and valuable auxiliaries to the Presidential Armies. This, and many other matters, should be thoroughly understood by the Englishman at home, especially should he have any position in the Home Government of India. But the question ever comes to the Anglo-Indian mind, or to the servant, civil or military, who has passed his best years in the country, When are the English people going to understand India? Echo answers, When? They have been told scores of times that "India is the largest appendage of a great empire which the world ever saw"; and again, as if a libel on the general intelligence of the renowned British Senate—although written forty years ago, yet true in part now—"that the ignorance and the indifference of both Houses of Parliament upon matters connected with India is deplorable." To say that things have not greatly improved in these respects would be wrong. But how is it possible for the British Parliament to do justice to India when so much of its time is given to Ireland, with a population of fifty or sixty times less than that of our greatest Dependency? With one or two exceptions, for many years, there has been scarcely any instance of an honourable member of the House of Commons throwing his whole heart and soul into an Indian question, with the energy (to say nothing of the eloquence) of a Burke or a Sheridan, so as to place his auditors for the time actually in India, while redressing the wrongs of its people, or, it may be, of those who form a portion of the machinery of its government. In this spring of 1890, public attention will have been directed to the remarkable confessions of two distinguished Members of Parliament regarding their Indian experiences. There are now some

hopes of a stronger British interest being created in India and Indian affairs, when we read that the impression left on Professor Bryce's mind by his visit to India was that of "the extraordinary solidity and safety of our government." Not such a great chance at present, as in the days of Sir John Malcolm, of our, as he quaintly said, "getting up in the morning with our throats cut!" And, again, Mr. Childers after his visit to India was fain to confess how little he had learnt about India after months of almost continuous travelling, study, and conversation. There is nothing of the frivolous "globe-trotter" about such admirably modest and shrewd remarks of the M.P. travellers, who may yet take a trip into "Darkest Africa" with the greatest traveller of our time, who is now rivalling Burnes, when, to throw a line of light over Asia fifty years ago, he came to London with the manuscript of his famous travels into Bokhara. Nor is there aught save downright earnestness in the energetic and philanthropic action of Mr. H. S. King, M.P., who during a brief visit to India not only powerfully advocated the claims of the "Uncovenanted,"^{Indian mutiny,} time to visit the city of the Nizam at Hyderabad,^{valuable.} It interest in a local educational institute, and also to bring in his pocket a grand scheme for the establishment of an Indian Institute in England. It is only such well-timed energy, in a variety of ways, that can make our great Indian Empire really worth possessing, and cause the Englishman, with reference to Carlyle's remark, to be as loth to eradicate India from his country's history as to take away his own loved Shakspeare from our literature. The Chelsea philosopher leans to the immortality of Shakspeare; for he thinks "Indian Empire will go, at any rate, some day." This is sadly prophetic for the Presidential Armies. The chain of historical narrative in this work disappears purposely after the conquest of Mysore—the importance of which can never be fully appreciated; and which it required the foresight, vigour, and deter-

mination of three of our most famous Governors-General—Warren Hastings, and the Marquesses Cornwallis and Wellesley—and the tact as well as the strategy of our ablest generals to accomplish.

Mysore may be styled the first grand field of combination for display of prowess by the three Presidency armies. Now (April 1890), instead of the expensive “pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war,” we read that Peace is also having her triumphs—one of them being a subscription of £1,000 sterling to Mr. H. S. King’s fund for establishing an Indian Institute in England for the convenience and welfare of Indian gentlemen, generously given by His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore.

It may now be stated that the first six chapters of this work, written by the late Colonel Rivett-Carnac, appeared in the *Army and Navy Magazine*, the last in the number for June 1888. Of these six chapters alone, it might be said that there are few contributions to Indian history which give so much information in so small a space; and hence the utility of this work for schools and matters of students may become apparent.

In the twelfth chapter, a considerable portion of it originally how printed in *The Indian Magazine* for March and April 1889, under the title of “Ava, City of the new Marquisate: the old ‘City of Gems,’ and Capital of the Jewels’ Kingdom.” The larger part of the second paper referred chiefly and briefly to the minerals of Burma and the now well-known ruby mines, which, of course, have nothing to do with the Presidential Armies further than had they not conquered Pegu and Upper Burma there would now have been no “Ruby Mines Company, Limited.”

Two of the greatest living authorities on Indian military affairs—both distinguished Anglo-Indians—have kindly furnished replies to a few brief queries submitted to them, with a view to give more completeness to the present work.

“Had you asked me your questions some fifty years ago, or

when I first knew India, I should have replied, Leave the commanders-in-chief as they are: let not the centralization (or any other) system in Bengal be applied to Bombay or Madras; and the Volunteer system is impolitic for India. But British India is no longer 'Oriental'; and having clothed herself in Western garments, must adapt herself to Western ways. Whether we have done well to transform her, so far as transformation has already gone, I am not prepared to say; but rulers in India are as liable to form erroneous conclusions and make erroneous forecasts as rulers in other parts, and Government at home will naturally support their nominees. For the present day, my impression is that:—

"1. Commanders-in-chief may well be abolished at Presidencies.

"2. A centralization system bringing all troops in India under the immediate ken of the one commander-in-chief (but not necessarily assimilating their organization) might act healthily, if the commander-in-chief and his staff were the men for their places.

"3. The Volunteer assistance should be purely tentative and confined to localities."

From such a great authority on the subject of an Indian mutiny, the following information would seem to be especially valuable. It is the opinion of this eminent Anglo-Indian:—

"1st. That I don't think there can be another mutiny, as now we man all the guns, hold all the forts, and occupy all the dominating positions in India; and the natives know it.

"2nd. I am in favour of abolishing the commands-in-chief in Madras and Bombay.

"3rd. Volunteers in India should be treated precisely as Volunteers in England are treated. You must recollect that when the first mutiny broke out in 1857 we had only 30,000 English troops in India to about 240,000 natives (I write from memory); whereas now we have 60,000 to 120,000. Then the natives manned more than half the guns, whereas now they man none, or

next to none. The natives held the arsenals, the magazines, and, to a large extent, the fortresses; now they hold none of these. There was great discontent throughout the country and the army; now there is not. The natives were awake; the English were asleep. Yet, in spite of these drawbacks, we prevailed! How could they have a chance of success now?"

There can be no doubt that, as stated by the first authority, "British India is no longer 'Oriental.'" A new organization of the Indian Presidency armies will, however, require skill as well as caution; and it is highly pleasing to read that Sir Frederick Roberts is to be detained in India to direct or aid in such a noble purpose. But well organized and highly effective local armies—which can only be effective if kept up to the full strength of officers—should ever be backed up by impregnable defences, which, unfortunately, has been far from generally the case in the Presidencies of India. We have not, as a rule, been so foolish as to despise our enemy in the field; but we have for a long series of years despised him in the matter of local defence; and, although not fearing another mutiny, we have for long quite closed our eyes to the possibility of some strong naval European Power one day attacking India, while our own navy might be fully employed elsewhere.

The question now is, Have either of the three Presidency cities strong support? There is one thing quite certain that, in addition to neglecting other measures of strategy, or "grand tactics," we have neither in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, ordinary maxim though it be, assured to the artillery "all its defensive effect." The uselessness and neglect of the defences of Bombay occupied the zealous attention of the Duke of Connaught before leaving India and his high command in the Bombay Presidency. It is to be hoped that serious charges of a similar nature will never be brought against those who are responsible for the complete efficiency of the defences of Calcutta, Madras, and Rangoon. With strong

local defences, powerful guns ready to be manned at a moment's warning, and Clive's absolute necessity, "a strong and commanding military force," National Congresses, possible elective systems—the elective principle, founded, as Sir Erskine Perry said of certain land tenures in Oudh, on an "imperfect theory"—antagonistic Mahomedans and Hindus, caste prejudices, and Russian designs on our Eastern Empire, need cause us no anxiety; and the chance of a good Indian Budget—like that which is said to exist in the present year*—will be more probable than hitherto. If the sword cannot be sheathed in highly-civilised Europe, how is it possible that it can, for a long time to come, with so many opposing forces and such a vast, overwhelming population, be sheathed in India?

W. F. B. L.

London, April 1890.

* Presented to the Legislative Council on March 21, and considered the most satisfactory Budget of the last seven or eight years. About the middle of April it was announced that Sir David Barbour's Budget gave a surplus of two and three-quarters crores (millions), "achieved without extra taxation or impost."

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SKETCH OF THE AUTHOR'S CAREER AND SERVICES.

COLONEL EDWARD STERLING RIVETT-CARNAC, son of Rear-Admiral Rivett-Carnac, born at Broadstairs, Kent, 14th September 1841, died 28th February 1888, at Southsea. Entered the service as Cornet, 1st Bengal Cavalry, 4th January 1858. Lieutenant, 18th May 1858; 19th Hussars, 18th May 1858; Captain, 19th Hussars, 25th January 1871. Exchanged to 11th Hussars, 14th February 1872; Major (local India), 4th January 1878; Major, (Brevet), 31st January 1880; Lieutenant-Colonel, July 1881; Colonel, July 1885.

Service.

1858.—March to July 1858. Indian Mutiny Campaign, attached to 7th Hussars. Officer Chief in Command, Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell. *Medal.*

1860.—China War, in Fane's Horse. Sinho: Siege of Taku Forts; Chinkia Whan; Tangchow. Chief in command, Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B. *Medal*, with clasps for Taku Forts and Peking; mentioned by Brigadier Pattle after Sinho and Tangchow in his de-

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- spatches; mentioned in G.O. letter of Right Honourable Secretary of State for India, No. 50, of 24th January 1861.
- 1867.—Brigade-Major, and A.D.C. to Major-General W. F. Beatson, Allahabad.
- 1868.—Abyssinian Campaign, Transport Corps. Chief in command, Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Napier. Present at taking of Magdala. Mentioned as having received the approbation of his superiors for zeal and ability; Military Department's letter, 10th December 1868, from Secretary of State for India. *Medal*.
- 1875.—December. Delhi, Assistant Quartermaster - General Cavalry Division. Major - General Honourable A. Hardinge's force.
- 1876.—Delhi Imperial Assemblage, Assistant Quartermaster-General Artillery Division.
- 1877.—January to May. Special Famine Duty, Madras. Under Sir Richard Temple (now Baronet and M.P.). Favourably mentioned in despatch of India Office, 19th August 1877.
- May. Military Secretary to H.E. the Governor of Bombay, Sir Richard Temple.
- 1878.—Thanked by H.E. for services in despatching Malta expedition.
- 1880.—Also for services in connection with the Kandahar railway, and completion of Jacobabad-Sibi section, commenced 5th October 1879, and completed 14th January 1880, representing the construction of 133½ miles of surface-broad-gauge railway in 101 days, showing an average of 1½ miles.
- Brevet-Major, for connection with Afghan Campaign, and general services in India. *Afghan medal*.

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1880.—Military Secretary to General Warre, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay.,

1881.—Military Secretary to General the Honourable A. Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay.

1886.—Half Pay; returned home.

We may, therefore, remark that Colonel Carnac was taken into "the silent land" prematurely, or the marching orders—which none of us can ever gainsay—were put in force long before his life's work of usefulness might be considered near an honourable close.

The name of Carnac occupies an important place in Indian history. We have already alluded to the Major in our brief historical sketch, when he was in command of the Bengal army, and defeated that of the Emperor of Delhi in the days of Clive. He then took M. Law and his French followers prisoners; commanded the army at the defence of Patna; and eventually accompanied Clive to England, January 1767. He had now attained the rank of General, and Clive was anxious to get his friend a seat among the Court of Directors. And then, at an earlier date, there is a Lieutenant Jacob Carnac, who volunteered for service with the Bengal European Regiment from H.M. 84th.

Running down the years, and coming nearer our own time, we arrive at James Rivett-Carnac, whose period of service as Director of the East India Company extended from 1827 to 1839. He was made a baronet in 1839, and appointed Governor of Bombay in the same year. Colonel Rivett-Carnac, late Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, it was declared in a highly appreciative tone by a leading Anglo-Indian journal* in London, had left India amidst a flood of eulogy from the Indian press. He was well known and appreciated through three distinguishing

* *Allen's Indian Mail*, March 2, 1886

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qualifications: his personal popularity; his humane and well-considered endeavours to improve the position of the Native Sepoy; and his various articles on the great question of Russian advance towards our splendid dominion, which gained him distinction throughout India. He had also paid special attention to the defence of Meshid from Russian aggression, and he was known to be a trustworthy authority on the Persian Gulf region. Still in the prime of life—only forty-five—it was well remarked, in March 1886, Colonel Rivett-Carnac had before him “a fresh career of usefulness” in England; and there was every reason to see his capacity and experience fitly utilised by some appropriate appointment by the Home Authorities on his arrival.

But as is so often the case with our most useful toilers in the Indian land, though not at home meeting with “severest obloquy,” he did not receive what he had every right to expect.

Five years before this period, the leading Bombay journal remarked:—11th HUSSARS.—Speaking of Major Rivett-Carnac, who has been selected to fill the office of Military Secretary to General Hardinge, it is saying “something for his reputation, for his knowledge of military affairs, and his experience in business details, that he should have been chosen as Military Secretary by three such different men as Sir Richard Temple, General Warre, and the present Commander-in-Chief. He has served the Queen as a soldier for 23 years in all parts of the world, where there was anything stirring.” It is this constant desire for action among our intelligent officers which does so much, not only to render the British name respected wherever they go, but to aid the cause of general civilization and sound policy in a very remarkable degree.

The gallant Colonel was a keen-eyed traveller also. He visited Japan twice, and journeyed across the Great Wall of China and

into Thibet over the Himalayas. As will have been seen, his services were various, He served throughout the campaign in Abyssinia, and, as on former occasions, was honourably mentioned in despatches.

After aiding the versatile and accomplished Sir Richard Temple during the Madras famine, he received the acknowledgment of the Secretary of State for India, and the Viceroy's congratulation upon this recognition of his services.

As Military Secretary to Sir Richard Temple, during the despatch of the Malta Expedition, he served with great credit to himself and advantage to the public. The same may be said of his work during the expedition to Kandahar. For his services in connection with the successful construction of the railway line from the Indus to Libi, it is written that "Major Rivett-Carnac would assuredly have received a reward, but for the sudden departure of Lord Lytton." While Military Secretary to General Warre, it is said that he applied to join the forces in Natal. Fortunately for himself permission was refused, and he remained to occupy his old position under General Hardinge, to whom his long experience in military affairs was of much assistance, and which would be more so during the completion of expected reforms in the Bombay army.

Always fond of adventure and novelty, it was said that on the expiration of his term of Staff service he would return to England by a new route through Persia.

According to a high military authority,* in an elegant tribute written a few weeks after his death, it is said that Colonel Carnac began to serve his Queen and country at the age of 16 years. He became Sir Richard Temple's Military Secretary when Sir Richard was appointed Governor of Bombay in 1877. "He accompanied his chief in the ride to Candahar, when the railway line was suc-

* *Naval and Military Gazette*, March 24, 1888.

cessfully constructed—141 miles in 101 days—which was justly considered the most remarkable progress made in India during modern times. . . . Colonel Rivett-Carnac's health had suffered much from the climate of India, and it is indeed much to be deplored that the career of this gallant, energetic, and most popular officer should have been cut off in his 47th year." It is the old story of real excellence too frequently having but a brief reign below.

The Times of India wrote, with its usual good taste and good feeling:—

"The death of Colonel Rivett-Carnac will be a personal loss to a large number of Englishmen on this side of India. He was not only a gallant and enthusiastic soldier, passionately fond of his profession, but he was a thorough military student. Excepting, perhaps, General Macgregor, no man knew more of the difficult questions connected with our frontier policy; and while in India, he used to keep himself posted in European opinion by constant correspondence with such experts as M. Vambéry and Mr. Marvin. It was through his instrumentality, and that of his chief, General Hardinge, that the public were at last aroused to the danger of leaving the great Eastern ports undefended; and it is well that this should be recalled, now that we are at last setting our defences in order. When he left India two years ago, we said that the Sepoy owed a debt of gratitude to Colonel Carnac for the earnestness with which he contended that the widows caused by the Afghan War should receive a pension.

"The employment of retired Sepoys as Commissionaires was also a movement which owed its birth and success in a great measure to his zealous advocacy. He was a finished Persian scholar, and, like all our best soldiers, a many-sided man. It is, as we wrote

* March, 1868.

then, not usual to draw aside the veil which covers the Press; but we may be permitted to say that the interesting letters regarding Java and Batavia which were published in our columns, and attracted considerable attention, were written by him. These letters are so graphic and fresh as to be well worth re-publication. They were indeed privately reprinted, and as a simple record of travel in an almost unknown country we scarcely remember anything better. Their author had the unusual knack of cosmopolitan sympathy, and his death will leave a blank in many circles not apt to be moved by sudden changes. He was, in a word, a likeable man. Colonel Carnac's friends in this country had no reason to suppose that he was dangerously ill. When he wrote last he was in the middle of an important work, *The History of the Indian Army.*" This is, we believe, the present incomplete, though in many respects valuable, work now given to the world as the *Presidential Armies of India.*

As will be seen at the end of the sixth chapter, the Colonel's devoted wife, when near the "last scene of all," wrote, from his own dictation, an interesting paragraph on the defeat of the French at Chandernagore. Colonel Rivett-Carnac, then, may be said to have taken his farewell of earth while recording the overthrow of the greatest enemies the British ever had in India—the French; conquered by the greatest military captain and statesman India ever saw—Colonel, afterwards Robert Lord Clive.

W. F. B. L.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

THE death of Field Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala took place on Jan. 14, at his house in Eaton Square, his serious illness from influenza having been made public only on that date. His illness, indeed, was of very short duration. He was in his usual health on Jan. 11, but caught a chill in the evening, which led to an attack of influenza, with great nerve prostration. His advanced age—Lord Napier was in his 80th year—rendered such an attack extremely dangerous, and the fears of his many friends were unhappily realised by his death shortly after four o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th. The whole country has reason to deplore the loss of one who was so admirable an example of what may be accomplished by untiring energy, devotion to duty, and an indomitable spirit of enterprise.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Cornelis Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Lord Napier of Magdala, was the son of Major C. F. Napier, of the Royal Artillery, and Catherine, daughter of Mr. Codrington Cartton, of Barbadoes. Lord Napier was born in Ceylon, in the year 1810. He was brought over to England and educated at the Military College, Addiscombe. In December, 1826, he received commission as a second lieutenant in the Bengal Engineers. Proceeding to India, he found himself at Calcutta, to use his own words, "without friends or connections, and with nothing but

his own stout heart, and his commission in his pocket." For many years his brilliant talents did not find full opportunity for their exercise. For almost a generation he was engaged in building up, bit by bit, his great reputation as a military engineer. He rendered important service in the construction of the magnificent barracks at Umballa, and in 1845 he assisted Sir Henry Lawrence in the foundation of the Lawrence Asylums, "in which hundreds of orphan children of the British soldiers in the three Presidencies are trained to habits of industry and morality."

In January 1841 Napier received his commission as captain, and having afterwards served with distinction in the Sutlej campaign he was advanced to the rank of Major. Chosen by Lawrence for the responsible post of engineer to the Durbar of Lahore, he had now an opportunity of acquiring special knowledge of the Punjab, an opportunity which he fully embraced. At the two sieges of Mooltan he acted as chief engineer, and was severely wounded. On the fall of that place, Napier accompanied General Whish in his expedition to join Lord Gough. He was present at the victory of Goojerat, being commanding engineer of the right wing of our army. He was also with General Gilbert at the surrender of the Sikh army. Napier's services having been frequently mentioned in the official military despatches, he received the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and the war medal with two clasps for Mooltan and Goojerat.

When Colonel Napier returned to his duties as chief engineer under the Punjab Administration, he executed his long-projected plans of intersecting the country with military and commercial highways. Having provided for the efficient administration of a great province, he was summoned to Calcutta to assume the post of chief engineer of Bengal. When the Mutiny broke out, Napier acted as chief of the staff to Sir James Outram throughout the operations conducted by Havelock for the relief of Lucknow. He aided the bridging of the Goomtee river, which exercised an important influence on the operations for the overthrow of the rebels, and he was subsequently appointed to the command of the force employed to destroy the rebels reunited under Tantia Topee. In the conduct of the latter undertaking, however, having been claimed by Hugh Rose, Colonel Napier acted as his second in command. Napier, now Brigadier-General, gained a brilliant victory at Joura, which he followed up by the reduction of the large and

strong fort of Powree. After the capture of Gwalior, he engaged in the pursuit of Tantia Topee, who was eventually taken and executed. The ribbon of the Bath was conferred upon Napier for his services during the Indian Mutiny, and he also received the thanks of Parliament.

The surrender of Peking and the burning of the Summer Palace are events intimately associated with the names of Sir Hope Grant and Lord Napier of Magdala. In the Chinese war of 1860 he was second in command under Sir Hope Grant. In the middle of August the allied army of French and English began its march on Peking. At the assault on the Taku forts Napier's force was chiefly engaged. Sir Hope Grant relied upon the experience of Sir Robert Napier in his measures for the capture of these formidable works. On Aug. 20 an attack was made on the Great North Fort by the British regiments of the second division, commanded in person by Napier. The day following, the fight waxed fierce, and at seven o'clock the grand magazine of the fort exploded. The defence, however, was stubbornly carried on until eight o'clock on the following morning. At this hour the storming parties—consisting of the 44th and 67th Regiments, followed by the Marines, with the pontoons—gradually closed round the rear, opened a very heavy fire on the parapet and embrasures, and in conjunction with the French effected a footing on the walls, and ultimately killed or drove the gallant defenders out of the fort at the point of the bayonet. Napier was in the thickest of the fight, and narrowly escaped death. One bullet knocked his binocular out of his hand, and another ripped open his boot. He was struck five times altogether during the assault. Sir Robert Napier followed Sir John Michel's division in the advance upon Tientsin. They remained in reserve upon the right bank of the Peiho, while Sir Hope Grant pressed forward to Peking with the first division. Consequently, Napier was not in the action of Sept. 28 at Chang-ia-Wan nor in the fight, some days later, which placed the allied army in position before Peking. He was, however, sent for by Sir Hope Grant, and on his arrival with the second division the army moved forward on Peking. The duplicity of the Chinese in the preceding negotiations had left the Allies no option but to advance the attack. On October 6 the Emperor's Summer Palace was taken, the French being the first to enter. As a measure of retribution for the sufferings of the European prisoners, it was set on

fire by a detachment of British troops and totally destroyed. Oct. 12 every preparation had been made for bombarding Peking. Sir Robert Napier had brought his siege-guns into position, and the Chinese Government were informed that the cannonade would be opened on the following day at noon unless the city previously surrendered. The demands of the Allies were at length unconditionally acceded to, and the gate was thrown open to the troops.

On Feb. 14, 1861, the thanks of Parliament were voted to Sir Hope Grant, Sir Robert Napier, Admiral Hope, and others, for their services during the brief but brilliant Chinese War. Sir Robert Napier was rewarded for his services by being made Major General and a K.C.B. He was also appointed successor to the late Sir J. Outram as a military member of the Council of India. This post he resigned in January 1865, when he was nominated to succeed Sir W. Mansfield as Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General. When the Order of the Star of India was instituted he was made a Knight Commander, and afterwards advanced to the dignity of a Grand Cross of that Order.

But the most remarkable military undertaking in the career of Lord Napier of Magdala was the war in Abyssinia. His successful conduct of that brief but dramatic campaign has rendered his name memorable in history. A few words will suffice to explain the origin of the war. In October 1862 Consul Cameron, who had been appointed to succeed Mr. Plowden as our representative in Abyssinia, was received by King Theodore. He was sent away with a letter for the Queen, desiring alliance against the Turks. This letter reached England in February 1863, but the Government decided not to answer it. Captain Cameron was ordered by Earl Russell to remain at Massowah, but he returned to Abyssinia in June. The following October the Rev. H. Stern, an English missionary, was beaten and imprisoned for an alleged intrusion upon Theodore. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Cameron and all British subjects and missionaries in Abyssinia were seized and imprisoned, pretended insults. The prisoners were sent to Magdala and treated like criminals. In July 1864, Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, a Pasha Christian and first assistant British political resident at Massowah, was sent on a peaceful mission to Abyssinia, Lieutenant-General Cameron and Dr. Blanc being appointed to accompany him. Mr. Rassam having carried on fruitless negotiations for a year, Earl Russell appointed Mr. Gifford Palgrave on a special mission to

King Theodore. Mr. Palgrave was proceeding on his mission, when he was stopped and informed that Theodore had sent for Mr. Rassam. In January 1866, Rassam, Prideaux, and Blanc were well received by the King, and on March 12 the prisoners were released. Scarcely a month had elapsed, however, before they were again seized and imprisoned. In December 1866 Theodore received an autograph letter from the Queen, but he still did not release the prisoners. On April 16, 1867, Lord Stanley sent an ultimatum to the King, demanding the release of the captives within three months; a second formal letter from the British Government was despatched to King Theodore; but neither of these documents arrived at its destination.

Meantime, the English Government determined to send a military expedition to Abyssinia, with the object of releasing the prisoners by force. Sir R. Napier was appointed to the command of the expedition, which was fitted out in India. The march of the army over the rocky highlands of Abyssinia was successfully and rapidly accomplished, and the troops were soon beneath the stronghold of Theodore. So little did the King relish his first engagement with the enemy that he sent Mr. Flad and Lieutenant Prideaux to the British camp with a flag of truce, in order to make terms. General Napier, however, insisted that the prisoners should be unconditionally surrendered, and the result was that they were all sent into the camp. Hostilities, however, continued, King Theodore refusing to make his own submission.

Few episodes in the history of the British army can compare, for rapid and startling effects, with the storming of Magdala. On April 13 two brigades, consisting of 5,000 men, under Sir Charles Staveley, moved forward to attack the King's stronghold. They marched along the road which led up to Fahla and through what had been Theodore's camp at Islamgee to Selassee and Magdala. As they approached the stronghold the troops opened a hot fire of shot, shell, and rockets, but this made no impression upon the gateway, which was protected by a strong stockade. The King had stationed himself here with a small band of his faithful followers, but the rest of his army had abandoned the place. The attacking troops resolutely forced their way over the stockade, and rushing into the fortress cut down the few Abyssinians, who died fighting bravely to the last. The King, nevertheless, retreated to a spot higher up, and there shot himself with a pistol before the

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ops could reach him. His body was found dead on the ground. There were three wounds upon him, one of which had been inflicted by his own hand. The slaughter of the enemy was great, but our entire loss was only that of ten men wounded. Thus ended one of the most brilliant and surprising of military campaigns. In an address to the army, the victorious general congratulated them on the way in which they had fulfilled the commands of their Sovereign.

The Queen despatched a congratulatory telegram to Sir Robert Napier and the army, and the news of the successful result of the Abyssinian expedition was received with the liveliest satisfaction throughout the country. On the return of General Napier, for a third time in his career he received the thanks of Parliament. Mr. Disraeli, in moving the vote, observed that happy was the man who had thrice thus been honoured by his country; and he added, respecting the expedition, that he had "transported the ordnance of Europe, on the elephants of Asia, across the mountain ranges of Africa." Mr. Gladstone, in seconding the motion, remarked that the expedition would stand upon record as a rare example among those occasions when a nation resorted to the bloody arbitrament of war, in which not one drop had been added to the cup of human suffering that forethought or humanity could spare, and in which the severest critic would find nothing to condemn.

The Queen conferred on Sir Robert Napier the dignity of a peerage, while the title of Lord Napier of Magdala, and an annuity of £2,000 per annum was granted to the new peer, to be continued to his next surviving male heir.

In 1870 Lord Napier was appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, a post which he held for the usual period of five years. On his return to England he was named Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Gibraltar, from which post he retired in 1882. In that year he was appointed a Field Marshal, and in 1886 Constable of the Tower. In the middle of 1878, when there seemed every probability of a war between this country and Russia, Lord Napier was selected for the command of an expeditionary force, and he was summoned to England to consult with the authorities of the War Office on the preliminaries of the expected campaign.

All who knew Lord Napier, says the *Times*, will bear witness to his high personal qualities. It has been pointed out by one writer that he bore a great resemblance to his old commander and friend

Sir James Outram. "There was the same gentleness, combined with fiery valour, the same unassuming manner, coupled with a noble contempt of danger, and withal, in a not less degree, did he possess the fascination which bound to him by the ties of affection his staff and others thrown into official contact with him, no less than his personal friends." In short, in him were admirably blended those typical virtues which have made the British soldier beloved at home and feared abroad. Mr. Gladstone expressed but the general sentiment when he said in the House of Commons that "Burke would never have lamented the decay of the age of chivalry had a Robert Napier flourished in his day."

The University of Oxford conferred the honorary degree of D.C.L. upon Lord Napier of Magdala in 1878, and he was also elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. His lordship was honorary colonel of the 10th Volunteer Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps. Lord Napier was twice married—first, in 1840, to the daughter of Dr. Pearse, of the Madras Medical Establishment. This lady, who bore him six children, died in 1849. In 1861 his lordship married, secondly, a daughter of General Scott, of the Bengal Artillery, by whom he had a family of seven children. He succeeded in the peerage by the eldest son of his first marriage, Colonel the Hon. Robert William Napier.

The *Times*, in a leading article, says:—Great Britain loses in Lord Napier of Magdala an illustrious soldier, and one of the noblest and most estimable of men. In the race for renown, which he was far from despising, he was often outstripped. The more rapid progress of others left no touch of bitterness on him. He never scorned to be a lieutenant because he might reasonably be expected to lead. By an experience which is almost more extraordinary, when it was his turn to go manifestly and irreversibly to the front, his ascendancy provoked no jealousy or envy. He been nobody's enemy or maligner. His reward was to enjoy somewhat unusual converse, and to be without detractors. Modesty and graciousness such as his are not substitutes in a sign for professional intelligence and strategy. But in combination they become military virtues themselves. Troops believing in their chief's fortunes and abilities will let themselves be con-

ducted to victory by a Marlborough who grudges them their bread. For one who sympathises with them, who would rather suffer than they, for whom his subordinates are all of them comrades, they will be heroic against desperate odds. Lord Napier of Magdala, if he is not to be reckoned among the foremost captains of history, had the true general's insight; and he was, moreover, an admirable English gentleman. His countrymen are proud of him, and will mourn sincerely for his death. They would be inconsolable if they did not feel that he was a type of a class of British officers. The Queen's army, both in India and at home, contains others as capable as was he, as modest and as sympathetic, as equal to the utmost demands which circumstances can make upon them, though only now and then will a conjuncture happen which, like an Abyssinian expedition, throws the light backwards along a soldier's past, and shows him to have been through the whole, potentially, as rightful an owner as was Robert Napier of the Field-Marshal's baton and of an Empire's regard.

Lord Napier had reached a ripe old age, remarks the *Standard*, and yet had not outlived his fame. The great march over the Abyssinian highlands to the heart of the mysterious kingdom of Prester John is still among the most vivid of the memories cherished by the present generation; and though the opportunity of distinction on this imposing scale came to the General when he had already passed his prime, his name was familiar for many a year after as one of the leading authorities on military policy. Of all the great men who graduated in the school of Anglo-Indian statecraft and war, none had a more honourable record than the officer who, as Commander-in-Chief in Bombay, was nominated to the command of the force to be despatched from that Presidency to secure the release of King Theodore's captives. On this the *Standard* says:—"That chapter of his life belongs to English history. With what precision and smoothness the advance to Magdala was made; how admirably contingencies had been foreseen; how waste was avoided on the one hand and a breakdown prevented on the other—all this is an old and familiar tale. It may be confessed, without disparagement to the genius displayed by the commander, that had not the mad Monarch of Abyssinia chosen to bring everything to a definite end by his act of suicidal war, hostilities might have been prolonged in a most uncomfortable fashion, or, at any rate, the campaign would have been

APPENDIX A.

without its dramatic climax. But luck generally d management, and everyone allows that Sir Robert earned his triumph by his forethought and assiduous care. The British public may be slow sometimes to discern merit that does not thrust itself upon observation; but when it is, for one reason or another, deeply interested in an enterprise, it is no niggard of rewards to the General to whose sagacity victory is due. The vanquisher of King Theodore returned to England to find that an ordeal awaited him hardly less formidable than that of leading his columns through rocky defiles and over waste plateaus."

A correspondent, "Z," writes to the morning papers:—"Through this national and irreparable loss, the opportunity is given to fill adequately the vacant place in Trafalgar Square. A replica of the fine equestrian statue of Lord Napier executed for Calcutta by Sir E. Boehm could probably be obtained for a moderate price. Should a subscription be opened for this purpose, I shall be glad to contribute one thousand pounds. I leave all initiative to those entitled to take it; but, in view of such subscription, I would venture to observe that Lord Napier was, above all, the friend of those who needed help, and that many of those who would most delight to give may be unable to do so as freely as they would desire. Therefore, let such memorial be made truly national by welcoming the smallest offering. Lord Napier belonged to his country alone, and on principle, as a soldier, he refused steadily to connect himself with any political party; therefore, men of all parties may conscientiously do him honour. The pedestal, if necessary, could be rebuilt."

There is a desire among military men that the remains of Lord Napier should rest side by side with those of distinguished soldiers in Westminster Abbey—notably Lord Clyde, Sir J. Outram, and G. Pollock, who was Constable of the Tower from October to October 1872, and was buried at the latter date in the vault by the side of Lord Clyde. [Lord Napier of Magdala was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral on January 21.]

Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says:—The news of the death of Lord Napier of Magdala has been heard with regret in military circles in Germany. In the German army the peer was regarded as perhaps the most eminent of our

temporary English generals. His achievements in Abyssinia were very highly appreciated, the details of which campaign were well known here from a German translation of Colonel Hozier's excellent work.—*Supplement to "The Overland Mail," Friday, January 17, 1890.*

APPENDIX B.

FIELD OPERATIONS IN UPPER BURMA.*

No. 295, dated Simla, the 14th May 1886.

The Governor-General in Council, in directing the publication of the despatches regarding the recent operations in Upper Burma, which resulted in the capture of Mandalay and the overthrow of King Thebau, desires to place on record his cordial recognition of the admirable manner in which Lieutenant-General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., and the troops under his orders, carried out the task set before them. By rapidity of movement, by skilful strategy, and by the exercise of humane forbearance, Sir Harry Prendergast has succeeded, with comparatively little loss to the force under his command, and without unnecessary bloodshed or undue severity towards the enemy, in occupying Mandalay, in capturing its King, and taking possession of the whole of Upper Burma.

For these services the warmest thanks of the Government of India are due to Sir Harry Prendergast, to the officers and men of the Naval Brigade, the British and Native Forces, the Volunteers, and the Indian Marine. They are specially due to Brigadier-Generals F. B. Norman, C.B., G. S. White, C.B., V.C., and H. H. Foord, commanding the Infantry Brigades, to Captain R. Woodward, R.N., commanding the Naval Brigade, to Colonel W. Jarey, commanding Royal Artillery, Colonel G. E. L. S. Sanford, commanding Royal Engineers, Commander A. Carpenter, R.N., Indian Marine Survey, and Captain A. Campbell, the senior officer of the Indian Marine.

The Governor-General in Council also desires to record his approbation of the manner in which the various departments of the

* From *Tracts Military*, 603.—India Office Library.

force have carried out their duties during the campaign.' The Medical Department, under Deputy Surgeon-General J. McN. Donnelly, M.D., the Commissariat and Transport Departments, under Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Laughton and Major R. H. T. Hill, and the Ordnance Department, under Major V. C. Fisher, have proved the complete efficiency of those departments under circumstances of considerable difficulty. Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Begbie, the Superintendent of Army Signalling, also merits the acknowledgements of the Government of India.

The Governor-General in Council is much indebted to Rear-Admiral Sir F. W. Richards, K.C.B., for the very complete and prompt manner in which His Excellency placed the whole force under his command at the disposal of the Government of India, and for the admirable manner in which the Naval Brigade was organised and equipped.

The Governor-General in Council expresses his hearty thanks to Mr. C. E. Bernard, Chief Commissioner, British Burma, Colonel E. B. Sladen, Chief Political Officer of the Force, and the other Civil officers who have assisted them during the recent operations. To Mr. Bernard His Excellency is much indebted for the valuable assistance and personal energy which so much lightened the labour of organising the force and the flotilla which carried it to Mandalay; also to Colonel Sladen, to whose tact and knowledge of the Burmese people and their language the peaceful surrender of the king was in a great measure due.

The Governor-General in Council also records his appreciation of the assistance rendered by the management of the Irrawaddy Steam Flotilla Company, and the skill shown by the commanders of their vessels.

During the operations which were being conducted in Upper Burma troubles arose on the frontiers of British Burma consequent on raids committed by lawless soldiery and dacoits. These were very promptly suppressed by the troops of the British Burma Division, who had not the good fortune to form part of the Expeditionary force. The thanks of the Government are due for their services, and specially to Major-General L. W. Buck, commanding the British Burma Division, and Mr. E. S. Symes, Chief Commissioner, for the very efficient measures by which they were enabled to secure and maintain the tranquillity of the province. The labours of the troops have not yet ended, and they

may still be called on to undergo privations and to perform harassing duties; but the Governor-General in Council confidently hopes that, with the aid of the Civil officers, the work of pacification and the suppression of dacoity will soon be effected.

It remains for the Governor-General in Council to place on record his gratitude to the local Governments and Army Departments for the manner in which the Expeditionary Force was organised and despatched. On the 19th October warning was given to the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Government of Madras, and the Director of Marine, that an Expeditionary Force would probably be required for Burma; and on the 21st October orders were issued for the despatch of a division of three brigades of infantry, six batteries of artillery, six companies of sappers, and a naval brigade, part of the force embarking at Calcutta and part at Madras. Embarkation took place simultaneously from both places on the 1st November, and by the 6th November the entire force had sailed from India completely equipped for service. On the 14th the force which was in course of concentration on the British Burma frontier crossed the frontier and hostilities commenced. On the 28th November, Mandalay had fallen and the king surrendered. Few expeditions have been conducted to a successful issue with such rapidity and completeness.

The Governor-General in Council desires to express his cordial appreciation of the energy displayed by the Government of Madras, the provincial Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, and the Departments working under their orders, for the expeditions and efficient manner in which every detail of the organisation and embarkation of the Madras force was carried out. The Government of Madras have very fully acknowledged the services of the following officers as deserving of notice, and the Governor-General in Council wishes now to add to these commendations an expression of his own appreciation of their services:

Colonel H. P. Hawkes, Commissary-General.

Major-General S. H. E. Chamier, Inspector-General of Ordnance.

Surgeon-General I. Irvine, M.D., Medical Staff.

Surgeon-General M. C. Furnell, Indian Medical Department.

Lieutenant L. H. Taylor, R.N.R., Master Attendant.

The Governor-General in Council also desires to thank the Government of Bombay for their cordial response to the requis-

is made by the Government of India, and for the rapidity with which their troops were equipped and despatched.

The Governor-General in Council takes this opportunity to thank Sir Donald Stewart, who was Commander-in-Chief in India when the Expeditionary Force in India was organised, for his co-operation and advice; also His Excellency, Sir Frederick Roberts for the assistance rendered since his arrival in India. The Governor-General in Council also acknowledges the services rendered by the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General in India, and the Staff and Departmental officers who, under their orders, have carried out the various details connected with the organisation and despatch of the force.

The thanks of the Government of India are due to the following officers and their subordinates for the energetic part taken by them in the equipment of the force:—

Colonel I. V. Hunt, C.B., Commissary-General-in-Chief.

Colonel R. C. Low, C.B., Commissary-General for Transport.

Major-General T. E. Hughes, C.I.E., Director-General of Ordnance in India.

Surgeon-General C. D. Madden, Medical Staff.

Surgeon-General B. Simpson, M.D., Indian Medical Department.

Colonel B. Walton, C.I.E., Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing.

Captain I. Hext, R.N., Director of Marine, for the promptitude and efficiency with which the transports were taken up and fitted; Captain G. O'B. Carew, C.I.E., Deputy Director; and Commander H. A. Street, R.N., Assistant Director.

From Major-General Sir F. D. Baker, K.C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department. No. 1465 (camp), dated Fort William, the 3rd February 1886.

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to submit, for the information of Government, the accompanying despatch from the General officer commanding the Burma Field Force, detailing the operations carried on by the troops under his command from the date of embarkation at Rangoon to the capture of Mandalay and the surrender of King Thebau.

2. His Excellency desires to record his appreciation of the able

manner in which Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Prendergast K.C.B., V.C., has carried out his orders; and considers that great credit is due to him and all concerned for the rapidity with which the operations have been brought to a successful issue with so small a sacrifice of life.

From Lieutenant-General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., Commanding the Burma Field Force, to the Adjutant-General in India, No. 38 L., dated Mandalay, the 13th January, 1886.

I have the honour to forward a despatch containing an account of the operations carried on by the force under my command from the date of the embarkation of the troops composing it at Rangoon until the date of the capture of Mandalay and surrender of King Thebau.

2. I have the honour to transmit with the despatch the following reports, returns, &c.

Return of casualties at Minhla and Gwegyaung-Kamyo.

Return of ordnance captured.

3. My thanks are due to many for their assistance during the Expedition, and I am only awaiting the lists of those whom the Brigadier-Generals desire to bring specially to notice to submit them for the favourable consideration of the Government of India.

From Lieutenant-General H. N. D. Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., Commanding the Burma Field Force, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department. No. 39 L., dated Head-quarters, Mandalay, the 14th January 1886.

On the 12th November, having arranged the embarkation of troops and departments, and seen a considerable force on board the river steamers and flats, I left Rangoon for Prome.

2. On my arrival at Thayetmyo, on the evening of the 13th November 1885, I received a message from the Foreign Department informing me that, as the Burman reply to the ultimatum was satisfactory, I should advance upon Mandalay when my military preparations were complete.

Having heard from the Deputy Commissioner that the

Burman outposts had been strengthened on the frontier, that the villagers within British territory were alarmed and deserting their houses, and that a King's steamer with two flats had brought down a great body of soldiers to within six or eight miles of the frontier, and that the intention was to sink the flats as an obstruction, I ordered the armed steamer *Irrawaddy*, of the Indian Government, and the launch *Kathleen* to move at daylight on the 14th, to reconnoitre the river to a distance of not more than 30 miles, and to capture the King's steamer and flats.

4. On the 14th November I received His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's orders to carry out operations with the utmost vigour and rapidity possible; and on that day the *Irrawaddy*, under command of Commander W. R. Clutterbuck, R.N., of H.M.S. *Woodlark*, and the *Kathleen*, under Lieutenant F. P. Trench, of H.M.S. *Turquoise*, found the King's steamer, with the attendant barges, near Nyaungbeumaw, on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, about 28 miles above Thayetmyo; and having accepted and returned the fire of the enemy's shore batteries at close quarters, the *Irrawaddy* cleared the decks of the steamer and flats with her machine guns, and the crews jumped overboard. The Italians, Camotto and Molinari, were among the fugitives. The batteries were repassed at very short range, and the prizes towed down by the capturing steamers. The operations were rendered difficult by the rapidity of the current opposite the batteries. Commander Clutterbuck, Lieutenant Trench, and the officers and crews of the *Irrawaddy* and *Kathleen* deserve great credit for their courage, and the Indian Marine officers and lascars serving on board the former did their duty with perfect coolness under fire.

5. The little *Kathleen*, with her crew of 16 men, repeatedly engaged the shore battery of nine guns at 50 yards' range. Her crew was one man severely wounded, namely, Robert Hutchison, gunner's mate, of H.M.S. *Turquoise*.

6. The prizes were valuable not only as an addition to the means of transport for the Expeditionary Force, but also because their loss delayed the retreat of the enemy somewhat, and prevented them from closing the channel near Nyaungbeumaw according to the plans of the Italians, which were found in one of the flats. On the afternoon of the 14th the leading steamers, including the Bengal Brigade, anchored at Thayetmyo.

7. On the 15th November, in order to give confidence to the villagers near the frontier and to re-establish telegraphic communication between the frontier and Allamyo, I posted two companies of the 2nd Bengal Infantry at Laingha, on the frontier, and steamed 15 miles, north of the frontier, with all troops that had come up, detail as per margin.

8. On the 15th the steamers weighed anchor at daybreak, and at 9.15 A.M. a landing was effected at Zaungyandaung, a village on the right bank, two miles below the batteries which had fired on *Irrawaddy* and *Kathleen* on the 14th. The column commanded by Colonel W. Rowlandson, of the 12th Madras Infantry, consisted of the Liverpool Regiment, the 1st Madras Pioneers, and the 12th Madras Infantry.

9. The country on the right bank consists of a series of small steep hills, covered with trees and brushwood. The landing place was selected so that the enemy could not see the debarkation.

10. Colonel Rowlandson was ordered to lead his force so as to attack the rear of the batteries and prevent the escape of the enemy. During the advance of the Infantry, the *Irrawaddy*, lying 3,000 yards below the enemy's batteries, fired occasional shells into them, to which the enemy replied, but with no effect. Nothing could be more picturesque than the advance of the Liverpool Regiment from hillock to hillock, while the batteries were kept amused by the shells from the *Irrawaddy*. The turning movement was remarkably well executed, and would have been successful had not the enemy been warned of their danger by *ngyis*, or priests, who, protected by their yellow garb, had been allowed to watch the operations of our regiments.

The Burmans fled from the batteries panic-stricken. I caused 11 guns and carriages to be destroyed, they could not easily be re-acked burnt. While these operations were in progress, the stockade and the 9-1st Cinque Ports Division, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, under

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Batteries
Battalion

General Norman, C.B., landed, and by a circuitous march reached the east face of the stockade of Singbaungwe, where it had been reported that a large force had assembled. The stockade had, however, been deserted, and was burnt. The force re-embarked late in the afternoon.

11. The leading steamers anchored that night above Yaunggwen, about 34 miles above Thayetmyo, and at daybreak, on the 17th, were directed to advance to Malun and Patanago, about 6 miles on the right and left banks of the river respectively, and about 40 miles from Thayetmyo.

12. As the garrison of Gwegyaung-Kamyoo were busily employed in strengthening the works there, which are on the left bank, about 44 miles from Thayetmyo, it was deemed advisable to attack at once.

The troops present were therefore told off as follows:—

1ST BRIGADE.

Liverpool Regiment.	} Under Brigadier-General Foord, to march from Patanago, 8 miles, in order to attack the fort of Gwegyaung-Kamyoo from the east.
1st Madras Pioneers.	
21st Regiment Madras Infantry.	
25th Regiment Madras Infantry.	

The head-quarters with the 1st Brigade. Brigadier-General White, C.B., V.C., who arrived somewhat later, to bring up the Cinque Ports Battery Royal Artillery, and Hampshire Regiment in support of General Foord's brigade. The landing of the troops at Patanago could not be seen from the fort of Gwegyaung-Kamyoo, on account of intervening hills, and the landing of the brigade at Malun could not, for a similar reason, be seen from Minhla.

13. The following troops—

12th Regiment Madras Infantry, | 2nd Regiment Bengal Infantry,
11th Regiment Bengal Infantry,

under command of Colonel T. N. Baker, of the 2nd Bengal Infantry, were ordered to march from Malun to endeavour to capture the Wungyi, or Governor-General, in his palace, west of Minhla, and were ordered to re-embark at Minhla, about 45 miles above Thayetmyo. Majors Macneill and Hill were attached as

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f officers, and Commander J. Durnford, R.N., with three seamen H.M.S. *Mariner* and three privates of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, re attached to effect demolitions. Brigadier-General Norman, B., and the Royal Welsh Fusiliers had not arrived then, but he took command before evening of the brigade on the right bank.

14. The R.M.S. *Irrawaddy* and the launch *Kathleen* were directed to engage Gwegyaung-Kamyoo at long ranges for two hours after the landing of General Ford's brigade, or till the British flag should be hoisted at the white pagoda of Gwegyaung, half a mile east of the Kamyoo.

15. The first brigade advanced from the landing place at Patan-go at 10 o'clock, and marched for about two hours and forty minutes by a narrow path over the hills and through the thick jungle to the white pagoda. Two pickets of the enemy were driven in, but no resistance was made, the pickets retiring northwards; not to the fort. The Liverpool Regiment occupied the high ground east of the fort which commands the works, and the enemy, being completely surprised by the fire of the soldiers from the east, when they were prepared for attack from the south, west, and north-west, but had not a gun bearing eastward, promptly fled by the north-west gate as the British soldiers advanced with a rush.

16. Of the 1,700 men who, under the command of Maung Sanhla Sin Bo, garrisoned the fort in the morning, only Maung Sin Hle Sin Sya, the second-in command, and a lieutenant, both dangerously wounded, and two wounded soldiers, remained in Gwegyaung-Kamyoo; the other wounded men were carried off. Twenty-one guns and ordnance stores were found in the fort.

17. At 11 A.M. Colonel Baker's force left Malun for the Wun's palace, and after an hour's march the skirmishers of the 12th Madras Infantry, which was the leading regiment, were suddenly checked by a heavy musketry fire from apparently thick and thorny jungle. While the 2nd Bengal Infantry turned the enemy's right flank the 12th Regiment rallied, and reinforced by the 11th Bengal Infantry gallantly broke through the thorny screen, tore over the entrenchment and breastwork of carts and bamboos which concealed the enemy, and dislodged them from the village of Yinna.

18. Thence the brigade moved towards the position which contained the palace and Minhla pagoda; the plinth of the latter was defended by field artillery and musketry; the country was difficult, and the

y's fire was hot; but the brilliant leading of the officers, and dashing onslaught of the men, prevailed against the undiminished bravery of the Burmans, who broke and fled, leaving six standards as trophies to the victors. The 11th Bengal Infantry bore the brunt of the combat.

19. The brigade then advanced on Minhla redoubt as rapidly as possible by winding paths between gardens and enclosures, the 12th Madras Infantry on the right, the 11th Bengal Infantry in the centre, and the 2nd Bengal Infantry on the left, under the fire of a pounder, two wall pieces, and the musketry of the defenders.

Before the redoubt had been completely surrounded by the regiments which were trying to keep down the fire of the defenders, Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. B. Simpson, of the 12th Madras Infantry, collecting together a few brave men of the 12th Madras Infantry and the 11th Bengal Infantry, charged up a steep and broken ramp that led from the ground west of the work to the terreplein of the work. Foremost among the stormers were Lieutenants H. T. D. Wilkinson of the 12th Madras Infantry, and W. K. Downes, 11th Bengal Infantry, the former of whom was severely and dangerously wounded, receiving no less than five sword-cuts. A footing having been gained within the redoubt, supports immediately followed and a hot fire was poured into the Burmans, some of whom found shelter in the casemates, whilst others escaped by the east gate, but only to meet the 2nd Bengal Infantry, to whose fire they were so exposed that many were shot on land and the remainder, having taken to the water, were either shot or drowned in the river. Within the redoubt were taken 276 prisoners, six guns of cast iron, five brass rifled guns, and two wall pieces. The redoubt was prepared chiefly for attack on the river face. Our loss was, 1 officer killed, 4 officers wounded, 3 men killed and 23 men wounded. All the wounded, British and Burman, were on board the floating hospital that night. The enemy's loss was about 170 killed and 40 wounded.

20. The navy were employed first in engaging the *Gwegyaung-Kumyo* for two hours, afterwards the *Irrawaddy* and *Kathleen* proceeded to attack the Minhla redoubt and a masked battery of four guns on the right bank that opened on them half-a-mile below the redoubt. The service thus performed of attracting the attention of the Burmans was of great value to the force attacking by land.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ARMIES OF INDIA.

21. On the 18th the detachments shown in the margin were sailed to garrison Gwegyaung-Kamyo and Minhla respectively, and orders were given for the demolition of the former, and for the construction of defensive works for the latter.

GWEGYAUNG-KAMYO.
One company Liverpool Regiment.
Four companies 2nd Bengal Infantry.
One company Bengal Sappers.

MINHLA.
One company Liverpool Regiment.
Two companies 2nd Bengal Infantry.
Two guns Bombay Mountain Battery.

The I.M.S. *Irrawaddy*, *Palow*, *Ngawoon*, and *Kathleen*, were sent ahead to reconnoitre. The Italian officers, Commotto and

Captain Molinari, surrendered to Commander Carpenter, R.N., of the *Ngawoon*.

22. On the 19th November the force advanced to Minbu, 58 miles from Thayetmyo. A barge, containing two 6'3" howitzers, was unavoidably lost.

23. On the 20th November the force advanced to Yenangyaung, 78 miles from Thayetmyo.

24. On the 21st November the force advanced to Silemyo, 115 miles from Thayetmyo.

25. On the 22nd November the force advanced to Pagan, 145 miles from Thayetmyo. The I.M.S. *Irrawaddy* and the *Ngawoon*, *Palow*, *Yunan*, and *Kathleen*, engaged the enemy's battery on a cliff at Nyaungu, were uninjured by its fire, drove the enemy from it, and having landed a party destroyed eleven guns and secured two king's steamers that the enemy had sunk; a flat that had been towed by them was found aground some miles below Pagan. These vessels would have been sunk in the channel if the enemy had had time to place them there.

Two companies Liverpool Regiment.
Two guns Bombay Mountain Battery.
No. 6 company Bengal Sappers.
Four companies 11th Bengal Infantry.

26. On the 23rd November the troops shown in the margin were landed at Pagan, and the force advanced six miles.

27. It may be well here to describe the usual formation of the force during the advance. The I.M.S. *Irrawaddy* with the *Kathleen* took up station some miles ahead to reconnoitre; the *Ngawoon*, commanded by Commander Alfred Carpenter, R.N., followed to survey and buoy the deep-water channels; then came the head-quarter steamer *Doowoon*; and, following her in succession, the *Palow*, *Yunan*, *Ananda*, *Ataran*, *Panthay*, *Shoaymyi*, *Burma*, *Shintsawbo*, *Ashley Eden*, *Yankeentoun*, *Irrawaddy*

(Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's), *Aloungpyah*, *Thooreah*, *Tqifoo*, *Rangoon*, *Mindoon*, *Paulang*, and *Waikema*, in signal column line ahead at two cables distance. Owing to the difficulty of the navigation, the steamers frequently went aground, and it was not easy to keep station. Communication was maintained in a great measure by the military signallers under Lieutenant-Colonel Begbie of the Madras Army, and their devotion to duty by day and by night was most praiseworthy. Without them it would have been impossible to carry on operations with the necessary rapidity, as there were but few launches with the force, and they were in constant motion.

28. During the night the fleet was anchored in the same order at distance of one cable apart, and two armed steam launches, manned by blue-jackets, were sent a mile ahead as guard-boats with fire-grapnels and blue lights on board. Crews were also held in readiness to man all the boats of the Naval Brigade to proceed, if necessary, to their assistance with gun-cotton charges, &c., so that any floating obstacle might at once be destroyed or towed into the bank.

29. On the 24th November the Hampshire Regiment and Sappers landed at Kaunywa, 166 miles above Thayetmyo, to drive the enemy from his entrenchments and to carry off the guns from a battery that had fired on the *Ngawoon*, survey ship, the previous evening, and had been silenced by the accuracy of her fire. There were no casualties last night or this morning.

30. The force then proceeded to an anchorage near Myingyan, 180 miles from Thayetmyo, whence the enemy could be seen in considerable force at a stockade about three miles from the left bank of the Irrawaddy below Myingyan. Gold umbrellas were to be seen moving about in the stockade, and columns of soldiers, dressed some in scarlet, some in white, were evidently marching towards the river.

31. Captain Woodward, R.N., gives the following graphic description of what followed:—"The Naval Brigade, assisted by the Royal Artillery in the *White Swan*, with the *Yunan*, and a gun-berge with the *Ataran*, were ordered to engage. Fire was opened from the *Palow's* berge, and taken up by the other ships. On nearing the bank, small improvised batteries were found armed with small guns and riflemen. A hot fire was kept up for some time, the enemy retreating into the tall grass in rear of the bat-

teries. The ships slowly advanced, silencing the batteries as they proceeded. On nearing the upper end of the town, the enemy was found to be strongly entrenched and supported by a battery commanding the river. The enemy here showed a more determined resistance, and it was not until 6 P.M. that the fire slackened. During the night occasional shots were fired, and the enemy was finally dislodged and routed at daylight next morning."

32. Late in the evening the *Kathleen* returned from her station in front to the head-quarters' ship, and orders were issued for the landing of the troops on the morrow.

33. On the 25th November part of the force disembarked to dislodge the enemy, who were commanded by the celebrated Hle Thin Atwin Woon from his entrenchments; but finding that his ingeniously constructed works that commanded the river were deserted, and hearing that the rear guard had left the stockade inland, twenty guns were destroyed, and the troops re-embarked. The detachment detailed in the margin was left in the entrench-

Two guns Bombay Mountain Battery.
Two companies Liverpool Regiment.
Four companies 11th Bengal Native
Infantry.
One company Bombay Sappers.

ments that had been laid out and commenced during the day by the Sappers and Pioneers. The force then advanced to Yandabo, 194 miles from Thayetmyo, the

head-quarters' ship anchoring opposite the tree under which the treaty of Yandabo was signed in 1826.

34. At daylight on the 26th November a large flat drifted down towards the fleet; she was caught and sent to Myingyan. At 30 A.M. the fleet, having been delayed by fog, started and passed through a line of boats filled with stones prepared for sinking. boats were cast adrift before the steamers towing flats

through
These
advanced

35. At 7 P.M. on the 26th November, near Nagaung, 223 miles from Thayetmyo, a Burman state barge, flying the king's flag at the stern and a flag of truce at the bow, paddled down the stream, one of the steam launches, and brought back the head-quarters' ship. In the barge

Minister of
Hle Thin Atwin Woon, the Minister of

angway, and after being

presented to me they produced a note, unsigned, in a cover bearing the Royal Peacock seal, of which the following is a translation :—

“From His Excellency the Prime Minister to the Commander-in-Chief of the English War Vessels. Dated 4th decrease of Tazaungmôn 1247 (25th November 1885).

“1. Although the treaty negotiated at Simla was not concluded, the Burmese Government were under the impression that the former friendly conditions would still prevail, and they could not, therefore, believe that the English Government would make war on Upper Burma.

“2. The Burmese Government have always had at heart the welfare and prosperity of the English people. They have all along protected the interests of the Irrawaddy Company's teak trade, and the general interests of all British subjects.

“3. We are desirous of still further protecting British interests as far as lies in our power, both at present and in all future time.

“4. The last letter (ultimatum) forwarded by the British Government contained very important political matter, and our sovereign regrets that the time allowed was too short to allow of serious deliberation.

“5. The English Government ought to have known that the only reason why the Burmese Government in their reply to the said letter did not freely concede all the demands made was because we were not allowed sufficient time for deliberation. It must have been apparent from the tenor of our reply that the Burmese Government was desirous of remaining on terms of amity and friendship.

“6. The Burmese Government did not wholly reject the rights and privileges claimed by the British Government, and we are grieved to find that the English Government, which has always been so friendly, should in the present instance have made immediate war on us. We have simply resisted in order to maintain the reputation of the kingdom and the honour of the Burmese people.

“7. The English are renowned for their just and straightforward action in all matters (political). We look forward, there-

fore, with confidence to their doing what is just and proper in the present instance.

"8. The country of Burma is one which deserves justice and consideration. We believe that it will receive this consideration at the hands of the English Government.

"9. If this is granted, the kingdom of Burma need not be annexed. It is well to remember, too, that on a former occasion Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress was pleased to declare publicly that there was no intention on the part of the English Government to annex Burma, unless such a step was necessitated on good cause shown. As no such cause exists, the Great Powers of Europe should not have it in their power to say that the Royal declaration has not been faithfully observed.

"10. In addition to the rights and privileges already granted in our reply to your ultimatum, His Majesty the King of Burma has now declared his will to concede all the other demands which were not at first allowed, because we had not sufficient time to bring them under our consideration.

"11. His Majesty the King is well disposed (in mind and heart), he is straightforward and just, and expects the English Government will act in accordance with the wishes expressed in this letter.

"12. By so doing the world will have no cause to say that the English Government have acted unjustly, or with a disregard of the rules of international law.

"13. The English Government entered our country and attacked us with a number of war vessels. We were obliged to resist. We now desire that hostilities shall cease, and we trust the English Government will meet us half-way, and enter into a treaty by which friendly intercourse may be resumed between the two great countries."

To which the following reply was sent:—

"General Prendergast begs to inform the Ken Wun Mengyi, in reply to his letter of this date, that, acting in accordance with the instructions he has received from the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, it is quite out of his power to accept any offer or proposal which would affect the movement of the troops under his command on Mandalay.

"No armistice, therefore, can be at present granted; but if King Thebaw agrees to surrender himself, his army, and his

capital to British arms, and if the European residents at Mandalay are all found uninjured in person and property, General Prendergast promises to spare the King's life and to respect his family.

"He also promises not to take further military action against Mandalay beyond occupying it with a British force, and stipulates that the matters in dispute between the countries shall be negotiated on such terms as may be dictated by the British Government.

"A reply to this communication must be sent so as to reach General Prendergast by 4 A.M. to-morrow.

"By order,

"E. B. SLADEN, Col.,

"Chief Civil Officer,

"S.S. *Doowoon*,

"The 26th November 1885."

"Burma Field Force.

36. While the note was being translated, the envoys stated that the Europeans in Mandalay were uninjured. As both notes had to be translated, and copies of the letter in English and Burmese were requisite, the interview lasted about an hour. The *Doowoon*, which had been leading the column, eased speed, and allowed the fleet to pass on, so that the Burman officials could form some estimate of the British force, and might feel assured that time would not be granted for diplomacy.

37. After the interview, Colonel Sladen, with half-a-dozen sailors of the Royal Navy, boarded a king's war steamer that had been guarded by the *Kathleen* till his arrival. The envoys ordered the crew to surrender her. She flew the Burmese standard, was armed with six guns, her decks were barricaded, she had Burman soldiers on board, and was lying with steam up close to the shore. When the steamer approached, most of the soldiers deserted, but fifty-seven of them were made prisoners, and a party of the *Kathleen's* crew took possession of her and brought her up to the fleet. She is in good order, and a valuable prize.

38. The fleet anchored seven miles below Ava. Orders were issued for the attack on Ava.

39. On the 27th November the force advanced at daylight, but was delayed for an hour and a half by dense fog. After the landing-place below Ava had been sighted, the envoys again came in

their gilded boats with forty rowers, bearing a royal mandate received by telegraph, of which the following is a translation :—

“ No. 1 sent by Royal Order.

“ From the Hlo^o Dau to Bo Mhu, Atwin Wun; Peu Myosa Mayhit, Atwin Wun; Kyauk-Myaung, Atwin Wun; Wet Ma Sut, Wundauk; Pentalai, Wundauk.

“ When the English ships arrive you are on no account to fire on them. Let all the troops keep quiet. Publish this abroad everywhere. The King concedes unconditionally to all the demands made by the Commander of English as contained in his letter of yesterday's date. You are to let the English commander know this as quickly as possible.”

40. In addition to the redoubt of Ava, the fortified walls of Ava, the Sagaing redoubt, and the redoubt of Thaybyadan, other entrenchments and batteries had been prepared, and the river had been blocked from bank to bank so that our vessels and troops might be detained under the fire of the enemy's artillery.

41. Having explained to the envoys that I could not leave a large force with artillery in my rear, I demanded the immediate surrender of the arms in Ava and the adjacent works. They considered reference to Mandalay necessary on this point; but, while awaiting the reply, the envoys accompanied me on board the *Palow* to point out the easiest place for making a passage through the barrier; and the *Palow* advanced to Ava, the other ships keeping station.

42. After a channel had been found and buoyed out by Commander Carpenter, R.N., I again demanded the arms, and when there was still delay, I signalled to the ships placed under Captain Woodward's orders to prepare to engage the batteries, and to the troops to land. On this, one envoy went on shore and at once returned with the royal mandate for the surrender of the arms.

43. Colonel Sladen went on shore at Ava with the envoys to give orders for the guns and muskets to be relinquished quietly; the Royal Welsh Fusiliers landed, and the Burmans filing past, laid hundreds of muskets, rifles, and swords at their feet; and fatigue parties of his brigade were employed by Brigadier-General Norman till after dark in carrying off guns from the batteries

and small arms from the places where they had been laid down. So at Sagaing and Thabyadan the guns and small arms were taken by Brigadier-General White and his brigade on the afternoon of the 27th, and early on the 28th all the disbanded soldiers were set free. A return of ordnance captured is appended.

44. The three redoubts were designed and built by the Italian Barbieri. Those of Ava and Thabyadan are provided with excellent casemates. Sagaing and Ava redoubts are very well placed for disputing the passage of the river at the point where the fairway is contracted by natural rocks and shoals.

45. On the 28th November the force advanced to Mandalay. No soldiery appeared, but thousands of peaceful Burmans crowded to the bank to see the fleet. In the afternoon the force marched unopposed to the palace and took charge of the gates of the city and palace. Colonel Sladen had a long interview with the King in the palace. Brigadier-General White, C.B., V.C., remained with Hazara Battery, Hampshire Regiment, and 1st Pioneers to guard His Majesty.

46. On the 29th November, at 2 P.M., accompanied by my staff and the principal Ministers of State, I visited the King in a pavilion within the precincts of the palace, and assured him that it was for the good of his country that he should leave it without delay. The Queen-mother and Queens were present during the interview. At 3.30 P.M. Thebaw and the ladies of his family were led forth from the palace through the throne room, between avenues of British soldiers, to the bullock carriages prepared to carry them to the s.s. *Thoreeah*, in which, guarded by two companies of the Liverpool Regiment, and escorted by the *Ngawoon*, manned by the Royal Navy, they were conveyed to Rangoon. Brigadier-General Norman, C.B., commanded the escort, consisting of No. 9, 1st Brigade Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery, the Mounted Infantry Corps, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and the 23rd Madras Light Infantry.

47. At Mandalay were captured not only 1,177 guns, 369 wall-pieces, and 6,723 stand of small arms, but also the royal dookyard, powder factory, saw-mills, gun-factory, arsenal, and powder magazine, some Crown jewellery, and more than a lakh of peacock rupees.

48. A return of casualties from all causes will be forwarded with the next despatch. The enemy's casualties included about 180 killed, 833 prisoners, and 100 wounded, but cannot be correctly estimated.

From Major-General Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department. No. 1673 A., dated Simla, the 28th April 1886. •

With reference to this office No. 1465 (camp), dated the 3rd February 1886, submitting a despatch from Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Prendergast relative to the military operations in Upper Burma, and to the report of Major-General Buck with regard to the operations in Lower Burma, received under Military Department No. 352 B.B., dated the 5th March 1886, I am now directed by the Commander-in-Chief to forward, for submission to the Government of India, the accompanying despatch from Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Prendergast, in which the services of the officers and troops engaged in the campaign are brought to notice.

2. The Commander-in-Chief considers that the eminent success which attended this Expedition is attributable to the able manner in which the General Officer commanding carried out his instructions, to the gallant and good service of the officers and troops engaged, and to the efficient organisation of the force.

3. The Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in bringing to the notice of Government the excellent service rendered by the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, and their cordial co-operation, which tended greatly to the success of the Expedition.

4. In conclusion, I am directed to state, for the information of Government, that in a supplementary despatch received from General Prendergast, dated the 31st ultimo, the following officers have been brought to notice :—

Captain V. A. Schalch, 11th Bengal Infantry, for good service rendered as Brigade-Major.

Lieutenant C. P. Fendall, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant W. H. Dobbie, 26th Madras Infantry.

From Lieutenant-General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., Commanding Forces in Burma, to the Adjutant-General in India. Dated Rangoon, the 26th March 1886.

In continuation of my despatch dated 14th January 1886, reporting the operations of the Burma Expeditionary Force from their commencement to the surrender of Mandalay on the 29th

November 1885, I have the honour to solicit a reference to my journal of operations since that date, from which it will appear that the important towns of Mogaung, Bhamo, and Shwebo have been occupied to the north of Mandalay, and the stations of Ningyan, Yemethen, Mahlaing, and Kyaukse, established to the eastward towards the Shan frontier, Ava, Sagaing, Alôn, and Taungdwingyi being furnished with detachments. Several subsidiary posts have also been located in places where the presence of troops has been considered desirable.

2. The object in establishing these stations and posts has been the assertion throughout the country of our military ascendancy, the maintenance of our lines of communications, the repression of dacoity, and the protection of the well-behaved inhabitants.

Though the work upon which the troops have been engaged has been of an important and arduous nature, it was not such as to render necessary special despatches from me relating to the various minor affairs which have occurred in different parts of the country.

3. The rapid success which attended the expedition to Mandalay was mainly due, firstly, to the efficient organisation of the force employed; secondly, to the very complete information on record regarding the country and its resources; and, thirdly, to the hearty and efficient co-operation of all those who were engaged in the campaign.

4. To the officers, soldiers, and sailors of the Burma Expeditionary Force my acknowledgments are due for willing obedience and cheerful discharge of duties under varied and often trying conditions of service.

Discipline has been well maintained throughout,

5. I would now submit for the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of Government the names of officers and others who have more specially assisted me in the conduct of this campaign:—

Major-General L. W. Buck, commanding the British Burma Division, who most loyally co-operated with me in preparing the force for service in Upper Burma, and subsequently organized the column which operated from Touppoo.

Brigadier-General F. B. Norman, C.B., commanding the 3rd Brigade.

Brigadier-General H. H. Foord, commanding the 1st Brigade.
 Brigadier-General G. S. White, C.B., V.C., commanding the 2nd
 Brigade.

To each of these officers and their staff my thanks are due.

The judgment and military experience of Brigadier-General Norman, C.B., were highly valuable, and fully justified me in entrusting the command at Bhamo to him at a critical juncture.

To Brigadier-General Foord was entrusted the duty of capturing the redoubt of Gwegyaung-Kamyo.

Brigadier-General White commanded at Mandalay during my absence at Bhamo, and by his energy and determination succeeded in quelling the insurrection around Mandalay. He is an officer of high military capacity.

Colonel D. Shaw, Madras Staff Corps, commanding at Thayetmyo, protected my base at Thayetmyo by energetic action against the insurgents on the frontier.

Colonel T. N. Baker, 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, commanded effectively the column that successfully attacked Minhla on the 17th November 1885, and has since then commanded the garrison at that station.

Colonel W. Carey, R.A., commanded the Royal Artillery during the campaign. From the first organisation of the siege-train he has been conspicuous by the zeal and ability which he has brought to bear on all matters connected with his arm of the service. He contributed materially to the Intelligence Branch by publishing notes taken when he was on a visit to Mandalay a short time before the declaration of war.

Colonel P. H. F. Harris, 11th Bengal Infantry, gallantly commanded his fine regiment at Minhla, and has commanded the garrison of Myingyan since its establishment. He has shown great energy and zeal in organising flying columns for the pacification of the district, and has been well supported by the officers and men of the detachments.

Colonel G. E. L. S. Sanford, R.E., Commanding Royal Engineer to the force, has afforded me, in addition to his professional assistance, very efficient aid as Chief Engineer of Public Works after the occupation of Mandalay. As a Staff officer he is invaluable.

Colonel H. M. Bengough, Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, so organised the staff and conducted his duties that there

has been no friction. He is an officer remarkable for energy, tact, zeal, and knowledge of military affairs.

Colonel W. P. Dicken, Madras Staff Corps, Commandant, 3rd Madras Light Infantry, commanded the Toungoo column, and achieved a rapid and well-merited success.

Colonel J. C. Auchinleck, R.A., has commanded the line of communication with firmness and discretion.

Colonel John Tilly, commanding the 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has commanded his battalion with zeal and ability, and when entrusted with an independent command accomplished satisfactorily the duty confided to him.

Colonel W. H. B. Kingsley, commanding the 2nd battalion Hampshire Regiment, returned to his post from sick-leave at the earliest opportunity, and has ably commanded his regiment, which has done excellent service throughout the late operations.

Colonel A. A. Le Mesurier, 2nd battalion "The King's" Liverpool Regiment, has commanded his battalion throughout the recent operations, and has been successful in action as a commander of a field column.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. McN. Donnelly, I.M.D., as Principal Medical Officer of the Force, has organised and administered the very efficient hospital arrangements, afloat and ashore, to my satisfaction.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Budgen, R.A., deserves credit for the good service performed by him and the officers and men of the Royal Artillery under his command.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Laughton, Assistant Commissary-General, in commissariat charge. To this officer and to the officers and men of the department my acknowledgments are specially due. Owing to the numerous columns furnished by the force, the strain on this department has been unusually severe; but no instance of failure has occurred, and this can only be attributed to the untiring zeal and energy of Lieutenant-Colonel Laughton and his subordinates.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Gordon, Commandant, 23rd Madras Light Infantry, deserves credit for the admirable state of the regiment which he commands, and has distinguished himself when in command of field columns.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Protheroe, C.S.I., Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, served on the staff: of which

his ability, industry, tact, temper, and judgment made him an invaluable member, and by his knowledge and official experience has lent valuable aid to the department.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. B. Simpson, 12th Madras Infantry, commanded the assaulting party at Minhla redoubt, and conducted the attack on the rebels at Kado on the 13th January 1886, until severely wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Begbie, Madras Staff Corps, has been in charge of the Army Signalling of the Force. I have already in my former despatches had the honour to place on record the great value that the Expedition has derived from visual signalling throughout the campaign. Lieutenant-Colonel Begbie, by his sustained personal interest in and unremitting personal superintendence of the working of his department, has conducted much to the successful results attained.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. R. D. Macneil, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General conducted the duties of the Intelligence Department until wounded when acting as guide to the column at the attack on Minhla. It is to this officer's previous labours in the Intelligence Branch that I was indebted for the very complete information afforded me from the office of the Quartermaster-General in India.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Baker, Hampshire Regiment, commanded the battalion till the arrival of Colonel Kingsley after the surrender of Mandalay, and has been twice selected for the command of detached columns.

Major F. W. Hemming, 5th Dragoon Guards, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, took over the charge of the Intelligence Department on his joining the force, and showed zeal and activity in acquiring and formulating information.

Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) R. F. Williamson, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, admirably commanded the detachment at the important post of Shwebo. In this command he displayed high military qualities, fought four successful actions with the rebels, and did much to secure the pacification of the district.

Major W. P. Symons, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, has proved himself possessed of the highest qualifications for staff duties in the field and in the office, and merits recognition.

Major H. P. Law, Royal Scots Fusiliers, commanded for

some months the Taungwingyi column with signal boldness and success.

Major R. H. T. Hill, Madras Staff Corps, as Director of Transport to the force, has rendered valuable service. Great demands were made on the Transport Department for the many flying columns despatched for the suppression of rebellion, and, thanks to Major Hill's energy and resource in organising a local transport, the wants of the Expeditionary Force have been satisfied.

Major W. B. Warner, 2nd Madras Lancers, commanded the first cavalry detachment sent to Upper Burma. He has on several occasions been selected for the command of columns, and has exhibited zeal, energy, and knowledge of his profession.

Major E. C. Browne, Royal Scots Fusiliers, personally organised a body composed of mounted Volunteers, mounted Infantry, and mounted Native Police for service with the expedition, a force which proved itself of great utility.

Major A. J. Stead, 11th Bengal Infantry, commanded the detachment at Pagan and successfully operated against the insurgents in the district.

Major E. P. Ommanny, 11th Bengal Infantry, successfully commanded a column against the enemy near Myingyan.

Major C. H. Sheppard, 11th Madras Infantry, officiated as Deputy Judge Advocate to the Force in the absence of any regularly appointed officer of that department.

Major J. E. Collins, 2nd Hampshire Regiment, for skill and energy in command of several expeditions against the enemy near Mandalay.

Major C. C. Campbell, 23rd Madras Light Infantry, commanded the expedition sent up the Chindwin to Kandat in December 1885, and showed much ability and perseverance in carrying out his mission.

Major C. W. Walker, 19th Madras Infantry, performed the duties of Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster efficiently, both in the field and in quarters.

Captain A. R. F. Dorward, R.E., commanded the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, and was a most efficient field engineer. He showed eminent qualifications for command when selected to command a mixed force in the field.

Captain R. L. Milne, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General is a Staff officer of merit, and deserving of recognition.

Captain D. A. A. Macpherson, Field Paymaster, has conducted the duties of his department with much ability and courtesy.

Surgeon-Major C. Sibthorpe, in medical charge of the head-quarter staff, has shown himself always ready to afford any professional or personal assistance in his power.

Captain R. O. Lloyd, R.E., owing to his knowledge of the Burmese language, was very valuable as a field engineer. He was severely wounded.

Captain W. Aldworth, Bedfordshire Regiment, has not only efficiently performed the duty of aide-de-camp, but has also given me most valuable assistance as Military Secretary.

Lieutenant G. A. Ballard, R.N., proved a most efficient aide-de-camp. His knowledge of his profession, and his willing assistance as secretary were of great advantage to me.

Lieutenant C. D. Learoyd, R.E., was a most useful Orderly Officer. His professional knowledge and skill as a surveyor enabled him to perform valuable service with detached columns.

Captain T. P. Cather, R.E., is an invaluable Transport officer, and has remarkable talent for organizing and commanding men.

The following junior officers have been brought to notice by officers commanding brigades and heads of departments in this force; and I would hope that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to take them into his favourable consideration:—

Captain R. A. P. Clements, South Wales Borderers, Brigade Major; severely wounded.

Captain M. C. Barton, R.E.

Captain J. E. Preston, 12th Madras Infantry.

Lieutenant W. K. Downes, 11th Bengal Infantry; distinguished gallantry at Minbla.

Lieutenant G. L. Angelo, 23rd Madras Infantry.

Lieutenant J. A. Tanner, R.E.

Lieutenant H. E. Porter, 24th Madras Infantry, Transport officer.

Lieutenant P. M. Carnegy, 12th Madras Infantry, severely wounded.

Lieutenant W. A. Cairnes, R.E.

Lieutenant R. D. Burlton, 2nd Madras Lancers.

Lieutenant P. R. Mockler, Royal Warwickshire Regiment,
Transport officer.

Lieutenant W. R. H. Beresford, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Lieutenant H. V. Cox, 21st Madras Infantry.

Lieutenant G. H. H. Couchman, Somersetshire Light Infantry.

Lieutenant H. T. D. Wilkinson, 12th Madras Infantry ;
dangerously wounded ; distinguished gallantry at Minhla.

Lieutenant H. L. Dodgson, 2nd Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant R. D. Anderson, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant R. C. B. Haking, 2nd Hampshire Regiment.

Lieutenant J. R. Dyas, 2nd Hampshire Regiment.

Lieutenant B. J. Forbes, 2nd Hampshire Regiment.

Lieutenant B. Holloway, 2nd Madras Lancers.

Lieutenant A. P. D. Harris, 11th Bengal Infantry ; success in
command of a detachment.

Lieutenant A. G. P. Gough, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Lieutenant W. A. J. O'Meara, R.E., severely wounded.

Lieutenant C. C. A. Sillery, 12th Madras Infantry ; severely
wounded.

Lieutenant R. A. P. Drury, Bengal Staff Corps ; attached to
11th Bengal Infantry ; killed.

Lieutenant H. P. Brooking, 21st Madras Infantry.

Lieutenant L. de B. Jarvis, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Lieutenant J. H. Gwynne, Royal Welsh Fusiliers ; severely
wounded.

Lieutenant Q. G. K. Agnew, 4th Battalion Scots Fusiliers,
Transport officer.

6. I trust the European warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, and the Native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men mentioned by Brigadier-Generals commanding and heads of departments will receive suitable recognition of their services.

7. The Rev. E. T. Beatty and the chaplains of the Church of England and priests of the Church of Rome appointed to serve with the force have shown much zeal and earnestness in the discharge of their duties.

8. To Captain R. Woodward, R.N., and to the officers and crews of the Naval Brigade serving under his orders, my thanks are specially due for valuable co-operation rendered afloat and ashore with the heartiness and thoroughness characteristic of the Royal Navy.

To Captain Woodward personally I am indebted for the energy, willingness, and professional skill continuously placed at my disposal.

I would beg to endorse the recommendations of Captain Woodward of the officers and men serving under him, hoping that the services of Commander W. R. Clutterbuck, R.N., Commander J. Durnford, R.N., Commander C. J. Barlow, R.N., and Lieutenant F. P. Trench, R.N., may receive special recognition.

Commander Clutterbuck, in command of Her Majesty's I.M.S. *Irrawaddy*, in concert with Lieutenant Trench, in command of the steam launch *Kathleen*, gallantly captured a King's steamer under the fire of a battery, at the outset of the campaign; and from that time to the occupation of Mandalay, these two officers have led the van of the river fleet. Commander Durnford served on my staff until the occupation of Mandalay; and his tact, energy, and professional knowledge were of great service to me. Commander C. J. Barlow's march of 120 miles through the country, with a detachment of blue-jackets, reflects great credit on that officer and his party. The manner in which Commander A. Carpenter, Her Majesty's I.M.S. *Investigator*, conducted the duties of the river survey, is deserving of special recognition, and his labours will, I am convinced, prove to be of great practical value.

Major W. M. Lambert, Royal Marine Artillery, and the non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines attached to the Naval Brigade, have lent me very willing assistance whenever possible.

9. The officers and men of the Indian Marine have worked admirably throughout the expedition, and I trust some recognition of their excellent services may be afforded to the following officers:—

Captain A. Campbell, Her Majesty's Indian Marine.

Mr. C. W. Hewett, 1st grade officer, Indian Marine.

Mr. H. S. Black, 1st grade officer, Indian Marine.

Mr. W. Chandler, 1st grade officer, Indian Marine.

Mr. G. A. Lye, 1st grade officer, Indian Marine.

Mr. G. L'E. Mathias, 1st grade officer, Indian Marine.

Captain A. Campbell, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, as senior Marine transport officer, was of invaluable service in organising and marshalling the large fleet of river steamers that conveyed the force to Mandalay.

10. I would beg to tender my sincere acknowledgments to Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of British Burma, for the hearty support and co-operation which he has extended to me from the commencement of the expedition; and to Colonel Sladen my thanks are due for the able assistance which his extended acquaintance with Upper Burmah has enabled him to place at my service.

11. I would also wish to acknowledge the services of Mr. Kennedy, the Manager of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, and of the commanders and crews of the steamers of the Company, who, by their skill and willing co-operation, have contributed so much to the safety and comfort of the troops and to the success of the expedition.

12. I would solicit the attention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the special opportunities afforded by this campaign, in its latter phases, to officers of comparatively junior rank, to show the military qualities that they possess, owing to the great number of independent minor operations which have been undertaken. It has thus been possible to select a considerable number of junior officers as deserving of special notice, and I trust that each may obtain some recognition of his services.

As regards the officers of the Madras Army thus brought to notice, I would venture to invite His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to bear in memory that the Coast Army has lately had few opportunities of seeing service, and I would very respectfully submit that the present is a favourable opportunity to give promotion to comparatively young officers who may appear to merit it, thus infusing a new life into the army without injury to the professional feeling of those who have not been fortunate enough to participate in the campaign.

[Let us now repeat Lord Dalhousie's famous words concerning Pegu, and hope that—"As long as the sun shines in the heavens, the British flag shall wave over" Upper Burma!—W. F. B. L.]

THE PRESIDENTIAL ARMIES OF INDIA.

APPENDIX C.

"THE NATIVE ARMIES OF INDIA."*

BEFORE extracting the valuable matter on this subject, a few words may be considered necessary.

Nothing can be more gratifying to an old Indian officer than to see an interest taken at home, not only by those who have long and faithfully served the great East India Company, but by officers who have never been directly connected with it, yet have long been fully alive to the merits and advantages it possessed, in the greatest Eastern local military combination—in days gone by, commercial as well as military—the world ever saw. And well may Major-General Sir F. Goldsmid, at the beginning of a most interesting article on "The Native Armies," remark that "it is pleasant to see, on so enlightened a platform as that of the Royal United Service Institution, an attempt made to call attention to the three Presidency Armies of India, not only as they exist in figures or as a statistical fragment, but as an actual living body, capable of offence and defence, and not unlikely to be required some day to furnish proofs of loyalty and devotion."

The three lectures, or "statements," delivered respectively on the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay armies, by Major-General Gordon, General Michael, and Major-General W. E. Macleod, contained many suggestive remarks. The distinguished author of the article himself rose in the 37th Madras Native Infantry (Grenadiers), raised in that Presidency June 1800, and bearing on its colours and appointments a "Dragon" and "China." He served with the expedition to China in 1840-42, and was present at the taking of Chuenpee and Bogue Forts, on the 7th January and 25th February 1841 respectively. As a brevet-major, in June 1860, he was still serving in Sindh as an assistant to the Commissioner for Jagheer Inquiries; and eventually rose to a high

* Article by Major-General Sir F. J. Goldsmid, K.C.S.L., C.B., *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, vol. vi., p. 17. (1838.)

position as Director-General of Telegraphs, concluding a most useful if not brilliant career, by, among his other literary labours, writing a life of the "Lion-Hearted" General Outram—a Bombay Native Infantry officer—who, as the Bayard of the Indian Army, "lived not for an age, but for all time."

"A plain, straightforward account of the Native Army of Bengal was given by Major-General Gordon, who stated his case under the ægis of a well-qualified chairman, Sir Peter Lumsden. Reducing his eight heads of exposition into three paragraphs, and interpolating an occasional note or comment, we may summarise the statement as follows:—

"1. His army, including the Panjáb Frontier Force, consists of twenty-four regiments of cavalry, sixty-four battalions of infantry, a corps of sappers and miners, and four mountain-batteries of artillery. These, with the Corps of Guides, may be considered, for the sake of lucidity, as the Bengal army proper. There are, however, besides, under the orders of the Government of India, six regiments of cavalry, twelve battalions of infantry, and four field-batteries, comprising the Haidarabad contingent, Rajputána and Central India local levies, and the Central India Horse, all, except the last-named, organised on the old irregular system, with two to four British officers attached to each corps. Two-thirds of the army of Bengal proper are recruited from Northern India and Nepál, and one-third from the North-West Provinces. Of the twenty-four cavalry regiments, three designated as 'class' are wholly Muhammadan, and two Hindú; the remaining nineteen have 'class' troops, formed separately as the regiments. In the infantry, twenty-two of the sixty-four battalions, i.e. thirteen Gurkha, five Sikh, one Dogra, and three Muzbi, are 'class,' and forty-two have 'class' companies. The sappers have 'class' companies. Of the mountain-batteries nothing is said in this respect; but, according to the *Army List*, while there is one Muhammadan among the three native officers of No. 1 Battery, there are two Muhammadans out of the three in No. 2. The cavalry regiments are numbered from 1 to 19 [as stated in Note II.] as Bengal Cavalry; of these the 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 18th, and 19th are Lancers; the remaining five are separately numbered as Panjáb Cavalry. Each regiment has eight

troops or four squadrons, with a complement of 9 British officers (including commandant and adjutant), 17 native officers, 64 non-commissioned, 8 trumpeters, and 536 sowárs. Among the native commissioned one is rissaldar major, and one native adjutant. Foot regiments are numbered 1 to 45 as Bengal Infantry; 1 to 5 Gurkhas, each with two battalions; 1 to 4 Sikh; and 1 to 6 Panjáb. There are eight companies to the battalion, and eight British officers; but as these include a commandant, two wing commanders, an adjutant and a quartermaster, there are but three left for ordinary regimental duty. Of natives there are 16 commissioned (including a subadar major and jemadar adjutant), 40 havildars or sergeants, 40 naiks or corporals, 16 drummers, and 800 privates. The Corps of Guides of the Panjáb Frontier Force consists of six troops of cavalry and eight companies of infantry, under one commandant. It has 14 British officers, and a strength of 1,381 natives of all ranks. The Corps of Sappers has six service and two depôt companies, 20 European officers, inclusive of commandant, adjutant, superintendent of park and superintendent of instruction, a warrant officer and non-commissioned officers of Royal Engineers, and a total of 1,431 natives. Each mountain-battery of six guns has with it 4 British officers of Royal Artillery, 3 native officers, 98 gunners and non-commissioned officers, and 138 drivers. A British medical officer, with native hospital establishment, is attached to every regiment. The question of reserves has not been lost sight of, and a system is now under formation providing for two kinds—active and garrison."

"General Michael's paper on the Madras army takes us back to 1758, when the local Government began to raise regiments composed of inhabitants from the Carnatic. First, companies of one hundred men were duly formed and officeréd; then these companies became parts of battalions, of which there were ten in 1765, and sixteen in 1767. In the re-organisation of 1796, the establishment of native infantry was fixed at eleven regiments, each of two battalions; and in 1837, the year of Her Majesty's accession, there were fifty-two single battalion regiments. Half a century later—or at the present time—the infantry of the Madras army is found to consist of thirty-two regiments only.

"A battalion of native artillery, consisting of ten companies,

was formed in 1784, prior to which date native Gun Lascars had been attached to the European artillery. This arrangement appears to have been short-lived; but in 1796 there were two battalions of five companies each; and in 1837, three troops of Horse Artillery and one battalion of Foot Artillery. Now, we look in vain for the Golundáz, or native gunners, in Madras.

“Four regiments, taken over by the East India Company in 1780 from the Nawab of the Carnatic, and permanently enlisted by their new masters in 1784, may be considered as forming the first nucleus of Madras Cavalry. In 1796 the same number of regiments held good, with much the same strength in troopers, but a slight reduction in native officers; and in 1837 there were no less than eight regiments. At present the number has been reduced to the old standard of four. The Madras Sappers and Miners date from 1780, when they were called ‘Pioneers’ and officered from the line. In 1831 Engineer officers were appointed to command and instruct them; and under the designation which it now bears, this distinguished corps has continued for more than half a century to do credit to the presidency in which it originated. Two regiments on the strength of the Madras Native Infantry, made ‘Pioneers’ in 1883, may be considered, in some sense, practically qualified to act as sappers.

“The present strength of native regiments is put down, as follows:—

“*Cavalry*.—9 European and 12 native officers; with 514 non-commissioned, rank and file.

“*Sappers*.—22 commissioned and 67 non-commissioned European officers; with 24 commissioned and 1,384 non-commissioned native officers, rank and file.

“*Infantry*.—9 European and 16 native officers, with 873 non-commissioned, rank and file.

“In the cavalry the proportion of Musalmans is beyond three-fourths, or 1,278 out of 1,688. Of the Sappers more than an eighth are Telingas, nearly a sixth are Christians, about one-fourth are ‘Tamils,’ and considerably more than a third are of unspecified caste. In the infantry, while more than a third are Mubammadans, more than a tenth Tamils, and more than three-eighths Telingas, there are not a fifteenth part Christians. At the same time it should be noted that of the higher native castes—here designated Brahman and Rajput—there is not to be found one man in thirty.

“The standard height for recruits is 5 feet 6 inches for cavalry, and 5 feet 5 inches for infantry and sappers; aged from sixteen to twenty-two. Much the same discipline is exacted from the enlisted sipáhi as in Bengal. The British commandant, whose confidential officer is the subadar major, is paramount in his regiment. Next below him in rank is the second in command, who is the senior wing or squadron commander. Wing and squadron commanders are answerable for the appearance, discipline, and officering of their half battalions or squadrons, and for the instruction of their officers, European and native. The quartermaster of a native regiment is responsible for all the public buildings used, and generally for the lines and bazár. Subadars command their troops or companies on parade, instruct them in drill, and are responsible for their order in lines and barracks, and the due intimation to them of all legitimate orders. Jemadars are the native subalterns, taking their turn of duty with the subadars as regimental officer of the day. Punishments awardable without court-martial are, with little exception, such as extra drill within prescribed limits, inflicted by the commanding officer. A prisoner has the option of being tried by European or native officers. Public quarters are not provided for the sipáhi, who pays for his hut as well as his food, and receives a grant in aid called hutting money, according to rank, on every change of station. These huts, being the property of the men, are purchased by one regiment from another on relief, at a valuation set upon them by a committee of native officers. In order to encourage the establishment, in the lines, of regimental bazárs, advances to tradesmen for the purpose are made under authority. The sipáhi is nominally allowed to have only two adult relatives living in his hut, or one adult with unmarried daughters or young male children; but much is left to the discretion of the commandant, and it often happens that the native officer or soldier has several members of his family living with and dependent on him. In the cavalry the pay is from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 for commissioned officers not on the staff, with an allowance for carriage of Rs. 30 in the field or marching, and Rs. 50 more for a subadar major, or Rs. 17½ for a jemadar adjutant; while it ranges from Rs. 9 to Rs. 20 for rank and file and non-commissioned, with field batta from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 5, and staff allowances from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 21. For the infantry and sappers, the figures are from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100; commissioned officers, exclusive of field batta, from Rs. 7½ to Rs. 15, and staff allowances Rs. 17½ to

Rs. 50; and Rs. 7 to Rs. 14 for rank and file and non-commissioned, with field batta from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 10. Promotion to the rank of native officer is usually made by selection from the non-commissioned ranks; but Government has the power (exercised in two instances only known to the lecturer) of bestowing direct commissions on gentlemen of position."

"Major-General W. E. Macleod, an officer of regimental and staff experience during an Indian service of thirty years, is the lecturer on the Bombay army. He states that when he joined in 1838, the native cavalry was represented by three regiments of regulars and Poonah Irregular horse; the artillery consisted of Golundaz. There were twenty-six regiments of regular infantry, one marine battalion, and some local irregulars. In later years the strength of the cavalry was increased by Jacob's Irregular Horse, the Guzerat Irregular, and Southern Mahratta Horse; and of the infantry by three native regular and two Baluch battalions. A Sindh Camel Corps was also raised, and the 'Aden Troop' formed from drafts of irregular cavalry. It would be somewhat foreign to the purpose of this sketch to follow General Macleod in his account of the services of particular regiments until 1844, when the withdrawal from Afghanistan has been effected and Scind annexed to British India; but we may extract a few practical paragraphs, or portions of paragraphs, illustrative of the old system, under the head of 'Interior Economy':—'Each company under a British officer was divided into sub-divisions and sections, each sub-division under a native officer, and each section under non-commissioned officers, responsible for the supervision of the men. As to the state of their arms, accoutrements, ammunition, equipment, and regimental necessaries, the cleanliness of their lines, and all matters of duty and discipline conducive to good behaviour, each section had a due proportion of 'caste' and 'country.'

"A return of 'country,' 'caste,' 'age,' 'height,' of each rank in a company (prepared by company officers) was furnished in 'one regimental form' to army head-quarters periodically.

"The periodical promotion rolls furnished by company officers received the careful scrutiny and attention of the commanding officer before the promotions were confirmed and published in

regimental orders; and this scrutiny had regard to length of service; but the system which guided such promotions through the different grades from lance-naique to native officer was distinctly that of *selection*, and with regard for efficiency and a due balance of caste and nationality.

"The men's lines were subject to the supervision of the quartermaster, but each of the company authorities were responsible, through him and by constant inspection, to the commanding officer as to their general cleanliness and neatness. No strangers were allowed to live in the lines without (through the company authorities) the permission of the commanding officer.

"In the Bombay army the men were *never* separated from their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, either in quarters, on the march, or service, except at sea, when, according to the Bombay army rules for such occasions, they were lodged in the places pointed out for the purpose by the vessel's authorities.

"The word 'fatigue duty,' in garrison, field, or board ship, in the Bombay Native Army, included every employment under that head as performed by British regiments, and the men were detailed for it as they stood on the company roster, without any reference to 'caste or country'; and within my long experience of regimental duty I know of no 'fatigue duty' that has not been always performed by the sepoys with readiness and cheerfulness.

"The adjutant of the regiment was responsible to the commanding officer for every detail of the regiment connected with drill, duty, and discipline, theoretical and practical, and, except on holidays, was expected to be on the 'drill' (recruit) ground or parade every morning and evening. His immediate subordinates were the native adjutant, havildar major; and the staff of drillmasters (in proportion to the number of recruits) were selected by him for efficiency and smartness, and without any reference to 'caste.' Some of the old stamp of Bombay men were very smart drills and good teachers.

"Though no complete statement of the actual strength in these days of the Bombay Army under the new organisation is given, the number of infantry corps is alluded to in the following passage, referring to the possible quarters of disturbance in Western India:—

"All these . . . may any day call forth again the services of the Bombay Native Army, which in 1838 numbered twenty-six

nents for service within the strictly-speaking Bombay limits; in, now in 1888, twenty-two regiments only, with their service extended to Scinde, Quetta, Southern Mahratta country, and Rajstana; for, of the present thirty regiments, three Belooch and one marine battalion are, so to say, local, and *four* good old faithful regiments have, for financial reasons, been recently swept away from the Bombay native infantry.'

"Seven cavalry regiments (irrespective of the Aden Troop and Body-guard), of which two are lancers, two 'Jacob's Horse,' one is 'Poona Horse,' one light cavalry, and one so-called 'Baluch Horse.' . . . A commandant, four squadron commanders, and four squadron officers are attached to each as the European complement. The strength in natives is seventeen commissioned and 608 non-commissioned officers and troopers.

"Two mountain-batteries of native artillery; uniform dark blue and gold, with scarlet facings. Strength: four European and three native officers, with 98 non-commissioned trumpeters and gunners; drivers and others of all ranks, 208.

"Sappers and miners, of which there are four working companies and one dépôt company. For these there is a commandant, a superintendent of instruction and second in command, an adjutant, an instructor in army signalling and telegraphy, five company commanders and five company officers, and five 'unattached'—all Royal Engineers. Uniform scarlet and gold, with blue facings. Strength: one warrant officer, two staff sergeants, and thirty-four European sergeants and others; fifteen native commissioned, eighty havildars and naiks, and 772 sappers, including buglers and recruit boys. Of native infantry there are twenty-six regiments, including the marine and three Baluch battalions mentioned above. Two of these are grenadiers, six light infantry, and one is a corps of rifles. Ten have red uniforms with yellow facings; four red with emerald green; four red with white; three red with black; one red with sky blue; three have dark green uniforms with scarlet, and one rifle green with red facings. Strength: one commandant, two wing commanders, and five wing officers; sixteen native commissioned, and 816 non-commissioned, rank and file, and others."

Although space prevents any more extracts from Sir Frederick's most interesting and useful essay, as regarding the Native Armies

THE PRESIDENTIAL ARMIES OF INDIA.

cannot conclude without highly recommending the entire article to our readers, and citing an excellent passage wherein, with the authority of a Whitefield while appealing for funds to build a church, sends round the bat to Government for a suitable building—one keeping with the now far-famed Royal United Service Institution.—"Would it be State extravagance," he says, "to give it a habitation from the public purse worthy of the only representative society of the interests generally of the British army and navy? Would it be State economy to throw the onus of a new building upon the shoulders of naval and military officers, who, take them all in all, can hardly be classed with the wealthiest sons of this wealthy country? It is no exaggeration to say that much time is given to the discussion, by our legislators, of questions less weighty than these." The very fact of the Institution being the scene where so much light was thrown on the "Native Armies of India," alone shows its utility; for, without it, such an important subject would probably never have been brought before an intelligent public, in general ignorant of, and indifferent to, even weighty Indian affairs.

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Daftari

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