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# BANDA AND KIRWEE BOOTY.

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EXTRACTS FROM RETURNS

OF

PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

Nos. VI, VII, VIII,

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT, 1857, 1858;

AND

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

LORD CLYDE'S MEMORANDUM,

INCLUDING THE

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMUNICATIONS

BETWEEN THE

PRIZE AGENTS OF THE SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA FIELD FORCE

AND THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE.

AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

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LONDON:

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

1865.

BANDA AND KIRWEE BOOTY.

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Mr. Plowden, through the Secretary to the Government of Madras, To the Secretary to the Government of India (Telegraphic)	Nagpore <i>via</i> Fort St. George (Madras) to Calcutta	1858 Jan. 13th	12	Inclosure 28 in No. 2	41	v. 6 149
The Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces, To the Secretary to the Government of India (Telegraphic)	Allahabad to Calcutta	1858 Jan. 14th	6	Inclosure 22 in No. 2	39	v. 6 150
The Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces, To the Secretary to the Government of India (Telegraphic)	Allahabad to Calcutta	1858 Jan. 15th	7	Inclosure 23 in No. 2	39	v. 6 151
Major Ellis, To the Secretary to the Government of India (Telegraphic)	Punnah to Calcutta	1858 Jan. 15th	18	..	52	v. 6 152
Sir C. Campbell, To Lord Canning (Telegraphic)	Futteghur to Calcutta	1858 Jan. 15th	21	Inclosure 71 in No. 2	62	v. 6 153

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Major Ellis, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i>	Punnah to Calcutta	1858 Jan. 16th	23	Inclosure 2 in No. 3	73	v. 6 154
Major Ellis, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> (Telegraphic)	Punnah to Calcutta	1858 Jan. 18th	24	Inclosure 3 in No. 3	73	v. 6 155
Major Ellis, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> (Telegraphic)	Punnah to Calcutta	1858 Jan. 19th	25	Inclosure 4 in No. 3	74	v. 6 156
Brigadier Carthew, To the Adjutant-General of the <i>Army</i>	Royapoor (Calpee Road) to Camp	1858 Jan. 19th	32	Inclosure 1 in No. 4	96	v. 6 157
Mr. Plowden, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of Madras</i> (Telegraphic)	Nagpore to Madras	1858 Jan. 20th	31	Inclosure 17 in No. 3	82	v. 6 158
Major Ellis, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> (Telegraphic)	Punnah to Calcutta	1858 Jan. 21st	37	Inclosure 13 in No. 6	105	v. 6 159
The Secretary to the <i>Government of the Central Provinces</i> , To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> (Telegraphic)	Allahabad to Calcutta	1858 Jan. 22nd	22	Inclosure 77 in No. 2	67	v. 6 160
Sir R. Hamilton, To the Governor-General of <i>India</i> (Telegraphic)	Raatghur to Calcutta	1858 Jan. 29th	42	Inclosure 20 in No. 6	106	v. 6 161
The Resident at <i>Hyderabad</i> , To the Secretary to the <i>Government of Madras</i>  (The <i>Government of India</i> ?) (Telegraphic)	Hyderabad to Calcutta (?)	1858 Jan. 30th	38	Inclosure 15 in No. 6	105	v. 6 162
Lord Elphinstone, To Lord Canning (Telegraphic)	Bombay to Calcutta	1858 Jan. 31st	41	Inclosure 19 in No. 6	106	v. 6 163
The Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General	Calcutta to Allahabad	1858 Feb. 5th	33	Inclosure 2 in No. 6	102	v. 6 164
The Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General (Telegraphic)	Calcutta to	1858 Feb. 6th	43	Inclosure 20 in No. 9	106	v. 6 165
Captain Hutchinson, To the Governor-General of <i>India</i> (Telegraphic)	India to Calcutta	1858 Feb. 10th	36	Inclosure 11 in No. 9	104	v. 6 166
The Resident at <i>Hyderabad</i> , To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General (Telegraphic)	Hyderabad to Calcutta or Allahabad	1858 Feb. 11th	39	Inclosure 17 in No. 9	106	v. 6 167
Mr. Plowden, through the Secretary to the <i>Madras Government</i> , To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i>	Allahabad Nagpore? <i>via</i> Madras? to Calcutta	1858 Feb. 12th	35	Inclosure 9 in No. 9	108	v. 6 168
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The Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General	Calcutta to	1858 Feb. 15th	40	Inclosure 18 in No. 9	106	v. 6 170
Brigadier Carthew, To Brigadier Bradford (Telegraphic)	Futtehpoore to	1858 Feb. 19th	45	Inclosure 28 in No. 6	108	v. 6 172
The Judge of <i>Cawnpore</i> , To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i>	Cawnpore to Allahabad	1858 Feb. 19th	44	Inclosure 26 in No. 6	108	v. 6 174
Brigadier Wheeler, Commanding <i>Saugor District</i> , To the Adjutant-General of the ( <i>Bengal</i> ) <i>Army</i>	Banda (Bandree?) to	1858 March 1st	46	Inclosure 2 in No. 9	116	v. 6 173
The Judge of <i>Cawnpore</i> , To Mr. Muir	Cawnpore to Allahabad	1858 March 3rd	47	Inclosure 3 in No. 9	117	v. 6 174
Sir H. Rose, To the Chief of the <i>Staff</i> (Telegraphic)	Puplea to Lucknow	1858 March 4th	56	Inclosure 24 in No. 9	21	v. 6 176
The Judge of <i>Cawnpore</i> , To Mr. Muir (Telegraphic)	Cawnpore to Allahabad	1858 March 4th	..	Inclosure 5 in No. 9	117	v. 6 175
The Judge of <i>Cawnpore</i> , To Mr. Muir (Telegraphic)	Cawnpore to Allahabad	1858 March 5th	49	.	117	v. 6 177
Lieutenant-Colonel Christie, To Brigadier Carthew	Dhana to Futtehpoore	1858 March 5th	50	Inclosure 8 in No. 9	118	v. 6 178
Lieutenant-Colonel Christie, To Brigadier Carthew	Dhana to Futtehpoore	1858 .. ..	50B	.	118	v. 6 179
The Judge of <i>Cawnpore</i> , To Mr. Muir (Telegraphic)	Cawnpore to Allahabad	1858 March 6th	51	Inclosure 10 in No. 9	119	v. 6 180
The Judge of <i>Cawnpore</i> , To Mr. Muir (Telegraphic)	Cawnpore to Allahabad	1858 March 7th	52	Inclosure 13 in No. 9	119	v. 6 181
The Judge of <i>Cawnpore</i> , To Mr. Muir (Telegraphic)	Cawnpore to Allahabad	1858 March 8th	53	Inclosure 15 in No. 9	119	v. 6 182
Sir C. Campbell, To Lord Canning (Telegraphic)	Dilkoosha Station (Lucknow)	1858 March 8th	54	Inclosure 16 in No. 9	120	v. 6 183
The Judge of <i>Cawnpore</i> , To Mr. Muir (Telegraphic)	Cawnpore to Allahabad	1858 March 9th	55	Inclosure 20 in No. 9	121	v. 6 184
The Judge of <i>Cawnpore</i> , To Mr. Muir	Cawnpore to Allahabad	1858 March 15th	57	Inclosure 32 in No. 9	123	v. 6 185
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Mr. Reade, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General (Telegraphic)	Agra to Allahabad	1858 March 19th	60	Inclosure 41 in No. 9	125	v. 6 188
The Judge of <i>Cawnpore</i> , To Mr. Muir (Telegraphic)	Cawnpore to Allahabad	1858 March 20th	61	Inclosure 44 in No. 9	126	v. 6 191
Major Ellis, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General (Telegraphic)	Punnah to Allahabad	1858 March 21st	65	Inclosure 5 in No. 12	137	v. 6 190
The Judge of <i>Cawnpore</i> , To Mr. Muir (Telegraphic)	Cawnpore to Allahabad	1858 March 27th	62	Inclosure 4 in No. 11	132	v. 6 191
Sir R. Hamilton, To Sir C. Campbell (Telegraphic)	Jhansi to Camp	1858 April 1st	66	Inclosure 6 in No. 12	137	v. 6 193
The Judge of <i>Cawnpore</i> , To Mr. Muir (Telegraphic)	Cawnpore to Allahabad	1858 April 1st	63	Inclosure 11 in No. 21	134	v. 6 192
Major Macpherson, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General (Telegraphic)	Agra to Allahabad	1858 April 2nd	67	Inclosure 7 in No. 22	13	v. 6 195
Mr. Reade, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General (Telegraphic)	Agra to Allahabad	1858 April 2nd	64	Inclosure 4 in No. 12	13	v. 6 194
Major Ellis, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General (Telegraphic)	Mundala to Allahabad	1858 April 2nd	76	Inclosure 18 in No. 13	144	v. 6 206
Major Ellis, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General (Telegraphic)	Mundala to Allahabad	1858 April 3rd	77	Inclosure 21 in No. 13	145	v. 6 199
The Judge of <i>Cawnpore</i> , To Mr. Muir (Telegraphic)	Cawnpore to Allahabad	1858 April 3rd	68	Inclosure 8 in No. 12	138	v. 6 196
Mr. Reade, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General (Telegraphic)	Agra to Allahabad	1858 April 3rd	69	Inclosure 10 in No. 12	138	v. 6 197
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The Judge of <i>Cawnpore</i> , To Mr. Muir	Cawnpore to Allahabad	1858 April 5th	71	Inclosure 12 in No. 12	139	v. 6 200

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Mr. Reade, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor- General (Telegraphic)	Agra to Allahabad	1858 April 7th	78	Inclosure 23 in No. 12	116	v. 6 203
Major Ellis, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor- General (Telegraphic)	Logassi to Allahabad	1858 April 10th	74	Inclosure 3 in No. 13	141	v. 6 204
The Political Agent for <i>Gwalior</i> , To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor- General (Telegraphic)	Agra to Allahabad	1858 April 14th	75	Inclosure 5 in No. 13	112	v. 6 205
Major Ellis, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor- General (Telegraphic)	Camp, near Banda, to Allahabad	1858 April 19th	81	Inclosure 15 in No. 12	151	v. 6 207
The Judge of <i>Cawnpore</i> , To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor- General (Telegraphic)	Cawnpore to Allahabad	1858 April 22nd	79	Inclosure 7 in No. 12	149	v. 6 208
The Commissioner of <i>Benares</i> , To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor- General (Telegraphic)	Benares to Allahabad	1858 April 22nd	80	Inclosure 8 in No. 9	149	v. 6 209
The Judge of <i>Cawnpore</i> , To Mr. Muir (Telegraphic)	Cawnpore to Allahabad	1858 April 26th	82	Inclosure 19 in No. 9	152	v. 6 210
The Judge of <i>Cawnpore</i> , To Mr. Muir (Telegraphic)	Cawnpore to Allahabad	1858 April 30th	83	Inclosure 24 in No. 14	153	v. 6 211
The Judge of <i>Cawnpore</i> , To Mr. Muir (Telegraphic)	Cawnpore to Allahabad	1858 May 1st	84	Inclosure 9 in No. 15	156	v. 6 212
Sir R. Hamilton, To the Governor-General (Telegraphic)	Koonch to Allahabad	1858 May 12th	92	Inclosure 17 in No. 16	160	v. 6 213
Brigadier Wheler, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor- General (Telegraphic)	Saugor to Allahabad	1858 May 16th	91	Inclosure 13 in No. 16	160	v. 6 214
The Judge of <i>Futtehpoore</i> , To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor- General (Telegraphic)	Futtehpoore to Allahabad	1858 May 16th	94	Inclosure 3 in No. 17	162	v. 6 215



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The Resident at <i>Hyderabad</i> , To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General	Hyderabad to Allahabad	1858 May 20th	88	Inclosure 7 in No. 16	158	v. 6 221
The Resident at <i>Hyderabad</i> , To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General	Hyderabad to Allahabad	1858 May 21st	97	Inclosure 9 in No. 17	164	v. 6 217
Mr. Reade, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General	Agra to Allahabad	1858 May 22nd	89	Inclosure 8 in No. 16	159	v. 6 218
Sir H. Rose, To the Governor-General (Telegraphic)	Calpee to Allahabad	1858 May 23rd	85	Inclosure 4 in No. 16	158	v. 6 219
The Judge of <i>Cawnpore</i> , To Mr. Muir (Telegraphic)	Cawnpore to Allahabad	1858 May 23rd	87	Inclosure 6 in No. 16	158	v. 6 220
The Judge of <i>Cawnpore</i> , To Mr. Muir (Telegraphic)	Cawnpore to Allahabad	1858 May 24th	86	Inclosure 5 in No. 16	158	v. 6 222
Sir H. Rose, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General (Telegraphic)	Calpee to Allahabad	1858 May 24th	95	Inclosure 6 in No. 17	163	v. 6 223
Sir H. Rose, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General (Telegraphic)	Calpee to Allahabad	1858 May 26th	96	Inclosure 8 in No. 17	163	v. 6 224
The Judge of <i>Cawnpore</i> , To Mr. Muir (Telegraphic)	Cawnpore to Allahabad	1858 May 28th	98	Inclosure 10 in No. 17	164	v. 6 225
The Judge of <i>Futtehpoore</i> , To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General (Telegraphic)	Futtehpoore to Allahabad	1858 May 30th	99	Inclosure 11 in No. 17	162	v. 6 227
Mr. Lindsey, To Mr. Muir (Telegraphic)	Futtehpoore to Allahabad	1858 May 30th	100	..	164	v. 6 228
Scindia, Maharajah of <i>Gwalior</i> (through Mr. Reade), To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General (Telegraphic)	Agra to Allahabad	1858 May 30th	101	Inclosure 15 in No. 17	165	v. 6 229
Mr. Reade, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General (Telegraphic)	Agra to Allahabad	1858 May 31st	102	Inclosure 16 in No. 17	165	v. 6 230

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Sir H. Rose, To the Governor-General	Bank of the Phooj (Phooj?) River to Allahabad	1858 June 10th	106	Inclosure 8 in No. 18	167	v. 6 232
Mr. Reade, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General	Agra to Allahabad	1858 June 11th	104	Inclosure 4 in No. 18	167	v. 6 233
Brigadier Showers, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General	Agra to Allahabad	1858 June 13th	105	Inclosure 7 in No. 18	167	v. 6 234
Mr. Reade, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General	Agra to Allahabad	1858 June 13th	107	Inclosure 9 in No. 18	168	v. 6 235
Mr. Flowden, Commissioner of <i>Nagpore</i> , To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General (Telegraphic)	Nagpore to Allahabad	1858 June 13th	115	Inclosure 5 in No. 20	172	v. 6 236
Mr. Reade, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General	Agra to Allahabad	1858 June 14th	108	Inclosure 11 in No. 18	168	v. 6 237
Mr. Reade, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General	Agra to Allahabad	1858 June 15th	113	Inclosure 3 in No. 20	171	v. 6 238
Mr. Reade, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General	Agra to Allahabad	1858 June 16th	114	Inclosure 4 in No. 20	172	v. 6 239
Mr. Reade, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General (Telegraphic)	Agra to Allahabad	1858 June 16th	116	Inclosure 7 in No. 20	172	v. 6 240
Mr. Reade, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General (Telegraphic)	Agra to Allahabad	1858 June 17th	117	Inclosure 8 in No. 20	172	v. 6 241
Mr. Reade, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General (Telegraphic)	Agra to Allahabad	1858 June 18th	118	Inclosure 9 in No. 20	173	v. 6 242
Sir R. Hamilton, To the Governor-General of <i>India</i> (Telegraphic)	Gwalior to Allahabad	1858 June 18th	119	Inclosure 11 in No. 20	173	v. 6 243
Sir H. Rose, To the Governor-General	Gwalior to Allahabad	1858 June 19th	120	Inclosure 12 in No. 20	173	v. 6 244

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Mr. Reade, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General	Agra to Allahabad	1858 June 21st	109	Inclosure 2 in No. 19	169	v. 6 246
Mr. Reade, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General	Agra to Allahabad	1858 June 22nd	110	Inclosure 4 in No. 19	170	v. 6 247
Mr. Reade, To the Secretary to the <i>Government of India</i> , with the Governor-General	Agra to Allahabad	1858 June 23rd	111	Inclosure 5 in No. 19	170	v. 6 248

(D. P. 6, page 68.)

No. 26.

Inclosure 25 in No. 2.

*The Political Agent for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Punna, September 27, 1857, 9 A.M.*

THE mutineers passed, viâ Kallinger, to Banda, and were to have arrived there to-day. All well at Punna; Mr. Coles had gone back to Nagode, to see what can be done there in restoring order. Fighting between the Ajeghur troops, and those of Banda, is still going on at Banda.

(D. P. 6, page 68.)

No. 27.

Inclosure 26 in No. 2.

*The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Nagpore, September 29, 5.30 P.M.*

THE following message from General Wilson, dated from Delhi city the 14th of September, 10 A.M., was received at Lahore on the same day :—" Delhi has been assaulted this morning, but fighting going on." The signaller added, the attack was successful. The Dussera terminated last night quite peaceably ; all well at Jubbulpore with the Kamptee column, to the latest dates. All perfectly quiet at Raepore up to the 26th. The Somakhan zemindar has written to the Deputy Commissioner expressing his regret at having broken prison.

(D. P. 6, page 68.)

No. 28.

Inclosure 27 in No. 2.

*The Political Assistant for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India*

(Telegraphic)

*Punna, September 30, 1857.*

THE Rajah of Duttiah, in a khureeta dated 18th Mohurram, received yesterday, reports that he has assumed charge of four pergunnahs, Mattee, Talgeum, Dohah, and Kuren, adjoining the Duttiah territory, in the Jhansi district, and reported having done so to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, to the Agent of the Governor-General of Central India, and to Major Erskine, Commissioner at Jubbulpore. The information given in my telegram dated 18th instant, was incorrect. Mr. Coles' was the only bungalow burnt down on the 18th instant, the rest were all burnt down on the morning of the 19th instant. The mutineers were leaving the place, and are said to be halting at Banda. All well and quiet at Punna and Kallinger.

(D. P. 6, page 68.)

No. 29.

Inclosure 28 in No. 2.

*Mr. Muir to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Agra, September 30, 1857.*

PURSUING column is coming down Doab, not down left bank of Jumna ; was at Ghazee-ood-deen Nuggur on the 25th. Bridge at Muttra said to have been finished last night. Mutineers there may be now crossing. Gwalior mutineers likely to march towards Cawnpore. No dispatch yet come in from Delhi to-day.

Inclosure 71 in No. 2.

*The Political Assistant for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Fort Kallinger, October 8, 1857, 11 A.M.*

THE Maharajah of Punna, accompanied by Major Ellis and Lieutenant Remington, arrived here from Punna yesterday, with about 1,000 Punna troops, and 500 from Chutterpore.

The mutineers, about 4,000, with Koer Sing of Jugdispore, are still at Banda. The Nena Sahib, it is said, has written to them, asking them to join him in an attack on Cawnpore; they are said to be most anxious to effect their escape.



(D. P. 6, page 87.)

No. 31.

Inclosure 95 in No. 2.

*The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India  
in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Benares, October 10, 1857, 6 P.M.*

CAPTAIN OSBORNE'S house at Rewah has been surrounded by a large body of armed people threatening to kill him ; he has put himself into a posture of defence with a small native guard. A sepoy prisoner he had, has been rescued ; but, as yet, the assailants, who appear to act in defiance of the Rajah, have not attempted to force the house, deterred by the defensive preparations. The Rajah does not interfere ; Captain Osborne thinks he cannot. On Captain Osborne's urgent application, and as the 5th Irregular Cavalry have crossed the Tonse, I have ordered the 17th Madras Regiment from Mirzapore to Rewah, with two guns. I have asked Colonel Gordon to direct the 27th Madras Regiment to Mirzapore on its arrival, if no order inconsistent with that step is found to have been given to Colonel Fischer. A full report by post.

## Inclosure 103 in No. 2.

*The Officer commanding at Benares to the Chief of the Staff.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Benares, October 11, 1857, 11.15 A.M.*

LATE last night I received a peremptory order from the Lieutenant-Governor, desiring I would order the wing of the 17th Madras Native Infantry to abandon Mirzapore and to march immediately to Rewah. As Rewah is a very difficult country, the whole of its population hostile, and nothing for certain known what has become of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, the Dinapore, Nagode, Jubbulpore, and Saugor mutineers, or of Koer Sing's rabble, I considered that to march so small an Infantry force with two guns, so far away from all support, most unmilitary and dangerous. I have, therefore, been obliged to decline to carry out the Lieutenant-Governor's order, pending the receipt of orders from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. I have, however, consented to the chief part of the Madras Native Infantry regiment, with two guns, being at once sent to seize and hold the Chuttra Pass, as the country so far from Mirzapore is quite free from any military difficulty. Should his Excellency disapprove of my proceedings, counter-orders can reach before the detachment arrives at the Chuttra Pass. The 27th Regiment Madras Native Infantry is expected at Benares on the 13th, with some Native Artillery. I have no orders myself; but the Lieutenant-Governor at present proposes sending this detachment to Mirzapore; the united force might then, with caution, advance towards Rewah. Any misfortune to Mirzapore would have a very injurious effect in the neighbourhood. His Excellency will see that the Chuttra Pass does not cover the city from an enemy advancing from the Lower Provinces. Copies of the correspondence are about to be sent by dāk to the Deputy Quartermaster-General.

(D. P. 6, page 88.)

No. 32.

Inclosure 101 in No. 2.

*The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India  
in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Benares, October 11, 1857, 2 P.M.*

IN consequence of Colonel Gordon's opinion that it would be imprudent, in a military view, to send the 17th Madras Infantry with the two guns attached to Rewah, that movement cannot take place. Colonel Gordon, however, is of opinion that it can go to the top of the Chuttra Pass, thirty miles from Mirzapore, and hold it, and that it ought to do so. I expect, therefore, that this will be done. Lieutenant-Colonel Hinde, who knows the country and people, says there is nothing to stop the regiment from going to Rewah; but, of course, Colonel Gordon's objection is decisive, and has been so treated by me. The natives, and guns, of Colonel Fischer's half column, will be here the day after to-morrow; but, owing to a week's delay in starting, the 200 men of the 10th from Dinapore will not be here for twelve days; with them, and two native regiments and guns, I do not think any officer would fail to save Rewah, and the communication with Jubbulpore, Nagpore, and Bombay. If Rewah is lost we shall be grievously injured in the matter of carriage and supplies. I write officially by post.

(D. P. 6, page 92.)

No. 35

Inclosure 118 in No. 2.

*Colonel Rowcroft to the Chief of the Staff.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Dinapore, October 12, 1857, 8 A.M.*

THE detachment consisting of 200 men Her Majesty's 10th Foot, with 4 officers ; 124 men of 17th Madras Native Infantry, and 2 officers ; 2 guns, 19 artillerymen, and 1 officer, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Longden ; marched this morning (the 12th), *en route* to Benares , his Excellency's horses went with it.

(D. P. 6, page 90.)

No. 34.

Inclosure 106 in No. 2.

*The Governor-General of India in Council, to the Lieutenant-Governor,  
Central Provinces.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Calcutta, October 12, 1857, 9 A.M.*

THE Commander-in-chief thinks that one wing of the 17th Madras Regiment is not a strong enough force to be sent into Rewah unsupported; I agree with him—especially as a letter from Colonel Hinde tells me that the Rajah's troops, although not exactly against us, are decidedly not for us.

There is nothing to interfere with the employment of the other Madras regiment (the 27th) upon this service, and it will be due at Benares to-morrow; meanwhile the wing of the 17th will go forward to the Chuttra Pass, and wait for the 27th.

I deplore any delay in rescuing that gallant fellow Osborne; but we must not invite a disaster.

(D. P. 6, page 23.)

No. 4.

Inclosure 28 in No. 1.

*The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India  
in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Benares, October 12, 1857, 10 P.M.*

YOUR Lordship's telegram of this morning about Rewah just received. The decision is doubtless right. The 17th Madras Regiment marched for the Chuttra Pass this morning. Another Madras regiment, which arrives, can join it there. I strongly recommend the formation of a Madras brigade under the officer destined for it, as I understand Colonel Carthew, or some other good officer, as I have it in confidence, from a reliable source, that the 17th is very unsatisfactorily commanded. I have heard nothing on this point as to the 27th, but a known able chief is very necessary. I have just received an express from Captain Osborne dated yesterday, at 11 A.M.; he says, he continues still to hold his own, but cannot attack the rebels, who have started the religion cry. He is very earnest for the wing immediately, which, he thinks, would keep things quiet in Rewah and Bundelcund, till a strong column is ready. I see less immediate hope of Europeans, even 200, for Rewah, for there are signs of aggression in course from Oude, which may make it impossible to hold in two outpost districts without some Europeans having a good soldier at their head. A good chief in connection with the Goorkhas might have done it, but as it is, Europeans and a new commandant seem likely to be indispensable.

(D. P. 6, page 93.)

No. 36.

Inclosure 123 in No. 2.

*The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Benares, October 12, 1857, 9.30 P.M.*

LETTER from Mr. Muir, dated Agra, 5th October, mentions Colonel Greathed at Koorja on the 3rd; expects to be at Allyghur on 5th, fugitive troops on 5th at Secundra Rao, and, it is heard, out of his reach; Greathed invited to Agra to attack Dholepore. The wretched remnant of Neemuch force will be at Dholepore, probably to-morrow; Gwalior troops seem inclined to go to Jhansi; Scindia says he fired salutes on Delhi news. Delhi division quiet, and arrangements on foot for its complete re-occupation; insurgents have been put down in Mozuffernugger; news also received from Rewah from Captain Osborne up to 10th, at 1 P.M. The Rewah Rajah had joined him, and encamped close to him. They expect to be able to hold on. No rebels in sight there.

(D. P. 6, page 95.)

No. 37.

Inclosure 134 in No. 2.

*The Officer commanding at Mirzapore to the Chief of the Staff.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Mirzapore, October 13, 8.15 A.M.*

THE head-quarters' detachment of 17th Madras Native Infantry, with two guns, under Major Babbington, left this morning for the Chuttra Pass, thirty-five miles, to take up a position so as to command the Pass. This requisition came from Benares.



(D. P. 6, page 114.)

No. 40.

Inclosure 199 in No. 2.

*Colonel Wilson, to the Chief of the Staff.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, October 15, 1857, 3.50 P.M.*

STRENGTH of Cawnpore garrison, 15th of October: 43 officers, 805 duty men, 154 sick, 80 convalescent. Reason of increase since yesterday, a detachment of 86 men arrived from Allahabad, consisting of details of all the regiments here. No communication received from Ballee Guard or from Alumbagh since yesterday. A cossid yesterday arrived with letters from Agra he passed at Urrool the remainder of the Jhansi brigade of mutineers, much hampered with wounded and sick men. They numbered about 1,700 men, without followers, and he stated they had fourteen guns. They had a quantity of cattle and carriage. Their object doubtless is to cross by Sheorajpore or Bithoor into Oude. They are beaten men, dispirited and disheartened. They are weak in Cavalry.

(D. P. 6, page 112.)

No. 38.

Inclosure 189 in No. 2.

*The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Gordon, Benares.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Calcutta, October, 15, 1857.*

SEND on the remounts with all convenient dispatch to Allahabad in charge of the two remaining companies of the 53rd Foot. The Madras troops, including the Madras Artillery, will proceed to Mirzapore under the command of Brigadier Carthew who will assume command at that station, and communicate with Mr. Grant to ascertain his wishes.

Call upon Colonel Fischer to declare whether the remounts are all right, and exclusive of the horses belonging to the Madras battery; as there is reason to believe that some of the remount horses are now with Captain Cadell in the rear, who had no right to them.

Take care to manage affairs with the Postmaster-General that there may be no impediment to the bullock-train dispatch.

If you have a few elephants with the proper gear, send them to meet Colonel Berkeley, who is advancing to the Soane, and whose carriage is very defective. Let them go in charge of the Ramghur Cavalry, who should receive orders to return to their own district.

Take the sick of the 53rd into hospital, and deliver them over to the head-quarters of the regiment, which are in Colonel Berkeley's column.

You should, in conjunction with Mr. Grant, arrange to have a steamer ready to convey the three companies and head-quarters of the 53rd to Allahabad after their arrival.

(D. P. 6, page 113.)

No. 39.

Inclosure 190 in No. 2.

*The Chief of the Staff to Brigadier Carthew, Benares.*

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 15, 1857.

HIS Excellency requests you to assume the command of the Madras Brigade, and nominate your own Brigade-Major, sending up his name for confirmation. You will put yourself in communication with Mr. Grant, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces, and ascertain that gentleman's views and wishes. You will then proceed to Mirzapore, and act on them, reporting to me duly for his Excellency's information by telegraph.

You will have the goodness to make the usual reports to the departments of the army.

(D. P. 6, page 29.)

No. 5.

Inclosure 41 in No. 1.

*Colonel Durand to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Mhow, October 15, 1857, 8.15 P.M.*

THE Vakeel of Scindia received yesterday a letter from Scindia of the 5th. It mentions the agent of Nena Sahib, Santeea Soopay, was to march on the 7th with Moora rebels sharut [?], and that the Nena Sahib had gone to Jhaunson. Scindia's Vakeel received this morning a letter from Scindia of the 6th instant, in which mention is made of Dinapore and other rebels being assembled in force at Banda. Santee Soopay, with the Moora's force, will probably effect a junction with the Banda force. If the Nena march south, through insurgent Bundelcund, at the head of such an army, it will be increased by thousand of Boondeelas; should he pursue the course which Scindia's intelligence indicates, the Nena may yet cause much trouble.

(D. P. 6, page 125.)

No. 41.

Inclosure 244 in No. 2.

*Brigadier Carthew to the Chief of the Staff.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Mirzapore, October 17, 1857, 9.25 P.M.*

I ARRIVED at Mirzapore this day at 1 o'clock P.M., with four guns and wing of 27th Madras Native Infantry. Major Babington, with 17th Madras Native Infantry, has been directed to ascend and hold the Chuttra Pass. I await further communication from Captain Osborne ; also from the Lieutenant-Governor, as to the propriety of troops proceeding into the Rewah country, and shall act accordingly. Telegram to my address of 16th has been received.

(D. P. 6, page-126.)

No. 43.

Inclosure 250 in No. 2.

*The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor,  
Central Provinces.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Calcutta, October 17, 1857.*

I HAVE received your letter of the 14th.

Your advice to Captain Osborne to leave Rewah is very proper.

If he can join the force at the Pass, the Madras regiments and guns are to come back, and to make the best of their way to Cawnpore, where every man is wanted to aid at Lucknow.

If Captain Osborne cannot reach the Pass, the Madras regiments are to push on to Rewah and rescue him. They will then return and proceed to Cawnpore.

Make this known to Brigadier Carthew.

Those regiments cannot be spared to remain at Rewah now. There is no hope of an English regiment to watch Southern Oude at present.

European troops must be passed forward to Cawnpore with all speed.

Two transports direct from England have arrived.

(D. P. 6, page 22.)

No. 2.

## Inclosure 26 in No. 1.

*The Political Assistant for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Killinger, October 18, 1857, 5 P.M.*

THE mutineers at Banda have taken Runjore Sing Dhamea, and other Ajeeghur officers, out of the custody of the Nawab of Banda, and made them over to Rendhur Sing, Jagheerdar of Gonaghur, in consequence of his having failed to pay the sum of two lacs of rupees offered for their arrest; the Gonrihur Jagheerdar, it is said, has agreed to pay the two lacs, and offered four lacs more if the mutineers seize the Nawab and surrender to the British Government. Mr. Carne, in a letter dated 11th instant, from Chirkaree, received yesterday, states that a hurkharu had arrived from Duttia bringing intelligence that the Gwalior mutineers had entered the Jhansi territory, *en route* towards Saugor, which was passed on to the Brigadier at Saugor. Another report, that the mutineers were to leave Banda the day after to-morrow, *en route*, *viâ* Oilla Tarra Ghaut, has also been received.

(D. P. 6, page 127.)  
*Extract.*

No. 44.

Inclosure 254 in No. 2.

*The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor,  
Central Provinces.*

*Calcutta, Oct. 18, 1857, 6.30 P.M.*

I HOPE the little Madras brigade is making the best of its way to  
Rewah.



(D. P. 6, page 126.)

No. 42.

Inclosure 248 in No. 2.

*Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, October 17, 1857, 12:30 P.M.*

STRENGTH of Cawnpore garrison, 17th October :—47 officers, 890 duty men, 167 sick, 70 convalescent. Reason of increase: arrived to-day from Allahabad 1 Captain, 4 Subalterns, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 3 Serjeants, 9 drummers, and 88 rank and file, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien, as escort to 35,000 rupees. I have ordered Colonel O'Brien back to Futteh-pore.

(D. P. 6, page 129.)

No. 45.

Inclosure 261 in No. 2.

*Brigadier Carthew to the Chief of the Staff.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Mirzapore, October 19, 1857, 4.2 P.M.*

RECEIVED message last night from Lieutenant-Governor, conveying instructions from the Governor-General for Captain Osborne to leave Rewah, and join the troops at Chuttra Pass. The troops are then to return to Mirzapore and proceed towards Cawnpore. If Captain Osborne cannot reach the Pass, Madras troops to push on to Rewah to rescue him, and move towards the Pass to-morrow morning. In an intrenchment at Mirzapore, surplus ammunition, sick, and weak men to be placed, on my return, *en route* to Cawnpore. According to these instructions, the Pass will be relinquished into the hands of our enemies. An officer, with 120 men 17th Madras Native Infantry, remains here during my absence for protection of entrenchment.

(D. P. 6, page 130.)

No. 46.

Inclosure 269 in No. 2.

*The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India  
in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Benares, October 19, 1857.*

YOUR Lordship's message about Colonel Longden's force, received. These orders will, I believe, make all secure on our Oude frontier, and they have been a great relief to me. Nothing new has been heard of to-day. Brigadier Carthew marches to join Major Babington at Chuttra from Mirzapore to-morrow morning. Captain Osborne now writes, that he believes the Rajah implicated, and that he will act on my advice if he finds it of no use to remain; of course he had not got your Lordship's orders. They were dispatched to him by express from Mirzapore last night. I have to-day had a general account of Saugor and Nerbudda from Major Erskine. The withdrawal of the little Madras Brigade will, I fear, immediately throw Rewah and Saugor, and Nerbudda, into rebellion, and stop the communication. It will be well to have the post establishment on the old Sumbull Road made up to its old strength, and to warn Nagpore to send the Bombay Mail that way. If what Major Erskine and Captain Osborne anticipate occurs, the want of Nagpore and Saugor, and Nerbudda, will seriously cripple us in regard to carriage and supplies here.

(D. P. 6, page 22.)

No. 3.

Inclosure 27 in No. 1.

*The Magistrate of Behar to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Gya, October 20, 1857, 7:25 P.M.*

THE mutineers were last night at Kungooly, north-east of Wuzeergunge.  
Major Ellis will be here this evening.

(D. P. 6, page 40.)

No. 20.

Inclosure 87 in No. 1.

*Lieutenant Norman to the Chief of the Staff.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Mynpoorie, October 20, 1857.*

THE moveable column, now commanded by Brigadier Hope Grant, marched twenty-four miles into this place yesterday, and re-occupied it without opposition. The Rajah fled a few hours before our arrival, leaving behind him a good deal of property; a brass 6-pounder, several small native guns, and about 14,000lbs. of gunpowder, together with 2,30,000 rupees; the treasure left here when the outbreak first took place. We march on Bewar to-morrow, and if all goes well, undertake to reach Cawnpore by the 28th instant. A body of mutineers with eight guns were reported to have taken up a position at Bewar, but are now said to have fled. The Gwalior troops are believed to be making for Jhansi, and a large number of Delhi fugitive mutineers were at Meerumun Ka Serai, between this and Cawnpore, a few days ago, doubtful whether to march into Oude or to make for Banda, and that neighbourhood. We have received no late news from Behar; perhaps you would kindly communicate the progress of the column to Calcutta, and also to General Havelock, if he is still across the Ganges. We have two Horse Artillery guns, a Horse Battery, two 8-pounders, two -inch mortars, two companies of Punjaub Sappers and Miners, about 260 Europeans, and 320 Native Punjaub Cavalry, 600 Europeans, and 900 Native Punjaub Infantry.

Inclosure 44 in No. 1.

*The Commander-in-chief to Captain Bruce, Cawnpore.*

(Telegraphic.)

October 22, 1857.

SEND my best regards, by cossid, to General Outram. Tell him I have never ceased my exertions to press every available soldier up to his support. My presence here has enabled me to insure the execution of orders necessary to this effect. I believe, in consequence, that, after making due deduction for sickness, I shall have 2,500 British Infantry by the 7th of November, together with Cavalry of the Military Train, two companies of Sappers, and a small detail of Artillery, at Cawnpore and Alumbagh together.

The Governor-General has written to desire that Colonel Greathed's column may be directed on Cawnpore, but for the present I have no power over that force. I trust it may arrive.

My intention is to throw forward to Alumbagh about 1,500 men of the above force, as soon as practicable; the remainder of the force indicated will close up on Alumbagh as it arrives at Cawnpore.

Of course much must depend upon the collection of carriage and supplies. No effort is being left untried to insure a sufficiency of both.

Communicate this confidentially to Colonel Wilson.

(D. P. 6, page 30.)

No. 8.

Inclosure 45 in No. 1.

*Mr. Muir to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Agra, October 22, 1857.*

SHOWERS' column occupied Nadree on the 15th, taking six guns. Nawab came out to meet Showers, and promised aid in seizing the mutineers. On the 16th, the Cashmere troops, under R. Lawrence, joined the column. On the 17th they moved towards Jhujjur. The Nawab came out and surrendered himself. Opposition was expected at Jhujjur; but the cantonments were found evacuated—twenty-one guns and much ammunition taken. R. Lawrence, with Cashmerees, takes charge of Jhujjur. The Karatoni troops treacherously murdered Major Burton and two sons on the 15th: their object and movements not yet known. Jyepore somewhat unsettled. Jodhpore mutineers have moved to near Samghai lake; supposed to contemplate a flight to Rohilcund or a junction with other Rajpootana disaffected troops. Indore mutineers at Futtehpoore side have fled towards Beaur, in the direction of Rajpootana. All our own provinces to the north-west generally quiet.

(D. P. 6, page 34.)

No. 10.

Inclosure 62 in No. 1.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Hope, 93rd Highlanders, to the Deputy  
Quartermaster-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Futtehpore, October 22, 1857.*

I ARRIVED at Futtehpore the 22nd instant, with three companies of the 93rd Highlanders; I found here one company of the same regiment. Having made a forced march last night, in consequence of information sent to me relating to the Banda rebels, I am obliged to halt to-morrow, but intend to march the following day with three companies towards Cawnpore, leaving one company for the protection of the post, where there is no other force but about fifty Artillery and invalids.



Inclosure 69 in No. 1.

*Memorandum by the Chief Commissioner of Agra.*

(EXTRACT.)

*Fort, Agra, October 22, 1857.*

13. The Chief Commissioner sees sufficient ground to hold back these orders, and he believes himself authorized by the authority conferred upon him by the Governor-General in Council so to do.

(D. P. 6, page 29.)

No. 6.

Inclosure 42 in No. 1.

*The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India  
in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Benares, October 23, 8:16 P.M.*

CAPTAIN OSBORNE, after the receipt through me of your Lordship's order, writes on the 21st from Rewah that the occupation of the top of the Pass has had such an effect as to put everything into his hands; the opposite party has asked for pardon, and the Rajah has expressed his regret for what has occurred. He, therefore, does not leave Rewah: he has asked that the regiment should be allowed to remain for two or three days at the Pass, but I have told him that I am not at liberty to interfere, and that if I were, I should think it inexpedient to delay the march to Cawnpore which has been determined upon. I have sent Brigadier Carthew a copy of my answer. I repeat officially by post.

(D. P. 6, page 31.)

No. 9.

Inclosure 46 in No. 1.

*The Political Assistant for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Fort Kallinger, October 23, 1857.*

KOER SING, of Ghazeepore, and his regiment of mutineers, marched from Banda on the 20th instant, viâ Kursa, which they plundered, and marched for Calpee. Two regiments and one rissallah left Banda on the morning of the 21st; one regiment crossed the Kanata Sheseron Ghaut *en route* to Calpee, and the two with the Cavalry viâ Paperawda, with the intention of crossing the Jumna at the Chillatara Ghaut; the three other regiments, namely, those who went to Nagode, are to march on Monday, the 26th instant. They have heard of Johawir Sing, the nephew of Golab Sing, of Lahore, being encamped at Chaharnison, six coss west of Cawnpore, with a force of twenty-four guns, fourteen rissallahs, and thirty regiments. The above intelligence, furnished by the Maharajah of Punna, was sent on in duplicate by cossid and express dâk yesterday, to the officer commanding at Allahabad.

(D. P. 6, page 38.)

No. 13.

Inclosure 77 in No. 1.

*Lord Elphinstone to the Commander-in-chief.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Matheran, October 23, 1857, 5:30 P.M.*

A LETTER from the Deputy Commissary-General of Ordnance at Ajmere, dated the 15th of October, announces the arrival of Colonel Greathed's column at Agra, and gives the cheering intelligence of a victory having been gained over the Indore and Mhow rebels, and others from Gwalior, to the number of 7,000 or 8,000, on the 10th instant. The column had only time to encamp, and were in the act of cooking their breakfast, and quite unprepared, when they were surprised and attacked by the mutineers—Cavalry and Artillery. Of course, many of our European troops were killed and cut up before the column formed in battle array, when the fight commenced in good earnest, and lasted for some two hours. Our column totally defeated the rebels, and captured all their guns, ammunition, treasure (some ten lacs), and stores of every kind, besides elephants, &c. The rebels were no less surprised than the flying column, as the former expected having only the small garrison to deal with, and intended laying siege to the place.

The letter giving the above intelligence is dated Agra, the 11th instant.

Inclosure 72 in No. 1.

*The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Campbell, Allahabad.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Calcutta, October 24, 1857.*

IT being reported that there are only 150 men at Futtehpore, you will direct a company of the 93rd to reinforce that garrison immediately.

D. P. 6, page 40.)

No. 17.

Inclosure 83 in No. 1.

*The Chief of the Staff to Brigadier Carthew, Mirzapore.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Calcutta, October 25, 1857.*

ASCERTAIN from Mr. Grant if he considers any garrison necessary for Mirzapore, and, after taking that gentleman's opinion on this subject, and acting upon it, his Excellency desires you will press forward with every available man and gun, towards Cawnpore. Tell Mr. Grant you are ordered to move as strong and as quickly as possible.

Report by telegraph what you are able to take on.

(D. P. 6, page 40.)

No. 18.

Inclosure 85 in No. 1.

*The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Gordon, Benares.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Calcutta, October 25, 1857.*

THE Commander-in-Chief leaves Calcutta by rail and horse-dâk on the evening of the 27th instant, *en route* to Cawnpore. He will be at Benares on the 30th. Be ready to meet him. Desire Colonel Longden to send on his two horses, with all the Staff horses now proceeding with the military train in charge of Colonel Berkeley.

(D. P. 6, page 40.)

No. 19.

Inclosure 86 in No. 1.

*The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Gordon, Benares.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Calcutta, October 25, 1857.*

THE Cavalry is so urgently wanted in front that you must not delay the military train for a convoy. Make a local arrangement for conveying the beasts, sheep, and grain, along the road, till they shall fall in with Brigadier Carthew, who has been ordered to advance from Mirzapore. Communicate with that officer by his Excellency's orders, and combine with him so that he shall take up the convoy at the distance most convenient for the service. His Excellency desires that you will exercise your own judgment in the matter, and convey his Excellency's orders accordingly. Is it possible to send the grain in safety by water?



(D. P. 6, page 41.)

No. 21.

Inclosure 88 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan to the Secretary to the  
Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Raneegunge, October 25, 1857, 1 P.M.*

EVERYTHING is quite ready. Hampton has had to supply the Commissariat with bullocks for the Artillery, as they were unable to furnish them, and they reported that the Artillery could not move without we gave them this assistance. I keep Colonel Barker constantly informed of all I hear. No news to-day of the Rampore Haut mutineers.

(D. P. 6, page 41.)

No. 22.

Inclosure 91 in No. 1.

*Lieutenant Osborne to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Rewah, October 25, 1857.*

THE Rewah territory is now quiet. The Sirdars have given up their prisoners, and thrown themselves on the mercy of Government. I have pardoned them, disarmed the prisoners, and ordered them off. This has been brought about by the presence of the force at the Chuttra Pass.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

*Captain Mayne to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Dhar, October 25, 1857.*

THE heavy guns arrived last night. Two columns of Infantry took possession of the Pettah and the high bank between it and the fort at dawn this morning, without opposition. On the occupation being reported, the 8-inch mortar and howitzer battery erected during the night on the hill covering the fort, at 900 yards to the south of it, opened fire, and continued till noon, with apparent good effect.

About 10 A.M. some men in the Pettah fired a volley into the rear of our troops, so a party went and shot down about 100 in that quarter.

The town all quiet this evening. Strong Cavalry detachments are flocking the roads to Bhoowar, Mundisore, and Engin.

The breaching battery will be erected during the night on the bank about 300 yards from the curtain, but owing to the scarcity of ammunition, it may not open to-morrow; 25th Native Infantry, and 15 Enfields of the 86th, holding the very strong position of the bank during the night; Cavalry on the flanks. Enfield rifle ammunition much wanted.

Our loss to-day, one Bombay artilleryman shot through the chest.

Yesterday Captain Gaulls and Orr, with two squadrons, captured six of the enemy's elephants going to Mundisore for ammunition; destroyed four villages with them, and burnt the village concealing them. Duffadar Syed Ally killed, and one sowar wounded. The elephants are given to the Dragoons and 3rd Cavalry as prize, and sold by them to Government for 5,000 rupees, carriage being urgently required.

(D. P. 6, page 39.)

No. 14.

Inclosure 78 in No. 1.

*The Political Assistant for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Fort Kallinger, October 29, 1857.*

THE Maharajah is reported to be in a dying state; he has no issue, and his death will probably give rise to the renewal of the claims of the Baroda branch of the family to succeed to the principality. The Maharajah of Baroda, who has been here on a visit for the last eight or ten days, returned to-day to Pathar Cachar.

The Ranee of Ajeeghur reports that every one of the Ajeeghur troops have been withdrawn out of the Banda district; and tenders a very submissive apology for their having been kept there so long in disobedience of orders. The remainder of the mutineers are reported to have left Banda yesterday.

(D. P. 6, page 44.)

No. 23.

Inclosure 104 in No. 1.

*The Political Agent for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Fort Kallinger, October 30, 1857.*

THE records of the Collector's and Dewanee Office at Banda are reported to have been burnt down by a batch of mutineers which left Banda with the intention of crossing the Jumna at Chillatara and Calpee on Tuesday, the 27th instant. The Maharajah of Punna under an engagement to rejoin us again on Tuesday next.

(D. P. 6, page 39.)

No. 15.

Inclosure 79 in No. 1.

*Lieutenant Osborne to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Rewah, October 31, 1857.*

BAJEERGOOGUR has risen. The Thaviladar and other Government servants have been killed. The Jubbulpore road is closed; I fear Myhere will follow.

(D. P. 6, page 39.)

No. 16.

Inclosure 80 in No. 1.

*Lieutenant Stanton to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Dehree, October 31, 1857.*

GENERAL MANSFIELD desires me to report that the journey of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was interrupted by the two companies of the 32nd crossing the Grand Trunk Road between Jehanabad and Mohuna. His Excellency himself counted fourteen elephants and twenty-five sowars with the party. His Excellency returned to Jehanabad afterwards, but proposed pursuing his journey the same afternoon. This occurred on the 30th

## Inclosure 3 in No. 3.

*Captain Mayne to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Dhar, November 1, 1857, 9.3 A.M.*

THE breach in the Dhar fort having been reported practicable last night, the assault was ordered for the morning, but about 10 P.M. last night, the 3rd Cavalry outpost to the north-west were heard to be engaged; the Horse hurried out, and the 3rd Cavalry, immediately in that direction. The Dragoons followed speedily, the Infantry moved down quickly to the end of the Pettah, and at 11 P.M. rushed up the breach, and found the fort evacuated. The fort was held during the night inside by the 25th, and outside by one Cavalry Detachment. The unconfirmed report is, that 500 rebels, with about thirty women, and baggage, on camels and tattsos, have escaped; the Cavalry returned before 3 P.M., without finding the fugitive enemy, &c. (except women). Further particulars will be reported. Shells have greatly damaged fort buildings, except the Treasury and Ordnance: the place is completely empty.



(D. P. 6, page 140.)

No. 49.

Inclosure 9 in No. 3.

*Colonel Durand to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Mhow, November 2, 1857.*

THE breach made in the Dhar fort was practicable at sunset yesterday. The garrison evacuated the fort between 9 and 11, and, though slightly engaged by a distant cavalry picket, they effected their escape before supports from camp could reach or get upon their track. The fort was occupied by our troops about 11 last night.

(D. P. 6, page 160).

No. 55.

Inclosure 12 in No. 4.

*Mr. Sherer to Mr. Muir.*

My dear Sir,

*Cawnpore, November 3, 1857.*

NOTHING to tell you from here. The Gwalior Contingent, to the best of my information, have not advanced beyond Jaloun.

Of the Futtehpore affair you will have received full accounts from that district, and the only ones which have reached us have been indistinct; but I may add so much—that the main body of the defeated passed through the Ghatumpore pergunnah to-day, but through the firmness of Beharee Sing and others, to whom I have made over the pergunnah, they were not permitted to commit outrages; and, indeed, whenever they straggled in small bodies were themselves attacked. They have moved towards Calpee.

Sir Colin arrived this morning about 12 o'clock. His plans are not yet decided.

Yours faithfully,  
J. W. SHERER.

(D. P. 6, page 45.)

No. 24.

Inclosure 107 in No. 1.

*Lieutenant Stewart to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, November 4, 1857, 7.25 A.M.*

ARRIVED safe yesterday. The Banda force appear to have entirely abandoned the Futtehpore district. Posts for the whole line from this to Lucknow, had been collected beforehand by Simond's order. Mr. Doveve has carried a flying line across the Ganges, and five miles on towards Alumbagh. The whole line can be completed in five days, rebels permitting.

(D. P. 6, page 46.).

No. 25.

Inclosure 112 in No. 1.

*The Political Agent for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

Nagpore, November 6, 1857.

*Chirkari.*—Mr. Carne, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Hummerpore, whose presence at Chirkari has mainly contributed to the preservation of order in the Hummerpore district, reports in a letter dated 14th ultimo, only received yesterday, that the sentence of death by hanging passed against Dadal Sing, was carried into execution at Chirkari on the morning of the 14th ultimo; and which is extremely satisfactory as showing the improved state of public feeling consequent upon the great victories gained by our troops at Delhi and Lucknow.

*Banda.*—Koer Sing's regiment of mutineers attacked and defeated by some zemindars of the Banda district near Kapsa, on this side of the Jumna, himself having, it is said, made away for Gwalior; the regiment, under the command of a Subadar, crossed the Jumna at Chillatara, taking with them three guns, two belonging to Nagode, and one to Ajeeghur; 200 wounded men being, it is said, all that are left of the large body of the mutineers that were collected at Banda.

*Dumoh.*—The Punna troops, under Shujlay, in charge of Dumoh, were defeated in an engagement with the Shahghur rebels at Dumoh on the 26th ultimo, which they were obliged to abandon on having suffered a loss of forty-eight killed, and ten wounded.

(D. P. 6, page 140.)

No. 50.

Inclosure 11 in No. 3.

*Major-General Windham to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, November 12, 1857, 11.30 A.M.*

SINCE the Commander-in-chief's departure on the 9th, I have forwarded troops of all arms to him, amounting to about 1,300 men. Three companies of the 82nd went on to Alumbagh this morning. To-morrow morning three companies of the 23rd, the Military Train, and Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford's Artillery, will start for the same. All troops now going there go in two days. As yet I have heard of nothing beyond a harmless cannonade having taken place at Alumbagh. Brigadier Carthew I expect, with his Madrasees, to-morrow. I shall forward them to Bunnee if no information reach me of the advance in force of the Gwalior Contingent. Captain Bruce has already sent you a message as to their whereabouts this morning. Should they cross in force at Calpee, I shall retain the Madras brigade for the defence of this place. I have rather more than 500 Europeans here, and about 50 horses, and all daily strengthening the works. As soon as anything of the least importance reaches me from Lucknow, your Lordship shall receive it. The Gwalior Contingent Artillery is said to consist of eight heavy guns and thirty light ones. Twelve hundred of their men and three light guns are certainly at Calpee.

Inclosure 12 in No. 3.

*Cuptain Bruce, for Major-General Sir J. Outram, to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, November 12, 1857.*

THE Commander-in-chief marched with his force to Alumbagh this morning. There was some innocent firing at that post yesterday. His Excellency had been able to communicate with General Outram. Gwalior rebels are not yet reported to have reached the Jumna. The Nena's followers have crossed the Ganges into the Doab; he himself still in Oude.

Inclosure 15 in No. 3.

*Major-General Windham to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, November 13, 1857, 7 A.M.*

The Commander-in-chief was to have advanced to Alumbagh yesterday, and begins operations in earnest to-day: every man and all the stores here expected will have joined him by to-morrow. The Gwalior Contingent had certainly twenty guns, and above 3,000 men, at Calpee on the 11th; this we had from two different sowars yesterday. In fact another division had entered Calpee.

Inclosure 22 in No. 4.

*Captain Mayne to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Camp, Jehampore, November 13, 1857.*

MEHIDPORE was attacked by the rebel force from Bunnuggur at 8 A.M. on the 8th instant, they having first fired the station. The Infantry and Artillery of the Contingent assembled near the Artillery lines, and the guns opened on the rebels, who were under the cover of the bungalows and their inclosures. The Mehidpore Contingent Infantry mostly behaved shamefully, refusing to attack when led on by their officers. The Subadar Major opened his jacket as the rebels approached, took out a green flag and hoisted it. Only a portion of the Artillery stood to their guns; and at noon, the rebels advanced and took them. The Contingent troops then fled, and their officers were forced to escape, escorted by a faithful band of the 2nd Gwalior Cavalry. Lieutenant Mills is killed and Dr. Carey reported to be so. Major Timins left his wife in the city of Mehidpore, and fled towards Oojein with Lieutenant Dysart, joining our camp at Bunnuggur on the 10th instant; that night, the Hyderabad contingent force started for Mehidpore, parties of the 1st, 3rd, and 4th Cavalry going in advance; and on reaching that station yesterday morning, they found it evacuated; the rebels having taken off two 12-pounders, four 9-pounders, and sixty cart-loads of ammunition and plunder. The Cavalry then pushed on, and recovered the two 12-pounders, deserted in a nullah, and they hoped to overtake the others. They also cut up a small party of Rohillas. The Hyderabad contingent force moved on to, and halted at, Thussorie till we came up, as their guns could not keep up, owing to the bad cross roads, and are now with us. We expect to reach Thussorie, north-west of Mehidpore, in three days, this route being difficult for heavy guns, they proceeded under a strong escort by the high road, viâ Theeshoord to Mundisore; a party of the 1st Cavalry, under Lieutenant Dowker, commanding their front. Captain Thealing is proceeding to Bundwad, with the Rullam and Nawab of Jowra's forces, and we shall all unite at Mundisore. Nearly all the rebels have left Mundisore, and are besieging Neemuch; they have hitherto done no harm, having no battery guns but have sent to Mundisore for some. They have suffered some loss from the fire of our fort guns, and our main object is now to attack them, and relieve Neemuch. Mrs. Timins came into our camp this day, with Simons' battery; she is unharmed, but had to fly from home in native attire, being hunted after by the rebels.



Inclosure 23 in No. 4.

*Captain Mayne to the Secretary to the Government of India*

(Telegraphic.)

*Camp, Onail, November, 14, 1857.*

DETACHMENT of the 1st Cavalry, under Captain Abbott, 3rd Cavalry, under Lieutenant Clerk; and 4th Cavalry, under Captain Murray,—all under Major Orr, came up with and attacked a strong rear-guard of the rebels at Burra Rawul, on the evening of the 12th instant, killing and dispersing the whole, and re-capturing all the guns and stores taken from Mehidpore, together with two of the enemy's guns. Two lines of Cavalry charged both rebel flanks simultaneously, which the enemy could not withstand, though they fought obstinately, as the list of casualties will show. It is not yet received. About 100 of the enemy were killed, and 74 taken prisoners; and had it not been for darkness and high cultivation, not a rebel would have escaped. Lieutenant Samuel, Staff officer, dangerously wounded.

## Inclosure 24 in No. 4.

*Memorandum.*

ARRIVALS of troops since 7th instant, at Calcutta :— One regiment of Dragoon Guards ; two companies Her Majesty's 54th Foot ; one and a-half companies 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade ; 117 of Royal Engineers.

Departure from Calcutta for the Mofussil :—245 Rifle Brigade ; 96 Horse Artillery ; 413 Her Majesty's 42nd Regiment.

Departure from England, by steam, from 11th to 26th September last.— 300 Her Majesty's 78th Regiment ; 301 Her Majesty's 98th Regiment ; 200 of 18th Royal Irish ; 1,200 men and horses of 8th Hussars and Lancers, 60 and 70 men, two batteries of Royal Artillery, I Battery and H Troop ; 50 volunteers from several Dragoon Corps ; 250 Her Majesty's 57th per overland steamer.

*Lucknow.*—The army under the Commander-in-chief marched to the banks of the canal at Lucknow yesterday, dispersing the rebels and taking all their guns this side of the city ; communications had been established with Sir James Outram's forces, and further particulars are hourly expected.

*Local.*—The Gwalior Contingent is still at Calpee, without any immediate intention of quitting that place.

The Nawab of Furruckabad had established a picquet at Kunouj, upon the Grand Trunk Road.

*Mhow.*—On the 22nd ultimo the Malwah Field Force defeated a body of 3,000 rebels at Dhar, 40 of the enemy were killed ; our loss was 2 killed and 6 wounded.

*Chirkari, in Bundelcund.*—The sentence of death passed upon the rebel Dabol Sing was carried into execution at Chirkari, on the 14th ultimo.

*Nepal.*—Jung Bahadoor, the Commander-in-chief at Nepal, has placed three more regiments at the disposal of the British.

*Benares.*—Rao Deo Narain Sing, a native gentleman at Benares, was endowed by Government with the rank and title of a Rajah, and invested with a khillut of 10,000 rupees ; and at the same time, Soorut Sing, a Sikh Sirdar, received a hereditary pension of 400 rupees per mensem, with a khillut of 5,000 rupees, for affording assistance to the British, during the late revolt at Benares.

*Cawnpore, November 14, 1857.*

(D. P. 6, page 143.)

No. 53.

Inclosure 24 in No. 3.

*Lieutenant Osborne to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Rewah, November 19, 1857.*

NEPAUL SING and his brother, at Myhere, are in rebellion. Tehsildars, &c., escaped.

## Inclosure 27 in No. 4.

*The Political Agent for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Punna, November 19, 1857, 5 P.M.*

DURING the last ten days the Rajah of Chirkaree Shah applied three times, through Mr. Carne, for troops, once for the aid of British troops from Cawnpore Rhal, second time for those in the service of the Maharajah of Gwalior, and a third time for those in the employ of Nirlauro Seerboyn; I quite agree with Mr. Carne as to the urgent necessity for our troops re-occupying Banda and Sajenpore as soon as possible, but it appears to me that it would be unadvisable, and only complicate matters, sanctioning the employment of the troops of any third party in our district, for the proper management of which the Rajah can at present be held responsible. The following is an extract from a letter from Mr. Carne at Chirkaree, dated 15th instant:—

“The Gwalior forces from Jaloun have marched into Calpee, and form, it is said, with the Banda quota of rebels, a nice little army of 12,000. They have taken possession of the Calpee fort, where they have placed their guns, ammunition and treasure; and have seized and imprisoned the Jaloun authorities, the Santier Pundit. They are bound, however, it is said, for Cawnpore, that is to say, they will seek out some means of sneaking into Oude.

Inclosure 29 in No. 4,

*The Political Agent for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Punna, November 20, 1857, 5 P.M.*

NEWS from Jhansi, that the Tehree troops abandoned the siege and returned to Tehree, on hearing of the advance of Colonel Durand with the Malwa force from Mhow; according to one account, Nathy Khan, the Prime Minister and leader of the Tehree troops, has been killed by some Prowara thakoors of Jhansi, whom he had induced to join him, by promises of jagheers; but that report requires confirmation. A son and a nephew of Nathy Khan, it is said, were killed in the attack on the Loyar gateway, and a cousin in the attack on the fort at Guata. All well at Punna and Kallinger.

*Extracts.*

Inclosure 30 in No. 3.

*The Commander-in-Chief to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Camp, Lucknow, November 20, 1857, 6 P.M.*

THE garrison of Lucknow has been removed, and I am now engaged in carrying the women and wounded to the rear. I propose to move the whole force to an open position outside the town, without further loss of life. Sir James Outram, on the contrary, desires that an attack on the Kissenbagh should be made, and then to continue to hold the position in the town. He thinks that two strong brigades of 600 men would suffice to hold the town, after the Kissenbagh had fallen. But I am of opinion that at least the same force would be necessary to preserve the communication now mentioned by me to the Alumbagh, and constantly under the fire of the enemy, that is to say, four strong brigades would be required, unless it is wished that the garrison should be again besieged.

In the meantime I await the instructions of your Lordship in the position I have taken up.

Owing to the expression of opinion by the political authority in the country, I have delayed further movement till I shall receive your Lordship's reply.

Inclosure 30 in No. 4.

*The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Nagpore, November 21, 1857, 6 P.M.*

I HAVE just heard from Hosungabad that Major Orr's force crossed the Nerbudda from Hindia, on the left bank of Nionwa, on the night of 23rd ultimo, *en route*, viâ Lullion, to Mhow. I have had nothing to say to the movement, and conclude it has been made on the requisition of Colonel Durand. The detachment of Cavalry from Secunderabad arrived on 27th, in thirty days from that station. Men very healthy, and horses in excellent condition. All the country through which they passed was perfectly quiet. The rebels in the Hosungabad and Nursingpoor districts threatened to cross the Nerbudda from the right bank, and the officers commanding at those stations respectively are calling out for Cavalry to aid in keeping them in check. I am quite prepared to send either Hyderabad or Madras Cavalry at a moment's notice, and have informed Major Erskine to that effect. All perfectly quiet in this province.

(D. P. 6, page 173.)

No. 62.

Inclosure 34 in No. 4.

*Lieutenant Osborne to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Rewah, November 24, 1857.*

REWAH troops yesterday defeated Myhere rebels; captured the Kunchynpore fort and two guns.



## Inclosure 47 in No. 4.

*The Political Agent for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Punnah, November 27, 1857, 5 P.M.*

THE tehsildar of Kallinger reports, in urzee dated 23rd instant, that the Nawab of Banda left on the 22nd instant, for the purpose of paying a visit to Marlware at Urhaut; further, that six fresh mutinous regiments had arrived in the Banda district, four of which were at Mhow, and two at Surdwa, near Rajpore, on the 21st. The regiments are said to have come from the east. A portion of the men are wounded, and the greater part without arms.

Intelligence of the same was passed on immediately to the officer commanding at Cawnpore, and Commissioner at Allahabad.

Mahomed Hussein, formerly Morid tehsildar of Banda, with others, have been killed in an affray at Marrickpore with some of the Rao's followers, employed in trying to collect the revenue.

Bhowanee Sing, the subadar of the Dinapore mutineers, who headed the mutineers who burnt down Nagode, was said to have been made prisoner in the battle of Kudjwa, and to have been afterwards hung at Futtehpoore. Sheoall, subadar, of the 50th Regiment Native Infantry, who joined him at Nagode, is confidently reported to have been killed in the same action. These are the two miscreants who signed a letter to the Maharajah of Chirkari, calling upon him to cut off the heads of Mr. Carne and Mr. Stewart, and it is satisfactory to think that justice has been so speedy in arresting their blood-thirsty project.

(D. P. 6, page 233.)

No. 81.

*Précis of Inclosure 2 in No. 6.*

*Brigadier Carthew to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, Cawnpore.*

[Report of his proceedings on the 28th November, 1857, at Cawnpore.]

(D. P. 6, page 178.)

No. 64.

Inclosure 52 in No. 4.

*Brigadier Campbell to the Military Secretary to the Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Allahabad, November 29, 1857. 8.5 A.M.*

THE communication between Futtehpore and Cawnpore is cut off by road and telegraph. The Gwalior contingent is near Cawnpore in three divisions, it is said; and it was reported at 1.30 yesterday, that heavy firing in the direction of Cawnpore was heard at Futtehpore.

(D. P. 6, page 179.)

No. 65.

*Extract.*

Inclosure 53 in No. 4.

*The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India  
in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Benares, November 29, 1857. 11.20 A.M.*

My telegram of yesterday to the Commander-in-chief has not got further than Allahabad, as the line is closed. I submit that authority for the stoppage here of bullock-trains and dāk-carriage parties should be issued immediately by the Government of India. I will ask Colonel Gordon to stop to-day's party. His Lordship will remember that communication with the Commander-in-chief being now cut off, there is no general officer above Calcutta to assume command or responsibility.

(D. P. 6, page 179.)

No. 66.

Inclosure 54 in No. 4.

*The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India  
in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Benares, November 29, 1857. 5:37 P.M.*

I HAVE ascertained from Colonel Gordon that his orders from the Commander-in-Chief were so positive, that, if requested to detain a bullock-train party for a day, he would not feel justified in so doing. Therefore I have made no official application to him.

(D. P. 6, page 179.)

No. 67.

Inclosure 55 in No. 4.

*The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Calcutta, November 29, 1857, 8:30 P.M.*

I HAVE received your messages of last night and this morning.

The bullock-train and horse dāk detachments will be stopped at Benares until further orders from here, or from the Commander-in-chief.

Pray keep the Commander-in-chief informed of the amount of each detachment that is stopped, and of the course of affairs at Benares.

Colonel Franks proceeds to Benares to-morrow morning to take command of the troops that will be in the field for the defence of Benares and its neighbourhood.

D. P. 6, page 180.)

No. 69.

*Extract.*

Inclosure 57 in No. 4.

*The Governor-General of India in Council to Brigadier Campbell, Allahabad.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Calcutta, November 29, 1857. 9:30 P.M.*

"Colonel Franks will start for Benares at once to take command of the troops in the field there. He will not interfere with Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon's command. He is directed to ask for your orders as soon as communication is open between Benares and Cawnpore."

(D. P. 6, page 180.)

No. 70.

*Extract.*

Inclosure 58 in No. 4.

*Memorandum to Colonel Franks.*

Colonel Franks will report to the Commander-in-chief, as soon as the telegraph or the road is open, his arrival at Benares, and will thenceforward act under his Excellency's instructions.



(D. P. 6, page 179.)

No. 68.

Inclosure 56 in No. 4.

*The Governor-General of India in Council to Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon,  
Benares.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Calcutta, November 29, 1857. 9:30 P.M.*

YOU are requested to stop all detachments of troops arriving at Benares from Calcutta, after your receipt of this message, until further orders from Calcutta or from the Commander-in-chief. The troops are stopped for the purpose of strengthening Lieutenant-Colonel Longden's force, and protecting Benares. Colonel Franks will leave Calcutta to-morrow morning to take the command of the troops in the field for the above purpose. He will not interfere with your command in Benares. You will inform the Commander-in-chief of your receipt of these orders as soon as communication is re-established with head-quarters, and you will ask for his Excellency's instructions.

(D. P. 6, page 183.)

No. 71.

Inclosure 64 in Nò. 4.

*Brigadier Campbell to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Allahabad, November 30, 1857. 10·50 A.M.*

I HAVE received the Governor-General's message, and forwarded it by telegraph to Colonel Maxwell at Futtehpore, to be sent from there. I will also send a cossid from here with a copy.

The firing at Cawnpore ceased at 2 P.M. yesterday. A force is being collected by Rambush, opposite Sheorajpore, and threatening Futtehpore.

(D. P. 6, page 184.)

No. 73.

Inclosure 76 in No. 4.

*The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Benares, December 1, 1857. 5 P.M.*

THE following message received from Futtehpore, at 3·6 P.M., is forwarded for your information :—

“From Magistrate of Futtehpore to the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, 1st December (Tuesday).

“No direct news from Cawnpore to-day, but a native report agrees in saying, that on 28th and 29th November, we were successful in our sortie, and captured several guns. Ladies and children, I believe, came in on morning of the 29th. Grand Trunk Road in Cawnpore district infested with sowars, and communication is very difficult. No enemy in this district, but the Kellianpore Tehsil and Thannah have been plundered by villagers : 100 Cude men covered the Grand Trunk Road from north to south, the day before yesterday. Heavy firing in Oude this morning, and about fifteen miles off. Hardly any firing in Cawnpore direction.”

(D. P. 6, page 184.)

No. 72.

Inclosure 69 in No. 4.

*The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Benares, December 1, 1857. 9 PM.*

THE following message from Futtehpore at 7.15 P.M., is forwarded for your information :—

“I have just received one line from Captain Bruce: he says the Chief has reached, and we are all right now, 30th November, 4 P.M. The bearer, who seems to be speaking the truth, says that we have driven away the enemy out of Cawnpore, and we have taken sixteen guns, and we are still following them up to the west. The ladies and children arrived on the morning of 29th November. Baboo Rambush and Bhugonauth Sing, Oude zemindars, are, I expect, up to mischief; they have closed the ghauts.”

(D. P. 6, page 189.)

No. 74

Inclosure 90 in No. 4.

*Lieutenant Osborne to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Rewah, December 4, 1857. 11:25 A.M.*

REWAH troops have defeated Myhere rebels again, capturing the fort of Zorab.

## Inclosure 91 in No. 4.

*The Commander-in-chief to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, December 7, 1857. 12 noon.*

HAVING yesterday morning finally completed the arrangements for putting the remainder of the sick and wounded, 860 in number, in safety, the Gwalior Contingent, with its allies, were attacked at 11 A.M.; the affair ended in the complete rout of the enemy, whose camp captured, was pursued for 14 miles along the Calpee road, and we captured 16 guns of different calibre, 26 battery carts, waggons, &c., besides an immense quantity of ammunition of all sorts, pork, stores, grain, bullocks, and the whole of the baggage of the force. Our loss was insignificant, and I have not heard of the death of any officer except Lieutenant Salmond, Aide-de-camp to General Grant. I halt here to-day to reorganize the force.

Lists of Ordnance, &c.—One 18-pounder gun, with limber; eight 9-pounder guns, with limber; nine 9-pounder waggons; one 9-pounder carriage; two 24-pounder howitzers, with limber; one 24-pounder waggon; one 24-pounder spare carriage; one transport cart with gun; three 18-pounder limbers; 11 store carts; three 8-inch mortars; two 5½-inch mortars. Total, 16 pieces of ordnance, 26 carriages of different sorts.

(D. P. 6, page 196.)

No. 76

Inclosure 14 in No. 5.

*The Political Agent for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Punnah, December 8, 1857.*

MR. CARNE, in letters dated 1st and 4th instant, received yesterday and to-day, gives a very unsatisfactory account of affairs in Humeerpore district, from which it appears that Mirza Rahim Beg, Subadar, and Chow Lantia, Dewan, acting under the orders of one Bullarua, at Calpee, have been allowed to take possession of the Punawarree road and Talapore district, in the name of the Nena, without any opposition on the part of the Chirkaree troops, and who, it appears, have been withdrawn. I have written to the Rajah, calling upon him for an explanation of what is reported to have occurred, and urging him, in strong terms, to employ troops for the maintenance of British authority in the district committed to his charge; copy of which, together with his reply to the same, shall be forwarded for submission to the Governor-General of India.

(D. P. 6, page 234.)

No. 82.

Inclosure 4 in No. 6.

*Memorandum by the Chief of the Staff upon Brigadier Carthew's Retreat from his Post on the 28th November, 1857.**Head-Quarters, Camp, Cawnpore, December 9, 1857.*

THE Commander-in-chief has had under consideration Brigadier Carthew's dispatch dated Cawnpore, 3rd December, 1857, addressed to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Cawnpore division.

Although his Excellency fully admits the arduous nature of the service on which Brigadier Carthew had been engaged during the 28th November, he cannot record his approval of that officer's retreat on the evening of that day.

Under the instructions of Major-General Windham, his commanding officer, Brigadier Carthew had been placed in position. No discretion of retiring was allowed to him. When he was pressed hard he sent for reinforcements, which, as the Commander-in-chief happened to be present when the request arrived, his Excellency is aware, were immediately conducted to his relief by Major-General Windham in person.

It would appear from Brigadier Carthew's letter of explanation, that he did not wait to see the effect of the reinforcements which had been brought to him, but, to the great astonishment of Major-General Windham and his Excellency, retired almost immediately after.

With respect to these occurrences, his Excellency feels it necessary to make two remarks :

In the first place, no subordinate officer, when possessing easy means of communication with his immediate superior, is permitted, according to the principles and usages of war, to give up a post which has been entrusted to his charge without a previous request for orders, after a representation might have been made that the post had become no longer tenable.

Secondly. It might have occurred to Brigadier Carthew, that when Major-General Windham proceeded to reinforce the post, according to his just request, instead of ordering the garrison to retire, it was the opinion of the Major-General that to hold it was an absolute necessity.

His Excellency refrains from remarking on the very serious consequences which ensued on the abandonment of the post in question.

The night, which had arrived, was more favorable to the Brigadier for the purpose of strengthening his position, than it was to an enemy advancing on him in the dark ; at all events, there were many hours during which a decision could have been taken by the highest authority in the entrenchment, whether the post should be abandoned or not, without much other inconvenience than the mere fatigue of the garrison.

The Commander-in-chief must make one more remark.

Brigadier Carthew, in the last paragraph of his letter, talks about his men firing into one another in the dark. His Excellency does not see how this could occur if the men were properly posted, and the officers in command of them duly instructed as to their respective positions.



(D. P. 6, page 232.)

No. 80.

Inclosure 1 in No. 6.

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

Sir,

*Caunpore, December 10, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-chief, to inclose for submission to the Governor-General in Council, a copy of the report of the 1st instant, of the defence of the bridge and Bithoor road, on the 28th ultimo, by Brigadier M. Carthew of the Madras army; and at the same time I am directed to annex for his Lordship's information, a copy of a memorandum written by the Chief of the Staff, by order of his Excellency, on this subject, the original of which was forwarded yesterday in this department to Major-General C. Windham, C.B., for communication to that Brigadier.

I have, &c.

H. W. NORMAN.

(D. P. 6, page 197.)

No. 77.

Inclosure 19 in No. 5.

*The Political Agent for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Punna, December 16, 1857. 5 P.M.*

WITH reference to letter dated 13th instant, reports having received a letter from Lieutenant Remington from Kallinger dated the 14th instant, saying that the Nawab of Banda had not made his appearance, and that the report of his coming there appears to be unfounded, but that both Narain Ram and himself were collecting revenue in different pergunnahs in the Banda district.

(D. P. 6, page 232.)

No. 78.

Inclosure 39 in No. 5.

*Colonel Reade to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Vizagapatam, December 21, 1857. 11 A.M.*

THE line between Calcutta and this is completed. I suggest that messages of importance be sent through me to Madras, Bombay, and Hyderabad; it is only three days' express to Hyderabad and Madras from here. The messages just transmitted were sent here by the Resident. Hearing that the line between Bombay and Calcutta was destroyed, I sent an express to Madras and Hyderabad stations, that this was open, and suggested its use. I am prepared, day and night, to send on anything.

(D. P. 6, page 232.)

No. 79.

No. 6.

*The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Military Department, December 24, 1857. (No. 336.)*

WE have the honor to transmit for your information a copy of a dispatch from the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, Cawnpore Division, and of the report of the defence of the bridge and Bithoor road, on the 28th November, 1857, by Brigadier M. Carthew, of the Madras army.

We have not considered it expedient to publish this report among the other dispatches which are embodied in our General Orders, Nos. 1,625 and 1,626, dated the 23rd of December, 1857.

(D. P. 7, page 291).

No. 22.

Inclosure 38 in No. 10.

*The Officiating Minister of Indore Durbar to the Officiating Agent to the  
Governor-General for Central India.*

Sir,

*Indore, August 9, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and, in reply, to inform you that the Durbar proposes sending 150 sowars, and 150 foot soldiers to Koonch, via Alumpore, a district belonging to his Highness. The above troops will be composed of Rajpoots and Mahrattas.

I have, &c.

RAM CHUNDER ROA MARTUND.

{D. P. 7, page 291}.

No. 23.

Inclosure 39 in No. 10.

*The Officiating Minister of the Indore Durbar to the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.*

Sir,

*Palace, Indore, August 15, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to inform you that private intelligence, received yesterday, communicates that the Chiefs, or pensioned Chiefs of Jaloun and Goorsarai, have taken possession of Koonch, which has placed the tehseeldar and ryots of the pergunnah in great difficulties. They are importuning the Durbar for assistance, Will you, therefore, oblige me by letting me know, at your earliest convenience, what course we should adopt in this emergency? I need not add that delay would be the source of great injury to her Highness the Bheema Bae Boolia Sahibeh, for the insurgents would appropriate the revenues, which it will be impossible to recover from them hereafter.

Requesting an early reply, I have, &c.

RAM CHUNDER RAO MARTUND.

Inclosure 26 in No. 10.

*The Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner of Saugor.*

Sir,

*Saugor, August 17, 1857.*

NO alteration has taken place in the affairs of this district since the date of my last weekly report of the 10th August. The rebel chiefs of Shahghur and Banpore appear to compel our malgoozars to join their standards, by threatening to burn and plunder their villages, and by mutilating them, or cutting off their noses.

2. I am sorry to observe that very little land appears to be brought under cultivation, and I fear the prospects are worse in the disturbed pergunnahs, from which places I can obtain no intelligence.

3. The whole of the evil that has fallen on this, and the surrounding districts, has been caused by the Rajahs of Banpore and Shahghur; the disaffection of the 42nd, and 3rd Irregular Cavalry, would have had no effect in the district, had it not been for the traitor of Banpore: he took advantage of our difficulties, and after deceiving the authorities at Lullutpore, entered the Kooryee pergunnah, in the guise of a friend, pretending that he came to assist the Government, all the while plundering our villages, and inciting our zemindars to rebellion.

4. The Rajah of Banpore has long since assumed the functions of government in British territory; his agents demand and receive rent, not only for the present, but on account of balances of the past year, and they designate themselves "the sircar."

5. Most of the Obareedars and Chiefs of this district have joined the rebel Rajahs, and I now beg to record it, as my firm conviction, that, to ensure the permanent security of this district, the severest examples must be made of these men, even to their extermination; they have been treated at all times with the greatest liberality and consideration by Government: the revenue demanded from them is, in many instances nominal; and this is the return they give to the state.

6. On the 13th instant information was received that the rebels had assembled in considerable numbers at Rutownah, about six miles from Saugor; the Brigadier ordered two guns, with twenty-eight European artillerymen, and all the sepoy off duty, and two-thirds of the men on guard, with a small party of Cavalry to attack them; a body of Customs chuprassees, with their officers, and I, with fifteen of the district police sowars, accompanied the force.

7. The rebels retreated into thick jungle on our approach: after firing a rocket into the advanced party, their place of shelter was burnt down; one of the rebels was shot, and two taken prisoners, I remarked that large bodies of natives of all denominations flocked out to meet the troops; they appeared delighted to see them, and were extremely respectful.

8. I beg to annex a list of dacoitees, and other outrages reported during the past week.

I have, &c.,  
W. C. WESTERN.

(D. P. 7, page 285.)

No. 11.

Inclosure 27 in No. 10.

*The Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner of Saugor.*

Sir,

Saugor, August 24, 1857.

In continuation of my weekly report dated the 17th instant, I have the honour to inform you that on Monday, the 17th, a force consisting of three guns with thirty-five European artillerymen, and all the available sepoy off duty, with a party of Customs chuprassees under their European officers, were dispatched to disperse the rebels who had assembled at Kunnera Gond, about eight miles off. The rebels fled on receiving information of the approach of the force; the police afterwards captured some grain and cattle that the rebels had plundered, and made four prisoners.

2. On the 19th instant a detachment of sepoy, with a few sowars, were ordered to proceed to Mouzah Suraree, about eight miles from Saugor, where the rebels had assembled under Doulet Sing, of Shahghur; the rebels, as usual, fled on the approach of the detachment; eight of the men were apprehended in the pursuit that ensued. They were tried and four hung, they having been convicted of bearing arms against the State, and implicated in dacoitees and other outrages on the surrounding villages. Sixty-five maunds of mixed grain and fifty head of horned cattle, plundered by the rebels, were captured in the village of Suraree.

3. On the same day, the 19th instant, the rebels from Sanodah attacked the village of Doogasara; they were repulsed by the zemindar and the men whom he had entertained, with a loss of seven rebels killed, and five or six wounded. The villagers afterwards cut off the heads of two of the men that had been killed, and brought them into Saugor; the remainder killed were carried off by the rebels.

4. Since the date of the above attacks, the rebels have retired from Sanodah and Kurrapore, and there are now no rebels within ten miles of Saugor; and thus the iron bridge near Sanodah, which they intended to destroy, is left uninjured. I sent out a party of police on the 21st instant to Sanodah to destroy and burn the gate of Gharree, so as to prevent its again being held by the rebels; the police captured some of our villagers who had joined and assisted the rebels.

5. The rebels of Shahghur, who are in possession of Rehlee, advanced to the thannah of Goujanar on the 14th instant, and took possession of it; they then, under Booden Dewa, the karinda of the Rajah of Shahghur, proceeded to Deoree, and took possession of it. The only open line of dâk communication, that is, *viâ* Nursingpore, has thus been cut off. I beg to annex a list of dacoitees and other outrages reported during the past week.

I have, &amp;c.

W. C. WESTERN.



(D. P. 7, page 286.)

No. 12.

Inclosure 28 in No. 10.

*The Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner of Saugor.*

Sir,

*Saugor, August 31, 1857.*

IN continuation of my weekly report dated the 24th instant, I have the honor to inform you that on the morning of Friday, the 28th instant, I received information that the rebels had surrounded the village of Kurrapore, about twelve miles from Saugor, and intended immediately to attack it, and murder the malgoozar and his family, who were inimical to them, because he refused to join in the outrages which they were committing. I immediately applied to Brigadier Sage for a small detachment to proceed without delay to the relief of Kurrapore, but I regret to report that just as the detachment (fifty sepoy under a European officer) was on the point of starting, information reached me that the calamity I wished to avert, had actually taken place, and that Phoondun Sing, one of the malgoozars of Kurrapore, and Rashee Ram, malgoozar of Peepuria, and his follower, Nunhey Pany, were all murdered by the rebels of Kurrapore.

2. With a view to open the line of communication to Dumoh, and to protect the iron bridge at Sanodah, the Brigadier, on the 25th instant, directed a detachment of the 31st Native Infantry, consisting of fifty men under Major Legard, to proceed to the latter place. On the 27th instant Major Legard attacked a party of the rebels assembled at Surruskoh, about five miles from Sanodah; one man was killed and his head sent into Saugor, and three of the rebels were taken prisoners. Prior to Major Legard's detachment proceeding to Sanodah I had sent a party of police armed with muskets to protect the village of Doogasera, (close to Sanodah), which had been threatened by the rebels.

3. In consequence of the Shahghur rebels having assembled at Barrodra, and other villages around Dhana, I deemed it advisable, on the 26th instant, to dispatch a party of sixty Nujeebs and matchlockmen to assist the zemindars in holding their village. The zemindars of Dhana have become very obnoxious to the Shahghur rebels in consequence of their refusing to join them, and for having attacked the rebels, with their followers, on the 25th instant, at Mouzah Hupsullee, on which occasion the Dhana people killed three of the rebels, and took six prisoners; one of these men, Lalla Doolareh Lal, had made himself very conspicuous in the present disturbances, by aiding and joining Boodun Dowra on his taking possession of Rehlee. Several documents are in this office written by Lalla Doolareh, wherein he calls upon various zemindars to join in the rebellion. Another of the prisoners, Julkun Lodhee, had been appointed killadar by the Shahghur rebels. Both these men, with Hirdai Saha, nephew of Julkun, were tried and convicted under Act No. XI of 1857, and sentenced to be hung. The three remaining prisoners were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

I have received a letter from the Rajah of Shahghur, in which he professes to be a well-wisher to the British Government, and that in invading British territory he acted in good faith and to assist the Government; he further pretends that he is prepared to send Lieutenant Gordon, and other officers and ladies, from Lullutpore, whom he has treacherously imprisoned, to Saugor; but he pretends that the rains, and the disturbed state of the country, prevents him, when he is well aware that there is not a rebel between this and Barratur (where the officers are confined) who is not a follower, or in the pay, of the Rajah of Shahghur. The Rajah states in his letter that some of his hurkaras have been hung, and others imprisoned, by the authorities at Saugor; this is entirely false, and the bearers of the Rajah's letters, two men who were employed by Brigadier Sage to convey a letter to the Rajah, were imprisoned by him in irons for fourteen days, and two hurkaras whom I dispatched on the 13th instant, with a khureeta from you, have not since been heard of.

I beg to annex a list of dacoitees and other outrages reported during the past week.

I have, &amp;c.

W. C. WESTERN

(D. P. 7, page 291.)

No. 24.

Inclosure 40 in No. 10.

*The Officiating Agent to the Governor-General for Central India to the  
Officiating Minister of the Indore Durbar.*

Sir, *Indore Residency, Camp, Mhow, September 1, 1857.*

I HAVE had the honor to receive your letters of the 9th and 15th ultimo, and have delayed answering in consequence of the additional information given in your letter of the 23rd ultimo, of the state of affairs in your own Alumpore illaka.

2. If the Durbar feel in a position to succour the Koonch Jageer, whether from Alumpore or elsewhere, the Durbar has my sanction to the entry of its troops for that purpose into the Koonch Jageer; and communication will accordingly be made to the Commissioner, Saugor and Nerbudda territories, and to Captain Pinkney, Deputy Commissioner.

3. Any steps taken for the expulsion of insurgent occupants, and for the restoration of order, should be at once reported by the Durbar; as the measure is only a temporary expedient until the Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories is again able to resume the management of that and neighbouring districts.

I have, &c.

H. M. DURAND.

(D. P. 7, page 292).

No. 25,

Inclosure 41 in No. 10.

*The Officiating Agent to the Governor-General for Central India to the  
Commissioner of Saugar.*

Sir,

*Indore Residency, Camp, Mhow, September 1, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to forward, for your information, copies of letters of the 9th and 15th of August, from the Officiating Minister of Holkar's Durbar, and copy of my reply.

2. I fear the Durbar will not be able to do much for the relief of the Koonch Jageer, for their officers have had to fight, on two occasions, with the view of freeing the Alumpore illaka itself from insurgents' attacks.

3. I have informed Captain Pinkney of the sanction conveyed in my letter to the Officiating Minister of Holkar's Durbar.

I have, &c.

H. M. DURAND,

## Inclosure 29 in No. 10.

*The Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner of Saugor.*

Sir,

*Saugor, September 7, 1857.*

The aspect of affairs in this district continues much the same as reported in my last communication dated the 31st ultimo.

2. Indur Sing, of Soojneepore, continues, with a large body of rebels, to stop the communication on the Dumoh road about Shahpore. Several letters dispatched by you have been intercepted, and the bearers of letters are mutilated by this miscreant and his followers, who cut off their noses and hands. I imagine the rebels must number about 500 strong.

3. From reports received from Rehlee, I am led to suppose that the Shahghur rebels do not number more than 60 men in the fort. The conduct of Rao Kesho, Rao of Rehlee, and a pensioner of the British Government, appears very suspicious, and will have to be closely investigated.

4. The Banpore rebels appear to be in considerable numbers at Nuraolee : from all accounts I calculate there must be about 1,500 men at that post, and with them are the whole of the late Lullutpore tooman, about 100 men, under Oomrao Sing, armed with Government muskets.

5. Having received intelligence of a body of rebels assembled at Futteh-pore, I directed a party of police, on the 2nd, to attack and seize them with their plunder ; four prisoners were apprehended ; one, after trial, was sentenced to transportation for life, and the others to imprisonment for ten, seven, and five years respectively ; two of the rebels were killed in the attack, and their heads brought into Saugor ; two others were wounded, and afterwards died ; all these four men were followers of the Banpore Rajah, and formed part of his force at Nurrowlee.

6. I beg to annex a list of dacoitees and other outrages reported during the past week.

I have, &c.,

W. C. WESTERN.

(D. P, 7, page 293).

No. 28.

Inclosure 44 in No. 10.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to Brigadier Sage.*

Sir,

*Camp, Berkheree, September 10, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to inclose copies of letters received this morning, giving information that the Ramghur and Dinapore mutineers in force have ascended the ghauts near Chuttra, in the Rewah territory, and are accompanied by Koer Sing and his followers. This man is a relative of the Rewah Rajah, and the latter will probably not attempt to resist, even if he does not aid him, and the rebels and mutineers will probably advance on Nagode, Jubbulpore, Dumoh, or Saugor; and the sepoys at the two former stations not being entirely to be depended on, and the thakoors of Jubbulpore being also somewhat doubtful, it will become absolutely necessary for Colonel Millar's column to fall back on Jubbulpore, should the news continue bad.

2. I have informed Captain Finch, of the 31st Native Infantry, that we cannot escort him further, and that he must either proceed with his own detachment to Saugor without treasure, or fall back on Dumoh, and I believe he has preferred the former.

3. On my arrival at Dumoh, should I find it necessary to give up that district, I will inform Lieutenant Dickens of my resolution.

4. It appears to me that we should concentrate our troops at Jubbulpore, supposing the news continues bad; and I agree with Colonel Millar in thinking that it would be better to give up Saugor than Jubbulpore. The former district is lost for a time, and if you remain at Saugor, it will probably be attacked by the combined forces of the whole of the Rajahs of Bundelcund, who will rise unless the Rewah Rajah remains stanch, and by the mutineers, as well as by those from Bhopal; whereas if we concentrate at Jubbulpore, we might make a good stand, and if eventually obliged to retire, we could do so to Nagpore. The Madras troops from Nursingpore, Hoshungabad, Baitool, and Seonee also falling back.

5. If Saugor was abandoned, of course the fort and the greater part of its stores must be destroyed, which would be a serious loss; but of the two evils I think this would be the lesser.

6. Of course it is only in the event of the mutineers advancing into these territories, that concentration would be necessary.

I have, &amp;c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

(D. P. 7, page 293).

No. 29.

Inclosure 45 in No. 10.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to Brigadier, Sage.*

Sir,

*Camp, Dumoh, September 14, 1857.*

WITH reference to my letter dated 10th instant, I have the pleasure to report that the Ramghur mutineers have gone down the Cluttra Pass, and have now no intention of invading these territories.

2. The moveable column will now continue to suppress rebellion in this district.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE,

## Inclosure 46 in No. 10.

*Brigadier Sage to the Commissioner of Saugor.*

Sir,

*Fort Saugor, September 14, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, and also a letter of the same date from Colonel Millar.

2. Having submitted yours to the judgment of the officers commanding regiments and the Artillery company, also Major Western, the Deputy Commissioner, and Major Lamb, the Assistant Adjutant-General, the accompanying reasons for concentrating all the forces in the district of Saugor, were unanimously adopted.

3. In addition to these, the officers attending the meeting were of opinion that any attempt to abandon the fort and magazines would produce on the native mind the very worst effects, and would, in reality, be found impracticable with reference to the safety of the community now living within the fort.

4. The moral effect of the arrival of the Madras column has been most happy ; all the good men have looked forward to its arrival with satisfaction, and on the native Chiefs it has also had a beneficial effect, as proof of which Captain Gordon's party have this day been sent into the fort, and were that column now to retire, we should apprehend the very worst results.

5. Among regiments belonging to the Bengal army, a few have been faithful at first, but, exposed to further temptation, have ultimately fallen off, and joined their comrades. It is greatly to be feared that if you retire the Madras column, the move will be disastrous to those troops who as yet have been true, and are inclined to remain so ; and I most earnestly request you will pause before you adopt the plan you have proposed. If you do carry it out, the worst results to the interests of the Government, and to the safety of this small and inadequate garrison, the women and children, are to be apprehended in the event of a coalition among the rebels, which your retreat will, in all probability, call into existence.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. SAGE.

## Inclosure 47 in No. 10.

*Minutes of Council of War.*

IN reply to Major Erskine's of the 10th instant, and Colonel Millar's of the same date, concentration is essentially necessary for the interests of the State, but that concentration must be on Saugor, and not on Jubbulpore, which has nothing, and leads to nothing.

1. Saugor is the key to all Central India, and if lost, 10,000 men would be required to recover the country.

2. If we give up Saugor, the fort and magazines, we supply the enemy with what they have not got, and with what, we believe, they cannot get, unless we, by making a false move, give it to them,—a battering or siege-train.

3. Without a siege train, it is my opinion that the Saugor fort cannot be taken, if held by an adequate garrison of reliable troops; we have provisions for six or eight months inside the fort for 300 men, and we have from 25,000 to 30,000 maunds of grain, &c., in the sudder bazar.

4. To destroy the guns, carriages, materials of every description, and the powder-magazines, would not only entail a heavy loss on the State, but we should destroy what we ourselves may want, and that soon. Besides, it would take a long time to do this.

5. With the Madras column, we should have two complete European batteries, which would enable us to hold out against any force the rebels and the mutineers conjoined can bring against us. The fort has been greatly strengthened; it cannot be now scaled, and it would be difficult to breach the walls—without heavy guns almost impossible.

At Saugor we can receive reinforcements from Cawnpore (viâ Chutterpore, and Heraghaut); from Mhow, where there are now 800 Europeans, three regiments of Infantry, and one of Cavalry, according to report; and the Quartermaster-General of the Bombay army has announced the march of a column of 6,000 men, chiefly Europeans, from Ahmednuggur, as soon as the season will permit.

7. Every consideration should be laid aside to concentrate a force that can be relied upon; were we to lose or evacuate this fort, we could not replace the ordnance stores and ammunition, which any emergency might require, in one or two years.

8. These considerations induce us to urge on you the concentration, should it become absolutely necessary, on this fort and city. In fact, we, with our small force, encumbered by ladies, women and children, in number 170, cannot retire.

9. If you fall back on Jubbulpore, which has no magazines, and is of little importance, you fall back on the 50th and 52nd Regiments, against both of which there are strong suspicions—a wing of the former some time ago having refused to march (as reported); these regiments will most likely join, to some extent, Koer Sing, and should portions of them remain true, the ladies and children should be sent both from Nagode and Jubbulpore to Seonee, and perhaps to Kamptee, and Colonel Jamieson and Major Hampton, with all the officers and Christians, move on Saugor.

10. With two European batteries, the Madras column, the good of the four Bengal regiments, and Cavalry, concentrated at Saugor, the rebels and mutineers dare not move towards Nagpore. We should be on their rear, and prove their certain destruction, particularly if joined by the Mhow and Ahmednuggur forces, and we should be strong enough to hold the fort and magazines, and march on Rewah should the Rajah play us false.

11. The Madras column, in the meantime, pending confirmation of the route the rebels may take, and the conduct the Rewah Rajah may adopt, should be vigorously employed in reducing Gurrakota, Rehlee, &c., and not



No. 31—2.

move on Saugor until the intentions of the Rewah Rajah and the rebels become certainties: then the treasure and troops at Dumoh should, with the Madras troops, concentrate at once on this place.

*Saugor Fort, September 14, 1857.*

W. SAGE, *Brigadier.*

T. DALYELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

W. LAMB, *Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.*

W. P. HAMPTON, *Major, commanding 31st Regiment, Native Infantry.*

(D. P. 7, page 291).

No. 21.

Inclosure 37 in No. 10.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Camp, Dumoh, September 18, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, accompanying copies of papers regarding the pergunnah of Koonch, in Jaloun.

I have, &c.,

W. C. ERSKINE.

'D. P. 7, page 292):

No. 26.

Inclosure 42 in No. 10.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.*

Sir, *Commissioners' Office, Camp, Dumoh, September 18, 1857.*

WITH reference to your letter dated the 1st instant, and received yesterday, I have the honor to state that, although Koonch actually belongs to the Bheema Bai of Indore, it has long been under British management, according to the regulations, and forms a portion of the Jaloun district, by pergunnahs of which it is surrounded; and to send a portion of Holkar's troops there, would, I fear, only make matters worse.

2. Jaloun is being temporarily managed (with what degree of success I cannot say), by the Rais of Goorsurai, on account of the British Government, to whose officers he has been told he will have to render a strict account on our being able to reoccupy the district; and I think it will be better to let him continue in charge of the whole district, including Koonch.

3. In my opinion, our Government will be answerable to the Bheema Bai for the revenue of Koonch, as we accepted the charge many years ago for her life; but if Holkar now sends troops to Koonch, I think the Government will no longer be responsible.

4. I will forward a copy of the whole of this correspondence for the information and orders of the Government of the Central Provinces, and until a reply be received, I recommend none of Holkar's troops being sent to Koonch; but should you not consent to the delay, it will be necessary for you to address the Rais of Goorsurai at Jaloun, or he may dispute the right of Holkar to interfere.

I have, &c.

\* W. C. ERSKINE.

(D. P. 7, page 295.)

No. 32.

Inclosure 48 in No. 10.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to Brigadier Sage.*

Sir,

*Camp, Saugor, September 18, 1857.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a note received this morning, dated the 15th instant, from the Superintendent of Nagode, stating that the mutineers (by which is meant those from Dinapore who had assembled at Banda) have actually arrived at Kallinger, and would be at Nagode on the 16th or 19th instant; I am given to understand that these men are without gun-caps, and have but little ammunition; but they may have received some from the Banda Nawab. What their object may be in coming to Nagode is only speculation, and I can hardly think they would endeavour to move in this direction; but, in the event of their doing so, I intend to recommend Colonel Millar to fall back on Jubbulpore. My reasons for so doing are stated in the accompanying notes in reply to the remarks made by the Council of War, assembled by you on the 14th instant. Should I receive any further intelligence I will immediately communicate it to you.

The effect of withdrawal from this district will, of course, have a very bad effect: but, under all the circumstances, it cannot be helped should the mutineers come down.

I am at present unaware of the whereabouts of Koer Sing and the Ramghur mutineers. But from the Mirzapore dâk not having come in for the last three days, and no intelligence whatever having been received of Lieutenant Osborne and Colonel Hinde, who are both believed to have been on the Mirzapore road, I am afraid they (the mutineers) are still somewhere between Mirzapore and the Chuttra Pass.

The Dinapore mutineers cannot exceed in number 1,500.

I have, &amp;c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

## Inclosure 49 in No. 10.

*Notes on the Remarks made by the Council of War held at Saugor,  
on the 14th September, 1857.*

THE Council having objected to the concentration of troops at Jubbulpore, and proposed Saugor instead, and having at the same time brought forward considerable strength of arguments in favour of the retention of the Saugor fort and magazine, and I being still of opinion that it would be very impolitic and unwise to leave Jubbulpore to its fate, I must give up the idea of concentrating the whole of the troops now in this division at Jubbulpore, and as the Ramghur mutineers, with Koer Sing, have descended the Chuttra Pass, it will, perhaps, be unnecessary to concentrate the whole anywhere. The Council states that Jubbulpore has nothing, and leads to nothing.

Jubbulpore is a large and thriving city. The district has been well cultivated with khureef, and not been plundered; the station, which is also considerable both in size and European population, is distant 240 miles from Mirzapore, 154 miles from Nagpore, and 56 miles from Nursingpore, and is situated on the main or Deccan road, which is metalled the whole way to Mirzapore; the road to Nursingpore is also metalled for nearly half the distance of it, and it, as well as the portion of the Deccan road between Nagpore and Jubbulpore, is traversable for troops and stores throughout the year.

Troops can be obtained from Nagpore and Mirzapore with much more ease and speed than they could be at Saugor from any direction. In fact, at Mhow and Cawnpore there are no available troops for Saugor, nor will there be, for a considerable time to come; on the other hand, troops are constantly passing up from Calcutta via Mirzapore, others are stationed at Nagpore, and more are being sent up to that station. The troops coming from Ahmednuggur would reach Jubbulpore sooner than they could reach Saugor.

If the fort of Saugor is so strong as represented, and well supplied with grain, &c., and it being impossible at present for an enemy to bring siege guns against it, the force now in it could with ease hold it against any collection of mutineers and rebels, until troops could arrive via Jubbulpore and other places; whereas Jubbulpore, if deserted, must immediately fall a prey to the enemy. The district of Jubbulpore and those in the valley of the Nerbudda would soon follow; and much danger ensue to Seonee, Baitool, and the Nagpore divisions.

The European battery and Madras troops attached to this column are divided, a considerable portion of each arm being at Jubbulpore; consequently it would be necessary for the whole to concentrate at Jubbulpore.

There are a considerable number of European women and children still at Jubbulpore, many of whom are unable to move at present. The officers of the 52nd Regiment should not in my opinion, attempt to leave their men; indeed, if they did so, there can be little doubt that they and the women and children at Jubbulpore, would be destroyed; but by their remaining there in the Residency, which has been strongly fortified and entrenched, the whole, protected by the Madras troops of the column, would be safe, and the enemy might be attacked and beaten in the field on succour being received from Nagpore or Mirzapore.

If it be necessary for the column to withdraw from Dumoh, the 50th might retire in this direction, but not on Jubbulpore. With reference to the 10th paragraph of the Notes I would observe, that if the whole of the available staunch troops are required for the garrison of Saugor, which it would appear the Council of War think they are, I am not aware how we should be moving in the enemy's rear on their advancing to Nagpore; and even if we did vacate the fort of Saugor, and attack them in the rear, they would still have plundered the station and district of Jubbulpore before we could attack them.

Under all the circumstances, therefore, I am of opinion that the Saugor force being sufficient, in the opinion of the Brigadier, for the purpose, should, under any emergency, hold the fort and city; that the 50th should be kept out of the way of the mutineers as much as possible, but on no account march to, or near, Jubbulpore; and that the moveable column should, in the event of the mutineers of Ramghur and Dinapore proceeding in this or the Jubbulpore direction, fall back on and protect Jubbulpore.

## Inclosure 21 in No. 11.

*The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore to the Commissioner of Saugor.*

Sir,

*Jubbulpore, September 19, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor, in continuation of my letter of the 12th instant, to report that I succeeded in gaining information regarding the alarm on the last day of the Mohurrum, and the intentions of the rebels, that has led to the apprehension, conviction, and execution of the two principals.

2. For some days I was unable to get any clue, and had it not been that the reports came from two distinct sources, one from a mooktear of Tejee Sing, of Byjranghur, the other from some sepoys in the 52nd, I should have been inclined to believe the alarm groundless.

3. Khooseal Chund Seth, of Jubbulpore, was the first native who came forward and told me that the report was a true one; that it had been the intention of Rajah Shunker Shah, his son Ruggonauth Shah, accompanied by several zemindars, with their followers, and in concert with some of the sepoys of the 52nd, to attack the cantonments on the last day of the Mohurrum, murder all the Europeans, burn the cantonments, and afterwards plunder the treasury and city; that it had not taken place on the appointed day for two reasons, first, that they were uncertain how many of the sepoys would join them; secondly, that two of the jamadars of the rebel party had refused to act with them; it was also hinted that an attempt might be made during the Dusserah.

4. As I have not yet got evidence against many of the zemindars supposed to be implicated, or against the two who are said to have broken with the rebels, and as the case is still under investigation, I refrain from mentioning their names at present.

5. My informant mentioned two persons, residents in Poorwa, as capable of telling me what was going on there. I immediately sent for them, and after taking their evidence on oath, proceeded to take steps to ascertain the truth of their statements, which corroborated all that had been previously reported, and proved that some sepoys, two of whom I learned to be amongst the worst characters in the regiment, and who have since deserted with their arms, were in the habit of visiting Shunker Shah, and Ruggonauth Shah, where they met Sheonauth Sing of Mugurmoha, and also of being constantly with Davy Sing and Oomrao Sing of Bugrai, and Juggut Sing of Berkeri; it was also stated that there were a quantity of matchlocks and some few hundred men collected in the jungles near the two latter villages.

6. A man in whom I had confidence was sent disguised to Poorwa: he was so far successful as to be admitted into the confidence of the Rajah, he heard their plans, and his opinion regarding the probability of success was asked; his evidence is corroborated by a servant he took with him.

7. Acting on this information, on the morning of the 14th, I went with Lieutenant Baldwin and a party of 20 sowars and 40 police, to Poorwa, without having previously given any intimation of my intention to any one. The Rajah Shunker Shah, Ruggonauth Shah, and some thirteen people in his house, were arrested and lodged in jail without the slightest difficulty.

8. Half the party of police were then sent to Mugurmoha, where they arrested Beekun Sing, Sheonauth Sing, and Jai Sing Deo; and the remainder to Bugrai, where they were not so successful, Devi Sing, having given notice of the arrest in Poorwa and gone off to Berkeri, where the police followed, and found that village likewise deserted, except by a few Gond cultivators, from whom they learned that Gujadhur Tewaree, the first sepoy of the 52nd who deserted, was one of Devi Sing's party.

9. No arms were found in either village. I have been told, but the report requires confirmation, that Devi Sing and Juggut Sing are in the jungles on the left bank of the Nerbudda, with some 300 or 400 men; under existing circumstances, it would not be politic to take away any part of the force, now here, in pursuit; and even if that could be done without risk, the nature of the

country is such that there is little chance of the expedition being attended with success.

10. On searching Rajah Shunker Shah's and Ruggonauth Shah's house, several papers of a rebellious tendency were found ; one in particular, a copy of which is annexed to this letter. It is a prayer invoking his Deity to aid him, Shunker Shah, in the destruction of all Europeans, to upset our Government, and re-establish his own ; the paper was found in a silk bag in which he kept his fan, by the bed, from which he rose as I entered his house ; the prayer is written on a scrap torn from a Government proclamation issued after the massacre at Meerut, and the remainder of the proclamation, with this piece torn out of it, has been found, before me, amongst his papers. A second prayer differing immaterially in one or two words, was also found ; it appears to be in the handwriting of Ruggonauth Shah, but there is no evidence of that beyond similarity of handwriting.

11. On the second night of their imprisonment, a report came from the regimental lines that it was the intention of some of the sepoys to attempt to rescue the rebels who had been arrested. The Madras force was turned out, and remained under arms all night. One company was sent to strengthen the jail guard ; but as it was considered advisable not to divide the small force, the prisoners for whom a rescue might have been attempted were taken out of the jail and brought up to the Residency. In the course of the night a few shots were fired in the lines, and a picquet was fired on, but from a long distance ; after which eight of the worst characters in the regiment set fire to a bungalow, and went off with their arms. Cavalry patrolled the station through the night, and, excepting what has been above related, no disturbance of any kind occurred in the city or elsewhere.

12. At daylight I sent off a duffadar with 12 sowars after the deserters ; they have not yet returned.

13. In the case of Rajah Shunker Shah and Ruggonauth Shah the evidence was conclusive. It was clearly established that they had, in concert with other thakoors and some of the sepoys of the 52nd, conspired to attack and burn the station, murder every European, and plunder the treasury and city. They were both sentenced to death by the Commission, under Act XIV of 1857, and blown away from guns yesterday morning.

14. This mode of execution was adopted, in preference to hanging, for the following reasons : some excitement prevailed in the lines of the 52nd, and a rescue might have been attempted ; it would have taken some time to put up the gallows, and it would have been necessary for a large portion of the Madras force to have attended on the spot at a distance from the Residency ; it was considered the most expeditious and safest way of carrying out the sentence.

15. About 6 o'clock P.M., it was suspected that the sepoys were resolved to make some move in the course of the night, but nothing was positively known. To have acted then on the offensive, and deprived the men of their arms and ammunition, would have been the wisest course, had it not been for the three officers on detachment at Sleemabad and Patun ; any extreme measures on our part would have been signing their death-warrants.

16. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, P.M., the regiment rose in a body, excepting one native officer and about ten rank and file, and quietly left their lines, taking with them their muskets and what ammunition was in their pouches ; all their other property they left behind.

17. They remained, for some time, in the vicinity of their lines, and afterwards moved off round the city, taking the road to Patun, whence it is believed they will go to Kuttra Belkhera, to join Thakoor Hindooput, who, with many other thakoors, has been long waiting for an opportunity of the kind, to rise. In passing through the city the mutineers fired a few shots, and wounded one chowkedar.

18. Immediately it was known that the 52nd were leaving their lines, a party of the 33rd moved down to secure the magazine, and a guard of police and sowars were placed over the treasury, and I am happy to be able to state that in a very short time, both magazine and treasure were safely lodged in the Residency.

19. Intimation of what was taking place was sent express to the officers on detachment, and as the mutineers are reported to have said that they will not injure one of their officers, as they have always been treated well and

kindly by them, I sincerely trust we shall see Lieutenants Barton, MacGregor, and Cockburn in here before night.

20. In passing by the city last night, the mutineers stated their intention of returning in two or three days ; and when joined by the three detachments out in the district, and possibly by the two companies with your column (if they get away), I think it not unlikely that they may make an attempt to plunder the city.

21. At present all is as quiet as possible, but the 50th, having gone at Nagode, and the 52nd here, we have no longer detachments to keep thakoors inclined to plunder in order, and I fear this district will share the same fate as others to the north.

22. The remaining two squadrons of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry leave Kamptee on the 21st of this month, and I have written to request that they will come up as quickly as possible ; regarding the other three companies of the 33rd, I am uncertain whether they can be spared or not, but I am in hopes that the company from Seonee will be sent up at once.

23. I beg to attach copy of a letter dated 19th September, from Lieutenant C. Baldwin, Assistant Commissioner, regarding the conduct of the sowars and police last evening at the treasury.

I have, &c.

E. CLERK.



Inclosvre 23 in No. 10.

*The Assistant Commissioner to the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore.*

Sir,

*Jubbulpore, September 19, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report that, on the rumour gaining ground last evening that the 52nd Regiment had mutinied, I proceeded towards the treasury. On my way I met Lulah Buksh, naik of the guard, who informed me that the guard had left. I received the same information from the Jamadar of Nujeebs, named Baboo Khan, who is on duty at the treasury, and proceeded with him to the cutchery. On approaching we were challenged, and found Ajoodhea Ram, sepoy of the 52nd, standing sentry alone over the treasury-door. He and the naik had gallantly and faithfully remained on their posts, and while the latter came to report, the sepoy remained on guard. As soon as the news could reach the lines of the police, they turned out in full strength, under Jamadar Isree Pershad, who although, as you are aware, seriously sick, accompanied them to the treasury, where they formed an efficient and loyal guard. The mounted police were also quickly on the spot, and Jemadar Secunder Sah gave willing assistance in the protection of the treasure, which was safely conveyed to the Agency.

2. My object in making this report is to bring to notice the meritorious conduct of the naik and sepoy of the 52nd, and that of the officers herein-mentioned, as well as of Nunhey Tewaree, and another jemadar of police, Lall Khan, who were with the guard.

I have, &c.

C. BALDWIN.

Inclosure 23 in No 10.

*Translation of Hindee Verse.*

Shut the mouth of slanderers, bite and  
 Eat up backbiters, trample down the sinners,  
 You, "Sutrsingharka." \*  
 Kill the British, exterminate them, "Mat Chundee." †  
 Let not the enemy escape, nor the offspring of such,  
 Oh! "Singharkah." †  
 Show favor to Shunker!  
 Support your slave!  
 Listen to the cry of religion,  
 "Mathalka!" †  
 Eat up the unclean!  
 Make no delay!  
 Now devour them;  
 And that quickly,  
 "Ghormatkalka!" †

\* One of the names of "Devee," implying here, "destroyer of the enemy."

† Another of the names of the goddess "Devee."

(D. P. 7, page 283.)

No. 8.

Inclosure 24 in No. 10.

*Letter from the 52nd Native Infantry to Lieutenant-Colonel Jamieson.*

(Translation.)

To his Excellency the Lord of Clemency, the Bountiful of the Age, his Excellency Colonel Sahib Bahadoor, may his power be perpetual!

AFTER respects, the representation is this: that Shaick Dianuth Allee, havildar-major, and Salar Buksh, naik, and Dirguz Sing, naik, and Chundee Deen Misser, sepoy, and Luchman Misser, sepoy, and Lall Munt Sookool, sepoy, and Shaick Muzzuff Allee, sepoy, and Bhowanee Sing, sepoy, and Dultumnum Sing, sepoy, and Gyadeen Opudhya, sepoy, and Petumber Ram, sepoy, and Sheogholam, sepoy, and Indurjeet Sing, sepoy, and others, whose names are unknown; these sepoy, Sir, send here; and this regiment the havildar-major ruined, and said that the Major Sahib and Mason Sahib told the Madras sepoy to seize all the arms of the regiment, and kill them, then you will receive 30 rupees per man, as reward, and be promoted to subadar-bahadoors; this speech the havildar-major made to the havildars on duty.

If he had not said this we would not have deserted and saved our lives by flight, as only from the havildar-major's speech we deserted. It is proper that these men should by some means or other be sent to us; let them be seized and sent; we have committed no injury to the Government; and as for the muskets and cartridge-boxes which we brought away with us, we have left our property in lieu thereof; having sold it, take the price—each sepoy left about 30 rupees' worth of property; also send pay for one month and fifteen days. We are men of honor, and are doing Government service here. Your lordship answered that the Madras sepoy are not under my authority, then having become helpless, we came away here by your order to save our lives; and on the 19th of May, when your officers fled, then we, being faithful to our salt, did not say anything to your lordships; and at that time the Madras regiment was not present, and when the Adjutant Sahib was attacked by a sepoy with a bayonet, if we had not been true to our salt, why did we seize the sepoy and make him over to you? And your highness is our lord and master; but when we did not find any way to save our lives, we fled and came here, and we had regard to your lordship's salt; if not at that time we might have killed you. And if you do not let these sepoy go, then this sahib we will not kill, but having bound him will take him to Delhi; and if you will send those sepoy, then we will cause the sahib to arrive where you are. Moreover, having seized those sepoy, send them with a guard of police, and it will be well; and if life remains, we will again be present in your service, we will not run away.

This letter is written on the part of all the sepoy and non-commissioned officers. All the sepoy and non-commissioned and commissioned officers send salaam.

(D. P. 7, page 287.)

No. 16.

Inclosure 32 in No. 10.

*Major Jenkins to Colonel Millar.*

Sir,

*Camp, Dumoh, September 19, 1857.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, on the morning of the 17th inst., I proceeded, agreeably to your order, with the force as per margin,\* for the purpose of collecting grain from certain rebel villages.

2. On arriving with a reconnoitring party at Nursinghur, I found that the fort was a very strong stone-built place, with a wet ditch, and well covered with gardens and stone inclosures. The fort was occupied by about 250 matchlockmen.

3. Behind the fort runs the Sonur river, having a very deep and difficult ford immediately behind the fort, and another pretty good ford about half-a-mile lower down.

4. Finding that the enemy were so strongly posted, I extended a portion of the Infantry, to cut them off from the lower ford, and brought the guns into position for throwing shrapnel.

5. Before, however, a shot could be fired from the guns, the enemy suddenly retired, and, advancing the Infantry at a run, we came on the enemy, retreating in confusion across the upper ford.

6. The river at this ford is about 250 yards wide; the stones were exceedingly slippery, the water at one place so deep as to oblige men to swim, and the current was running with great force.

7. The enemy had to make their way across the above difficult ford, under a heavy and continuous fire poured in by our men from the bank above, and the panic was so great that hardly a shot was fired in return.

8. Upwards of 30 prisoners were taken in the fort and town, 13 of whom were hung at Nursinghur by the Civil authorities, and the remainder brought into Dumoh.

9. On the morning of the 18th Lieutenant Nembhard, the Deputy Commissioner of the district, received a report from Busseah (a village under the hills, about ten miles south-east of Nursinghur, informing him that, during the previous night, the enemy had fled in great disorder through the place, and given out that they had lost 50 men, killed in the river, and, on hearing this, a number of rebels, who had for some time occupied Busseah, fled with them to the hills.

10. Captain Ludlow, Field Engineer, having demolished the outer works of the fort, and partly filled up the ditch, the detachment, agreeably to your instructions, returned to camp this day.

I have, &amp;c.

W. G. P. JENKINS, *Major,*  
*Assistant Quartermaster General, N.F.*

\* 1 Troop 4th Light Cavalry, 2 guns, 2 companies 33rd Madras Native Infantry, 2 companies 52nd Bengal Native Infantry.

## Inclosure 18 in No. 10.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Camp, Dumoh, September 20, 1857.*

MY last letter to you, reporting on the state of affairs in this part of the country, was dated the 14th instant, and in my short letter, dated the 18th instant, I reported the safe arrival at Saugor of the European fugitives from Lullutpore.

2. On the morning of the 17th instant, a detachment from this column proceeded to Nursingghur, under the command of Major Jenkins, for the purpose of reinstating a thannah at that post; our police having, some time ago, been driven away by the Shahghur Rajah's troops.

3. On arriving near the town, they observed a large party of matchlockmen on the plain, and another party in the small fort manning the walls, and evidently intending to fight. But, on seeing our guns coming near to the fort, the enemy abandoned the post, and ran as fast as they could to the bank of the river; on which our Infantry charged up the hill and found the enemy in the act of crossing a deep and rapid ford over the River Sonai. The Infantry at once opened fire on the fugitives and killed about 50 of them; others were drowned, and about 30 taken prisoners. So rapid was the flight that the enemy had hardly time to return fire. Among the prisoners was a man who had been appointed tehseeldar of the Nursingghur pergunnah by the Rajah of Shahghur. He and some others of the rebels were tried and hanged.

4. On the morning of the 18th instant, I heard that the Dinapore mutineers, who had been some time halted at Banda, had proceeded towards Nagode, and on the evening of that day I received information from Myhere, through the Native Assistant there, that the 50th Regiment at Nagode had mutinied, and that seven of the officers had arrived at Myhere. But what had become of Major Ellis, Assistant Political Agent, and Mr. Coles, Superintendent, I am not aware. I immediately recalled the detachment from Nursingghur, and it arrived yesterday morning.

5. Early yesterday morning I heard that the chief conspirators at Jubbulpore, viz., Rajah Shunka Sah, and his son, Rugernath Sah, who had resolved on the murder of all the Europeans, and the destruction of the station, had been tried and executed by being blown away from guns, and that considerable excitement prevailed in the 52nd Regiment.

6. About half-past 11 P.M. last night, I received an express from Jubbulpore, stating that the 52nd Regiment at that station had mutinied, and gone off on the night of the 18th instant, taking their arms, and ammunition in pouch, with them, but without injuring any one, or property. I immediately requested the officer commanding the moveable column to disarm the two companies of the 52nd Regiment attached to the column; although they had, the day before, done good service at Nursingghur, yet it was impossible to trust them any longer, and this was admirably carried out at daylight this morning, the men laying down their arms and accoutrements in a perfectly quiet manner.

7. This having been done, I called a council of war of some of the senior officers, to resolve on what was to be done in the present state of affairs, and I have the honor to enclose a copy of the resolutions of the council.

8. It having been resolved to abandon Dumoh for the present, the column will march towards Jubbulpore to-morrow morning.

9. The Punnah Rajah having been reported, by the political authorities, to be staunch, and a portion of his force being in possession of the thannahs of Simeriah and Hutta in the Dumoh district; the latter, however, of which he had taken from the Shahghur Rajah's troops without my request; but in consequence of his having been attacked by those troops, I requested his General, Shamleyjor, to occupy Dumoh on account of the British Government until further orders.

No. 2—2

10. I deeply regret this retrograde movement, but under the circumstances of the case, no other course was left me.

11. I have not as yet received any official reports detailing the circumstances of the mutinies at Nagode and Jubbulpore ; but from private notes I learn that neither of the corps injured their officers.

12. When I last heard, the 56th were at Nagode, along with the Dinapore mutineers, but what their intentions are I cannot yet say. The 52nd Regiment appear to have marched into the district to pick up their detachments, and I trust will leave these territories without doing further mischief, especially when they hear that this column is moving towards Jubbulpore.

13. On receiving the official reports of the mutinies, and of the proceedings of the detachment which took Nursinghur, I will duly forward them to Government, and will report further in a day or two.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

## Inclosure 12 in No. 10.

*Minutes of Council of War.*

AT a Council of War, composed of Colonel J. Millar, commanding Nagpore Moveable Column, Major W. C. Erskine, Commissioner, Saugor division, Major Jenkins, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Captain Ludlow, Chief Engineer, Captain Pinkney, Officiating Sessions Judge, and Lieutenant Nembhard, Deputy Commissioner of Dumoh, on the 20th September, 1857, after disarming the two companies of the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, which accompanied the Madras Field Force, the Commissioner laid before the Council two notes, and the following view of the state of affairs upon which the subjoined resolutions were agreed to.

Authentic intelligence having been received that the 50th Bengal Native Infantry have mutinied at Nagode, and joined the Dinapore mutineers, who arrived there from Banda, and that the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry have mutinied at Jubbulpore, and gone off with their arms and forty rounds per man, with the supposed intention of joining some disaffected thakoors on the Lower Herun, in the Jubbulpore district; there will thus remain for the protection of the Dumoh and Jubbulpore districts, and to cover those to the south of the Nerbudda, the troops shown in the margin,\* of which the Rifles are not altogether to be depended on, and may possibly have to be disarmed. The total reliable force is thus :—500 Infantry, and 80 Cavalry, including sick, and 6 guns.

The Dumoh district is nearly all lying waste in consequence of the rebellion, and has been plundered from one end to the other by the rebels. Dumoh Khass is a large open town forty-five miles from Saugor, and sixty-eight from Jubbulpore. It cannot be defended by 200 men without guns, and the jail fort is commanded by a hill within jingal shot. The Jubbulpore district has yet in no way suffered from rebellion, and cultivation is going on as usual. Jubbulpore itself is a large commercial town, and cantonment perfectly open; for the defence of which the 165 Infantry and forty sabres and two guns, now there, are not sufficient. It is also situated near the north bank of the Nerbudda, and about midway on the high road between Nagpore and Mirzapore, which is also the main dâk-road between Calcutta and Bombay. In the event of this district remaining staunch and uninjured, forces operating to the south of Allahabad and Bundelcund will probably be, in great part, supplied with grain from this, and the districts to the south of the Nerbudda. Although insurrection has not actually as yet broken out in the Jubbulpore district, yet disaffection exists to a considerable extent, and only a few days ago a deep-laid conspiracy to murder the Europeans and raise the country was discovered by the Deputy Commissioner, Lieutenant Clerk, and happily nipped in the bud. It is not improbable but that the 50th and 52nd will join the Dinapore mutineers in an attempt to attack and plunder the town and district.

It thus becomes necessary to decide on the following points :—

1. Shall Dumoh be held or abandoned? Unanimously determined that it shall be abandoned; that the civil officers and treasure shall accompany the Madras column, which will retire to defend Jubbulpore; that the stamps be destroyed, and that as it is impossible to remove the records, only the treasury accounts be taken away. The 200 of the 31st Bengal Native Infantry, now garrisoning Dumoh, will retire to Saugor and join their head-quarters. •
2. How is the Dumoh district to be temporarily disposed of?

\* At Jubbulpore :—165 rank and file of the 33rd Madras Native Infantry; 40 sabres of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry; 2 guns, with European gunners. Madras field force at Dumoh :—225 rank and file of the 33rd Native Infantry; 110 rank and file of the 28th Madras Native Infantry; 40 sabres of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry; 4 guns, with European gunners; 91 rank and file of Nagpore Rifles. In garrison at Dumoh :—200 rank and file of 31st Bengal Native Infantry.

## No. 3—2.

That Koonur Shambejoo, an officer of the Punnah Rajah, now holding Hutta with a considerable force for the British Government, be requested to take charge of the district; that the police hold the jail and jail fort until his arrival, which will probably be to-morrow, when they can follow the 31st to Saugor if necessary.

3. What is to be done with the disarmed men of the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry now in camp?

As these men have, up to this time, acted against the rebels, and behaved well, their lives would be greatly endangered by being left in this district disarmed; therefore it is the opinion of all, save Captain Ludlow, that they should accompany the Madras column to Jubbulpore. Captain Ludlow is of opinion that they will encumber the Madras column, and that they should be sent to Saugor with the 31st Bengal Native Infantry.

4. Shall the Rifles be disarmed?

As, up to this time, the Rifles have behaved well; as the letters charging them with disaffection contain only assertions, without proofs or particulars; as disarming them, save for very grave reasons, may seriously compromise the Nagpore authorities, it is unanimously decided that the Rifles be not as yet disarmed, but that they be well looked after; and in case of our meeting mutineers, the question of their being disarmed be again considered.

J. MILLAR, *Colonel, commanding Nagpore Movable Column.*

W. C. ERSKINE, *Major, Commissioner, Saugor Division.*

W. W. P. JENKINS, *Major, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Native Infantry.*

S. O. E. LUDLOW, *Captain, Chief Engineer.*

F. W. PINCKNEY, *Captain, Officiating Sessions Judge.*

W. NEMBHARD, *Lieutenant, Deputy Commissioner, Dumoh.*



## Inclosure 20 in No. 10.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Camp, Nitah, September, 23, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter dated the 20th instant, I have the honor to report that, in spite of very heavy rain on that night, the column marched eleven miles on the morning of the 21st, to Ubhana, and yesterday three miles more, to the bank of the Beanee river, near this; but, owing to the swollen state of the river, not half of the force and baggage has yet arrived on this ground, and I fear all will not be over till to-morrow afternoon.

2. The head-quarters of the mutinous 52nd Native Infantry, on leaving Jubbulpore, went to Patun, a town about twenty miles from Jubbulpore, on the left bank of the Herun river, to pick up a company of the regiment there on command, and a second detachment of 40 men at Kuttungee, higher up the river. Both parties joined the mutineers, except Taubaz Khan, the jemadar of the Kuttungee detachment, who remained faithful; and they took Lieutenant McGregor, the officer commanding the detachment at Patun, prisoner, doing him, however, no injury, but stating that unless the officer commanding the regiment would give them their pay up to the 18th instant, and make over to them the subadar and 10 men who had remained faithful, they would take Lieutenant McGregor with them to Delhi (I enclose a copy of their letter).

3. This was, of course, impossible, as they would have killed the 10 men; but I think and hope they will release Lieutenant McGregor, indeed the native officers have already expressed their wish to do so.

4. Another company of the regiment was stationed at Saleemabad, about thirty miles from Jubbulpore, on the Mirzapore road, with two subalterns, Lieutenants Barton and Cockburn. These officers were ordered into Jubbulpore, and were allowed by their men to take their departure, and they have safely reached Jubbulpore, their men bidding them farewell, with, apparently, much regret, and with tears in their eyes.

5. The Saleemabad detachment allowed these officers and the Deputy Collector to bring away some 2,000 rupees of treasure, but took some 1,400 rupees "as their pay up to date."

6. The regiment is still in the Jubbulpore district, endeavouring, it is said, to induce several of the talookdars and zemindars to join them in plundering Jubbulpore and villages.

7. I enclose a copy of the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore's letter dated the 19th instant, and of its inclosure from his Assistant, and a translation of a paper found in the possession of the chief conspirator at Jubbulpore.

8. Major Ellis, the Assistant Political Agent at Nagode, and Mr. C. R. Coles, the Superintendent of Nagode, are, I am happy to say, safe a Punnah; and from the latter officer I have received a note stating his intention to return to Nagode as soon as the mutineers leave it.

9. I learn that the mutineers who went to Nagode, as well as the 50th, who joined them, intend going to Rewah, but I doubt this. They took the treasure (about a lac, I believe) from Mr. Coles' Treasury, but got no arms or ammunition, beyond the usual amount in their possession, as Major Hampton blew up the magazine and destroyed the spare arms.

10. Kour Shamleyjon, the Rajah of Punnah's General, to whom I made over the Dumoh district, as stated in my letter of the 20th instant, has taken charge with some thousand men and two guns, and promises me to keep it for our Government, and to keep the dâk open to Saugor.

11. I learn, by a note from the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor, dated the 19th, that the previous day, the Brigadier sent a party of 100 of the 42nd Native Infantry, 200 of the 31st, 100 of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, and three 9-pounders, and some 30 European gunners (with European officers), accompanied by 200 Customs chuprassees and 30 police sowars, to attack the

No. 4—2.

Bankipore Rajah's army (who had assembled at Nurriaolee, a strongly entrenched village of ours about ten miles from Saugor). .

12. I most deeply regret to report that our troops found the enemy too strong for them. Lieutenant-Colonel Dalzell, commanding the 31st, was shot dead ; Lieutenant Prior, of the 33rd Madras Native Infantry (Executive Officer at Saugor), was shot through both thighs ; and Lieutenant Campbell, of the 31st Native Infantry, through the wrist. Both the wounded officers are doing well. Many sepoy and chupprassees were killed and wounded, and the force was obliged to retire to Saugor ; but as yet I have no official dispatch.

13. This failure, together with the necessary withdrawal of this column from Dumoh and the neighbouring district of Saugor, must necessarily have the very worst effect on the minds of our subjects who were inclined to be faithful, and also on the minds of the neighbouring Chiefs, who will be again made aware of our weakness. We have also two, if not the remains of five, mutinous regiments, in these territories, many petty disaffected Chiefs, and the state of Bhopal much disturbed ; the danger is therefore considerable, and I trust that large reinforcements may be sent to the small Madras force now at my disposal, as soon as available.

14. Jubbulpore and five of the other districts are not only well cultivated, but have a large stock of last year's grain, and if preserved, will be able to supply much grain and cattle for the army about to assemble at Allahabad and elsewhere.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 25 in No. 10.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Camp, Newta, September 23, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter of the 16th instant, I have the honour to inclose copies of the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor's weekly narrative of events.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

(D. P. 7, page 293).

No. 27.

Inclosure 43 in No. 10.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Camp, Newta, September 23, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to inclose, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, accompanying copies of documents regarding the proceedings of a council of war held at Saugor on the 14th instant, and the steps taken with regard to the retrograde move of the Nagpore column.

I have, &c.,

W. C. ERSKINE.

## Inclosure 33 in No. 10.

*Colonel Millar to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Fort St. George.*

Sir,

*Camp, Kuttungee, September 28, 1857.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, thanks be to God, the Kamptee moveable column gained a complete and decisive victory over the mutineers of the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, numbering about 500 rank and file, and 1,000 insurgent matchlockmen, on the 27th of September, 1857.

The 52nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry having mutinied at Jubbulpore, it was decided that the town and district of Dumoh should be abandoned by regular troops; and that the moveable column under my command, strength as per margin,\* having disarmed the detachment of the Bengal 52nd Native Infantry, serving with the column, and taking with it the Dumoh treasure, amounting to upwards of a lac of rupees, and the arms and ammunition of the disarmed men, should retire to defend Jubbulpore.

The column left Dumoh on the 21st instant; and after having been delayed in crossing the Nowtah river for three days, reached Singrampore on the evening of the 26th of September, where intelligence was received that the mutineers, 52nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, numbering about 500 rank and file, had taken up a position at Konee, on the west of the Herun river, about twelve miles below Kuttungee.

As there was a probability that the mutineers might seize and destroy the boats on the Herun at Kuttungee, on the road to Jubbulpore, I dispatched, at 2 A.M. on the 27th instant, a party under Lieutenant Watson, strength as per margin,† to secure the boats above referred to. This party was accompanied by Major Jenkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

At 5 A.M. on the 27th, just as the column was preparing to march, two troopers galloped into camp with the intelligence that the advanced party had been surprised by the 52nd mutineers; that the two officers had been killed; and the party retreating on our camp. I forthwith gave the order to march, and pushed on through a jungly country with a party, and took possession of the village of Golera, about three miles in advance of Singrampore, and which commands the mouth of the pass, and to the north of which the ground is open. I waited there a short time for the guns and main body to join me. Shortly after the guns came up, the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry were seen marching along the road in column of sections. Two guns were fired into them, on which they left the road and advanced against us in the jungle on both sides, accompanied by the matchlockmen. As the position the guns at first took up was too much exposed to fire from the jungle, and the enemy were evidently endeavouring to steal round our flanks, I retired about 200 yards, close to the village, and took a more favourable position, where the ground was a little more open. I kept the guns on the road, occupied the village and the jungle right and left with my Infantry, and posted the Cavalry in rear of the left, where the ground was open. After a brisk fire, which lasted for about half-an-hour, the enemy were driven back. The baggage having now closed up, I placed the treasure, guarded by the 33rd, in rear of the guns; threw out a strong body of skirmishers from the 33rd on the right, a little in front of the leading gun, and another line of skirmishers from the 28th and 33rd on the left, leaving one company of the 28th with the park, and the Rifles to protect the baggage and rear. In this order we advanced slowly through three or four miles of very jungly country, driving the enemy before us, and halting occasionally to give them a few rounds from our guns.

\* 4th Madras Light Cavalry, 42 rank and file, under Lieutenant Burnet; D Company, 3rd Battalion Madras Artillery, 4 guns, under Captain Jones and Lieutenant Caine; 22nd Madras Native Infantry, 105 rank and file, under Captain Yates; 33rd Madras Native Infantry, 238 rank and file, under Lieutenant Beuwell; Rifle Company Nagpore Irregular Infantry, 81 rank and file, under Lieutenant Pereira.

† 1 Company 33rd Madras Native Infantry; 12 Troopers 4th Madras Cavalry.

No. 17—2.

On reaching the open country near Kuttungee, I pushed on the Cavalry to feel for the enemy, who were discovered making off up the hills, with their baggage, in rear of the town. From the nature of the ground, the Cavalry could not follow them, and before the Infantry arrived, the greater number had effected their escape. The Rifles, and parties from the 28th and 33rd, however, succeeded in killing some, and taking a few prisoners on the hill, and also in the town, who were afterwards hanged.

On our approaching Kuttungee we were agreeably surprised by Major Jenkins and Lieutenant Watson riding up to the column; they had succeeded in cutting their way through the ambuscade in the dark, and had concealed themselves on the hills until the advance of the column enabled them to rejoin us. Lieutenant Watson, I regret, was wounded on the cheek by a musket-ball and knocked off his horse; his escape was most miraculous. Major Jenkins' charger had two bullets through him, and is not likely to survive.

At the entrance to the town was found, lying on the public road, the body of Captain Macgregor, of the 52nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, with his throat cut, a shot in his breast, and a bayonet wound in his body, whom the mutineers having made prisoner on the occasion of their mutiny, had murdered at 3 A.M., before they proceeded to attack us.

My movements during the above operations were much hampered by having to keep an eye on the 120 disarmed men of the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, who accompanied the column, and by the treasure, large amount of baggage, and people retiring with us from Dumoh.

The whole force behaved well, and proved incontestably that the Madras sepoy has no sympathy with the Bengal mutineer.

The Cavalry were very forward in pursuit of the enemy, and followed them up the side of the hill, capturing some of their baggage.

The Rifle company of the 1st Nagpore Irregular Infantry were very active in ascending the hill, and captured a color-havildar of the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, who was one of the chief ringleaders of the mutiny. I inclose Lieutenant Pereira's report on this subject, and beg to inform you that the Commissioner has promoted the havildar therein mentioned to jemadar, and that I have promoted the two sepoy to havildars.

I feel much indebted to all the European officers; and the conduct of the European gunners was most exemplary.

I beg to add that I received every assistance from Captain Ludlow, Field Engineer, and from Captain Harrison, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, who acted as my staff, and from Captain Pinkney, 34th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, Deputy Commissioner, who was constantly with me, and whose knowledge of the localities enabled him to be of great service.

I inclose a medical return of casualties.

I have, &c.,  
 J. MILLAR, *Colonel.*  
*Commanding Kamptee Moveable Column.*

(D. P. 7, page 290).

No. 18.

Inclosure 34 in No. 10.

*Lieutenant Pereira to the Staff Officer, Nagpore Moveable Column.*

Sir,

Camp, Kuttungee, September 28, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to bring to your notice the marked conduct of the parties mentioned in the margin\* whilst capturing color-havildar Buldeo Sookul, of the late 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, and trust that you will be so good as to forward their names for the favorable consideration of the officer commanding Nagpore moveable column.

2. On seeing a number of men in red jackets, supposed to be mutineers, running hither and thither about the thick jungles skirting the hills of Kuttungee, I advanced the Rifles in skirmishing order, and proceeded in that direction. On arriving at the base of the hills, private Ramchurren saw a man hid behind one of the bushes; he cried out, "Who are you?" and on receiving no reply, havildar Huttah Tewaree and private Ramchurren immediately seized the man; private Shaik Emam, who was one of the files adjoining, immediately went to their assistance, and seized the man's musket, who was just on the point of full cocking it; on seizing him they discovered he was a color-havildar of the late 52nd Bengal Native Infantry. He begged for mercy, and said that he would give them 100 rupees to shoot him dead; they replied, "We are Government servants and don't require your money; Government pays us well;" at this time I arrived at this place, and ordered him to be brought on as a prisoner. On arriving near the encamping ground I ordered him to be brought before the Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, who asked his name, to which he replied Buldeo Sookul, and then he was ordered to be executed. This man is supposed to have been one of the principal ringleaders of the mutiny.

I have, &amp;c.,

C. S. PEREIRA, *Lieutenant,*  
*Commanding Rifles, 1st Regiment, N. I. F.*

\* Havildar Hutta Tewaree, Privates Ramchurn and Shaik Emam.

(D. P. 7, page 290.)

No. 19.

## Inclosure 35 in No. 10.

## NOMINAL LIST of Killed and Wounded in the Action on the 27th September, 1857.

Company and No.	Rank and Name.	Remarks
	33rd Regiment Native Infantry :	
	Lieutenant H. Watson .. .. .	Wounded slightly.
P 1,254	Private Sheik Esmall .. .. .	„ severely.
	Detachment 4th Cavalry :	
F 19	Trumpeter G. Cartwright .. .. .	„ mortally. Since dead.
T 385	Private Surgojeerum .. .. .	„ slightly.
	Public followers :	
	1 Commissariat bullock-driver .. .. .	„ severely.
	Private followers :	
	1 killed.	
	1 wounded severely.	

Camp, Kuttungee, September 28, 1857.

H. ADAM, Assistant Surgeon.



(D. P. 7, page 42.)  
*Extract.*

No. 1.

Inclosure 16 in No. 4.

*The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General  
of India in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Benares, September 30, 1857, 11.45 P.M.*

I have now just received a message from Colonel O'Brien, dated 9 P.M. to-night, saying that a person calling himself the Nazim of Allahabad, has seized Papamow, a village about 5 miles on the east side of the Ganges, and, with a very large number of men and some guns, threatens to interrupt our communication. Papamow is to Allahabad what Howrah is to Fort William. There can be no doubt that the telegraph wire will be immediately cut, and the dāk and other communication immediately stopped, unless the country north of the Trunk Road is immediately recovered and secured. Two weak Sikh posts, of 50 men each, at Gopeegunge and Sydabad, may hold their own, but cannot proceed to other points along a road running through the enemy's country. But if 2 guns and 150 Europeans are added to the 100 Sikhs, this force, with 50 of Matheson's sowars, and 200 of Catania's levy, whom I dispatched to Mr. Mayne to-day, will be able to drive off and punish the Oude men, and to recover the country north of the road, whilst the remnant of the 50th Native Infantry, who have come in from Nagode, hold the posts of Gopeegunge in the rear. The Goorkhas are at this moment fighting on the Oude border, both in Azimgurh and Jounpore. It is for your lordship to elect between leaving Allahabad with about 300 effective Europeans, and 150 Sikhs, and sacrificing our telegraph and dāk, and bullock train communication. I believe Allahabad, with such a garrison, to be safe, with a force at Futtehpore to the north, and another on the Trunk Road to the east, and sailors close at hand; and I strongly recommend saving the road. It would be a great inconvenience and disgrace, at this moment, to have our communication stopped almost under the guns of Allahabad. An immediate decision is necessary.

(D. P. 7, page 287.)

No. 15.

Inclosure 31 in No. 10.

*Colonel Millar to the Commissioner of Saugor*

Sir,

*Camp, Bailkhand, September 30, 1857.*

I HAVE the honour to forward for your information copy of a dispatch from Major Jenkins, relative to the affair at Nursinghur, which Major Jenkins appears to have managed very judiciously.

I have, &c.

J. MILLAR, Colonel.

*Commanding Nagpore Moveable Column.*

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(D. P. 7, page 291).

No. 20.

Inclosure 36 in No. 10.

*Colonel Millar to the Commissioner of Saugor.*

Sir,

*Camp, Jubbelpore, October 2, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to forward a copy of my dispatch to the Adjutant-General, Madras Army, relative to the affair with the mutineers and rebels at Gobrah and Kuttungee on the 27th of September, 1857.

J. MILLAR, *Colonel,*  
*Commanding Nagpore Moveable Column.*

(D. P. 7, page 287.)

No. 14.

Inclosure 30 in No. 10.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Jubbulpore, October 7, 1857.*

I HAVE now the honour to inclose copies of the dispatches reporting the affair at Nursinghur, in Dumoh, on the 17th ultimo, and of the moveable column forcing the pass at Kuttungee, on the 27th idem, against the mutineers of the 52nd Regiment Native Infantry and a number of rebels.

2. Both affairs were reported by me in my letters dated respectively the 20th and 28th ultimo.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 43 in No. 7.

*The Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Benares, October 22, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to communicate, for the information of the Governor-General of India in Council, the following information relating to Rewah, Bundelcund, and the Saugor and Nerbudda Districts. His Lordship in Council is aware that the head-quarters and main body of the 17th Madras Native Infantry, a few days ago, with the consent of his Lordship, was pushed on from Mirzapore to the Chuttra Pass upon the frontier of the Rewah country; the intention being that the regiment should remain there until joined by the 27th Madras Native Infantry with the guns under Colonel Carthew, who would command the brigade; after which the Brigadier was to have pushed on cautiously to the town of Rewah, if he found he could do so prudently. At Rewah the Political Agent, Captain Osborne, has been for some time in a critical position, and apparently in personal danger, from a party in the Rewah Durbar hostile to the British Government, and anxious to make war upon us, and to kindle a rebellion amongst the Bundelcund States, and in our remaining districts of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories behind them.

2. The original design was that this brigade should be strengthened by 200 men of the 10th Foot and 2 guns, now on their march from Dinapore, when, after making a demonstration in Rewah (which in the opinion of the Political Agent would have fully answered the purpose of destroying the power of the adverse faction) it was intended to proceed into the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. There, in the opinion of the local officers, its action in co-operation with the little Nagpore column would have recovered, preserved, and settled all those districts, the possession of which is of chief importance to us, as affecting our communication with the Deccan and Bombay, and as connecting the Saugor and Nerbudda territory with the rest of the Central Provinces under this Government.

There are no organized or disciplined forces to oppose us in those parts, and the history of the little Nagpore column, since its arrival in those districts, is sufficient to show what infinite good this Madras brigade was capable of doing there, especially in co-operation with the irregular levies which its presence would have enabled the local officers to raise, and to which it would have imparted strength. It was not doubted by the best informed officers, that if this design had been executed, all the southern and eastern districts of that great tract of country would have been secured and made as quiet and submissive as ever; whilst the risk of a general rising of Bundelcund chiefs would have been avoided. It was believed too, that a very small accession of European strength hereafter, say of 300 or, at the most, 500 men, would have been as much as would have been desirable for this brigade in that particular country.

3. The 200 men of the 10th Foot, and the two guns with them, have been now diverted to a still more pressing service upon the Oude frontier, but this would not, the Lieutenant-Governor apprehends, have interfered with the advance of the brigade, which, in the same country, must have been expected to be as secure and effective as the Madras Infantry sent up from Nagpore have been; who, small as their numbers were, unquestionably saved the whole division for the time.

4. The day before yesterday, however, orders were received (by the Lieutenant-Governor) which were instantly forwarded and acted upon, under which the brigade must either be withdrawn immediately, or within a few days, as circumstances shall determine. If Captain Osborne can, with personal safety join the troops at the Chuttra Pass, near the Rewah frontier, he is instructed to do so, and in that case the brigade immediately returns to Mirzapore, and thence proceeds as fast as possible to Cawnpore. The Lieute-

nant-Governor calculates that Captain Osborne must come to his decision to-day, and if he can get to the Pass with safety, it will be his duty under his orders to proceed thither without an hour's delay. In this event, therefore, the withdrawal will commence to-morrow or next day. If Captain Osborne cannot safely attempt to reach the Pass, the brigade is to push on to the town of Rewah to rescue him, and then to return, and to proceed to Cawnpore as fast as possible. In this event the withdrawal will commence by retiring from Rewah about eight or nine days hence, say on the 29th or 30th October, and will be completed by the departure from Mirzapore about eight or nine days afterwards, say from the 6th to the 8th of November. There is a direct road from Rewah to Allahabad, which the Lieutenant-Governor believes will be found practicable, and which, if practicable, should be taken, as it would save many days in getting to Cawnpore. If this road is taken, the withdrawal may be said to be completed on the day the troops leave Rewah. From the day of the completion of the withdrawal, the political consequences of the measure will begin to develop themselves.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor, not being himself in political relations with Rewah, has no other knowledge of the state of feeling in that country than he has derived from frequent private correspondence with the agent, and from several personal interviews with Lieutenant-Colonel Hinde, the officer who was appointed to take charge of the Rewah levies expected to be raised.

The Supreme Government, therefore, he is aware, must be much better informed generally on this subject than he can be. But he has received, yesterday and to-day, private letters from Captain Osborne which, as they bear directly, and very strongly upon the question of the withdrawal of the brigade, though written when the agent had not the least expectation of such an event, he thinks it his duty to communicate in substance without delay to the Governor-General in Council.

6. On the 18th October, Captain Osborne writes from Rewah thus :—

“I am in great hopes that everything will be put quiet here without recourse to arms, as any conflict would interrupt our dāk communications. The presence of the force in possession of the ghaut has had a most beneficial effect ; but at present any retrograde movement will be ruination, as it would be attributed to fear.

“The troops will not meet with any opposition on their march through the territory.”

On the 19th October, the same officer writes thus :—

“Things here are far from right, but rebel sirdars are gone off to Saha, west of Mungaba. I think they will try to seize the Kusowta District, belonging to Bunspottee Sing in Allahabad District. I have sent notice to Chester to be on the look out for them. All the Bundela chiefs are collecting troops ostensibly to attack Banda, who is said to have sent mutineers against Hajeeghur, but I believe they are up to some mischief. If, by the end of this month, we are not all powerful, they will rebel. The presence of the force at the ghauts has done an immense deal of good ; where is the column to go—to Jubbulpore, Nagode, or where ?”

7. As showing what the consequences in Bundelcund of the withdrawal of the brigade will be, in the opinion of an intelligent officer, whose presence for several weeks past as a refugee at the court of one of the rajahs of that country (the Rajah of Punnah) has given him peculiar advantages in ascertaining the sentiments and ruling ideas of the Boondelah chiefs, I am directed to give the following extracts of a letter from Mr. Coles, written on the 17th October, from Rewah, and addressed to the Commissioner of this division, Mr. Tucker.

“I wrote you a hurried note last evening, begging urgently that the Chuttra Pass may be held at all risks.”

After mentioning, as a possible contingency, the withdrawal of the regiment from the Pass, the writer goes on to say :—

“Were this to be the case, it would be ruinous ; the occupation of the place has had a very good effect, and were the troops to retire, the short-sighted mortals we have to deal with would at once construe it into fear, and there is no saying what it would lead to. The troops are quite secure at the Pass. I do not think any one would dare to touch them, and if they did, our force would be more than a match for 2,000 of the rabble we have about here. There is another reason why the Pass should be occupied by us. The 4th Cavalry

(Madras) from Jubbulpore are under orders to proceed to the North-West ; this is their only road, and they will require to have the Pass open ; perhaps they may want some Infantry to meet them, therefore I hope there will be no alteration in the arrangements of strengthening the force already at the Pass.”

8. Should it be considered that in thus prominently bringing to the notice of the Government of India the affairs of a State with which he has no political relation, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces is going beyond his province, the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to entreat that the position of this country on the map may be adverted to. Rewah commands three of the Gangetic Districts of these Provinces, and its frontier is less than thirty miles from the fort of Allahabad, and little more from the town of Mirzapore. It forms always the only convenient, and now the only possible link of communication between the Lieutenant-Governor's position at Benares or Allahabad, and the Saugor and Nerbudda Provinces which are under him ; for it cannot, by reason of physical obstacles, be turned on the East ; and Bandah on the West is already enemy's country, not to speak of the postal road between Bengal and Bombay. Upon the amity and tranquillity of Rewah depends the communication with Nagpore, to which the Lieutenant-Governor has hitherto been looking with confidence for large supplies of carriage and cattle for the army now arriving here. Moreover, politically, the fate of such of the districts of the last-mentioned provinces as we continue to hold is, on all hands, acknowledged to depend, for the present, upon the conduct of Rewah. Even the circumstance that the release of all the Thugs in India will be the certain consequence of the loss of these provinces for a single day, is not one to be disregarded by the Lieutenant-Governor.

9. The present condition of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories is better described in the following extract from a private letter from the Commissioner, Major Erskine, dated the 16th October, from Jubbulpore, which the Lieutenant-Governor received yesterday, than in any official document in his possession.

“The people here, even the Chiefs, appear to take little notice of our successes in Delhi and Lucknow, indeed it is questionable if they believe the reports ; and, from all I can learn, they only look to local matters. I lately sent your Private Secretary extracts from a private letter to my address, from the Superintendent of Nagode, in which he gave a very unfavourable opinion of the feelings of the chiefs in Bundelcund towards us ; and I have since heard more on the same subject, both from him and others, which confirms me in the belief, that if we do not get a considerable reinforcement here, and if a demonstration is not early made in Banda, nearly the whole of the independent Chiefs in Bundelcund will rise against us.

“In and all round this district numerous thakoors have risen, with their followers, and are plundering every village not close to Jubbulpore. In the Chourpatha Pergunnah, Zillah Nursingpore, on the north of the Nerbudda, many thakoors and Pathan Chiefs have lately risen, and after combining their followers, have taken possession of the greater part of our villages and police posts there. The Deputy Commissioner can, at the most, only protect his station and the portion of his district to the south of the Nerbudda with the weak wing of the Madras Regiment at his disposal ; and if the Chiefs to the south of the river rise, which he expects, he will not be able to save his rich district.

“In Hoshungabad, the pergunnah to the south of the Nerbudda is in a very troubled state, and the police have been beaten out of it. The Deputy Commissioner, too, is out with two weak companies of Madras Infantry and two guns, but it would be dangerous to the larger part of this district to cross the river and leave his station and chief towns unprotected. The 28th Regiment Madras Native Infantry is weak, and is divided between these two fine districts, Nursingpore and Hoshungabad.

“At Jubbulpore we have not 400 Madras Infantry in the station, and they have to guard the city, station, magazine, treasure, artillery park, and 140 disarmed men of the 52nd Native Infantry, consequently there is hardly a man off duty. I have sent two small parties of Infantry and Cavalry on the Deccan road, but, having no more Infantry to send out to put down rebellion, the officer commanding here, very properly, does not wish to send out Cavalry parties alone, or with guns, into a jungly swampy country.

“My three Bundelcund districts Jaloun, Jhansi, and Chundaree, as well as Domah, you are aware, are not at present in our possession. Saugor and Mundlah are in a state of anarchy, and without troops. I am helpless.

“I do not like a large mutinous force of some four or five regiments, lying at Banda, and the mutinous 52nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry still remaining in the hilly jungles of this district; they are all evidently awaiting orders from some one; and, together with the rebel Nawab of Banda, and Rajahs of Shahghur and Banpore, have a number of guns, and may ere long make a combined attack on either Saugor or Jubbulpore.

“We want more infantry. Madrasses might do, with a few hundred Europeans, but Mr. Plowden, at present, has none to send us. I earnestly hope you will soon be able to send us some assistance to enable me to restore peace here and in the rest of the Saugor and Nerbudda Districts.”

10. Having afforded the Governor-General in Council all the means in his possession of judging of the extent of the sacrifice here, and in Central India, which the withdrawal of the Madras Brigade from hence will involve, and which has to be weighed against the evil in Upper India, which the want of it at Lucknow may cause, the Lieutenant-Governor believes he has done no more than the Governor-General in Council would have expected of him.

11. It is true, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, that if Captain Osborne finds it safe to join the force at the Pass, the thing will have been decided before this letter reaches your office, but in the contrary event, several days must elapse before the brigade can commence its march to Cawnpore. If it returns to Mirzapore, it can hardly, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, be expected at Cawnpore before the 20th of November: the question then seems this: will the evils which the presence of this brigade at Cawnpore a month hence may be expected to prevent, be greater or less than the immediate evils which its continued action in this quarter may be expected to prevent? As the Lieutenant-Governor has no responsibility in regard to the decision of this question, after he has stated the parts concerning the Central Provinces which bear upon it, and as indeed he sees only one side of the question, he does not venture to express an opinion upon it.

I have, &c.,  
R. STRACHEY.



Inclosure 44 in No. 7.

*The Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Benares, October 23, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of the 22nd instant, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to state, for the information of the Governor-General of India in Council, that the Lieutenant-Governor this morning received a letter from Captain Osborne, dated at Rewah, the 21st instant, in which that officer acknowledges the receipt of the Governor-General's order conveyed to him by the Lieutenant-Governor, and writes as follows :

"I am happy to say I have been able to put things all right here. The presence of the wing at Loriahur relieved me from the unpleasant position in which I was placed, and assisted me very greatly in arranging matters.

"The Sirdars this morning gave up the man of the 50th they had seized, and threw themselves on the mercy of the British Government. As severe measures just now are not politic, I pardoned them, deprived the man of his arms and accoutrements, and ordered him to join his regiment. The Rajah has expressed his deep regret at the outbreak. The dignity of the British Government has thus been asserted, and the territory put quiet. The latter is of great importance for the following reasons :—

"All the Chiefs in Bundelcund having assured Rewah if he rebels they all rebel.

"Daily at least 200 bullocks laden with grain pass through *en route* to Mirzapore.

"The Commissioner, Saugor and Nerbudda territories, requires reinforcements, which most probably will have to go from these parts, and 100 miles of the road lies through Rewah ; therefore it is a great thing that they should pass through unmolested.

"The Rajah has paid up his troops and declares himself strong enough now to put down any outbreak ; things being in this state, I consider it my duty to remain here, where I can be of great service."

2. Captain Osborne in this letter urges the detention of a part of the Madras Brigade that it may hold the Chuttra Pass at least for three or four days, as he thinks immediate withdrawal of the force will have a bad effect. The Lieutenant-Governor has informed him that having conveyed to the Brigadier the orders of the Government of India to return and to proceed without delay to Cawnpore, immediately upon Captain Osborne joining the force, he is not at liberty to interfere with the arrangement ; and that he considers that, according to the spirit of the orders of Government, it will be the business of Brigadier Carthew to act, in consequence of the favourable turn which affairs have taken at Rewah, and the determination of Captain Osborne to remain there, exactly as if Captain Osborne had left Rewah, and had joined him at the Kuttra Pass.

3. It being a settled thing that the Brigade is to act in the direction of Cawnpore and not in that of Central India, the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that the sooner the Brigade gets to its destination, the more valuable its services there will be ; and therefore even if he had felt himself at liberty to detain them a few days, as the agent wishes, he would not have thought it expedient to do so.

4. A copy of this letter has been sent to Brigadier Carthew for his information.

I have, &c.  
R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 45 in No. 7.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government,  
Central Provinces.*

Sir,

October 30, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 22nd and 23rd instant, communicating information regarding the state of affairs in Rewah, Bundelcund, and the Saugor territories, and the effect of the presence of the troops at the Chuttra Pass under Brigadier Carthew.

2. In reply I am directed to acquaint you that the Governor-General in Council considers that the Lieutenant-Governor has acted properly in not sanctioning the detention of a part of the Brigade at the Chuttra Pass, even for a few days.

3. At the same time I am directed to convey to the Lieutenant-Governor the assurance that he has done nothing more than the Governor-General in Council would have expected of him in urging forcibly and clearly the great importance of defending Rewah. The value of maintaining that country in peace, geographically, politically, and as a source of a supply for our troops elsewhere, is thoroughly appreciated by the Governor-General in Council, but interests of still greater value are at stake at Lucknow.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor is probably not fully aware of the helpless condition in which Sir James Outram's force, joined to the original garrison and inmates of the residency, now finds itself; that they are powerless to procure any supplies; that their stock is barely sufficient, with reduced rations, to last for three weeks from this time; that the nature of the desperate struggle by which General Havelock reached the Residency (the particulars of which have been received only within the last three days) was such as to show that Sir James Outram has not exaggerated his need in asking for two brigades of 2,500 men each as a means of rescue, and that it is physically impossible for the Government of India to collect a force of more than 4,000 in all for that purpose within the time allowed. Meanwhile, each day confirms the account of the convergence of some thousands of mutineers and rebels with Artillery towards Cawnpore, and the aspect of things, as well as the value of the stake is such, that the Commander-in-chief has felt it to be a duty, and the Governor-General in Council has readily acquiesced in his Excellency's view, to proceed to take the command of the relieving column in person.

5. The Governor-General in Council could not in such an exigency have consented to any withholding of troops for purposes which will have no effect at Lucknow, and he therefore entirely approves of the communication made by the Lieutenant-Governor to Captain Osborne and Brigadier Carthew.

6. The Governor-General in Council desires to say broadly and plainly that he would consider the sacrifice of the garrison in Lucknow as a far greater calamity and reproach to the Government than an outbreak of the Rewah or Bundelcund States, even if followed by rebellion and temporary loss of our authority in our own territories on the Nerbudda. Moreover, the fate of the Europeans at Lucknow if they are not rescued speedily and effectually is certain, whereas the well deserved success which has hitherto attended the admirable courage and judgment of Captain Osborne give some hope that peace may still be preserved in Rewah even though troops be not immediately sent there.

7. I am directed to request that the Lieutenant-Governor will make the real state of things, and the impossibility of sending present help, known to Major Erskine, the Commissioner of Saugor.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

D. P.—Inclosure 24 in No. 1. (Page 17.)

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

*Memorandum by the Chief of the Staff for the guidance of Major-General Wyndham.*

*Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, November 8, 1857.*

IN continuation of former instructions, Major-General Wyndham is requested to direct his attention to the general position of the stations threatened or affected by the Gwalior Contingent.

Assuming that force to have arrived at Calpee, it is apparent, from the map, that, besides the Jumna, there are, between that place and Cawnpore, the Rind Nudde and the Pandoo Nudde.

Supposing the enemy to contemplate an advance on the line of the Ganges, from Calpee, he would proceed either to Akbarpore or Ghatumpore.

In either case, measures would be taken to destroy the bridges on these streams.

If the enemy proceed to Akbarpore, it is tolerably evident that he would be bound either for Cawnpore or to Sheorajpore. There would be ample time then to take urgent measures at Cawnpore, supposing the bridges to have been destroyed.

If, on the contrary, he makes for Ghatumpore, it may be presumed that his aim is Futtehpore.

When he is at Ghatumpore, it will be time enough to think of abandoning the post of Futtehpore, which is to be avoided as long as possible consistently with the military safety of the garrison.

Assuming that he is bound for Cawnpore, it will be for General Wyndham to exercise his discretion in calling up the Futtehpore garrison as a reinforcement. This should only be done as a last resource; Government having been fully restored in the Futtehpore District, the interests of which would be sacrificed by the abandonment of the post.

General Wyndham will have at his disposal about 500 rank and file of British troops, including a detachment of the Naval Brigade left to work his guns.

The Madras Force will give him 550 rank and file, with 6 field guns.

Two 24lb. guns have been added to his ordnance in the last three days, making, in all, nine guns for the intrenchment, besides the Madras guns above alluded to.

There are, in addition, two 9-pounders and one 24-pounder howitzer, with ammunition in their waggons, available for movement, but for which there are no gunners.

There are now in course of arrival, at very early date, at Cawnpore :—

- 1 Company Reserve Artillery (Royal Artillery).
- 1 Horse Field Battery Royal Artillery Military Train.
- 5 Companies Her Majesty's 23rd Foot Detachment, Her Majesty's 82nd Foot.
- 2 Madras Horse-Artillery guns.

The 23rd and Military Train, and the Royal Artillery will pursue their march towards Lucknow, without delay, with convoys of ammunition, engineer's park, and commissariat stores.

The Detachment of the 82nd Foot will remain at Cawnpore till they reach the strength of a wing, when they will make the distance to Alumbagh in two marches.

Major-General Wyndham will have the goodness to send due notice of the arrival and departure of every detachment and convoy, to and from Cawnpore, to the Officer in charge of the Quartermaster-General's Department, Head Quarters.

D. P.—Inclosure 62 in No. 2. (Page 58).

*Major-General Penny to the Chief of the Staff.*

Sir,

*Delhi, November 14, 1857.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that I despatched a column as per margin,\* on the 9th instant, towards Rewaree, for the purpose of intercepting and destroying the mutinous Joudpore Legion, which had advanced through Sheekawatee, and according to the latest information had taken up a position at Narnoul, a considerable town about fifteen miles south of Kanoond, the chief fortress of Jhujjur.

The Joudpore Legion had been joined by Toola Ram, the rebel chief of Rewaree, and by Abdool Sumund Khan, the father-in-law of the Nawab of Jhujjur, and a portion of their followers, the whole amounting to between 4,000 and 5,000 men, with 12 guns.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard, who commands the column, has been reinforced by the 23rd Regiment Punjaub Infantry, the Towanna Horse, 300 strong, and 4 guns, all of which formed a portion of the Hurrianah force under General Van Cortlandt.

I take this opportunity of informing you that Brigadier Showers' column returned to Delhi on the 8th instant, and was broken up.

The long and fatiguing marches this column had made had completely knocked up the artillery and dragoon horses; but it was mainly owing to the activity of their movements that the chiefs of Jhujjur, Furruck Nugger, and Bullubghur were captured. These men, together with the Nawab of Dadree and other notorious rebels, are now awaiting their trial.

As soon as Colonel Gerrard's column returns from the duty on which it is now engaged, it is my intention to send it down the country in charge of carriage cattle and servants, now being collected in those districts by the Commissariat Department, for the use of the European troops arriving in India.

\* Three troops, 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, squadron 6th Dragoon Guards, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, wing 7th Punjab Infantry, Guide Cavalry, two companies Punjab Sappers, one company Sikh Artillery, with three heavy guns.

D. P.—Inclosure 11 in No. 3. (Page 79)

NOMINAL ROLL of Officers of the Malwa Field Force killed and wounded in the engagement with the insurgents before and in the vicinity of Mundesore, from the 21st to the 24th November, 1857 :—

Staff.—Lieutenant H. Prendergast, Madras Engineers, severely wounded.  
Her Majesty's Left Wing, 14th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant James Leith, slightly wounded; Lieutenant L. Gowan, slightly wounded; Lieutenant C. Martin, severely wounded; Lieutenant W. L. Redmayne, killed.

Twenty-fifth Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.—Major G. H. Robertson, slightly wounded; Lieutenant Charles Jameson, severely wounded; Lieutenant John Foster Forbes, slightly wounded; Lieutenant D. B. Young, slightly wounded.

I have, &c.

W. A. ORR, *Major,*  
*Commanding Field Force, Hyderabad Contingent.*

D. P.—Inclosure 12 in No. 3. (Page 80).

NUMERICAL RETURN of Officers and Men of the Malwa Field Force and Field Force, Hyderabad Contingent, killed and wounded in the engagement with the insurgents before and in the vicinity of Mundesore, from the 21st to the 24th November, 1857.

Europeans.	Killed.										Wounded.									
	Major.	Lieutenant.	Serjeant-Major.	Troop Serjeant-Major.	Serjeant.	Farrier-Serjeant.	Corporal.	Gunner.	Trooper.	Privates.	Major.	Lieutenants.	Serjeant-Major.	Troop Serjeant-Major.	Serjeant.	Farrier-Serjeant.	Corporal.	Gunner.	Troopers.	Privates.
Staff .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal Artillery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Bombay Artillery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
H.M.'s Left Wmg, 14th Light Dragoons ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	..
H.M.'s 86th Regiment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
25th Bombay N. I. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Abstract of Wounded, since Dead.

Her Majesty's 86th Regiment.—1 Serjeant. 25th Bombay Native Infantry.—3 Privates.

D. P.—Inclosure 13 in No. 3. (Page 80).

NUMERICAL RETURN of Officers and Men of the Malwa Field Force, and Field Force, Hyderabad Contingent, killed and wounded in the engagement with the insurgents before and in the vicinity of Mundesore, from the 21st to the 24th November, 1857.

Natives.	Killed.										Wounded.									
	Subadar.	Havildar.	Duffadar.	Naick.	Trooper.	Sepoys.	Trumpeter.	Bugler.	Sycc.	Driver.	Subadar.	Havildar.	Duffadars.	Naicks.	Troopers.	Sepoys	Trumpeter.	Buglers	Syces.	Drivers
Bengal Artillery ..	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	2	::
Bombay Artillery ..	::	::	::	::	1	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	4	4	::	1	::	::	::	2
3rd Cav, Hyderabad Cont.	::	::	::	::	1	3	::	::	::	::	1	::	7	4	21	::	::	::	::	
25th Bombay Native Inf.	::	::	::	::	1	1	::	::	::	::	1	1	::	::	6	::	::	4	::	
3rd Inf, Hyderabad Cont.	::	::	::	1	::	1	::	::	::	::	::	1	::	::	6	::	4	::	::	
5th Inf, Hyderabad Cont.	::	::	::	1	::	1	::	::	::	::	::	1	::	::	6	::	4	::	::	

D. P.—Inclosure 10 in No. 3. (Page 73.)

*Major Orr to the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.*

Sir,

*Camp near Mundesore, November 25, 1857.*

I HAVE the honour to forward, for submission to the Brigadier commanding Malwa field force, a report of the part taken by the field force, Hyderabad Contingent, under my command during the operations near Mundesore, commencing from the 21st instant.

2. On the forenoon of that date, after making arrangements for the safety of my camp, I directed a village on the extreme left to be occupied and held by a party of cavalry and infantry, as its possession appeared of importance. About 2 o'clock, P.M., it was reported that the village was threatened. On reaching the spot I found a strong body of the enemy, Horse and Foot, moving out into the open country, and advancing with much boldness. I directed reinforcements and guns to be brought out at once; but before these could arrive, the enemy had succeeded in forcing back the picket and occupying the village. On being joined by the guns and infantry, with the 1st and 4th Regiments of Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, the Artillery, assisted by two guns of the Bombay (Captain Woolcombe's) battery, under command of Lieutenant Strutt, opened a very well-directed and effective fire, which cleared the village, and forced back the insurgents. It was again occupied by our troops, the enemy retiring slowly and in considerable force towards Mundesore. My orders being explicit on the subject of not forcing a general engagement, I contented myself with retaining possession of the village.

3. On the morning of the 22nd, the force, by a flank movement, crossed the river, and encamped on the west side of the town of Mundesore. Whilst making a reconnaissance with Captain MacDonald, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, two bodies of the enemy were observed moving away. These consisted principally of horsemen. One got away too rapidly for pursuit, but the other was followed by the troops as per margin,\* and, after a hard gallop of some five or six miles, overtaken and severely punished, a great many being cut down by Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons and Contingent Cavalry. The pursuit was stayed by our finding a large body of the enemy drawn up in our front, in a strong position, in a village, against which cavalry could not act.

4. On the enemy being observed in strength to the left of the village of Goraria, whilst the column was *en route*, on the morning of the 23rd, I received the directions of the Brigadier commanding to deploy with my force to support the general attack, and to conform my movements to those of the column. These directions were implicitly carried out: the cavalry was held ready wherever it might be necessary to act, and to prevent any attempt on the left flank, a detachment of two companies of the 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, under command of Captain St. Clair, with two guns of the 1st Company, Artillery, was ordered to reinforce the rear-guard; the remainder of the infantry and two guns of the 4th Company, Artillery, under Captain J. de C. Sinclair, assisted by two guns of Captain Woolcombe's battery, under command of Lieutenant Keating, Bombay Artillery, advanced in line with the column, and aided in the general operations. The fire of the guns was most effective and good, throwing shot and shell with much precision into the enemy's ranks. On the capture of the guns and the advance of the cavalry on the right, I brought forward the cavalry on the left flank also, which was completely cleared of flying parties of the insurgents. Having received orders further to reinforce the rear-guard by two more guns, I considered I should be best carrying out the views of the Brigadier, and conducing to the success of the day's operations if I moved down the whole cavalry to the rear, which had been reported to be

\* One squadron Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, Major Gall commanding; two troops 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, Captain Abbott commanding; two troops 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, Captain Murray commanding.



hard pressed. This was rapidly effected ; I found the enemy had advanced to a position about 800 yards distant from the rear-guard, that they were in force, and that it was necessary they should be dislodged as soon as possible, their number and boldness increasing. I accordingly directed the line to move forward, and after a short advance, the guns opened and drove back the enemy, they answering our fire from matchlocks. After a second advance I ordered the cavalry, as per margin,\* to charge and clear the front. They rapidly advanced upon a large body of retreating footmen ; but unfortunately, the nature of the ground being broken, and full of large gravel-pits, from which a close and sharp matchlock fire was opened, prevented the attack being as effective as otherwise it would have been. A good many insurgents, however, were cut up, and those in the pits were afterwards shot down on the infantry coming up.

5. I deeply regret to have to report that in this charge fell Lieutenant Redmayne, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, whilst gallantly leading on his men ; he was mortally wounded. His gallantry and daring courage were conspicuous to all, and I trust I may be permitted to say that in him Her Majesty's service has lost an officer of high promise.

6. In the operations against the village of Goraria, on the 24th instant, this force also took part, and a detachment of Infantry under Captain Sinclair, 3rd Regiment, joined the stormers, and shared in the assault upon the village.

7. I beg to bring to the favourable notice of the Brigadier commanding the Malwa field force, the conduct of the entire force under my command. My best thanks are due to Lieutenant Hastings Fraser, 4th Cavalry, my staff officer, for his zealous exertions in the performance of the numerous duties which devolved upon him, as well as for his prompt and ready aid at all times ; to Captain Abbott, commanding 1st Cavalry ; Captain Murray, commanding 4th Cavalry ; Captain Sinclair, commanding left wing, 3rd Infantry ; Captain J. de C. Sinclair, commanding Artillery ; and Lieutenant Johnson, Adjutant 1st Cavalry ; to Surgeon Orr, 4th Cavalry, and Senior Surgeon, field force, Hyderabad Contingent, my best acknowledgments are due for the assistance he afforded me in the field during the entire operations for his care and attention, to the wounded, and the arrangements made by him for their comfort.

8. I beg to forward a nominal return of the killed and wounded during the four days' operations. †

I have, &c.,

W. A. ORR, *Major,*  
*Commanding Field Forces, Hyderabad Contingent.*

\* One squadron, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, Lieutenant Leith, commanding ; 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, Captain Abbott, commanding ; 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, Captain Murray, commanding.

† 2 Killed, 11 wounded of the 3rd and 5th Infantry ; horses, 12 wounded.

D. P.—Inclosure 9 in No. 3. (Page 75).

*Brigadier Stewart, Commanding Malwa Field Force, to the  
Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army.*

Sir,

*Camp, Mundèsore, November 27, 1857.*

WITH reference to my telegrams of the 25th and 26th instant, I have now the honor to forward the reports and to communicate, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, full particulars of the successful operations in which the Malwa field force and the field force Hyderabad Contingent, under command of Major Orr, were engaged on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th instant, against the rebel enemy in the vicinity of Mundèsore.

2. On the morning of the 21st November, the force, accompanied by the field force Hyderabad Contingent, which, as I have already reported, is co-operating with me under the command of Major Orr, arrived within three miles and a half of Mundèsore about 9 A.M.; and as I had no good information as to the roads or the country in the immediate vicinity of the town, neither as to the fords of the river Sowna, which it was necessary to cross before reaching the town, I determined upon encamping until a good reconnoissance had been effected. The rebel enemy at Mundèsore, hearing of our approach, had posted pickets entirely covering the country over which we were advancing, and, observing our pickets thrown out, they mustered in some force outside the walls of the town, and appeared inclined to attack. I, however, contented myself with reinforcing the pickets, and, leaving the whole charge of the front to Major Robertson, 25th Regiment Native Infantry, the field officer of the day, returned to camp. About 3 o'clock P.M. I received intimation from him that the enemy were advancing in force, and threatening both our flanks and centre at the same time. I accordingly moved out to meet them: they advanced steadily, with banners flying, and appeared in great numbers. On approaching our right front, however, they were most gallantly charged by Lieutenant Dew, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, who, with some of his men, occupied that ground as a picket. Major Orr, commanding 3rd Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, supported Lieutenant Dew, and the enemy were driven back with great loss, and before our guns, which had quickly moved up, could open upon them, the attack on our centre was repulsed by a few rounds of our Artillery, whilst that on the left was successfully met by the field force under Major Orr. The enemy having been thus driven back at all points, were pursued for some distance, in fact, until they nearly reached the walls of the town, and nothing further occurred that day.

3. Having received intelligence from the Governor-General's Agent that the portion of the rebel army before Neemuch, amounting to about 5,000, would probably raise the siege of that place, and endeavour to effect a junction with their head quarters at Mundèsore, I determined to frustrate this by intercepting them. Accordingly, early on the morning of the 22nd instant, I moved forward my force in order of battle; our advance was unopposed, and on my left flank reaching the village of Kulgipore, I made a flank movement to the left, as previously determined on, leaving the advance guard to cover it, and to reinforce the rear guard, as we crossed the Bakri ford of the river Sowna, about 1,400 yards to the south-west of the town of Mundèsore. Thus secured, the movement was safely effected, opposed only by a slight and ineffective fire from a gun on one of the south-west bastions of the town. I then encamped facing the west of the town, my flanks well protected by the two branches of the river, and my line running at right angles to the right of Sir Thomas Hislop's camp in 1817. Just previous to the camp being marked out, it was reported that Cavalry were seen on the left, and Major Orr taking the 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Captain Abbott, and 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Captain Murray, saw about 300 Horse, supposed to be under Heera Sing, endeavouring to draw them off in a

north-westerly direction, but keeping at too great a distance to allow of being attacked. Reinforcements of Cavalry were sent for, and whilst the left wing, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, under Captain Gall, and 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Lieutenant Clark, were moving up, intelligence was brought to Major Orr that Heera Sing's baggage had just left the village of Goraria, on the Neemuch road, the object of Heera Sing's party, to draw our Cavalry away from his baggage, thus being apparent. Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, the 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, and the 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, galloped off in pursuit, the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, remaining as a reserve. They caught up the enemy about two miles south of Peeplia, and, after cutting up about 200 of them, halted at a nullah a mile to the south of that village. On perceiving it strongly occupied by the enemy's infantry, who showed many standards, they then returned to camp.

4. Feeling assured that the infantry seen in Peeplia formed the advance guard of the enemy, I moved at 8 o'clock A.M. on the 23rd instant by my left, and crossed the northern branch of the river Sowna. I then halted my column, and collected all my baggage on the reverse flank, then moving on to my proposed camp on the Neemuch and Mundesore road, ready to oppose the enemy either from one or the other direction. On coming on to the ground, the enemy appeared in great force to the north; so, ordering my baggage to be collected on a strong mound, I strongly reinforced my rear-guard, and proceeded to meet them. After a short advance, I formed line to my front, facing northward, and found the enemy occupying a very strong position, with their right in and beyond the village of Goraria, their right centre covered by a date nullah and lines of date trees, their battery of six guns on a rising ground, with a large mud hut protecting their gunners, and their left stretched along the ridge running east from the village. My line advanced, covered by skirmishers; the enemy's infantry, with banners flying (many of them green), moved down to meet us through the intermediate fields of high jowarry, and their guns opened fire. I immediately halted my line, and replied to the fire with Captains Hungerford's and Woolcombe's batteries, at a range of about 900 yards. After a few rounds I again advanced the line, and permitted Captain Hungerford to move his half-battery to a position on our right front, from which he could enfilade the enemy. After an advance of about 300 yards, our line was again halted and firing resumed, that from both batteries being very effective. A most gallant charge was then made on the enemy's guns by the escort of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, attached to Captain Hungerford, under Lieutenant Martin, who found however that the position was still very strongly held by the enemy's infantry, and was compelled to retire, he himself being very severely wounded. Captain Hungerford's half-battery was again advanced to within 100 yards, and after a round or two of grape, the guns were at once again charged and captured, the enemy flying in great numbers into the village to their right. The 3rd Regiment of Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Major S. Orr, was just at this moment rapidly advanced to our right front, and having been wheeled to the left, it swept down upon them in their retreat, and killed great numbers. Our line then changed front about the eighth of a circle, right thrown forward, and moved steadily on the village, which evidently held great numbers of the enemy. Their skirmishers disputed our advance, but were soon driven back. Having halted within about 300 yards of the village, our Artillery opened upon it with shot and shell, after which I directed the Infantry to advance and carry it.

The men of the 86th and 25th Regiments dashed forward in the most gallant manner, and, having entered the village, commenced to drive all before them. They soon met, however, with very warm opposition, the enemy having taken possession in great force of many houses, from which a most harassing fire was kept upon our men. Under these circumstances, and as, moreover, I could get no satisfactory accounts of what was passing in my rear, which I knew from the firing I heard, as also from the pressing applications I had received for reinforcements, had been warmly engaged, I recalled the Infantry, and posted strong pickets all round the village, and moved the remainder of the men a

short distance off to where the baggage had been passed up from the rear. I then learned that, during the afternoon, when we were hotly engaged in the front, a strong body of the enemy from Mundesore attacked our rear, and endeavoured to carry off the siege train, baggage, &c. They were, however, most gallantly repulsed on every occasion. In one of these attacks, I regret to say that Lieutenant Redmayne, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, was killed, whilst most bravely leading his men against the enemy, notwithstanding the many attempts made by the enemy to press upon and harass our rear. It gives me great satisfaction to be able to state that not a particle of baggage was lost, nor a follower injured on this occasion. Lieutenant Leith, commanding a squadron 14th Light Dragoons, appears to have done good service, as also Lieutenant Fenwick, 25th Regiment, Native Infantry, in charge of the baggage; Gunner Maitland of the Bengal Artillery, and Gunner Thompson of the Bombay Artillery, also distinguished themselves by assisting to work the heavy guns most effectively against the enemy.

5. On the 24th instant I arranged with Captain Hungerford, Commandant of Artillery, that the village of Goraria, in which the rebels had taken refuge, should be well shelled and again assaulted by the Infantry. Accordingly, I moved up to it about noon, and found that the enemy were as I had left them the preceding evening, excepting that a few had attempted to escape, nearly all of whom were killed. After a heavy fire of three hours' duration, the detachment of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, under command of Major Keane, and the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, under Major Robertson, again stormed the village and carried it, killing great numbers of the enemy; they themselves also suffering severely. At sunset I withdrew the troops, intending to move against the fort of Mundesore the next day. Early, however, on the morning of the 25th instant, intelligence reached me that the enemy had, during the night, completely evacuated Mundesore, and were scattered in flight throughout the country, in various directions, having lost, it is computed, about 1,500 of their number during our operations against them. I accordingly removed my camp to Mundesore, and am now engaged in dismantling the forts, destroying the guns, &c., before leaving this neighbourhood.

6. By the successful operations of the Malwa field force, and field force Hyderabad Contingent, in the vicinity of Mundesore, the Neemuch garrison has been relieved from the assault with which it was threatened. The insurgent rebels have been dispersed from their stronghold in which, for months past, they have been daily collecting all those disaffected to our rule; and peace and order will now, it is to be hoped, be re-established in these districts.

7. I must now, in conclusion, place on record my grateful acknowledgments to Colonel Durand, officiating agent to the Governor-General for Central India, for his cordial assistance to me on all occasions. He was present in the field throughout the operations, and gave me the benefit of his advice, which proved of great service to me. Major Orr, commanding field force, Hyderabad Contingent, most ably co-operated with me on all occasions, and to him and all under his command I am very much indebted; to Major Boileau, Field Engineer, and his assistants, Lieutenants Prendergast (severely wounded) and Gordon; to Captain Mayne, Intelligence Department, to Captain Coley, Major of Brigade, to Lieutenant Macdonald, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, to Lieutenant Thain, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, and to Surgeon Mackenzie, Staff Surgeon, my warmest thanks are due. The assistance rendered me by these officers left me nothing to wish for. A perusal of the report made by Captain Gall, commanding left wing of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, will convey to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief some idea of the good service performed by all ranks under his command. I most fully concur in Captain Gall's report, and beg to commend to the consideration of his Excellency all the officers and men mentioned by him. Of Captain Gall himself, I must in justice add that a more able, zealous, and hard-working officer I have never met with, nor one more worthy of distinction. Of Major Orr, 3rd Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, and the officers and men under his command, I have already had reason to send the most favourable report to the Resident at Hyderabad. On this last occasion, nothing could

surpass the bravery shown by all ranks of this regiment. Major Orr himself is, I consider, a first-rate cavalry officer ; his daring courage is admired by all, and in every affair in which he is engaged his personal combats are most prominent features. To Captain Hungerford, Commandant of Artillery, Malwa field force, and to Captain Woolcombe, commanding No. 4, light field battery, and the officers and men under their command, my best thanks are due. I do not think Artillery practice could have been better ; and there can be but little doubt that the successful issue of operations is much to be attributed to their assistance. Of the conduct of Captain Brown, and the officers and men of the B Company Madras Sappers and Miners, I have much pleasure in speaking in the highest terms. Whether as Sappers or as Infantry, they have distinguished themselves on every occasion ; they have undergone an incredible amount of hard labour, during our late march with a siege train over a country without roads ; nor must I omit to mention that they accompanied the storming parties into the village of Goraria, and proved of the greatest service. My best thanks are also due to Major Keane and the officers and men of the detachment Her Majesty's 86th Regiment. The gallantry of all ranks was most conspicuous, and on both occasions that the village was assaulted, the coolness and daring of the officers and men, at whose head Major Keane placed himself, elicited the praise of all. My despatch from Dhar will have made his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief aware of the very high opinion I held of Major Robertson and the officers and men of the 25th Regiment, Native Infantry. During the late operations, nothing could have been finer than the behaviour of all in this regiment. Major Robertson distinguished himself on the 21st instant as field officer of the day, in the disposition of the pickets, which duty I entirely confided to him, and by the skilful manner in which he met the attack made upon him in force on the afternoon of that day. During the succeeding days, Major Robertson rendered me the greatest assistance : the manner in which he led his regiment on two occasions to storm the village of Goraria is beyond all praise ; and I consider that the admirable conduct of the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry fully attests the worth of this officer, who will, I hope, meet with some mark of distinction. In the praise conveyed to Captain Little, 25th Regiment, Native Infantry, by his commanding officer, I quite concur, and trust that his Excellency may be able to grant some mark of favour to this deserving officer. In the two attacks on the village of Goraria, I could see no difference between the conduct of the men of the 25th Regiment, Native Infantry, and their comrades of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment—the same daring and gallantry characterised both. Their list of casualties will show how warmly they were engaged, and I trust his Excellency will recognise the merits of this Regiment. Before closing this despatch, I beg to report on the admirable conduct of Assistant-Surgeon Butler, of the Artillery, who, during the engagement of the 23rd instant, though suffering severely from sickness, left his doolie, and was engaged in the most active manner during the whole day in assisting to administer comfort to the wounded. The conduct of this officer has been brought to my notice by the Staff-Surgeon of the force, and will, I trust, meet with some reward.

I have, &c.

C. S. STUART.

D. P.—Inclosure 32 in No. 2. (Page 43).

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to Brigadier-General Franks  
Benares.*

Sir,

*Benares, December 13, 1857.*

THE Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, has received from the Governor-General a copy of the instructions given to you by his Lordship, and he directs me to take the earliest opportunity of assuring you that you shall obtain from this Government the most perfect information, and the best assistance that it is in the power of the Lieutenant-Governor and of the Civil Department to afford.

2. I have had the honor, under the Lieutenant-Governor's instructions, since your arrival at Benares, of keeping you constantly informed of all the intelligence received from the exposed frontiers. I shall continue to report to you personally all matters of moment so long as the head-quarters of this Government, and you yourself, remain at Benares. After the departure of either one or other, the Magistrates and Mr. Carnegy, who has charge of the Oude Intelligence Department, will be directed to report events to you daily, or oftener, on the occurrence of any emergency, as they have hitherto been in the habit of reporting to this Government.

3. Lieutenant Colonel Wroughton, in charge of the Goorkha troops in the Jaunpore and Azimghur Districts, has been instructed to consider himself henceforth under your orders, as he has hitherto been under those of Lieutenant-Colonel Longden. You are aware that these troops are under the command of Colonel Puhlwan Sing, of the Nepaulese army, and are an independent, though allied body. Colonel Wroughton's functions are to form the medium of communication with the Goorkha Commander, to afford that officer his advice and support, and to look to the payment, the Commissariat arrangements, &c. of the Goorkha force while it is in British territory. In regard to matters relating to the internal economy of the Goorkha troops under Colonel Puhlwan Sing, Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton will continue to correspond with me directly. In regard to all movements and operations in the field, he will communicate with you only.

4. The objects at present assigned by the Governor-General to the force to be collected under your command are as follows:—"To protect Benares against attack or insult;" "to prevent the rebels from crossing the Ganges, near Benares, into Behar;" "to drive them to a distance from Benares, and to recover any district which they may have occupied." In making your arrangements to meet these objects, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that you may find a brief description of the state of the frontier, and of the results of the experience of the last three months, useful.

5. Beginning from the north, you will find the district of Goruckpore in the hands of Rebel Nazim, or governor, by name Mahomed Hussein. With the exception of some isolated parties of Sepoys, the strength of which is variously reported, but which in all may be estimated to be between 1,500 and 3,000 men, the troops of this leader are an undisciplined body of matchlock men. He is in possession of several guns, probably ten or more. His entire force is called 12,000 or 15,000 men. Constant threats have been made of his intended invasion of the Azimghur District, which is flanked along its whole north-eastern border by Goruckpore, the Gogra running between them; but no further overt act has taken place, beyond the collection of boats; and the inclination of his followers to risk an attack, which, in the case of defeat, would lead to their being driven into the Gogra, is rather doubtful.

6. Of the Sepoys in the Goruckpore District, that body which alone at present immediately threatens these provinces is collected in the vicinity of Buruj Ghat, near the junction of the Raptée and Gogra. The numbers of this body are very differently reported; they may amount to from 600 to 2,000 men,

including certainly many wounded men. Of their objects nothing is certainly known, but it is believed that they purpose to cross into Shahabad, near Bhajpore. This they may do in a body, or they may attempt to cross or to drop down the Gogra in small parties. A nephew of Kooer Sing is said to be of the party, and the men are represented to be men of Bhajpore and Arrah.

7. The prevention of the passage of these mutineers into Shahabad, more especially if the attempt is made in a body, is, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, an important object. The Lieutenant-Governor has already taken what precautions he can by means of police arrangements to prevent their passage across the Ganges.

8.. In connection with this part of the frontier line, the fact of the presence of the disarmed 65th Regiment of Native Infantry at Ghazepore will not escape your notice.

9. To advert next to the condition of the Oude frontier,—portions of three of the districts of the Central Provinces come into contact with Oude between Ganges and Gogra, viz., Azimghur, Jaunpore, and Allahabad. The general character of the hostile levies is much the same along the whole line, though the activity of the rebels and the numbers in which they collect are various, from one part of the border to another, and from one day to another. The apparent head of the Oude rebels on this frontier is Mehudee Hussun, the so-styled Nazim of Sultanpore. With very few exceptions, the whole of the chief landowners, or talookdars, are here in arms against us, each with a body of matchlock men, and the more important with their complement of light field artillery. Although these men are, to a great extent, designated as a rabble, still they are an Oude rabble, carrying arms, and accustomed to fighting amongst each other and against the King's troops from their earliest youth. There has been some effort made at organization into regiments; and on one occasion a portion of those engaged fought well, and inflicted considerable loss on the Goorkhas. Of the 15,000 men lately assembled at Chanda, it is supposed by those best informed that about 5,000 men will fight with more or less courage, and that the rest need not be much regarded. This force has now broken up into four subdivisions. Till now no definite body of Sepoys has made its appearance on this frontier, excepting on the north, on the Azimghur border, where a party of about 250 mutineers was recently engaged, with a more numerous body of the rebels, by the force under Colonel Longden.

10. In addition to the rebellious talookdars of Oude, two of the tribes occupying country on both sides of the border of the Jaunpore and Azimghur Districts are disposed to take advantage of any opportunity to rise and follow their natural propensity to plunder, viz., the Pulwars on the Azimghur border, and the Rajcoomars on the Jaunpore border. A principal chief of the Pulwars, Madhoo Pershad, a resident of the Azimghur District, is understood to be at the present time in Goruckpore, threatening an attack on Azimghur from that quarter. He appears to have distinctly joined the Oude rebels. The two leaders of the Rajcoomars, Oodres Sing and Chundres Sing, are in arms against us, with Mehudee Hussun, near Chanda.

11. There has been, it is well ascertained, a deliberately-formed design of the rebel Government of Oude, which it has been the task of the Nazim Mehudee Hussun, of Sultanpore, to try to carry out, to drive our officers from the Azimghur and Jaunpore Districts, and to set up a rebel Government on the part of the Court of Lucknow in their stead. The gatherings of talookdaree levies on the frontier, and their incursions across it, have been all apparently instigated by the Lucknow Chiefs.

12. Hitherto, in the Jaunpore and Azimghur Districts all invasions have been speedily repelled and chastised, and no hold has been established by the Oude rebels upon any portion of these districts. It is true that inroads have been made, and are still made, on our villages and Police Stations; but the country has never been in their hands for any of the purposes of government since it was reoccupied by the Goorkhas at the commencement of September last. The outstanding balance of revenue has, from that time been steadily in the course of collection.

13. It is far different, however, with respect to that portion of the Allahabad District lying between the Ganges and Jaunpore. A tract,

13—3

extending from the Oude border nearly to the Grand Trunk Road on the south, of which Phoolpore is the centre, has been for months past, and still remains, in the undisputed power of the usurping Government, or of upstart individual rebels. The revenue has been collected by these persons, zemindars favourable to our Government have been plundered or otherwise maltreated, our officials have been murdered or imprisoned, all as yet with impunity. They have now carried their insolence so far as to establish a picket at the Papu-Mhow Ghat, five miles from the fort of Allahabad. The forces of the rebels in this tract are, it is confidently believed, little more than a rabble. Their cowardice and utter want of enterprise are evinced by their never having dared to disturb our posts on the Trunk Road, some of which have for months not exceeded 50 men. It is much to be regretted that the exigencies of the service elsewhere have been hitherto such as to have prevented the employment of troops in this quarter, whilst even the small number of police levies that would be requisite to clear this tract is not available. The Lieutenant-Governor sincerely trusts that this mark of weakness may now very shortly be effaced, and that these insults may be avenged with some signal chastisement.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*



D. P.—Inclosure 43 in No. 2. (Page 48).

*Garrison Morning Orders by Brigadier Sage.*

*Fort Saugor, December 15, 1857.*

THE Officers commanding the 31st, 42nd, and detachments, will cause all cattle and plunder of every description taken from Bapyle yesterday to be made over to the civil power.

Lieutenant Ellis, in charge of the Sudder Bazaar, will order a strict search to be made, and deliver over all plunder to the civil authority; and in future he will cause every person who leaves the Sudder Bazaar, when a detachment goes out, for the purpose of following the troops and plundering, to be flogged.

Commanding Officers of corps and detachments will explain to their men, that nothing is more disgraceful to a soldier than to leave his ranks and plunder. Yesterday, the good conduct and steadiness of the men in taking Bapyle was sullied by the soldiers dropping off, until their numbers were so reduced that a sufficient force was not left in the ranks to finish the work they had so well begun.

The Brigadier warns the soldiers against such practices; the penalty is death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may award, and the penalty will be exacted.

D. P.—Inclosure 44 in No. 2. (Page 49).

*Captain Finch to the Station Staff of Brigadier Sage.*

Sir,

*Saugor Fort, December 15, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Brigadier W. Sage, Commanding the Saugor District, that agreeably to orders I marched yesterday morning from the fort at a quarter past 4, A.M. (with detachment as per margin),\* and proceeded to Bhopail, distance 8 miles from the Saugor cantonment.

We arrived in sight of the village of Bhopail at daylight, and instead of surprising the Bundeelahs as we expected, we found them ready to receive us, and they were the first to commence the firing.

The village of Bhopail is situated at the foot of a precipitous hill of about three-quarters of a mile in length, and consists principally of large stone loop-holed houses, which were filled with matchlock men, who kept up a heavy fire on our troops.

I put the three guns (under Captain Marshall) in a commanding position, and fired round shot, shell, and shrapnel, with the most admirable effect, for upwards of two hours, when the enemy's fire decreased. I then detached a party of 80 men to crown the height commanding the village. The enemy, who were wavering, seeing that they were about to be out-flanked, made for the hills. As soon as I perceived this, I advanced about 50 men straight into the village, and we carried it with very little loss on our side. In the meantime, the 80 men carried the heights most gallantly under a very heavy fire, and followed the enemy up about half-a-mile along the top of the hill, until the Bundeelahs again took refuge in a stronghold.

The Bhopail force I estimate at 2,000 matchlock men, and every praise is due to all parties for the gallant way in which they behaved.

I now blew the recall, and took a gun to cover the retreat, as I heard that large bodies of men were seen coming from the Neriowlee direction, and I was afraid our detached party might be outnumbered and cut off; very fortunate it was I did so; for no sooner had my men returned, than the Neriowlee Bundeelah force, consisting of 2,000 or 3,000 men (in addition to the Bhopail force), poured in on three sides, covered the adjacent hills, and entered the village.

As I had strictly carried out the Brigadier's orders, and severely punished the Bhopail people, and as we were now exposed to a very heavy fire from three sides, I considered it prudent to return to Saugor.

I estimate the enemy's loss at upwards of 100 killed; and our loss is one European gunner, and one jemadar, one havildar, and four Sepoys killed, and four Sepoys wounded, all of the 31st Regiment, Native Infantry.†

We returned to the Saugor cantonment about half-past 2 o'clock, P.M., also having taken three prisoners.

A list of killed and wounded is herewith inclosed.

I have, &c.

H. FINCH, *Captain,*  
*Commanding Detachment.*

\* 1ST COMPANY, 3RD BATTALION, ARTILLERY:—2 guns (9-pounder), 12 howitzers (4-pounder); 1 Captain, 1 Second Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Bugler, 22 Gunners.

31ST REGIMENT, NATIVE INFANTRY:—1 Captain, 5 Subadars, 5 Jemadars, 21 Havaldars, 18 Naicks, 3 Buglers, 130 Sepoys.

42ND REGIMENT, NATIVE INFANTRY:—1 Ensign, 1 Assistant-Surgeon, 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 3 Havildars, 4 Naicks, 46 Sepoys.

3RD IRREGULAR CAVALRY:—1 Ressaidar, 1 Naib Ressaidar, 1 Jemadar, 1 Kote Duffadar, 7 Duffadars, 1 Nishan Burdar, 1 Trumpeter, 25 Sowars.

† Total killed and wounded, 11.

D. P.—Inclosure 45 in No. 2. (Page 50).

List of Killed and Wounded of a Detachment under Captain Finch,  
31st Regiment, Native Infantry, on service on December 14, 1857.

*Saugor, December 15, 1857.*

No.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
1ST COMPANY, 3RD BATTALION, ARTILLERY.			
1	Gunner .. ..	James McGreary ..	Killed in action.
1	Carpenter .. ..	.. .. .	Wounded.
1	Bullock .. ..	.. .. .	Wounded.
31ST REGIMENT, NATIVE INFANTRY.			
1	Jemadar .. ..	Talleh Sing .. ..	} Killed in action.
1	Havildar .. ..	Sumser Sing .. ..	
1	Sepoy .. ..	Bhyrow Sing .. ..	
	Do. .. ..	Bhugga Sing .. ..	
	Do. .. ..	Coorbuccus Sing ..	
	Do. .. ..	Rossun Sing .. ..	
	Do. .. ..	Mungal Sing .. ..	} Wounded.
	Do. .. ..	Sewgolaum Sing ..	
	Do. .. ..	Sihgram Tewarry ..	
1	Do. .. ..	Gunness Pattack ..	
1	Horse .. ..	3rd Irregular Cavalry ..	

H. FINCH.

D. P.—Inclosure 42 in No. 2. (Page 48).

*Brigadier Sage, Commanding Saugor Force, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir, *Head-Quarters, Fort Saugor, December 16, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report for the information of the Government of India, that the Bundeelas from Bapyle having, on Saturday the 12th instant, attempted to surprise and cut off the grass-cutters and their ponies attached to the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, it was considered prudent to punish them, and a force, as per margin,\* was detached on the morning of the 14th to effect this, and to return to Saugor.

2. This caution is necessary, in consequence of the numbers of the rebel Bundeelas occupying the whole country, with the exception of a circle of about three miles round the cantonments and city, and a large body always stationed at Nurreeoulee.

3. I inclose a copy of the report of the officer commanding the detachment. The object of the expedition was well carried out, and the Sepoys are entitled to much credit for the steadiness they evinced in carrying the village; and the practice of the artillery was excellent.

4. I regret much to report that, by following the enemy too far, and waiting for permission to burn the village, instead of returning immediately to Saugor, time was allowed for the enemy to rally behind a breastwork, and obtain reinforcements far outnumbering the small detachment which had taken the village; and about a mile of the road near the village of Bapyle, being flanked by a hill covered with thick jungle, the detachment retired so precipitately to clear the jungle, that the killed were left on the ground and I am afraid it must be allowed that the victory was considered secure before it was really won, and the detachment was taken somewhat by surprise.

5. The artilleryman, strange to say, was not missed until the detachment returned to the fort, and the reports regarding his fate are contradictory. The man, no doubt, left his comrades and went into the village; and one account states that he was cut down, and another that he was shot while bringing out three prisoners. It is very much to be regretted that his body was not brought away.

6. The village was completely plundered by the townspeople and troops; and I forward a copy of the order I thought it right to issue on the occasion. The loss of the detachment is stated in Captain Finch's report, and also that of the enemy. The natives say the Bundeelas lost 250 men, but I should think the number reported to be much nearer the truth.

I have, &c.

WM. SAGE, *Brigadier,*  
*Commanding Saugor District Force.*

\* 1st COMPANY 3RD BATTALION ARTILLERY:—2 guns (9-pounder), 1 howitzer (24-pounder); 1 Captain, 1 Second Lieutenant, 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Bugler, 22 Gunners.

31ST REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY:—1 Captain, 5 Subadars, 5 Jemadars, 21 Havildars, 18 Naicks, 3 Buglers, 130 Sepoys.

42ND REGIMENT LIGHT INFANTRY:—1 Ensign, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 3 Havildars, 4 Naicks, 46 Sepoys.

3RD IRREGULAR CAVALRY:—1 Resseldar, 1 Naib Ressaidar, 1 Jemadar, 1 Kote Duffadar, 7 Duffadars, 1 Nishal Burdar, 1 Trumpeter, and 25 Sowars.

D. P.—Inclosure 65 in No. 2. (Page 60)

*The Governor-General of India in Council to the Commander-in-Chief.*

(Telegraphic.)

*December 19, 1857.*

BY all means raise as many men as you can obtain upon the Punjab rate of pay. They will be made into police or irregulars hereafter.

I heard from Lord Harris to-day that we are likely to be disappointed of two more Native Regiments, which I hoped to procure from Madras.

D. P.—Inclosure 6 in No. 1. (Page 7.)

*The Political Assistant for Burdwan to Secretary to Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Purmor, December 31, 1857.*

MR. CARNE, in letter dated 26th instant, writes "Chirka," saying that the rebels at Kalpee had destroyed the bridge of boats across the Jumna, writes at the request of the Rajah of "Chirka" to the Officer commanding at Akbarpore, between Kalpee and Cawnpore, offering the co-operation of his troops in covering landing and passage of the European troops across the river. Mr. Carne's suggestion is an excellent one, especially if the Rajah takes command of them himself.

D. P.—Inclosure 52 in No. 1. (Page 29.)

*The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegram.)

*Benares, January 6, 1858.*

CAPTAIN OSBORN took the Fort of Myhere on the night of the 3rd January. Mahomed Sing is a prisoner.

D. P.—Inclosure 13 in No. 2. (Page 37.)

*The Political Assistant for Bundelcund to the Secretary to the  
Government of India.*

(Telegraphic)

*Punna, January 7, 1858.*

MR. CARNE, in letter dated 30th ultimo, reports that the Maharajah of Chirkaree has detached a force of 1600 men, with four guns, under Nysuk Sookaol, to attack a body of 500 of the Calpee mutineers under Rasim Bed, who has taken possession of Jalapore, on the Betwa, ten koss from Calpee. Maharajah of Punna in compliance with an application for reinforcements from Lieutenant Remmington, commanding Punna levies, Fort Kallinger, has sent off a party of 300 matchlock men, and one gun, to Dharinapore, in the Punna territory, five miles from Kallinger, on the Banda border, with orders to hold themselves in readiness to aid Lieutenant Remmington and co-operate with the British troops wherever their services may be required.



D. P.—Inclosure 14 in No. 2. (Page 37).

*The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General  
of India in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Allahabad, January 9, 1858.*

MR. GUBBINS reports from Cawnpore, that the convoy from Agra has entered our districts. Calpee rebels getting troublesome, and threaten Ghatompore Tehsildaree. The Nana has gone to Lucknow; and Shurford Dowlut has been dismissed from his post of Prime Minister to the Begum, Mannoo Khan having taken his place.

D. P.—Inclosure 24 in No. 2. (Page 39).

*The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General  
of India in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Allahabad, January 12, 1858.*

THE Commissioner of Cawnpore reports that Bala Bhut, the brother, and Pavoie, the nephew of the Nana, are on the right bank of the Junna, as well as Lote a Lopeco. A trustworthy spy, just arrived, gives 5,000 the number of the mutinous sepoy at Calpee, and says that many have joined them from Futtehghur. They have two heavy guns besides the six field pieces.

D. P.—Inclosure 25 in No. 2. (Page 39).

*The Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Fort St. George, January 13, 1858.*

THE following was received from George Plowden, Esq., Commissioner, Nagpore, dated 10th January, 6.15 P.M., to be forwarded to you:—"Please to refer to my message dated the 19th ultimo. Sumbulpore has been relieved, and the road between that place and Raepore has been opened. Captain Wood, with a squadron of the Nagpore Irregular Cavalry, reached Sumbulpore from Nagpore; and on the 29th of December, having made out the march there sixty miles in eighteen days, the next morning at 3 a.m., he proceeded against a party of the rebels with a force consisting of 73 of Nagpore Irregular Cavalry, 150 of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, and 50 of the Ramghur Infantry. At daybreak, the Cavalry being in advance, surprised the rebels, 500 or 600 in number, encamped in a gorse land: immediately charged them, Captain Wood killing three men with his own hand. The Infantry coming up, the rebels were put to flight, fifty-three were killed and many more probably escaped into the jungles. A number of matchlocks and other weapons fell into our hands. On our side, Captain Wood was slightly wounded in the shoulder by an arrow, and nine others, including Doctor Wyndowe, were also wounded by arrows. Soonder Raj, who was said to be in the encampments, escaped; but three leaders of importance, including a brother of Soonder Raj, was killed. The Nagpore Cavalry acquitted themselves most beautifully. The reinforcement of the 40th Madras Native Infantry from Cuttack had not arrived. Sumbulpore was thus first relieved from hence, on the 30th of November. I heard of the interruption of the dâk communication on the 30th of December. Captain Wood, with Cavalry from Nagpore, attacked and defeated the rebels at Sumbulpore District, 360 from Nagpore, and 140 from beyond our frontier. In consequence of this promptitude, Soonder Raj's men are already disheartened. I will report by telegraph as soon as the dâk runners have been re-established."

D. P.—Inclosure 26 in No. 2. (Page 40).

*The Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Fort St. George, January 13, 1858.*

THE following was received from George Plowden, Esq., Commissioner of Nagpore, dated 10th January, 4.30 P.M., to be forwarded to you :—“Lieutenant Rybot of the Bengal Artillery, Executive Engineer at Raepore, there being no other officer available, followed Captain Wood’s Cavalry detachment towards Sumbulpore, with two guns of Playfair’s Horse Artillery, and 120 of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, on the 4th instant. He attacked the position of the rebels in the Singhore Pass, about sixty miles distant from Sumbulpore, and carried it. Colonel Bate, with the remainder of the 40th Native Infantry, and more guns, were daily expected at Sumbulpore. Lieutenant Rybot’s detachment has been re-called to the Jond River, where Captain Shakespear has established his head quarters with the remainder of the Irregular Cavalry. The Jond River constituted the boundary of Raepore, on the road to Sumbulpore, from thence Captain Shakespear will aid in keeping open the communication as long as may be necessary, and will be ready to advance wherever requested to. Lieutenant Rybot will return to his executive charge at Raepore.”

D. P.—Inclosure 27 in No. 2. (Page 40).

*The Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Fort St George, January 13, 1858.*

THE following was received from George Plowden, Esq., Commissioner, Nagpore, dated 10th January, 6.15 P.M., to Calcutta, forwarded to you :—  
 “Please refer to my message dated the 19th ultimo. The force which is opening against the Ramgers and Shaporah rebels of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories on the northern frontier of the Raepore District, consists of 400 of the 3rd Irregular Infantry, a troop of Irregular Cavalry, and 200 of the Horse Battery, commanded by Lieutenant Playfair, the whole under the command of Captain the Baron Von Meyern. On the 26th ultimo, the Baron forced the Bunnoo Pass and took possession of all the approaches, driving out a strong body of the rebels, with the loss of only one man on our side. The Bunnoo Pass is in the Raepore District, about 120 miles north of Sumbulpore; it was a formidable obstacle. A few days after, the Baron drove the rebels out of the Mombs Pass, about forty-five miles further north, leading into Rohogpore. The rebels had constructed two stockades on the difficult pass. Having been shelled out of this, they were also assaulted and put to flight by the Infantry and pursued by the Cavalry. Many were killed and wounded, and some prisoners and many spies were taken. Full particulars not yet received. The rebels have thus been driven out of this province, and the Baron will, I have no doubt, soon recover the Mundeallah (Mundla?) district of Saugor and Nerbudda territories. Our own zemindars in Raepore have behaved most loyally.”

D. P.—Inclosure 28 in No. 2. (Page 41).

*The Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, to the Secretary to the  
Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Fort St. George, January 13, 1858.*

THE following was received from George Plowden, Esq., Commissioner, Nagpore, dated the 10th January, 6.15 P.M., to be forwarded to you:—I am now starting 6000 slaughter bullocks, and 2000 pairs of bullocks for carts to Allahabad. I have upwards of sixty horses collected, and those to complete 100 in a few days, when they also shall be started.”

D. P.—Inclosure 22 in No. 2. (Page 39).

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to  
the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Allahabad, January 14, 1858.*

IT is reported by Mr. Gubbins, from Cawnpore to-day at 4 P.M., that a considerable force has come down to Chilla Surree Ghaut, on the Jumna, from Bandah, on the other side. Seven regiments, with fourteen guns and 5,000 matchlock men, are reported to be near Roy Bareilly, in Oude; to have sent two companies of sepoys to Dalamon to collect rissud. Brigadier Carthew is to move from Ghatumpore to Bhowgheepore, opposite to Calpee; and Colonel Kelly is to move on Abkenpore to support him. It is also reported from Cawnpore, that Sir James Outram has beaten off 50,000 of the enemy, with a loss, on our side, of only five or six men.

D. P.—Inclosure 23 in No. 2. (Page 39)

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to Secretary to the  
Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Allahabad, January 15, 1858.*

THE force at Roy Bareilly still reported at that place yesterday morning the 14th. The two companies still at Salmone; also, the force at Chilla Tara Ghaut, still in that vicinity. The Nizam made an advance again this morning from Sarcora to Papamow, and kept up a cannonade from that post for about an hour and a half this morning. General Franks rode in to see the Lieutenant-Governor and Brigadier Campbell; his left column is at Badshapore. Letters from Goruckpore up to the 12th. All well. No other news.



D. P.—Inclosure 51 in No. 2.

*The Political Assistant for Bundelcund to the Secretary to the  
Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Punna, January 15, 1858.*

MR. CARNE, in a letter dated 10th instant, forwards copy of a proclamation dated Calpee, 6th Jamatooon Awul, 24th December, issued by Shamshere Khan and Ineha, Miha Sinti Soubahdar, Mehidpore Contingent, in the name of the Nana, calling himself Sreemout Pardhan Peshwa, offering rewards for the destruction of the English, and denouncing vengeance against all who may afford them protection.

D. P.—Inclosure 71 in No. 2. (Page 62).

*The Commander-in-Chief to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Futtyghur, January 15, 1858.*

I HAVE fully explained my situation and position to Brigadier-General MacGregor, as to what I think the Maharajah should be restricted for the present. A copy of this communication goes to your Lordship by this post, which will, I trust, meet with your approval. I hope it is in the sense of your Lordship's policy. A careful instruction has also been sent to General Franks, to give the most favourable consideration to the suggestion of General MacGregor, and to preserve entire unity of action with the Goorkha force. I have ordered the 79th Highlanders, and the 7th Hussars, and one Company of the Royal Horse Artillery, to advance to Futtehpore under the command of Brigadier Campbell, Colonel Bradford, of the Light Cavalry, having been ordered to Allahabad to take command of that station, as a temporary arrangement. Sir James Outram, in consequence of an urgent request, will be reinforced immediately by the 34th Regiment. Considerable alarm is felt in the Bolundshuhur District, on account of a threatened inroad from Rohilcund. From Futtehpore, it is reported there is a considerable gathering at Delamow in Roy Bareilly, which threatens to cross the river into that district.

D. P.—Inclosure 2 in No. 3. (Page 73).

*The Political Assistant for Bundelcund to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Punna, January 16, 1848.*

JAG GAT GEER GOSSIN, of Banda, reports as follows :—The Nawab of Banda has sunk all the boats at the Chilla Tara Ghaut, on the side of the "Punna," and has dug an entrenchment near the Nawab's Kassasth, quarter coss south-east from Banda, where he intends defending himself. He has recalled all his parties employed in collecting the revenue, and has 5,000 men at Chilla Tara, and 2,000 more at Banda. The Dikshersajpoot Zemindars, of Banda Jowharpore, attacked the Chilla Tara party on the night of the 10th instant; that is supposed to have been the firing then heard. The Maharajah of Chirkaree, in a kutcharee, dated 14th instant, reports that he has a force of 2,000 matchlockmen, 300 Sowars, and six guns in readiness at Chirkaree, fully equipped for service, ready to co-operate with the British troops when required.

D. P.—Inclosure 3 in No. 3. (Page 73).

*The Political Assistant for Bundelcund to the Secretary to the  
Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Punna, January 18, 1858.*

MARTANDO RAO TANDA SUBAH, supposed to be the nephew of the blood-thirsty Nana, and Jonwardan Rao, have addressed a letter to Sirdar Sing, Jageerdar or Lagassee, calling upon him to send supplies of money and men for the Nana's troops in course of collection at Calpee, the latter dated Calpee, Magh Buddie, 4th or 3rd January, containing two inclosures from Sucha Sing, Shamsee Khan, Subdhars, and Mirza Rahemit Beg Subah, to the Jagriditen, all of which, on receipt, were duly made over to Mr. Carnegy, Chirkarie.

D. P.—Inclosure 4 in No. 3. (Page 74).

*The Political Assistant for Bundelcund to the Secretary to the  
Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Punna, January 19, 1858.*

IN continuation of telegram of day before yesterday, reports having offered rewards as follows, for the arrest of the undermentioned rebels, the papers regarding which have been forwarded by dawk :—Mardand Rao Tanda, supposed to be the nephew of the Nana, styling himself Soobah, in the service of the Peshwa Tanardin, Rao Amree, styling himself Soobah, in the service of the Peshwa, Miohern Begg Soubahdar, Shamshere Khan, Soubahdar Jacha Singh, Soubahdar of the late Mehidpore Contingent, Mahomed Irak Meer, in the service of the Tanda.

D. P.—Inclosure 1 in No. 4. (Page 95).

*Brigadier Carthew to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.*

Sir, *Camp, Royapoor, Calpee Road, January 19, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to state that, in obedience to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, conveyed in telegram of 10th current, I marched from Futteh-pore on the morning of the 12th, with the force, as per margin,\* to Binkee, and thence on the 13th Janhanabad; at that station Mr. Probyn apprehended and inflicted capital punishment on two notorious criminals. I had proposed moving southwards from this place to Chandoura, but Mr. Probyn having ascertained that the village had been deserted by the whole of its inhabitants, who had fled southward and crossed the Jumna, I marched the following morning to Ghatumpoor. I was here joined by Mr. Willock and a party of Seikh Irregular Horse, under Lieutenant Mackenzie. I also received a despatch from Brigadier Inglis, requesting me to march on Bhogneepoor, and thence to Secundra; further informing me that Her Majesty's 34th Regiment would be sent to Akbarpore to join me if necessary.

Abandoning therefore the projected route into the Trunk Road by Sarh, I marched the next day to Moosanugger, at which place I received intelligence that Bhogneepoor was held by 300 of the enemy (horse and foot), who expected to be reinforced during the night. Communicating with Colonel Kelly, and directing him to move down the Calpee Road to co-operate with me, I moved on to Bhogneepoor † on the 16th. Early on that morning the enemy retreated across the Jumna; I therefore despatched a messenger countermanding the march of the 34th Regiment, and proceeded to Secundra on the 17th. An armed rabble, composed principally of Rajpoot adherents of Bhao Rajah, who had plundered the town, abandoned it on hearing of our approach, and dispersed.

Leaving Secundra I marched to Derapoor on the 18th, and arrived here this morning.

I shall take the force into Cawnpore to morrow, where I purpose halting one day, leaving, with the horse artillery, guns, and Native Infantry, on the 22nd, on my return march to Futteh-pore, which station I hope to reach on the 24th current.

M. CARTHEW.

\* Two Madras Horse Artillery guns, four companies Her Majesty's Rifle Brigade, 200 17th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

† Three matchlockmen and a camel-hurkaru of the enemy were taken and hanged here.

D. P.—Inclosure 17 in No. 3. (Page 82).

*The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Madras.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Nagpore, January 20, 1858.*

PLEASE transmit the following message to the Military Secretary to the Government of India by telegraph as quick as possible:—

“ A detachment of some fourteen men of the Irregular Horse Field Battery, who had lately arrived from Nagpore, mutinied at Rajpore at 8 P.M., on the night of the 18th instant. They cut down the Serjeant-Major of the 3rd Irregular Infantry, seized the two post guns, and endeavoured to incite the men of the 3rd Infantry, then at Rajpore, about 150 or 200 in number, to join them, failing in this, they gave themselves up, and were immediately to be tried; the Serjeant-Major died in a few hours of the wounds he received. His murderer, a magazine Lascar, by name Hummunt Sing, has escaped for the present. A reward of 500 rupees has been offered, and all other means have been taken for his apprehension. I have hopes that the affair is at an end, but some anxiety is, of course, felt concerning the detachment with Captain Shakespear at Singhora, about 120 miles east of Rajpore and sixty west of Sumbulpore, on the high road, and the detachment with Captain Baron Von Meyern, at Sohogtore, in the Mundilah district of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. Expresses were immediately dispatched to both. The post guns at Rajpore have been spiked, as no troops can be spared from Kamptee. Applied to General Whitlock, now at Kamptee, to send such aid to Rajpore from his division as he may consider to be required under the circumstances communicated to him. The force I have suggested, with reference to the strength of the Irregulars at Rajpore and Singhora is, one company European Infantry, one company Native Infantry, one troop 12th Lancers, one troop Madras Cavalry, 200; horse artillery guns at Seetabuldee. The whole number of Irregular troops amount to only about 200 Infantry.”

D. P.—Inclosure 13 in No. 6. (Page 105.)

*The Political Assistant for Bundelcund to the Secretary to the  
Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Punna, January 21, 1858.*

MIDHALLALL, Chuprassie, and Koonza Persaud, Mooktear of Dalta, who left this on the 29th November, when at Sirdhar, went before the Nawab of Banda, and signed a paper, agreeing on the part of the Dalta State, to send troops to his assistance against the British Government. The first I heard from the Chuprassie was an urzee, received from him yesterday from Chirkaree, forwarding a khureeta from the Ranee of Dalta, giving the intelligence above referred to. I have written to Dalta and Chirkaree to have both parties secured in irons to prevent their escape, and will report further in the matter by dāk.



D. P.—Inclosure 77 in No. 2. (Page 67).

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to  
the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, January 22, 1858.*

GENERAL FRANKS' left column went to Secundra yesterday; it will be joined by two squadrons of the Bays and four Horse Artillery guns from this place to-day, and an attack will then be made on the rebel Nazim at Soraon towards the Gogra. The rebels seem to be increasing in number, reinforced, no doubt, by fugitives from Goruckpore. Calpee men have re-crossed the Jumna on the approach of troops from Cawnpore.

D. P.—Inclosure 20 in No. 6. (Page 106).

*Sir Robert Hamilton to the Governor-General of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Ratghur, January 29, 1858.*

FORT of Ratghur was evacuated during night of 25th.

Fazel Mahomed Khan was taken prisoner trying to escape, and is now going to be hanged over the gateway.

D. P.—Inclosure 15 in No. 6. (Page 105.)

*The Resident Hyderabad to the Secretary to the Government of Madras.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Hyderabad, January 30, 1858.*

HAVING now received undoubted proof of the Rajah of Sholapore having levied bodies of mercenaries in the Nizam's territories, with a view to hostilities against the British Government, beg that sufficient force now available in the Southern Mahratta country may be moved on to Sholapore. The number we may have to contend with, as far as I have been at present able to ascertain, is from 1,500 to 2,000 Arabs, Rohillas, and others, and the Rajah has the power of raising in a few days 12,000 armed militia, his own subjects. Should the troops in the Southern Mahratta country be insufficient for the service, I beg the Madras Government may be telegraphed to order the moveable column from Bellary or Kurnaul, or wherever it may be. I have ordered by express the troops of Lingasogoor, consisting of six companies of Infantry, fourteen Irregular force, and 200 of the Hyderabad Contingent, to march at once on Sholapore, with a view of protecting Captain Campbell; and beg Colonel Malcolm's moveable column may at once be ordered on from the same; I have also ordered the remainder of the battery of Hyderabad Contingent, stationed at Bolarum, to march on Sholapore; but they cannot reach under ten or fifteen days. Copy of this has been sent to the Political Agent, Southern Mahratta country, and also to the Madras Government.

D. P.—Inclosure 19 in No. 6. (Page 106).

*Lord Elphinstone to the Governor-General of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*January 31, 1858.*

TELEGRAPH from Sir Hugh Rose states, that he attacked the town and fort of Shahghur on the 26th; he found without casualty an excellent position for the siege of the fort, the rebels having been forced to abandon the town. The Shahouzdeh of Mundisore and the other rebel chiefs, with about 4,000 people, are supposed to be in the fort. He has begun to batter and shell the fort, which was very strong. He has surrounded it as well as the nature and extent of the country will admit. All his troops are behaving admirably. Ratghur is thirty-one miles from Shahghur.

D. P.—Inclosure 2 in No. 6. (Page 102).

*The Secretary to the Governor-General of India to the Secretary to the Government with the Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Calcutta, February 5, 1858.*

MR. PLOWDEN telegraphs to the 30th. Captain Shakespear had returned through the Sanghorn Pass to the Raepore frontier, where he will remain. Not a rebel seen in his line of march or by his detached horsemen. The road open, and the Calcutta dâk of the 19th had reached Nagpore, *viâ* Sumbulpore. The news of the Raepore mutiny did not alarm either Captain Shakespear or Baron Von Meyern, but still Mr. Plowden thinks that a few Madras and European troops should be at Raepore. Baron Von Meyern began to shell the fort of Soebuggpoor on the 21st, but had to desist, as his guns were disabled. He has been ordered to return on Pindun and defend the Raepore frontier against the Mundla rebels. General Whitlock has advanced to Jubbulpore.

D. P.—Inclosure 21 in No. 6. (Page 106).

*The Secretary to the Government, Calcutta, to the Secretary to the  
Government with the Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*February 6, 1858.*

“SYDNEY” in, with troops on board. Sir Hugh Rose reached Saugor on the 3rd without opposition, and relieved the fort and station. The rebels are at Kinakut. I have received no telegram from you since that on Wednesday, from Benares.

D. P.—Inclosure 11 in No. 6. (Page 104.)

*Captain Hutchinson to the Governor-General of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Indore, February 10, 1858.*

**THE** Rajah of Arghar has just been hanged.

D. P.—Inclosure 17 in No. 6. (Page 106).

*The Resident at Hyderabad to the Secretary to the Government with the  
Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Hyderabad, February 11, 1858.*

THE Rajah of Sholapore and his mercenaries made their escape on the night of the 8th.

The town was occupied by Colonel Malcolm without opposition.



D. P.—Inclosure 9 in No 6. (Page 103.)

*The Chief Secretary Fort St. George, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Allahabad, February 12, 1858.*

THE following message was received this day from Commissioner of Nagpore :—

“ Please refer to my message, dated the 20th instant. All the mutineers, viz., the whole Artillery detachment, consisting of a Havildar and fourteen privates, and two sepoys of the 3rd Infantry, in all seventeen men, were convicted on the afternoon of the 21st, and hanged the next morning at Nagpore, before general parade of the Irregular Infantry and Mookhee Sowars. The evidence was clear against the whole seventeen men, and given by native officers, eight (Mussulmans and Banians), of the 3rd Infantry, readily and without hesitation, and the execution went off quietly, notwithstanding the critical nature of the proceeding. Haumain Sing, the murderer of the Serjeant-Major, has not been captured yet, but he cannot, it is believed, remain undiscovered long. It is impossible to speak too highly of the Rajpore authorities, viz., three in number, in this matter; their promptitude and determination from first to last, have secured the district. General Whitlock has refused to spare me a single man. I regard his refusal, under circumstances communicated to him, as absolutely undefensible. I have entreated the Madras Government, by return telegram, to comply with my requisition for aid; if this be not done I will not answer for the peace of the province; as it is, much valuable time will be lost in forwarding the above, at the request of the Commissioner, to the Government of India. The Chief Secretary has been directed to transmit the following telegram, which has been sent by the Madras Government to the Commissioners. Orders have been sent to General Whitlock to telegraph such measures as he may consider necessary for the suppression of mutiny, and for the restoration of order at Rajpore, or wherever else it may be requisite for him to act.”

D. P.—Inclosure 8 in No. 6. (Page 103).

*The Commander-in-Chief to the Governor-General of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, February 13, 1858.*

CONSIDERABLE alarm prevails along the Ganges from Futtghur to this place, on account of gatherings of rebels at the various ghauts. I therefore deemed advisable to move Colonel Maxwell from Akbarpore to Sheolie, and Brigadier-General Walpole back to Chowbapore. The disposition of the force now in the district, for the purpose of arresting any movement across the river, is entrusted, for the next few days, to the latter. He has under his command three regiments of Infantry, 500 Sowars, and twelve guns.

40

D. P.—Inclosure 18 in No. 6. (Page 106).

*The Secretary to the Government, Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government  
with the Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*February 15, 1858.*

THE Sholapore Rajah has been captured.

D. P.—Inclosure 26 in No. 6. (Page 108).

*The Judge of Cawnpore to the Secretary to the Government, Allahabad.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, February 19, 1858.*

THE Nana, finding his left flank and rear threatened by Grant's force moving up, he left the bank of the Ganges, and has gone north-west towards Rohilcund. There has been a victory over the Bareilly force at Haldawanee. Head-quarters camp still at Cawnpore.

D. P.—Inclosure 28 in No. 6. (Page 108).

*Brigadier Carthew to Brigadier Bradford.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Futtypore, February 19, 1858.*

FOUR or five hundred sepoy are reported to have crossed the Jumna at Chundpore, and 700 sepoy, with five guns, are reported to have been at Echawur, opposite Bindoor, yesterday, trying the fordable parts of the river. Two hundred and fifty Sikh Cavalry, *en route* to Allahabad, arrived here this morning, so I have sent on the sick and wounded to Khaga under their escort, and retained the escort of the 17th Madras Native Infantry.

D. P.—Inclosure 2 in No. 9. (Page 116).

*Brigadier Wheeler, Commanding Saugor District, to the Adjutant-General  
of the Army.*

Sir,

*Camp, Banda, March 1, 1858.*

I BEG that you will acquaint his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that I had an affair with a body of about 300 rebels at a village called Jalimpore, seven miles hence, just across the Shahghur frontier.

2. The enemy were quite unaware of my approach till I was within a mile of them; they posted themselves in a village with a densely wooded hill in their rear.

3. They opened fire on me with zumboorucks, but after a few rounds from my guns, and seeing the infantry approach to storm the hill-side, they retired deliberately into the jungle.

4. The head-quarters of the 31st Native Infantry, under Major Hampton, and 150 of the Hyderabad Contingent Infantry under Captain Hare, in skirmishing order, ran them through the jungle and on the hills, until they were totally dispersed, and had lost their zumboorucks and plunder, together with their two loads of gunpowder. Some of the enemy were killed, and our loss nothing.

5. By order of Major-General Sir H. Rose, K.C.B., I am now going to make a feint on Shahghur, and await further orders at Bamori, the fourth march on the Calpee Road from Saugor.

I have, &c.

F. WHEELER.

D. P.—Inclosure 3 in No. 9. (Page 117).

*The Judge of Cawnpore to Mr. Muir.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, March 3, 1858.*

MR. MARTIN, from Colonel Maxwell's camp at Jelalpore, on the Calpee Road, reports yesterday that firing was heard across the Jumna, and that the ghats are strictly guarded by the rebels. Some reinforcements, called Wilaitees, have joined the Calpee force, but are not in favour with the sepoy. The body of rebels in Ghatumpore have made no advance. All clear on left bank of Ganges. Fighting suspended at Alumbagh.

D. P.—Inclosure 5 in No. 9. (Page 117).

*The Judge of Cawnpore to Mr. Muir.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, March 4, 1858.*

THE rebels have evacuated Ghatumpore and recrossed the Jumna. No fresh news from that quarter. A body of rebels, considerable in number, but not known to have guns, arrived this morning on the left bank of the Ganges, opposite Radhan, five miles above Sheorajpore, supposed to have come from the west.



D. P.—Inclosure 24 in No. 9. (Page 121.)

*Major-General Sir H. Rose to the Chief of the Staff.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Pupthia, March 4, 1858.*

YESTERDAY the troops under my orders forced the pass of Mudhunpore after a short but very vigorous resistance. The troops, British and Native, behaved very gallantly. The pass is extremely strong.

The enemy suffered severely. They numbered 4,000 or 5,000 Pathans and Bundelas, and 600 or 700 Sepoys of the 52nd and other regiments. I sent Major Orr in pursuit; he cut up fifty or sixty rebels, of whom a large share were sepoy.

The enemy scattered in every direction, abandoning the perfect little fort of Serai, a sort of arsenal, which is the property of the Rajah of Shahghur, in which I shall leave a small force to keep up my communications with Saugor.

This success enables me to communicate with my first brigade at Esaghur or Chundeyree, and gives me command of the whole country up to Jhansi, with the exception of two or three forts, which I can take.

D. P.—Inclosure 6 in No. 9. (Page 117).

*The Judge of Cawnpore to Mr. Muir.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, March 5, 1858.●*

REPORT from Maxwell's moveable column in this district, that Chirkaree Rajah has been taken prisoner by the rebels after a hard fight, requires confirmation. The rebels now known to have been Nurput Sing's party, who threatened Ruddun, have retired inland.

D. P.—Inclosure 8 in No. 9. (Page 116).

*Lieutenant-Colonel Christie, to Brigadier Carthew, Commanding  
Futtypore District.*

Sir,

*Dhana, March 5, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to report, that the moveable column under my command (consisting of detachments of corps as per margin\*), arrived at the village of Dhana, at 8 o'clock this morning.

2. On my arrival, I heard that the enemy was posted in force on the opposite side of the Jumna, at the village of Serowlee, whence they had been firing on the village of Dhana since daylight.

3. On reconnoitring their position, I found that the heights and ravines leading from the town were strongly lined with skirmishers, parties of whom were also posted in villages on their flanks; a number of boats lay in the river immediately under the town.

4. I advanced the guns under a strong escort, and extended two companies of the 80th Regiment, under Brevet-Major Miller, to skirmish to our right and centre; a company of the 17th Madras Native Infantry skirmishing to our left; these were supported by two companies of the 17th Madras Native Infantry, under Brevet-Major Gill of that regiment. My reserve, under Captain the Honourable J. H. Browne, 80th Regiment, I left close to the village of Dhana.

5. On reaching the river's bank the skirmishers opened fire, and the guns under Captain and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Cadell, Madras Artillery, getting into position, shelled the town of Serowlee with considerable effect, setting fire to part of it.

6. The enemy opened with a heavy fire of ginjalls and musketry, which however the long range of the rifles of the 80th Regiment soon checked, though they continued a dropping fire during the rest of the morning.

7. Not being able to procure boats to effect the passage of the river, I withdrew to my position at Dhana, at 10 A.M.

8. From information gathered, I reckon the enemy's force at about 1,000 men, including a party of Cavalry, which were distinctly seen riding off at speed. I am unable to form an estimate of their loss, but it must have been heavy. On our side I have to report the loss of:—

1 sepoy, 17th Madras Native Infantry, killed.

1 private, 80th Regiment, wounded.

2 gunners, Madras Artillery, contused by spent balls.

In conclusion, I beg to report most favourably the conduct of the troops under my command.

I have, &c.

J. T. CHRISTIE, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*Commanding Moveable Column.*

\* Artillery (Madras): One 12-pounder howitzer, one 6-pounder gun. Cavalry: 8th Irregulars, 70. Infantry: Her Majesty's 80th Regiment, 244; 17th Madras Native Infantry, 257.

50—B.

D. P.—Inclosure 9 in No. 9. (Page 118).

NOMINAL RETURN of Killed and Wounded of Moveable Column under  
command of Lieutenant-Colonel Christie.

No.	Rank and Names.	Regiment.	Nature of Casualty.
1785	Sepoy Chinna Samy ..	17th Madras Native Infantry ..	Killed.
3207	Private James Hickey ..	80th Regiment .. .. .	Wounded severely.
1208	Private Peddiah ..	C Company, 5th Bat. Madras Artil.	Slightly contused by spent ball.
1708	Driver Vembly ..	Ditto ditto	Ditto.

J. T. CHRISTIE, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*Commanding Moveable Column.*

D. P.—Inclosure 10 in No. 9. (Page 119).

*The Judge of Cawnpore to Mr. Muir.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, March 6, 1858.*

GHAUTS on the Ganges still clear; but a collection of budmashes reported at Booca fort, near Miadhoogurgees, headed by rebel chiefs, Rajah of Futwa and others. Nana in close communication with this party. Nothing new from the Jumna side. Maxwell at Jelalpore on Calpee road.

D. P.—Inclosure 13 in No. 9. (Page 119).

*The Judge of Cawnpore to Mr. Muir.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, March 7, 1858.*

THE gathering on the left bank of the Ganges is assuming a more serious aspect ; it is currently reported that the Nana himself has about 3,000 men with him, and will attempt to cross at Sen Ghaut to Mydeempore, or thereabouts. No further authentic news from Calpee.

D. P.—Inclosure 15 in No. 9. (Page 119).

*The Judge of Caucnpore to Mr. Muir.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Caucnpore, March 8, 1858.*

NO news from the left bank of the Ganges, but all believed to be clear and favourable. On the Jumna side, the gathering at Humeerpore continues, and preparations by rebels for defence of that place made. The Rajah of Chirkaree is still said to be holding out, notwithstanding previous reports. Natives report great alarm at Calpee. Maxwell's column, with treasure, crosses into Oude to-morrow morning from this. Mr. C. Jackson, still very unwell, awaits reply.

D. P.—Inclosure 16 in No. 9. (Page 120.)

*The Commander-in-chief to the Governor-General of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Dilkoosha Station, March 8, 1858.*

SIR JAMES OUTRAM'S advance took place, as ordered, the day before yesterday, the 6th instant, across the Goomtee; and his force, after driving the enemy, occupied a position across the Fyzabad road, leaving the Chukkur Walla Kotee rather more than a mile in his front. I regret to say Major Percy Smith, Her Majesty's 2nd Dragoon Guards, lost his life in the skirmish. Yesterday, the 7th instant, the enemy came out to make a desultory attack against Sir James's front. As usual, he was driven off with the greatest ease. Brigadier Sir Hope Grant then, according to instructions previously given in a private note to Sir James Outram from the Chief of the Staff, made a wide sweeping movement with the Cavalry and Horse Artillery, to the north-east through the cantonments, afterwards returning to his camp. He was not opposed. The preparations are in forward progress for making the attack from both sides of the Goomtee. Discretionary instructions having been given to Sir James Outram last night, which were confirmed this morning, after I had reconnoitred the ground. There are numerous reports, apparently much exaggerated, respecting the gathering of rebels in the neighbourhood of the road between Bunnee and Cawnpore. Colonel Maxwell, with Her Majesty's 32nd and 88th Foot, has been ordered to leave Akbarpore, cross the Ganges, and advance on Lucknow. I trust that this will have a happy effect on the rebels alluded to.



D. P.—Inclosure 20 in No. 9. (Page 121.)

*The Judge of Cawnpore to Mr. Muir.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, March 9, 1858.*

ABOUT 500 rebels and budmashes have crossed the Jumna at Shergurh, and assembled at Ooryah in Etawah. It is said they intend breaking up the establishment in Derapore and Russoolabad. Maxwell's brigade has crossed the Ganges.

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D. P.—Inclosure 32 in No. 9. (Page 123.)

*The Judge of Cawnpore to Mr. Muir.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, March 15, 1858.*

A CONSIDERABLE body of rebels have crossed from Humeerpore into Ghatumpore district without guns.

Kaiserbagh at Lucknow taken yesterday. All well at Cawnpore.

D. P.—Inclosure 35 in No. 9. (Page 124).

*The Judge of Caunpore to Mr. Muir.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Caunpore, March 16, 1858.*

**THE** rebels have recrossed the Jumna to Humeerpore.

D. P.—Inclosure 37 in No. 9. (Page 124).

*Mr. Reade to the Secretary to Government with the Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Agra, March 17, 1858.*

LIEUTENANT OSBORNE'S rumour regarding Chirkaree not published. Intelligence from Calpee, Jaloun, and Gwalior district represented the fort to be safe, and the town only plundered. From Brigadier Shower's force nothing of interest. Rebels in the ravines of the Chumbal. Some have been cut up. The new police behave well. Country on both sides the Chumbal much unsettled. At Kotah the Rao, aided by others from Kerowlee, is fighting with the rebels, and appears to have the best of it.

D. P.—Inclosure 41 in No. 9. (Page 125).

*Mr. Reade to Secretary to Government with Governor-Gener...*

(Telegraphic.)

*Agra, March 19, 1858.*

INTELLIGENCE from behind, in the Gwalior country, dated 15th instant, confirms the capture of the fort of Chirkaree, by the rebels under Tantea Topee, aided, it is said, by parties sent by the Nawab of Banda and Ranee of Jeytpore. No further news from Brigadier Showers' force, on the Chumbul, or from Kotah at present. A convoy is preparing of supplies for Sir Hugh Rose's force, to be sent through Gwalior. Two hundred and fifty of the Silladar Camel Corps, ordered to be raised in the latter end of January, are now at Agra, equipped and ready. The men and camels all from Ajmere, Bhekameer, and Shekawatee. The whole force, 400 strong, will soon be completed.

D. P.—Inclosure 44 in No. 9. (Page 126).

*The Judge of Cawnpore to Mr. Muir.*

(Telegraphic) .

*Cawnpore, March 20, 1858.*

THE Tehseldar of Ghatumpore reports that the party who crossed from Humeerpore to Burrepal have retreated before Christie's column, and that he is now able to resume revenue collections.

D. P.—Inclosure 5 in No. 12. (Page 137).

*The Political Assistant for Bundelcund to the Secretary to the Government  
with the Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Punnah, March 21, 1858.*

MAJOR-GENERAL WHITLOCK'S force arrived at Punnah this morning. The Rajah went out to meet the force, and was much pleased at their soldierly appearance, particularly that of the 12th Lancers and the Royal Artillery.

Narain Rao attacked and burnt down Thora on 26th instant, and villages belonging to the widow Rughoroa Sing, and which led to a report that he was about to march, in consequence of which the Rajah has increased the force there to about 1,000 men. Koonioo Beharee, the Mooktiar of this lady, was killed on this occasion; and a report to-day is in circulation that Faizandeh, the rebel Mooktiar, who has proclaimed Soal Sing, Rajah of Aojgurh, has also been killed, but it requires confirmation. The news in Banda is that the mutinous sepoy are leaving the service of the Nawab, in consequence of his having refused to grant them the increased rates of pay for which they applied.

D. P.—Inclosure 4 in No. 11.

*The Judge of Cawnpore to Mr. Muir.*

(Telegraphic)

*Cawnpore, March 27, 1858.*

MAHARAJAH JUNG BAHADOOR came here this morning. He has 2,500 soldiers with him in four regiments, and there are a great number of camp followers. He leaves this to-morrow *en route* to Futtypore.



D. P.—Inclosure 11 in No. 11. (Page 134).

*The Judge of Cawnpore to Mr. Muir.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, April 1, 1858.*

SIR HUGH ROSE opened fire on Jhansi on the 26th, the assault was to be made on the 27th. The rebel regiments have returned to Calpee, having suffered defeat. Tantia Topee, the Mahratta Commander-in-chief, has been killed in action. The sepoy tried to conceal this fact, but it is, we believe, certain. Maxwell's column moved from Umberpore towards Boryah and Sharghur. Pergunnah Jaulumpore still remains quite exposed. A large assemblage of sepoy, with guns, rumoured to be at Belwa, across the Ganges, opposite Bilhaur, requires confirmation. Our emissary arrived in Calpee with the proclamation ; but it is too late, as the rebels must now fight Sir Hugh Rose.

D. P.—Inclosure 6 in No. 12. (Page 137).

*Sir R. Hamilton to the Commander-in-chief.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Jhansi, April 1, 1851.*

I SEND you this hasty telegram. The rebels crossed the Betwa from Burwa Saugor in great force during the night. We had excellent information of their advance. Sir Hugh Rose moved out, and at daylight the enemy opened a very heavy fire from a strong position which they held, until their flank was turned, when they began to retreat. The Cavalry made a splendid charge, and captured a gun. The rebels were pursued across the river; they have lost eleven guns and an immense quantity of ammunition; one 18-pounder, drawn by two elephants, was captured in the river. The loss of the enemy must have been severe; many sepoys of the Gwalior Contingent were killed. No attempt was made to escape from the fort or town, which was surrounded by our troops, and fired into uninterruptedly during the fight, which lasted till near eleven o'clock. No officers killed.

D. P.—Inclosure 4 in No. 12. (Page 137).

*Mr. Reade to the Secretary to the Government with the Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Agra, April 2, 1858.*

THE intelligence from Bareilly, by more than one messenger, is reliable, that, on the 24th of March, Khan Bahadoor's powder magazine exploded, destroying adjacent houses and sixty-three lives. The Nana reached Bareilly on that date with his family, fourteen carts, and 500 horse and foot. Khan Bahadoor was laid up with fever. From Kotah nothing new. Two hundred men of the 83rd, and 100 13th Bombay Regiment, had been put into the quarter held by the Kurrowlee troops against the enemy; guns were to follow. The rebel force is stated to be 5,000 men.

D. P.—Inclosure 7 in No. 12. (Page 138).

*Major Macpherson to the Secretary to the Government with the  
Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Agra, April 2, 1858.*

SCINDIA'S news-writer writes from Jhansi on 1st April, that on the night of the 31st, Tantia Topee's force advanced from Burwa Saugor to Lohut. The English force moved out from Jahnsi, and encountered them two coss from it, at about 4 A.M, while the Jhansi guns also began again to pour. Before 8 A.M., the rebels were completely routed, and pursued by the Cavalry towards Burragatta and Oorcha. Many were killed. Two other divisions of the rebels had reached Kurraree and Paloir, near Jhansi.

D. P.—Inclosure 8 in No. 12. (Page 138).

*The Judge of Cawnpore to Mr. Muir.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, April 3, 1858.*

ON 29th Jhansi had not been taken, but was being heavily cannonaded. Tantia Topee's death again reported from Calpee. A detachment from Maxwell's Column has gone to help Hume at Oryah. Her Majesty's 5th and 78th have arrived at Cawnpore from Lucknow.

D. P.—Inclosure 10 in No. 12. (Page 138).

*Mr. Reade to the Secretary to the Government with the  
Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Agra, April 3, 1858.*

BY express from Kotah, dated 30th March, in a letter to Captain Eden. The British force in possession of Kotah. The enemy did not make a stout resistance; battery after battery, and bastion after bastion, were taken with a rush, Her Majesty's 72nd and 95th leading. Our losses small. The rebels are outside in the cantonments, and a force of Artillery and Cavalry, including the 8th Hussars, which joined on 29th March, has gone round to cut them up. The brother of the leader of the rebels, Jeydial, is amongst the slain. Captain Eden writes from Patna, on the 31st March, that 500 Sowars with two guns had left Kotah, in the direction of the north-east, and had got to a distance of 16 miles (sixteen) the previous day from Bareilly. The Nana arrived at Bareilly with 400 horse and foot, fourteen hackeries, and his family, on the 24th March; he is in the house of Lekrai. The explosion of Khan Bahadoor's powder magazine is confirmed; sixty-three persons were killed. Khan Bahadoor is ill with fever. The evacuation of Pilleebhet by the rebels is confirmed. This message will be communicated to Sir John Lawrence.

D. P.—Inclosure 11 in No. 12. (Page 138).

*Sir R. Hamilton to the Governor-General of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Jhansi, April 3, 1858.*

THE town of Jhansi has been gallantly taken after a determined resistance. The fort has almost ceased firing.

D. P.—Inclosure 21 in No. 13. (Page 145.)

*The Political Assistant for Bundelcund to the Secretary to the Government  
with the Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Mandala, April 3, 1858.*

MAJOR-GENERAL WHITLOCK'S force arrived here yesterday, and was obliged to halt to-day in consequence of a large portion of the baggage having been delayed in getting over the Ghaut, which is a very difficult one, and a march of fifteen miles. An express was received to-day, dated 30th ultimo, from Sir Hugh Rose, directing the force to move forward with all expedition, direct on Jhansi; every exertion is being made in getting the baggage in, but it will be hardly possible for the force to move on again until Monday the 5th instant. The Rajah of Punnah wishes to invest a third sum of 50,000 rupees in the four-five per cent. Loan, but General Whitlock not being in any immediate want of money, has declined availing himself of the offer of the money.



D. P.—Inclosure 12 in No. 12. (Page 139).

*The Judge of Cawnpore to Mr. Muir.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, April 5, 1858.*

MR. WILLOCK, April 4th, reports from Ghatumpore that a party from Colonel Maxwell's force, under Lieutenant Angelo, had that day made a demonstration at Hummeerpore Ghaut, in order to draw out the enemy's strength. Some firing without effect took place, and the result will be sent to you in detail by Mr. Sherer. The Hummeerpore force has apparently been greatly exaggerated, only three guns were observed, two of them native of small calibre. The village of Rampore, which has constantly harboured rebels, whose inhabitants are supposed to have assisted in the murder of Messrs. Lloyd and Grant, Civil Service, was burnt by our force. Some observations were made; Colonel Maxwell's column was to march to Akbarpore to-day. In the meanwhile the establishments at Russulbad are threatened from the Ooryah side, in fact that Pergunnah and Secundra are constantly threatened from Sherghur Ghaut, while Bhogneepore and Ghatumpore are kept in alarm and disturbance by the Calpee and Hummeerpore rebels. Until Sir Hugh Rose reaches the Jumna, this state of affairs will last.

D. P.—Inclosure 13 in No. 12. (Page 139).

*The Judge of Cawnpore to Mr. Muir.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, April 5, 1858.*

MR. SHERER'S people at Calpee report that Mahommed Tohur, a principal adherent of the Nana, in consequence of a misunderstanding with the army, has fled to Uroha Narain Rao for refuge. He might be caught through that party. A split has occurred between the Gwalior Contingent and the Mahratta. Strong party with guns intend, it is said, to cross at Sherghur and make for Bareilly. Panic prevails at Calpee on account of Rose's advance. A strong column from Cawnpore marched across the Ganges to some point in Oude yesterday afternoon. General Inglis was with it.

D. P.—Inclosure 14 in No. 12. (Page 139).

*The Officer commanding at Benares to the Secretary to the  
Government with the Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Benares, April 5, 1858.*

FROM Brigadier Wheeler, commanding Saugor division, dated Saugor, 2nd April, 1858.—Major Hampton with the head-quarters of the 50th Regiment, Native Infantry, and 3rd Irregular Cavalry has occupied Salghur and Baraita with hardly any opposition.

D. P.—Inclosure 23 in No. 13. (Page 146).

*Mr. Reade to the Secretary to the Government with the  
Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Agra, April 7, 1858.*

LETTER received from Captain Eden, at Kotah, dated 2nd April. The 1st Brigade, under Captain Macan, on the Kotah side of the Chumbul, the head-quarters, and Brigadier Lawrence, on the opposite side, expected to cross the next day. 286 prisoners taken, and their trial proceeding., Nothing said of any pursuit of fugitives. A magazine exploded on the 1st April, killing two officers, Captain Bainbrigge, Brigade Major, and Captain Bazalgette, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment.

D. P.—Inclosure 3 in No. 13. (Page 141.)

*The Political Assistant for Bundelcund to the Secretary to the Government  
with the Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Camp, Lohanee, April 10, 1858.*

A PORTION of General Whitlock's force, consisting of Cavalry and Horse Artillery, after encircling from Chutterpore to Lohasee during the night, was pushed on this morning to Jaunpore Jheejhan, to attack a party of about 400 of the rebels under Disput Bundala. The rebels had taken up a position on a hill covered with jungle, from which they were speedily dislodged by the fire of Artillery, and pursued by the Cavalry; Disput himself was not forthcoming, but about forty of the rebels were killed and about fifteen made prisoners, among whom are two of note, Rajahs Hungee, his cousin, and Tet Sing, his nephew.

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D. P.—Inclosure 5 in No. 13. (Page 142).

*The Political Agent for Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government  
with the Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic)

*Agra, April 14, 1858.*

CAPTAIN MAYNE reports from Kolarus, on the 11th April, that the Kotah rebels, from 3,000 to 5,000 strong, and six guns, have joined the rebel Rajah of Nerwul, at the village of Raee, six miles west of Kolarus. Scindia's force at Sepree, consisting of 420 Infantry, 160 Cavalry, and two guns, were placed at once by the Maharajah under Mayne's orders, and a part of the force, with families and much plunder, is said to be at Shabad, in Kotah. Lawrence informed of this.

D. P.—Inclosure 18 in No. 13. (Page 144).

*The Political Assistant for Bundelcund to the Secretary to the Government  
with the Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Camp, Mandala, April, 1858.*

THE Berwar Vakeel has just reported the total defeat, on the 31st ultimo, of the rebels who plundered Chirkarrie, and proceeded thence to attack Sir Hugh Rose's force, in aid of the Jhansi rebels. They fled, leaving behind them thirteen guns, one, the 18-pounder, and four elephants, which were captured. It is stated that 8,000 (perhaps 1,800 of the rebels) were killed and wounded, and that three separate parties of the British troops were gone in pursuit.

D. P.—Inclosure 15 in No. 14. (Page 151).

*The Political Assistant for Bundelcund to the Secretary to the Government  
with the Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic)

*Camp, Cohora Ghaut, April 19, 1858.*

MAJOR-GENERAL WHITLOCK defeated the rebels after a severe engagement at Gohira Nooglinoo Bhosagurtia this morning, captured four of their guns, three elephants, &c. Lieutenant-Colonel Colbeck, 3rd Europeans, mortally wounded; Brigadier Miller, Madras Artillery, severely wounded in two places; Lieutenant Jones, 12th Lancers, wounded.

Banda has been evacuated.

The Nawab is said to have made off after battle this morning, to Tirohan.



D. P.—Inclosure 7 in No. 14. (Page 149).

*The Judge of Cawnpore to Mr. Muir.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, April 22, 1858.*

AMEERPORE party retired, having only crossed for loot. Banda Nawab reported at Mohoba with mixed force of 4,000 and four guns, requires confirmation. All quiet elsewhere.

D. P.—Inclosure 8 in No. 14. (Page 149).

*The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to the Government with the Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Benares, April 22, 1858.*

INFORMATION, dated the 22nd instant, 8 o'clock A.M., from Ghazeepore, stating that the party of rebels had crossed Colonel Cumberlege's line of march, and gone to Chit Barragaon. Colonel Cumberlege was at Bulleh, and was coming on to Stulpee and Beyreah. Information received from Brigadier Douglas's camp at Bansdeeh, dated 20th, stating that the enemy had been attacked that day, and dispersed; one horse artillery gun complete, and four elephants captured.

Koer Sing was reported as being at Mahuthwa. His elephants had gone on to Beyriah, to which place Brigadier Douglas was to march next day.

D. P.—Inclosure 19 in No. 14. (Page 152).

*The Judge of Cawnpore to Mr. Muir.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, April 25, 1858.*

The rebels have returned in force to Roeya, the fort where Walpole's affair happened. Nurput Sing is burning villages, and ravaging that district, flushed with his recent escape. Suttee Pershaud, the rebel Rajah of Shearjapore, will try to cross over to Calpee, and we have nothing to stop him. Benee Madhub, with a considerable force, is threatening Oonao and the Cawnpore and Lucknow Road. No news from Calpee.

D. P.—Inclosure 24 in No. 14. (Page 153).

*The Judge of Cawnpore to Mr. Muir.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, April 30, 1858.*

MR. SHERER has news of Calpee on 28th. Tantia Topee and the Ranee of Jhansi, with 4,000 men and five guns, and the Rajahs of Shahghur and Rampore, with 3,000 men—total, 7,000—with five guns, are encamped at Koonah (Koonch?), to oppose Sir H. Rose. The Rao Sahib, with 1,000 men, and the relics of the Banda Nawab's force, are at Jullalpore, with three guns to oppose Whitlock. The rebels seized three guns of the Tahree chief, and sent them to Calpee. Only 2,000 men and three guns at Calpee.

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D. P.—Inclosure 9 in No. 15. (Page 156).

*The Judge of Cawnpore to Mr. Muir.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, May 1, 1858.*

THE rebels have been defeated at Koonch, losing 400 or 500 men. They are making a stand at Chowrassee Goombuz, near Calpee.

D. P.—Inclosure 17 in No. 16. (Page 160.)

*Sir R. Hamilton to the Governor-General of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Camp, Koonch, May 12, 1858.*

THE rebels were attacked and driven out of their entrenchments, and the town of Koonch occupied ; they were pursued, and suffered very severely, losing four guns. We have taken altogether eight guns of sizes. The rebels are scattered and broken. We move on Calpee to-morrow.

P.S.—No date of departure of message from Koonch.

D.P.—Inclosure 13 in No. 16. (Page 161).

*Brigadier Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government with the  
Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Saugor, May 16, 1858.*

LETTER from Shahghur says the Rajah is within six miles. The Baunpore Rajah fifteen miles off this. Force not mentioned. The Shahghur Rajah sends a petition to Sir Robert Hamilton, praying for life and subsistence, or he must plunder till he meets death. He promises to do nothing till the answer arrives. This gives time. There is little doubt but that the Political Agent, Mr. Thomson, has got guns and troops from Bijour Rajah to aid him, but he was absent from Shahghur, and nothing positively known

D. P.—Inclosure 3 in No. 17. (Page 162.)

*The Judge of Futtypore to the Secretary to the Government with the  
Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Futtypore, May 16, 1858.*

MIDDLETON, commanding moveable column, reports to Brigadier Carthew his having crossed over to Humeerpore yesterday. Went all through station unopposed. Villagers coming in fast, and bringing supplies; roofs on all the houses, capital for European troops, especially catchery. Churchyard destroyed; not a bit of furniture or anything left.



D.P.—Inclosure 12 in No. 16. (Page 159).

*Brigadier Wheler to the Secretary to the Government with the  
Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Saugor, May 20, 1858.*

Saugor, 17th May.—Intelligence from Gorna that Chundra has fallen into the hands of the rebels, as well as at Lullutpore and Tal Behut. Our dâk is cut off, and I know nothing of Sir Hugh Rose's movements, nor of Brigadier McDuff's. Intelligence by hurkaru that Tantia Topee, with a large force, has slipped past Sir Hugh Rose, and is coming this way. By the last accounts, Shahghur Rajah quiet. I hope that ere this 150 men and supplies have reached Shahghur. I must prepare to be ready to send families into the fort here.

D. P.—Inclosure 9 in No. 17. (Page 164).

*The Resident at Hyderabad to the Secretary to the Government with  
the Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Hyderabad, May 21, 1858.*

BEATSON'S Horse marched for Jaulnah this morning. Beg to transmit a message received from Bombay :—"Your message of May 21 received. It has been necessary to communicate with the Commander-in-Chief for instructions for Jaulnah ; orders have been issued for the immediate advance to Jaulnah of one squadron of European Cavalry, two companies of European Infantry, and half a battery of European Artillery, and this is all the Government can do at present."

D. P.—Inclosure 8 in No. 16. (Page 159).

*Mr. Reade to the Secretary to the Government with the Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Agra, May 22, 1858.*

No news-letters have been received at Gwalior from Sir Hugh Rose's camp for five days. The communications, it is said, are stopped by parties of rebels. The news-writer from Gwalior reports that the rebels have taken Tal Behut in Chundeyrea, and have attacked the thannah at Mhow. The country around Jhansi appears to be in a disturbed state. Raheem Ally's band, which lately crossed the Doab, reached Indoorkee on the 18th instant, and were well received by the rebel Koer Dowlut Sing.

D. P.—Inclosure 4 in No. 16. (Page 158).

*Sir H. Rose to the Governor-General of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Camp, Calpee, May 23, 1858.*

CALPEE has fallen. Yesterday the rebels attacked in great force, and with utmost determination, my front and right flanks at my camp, Golowlie, on the Jumna. My right front was hard pressed, but I brought up the Camel Corps, charged them with the bayonet, and put their left to complete flight. My whole line then moved forward, and the rout became general. Calpee being their last stand, the sepoys had sworn by the waters of the Jumna to die or to destroy my force. This morning I marched from Golowlie against Calpee, the rebels were panic-struck and fled with great precipitation after firing a few shots, leaving me master of the town and fort of Calpee. I sent Cavalry and Horse Artillery in pursuit. The officer commanding the pursuit reports that he quickly came up with the rebel sepoys, killed great numbers, and took all their guns and ammunition.

Colonel Maxwell shelled the fort and town from the opposite side of the Jumna for fifteen hours, with great effect.

D. P.—Inclosure 6 in No. 16. (Page 158.)

*The Judge of Cawnpore to Mr. Muir.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, May 23, 1858.*

AT Calpee, yesterday, the batteries on this side opened fire at 12 o'clock. The practice reported to be most excellent; the fire was to be kept up till 3 a.m. to-day, after which Sir Hugh Rose would move forward. Enemy's fire slack.

D. P.—Inclosure 7 in No. 16. (Page 158).

*The Resident at Hyderabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Hyderabad, May, 1858.*

I HAVE this day addressed the following message to the Governor of Bombay:—“ The Aurungabad district is reported much disturbed, and the Hyderabad force, Arabs, and Rohillas, have assembled and plundered the large towns of Dulnee Chuckeel and Nundwa. Jaulnah should be reinforced immediately with a wing, or if that cannot be spared, two companies of Europeans and two guns. We can spare no troops from this. There are houses there that can be used as barracks, if the accommodation of the European Horse Artillery barracks are insufficient. I have ordered as many of Beatson's Horse as are ready for service, to march on Jaulnah, also a reinforcement of artillery for Aurungabad. The Scindia districts of Nagpore are disturbed.”

D. P.—Inclosure 5 in No. 16. (Page 158).

*The Judge of Cawnpore to Mr. Muir.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, May 24, 1858.*

MR. POWER, civil officer, with Colonel Maxwell, reports, 8 P.M., yesterday, that Calpee was entirely in our possession, both town and fort, and that the rebels had fled towards Jaloun pursued by Horse Artillery and Camel Corps.

D. P.—Inclosure 6 in No. 17. (Page 163.)

*Sir H. Rose to the Secretary to the Government with the  
Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Calpee, May 24, 1858.*

I HAVE received a telegram from Lord Elphinstone to say that about 400 Belooch Horse Artillery, a kind of Cossacks, part of Major-General Roberts' force, but no longer required by him, may reinforce me if I wish them; they would be of great service in the disturbed district, keeping up the communication, and as escorts. Would the Governor-General like them to be disposed of in this manner? I have sent a flying column of all arms in further pursuit of the enemy this morning.



D. P.—Inclosure 8 in No. 17. (Page 163).

*Sir H. Rose to the Secretary to the Government with the Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Calpee, May 26, 1858.*

I THINK it would be very advisable for General Whitlock to send detachments to Humeerpore, which is evacuated, to hold it. Major Middleton is going to cross over to Humeerpore; but he thinks he has not troops enough to hold his own. A subterranean magazine has been discovered in the fort, it contains 500 barrels of powder, and immense quantities of ordnance. We found in the town and fort four foundries and manufactories of cannon, and one 18-pounder brass gun, one brass 8-inch mortar, and two brass 9-pounder guns, all made in these manufactories. Colonel Robertson, with a flying column, is following up the rebels to the fort of Sheerghur. I am trying to make a bridge of boats across the Jumna. The rebels tried to carry away their iron 18-pounder gun, but we took it; the troops are getting much healthier.

D. P.—Inclosure 10 in No. 17. (Page 164).

*The Judge of Cawnpore to Mr. Muir.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, May 28, 1858.*

THE reports from Bithoor and Bilhour Police show that the rebels who entered that district were unable to cross the Ganges, and have gone back towards the Jumna, the road west of Cawnpore is again safe. The Rajah of Kupoorthala will to-day be at Urwul, with a force and retinue of some 5,000 men in all, of which 1,200 are Cavalry. The dâks from Futtypore are now all right, but the rebels are still reported to be 1,000 strong, horse and foot, at the Sheorajpore Ghaut on the Ganges.

D. P.—Inclosure 2 in No. 17. (Page 162.)

*Mr. Wilson to the Secretary to the Government with the Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Mooradabad, May 30, 1858.*

THE Thannahdar of Husseerpore reports he arrested, last night, the 28th instant, Dara Shikoh and Hajee Shikoh, two princes of the Delhi family.

D. P.—Inclosure 11 in No. 17. (Page 164).

*The Judge of Futtypore to the Secretary to the Government with the  
Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Futtypore, May 30, 1858.*

SOME thousands of rebels, horse and foot, with eight guns, in three divisions, have crossed from Humeerpore, side of Jumna, to Sheorajpore Ghaut, on Ganges. Last division came yesterday morning. They have crossed, and are crossing into Oude. Middleton's division is at Mohur, on Trunk Road, this morning. Brigadier Carthew, with some Sikhs, 100 Madrassies, and two guns, started for Mohur at midnight. Eighty Europeans on camels, some Cavalry, and two horse artillery guns, sent from Cawnpore to meet him.

D. P.—Inclosure 12 in No. 17. (Page 164).

*Mr. Lindsay to Mr. Muir.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Futtyghur, May 30, 1858.*

THE rebels have been beaten off; the thannah and tehseel are safe. The rebels were crossing the Ganges last night, a force of Cavalry went out last night after them, but they will hardly catch them.

101

D. P.—Inclosure 15 in No. 17. (Page 165).

*Mr. Reade to the Secretary to the Government with the  
Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Agra, May 30, 1858.*

THE Maharajah of Gwalior requests that the following message may be sent to Sir H. Rose's camp :—"The nephew of the Nana, Tantia Topee, and other rebels, numbering 5,000 or 6,000, with nine guns, have crossed the River Scinde, near Indoorkee, and give out their intention of attacking Gwalior. Scindia's small force on the borders has fallen back; he urges a speedy advance on Gwalior by British troops. The fort of Chundeeree evacuated on 27th, and both town and fort are in our possession."

102

D. P.—Inclosure 16 in No. 17. (Page 165).

*Mr. Reade to the Secretary to the Government with the  
Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Agra, May 31, 1858.*

THE rebels from Calpee and Indoorkee had advanced towards Gwalior, by Dahgaon and Chuha, and were about twelve coss from Gwalior on the 29th. Scindia has sent out two regiments of Infantry, 1,000 Horse, and eighteen guns to the Morar cantonments to oppose them, and intended to command the force himself. Two regiments of Infantry, 500 of the body guards, and twelve guns, were to remain to guard Gwalior itself.

D. P.—Inclosure 3 in No. 18. (Page 166).

*Mr. Reade to the Secretary to the Government with the  
Governor-General*

(Telegraphic.)

*Agra, June 10, 1858.*

FROM Gwalior the news is to the evening of the 7th. Report has reached the rebels of the advance of the Seepree Brigade being ordered on the 8th instant, of the arrival of the greater portion of the Calpee column at Indoorkee.

There had been a discussion about retiring to the fort in case of a reverse or retreating. The latter, it is said, was decided, and Kotah was named. The intelligence on three successive days is the same, that no measures had been taken to put supplies into the fort. Six or seven guns had been mounted on the fort, where it commands the approaches to the Lushkur and Phoolbagh. All well at Jeypore on the 8th, and Bhurtpore on the 9th. The European Regiment, 3rd, with light battery, Meade's Horse, and heavy guns, left Agra last evening for Dholepore.

This message will be repeated to Sir J. Lawrence.



D. P.—Inclosure 8 in No. 18. (Page 167).

*Sir H. Rose to the Governor-General of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Bank Pooj River, June 10, 1858.*

THE reports which I have received from Brigadier Stuart and Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson from the other side of the Scinde river, represent, in a more favourable light, the state of affairs at Gwalior. Ill-will, it is said, had arisen between the rebels from Banda, Calpee, and Bareilly, and Scindia's treacherous troops, which is caused by the former having taken their guns from the latter. The rebels, although in possession of a great amount of artillery, have not left Gwalior to oppose the passage of the Scinde river by Colonel Robertson and Brigadier Stuart.

D. P.—Inclosure 4 in No. 18. (Page 167).

*Mr. Reade to the Secretary to the Government with the  
Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Agra, June 11, 1858.*

THE rebels of Gwalior paid their troops three months' pay, and for two months as reward on the 7th, on which date a regiment of Infantry, 600 Horse, and 10 guns, were sent to watch the British force at Indoorkee.

Copy of the proclamation issued on the 6th, proclaiming the rule of the Peishwa, will be sent by post.

The deposed Minister of Dholepore, Rao Ramkishur, is said to have joined the rebels. It is also stated that the Seepree Brigade has reached Mahona Burragaon, on the road to Gwalior. This requires confirmation. This is repeated to Sir J. Lawrence.

D. P.—Inclosure 7 in No. 18. (Page 167).

*Brigadier Showers to the Secretary to the Government with the  
Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Agra, June 13, 1858.*

SCINDIA came to me to-day, to consult about joining Sir H. Rose's camp. I have suggested he should go to Dholepore, where a British force will reach to-morrow morning, and from thence join Sir H. Rose's camp. I will give him a squadron of Cavalry, but it will not be prudent for him to join till the Central India Field Force reaches Gohend.

D. P.—Inclosure 9 in No. 18. (Page 168)

*Mr. Reade to the Secretary to the Government with the  
Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Agra, June 13, 1858.*

NOTHING of special interest from Gwalior after issue of pay to the troops. Desertions have been frequent. Tantia Topee is with a force at Seegowlie, about six coss from Gwalior, watching the advance of the British force. A regiment with four guns has been posted at Jeengunge, and pickets of horse along the Agra Road. The Lushkur is evidently the point where the rebels will make their principal resistance. A plan of it is being prepared with the fullest practicable details for transmission. Brigadier Showers has arranged with Dinkee Rao for an escort in communication with an aid of his most trustworthy followers. He will depart without notice. All well at Jeypore on the 10th, and at Bhurtpore 12th instant. Telegraph working with Dholepore. This has been repeated to Sir J. Lawrence.

D. P.—Inclosure 5 in No. 20. (Page 172).

*The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government  
with the Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Nagpore June 13, 1858.*

YANKUT RAO, the rebel Zemindar of Arpjeelie in the Chandy district, has been captured by a party in the pay of Luchmee Baie, Zemindaree of Ahiree. No particulars received, except that many persons were killed and wounded on both sides.

D. P.—Inclosure 11 in No. 18. (Page 168.)

*Mr. Reade to the Secretary to the Government with the  
Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Agra, June 14, 1858.*

COLONEL SMITH, commanding the Seepree Brigade, has received your telegram of the 3rd instant, sent by cossid, and was to move towards Gwalior without delay. Scindia and his Minister left Agra for Dholepore last night; Captain Meade escorts them to Sir Hugh Rose's camp. The detachment with guns at Jingardee, on the road from Dholepore to Gohud, proves to be a portion of Scindia's body-guard, which escaped from the fight on the 1st June, and has remained faithful. The latest information from Gwalior states, that there has been great dissension between the rebels and Scindia's troops, and that the former in consequence, has moved out of the Lushkur, and encamped under the neighbouring hills. This is from Banker of Gwalior to Dholepore, and, if true, indicates preparation for flight.

D. P.—Inclosure 3 in No. 20. (Page 171).

*Mr. Reade to the Secretary to the Government with the  
Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Agra, June 15, 1858.*

THE Rajah of Gwalior and his followers arrived at Dholepore yesterday, all safe. There is no news of interest from Gwalior. The rebels have gained courage by the advance of Sir Hugh Rose's force being delayed. Some anxiety has been caused by their moving two regiments and six guns to Sookoorsda, about seven miles from the Chumbul, opposite the junction of Dholepore, with the Kerowlee. State all well at Jeypore on 13th and Bhurtpore 14th instant.

D. P.—Inclosure 4 in No. 20. (Page 172)

*Mr. Reade to the Secretary to the Government with the  
Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Agra, June 16, 1858.*

THE native news from Gwalior, and by telegraph from Dholepore, is as follows:—All, or a portion of Sir H. Rose's force reached Sepowlee on the 14th; the rebel force seemed disinclined for a contest, and there were many desertions. The Seepree Brigade was at Shoorpoora on the 10th, and was to be at Mahona on the 11th. Later accounts say that several of the rebels have fled from Gwalior towards Shoorpoora on the Kotah border. All well at Bhutpore, Tezpore, and Kurrowlee, by to-day's post.

N.B.—This has been sent to Sir J. Lawrence.



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D. P.—Inclosure 7 in No. 20. (Page 172).

*Mr. Readæ to the Secretary to the Government with the  
Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Agra, June 16, 1858.*

THE Dewan Dunkar Rao, through Captain Mead, reports the Sepree force to have occupied the fort of Kimutghur, twenty miles south of Gwalior, after a skirmish, in which the enemy were defeated, and fled to the Lushkur. Sir Hugh Rose's force had reached Sepowlee, fifteen miles from Gwalior. Scindia's troops were deserting in great numbers from the Lushkur to rejoin the Maharajah, and were collecting at Hingona. They had been ordered to move to Jowra, on the old Bombay road, and intercept fugitives. Tantia Topée's intention is to retreat towards Kotah; information has been sent of this to Jeypore, for communication to the authorities at Rajpootana.

D. P.—Inclosure 8 in No. 20. (Page 172).

*Mr. Reade to the Secretary to the Government with the  
Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Agra, June 17, 1858.*

TELEGRAM from Dholepore states that the Seepree force was at Punniar on the 14th instant. The Bazee Baie accompanies Sir Hugh Rose's force, and arrived at the Marar cantonments. Scindia, with Captain Mead and Cavalry, left Dholepore for Gwalior last night.

D. P.—Inclosure 9 in No. 20. (Page 173).

*Mr. Reade to the Secretary to the Government with the  
Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Agra, June 18, 1858.*

SEITH AMEERCHUND BUTTYA, Scindia's fathers' treasurer, is well known to have been the receiver of the plundered valuables of the officers of the Gwalior Contingent. He has now joined in the plunder of Scindia's treasure, and has sent off fifteen camel-loads of plunder, with about 100 of his followers, to Byranzur, in the Bhikaneer States. From the route taken, the party will probably proceed through the Jeypore State. Captain Eden has been written to, but the political authority of Bhikaneer might also be instructed to take requisite measures. The proceedings of this man have been closely watched, and the intelligence is reliable. From Dholepore, Scindia had passed over seven coss of his journey without any kind of obstacles. Heavy firing was heard last night in the direction of the Morar cantonments.

119

D. P.—Inclosure 11 in No. 20. (Page 173.)

*Sir R. Hamilton to the Governor-General of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Gwalior, June 18, 1858.*

THE Ranee of Jhansi is killed. Maharajah Scindia has arrived. Brigadier Smith took four guns in the fight yesterday.

D. P.—Inclosure 12 in No. 20. (Page 173).

*Sir H. Rose to the Governor-General of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Palace of Gwalior, June 19, 1858.*

THE force under my command took Gwalior after a general action, which lasted five hours and a-half. The enemy evacuated the fort. My Cavalry and Artillery are in pursuit.

112

D. P.—Inclosure 2 in No. 20. (Page 171).

*Captain Hutchinson to the Secretary to the Government with the  
Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Indore, June 20, 1858.*

THE Baie's troops at Sojan, 130, and 150 Horse, mutinied for arrears of pay. They say they are five months in arrears. They have also seized the magazine, with the guns. I am anxious about Mundesore; the Sarsoo Baboo Ajida has some 2,000 men. Baboo Ajida's brother has joined the rebels in Gwalior; a flying column, stationed at Indore, joined them: have a wonderful effect in preserving peace of Malwa. A minister of Holkar's concurs with me.

109,

D. P.—Inclosure 2 in No. 19. (Page 169).

*Mr. Reade to the Secretary to the Government with the  
Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Agra, June 21, 1858.*

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Dholepore of the capture of Ameer Chund Buttye, Scindia's traitorous treasurer, at Town, by a party of Scindia's troops, which remained faithful. Tantia Topee, as usual, and the Nawab of Banda, quitted Gwalior before the final contest, and are said to be on their way to Subbulghur and Jeypore. They have four heavy guns and three Horse Artillery guns. If Brigadier Napier's pursuit is continued, and the force from Dholepore move up rapidly, this manœuvre will be checkmated.

110

D. P.—Inclosure 4 in No. 19. (Page 170).

*Mr. Reade to the Secretary to the Government with the  
Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Agra, June 22, 1858.*

THE telegraph this day from Dholepore reports the rebels, under Tantia Toppe and the Nawab of Banda, to have encountered Scindia's troops near Jowra Alipore, on the old Bombay Road, and after a real or sham contest, to have taken their guns. The rebels are said to be making for Shorpore, *vid* Subbulghur, having made this *détour* to avoid the hills. All well at Sighour 19th, and Bhurtpore on this date.



D. P.—Inclosure 5 in No. 19. (Page 170).

*Mr. Reade to the Secretary to the Government with the  
Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Agra, June 23, 1858.*

BRIGADIER NAPIER'S brilliant success has been communicated by  
Brigadier Showers.

The Puttiala Dewan reports from Dholeporè that a party of fugitive Horse,  
about 500, and nine elephants had crossed the Chumbul, thirty miles west of  
Dholepore. Due notice given to Jeypore and Bhurtpore, where all was well by  
latest dates, and telegram sent to Delhi and the Punjaub.

**SUPPLEMENT A.**



**Correspondence relative to Lord Clyde's Memorandum.**

# BANDA AND KIRWEE BOOTY.

## I N D E X

TO

### Supplemental Correspondence.

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Major Chandos Clifton, To the Secretary to the Treasury	Army and Navy Club to the Treasury	1863 March 19th	1	..	70	v. 6 249
Mr. Peel, To Major Clifton	Treasury Chambers	1863 March 19th	2*	..	00	v. 6 250
Major Clifton, To the Assistant-Secretary to the Treasury	No. 6, St. James's Place, to the Treasury	1863 March 20th	2	..	70	v. 6 251
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Sir C. Campbell, To Lord Canning Appendix A to Lord Clyde's Memo- randum	Calcutta	1857 Oct. 18th	6	..	13	v. 6 254
Lord Canning's Minute (Extract)	Calcutta	1857 Nov. 24th	7	..	31	v. 6 255
The Adjutant-General of the Madras Army (for Sir P. Grant), To Brigadier-General Whitlock (Appendix A to Lord Clyde's Memo- randum)	Madras to Kurnool	1857 Nov. 17th	8	..	31	v. 6 256
By order of the Commander-in- Chief Sir W. Mansfield, To Major-General Whitlock (Marked B)	Near Jellalabad	1858 April 27th	9	..	31	v. 6 257
Sir H. Rose, To the Chief of the Staff (Marked D)	Calpee to Futtehghur	1858 May 30th	10	..	32	v. 6 258
Colonel de Renzie Brett, To the Under Secretary of State for India	Junior United Service Club to the India Office	1863 March 23rd	11	..	4	v. 6 259
Major Chandos Clifton, To the Assistant-Secretary to the Treasury	6, St. James's Place, St. James's-street, to the Treasury	1863 March 23rd	11	..	7	

Correspondents.	Place.	Date.	Serial No.	Original No.	Serial Page.	Page
The Assistant-Secretary to the Treasury To Major Clifton	Treasury	1863 March 25th	13	..	71	v. 6 260
Extract from a Memorandum in the Commander-in-Chief's Office, relative to the movements of General Whitlock (Marked C) Note.—This document has been repeatedly called for by the Agents of Sir G. Whitlock, and by the Government at Madras and Calcutta. Sir W. Mansfield testifies that it cannot be discovered	.. .. .	..	14	..	32	v. 6 261
The Chief of the Staff (with Lord Clyde), To the Military Secretary to the Government of India (Marked E)	Futtehghur to Allahabad	1858 June 2nd	15	..	33	v. 6 262
The Chief of the Staff with Sir C. Campbell, To General Whitlock and Brigadier Wheeler (Marked F)	Head Quarters to Saugor	1859 Sept. 12th	16	..	33	v. 6 263
Sir C. Campbell (Memorandum) (Marked G)	Simla	1859 July 26th	17	..	34	v. 6 263
Colonel de Renzie Brett, To the Secretary of State for War	Junior United Service Club to the War Office	1863 March 26th	18	..	5	v. 6 266
Major Clifton, To the Assistant Secretary to the Treasury	Army and Navy Club to the Treasury	1863 March 28th	19	..	71	v. 6 267
General Pears, To Colonel de Renzie Brett	India Office, War Office	1863 Mar. 27th	20	978	6	v. 6 268
Sir E. Lugard, To Colonel de Renzie Brett	Army and Navy Club to the Horse Guards	1863 Mar. 30th	21	7591 1813	6	v. 6 269
Major Chandos Clifton, To the Military Secretary	Army and Navy Club to the Horse Guards	1863 April 1st	22	..	7	v. 6 270
Major Chandos Clifton, To the Military Secretary	Army and Navy Club to the Horse Guards	1863 April 10th	24	..	7	v. 6 271
Major-General Forster, To Major Clifton	Horse Guards	1863 April 11th	25	..	8	v. 6 272
Major Chandos Clifton, To the Military Secretary	Army and Navy Club to the Horse Guards	1863 May 6th	27	..	9	v. 6 273
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*Major Chandos Clifton to the Assistant-Secretary to the Treasury.*

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE,  
19th March, 1863.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to request that you will be so good as to move the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to direct that I may be furnished with copies of the following documents, which are specially referred to in Lord Clyde's Memorandum :—

- (1) The Treasury Minute of the 4th of January, 1862.
- (2) Lord Clyde's Minute addressed to the Governor-General, dated 18th October, 1857.
- (3) Copy of Lord Clyde's Letter to Major-General Whitlock, dated 27th April, 1858.
- (4) Copy of Letter from Sir H. Rose to the Chief of the Staff, 30th May, 1858.

I have also the honour to request—

- (5) Copies of *all* letters from Sir Hugh Rose to the Chief of the Staff, between the 1st of April and the 31st of May, 1858.
- (6) I have likewise the honour to ask that a copy of the Case submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown, and their opinion thereupon, may be furnished to me ; or if this cannot be conceded, that I may be permitted to have access to those documents.
- (7) I beg farther to apply for a copy of any Order addressed to Major-General Whitlock by the Governor-General of India in the months of February or March, 1858, and forwarded through Captain Osborne, the Political Agent at Rewah, together with any report which may have been submitted to the India Council by that officer.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) CHANDOS F. CLIFTON,  
Prize Agent to Major-General Whitlock's Force.

b

No. 2.

W.

*The Secretary to the Treasury to Major Chandos Clifton.*

TREASURY CHAMBERS,  
19th March, 1863.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of the 15th instant, further relative to the Banda and Kirwee Booty, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, that my Lords can find nothing in the Report of Mr. Baring's speech in the House of Commons, on the 25th July last, to which you refer, to warrant the interpretation which you have put upon it, and when you reiterate the expression, "of the rule of law and precedent," as applicable to the Grant of Prize Money, my Lords have merely to observe, that you, with the other Prize Agents of General Whitlock's force, admitted in the Memorial to this Board (in which the grounds of your claim were fully and fairly stated), that which is indisputable, namely, that "this treasure, like all other prize of war, is the absolute property and creature of the Crown, which can deal with it entirely at its own pleasure."

With respect to your request that the case may be referred to the High Court of Admiralty, under the Act 3 & 4 Vic. c. 65, I am desired to state, that my Lords have already had under their consideration a suggestion to that effect, contained in the opinion of Sir Hugh Cairns and Dr. Phillimore, which was submitted to this Board in November last by the Prize Agents, and their Lordships are not of opinion that the circumstances of the present case are such as to require that Her Majesty should be advised to adopt a course unusual and inapplicable to the present claim.

My Lords have already, by their letter of the 10th instant, stated their views as to the principle on which the booty in question should be distributed, subject to any observations the Prize Agents of General Whitlock's Force may have to offer on the statements of Lord Clyde and Sir R. Hamilton; and they await the answer of the Prize Agents to that letter.

Received  
16th March.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

F. PEEL.

*Major Chandos Clifton,*  
Army and Navy Club.

No. 2.

W.

*Major Chandos Clifton to the Assistant-Secretary to the Treasury.*

6, ST. JAMES'S PLACE, ST. JAMES'S STREET,  
20th March, 1863.

SIR,

IN addition to my note of yesterday's date, I have the honour to request a copy of the original instructions given to Major-General Whitlock on assuming the command of the Madras Force, and also a copy of Lord Clyde's confidential Memorandum, dated 26th July, 1859. These papers are distinctly referred to in Lord Clyde's Statement, dated 2nd October, 1861, and may be of very material importance to us in eliciting the real facts of this case. Also a copy of Lord Clyde's Order to Major-General Whitlock, dated 27th April, 1858, marked B in Lord Clyde's Memorandum. Of this last document, only an extract is given in the margin of that Memorandum.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) CHANDOS F. CLIFTON,  
Prize Agent to Major-General Whitlock's Force

d

No. 4.

W.

*Major Chandos Clifton to the Assistant Secretary to the Treasury.*

6, ST. JAMES'S PLACE, ST. JAMES'S STREET,  
. 23rd March, 1863.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge with my best thanks the courtesy and promptitude with which you have forwarded to me some of the papers marked A, of 18th October, 1857, A, of 24th November, 1857, and 17th November, 1857, B, of 27th April, 1858, D, of 30th May, 1858, requested in my notes of the 19th and 20th instant.

I should not have presumed to have applied for a copy of the Treasury Minute, dated 4th January, 1862, if I had not had reason to believe, from the allusion made to it in Lord Clyde's Memorandum (dated 8th February, 1862), that this document has been communicated to his Lordship who is a party interested in this controversy. The other papers referred to in Lord Clyde's Memorandum, marked C, E, F, G, are not as yet in my possession.

With reference to one of the papers described as "*An Extract from Letter of Instructions, addressed on the 17th of November, 1857, to Brigadier-General Whitlock, commanding field division.*" I shall feel greatly obliged if you can assist me to ascertain by whose authority the note attached to that document, which I presume was written by the Governor-General's order, was appended.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) CHANDOS F. CLIFTON.



e

No. 5.

W.

*The Assistant-Secretary to the Treasury to Major Chandos Clifton.*

TREASURY CHAMBERS,  
21st March, 1863.

SIR,

IN reply to your letters of the 19th and 20th instant, requesting to be furnished with further documents relative to the Kirwee Prize Money. I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, that it is unusual to communicate to individuals copies of Treasury Minutes, or cases submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown, on questions under the consideration of the Board.

I am directed to transmit to you, copies of the Documents A, B, and D, referred to in Lord Clyde's Memorandum, being 2, 3, and 4 of your letter of the 19th instant.

With regard to the remaining documents for which you apply, which are in the keeping of other Departments, My Lords must decline to entertain your application for their production; and they must observe, that in forwarding to the Prize Agents of General Whitlock's Force the papers on which they have formed the views stated to the Prize Agents, their Lordship's have supplied all the information which the Agents have any right to ask for from this Department.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

SCOTT HAMILTON.

## A.

*Extract from Memorandum for the Consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, dated*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA,  
18th October, 1857.

“A MATTER of the greatest consequence, the organization and movement of columns of march through Central India, during the next cold season, has not escaped my attention.

“The special destination of the various corps now *en route* from England having been ascertained by the Mail, which arrived on the 15th instant, with sufficient exactness.

“I am of opinion that the time has now arrived for the serious consideration of this very important subject.

“That a column consisting of—

Three battalions of Infantry	} English.
One regiment of Cavalry	
Twenty-four field guns,	
Six siege guns,	

to be raised by the addition of the native troops of Madras, to the largest amount that can be furnished by that Presidency should be formed, this column should be put in movement with all convenient dispatch towards Nagpore, a demonstration being made *en route* through the Nizam's territory.

“The march of this column would be directed ultimately on Jubbulpore.

“15. It might be disposed in—

Two divisions of Infantry,  
A brigade of Artillery,  
A brigade of Cavalry,  
A brigade of Engineers,

the commands of these bodies being left at the disposal of the Madras Government, under directions from the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

“16. It appears to me that much advantage would accrue to the State if Lieutenant-General Sir Patrick Grant, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, were invited to take personal command; and that unity and strength would be gained by investing his Excellency with the power of an Agent of the Governor-General, until the country through which he might pass be reduced to order.

“17. A communication would of course be opened by this column with that coming from Mhow towards Saugor.”

(True Copy.)

D.

## A.

*Extracts from Minute by the Governor-General, dated 24th November, 1857.*

“I HAVE received the accompanying Memorandum upon the organization of Columns of March at Madras and Bombay, from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a day or two before his departure for Cawnpore.

“But of the arrangements to be made on the side of Bombay and Kurra-  
chee, I will write in a separate Minute. It is to Madras that I desire now to  
call attention.

“Matters in Madras have not altered materially, and I think that the  
proposals of the Commander-in-Chief in regard to this Presidency should  
be essentially carried out.”

(True Copy) D.

h

No. 8.

W.

*Extract from Letter of Instructions addressed on the 17th November, 1857, to  
Brigadier-General Whitlock, Commanding Field Division.*

“YOUR command will be INDEPENDENT OF THE OFFICERS COMMANDING THE DIVISIONS or Districts through which you may pass. You will receive your Instructions DIRECT FROM, and make your Reports DIRECT TO Army Head Quarters.”

“NOTE.—That is the division or district through which HIS route to the Theatre of War lay.”

(True Copy).

D.

## B.

*By Order of the Commander-in-Chief. Memorandum by the Chief of the Staff for the guidance of Major-General Whitlock, Commanding Saugor Nerbudda Force.*

HEAD QUARTERS, *within 6 miles of Jellalabad,*  
27th April, 1858.

“ MAJOR-GENERAL WHITLOCK is informed that it is the opinion of the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief, that the native portion of his force should be cantoned at Bandah till after the rains, while the European portion of it might proceed to Allahabad to occupy quarters.

“ Major-General Whitlock is begged to give an opinion as to whether this would be prudent with respect to the constitution of his force.

“ At the present moment Sir Hugh Rose is advancing on Calpee.

“ If the country in the vicinity of Bandah and to the eastward is sufficiently pacified to admit of the absence of General Whitlock's force from where he now is for three weeks, he is directed to march up the right bank of the Jumna, to co-operate with Sir Hugh Rose, and then to retrace his steps immediately after the reduction of Calpee.

“ However, before giving execution to this order, General Whitlock must well weigh the state of the country according to his information, as he alone is capable of estimating the prudence with regard to the aspect of affairs in his neighbourhood, and the general condition of the country to the eastward since his late successes.

“ He is requested to acknowledge the receipt of this by telegraph, viâ Futtehghur, addressed to the care of Brigadier Seaton, C.B., the Commander-in-Chief having proceeded into Rohilcund, and being, therefore, removed from the wire.

“ By Order,  
(Signed) “ W. R. MANSFIELD,  
“ Major-General,  
“ Chief of the Staff.”

k

No. 10.

W.

D.

*Extract from a Letter from Sir Hugh Rose to the Chief of the Staff, dated*

“ CAMP CALPEE,  
30th May, 1858.

“ In a communication which I received to-day, from Major-General Whitlock, he tells me that he expects immediately his 2nd Brigade, under Brigadier MacDuff; that he would then reinforce me with a brigade efficient in all arms.

“ General Whitlock wrote this, not knowing that Calpee had fallen, and he thought he should have to assist at the siege. I had already written to General Whitlock that I did not require his assistance, as Calpee was ours. He had not received this letter.

“ May I be permitted to suggest, that the difficulties as to garrisoning Calpee and Jhansi, and sending troops to Chandairee, would be solved, if Brigadier MacDuff were to garrison Calpee, leaving a detachment at Humeerpore, which would be supported by the troops of its own division in Bandah and Calpee on both its flanks. Brigadier MacDuff's brigade is quite fresh.

“ General Whitlock's division would then guard the line of the Jumna, and his rear, with a force imposing by its numbers, its efficiency, and the complete state of its several arms including siege-train.

“ The garrisons of Calpee and Jhansi would be strong enough to keep up mutual communication, and to clear the roads.

“ There is only one further suggestion, founded on my practical experience, which I would venture to make; and that is, that Saugor should be included in Central India; the Betwa is almost impassable in the monsoon, intervenes between Jhansi and the Chandairee district, consequently, the Officer commanding the Central India Field Force cannot put down efficiently disorder in Chandairee district, unless he can direct the operations of the troops in the Saugor district, which surrounds the Chandairee district.

“ Saugor is now under General Whitlock, but as nearly the whole of his force is concentrated at Bandah, it would be far better that the very few troops he has left at Saugor, which is about 180 miles from Banda, should join him, and that Saugor should be placed in Central India, to which it, as being north of the River Nerbudda, geographically and strategically belongs.

(Signed)

HUGH ROSE, Major-General,  
Commanding C. I. F. Force.

*Colonel De Renzie Brett, Prize Agent to Major-General Whitlock's Force to the Under Secretary of State for India.*

JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB,  
23rd March, 1863.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to request that you will allow me to see the original Letter of Instructions addressed on the 17th November, 1857, to Brigadier-General Whitlock, commanding Field Division. My chief object is to ascertain at what date and by whose authority a note has been appended to that document.

I have also the honour to request that you will furnish me, at your earliest convenience (as we have promised Lord Palmerston to complete our reply in a fortnight), with copies of the following documents :

1. Copies of the documents marked respectively C, E, F, and G in Lord Clyde's Memorandum.\*
2. Copy of the orders forwarded by the Governor-General to Major-General Whitlock in February or March, 1858, through Captain Osborne, the Resident of Rewah, together with any statement or report which may have been forwarded to the Secretary of State for India by that officer.
3. Copy of all letters addressed by Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, or by Major-General Whitlock, to the Chief of the Staff, between the 1st of February and the 30th of June, 1858.

This request is made in accordance with the permission which Lord Palmerston has recently given to Major-General Whitlock's representatives to examine the papers which are necessary for the further explanation of our case and my colleague, Major Clifton, who is now absent from London, has been referred, with respect to some of these papers, by the Authorities at the Treasury to the India Department.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

DE RENZIE BRETT,  
Prize Agent to Major-General Whitlock's Force.

\* Dated 8th February, 1862.

*The Assistant Secretary to the Treasury to Major Chandos Clifton.*

TREASURY CHAMBERS,  
25th March, 1863.

(4598)

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith, as requested in your letter of the 23rd instant, copies of the papers marked C, E, F, G, referred to in Lord Clyde's memorandum, relative to the distribution of the booty captured at Banda and Kirwee.

With reference to the inquiry contained in your letter respecting the note appended to a paper, described as "An extract from Letter of Instructions addressed on 17th November, 1857, to Brigadier-General Whitlock, commanding Field Division," I am desired to state that my Lords communicated to the Prize Agents the document in question in the form in which their Lordships received it, and that it bears no date or signature.

I am, Sir,

*Major Chandos Clifton,*

*6, St. James's Place, St. James's Street,*

Your obedient Servant,

GEO. W. HAMILTON.



n

No. 14.

W.

C.

*Extract from a Memorandum in the Commander-in-Chief's Office, relative to the movements of General Whitlock.*

"At this date Rose, with his 2nd brigade, was marching on Saugor.

"The 1st brigade was at Mhow. This brigade to march by Agra Road, and co-operate with 2nd brigade at Goonah.

"Roberts, on the 15th January, was at Ahmedabad.

"Whitlock, on 20th February, at Schora ; on 8th March, at Saugor.

"On 19th April at Bandah.

"On 28th May still at Bandah, and preparing to march to Calpee ; but as he would hear of the fall of that place, it was hoped he would march to Kirwee.

"At Kirwee."

(True Copy.) D.

## E.

*Extract of a Letter from the Chief of the Staff to Colonel Birch, C.B., Secretary to Governor of India, Military Department.*

“ HEAD QUARTERS, FUTTEGHUR,  
2nd June, 1858.

SIR,

“ I HAVE the honour, by the desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, two despatches received by me from Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart., and Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., late Commanding Central India Field Force, together with my replies.

“ It is obvious from the tone of the former, that Sir Robert Hamilton and Sir Hugh Rose do not appreciate the calls made for troops in other parts of the empire, beyond the sphere of their immediate observation. This is very natural, and not a subject of remark, excepting that the attention of the Governor-General should be drawn to the circumstance.

“ Sir Hugh Rose dwells on the fact of his having had no reserves. This is hardly an accurate statement. The troops at Mhow and the Rajpootana column gave him an effectual support on his left flank, and kept his direct communications by the Agra road free, as shown by the detachment of one of Major-General Robert's Brigades to Jubbulpore,\* under the orders of his Lordship, when Sir Hugh Rose became alarmed for his rear.

“ On his right flank he was in like manner assured by the laborious march of Major-General Whitlock's Brigades, which actually operated in Banda in time to render the capture of Calpee, aided, as Sir Hugh was, by a column formed in the Doab to co-operate with him from the left bank of the Jumna, comparatively easy of accomplishment.

(Signed) “ W. R. MANSFIELD, Major-General,  
“ Chief of the Staff.”

(True Copy.) J. D.

\* Note by the Prize Agent of the Madras Force. This seems to be a misprint for Jellalpore.

## F.

*By Order of the Commander-in-Chief. Memorandum by the Chief of the Staff for the guidance of Major-General Sir George Whitlock, K.C.B., and Brigadier Wheeler.*

“ HEAD QUARTERS,

“ 12th September, 1859.

“ 1. A Memorandum from the Quarter-Master-General is annexed, showing the arrival of troops in the Saugor Division, which will take place during September and October. These troops are intended for the eventual relief of the Madras regiments now serving in the Division. The latter will not depart for their own Presidency until the operations about to take place shall have been completed.

“ 2. Sir George Whitlock is aware that the first object of Government is to clear the line of railway, and the adjacent country stretching from ‘Jubbulpore’ to ‘Entawah;’ that having been done, it is necessary to reduce all the district stretching to Shahghur to absolute tranquillity. It is proposed, therefore, that the line in rear, along the direction of the railway, shall be occupied by military and police posts, while a general advance in line of numerous small columns shall take place from ‘Kalinger’ on the right to Huttah on the left, in the direction of ‘Patowree Ghuree’ and ‘Shahghur. When the arrangements for this advance in line have been made, and it is about to commence, moveable columns will issue from ‘Nowgong’ and ‘Jhansi,’ for the purpose of coming down on Putowree and Shahghur respectively. Sir George Whitlock will give the necessary order for the moveable column from ‘Nowgong,’ and Brigadier-General Sir H. Napier will be instructed to do the like with respect to the column from ‘Jhansi.’

“ 3. It is desirable that every column, however small, may be commanded by a very good officer. Lord Clyde accordingly desires that Colonel Turner, Her Majesty’s 97th Foot, Lieut.-Colonel Primrose, Her Majesty’s 43rd Light Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Oakes, 12th Lancers, Lieut.-Colonel Ross, Camel Corps, Colonel Nott, of Madras Service, may respectively be put in command of columns, independent of the central one, with which Brigadier Wheeler, who commands the whole, will proceed himself.

“ 4. Her Majesty’s 43rd and 97th Regiments will each furnish considerable detachments for the contemplated service.

“ 5. An immediate report will be sent, showing where Brigadier Wheeler’s head-quarters will be on the 15th of October, and the constitution of the various columns and their points of assembly which may be decided on by Sir George Whitlock and Brigadier Wheeler, after consulting with Captain Osborne, Political Agent.

“ 6. The Commander-in-Chief considers that no column need exceed in strength—

British Infantry	..	..	..	..	2 companies.	Detail of Columns.
Native Infantry	..	..	..	..	5 ditto	
Sowars	..	..	..	..	200	

“ The service on which the troops are about to be employed is not one where concentration is required. On the contrary, it is one demanding a combined advance of numerous small columns, by which the country shall be so thoroughly swept that the rebels may not know where to fly to as they retire before the advance ‘in line,’ the ground in rear being taken up by posts, as the advance is made. The rebels have been so beaten and hurried already, that resistance is nowhere to be looked for, although there must be a great deal of rapid and hard marching to break them up thoroughly. To effect this the ground must be traversed and retraversed, and no fatigue must be spared.

“ 7. A small train of light mortars must be prepared at ‘Saugor,’ for use at ‘Putowree Gurhee,’ or at any other fort.

“ 8. Sir G. Whitlock will use his discretion in attaching field artillery to the column ; but it must be recollected that it may be cause of considerable delay in the jungly and hilly country which is about to be traversed, and that guns are unnecessary for the defeat of the enemy in the open field.

“ 9. As the troops arrive in the district, according to the annexed memorandum, they may be directed to the points where the columns will be formed under Sir G. Whitlock’s direction, the new-coming regiments being used for that purpose, and the Madras Corps, which are shortly to return to their Presidency, being employed to hold the posts in the rear, as per paragraph 2. A sketch map is inclosed showing the direction to be pursued in the advance.

“ 10. Sir G. Whitlock will recollect the constitution of the Camel Corps, which will reach Saugor on the 10th October. This corps should act on the flanks, not being divided into more than two portions.

“ 11. Lord Clyde hopes that all the columns will be in their positions to commence the forward movement by the 25th of October at the very latest. There must then be rest for neither man nor beast until the service is accomplished. His Excellency is sanguine of this being terminated by the end of November, and that it may be his pleasing duty to report to that effect to his Excellency the Viceroy.

By Order,

(Signed) “ W. R. MANSFIELD, Major-General,  
“ Chief of the Staff”

## G.

*Extract from a Memorandum drawn up by the Commander-in-Chief at the Close of the War, dated*

SIMLA, 26th July, 1859.

“ No. 12. No time was lost in moving Sir Hugh Rose on ‘Gwalior.’ I June, 1858 assisted him with a Brigade from the far South, drawn by the ‘Rajpootana’ force and with a strong detachment from ‘Agra,’ which lies to the north of ‘Gwalior,’ while he was directed to march straight on at it from ‘Calpee.’

“ The concentration succeeded well, and Sir Hugh Rose, as usual, did justice to the troops under his orders. Scindiah was replaced on his throne, and that hunt of the rebel leaders in Central India commenced in June, 1858, which was finally brought to a successful conclusion by the capture of Tantia Topee in April, 1859.

“ No. 13. Thus had two great causes of anxiety, ‘Gwalior’ and ‘Rohilkund,’ been removed which had so weighed on me in January, 1858, when the Governor-General decided on the seige of Lucknow in preference to other operations. In the meantime the hot weather campaign proceeded in every direction, and if certain points had been won and occupied at vast distances from one another, the insurrection was still general and violent, although its aim and purpose was rapidly disappearing, and its initiative was entirely lost. Sir Hugh Rose’s march through ‘Central India;’ Sir E. Lugard’s through ‘Oude’ into ‘Behar;’ General Walpole’s through that province into ‘Rohilkund;’ Sir Hope Grant’s in the neighbourhood of ‘Lucknow;’ General Whitlock’s from ‘Saugor’ to ‘Bandah,’ in ‘Bundelkund,’ had been entirely successful as marches, but nothing more, the whole population was armed and hostile, and closed round the rear of each column, like the sea in a ship’s wake. It was the constant hunting, the never-ceasing marching and combination of different columns, the working of them all at the same time, in spite of weather, sickness, and fatigue in all seasons, which finally reduced the country eight or nine months later.”

(True Copy.) J. D.

*Colonel De Renzie Brett, Prize Agent to Major-General Whitlock's Force, to the Secretary of State for War.*

JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB,  
26th March, 1863.

SIR,

WITH reference to a portion of the appendix to a memorandum by Field-Marshal Lord Clyde, dated 8th February, 1862, a copy of which has been furnished to Major-General Whitlock's Prize Agents by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to inform me at what date and by whose authority the note appended to the document marked A has been added.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

DE RENZIE BRETT,  
Prize Agent to Major-General Whitlock's Force.

Letter of Instructions addressed on 17th November, 1857, to Brigadier-General Whitlock, commanding Field Division.

Your command will be independent of the officers commanding the divisions or districts through which you may pass. You will receive your instructions direct from, and make your reports direct to, Army Head Quarters.

Note.—That is the division or district through which his route to the theatre of war lay

(4598)

Extract from letter from G. W. Hamilton, Esq., to Major Chandos Clifton, dated Treasury Chambers, 25th March, 1863.

With reference to the inquiry contained in your letter respecting the note appended to a paper described as "an Extract from Letter of Instructions, addressed on 17th November, 1857, to Brigadier-General Whitlock, commanding Field Divisions," I am desired to state that my Lords communicated to the prize agents the document in question in the form in which their Lordships received it, and that it bears no date or signature.

*Major Chandos Clifton to the Assistant Secretary to the Treasury.*

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB,  
28th March, 1863.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, my observations on the statements made by Lord Clyde and Sir Robert Hamilton which occupy about 88 paragraphs, and it was not easy therefore to be more concise in my reply. In order to avoid unnecessary delay, this memorial has been completed within fourteen days from the production of the first instalment of the above-named papers, and within three days from the date of the production of the documents C, E, F, G. I think it right to remark that I have not been able to ascertain by whose hand the note to the document marked A has been appended.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CHANDOS F. CLIFTON.

*Military Secretary to the India Council to Colonel De Renzie Brett.*

(No. 978.)

INDIA OFFICE, S.W.,  
27th March, 1863.

SIR,

I HAVE received and laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council your letter dated 23rd March, requesting me to be allowed to inspect, or be furnished with copies of, the documents specified therein.

2. Sir Charles Wood desires me to state in reply,

1st. That on application at the Military Department in this Office, you will be allowed to peruse the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, to Major-General Whitlock, dated 17th November, 1857, as recorded on the proceedings of the Government of Madras.

2ndly. That the documents forming the Appendix to the Memorandum of Lord Clyde, dated 8th February, 1862, cannot be traced on the Records of this Office. That Memorandum was received from the Military Secretary to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and your application on this point should, more properly, have been addressed to him.

3rdly. That the orders issued to Major-General Whitlock through Captain Osborne do not appear to have been sent to this country.

4thly. That the despatches of Sir Hugh Rose and Major-General Whitlock, to the Chief of the Staff, were published in the Calcutta and London Gazettes at the time. These Gazettes will be placed before you on application at this Office.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. T. PEARS, Major-General,  
Military Secretary.

*Colonel Brett.*



x

No. 21.

W.

*Sir Edward Lugard to Colonel De Renzie Brett.*

7521  
1813

WAR OFFICE, 30th March, 1863.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, in which you request to be informed at what date, and by whose authority, the note to which you refer was appended to the enclosure (marked A) to Field Marshal Lord Clyde's Memorandum of the 8th February, 1862, on the question of the distribution of prize captured at Kirwee.

In reply, I am to acquaint you that this Memorandum was received at this Office from the Horse Guards in print, and Sir George Lewis would therefore suggest that you should address your inquiry to that department, being himself unable to furnish the required information.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD LUGARD.

*Colonel de Renzie Brett.*

*Major Chandos Clifton to the Military Secretary.*

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB,  
1st April, 1863.

MAJOR CHANDOS CLIFTON presents his compliments to the Military Secretary, and with reference to the document copied in the margin, and marked A in the Appendix to Field Marshal Lord Clyde's Memorandum on the Kirwee prize, begs to inquire

- 1st. Whether the Letter of Instructions was addressed to General Whitlock by Lord Clyde or by Sir Patrick Grant ?
- 2ndly. Whether "Army Head Quarters" is understood to mean Lord Clyde's Head Quarters or the Head Quarters of the Madras Army ?
- 3rdly. At what date and by whose authority the note was added, and under what sanction this document, in the form in which it was forwarded to the Treasury, has been attested to be "a true copy" of the original ?

Letter of Instructions addressed on the 17th November, 1857, to Brigadier-General Whitlock, commanding Field Division

"Your command will be independent of the officers commanding the divisions or districts through which you may pass. You will receive your instructions direct from, and make your reports direct to, Army Head Quarters"

"Note.—That is the divisions or districts through which his route to the theatre of war lay"

(True Copy) D

Lord Clyde's Memorandum, with its Appendices, has been forwarded to Major Clifton's friends by Lord Palmerston's permission, and the present application is made in accordance with the course suggested in a letter from the Secretary of State for War addressed to the Senior Prize Agent, Colonel de Renzie Brett, on the 30th ultimo.

No.  $\frac{7521}{1813}$

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No. 24.

W.

*Major Chandos Clifton to the Military Secretary to H.R.H. the General  
Commanding-in-Chief.*

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB,  
10th April, 1863.

SIR,

ON the 1st instant, I had the honour to address you on the subject of an Appendix to a Memorandum by Lord Clyde on the subject of the Banda and Kirwee Booty. My note may have escaped your observation among the important business which occupies you. May I take the liberty of inquiring whether you have received my note, and, if so, of asking the great favour of an early reply, as my friends have promised Lord Palmerston that there should be no delay on their part in bringing the Kirwee Prize question to a final issue.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CHANDOS F. CLIFTON,  
Late Major and Captain H.M. 12th Royal Lancers,  
Prize Agent to Major-General Whitlock's Force.

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No. 25.

W.

*The Military Secretary to Major Chandos F. Clifton.*

HORSE GUARDS, 11th April, 1863.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of the 10th instant, I am directed by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to inform you, that the note which you addressed to me on the 1st instant, relative to the Banda and Kirwee Prize Money, was transmitted to Field-Marshal Lord Clyde on the 2nd, but that as no reply has, up to the present time, been received from his Lordship, His Royal Highness has been unable to direct that a communication should be made to you on the subject.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. FORSTER.

*Major Chandos Clifton.*

b b

No. 27 & 27B.

W.

*Major Chandos Clifton to Major-General Foster.*

SIR,

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB,

6th May, 1863.

received from Field Marshal Lord Clyde, as to the origin and attestation of the note appended to the extract from the Letter of Instructions addressed to Brigadier-General Whitlock, 17th November, 1857.

Your recent communication dated the 22nd ultimo, inclosing a copy of that document in extenso, does not convey any information on this point.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

CHANDOS F. CLIFTON,

Prize Agent to Sir G. C. Whitlock's Force.

*Major-General Foster to Major Chandos Clifton*  
*6th May, 1863.*  
*Major-General Foster has the honour to inform Major Chandos Clifton that he has received the note referred to in your letter of the 22nd ultimo. The note is an extract from the Letter of Instructions addressed to Brigadier-General Whitlock, 17th November, 1857. Your recent communication dated the 22nd ultimo, inclosing a copy of that document in extenso, does not convey any information on this point.*

## SUPPLEMENT B.

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Correspondence between the Prize Agents of Sir  
G. C. Whitlock's Force, and the Authorities with  
reference to the production of official documents.

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COLONEL DE RENZIE BRETT TO THE UNDER  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

15, *St. James's Square, S.W.*  
16th *September, 1864.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to solicit your kind attention to the application for leave to examine documentary evidence bearing on the Kirwee Prize question, which I felt it my duty to submit in my letters of the 4th and 18th ultimo, a still earlier application to the same effect having been made at my request by Mr. Kinloch.

As the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty has requested that a compilation of the papers should be made without delay, and as a considerable time has already elapsed since the date of my first letter on this subject, I trust it will not be thought disrespectful if I venture to again request that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council, will, with such restrictions as he may think fit to impose, permit me to have access to those portions of the official records which may further elucidate the merits of this case.

I have the honour to be, SIR,

Your most obedient servant,  
(Signed) DE RENZIE BRETT,  
Colonel.

*Prize Agent to Sir G. C. Whitlock's Force.*

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA TO  
COLONEL DE RENZIE BRETT.

*India Office, S.W.*

16th Sept., 1864.

SIR,

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India, in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 18th ultimo, renewing your request to be allowed access to the records of this Office, with the view to the completion of the evidence in the matter of the Kirwee Prize Money.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you, that Secretary Sir C. Wood, cannot depart from the decision conveyed to you in my letter dated 12th ultimo.

3. With the view, however, of affording assistance to all parties interested in the question of the disposal of the property captured by the Forces in Central India, Sir Charles Wood has given directions for the preparation of a Collection of papers bearing on the subject. These papers will be printed, and access thereto, with permission to make extracts therefrom, will be allowed to all parties who may answer the Citation issued by the High Court of Admiralty, on the 5th August last.

4. I am also directed to state, that should the Collection of papers to be thus prepared from the Records of this Office, not contain all that the parties interested may require, any other particular documents named by them, will, if possible, be produced.

I am,

SIR,

• Your obedient Servant,

J. W. PEARS, *Major General,*  
*Military Secretary.*



COLONEL DE RENZIE BRETT TO THE UNDER  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

*Junior United Service Club,  
Charles Street, S.W.,  
16th November, 1864.*

SIR,

With reference to my letters of the 4th and 15th August, and 16th September, 1864, soliciting the production of documents (previously applied for by Mr. Kinloch) bearing on the Banda and Kirwee Prize question, I have the honor to most respectfully request that you will represent to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India my great anxiety on behalf of the actual Captors of the Prize, for access to the requisite Papers, as early as convenience will allow.

The time fixed for appearing in the Court of Admiralty will expire in a few days, and we are naturally desirous of obtaining all essential evidence and information on this subject, which has already been under investigation in the India Department, before we go into Court.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) DE RENZIE BRETT  
Colonel.

*Prize Agent to Sir G. C. Whitlock's Force.*

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA  
TO COLONEL DE RENZIÈ BRETT.

*India Office, S. W.,*  
18th November, 1864.

SIR,

In reply to your letter dated the 16th instant, I am directed to acquaint you that the papers regarding the operations in Central India are in the hands of the printer, and will be ready for distribution in a few days.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,  
J. W. PEARS, *Major-General,*  
*Military Secretary.*

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA TO  
COLONEL DE RENZIE BRETT.

*India Office, S.W.,*

*November 28, 1864.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India, in Council, with reference to your letter of the 16th instant, to forward to you two copies of a printed collection of papers relating to the operations in Central India.

2. Another portion is under preparation in the Political Department, and upon its completion will be forwarded to you.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. W. PEARS, *Major-General,*  
*Military Secretary.*

Further Correspondence with reference to Additional  
Documents.

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MAJOR CHANDOS F. CLIFTON TO THE UNDER  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

16, *Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.*,  
23rd *February*, 1865.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to respectfully request that you will forward to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council, on behalf of the Saugor and Nerbudda Field Force, an application for Copies of the following Documents (specified in the annexed List), to be added to the evidence relative to the Banda and Kirwee Prize Money, the distribution of which has been referred to the decision of the High Court of Admiralty.

I have, &c.,  
CHANDOS F. CLIFTON,  
(*Late 12th Royal Lancers*),  
Prize Agent to Sir G. C. Whitlock's Force.

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## I.

List of Further Papers required as Evidence on  
the Banda and Kirwee Prize Question.

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1. *Copy of the Memorandum from which Extract C in Lord Clyde's Memorandum has been taken.*

(Banda and Kirwee Papers, No. 498 of 1863.—  
Page 32.)

2. *Copy of Letters from Sir H. Rose and Sir R. Hamilton to the Chief of the Staff, referred to in General Mansfield's Letter of 2nd June, 1858, in these terms.*

“Sir H. Rose dwells on the fact of his having had no reserves.”

(*Ibid*, Page 33.)

3. *Copy of the Correspondence between Sir C. Campbell and Lord Canning in January, 1858, referred to in the Paper.*

Confidential Memorandum of Lord Clyde, dated Simla, 26th July, 1859.

(*Ibid*, Page 19.)

4. *Copy of Letter, No. 6583, referred to in Sir R. Hamilton's Despatch of January 7, 1858 or 1859.*

(Papers from the Military Department.—  
Page 81.)

5. *Copy of Letter, No. 1853, of September 20, 1858, No. 143, referred to in General Whitlock's Letter, dated August 13, 1858.*

(*Ibid*, Page 61.)

6. *Copy of the Correspondence on the Dhar Case transmitted in the Governor-General's Letter, No. 4, dated 20 December, 1860.*

(As to a Claim preferred on behalf of a Field Force of the Hyderabad Contingent to Share in the Booty captured at Dhar.)

7. *Copy of Correspondence between Sir R. Hamilton and Major Ellis, as to the exercise of jurisdiction over the Insurgent Chief Narrain Rao.*
8. *Copy of Correspondence between Sir R. Hamilton and the Government, or between F. O. Mayne, Esq., Magistrate and Special Commissioner at Banda and Kirwee, and the Government, as to jurisdiction over Rebels of the Banda District.*
9. *Correspondence between the General Prize Committee and the Government of India, dated (No. 35 C) 27 June, 1861, and (No. 937) 22 August, 1861.*

(Referred to by the General Prize Committee, B. K. Papers, No. 498, page 59.)

Further Application on April 3, 1865.

10. *Copy of Sir R. Hamilton's Memorandum, submitted to the Governor-General.*
- (See Banda and Kirwee Papers, Bk. 498 of 1863. Enclosure in No. 14, Para. 8. Page 39.)
11. *Copy of a Letter from Sir H. Rose to the Chief of the Staff, dated 22 April, 1858.*

(This Letter is referred to in a Letter from Sir W. Mansfield to Sir H. Rose, dated Futtehghur, 26 April, 1858.)

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA TO  
MAJOR C. F. CLIFTON.

*India Office, S.W.,*  
31st March, 1865.

SIR,

1. With reference to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, I am directed to by the Secretary of State for India in Council to state, that he has complied as far as possible with the request therein contained, to be furnished with certain papers relating to the Banda and Kirwee Prize; and that a copy of them, now in course of printing, will be forwarded, when completed, to you, in common with all the parties in the suit referred to the decision of the High Court of Admiralty.

2. I am directed to add, that no further information can be afforded regarding Nos. 1, 3, and 5 in your inclosed list, and that the papers asked for in No. 2 were contained in the last collection printed by this Office.

I am,  
Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,  
J. W. PEARS, *Major-General,*  
*Military Secretary.*

**Correspondence of the Authorities in India with  
reference to Appendix C, annexed to Lord Clyde's  
Memorandum.**

[No. 1630.] From Colonel H. W. NORMAN, C.B.,  
Secretary to the Government of India, Military  
Department, to the Military Secretary to His  
Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,—(No. 868,  
dated Fort William, the 26th November, 1864.)

I AM directed to acquaint you that a telegram  
to the following effect has this day been despatched  
to you :—

“The extract marked C in the Banda and  
“Kirwee Prize Parliamentary Blue Book of July,  
“eighteen hundred and sixty-three, stated by Lord  
“Clyde to be extracted from a memorandum in the  
“Commander-in-Chief's Office, relative to the  
“movements of General Whitlock. The whole of  
“this memorandum is wanted; can it be fur-  
“nished?”



[No. 1631.] Service Message by Electric Telegraph from the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, to Colonel H. W. NORMAN, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 391, dated Meerut, the 28th November, 1864.)

ALL Lord Clyde's Minutes were in the hands of the Chief of the Staff; there is no trace of the memorandum required in the Commander-in-Chief's Office.

[No. 1632.] From Colonel H. W. NORMAN, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to His Excellency Sir WILLIAM MANSFIELD, Bombay,—(No. 928, dated Fort William, the 29th November, 1864.)

I AM directed to acquaint you that a telegram to the following effect has this day been despatched to you :—

“ The Madras Government have asked for a copy  
“ of the whole of the memorandum of which an  
“ extract is given and marked C at page thirty-  
“ two of papers presented to Parliament in July,  
“ eighteen hundred and sixty-three, on the subject  
“ of Banda and Kirwee Booty.

“ There is no copy of this in the Office of the  
“ Commander-in-Chief in India.

“ Can your Excellency furnish a copy ?”

EXTRACT—FORT WILLIAM, MILITARY CONSULTATION FOR DECEMBER, 1864.

[No. 647.] From Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. MANSFIELD, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, to Colonel H. W. NORMAN, C.B. and A.D.C., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta,—(No. 719, dated Head Quarters, Poona, the 1st December, 1864.)

IN answer to your telegram of 29th instant, I have the honor to inform you that I do not possess the printed Parliamentary papers referred to. On reflection, however, and perusing the late Lord Clyde's memorandum, dated London, 8th February, 1862, regarding the Memorial of the Prize Agents of the Madras Column to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a copy of which his Lordship sent to me, I come to the conclusion that that must be the part of the Parliamentary papers referred to by you. In the appendix of that memorandum I find there is an extract marked C, which I take to be the same as that enquired about by the Madras Government. If I am correct in this conclusion, I would mention that in my opinion, the extract marked C is merely the record of a private jotting, kept by his Lordship for his own information, at the time that the operations in question were proceeding.

It was not my habit to furnish such small memoranda to the lamented Commander-in-Chief; those drawn by myself as Chief of the Staff either at his order or for his information, having an official form, which it will be observed is altogether wanting in extract C. I am therefore confident that the original was never in my possession, of which extract C is a copy. I shall shortly be in Bombay, and will make enquiries for the Parliamentary papers in the Military Secretariat, and will communicate further in case I should make any discovery.

Exd. M. Joseph.

## SUPPLEMENT C.

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1. Letter from H.R.H. the General Commanding-in-Chief, to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for War.
2. Letter from the Secretary of State for War, to H.R.H. the General Commanding-in-Chief.

*Letter from His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, to  
the Secretary of State for War.*

Sir,

*Horse Guards, 20th January, 1862.*

I have laid before the General Commanding-in-Chief your letter of 16th instant, transmitting a memorial addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury by the Prize Agents for Major-General Whitlock's force, praying for the grant to that force of the whole of the booty captured at Banda and Kirwee, together with a minute of the Board of Treasury thereon; and in returning these papers agreeably to your request, I am directed to acquaint you for the information of the Secretary of State for War, with reference to my letter of 28th October last, that His Royal Highness cannot agree in the proposal to allow one-half of the booty taken in Central India, especially at Kirwee by Sir George Whitlock's column, to the actual captors; but would recommend that the question be referred to the law officers of the Crown, as suggested in the concluding paragraph of the Treasury Minute referred to above.

I have, Sir,

(Signed)

W. F. FORSTER.

The Under Secretary of State for War.

*Letter from the Secretary of State for War, to His Royal Highness  
the General Commanding-in-Chief.*

Sir,

*War Office, 25th January, 1862.*

I have laid before the Secretary of State for War your letter of 20th instant, relative to the memorial of the prize agents for Major-General Whitlock's force, praying for the grant to that force of the whole of the booty captured at Banda and Kirwee.

In reply, Sir George Lewis desires me to request that you will point out to His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief that this letter does not contain the information required by the Treasury to enable their Lordships to answer the statements advanced in the memorial. Unless, therefore, it is in His Royal Highness's power to supply this information, Sir George Lewis is of opinion that it would be fair to Sir Hugh Rose, and the troops having claims as constructive captors to refer the memorial to that officer for any observations he may wish to offer; a course which Sir George Lewis would propose, in the contingency referred to, to suggest for the sanction of the Treasury.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. LUGARD.

The Military Secretary,  
Horse Guards.

**SUPPLEMENT D.**

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**Commissions of Commanders-in-Chief at Calcutta  
and Madras.**

## Commissions of Commanders-in-Chief at Calcutta and Madras.

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Commission of Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B.,  
to be Commander-in-Chief in India.

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**Victoria** by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. To Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Colin Campbell, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-General of Our Forces, with the local rank of General in Our Army in the East Indies, Greeting, We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your prudence and loyalty, Do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be Commander-in-Chief of all and singular Our land forces serving in the territorial possessions of the East India Company during Our pleasure. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the said trust of Commander-in-Chief of Our Forces in the East Indies, by doing and performing all and all manner of things thereunto belonging. And We do hereby command all Our Officers and Soldiers who are or shall be employed with Our land forces in the East Indies to acknowledge and obey you as Commander-in-Chief of Our Forces aforesaid. And you are to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as you shall receive from us, or from His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief Our Forces in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or from the Commander-in-Chief of Our said Forces for the time being, according to the rules and discipline of War, in pursuance of the trust We have reposed in you.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, the eleventh day of July, 1857, in the twenty-first year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,  
(Signed) PANMURE.

*General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B.,  
to be Commander-in-Chief in  
the East Indies.*



**Commission of the Earl of Moira, K.G., to be  
Commander-in-Chief.**

The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

“ We, the said United Company, reposing especial trust and confidence in the Right Honourable Francis, Earl of Moira and Baron Rawdon, in Ireland, Baron Hastings, Hungerford, Botreaux Moleyns, &c., &c., &c. and Baronet, a General of His Majesty’s Forces, Constable of the Tower of London, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower District, one of His Majesty’s Most Honourable Privy Council and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, who is appointed to the office of Governor-General of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and to the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our Fort and Garrison of Fort William aforesaid, do, by these presents, constitute and appoint him, the said Francis, Earl of Moira, to be Commander in-Chief of all our military forces, which now are, or may hereafter be, employed in the East Indies; which office of Commander-in-Chief as aforesaid, the said Francis, Earl of Moira, is to take upon him, hold, and enjoy, upon and from the arrival of the said Francis, Earl of Moira, at Fort William aforesaid, or any other of our Presidencies in the East Indies, to hold the said office during our will and pleasure. And we do hereby authorise and empower and require him, the said Francis, Earl of Moira, as Commander-in-Chief as aforesaid, to the utmost of his skill and power to do and perform all such offices and services as appertain to the post of Commander-in-Chief of all our military forces in the East Indies, subject to such removal or recall as can or may be made by any law now in force, and subject also to any such rules, orders, and instructions, as he shall, from time to time, receive from the Court of Directors of us, the said United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, in writing, or under the hands of thirteen or more of them, or from the Governor-General in Council of our Presidency at Fort William in Bengal, or from our Presidents and Councils of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively, whensoever he shall be present at any of those Presidencies, or at any settlements or places subordinate thereto, according to the rules and discipline of war, in pursuance of the trust hereby reposed in him; and we do hereby strictly require and command all commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, and others belonging to our military forces in the several places before-mentioned, to yield him, the said Francis, Earl of Moira, as their Commander-in-Chief, *during his residence at such places as aforesaid*, due obedience accordingly. And we do hereby revoke and annul all and every commission and commissions, to any person or persons whomsoever, to act as Commander-in-Chief of our forces in the East Indies, from the time that the said Francis, Earl of Moira, shall take upon him the said office of Commander-in-Chief, under or by virtue of these presents. Given under our common seal, this nineteenth day of March, in the fifty-third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord 1813.

“ Signed, by order of the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

“ (Signed)

“ JAMES COBB,  
“ Assistant Secretary.”

**Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop's Com-  
mission as Commander-in-Chief at Madras.**

“The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

“We, the said United Company, reposing especial trust and confidence in you, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be commander of all our military forces on the coast of Coromandel in the East Indies, except such forces as are or hereafter may be employed within our fort and garrison of Fort St. George, and town of Madraspatnam, during our will and pleasure; and to hold and take the said office unto and upon you from and immediately after your arrival at Fort St. George aforesaid; and you are, to the utmost of your skill and power, to do and perform all such offices and services as appertain to the post of commander of our military forces on the coast of Coromandel, subject, however, to all such rules, orders, and instructions as you shall at any time receive from the Court of Directors of the said United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, in writing, or under the hands of thirteen or more of them, or from the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, or from the Commander-in-Chief of all our forces in the East Indies for the time being, *when he shall be at our presidency of Fort St. George*, according to the rules and discipline of war, in pursuance of the trust hereby reposed in you; and we do hereby strictly require, charge, and command all commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, and others belonging to our military forces on the coast of Coromandel before mentioned, except as aforesaid, to yield to you, as their commander, due obedience accordingly. And we do hereby revoke and annul all and every former commission and commissions, authority or authorities, to any person or persons whomsoever, to act as commander-in-chief of our forces on the coast of Coromandel in the East Indies, from the time that you, the said Sir Thomas Hislop, shall arrive at Fort St. George, and shall take the said office upon you by virtue of this commission. Given under our common seal this 21st day of December, in the 54th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord 1813.

“Signed by order of the Court of Directors of the said United Company.

“(Signed) JAMES COBB,

“Assistant Secretary.

“A true copy.”

J. T. WOOD,

“Captain and Military Secretary.”

*Commission of Sir H. Somerset.—Adjutant-General's Office, Bombay,  
27th March, 1855.*

*Bombay General Orders, 1855–1856, p. 48.*

*Bombay Castle, 26th March, 1855.*

The following Commission appointing Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Honorable Company's Forces, serving under this Presidency, is published for general information.

*The Honorable East India Company. To Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Somerset, Knight, Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath.*

We the said Company reposing especial trust and confidence in you, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Somerset, do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be Commander of all our Military Forces belonging to, and under the Presidency of Bombay in the East Indies, except such forces as are or may be employed in our service within the fort, garrison and town of Bombay, to take the said office upon you from the date of your receipt of these presents, and to hold the same during our will and pleasure; and you are to the utmost of your skill and power to do and to perform all such offices and services as appertain to the post of Commander of our Military Forces belonging to, and under the said Presidency, except as before is excepted, subject however to all such rules, orders and instructions as you shall at any time receive from the Court of Directors of us the said India Company, in writing under the hands of the majority or more of them, or under the hands of the majority or more of them, or under the hands of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, and of the Senior Member of the said Court, or of any two of them, countersigned by our Secretary or Deputy Secretary for the time being, or from the Governor in Council of Bombay, or from the Governor-General of India in Council, or from the Commander-in-Chief of all our forces in the East Indies for the time being, when he shall be resident within the Presidency of Bombay aforesaid, or within any settlement or place subordinate thereto, according to the rules and discipline of War, in pursuance of the trust hereby reposed in you; and we do hereby strictly require, charge and command all Commissioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Soldiers and others belonging to our Military Forces, under the Presidency of Bombay before-mentioned to yield you as their Commander due obedience accordingly: and we do hereby revoke and annul all and every former Commission and Commissions to any person or persons to act as Commander-in-Chief of our Forces under the said Presidency of Bombay, except as is before excepted, from the time that you shall take the said office upon you and by virtue of this present Commission.

Given under our common seal this 19th day of February, in the 18th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord 1855.

By order of the Court of Directors of the said Company.

(Signed)

JAMES C. MELVILL,

Secretary.

East India House, London,  
19th February, 1855.

## SUPPLEMENT E.

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Extracts from the Parliamentary Papers and from the  
Orders of Government (as to the powers of the Com-  
mander-in-Chief in India).

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	PAGE.
1. Extracts from the Index to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords, 1852-3, relative to the authority of the Commander-in-Chief in India .. ..	297
2. Extracts from the First Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords, 1852-3 ..	298
3. With Minutes of the Evidence of Lord Gough, Sir C. Napier, Colonel Alexander, as to the authority of the Commander-in-Chief in India .. .. .	298
4. Extracts from the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the military affairs of the East India Company .. .. .	299
5. Extracts from the Correspondence between Lord Dalhousie and Sir C. Napier ..	300
6. General Order of the Government of India, dated 11th November, 1858, requiring Officers from Madras and Bombay to report in future to the Commander-in-Chief ..	301

*Extracts from the Index to the Report from  
the Select Committee of the House of Lords,  
1852-3.*

(Indian Territories, No. 20, ordered  
to be printed, 12th May, 14th  
and 18th August, 1853.)

**Commander-in-Chief in India.**

“He commands all the Queen’s Forces, but he has  
nothing to do with the Commanders-in-Chief of the Presi-  
dencies with regard to the native Armies.”

(*Viscount Gough’s Evidence*, 784.)

He has “no authority to issue an order for the move-  
ment of Troops in the other Presidencies.”

(*Ibid.*, 785.)

“He has absolutely no power in India.”

(*Sir C. Napier’s Evidence*, 831.)

“His want of authority over the Armies of the other  
Presidencies is a defect.”

(*Colonel Alexander’s Evidence*, 1018, 1022.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE FIRST REPORT OF THE SELECT  
COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS, 1852-3.

(Indian Territories.)

No. 627.

Ordered to be printed, 16th June, 1853.

Questions 784 to 787.

(*Evidence of Lord Gough, Page 74.*)

(*Evidence of Sir C. Napier, Page 79.*)

Question 831.—“The Commander-in-Chief has absolutely no power in India, at least I had none.”

(*Evidence of Colonel Alexander, Page 101, 1018, 1022,  
1023, 1024.*)

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF EVIDENCE TAKEN  
BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE  
OF COMMONS ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST  
INDIA COMPANY—MILITARY.

445 V.

*See Synopsis of Evidence, Appendix.*

“Union of the three Armies,” and *Commander-in-Chief*,” Page xx and xxi.

“As at present under three separate Commanders.”

EXTRACTS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN  
LORD DALHOUSIE AND SIR C. NAPIER.

Printed by Order of the Court of Directors.

[Cox, Printer, 74 and 75, Great  
Queen-street, 1854.]

PART II.

*Papers on the Military Occupation of India.*

[On the Occupation of the Punjab.]

*Extract from Lord Dalhousie's Minute, 26th  
December, 1849.*

“The distribution of the regular troops is a question so purely Military, that I should desire to rely upon his Excellency's judgment, and to accept his recommendations as conclusive in the matter.”—Page 77.

*Extract from the Report of the Punjab Board of  
Administration, 1st March, 1850.*

“We have now gone through the Commander-in-Chief's Memorandum. It is with diffidence we have so often ventured to differ from the views of a General of his Excellency's fame and experience.”—Page 122.

*Extract from Lord Dalhousie's Minute, 13th  
April, 1850.*

“I beg it to be understood that while on the purely Military portions of these papers, I should speak with great hesitation, yet I have no hesitation in dissenting entirely from very many of the statements and opinions which his Excellency has adopted and declared in the documents before me.”—Page 123.

*Extracts from a Memorandum by Sir C. Napier,  
30th July, 1850.*

1. “With regard to the first paragraph of the Governor-General's ‘draft order,’ I have to observe that it is the prerogative of the Commander-in-Chief in India, to command all the troops in India, or that title has no meaning.

2. “That troops to the amount of ten Regiments should have been enrolled by an order, dated the 18th May, 1849, and that they should not yet have been placed by the Governor-General under my command, but under that of a Civil Board, appeared to evince such a want of confidence in me as Commander-in-Chief that had it not been my duty to smother my private feelings during the continuance of an incipient mutiny which was smouldering among the troops I should have resigned sooner than I did.”

Para. 9.—“I am perfectly aware of the system now pursued in India—which is to render the Commander-in-Chief powerless, and at the same time to increase his responsibility.”—Page 127.



*General Orders of the Governor-General in Council,  
Bengal, 1858. Dated 11th November, 1858.*

(Page 1677.)

No. 517.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that whenever troops from the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay shall be employed to co-operate, directly or indirectly, with troops of the Presidency of Bengal, the officers in command of the troops of the several Presidencies shall report their operations to the Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, for the information of the Government of India, independently of, and in addition to, any reports, which, under the regulations of the Service, such officer may be required to make to the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of the Presidency to which they immediately belong.

SUPPLEMENT F.  

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Extracts from the Regulations, relative to Booty and its Distribution, existing in the French, Austrian, and Prussian Armies, obtained from Official Sources and printed in the Report of the Royal Commissioners on Army Prize dated May 3rd, 1864.

Extract from the Rules of the Imperial Austrian Army, obtained through  
Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna.

All booty taken by the troops in actual fighting in the open country, or on the field of battle, whether public or private property, belongs to the troops, if it is not beyond a doubt the property of another federal state or its subjects.

The quota of each man and of each contingent must be determined by the rules of each state.

All money, material, provisions, necessaries, and other things captured in any way from or abandoned by the enemy elsewhere than on the field of battle belong to the body of troops which brings them in. The officer in command may grant rewards therefrom.

Extract from the Regulations of the French Army, furnished to the Rev. A. Kinloch from the War Department at Paris.

Article 119 de l'Ordonnance sur le Service des Armées en Campagne  
(3 Mai 1832).!

Ministère de la guerre.

Les prises faites par les partisans leur appartiennent, lorsqu'il a été reconnu qu'elles ne se composent que d'objets enlevés à l'ennemi ; elles sont jugées et vendues par les soins du chef de l'état-major et de l'intendant ou sous-intendant au quartier du général qui a ordonné l'expédition, et, autant que possible, en présence d'officiers et de sous-officiers du détachement. Si la troupe n'est pas rentrée, les fonds sont versés chez le payeur, pour être distribués à qui de droit. Quand les prises sont envoyées dans une place, le commandant de cette place supplié au chef de l'état-major.

Les armes et les munitions de guerre ou de bouche ne sont jamais partagées ni vendues ; le général en chef détermine l'indemnité à allouer à ceux qui les ont prises.

Les officiers supérieurs ont chacun cinq parts ; les capitaines, quatre ; les lieutenants et les sous-lieutenants, trois ; les sous-officiers, deux ; les caporaux, brigadiers, et soldats, une ; le commandant de l'expédition en a six en sus de celles que lui donne son grade.

Quand, dans une prise, il se trouve des chevaux ou d'autres objets appartenant aux habitants, ils leur sont rendus.

Ces diverses dispositions s'appliquent à tout détachement isolé qui fait une prise.

Extract from the Rules in force in the Prussian Army with reference to  
Booty and its Distribution, obtained through Her Majesty's Ambassador  
at Berlin.

*Of Booty.*

§ 193. The right to make booty in war can only be obtained with the  
consent of the State.

§ 194. Those to whom the State has conceded this right become pos-  
sessed of the articles of booty by the mere act of taking possession of them.