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NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1831.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council having sanctioned the publication of a weekly paper, to be styled the "BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE," notice is hereby given, that after this day all advertisements and other public papers of the Government will be printed in the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE only; and all orders or other public notices appearing in that paper, under the signature of the Secretaries, or other public officers of the Government, are hereby ordered and directed to be conformed to and obeyed accordingly.

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1832.

When official notifications from the Government are inserted in the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, no communication on the same subject will be made in writing to any department concerned; but all public officers are required to take notice of such official notifications in the same manner as if they had been directly communicated to them by letter from the Secretary's office, and as heads of offices alone will be furnished by Government with the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, they will be expected to communicate to their subordinate officers all orders which may in any manner concern them.

The Bombay Government Gazettes furnished by Government to public offices are to be lodged with the records, and are not to be removed from the office.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX, Secy. to Govt.

NOTICE.

The Government Printing and Lithographing Departments having been transferred to the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY, all Printing and Lithographing required by any Department should be sent to the Office at Bycullah.

Bombay, 5th April 1848.

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

An INDEX for VOLUME XXVIII. will be issued shortly.

Legislative Council of India.

5th December 1857.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 28th November 1857, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXXII. of 1857.

An Act to amend the Articles of War for the Native Army.

Whereas it is expedient that, on every conviction of Mutiny or Desertion, the Government or the Court or

other lawful authority by which the offender shall be convicted, should have power to order the offender to be marked; It is enacted as follows:—

I. It shall be lawful for the Government, by any general or special order, to direct that all or any persons or person subject to the Articles of War for the

Government empowered to order Mutineers and Deserters to be marked.

Native Army, who have been or shall be convicted of Mutiny or Desertion, shall be marked on the left side, two inches below the armpit, with the letter M in the case of a conviction of Mutiny, and with the letter D in the case of a conviction of Desertion, either alone or together with such other mark as the Government may consider necessary for the purpose of identifying the offender at any future time, or of denoting the punishment to which he has been sentenced. The letter shall not be less than an inch long, and such letter and other mark shall be made upon the skin with some ink, gunpowder, or other preparation, so as to be visible and conspicuous, and not liable to be obliterated.

II. It shall also be lawful for the Court, or other

Court may, as part of the sentence, order Mutineers and Deserters to be marked. lawful authority by which any person subject to the Articles of War for the Native Army may be convicted of Mutiny or Desertion, to order, as part of the sentence on such person, that he be marked with the letter M or D, as the case may be, which letter shall be made in the manner hereinbefore directed.

III. The word "Government," as used in this Act,

shall mean the Governor General of India in Council, or the Executive Government of the Presidency within which the offender shall have been tried.

IV. Any sentence or order, by which any person subject to the Articles of

Past sentences and orders War for the Native Army may, upon conviction of Mutiny or Desertion, have been ordered to be marked, shall be deemed valid.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

5th December 1857.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 5th December 1857, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXXIII. of 1857.

An Act to make further provision relating to Foreigners.

Whereas it is expedient to make further provision to enable the several Governments of the British Terri-

Preamble.

itories in India to prevent the subjects of Foreign States from residing or sojourning therein, or from passing through or travelling in the same, without the consent of the said Governments; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Every Foreigner shall, on his arrival in any part of the Territories in the possession and under the government of the East India Company from any Port or Place not within the said Territories, or from any Port or Place not subject to the provisions of this Act, forthwith report himself to the Commissioner of Police, if he shall arrive at any of the Presidency Towns; or, if he shall arrive at any other place, to the Magistrate or to such other Officer as shall be appointed to receive such reports by the Governor General in Council, or (in places within their respective jurisdictions) by the Executive Government of any Presidency or Place, or by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of Oude, or the Commissioners of Mysore, Coorg, Nagpore, Sind, Pegu, and the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces respectively. Provided that nothing contained in this Section shall extend to any Foreigner being the Master or Commander of a ship or vessel, or employed therein.

II. The report shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the person reporting himself, and shall specify his name or names, the nation to which he belongs, the place from which he shall have come, the place or places of his destination, the object of his pursuit, and the date of his arrival in the said Territories; and the report shall be recorded by the Officer to whom it is made.

III. If any person included in the proviso to Section I. shall remain in any part of the said Territories after he shall have ceased to be employed in a ship or vessel, he shall forthwith report himself in manner aforesaid.

IV. If any Foreigner shall neglect to report himself as required by this Act, he may be dealt with in the manner hereinafter provided in respect of Foreigners travelling without a license.

V. No Foreigner shall travel in or pass through any part of the Territories in the possession and under the government of the East India Company, without a license.

VI. Licenses under this Act may be granted by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, or by the Chief Secretary to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively, or by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of Oude, or the Commissioners of Mysore, Coorg, Nagpore, Sind, Pegu, and the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces respectively, or by such other Officers as shall be specially authorised so to do by the Governor General of India in Council, or by the Executive Government of any Presidency or Place, or by any of the Chief Commissioners or Commissioners aforesaid.

VII. Every such license shall state the name or names of the person to whom the license is granted, the nation to which he belongs, the district or districts through which he is authorised to pass, or the limits within which he is authorised to travel, and the period (if any) during which the license is intended to have effect.

VIII. The license may be granted subject to such conditions (if any) as the Governor General in Council or the Executive Government of any Presidency or Place, or (as regards their several jurisdictions) any of the said Chief Commissioners or Commissioners may by any general order direct, or as the Officer granting the license may deem necessary; and the license may be revoked at any time by the Governor General in Council, or by the Executive Government of any Presidency or Place, or by the Officer granting the same.

IX. If any Foreigner travel in or attempt to pass through any part of the said Territories without such license as aforesaid, or beyond the districts or limits mentioned therein, or after such license shall have been revoked, or shall violate any of the conditions therein specified, he may be apprehended without warrant by a Magistrate, Deputy Magistrate, or Assistant to a Magistrate, or by any European Commissioned Officer in the service of Her Majesty or of the East India Company, or by a Member of a Volunteer Corps enrolled by authority of Government, whilst on duty, or by any Police Officer.

X. If any person be apprehended by a person not being a Magistrate, or a Police Officer, he shall be delivered over as soon as possible to a Police Officer, and carried before a Magistrate; and whenever any person shall be apprehended by or taken before a Magistrate, such Magistrate shall forthwith report the case to the Government to which he is subject, and shall cause the person brought before him to be discharged or to be conveyed to one of the Presidency Towns, or to be detained pending the orders of such Government.

XI. All persons apprehended or detained under the above-mentioned provisions of this Act may be admitted to bail by a Magistrate, or by any of the Officers authorised to grant licenses, and shall be put to as little inconvenience as possible during their detention in custody.

XII. The Governor General in Council, or the Executive Government of any Presidency or Place, may order any such person to remove himself from the said Territories by sea, or by such other route as the Government may direct, or the Government may cause him to be removed from the said Territories by such route and in such manner as to the Government shall seem fit.

XIII. The Governor General in Council, or the Executive Government of any Presidency or Place, or any of the Chief Commissioners or Commissioners mentioned in Section VI. of this Act, may by writing order any Foreigner within his jurisdiction to remove himself from the Territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company, or to remove himself therefrom by a particular route to be specified in the order.

XIV. If any Foreigner ordered to remove himself from the said Territories, or ordered to remove himself therefrom by any particular route, shall neglect or refuse so to do; or if any Foreigner, having removed himself from the said Territories in consequence of an order issued under any of the provisions of this Act, or, having been removed from the said Territories under any of the said provisions, shall wilfully return to the said Territories without a license in writing granted by the Governor General of India in

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Council or by the Government or Officer under whose order he shall have removed himself or been removed, such Foreigner may be apprehended and detained in safe custody, until he shall be discharged therefrom by order of the Governor General in Council, or of the Executive Government, or of one of the said Chief Commissioners or Commissioners mentioned in Section VI. of this Act, within whose jurisdiction he shall be so apprehended or detained, upon such terms and conditions as the said Governor General in Council, Executive Government, Chief Commissioner or Commissioner shall deem sufficient for the peace and security of the British Territories, and of the allies of Her Majesty and of the East India Company, and of the neighbouring Princes and States.

XV. The Governor General in Council, or the Executive Government of any Presidency or Place, or any of the Chief Commissioners or Commissioners mentioned in Section VI. of this Act, may by order prohibit any person or persons, or any class or classes of persons, not being a natural-born subject or subjects of Her Majesty, with the meaning of Section LXXXI. 3 and 4 William IV. C. 85 from travelling in or passing through any part of the said Territories, or from passing from any part of India to another, without a license, to be granted by such Officer or Officers as shall be specified in the order; and if such person shall wilfully disobey such order, he may be apprehended without warrant by any of the Officers specified in Section IX. of this Act, and carried before a Magistrate and dealt with under the provisions of Section X. in the same manner as if he were a Foreigner; and the Government may order such person to be detained in safe custody, or under the surveillance of the Police, so long as it may be deemed necessary for the peace and security of the British Territories.

XVI. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Police, or for a Magistrate or his Assistant, or for any Officer appointed to receive reports as mentioned in the first Section of this Act, or for any Police Officer under the authority of such Commissioner or Magistrate, to enter any ship or vessel in any Port or Place within the Territories in the possession and under the control of the East India Company, in order to ascertain whether any Foreigner bound to report his arrival under Section I. of this Act is on board of such ship or vessel; and it shall be lawful for such Commissioner of Police, or other Officer as aforesaid, to adopt such means as may be reasonably necessary for that purpose; and the Master of ship to furnish list of passengers. of such ship or vessel shall also, before any of the passengers are allowed to disembark, if he shall be required so to do by such Commissioner of Police or other Officer as aforesaid, deliver to him a list in writing of the passengers on board, specifying the Ports or Places at which they embarked, and the Ports or Places of their disembarkation or intended disembarkation, and answer to the best of his knowledge all such questions touching the passengers on board the said ship or vessel, or touching those who may have disembarked in any part of India, as shall be put to him by the Commissioner of Police or other Officer as aforesaid. If any Foreigner on board such ship or vessel in any part of India shall refuse to give any account of his objects of pursuit in India, or if his account thereof shall not be satisfactory, the Officer may refuse to allow him to disembark, or he may be dealt with in the same manner as a Foreigner travelling in India without a license.

XVII. Whoever intentionally obstructs any Officer in the exercise of any of the powers vested in him by

this Act, shall, upon conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding One thousand Rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or to both.

XVIII. If the Master or Commander of any ship or vessel shall wilfully neglect or refuse to comply with the requisitions of this Act, he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Two thousand Rupees.

XIX. Whoever shall wilfully give a false answer to any question which by this Act he is bound to answer, or shall make any false report, shall, upon conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding One thousand Rupees.

XX. The word "Foreigner" in this Act shall be deemed to mean a person not being either a natural-born subject of Her Majesty, within the meaning of of Section LXXXI. 3 and 4 William IV. C. 85, or a native of a place in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company. The word "Magistrate" shall include every person exercising the full powers of a Magistrate, and a Justice of the Peace.

XXI. If a question shall arise whether any person alleged to be a Foreigner and to be subject to the provisions of this Act is a Foreigner or not, or is or is not subject to the provisions of this Act, the onus of proving that such person is not a Foreigner, or is not subject to the provisions of this Act, shall lie upon such person.

XXII. This Act shall continue in force for two years; and it shall not extend to the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, or to the Territory of Aden, unless the same shall be specially declared applicable to such Settlement or Territory by the Governor General of India in Council.

XXIII. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall not extend to any Foreign Minister duly accredited by his Government, nor to any Consul or Vice-Consul, nor to any person under the age of fourteen years, nor to any person in the service of the British Government. The Governor General in Council, or (as regards their respective jurisdictions) the Executive Government of any Presidency or Place, or any of the Chief Commissioners or Commissioners mentioned in Section VI. of this Act, may exempt any person, or any class of persons, either wholly or partially, or temporarily or otherwise, from all or any of the provisions of this Act; and may at any time revoke any exemption.

XXIV. Any Officer of Government, or other person, who, prior to the passing of this Act, may have done anything which would have been justified by this Act, if it had been in force at the time, is hereby indemnified for so doing; and no action or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted in respect of anything so done.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India. 5th December 1857.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 5th December 1857, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XXXIV. of 1857.

An Act relating to the Sale of Ganja in the Presidency of Bombay.

Whereas it is expedient to regulate the sale of Ganja in the Town of Bombay, and to amend the law relating to the same;

Preamble.

ing to the sale of that article within the Territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay; It is enacted as follows:—

- Act repealed. I. Act II. of 1841 is hereby repealed.
- II. The provisions of Act III. of 1852, relating to the sale by license of intoxicating drugs or materials within the Territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay, are extended to the sale of Ganja within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, anything in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding; provided always, that the duties, powers, and authorities vested by the said Act in the Collectors of Zillahs shall, within the aforesaid limits, be possessed and exercised by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium; and the said Commissioner shall, except as herein otherwise expressly provided, have the same powers with respect to the granting, refusing, or recalling licenses for the sale of Ganja, and with respect to the seizure and destruction or sale of unlicensed Ganja within the said limits, as are by the said Act vested in the Zillah Collectors of Land Revenue; and all the provisions of the said Act shall be applicable to licenses granted under this Act.
- III. All Penalties shall within the said limits be adjudicated and levied by any Magistrate of Police for the Town of Bombay.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

12th December 1857.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 12th December 1857, and referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon (under a suspension of the Standing Orders) on or after the 17th of January next:—

A Bill for the Levy of Port-dues and Fees at Ports within the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Whereas it is necessary to fix the amount of the Port-dues and fees to be hereafter levied and taken, in accordance with the provisions of Act XXII. of 1855, in the several Ports named in the Schedule to this Act, being Ports within the Presidency of Fort St. George; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Port-dues, at rates not exceeding the rates contained in the Schedule to this Act, shall be chargeable in respect of every sea-going vessel of the burden of twenty tons and upwards which shall enter any of the said Ports.

II. Provided that the Port-due chargeable in respect of Dhonies and country vessels employed in the coasting trade shall be at a rate equal to one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels; and such due shall not be chargeable oftener than once in sixty days in respect of the same vessel.

III. Provided also, that no such due as aforesaid shall be chargeable in respect of any vessel which, having left any of the said Ports, is compelled to re-enter Port.

enter the same Port by stress of weather, or in consequence of having sustained any damage.

IV. Vessels entering any of the said Ports, and leaving such Port within forty-eight hours without breaking bulk, shall be charged with one-half only of the Port-due which would otherwise be chargeable.

V. Vessels entering any of the said Ports in ballast shall be charged with three-fourths only of the Port-due which would otherwise be chargeable.

VI. In any of the said Ports, a fee according to the scale hereinafter mentioned may be charged for measuring any vessel (that is to say):—

Under 50 tons	Rs. 7
50 tons and under 100 tons	11
100 tons and under 150 tons	15
150 tons and under 200 tons	19
200 tons and under 250 tons	23
250 tons and under 300 tons	27
300 tons and upwards	30

VII. This Act shall commence and have effect from and after the Commencement of Act. and the local Government shall on or before that pursuant to Section XLII. Act XXII. of 1855, declare, by notification to be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, the rates at which Port-dues and fees shall be levied in the said Ports subject to the provisions of and within the limits prescribed by this Act; and from and after the said date no Port-due or fee shall be levied at any of the said Ports except under the authority of Act XXII. of 1855, and of this Act.

VIII. This Act shall be read with and taken as a part of Act XXII. of 1855.

SCHEDULE.

Port.	Maximum Rate.
Madras	3 Annas per every ton of burden.
Tutacorum	3 ditto ditto.
Cocanada	3 ditto ditto.
Cochin	2 ditto ditto.
Bimlipatam	1 ditto ditto.
Vizagapatam	1 ditto ditto.
Masulipatam	1 ditto ditto.
Cuddalore	1 ditto ditto.
Tranquebar	1 ditto ditto.
Negapatam	1 ditto ditto.
Calicut	1 ditto ditto.
Tellicherry	1 ditto ditto.
Cannanore	1 ditto ditto.
Mangalore	1 ditto ditto.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

28th November 1857.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 21st November 1857, and referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 2nd of March next:—

A Bill for the Amendment of the Law relating to Merchant Seamen.

Whereas the law for the registry of Seamen and the grant of Register Tickets has been found to be ineffective for the purposes intended; and whereas, by

Section CCLXXXVIII. of an Act of the Imperial Parliament called "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," it is enacted that, "if the Governor General of India in Council, or the respective Legislative authorities in any British possession abroad, by any Acts, Ordinances, or other appropriate legal means, apply or adapt any of the provisions in the third part of this Act contained to any British ships registered at, trading with, or being at any place within their respective jurisdictions, and to the owners, masters, mates, and crews thereof, such provisions when so applied and adapted as aforesaid, and as long as they remain in force, shall, in respect of the ships and persons to which the same are applied, be enforced, and penalties and punishments for the breach thereof shall be recovered and inflicted throughout Her Majesty's dominions, in the same manner as if such provisions had been hereby so adapted and applied, and such penalties and punishments had been hereby expressly imposed"; and whereas it is expedient to discontinue the practice of registry and the grant of Register Tickets, and to apply to ships registered at, trading with, or being at any place within the Territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company, certain provisions of the third part of the said Act, with such adaptations and modifications as are required by the circumstances of the said Territories, and for the purposes aforesaid to repeal the laws now in force in the said Territories relating to Merchant Seamen; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Act XXVII. of 1850, entitled "An Act for the Registry of Merchant Seamen," and Act XXVIII. of 1850, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of Merchant Seamen," are hereby repealed, except as to acts done and agreements made before the passing of this Act.

Shipping Offices.

II. A Shipping Office shall be established at each of the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and at such other Ports as the Governor General of India in Council shall hereafter deem necessary. For every such Office there shall be a Superintendent, to be called a "Shipping Master," with such necessary Deputies, Clerks, and Servants, at such salaries and subject to such regulations as the local Government shall from time to time, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, direct and appoint. Every act done by or before any Deputy duly appointed shall have the same effect as if done by or before a Shipping Master.

III. It shall be the general business of Shipping Masters appointed under this Act, to superintend and facilitate the engagement and discharge of seamen in manner hereinafter mentioned, and to perform such other duties relating to Merchant Seamen and merchant ships as are hereby or under the said Merchant Shipping Act 1854, or as may hereafter, under the powers herein contained, be committed to them. It shall also be the duty of Shipping Masters to give to all persons desirous of apprenticing boys to the sea-service, and duly authorised so to do by Act XIX. of 1850 (concerning the binding of apprentices), and also to masters and owners of ships requiring apprentices, such assistance as may be in their power for facilitating the making of such apprenticeships.

IV. Such fees, not exceeding the sums specified in the Table marked (A) in the Schedule to this Act, as are from time to time fixed by the local Government, shall be payable upon all engagements and discharges effected before Shipping Masters as hereinafter mentioned. Scales of the fees payable for the time being shall be conspicuously placed in the Shipping Offices; and all Shipping Masters,

their Deputies, Clerks, and Servants, may refuse to proceed with any engagement unless the fees payable thereon are first paid.

V. Every owner or master of a ship engaging or discharging any seaman in a Shipping Office, or before a Shipping Master, shall pay to the Shipping Master the whole of the fees hereby made payable in respect of such engagement or discharge, and may, for the purpose of in part reimbursing himself, deduct, in respect of each such engagement or discharge, from the wages of all persons (except apprentices) so engaged or discharged, and retain any sums not exceeding the sums specified in that behalf in the Table marked (B) in the Schedule hereto. Provided that, if in any cases the sums which the owner is so entitled to deduct exceed the amount of the fee payable by him, such excess shall be paid by him to the Shipping Master in addition to such fee.

VI. Any Shipping Master, Deputy Shipping Master, or any Clerk or Servant in any Shipping Office, who demands or receives any remuneration whatever, either directly or indirectly, for hiring or supplying any seaman for any merchant ship, excepting the lawful fees payable under this Act, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding Two hundred Rupees, and shall also be dismissed from his office.

VII. The local Government may direct that, at any place at which no separate Shipping Office is established, the whole or any part of the business of the Shipping Office shall be conducted at the Custom House, or at the Office of the Master Attendant or Harbour Master, or at such other Office as the Government shall direct, and thereupon the same shall be there conducted accordingly; and in respect of such business such Custom House or Office as aforesaid shall for all purposes be deemed to be a Shipping Office, and the Officer of Customs or other Officer there, to whom such business is committed, shall for all purposes be deemed to be a Shipping Master within the meaning of this Act.

Examinations and Certificates of Masters and Mates.

VIII. Examinations shall be instituted for persons who intend to become masters or mates of Foreign-going ships or of Home-trade ships, of a burden exceeding three hundred tons, or who wish to procure certificates of competency hereinafter mentioned.

IX. The local Government, or any Board or Officer duly authorised by the local Government in that behalf, shall from time to time nominate two or more competent persons for the purpose of examining the qualifications of the applicants for examination. The local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, make rules for the conduct of such examinations and as to the qualifications to be required; and such rules shall be strictly adhered to by all examiners. Fees at the following rates shall be paid by all applicants for examination:—

For a Certificate as Master..... 10 Rupees.
Ditto ditto as Mate..... 5 „

X. The local Government, or such Board or Officer as aforesaid, shall deliver to every applicant who is reported by the examiners to have passed the examination satisfactorily, and to have given satisfactory evidence of his sobriety, experience, ability, and general good conduct on boardship, a certificate (hereinafter called a "certificate of competency") to the effect that he is

competent to act as master or mate of a Foreign-going ship or of a Home-trade ship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons, as the case may be.

XI. Certificates of service differing in form from certificates of competency shall be granted as follows (that is to say) :—

1. Every person who, before the day of served as master in the British merchant service or as master of any Foreign-going ship registered under Act X. of 1841, or who has attained or attains the rank of Lieutenant, Master, passed Mate, or Second Mate, or any higher rank, in the service of Her Majesty or of the East India Company, shall be entitled to a certificate of service as master for Foreign-going ships.

2. Every person who, before the said day, served as mate in the British merchant service, or as mate of any such ship as aforesaid, shall be entitled to a certificate of service as mate for Foreign-going ships.

3. Every person who, before the day of served as master or mate of a Home-trade ship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons, shall be entitled to a certificate of service as master or mate (according to such previous service) for such Home-trade ships.

And each of such certificates of service shall contain particulars of the name, and of the length and nature of the previous service of the person to whom it is delivered; and the local Government, or such other authority as aforesaid, shall deliver such certificates of service to the various persons so respectively entitled thereto, upon their proving themselves to have attained such rank, or to have served as aforesaid, and upon their giving a full and satisfactory account of the particulars aforesaid.

XII. No Foreign-going ship or Home-trade ship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall go to sea from any Port in the said Territories unless the master and one officer besides the

master have obtained and possess valid and appropriate certificates either of competency or service, under this Act, or under the Merchant Shipping Act 1854; and whoever, having been engaged to serve as master or mate, goes to sea as aforesaid as such master or mate without being at the time entitled to and possessed of such a certificate as hereinbefore required, and whoever employs any person as such master or mate without ascertaining that he is at the time entitled to and possessed of such certificate, shall for each such offence be liable to a penalty of Five hundred Rupees.

XIII. Every certificate of competency for a Foreign-going ship shall be deemed to be of a higher grade than the corresponding certificate for a Home-trade ship, and shall entitle the lawful holder thereof to go to sea in the corresponding grade in such lastmentioned ship; but no certificate for a Home-trade ship shall entitle the holder to go to sea as master or mate of a Foreign-going ship.

XIV. All certificates, whether of competency or service, shall be made in duplicate; and one part shall be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate, and the other shall be kept and recorded as the local Government shall direct. A note of all orders made for cancelling, suspending, altering, or otherwise affecting any certificate in pursuance of the powers herein contained, shall be entered in the record of certificates.

XV. Whenever any master or mate proves to the satisfaction of the local Government, or such other authority as aforesaid, that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of any certificate already

granted to him, a copy of the certificate to which by the record so kept as aforesaid he appears to be entitled shall be delivered to him, and shall have all the effect of the original.

XVI. The foregoing Sections shall not apply to ships registered under Act X. of 1841, and trading between Ports in the said Territories and the Coast of Arabia when such ships are navigated and manned exclusively by Arabs, lascars, or other Asiatic masters and seamen. The local Government may frame such rules as it shall deem proper, for examining and granting certificates to the masters and officers of such vessels.

Local Government may make rules for granting certificates to the masters of such ships.

Engagement of Seamen.

XVII. The local Government, or any Board or Officer duly authorised by the local Government in that behalf, may grant to such persons as may be deemed fit, licenses to engage or supply seamen for merchant ships, to continue for such periods, to be upon such terms, and to be revocable upon such conditions as the Government thinks proper.

XVIII. The following offences shall be punishable as hereinafter mentioned (that is to say) :—

1. If any person, not licensed as aforesaid, other than the owner or master or mate of the ship, or some person who is *bond fide* the servant and in the constant employ of the owner, or a Shipping Master duly appointed as aforesaid, engages or supplies any seaman to be entered on board any ship, he shall, for each seaman so engaged or supplied, incur a penalty not exceeding One hundred Rupees.

2. If any person employs any unlicensed person, other than persons so excepted as aforesaid, for the purpose of engaging or supplying any seaman to be entered on board any ship, he shall, for each seaman so engaged or supplied, incur a penalty not exceeding One hundred Rupees, and, if licensed, shall in addition forfeit his license.

3. If any person knowingly receives or accepts to be entered on board any ship any seaman who has been engaged or supplied contrary to the provisions of this Act, he shall for every seaman so engaged or supplied incur a penalty not exceeding One hundred Rupees.

XIX. If any person demands or receives, either directly or indirectly, from any seaman, or from any person seeking employment as a seaman, or from any person on his behalf, any remuneration whatever, other than the fees hereby authorised, for providing him with employment, he shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees.

Penalty for receiving remuneration from seamen for shipping them.

XX. The master of every ship, except ships of a burden not exceeding three hundred tons, employed only

in the Home-trade, shall enter into an agreement with every seaman whom he carries to sea from any Port in the said Territories as one of his crew in the manner hereinafter mentioned; and every such agreement shall be in a form sanctioned by the Governor General of India in Council, and shall be dated at the time of the first signature thereof, and shall be signed by the master before any seaman signs the same, and shall contain the following particulars as terms thereof (that is to say) :—

1. The nature, and, as far as practicable, the duration, of the intended voyage or engagement.

2. The number and description of the crew, specifying how many are engaged as sailors.

3. The time at which each seaman is to be on board, or to begin work.

4. The capacity in which each seaman is to serve.

5. The amount of wages which each seaman is to receive.

6. A scale of the provisions which are to be furnished to each seaman.

7. Any regulations as to conduct on board, and as to fines, short allowance of provisions, or other lawful punishments for misconduct, which have been sanctioned by the Government as regulations proper to be adopted, and which the parties agree to adopt.

And every such agreement shall be so framed as to admit of stipulations, to be adopted at the will of the master and seaman in each case (not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act), as to advance and allotment of wages, and may contain any other stipulations which are not contrary to law. Provided that,

if the master of any ship belonging to the United Kingdom or any British possession has an agreement with his crew made in due form according to the law of the place to which such ship belongs, or in which her crew were engaged, and engages single seamen in any Port within the said Territories, such seamen may sign the agreement so made, and it shall not be necessary for them to sign an agreement under this Act. Provided also, that in the case of lascars or other native seamen, when it shall be agreed that the service

Proviso as to forms for British or Colonial ships.

of any such seaman shall end at any Port not in the said Territories, the agreement shall contain stipulations for providing for such seaman fit employment on board some other vessel bound to the Port at which he was shipped, or such other Port as may be agreed on, or for providing for him a passage to some such Port as aforesaid free of charge, or on such other terms as may be agreed on; and every such stipulation shall be signed by the owner of the vessel, or by the master on his behalf, and also by the consignee or agent (if any), and shall be binding upon the said owner, and upon the consignee or agent.

XXI. In the case of all Foreign-going ships, in whatever part of Her Majesty's Dominions the same are registered, the following rules shall be observed with respect to agreements (that is to say):—

1. Every agreement made in any Port within the said Territories (except in such cases of agreements with substitutes as are hereinafter specially provided for) shall be signed by each seaman in the presence of a Shipping Master.

2. Such Shipping Master shall cause the agreement to be read over and explained to each seaman, in a language understood by him, or shall otherwise ascertain that such seaman understands the same before he signs it, and shall attest each signature.

3. When the crew is first engaged, the agreement shall be signed in duplicate, and one part shall be retained by the Shipping Master, and the other part shall contain a special place or form for the descriptions and signatures of substitutes or persons engaged subsequently to the first departure of the ship, and shall be delivered to the master.

4. In the case of substitutes engaged in the place of seamen who have duly signed the agreement, and whose services are lost within twenty-four hours of the ship's putting to sea, by death, desertion, or other unforeseen cause, the engagement shall, when practicable,

be made before some Shipping Master duly appointed in the manner hereinbefore specified; and whenever such last-mentioned engagement cannot be so made, the master shall, before the ship puts to sea, if practicable, and if not as soon afterwards as possible, cause the agreement to be read over and explained to the seamen, and the seamen shall thereupon sign the same in the presence of a witness, who shall attest their signatures.

XXII. In the case of Foreign-going ships making voyages averaging less than six months in duration, running agreements with the crew may be made to extend over two or more voyages, so that no such agreement shall extend beyond the next following thirtieth day of June or thirty-first day of December, or the first arrival of the ship at her Port of destination within the said Territories after such date, or the discharge of cargo consequent upon such arrival; and every person entering into such agreement, whether engaged upon the first commencement thereof or otherwise, shall enter into and sign the same in the manner hereby required for other Foreign-going ships; and every person engaged thereunder, if discharged in any Port within the said Territories, shall be discharged in the manner hereby required for the discharge of seamen belonging to other Foreign-going ships.

XXIII. The master of every Foreign-going ship for which such a running agreement as aforesaid is made shall, upon every return to any Port within the said Territories before the final termination of the agreement, discharge or engage before the Shipping Master at such Port any seamen whom he is required by law so to discharge or engage; and shall, upon every such return, endorse on the agreement a statement (as the case may be) either that no such discharges of engagements have been made or are intended to be made before the ship again leaves Port, or that all such discharges or engagements have been duly made as hereinbefore required; and shall deliver the agreement so endorsed to the Shipping Master; and any master who wilfully makes a false statement in such endorsement shall incur a penalty not exceeding Two hundred Rupees; and the Shipping Master shall also sign an endorsement on the agreement to the effect that the provisions of this Act relating to such agreement have been complied with, and shall redeliver the agreement so endorsed to the master.

XXIV. For the purpose of determining the fees to be paid upon the engagement and discharge of seamen belonging to Foreign-going ships which have running agreements as aforesaid, the crew shall be considered to be engaged when the agreement is first signed, and to be discharged when the agreement finally terminates; and all intermediate engagements and discharges shall be considered to be engagements and discharges of single seamen.

XXV. In the case of Home-trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons, crews or single seamen may, if the master thinks fit, be engaged before a Shipping Master in the manner hereinbefore directed with respect to Foreign-going ships, and in every case in which the engagement is not so made, the master shall, before the ship puts to sea if practicable, and if not, as soon afterwards as possible, cause the agreement to be read over and explained to each seaman, and the seaman shall thereupon sign the same in the presence of a witness, who shall attest his signature.

XXVI. In cases where several Home-trade ships belong to the same owner, the agreement with the seamen may, notwithstanding anything herein contained, be made by the owner instead of by the master, and

the seamen may be engaged to serve in any two or more of such ships, provided that the names of the ships and the nature of the service are specified in the agreement; but, with the foregoing exception, all provisions herein contained which relate to ordinary agreements for Home-trade ships shall be applicable to agreements made in pursuance of this Section.

XXVII. If in any case a master carries any seaman to sea without entering into an agreement with him in the form and manner and at the place and time hereby in such case required, the master shall for each such offence incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees.

XXVIII. The master of every Foreign-going ship, of which the crew has been engaged before a Shipping Master, shall, before finally leaving the said Territories, sign and send to the nearest Shipping Master a full and accurate statement, in a form sanctioned by the Governor General of India in Council, of every change which takes place in his crew before finally leaving the said Territories; and in default shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees; and such statement shall be admissible in evidence subject to all just exceptions.

XXIX. The foregoing provisions relative to the engagement of and agreements with seamen shall be applicable also in respect of all ships belonging to the subjects of any Foreign State upon which any British seamen, or any seamen natives of the said Territories, may be shipped at any Port within the said Territories.

XXX. For the purpose of preventing any seamen from being shipped at any Port in the said Territories contrary to the provisions of this Act, the Shipping Master, by himself or his Deputy,

To prevent infraction of Act, Shipping Master may board vessels and muster seamen.

may enter at any time on board any ship upon which he shall have reason to believe that seamen have been shipped, and may muster and examine the several seamen employed therein; and any person who shall obstruct the said Shipping Master or Deputy in such duty shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding One hundred Rupees.

XXXI. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the production of agreements and certificates of competency or service for

Foreign-going ships (that is to say):—

1. The master of every Foreign-going ship shall, on signing the agreement with his crew, produce to the Shipping Master before whom the same is signed the certificates of competency or service which the said master and his mate are hereby required to possess; and upon such production being duly made, and the agreement being duly executed as hereby required, the Shipping Master shall sign and give to the master a certificate to that effect.

2. In the case of running agreements for Foreign-going ships, the Shipping Master shall, before the second and every subsequent voyage made after the first commencement of the agreement, sign and give to the master, on his complying with the provisions herein contained with respect to such agreements, and producing to the Shipping Master the certificate of competency or service of any mate then first engaged by him, a certificate to that effect.

3. The master of every Foreign-going ship shall, before proceeding to sea, produce the certificate so to be given to him by the Shipping Master as aforesaid to the Collector of Customs, and no Officer of Customs shall clear any such ship outwards without such production; and if any such ship attempts to go to sea without a clearance, any such Officer may detain her until such certificate as aforesaid is produced.

4. The master of every Foreign-going ship shall, within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival at her final Port of destination within the said Territories, or upon the discharge of the crew, whichever first happens, deliver such agreement to a Shipping Master at the place; and such Shipping Master shall thereupon give to the master a certificate of such delivery; and no Officer of Customs shall clear any Foreign-going ship inwards without the production of such certificate.

And if the master of any Foreign-going ship fails to deliver the agreement to a Shipping Master at the time and in the manner hereby directed, he shall for every default incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees.

XXXII. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the production of agreements and certificates of competency or service for Home-trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons (that is to say):—

1. No such agreement shall extend beyond the next following thirtieth day of June, or thirty-first day of December, or the first arrival of the ship at her final Port of destination in the said Territories after such date, or the discharge of cargo consequent upon such arrival.

2. The master or owner of every such ship shall, within twenty-one days after the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December in every year, transmit or deliver to some Shipping Master in the said Territories every agreement made within the six calendar months next preceding such days respectively, and shall also produce to the Shipping Master the certificates of competency or service which the said master and his mate are hereby required to possess.

3. The Shipping Master shall thereupon give to the master or owner a certificate of such delivery and production; and no Officer of Customs shall grant a clearance for any such ship without the production of such certificate; and if any such ship attempts to go to sea without such clearance, any such Officer may detain her until the said certificate is produced.

And if the agreement for any Home-trade ship is not delivered or transmitted by the master or owner to a Shipping Master at the time and in the manner hereby directed, such master or owner shall for every default incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees.

XXXIII. Every erasure, interlineation, or alteration in any such agreement with seamen as is required by this Act (except additions so made as hereinbefore directed for shipping substitutes

or persons engaged subsequently to the first departure of the ship) shall be wholly inoperative, unless proved to have been made with the consent of all the persons interested in such erasure, interlineation, or alteration by the written attestation (if made in Her Majesty's Dominions) of some Shipping Master, Justice, Officer of Customs, or other public functionary, or (if made out of Her Majesty's Dominions) of a British Consular Officer, or, where there is no such Officer, of two respectable British Merchants.

XXXIV. The master shall, at the commencement of every voyage or engagement, cause a legible copy of the agreement, and, if necessary, a translation thereof in a language understood by the majority of the crew (omitting the signatures), to be placed or posted up in such part of the ship as to be accessible to the crew, and in default shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees.

XXXV. Any seaman who has signed an agreement, and is afterwards discharged before the commencement of the voyage, or before one month's wages are earned, without fault on his part justifying such discharge, and without his consent, shall be entitled to receive from the master or owner, in addition to any wages he may

Alterations to be void unless attested to have been made with the consent of all parties.

Copy of agreement to be made accessible to crew.

Seamen discharged before voyage to have compensation.

have earned, due compensation for the damage thereby caused to him, not exceeding one month's wages; and may, on adducing such evidence as the Court hearing the case deems satisfactory, of his having been so improperly discharged as aforesaid, recover such compensation as if it were wages duly earned.

Regulation of Advances.

XXXVI. No advance of wages shall be made or advance-note given to any person but the seaman himself; and no advance of wages shall be made or advance-note given for any greater sum than the amount of one month's wages, nor unless the agreement contains a stipulation for the same, and an accurate statement of the amount thereof; and no advance-note shall be given to any seaman who signs the agreement before a Shipping Master unless in the presence of such Shipping Master.

XXXVII. If any advance of wages is made or any advance-note given to any seaman in any such manner as to constitute a breach of any of the above provisions, the wages of such seaman shall be recoverable by him as if no such advance had been made or advance-note given; and in the case of any advance-note so given, no person shall be sued thereon under the provisions herein-after contained, unless he was in person or by his agent a party to the irregular or improper manner of giving the same.

Allotment of Wages.

XXXVIII. All stipulations for the allotment of any part of the wages of a seaman during his absence which are made at the commencement of the voyage shall be inserted in the agreement, and shall state the amounts and times of the payments to be made. All allotment-notes shall be in forms sanctioned by the local Government, and shall be made payable only to a relative of the seaman or to some member of his family.

XXXIX. The person in whose favour an allotment-note of part of the wages of such seaman is made, may, unless the seaman is shown in manner hereinafter mentioned to have forfeited or ceased to be entitled to the wages out of which the allotment is to be paid, sue for and recover the sums allotted by the note when and as the same are made payable, with costs, from the owner or any agent who has authorised the drawing of the note; and in any such proceeding it shall be sufficient for the claimant to prove that he is the person mentioned in the note, and that the note was given by the owner or by the master, or some other authorised agent; and the seaman shall be presumed to be duly earning his wages, unless the contrary is shown to the satisfaction of the Court, either by the official statement of the change in the crew caused by his absence made and signed by the master, as by this Act is required, or by a duly certified copy of some entry in the official log-book to the effect that he has left the ship, or by a credible letter from the master of the ship to the same effect, or by such other evidence, of whatever description, as the Court in its absolute discretion considers sufficient to show satisfactorily that the seaman has ceased to be entitled to the wages out of which the allotment is to be paid.

Discharge and Payment of Wages.

XL. All seamen discharged from any Foreign-going ship at any Port within the said Territories, in whatever part of Her Majesty's Dominions the ship is register-

ed, shall be discharged and receive their wages in the presence of a Shipping Master duly appointed under this Act, except in cases where some competent Court otherwise directs; and any master or owner of any such ship who discharges any seaman belonging thereto, or except as aforesaid pays his wages in any other manner, shall incur a penalty not exceeding One hundred Rupees; and in the case of Home-trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons, seamen may, if the owner or master so desires, be discharged and receive their wages in like manner.

XLI. Every master shall, not less than twenty-four hours before paying off or discharging any seaman, deliver to him, or, if he is to be discharged before a Shipping Master, to such Shipping Master, a full and true account, in a form sanctioned by the local Government, of his wages, and of all deductions to be made therefrom on any account whatever, and in default shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees; and no deduction from the wages of any seaman (except in respect of any matter happening after such delivery) shall be allowed unless it is included in the account so delivered; and the master shall, during the voyage, enter the various matters in respect of which such deductions are made, with the amounts of the respective deductions as they occur, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall, if required, produce such book at the time of the payment of wages, and also upon the hearing before any competent authority of any complaint or question relating to such payments.

XLII. Upon the discharge of any seaman or upon payment of his wages, the master shall sign and give him a certificate of his discharge, in a form sanctioned by the local Government, specifying the period of his service and the time and place of his discharge; and if any master fails to sign and give to any such seaman such certificate of discharge, he shall for each such offence incur a penalty not exceeding One hundred Rupees; and the master shall also, upon the discharge of every certificated mate, whose certificate of competency or service has been delivered to and retained by him, return such certificate, and shall in default incur a penalty not exceeding Two hundred Rupees.

XLIII. Every Shipping Master shall hear and decide any question whatever between a master or owner and any of his crew which both parties agree in writing to submit to him; and every award so made by him shall be binding on both parties, and shall, in any legal proceeding which may be taken in the matter before any Court of Justice, be deemed to be conclusive as to the rights of the parties; and any document purporting to be such submission or award shall be *prima facie* evidence thereof.

XLIV. In any proceeding relating to the wages, claims, or discharge of any seaman, carried on before any Shipping Master under the provisions of this Act, such Shipping Master may call upon the owner or his agent, or upon the master or any mate or other member of the crew, to produce any log-books, papers, or other documents in their respective possession or power, relating to any matter in question in such proceeding, and may call before him and examine any of such persons being then at or near the place on any such matter; and every owner, agent, master, mate, or other member of the crew who, when called upon by the Shipping Master, does not produce any such paper or document as aforesaid, if in his possession or power, or does not appear and give evidence, shall, unless he shows some reasonable excuse for such

default, for each such offence incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees.

XLV. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the settlement of wages (that is to say):—

1. Upon the completion before a Shipping Master of any discharge and settlement, the master or owner and each seaman shall respectively, in the presence of the Shipping Master, sign, in a form sanctioned by the local Government, a mutual release of all claims in respect of the past voyage or engagement, and the Shipping Master shall also sign and attest the release and shall retain the same.

2. Such release so signed and attested shall operate as a mutual discharge and settlement of all demands between the parties thereto in respect of the past voyage or engagement.

3. A copy of such release, certified under the hand of such Shipping Master to be a true copy, shall be given by him to any party thereto requiring the same, and such copy shall be receivable in evidence upon any future question touching such claims as aforesaid, and shall have all the effect of the original of which it purports to be a copy.

4. In cases in which discharge and settlement before a Shipping Master are hereby required, no payment, receipt, settlement, or discharge otherwise made shall operate or be admitted as evidence of the release or satisfaction of any claim.

5. Upon any payment being made by a master before a Shipping Master, the Shipping Master shall, if required, sign and give to such master a statement of the whole amount so paid, and such statement shall, as between the master and his employer, be received as evidence that he has made the payments therein mentioned.

Legal Rights to Wages.

XLVI. A seaman's right to wages and provisions shall be taken to commence either at the time at which he commences work or at the time specified in the agreement for his commencement of work or presence on board, whichever first happens.

XLVII. No seaman shall by any agreement forfeit his lien upon the ship or be deprived of any remedy for the recovery of his wages to which he would otherwise have been entitled; and every stipulation in any agreement inconsistent with any provision of this Act, and every stipulation by which any seaman consents to abandon his right to wages in the case of the loss of the ship, or to abandon any right which he may have or obtain in the nature of salvage, shall be wholly inoperative.

XLVIII. No right to wages shall be dependent on the earning of freight; and every seaman and apprentice who would be entitled to demand and recover any wages if the ship in which he has served had earned freight, shall, subject to all other rules of law and conditions applicable to the case, be entitled to claim and recover the same notwithstanding that freight has not been earned; but in all cases of wreck or loss of the ship, proof that he has not exerted himself to the utmost to save the ship, cargo, and stores, shall bar his claim.

XLIX. If any seaman or apprentice to whom wages are due under the last preceding enactment dies before the same are paid, they shall be paid and applied in the

manner hereinafter specified with regard to the wages of seamen who die during a voyage.

L. In cases where the service of any seaman terminates before the period contemplated in the agreement by reason of the wreck or loss of the ship, and also in cases where such service terminates before such period as aforesaid by reason of his being left on shore at any place abroad under a certificate of his unfitness or inability to proceed on the voyage, granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act 1854, such seaman shall be entitled to wages for the time of service prior to such termination as aforesaid, but not for any further period.

LI. No seaman or apprentice shall be entitled to wages for any period during which he unlawfully refuses or neglects to work when required, whether before or after the time fixed by the agreement for his beginning work; nor, unless the Court hearing the case otherwise directs, for any period during which he is lawfully imprisoned for any offence committed by him.

LII. The master or owner of every ship shall pay to every seaman his wages within three days after the cargo has been delivered, or within five days after the seaman's discharge, whichever first happens; and the seaman shall at the time of his discharge be entitled to be paid on account a sum equal to one-fourth part of the balance due to him; and every master or owner who neglects or refuses to make payment in manner aforesaid without sufficient cause, shall pay to the seaman a sum not exceeding the amount of two days' pay for each of the days, not exceeding ten days, during which payment is delayed beyond the respective periods aforesaid; and such sum shall be recoverable as wages.

Mode of Recovering Wages.

LIII. Any seaman or apprentice, or any person duly authorised on his behalf, may sue in the Court of Small Causes established for the place at which the service has terminated, or at which the seaman has been discharged, or at which any person upon whom the claim is made is or resides, or, if there be no such Court, before the Magistrate, for any amount of wages due to such seaman or apprentice not exceeding five hundred Rupees; and every order made by such Court or Magistrate in the matter shall be final.

LIV. Every master of a ship shall, so far as the case permits, have the same rights, liens, and remedies for the recovery of his wages which by this Act or by any law or custom any seaman, not being a master, has for the recovery of his wages; and if, in any proceeding in any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty touching the claim of a master to wages, any right of set-off or counter-claim is set up, it shall be lawful for such Court to enter into and adjudicate upon all questions, and to settle all accounts then arising or outstanding and unsettled between the parties to the proceeding, and to direct payment of any balance which is found to be due.

Wages and Effects of Deceased Seamen.

LV. Whenever a seaman or apprentice on a voyage which is to terminate at any Port within the said Territories, dies during such voyage, the master shall take charge of all money, clothes, and effects which he leaves on board, and shall enter in the official log-book a statement of the amount

of money and a description of the effects left by the deceased, and, in case of a sale of such effects, the sum received for each article sold.

LVI. The master shall, within forty-eight hours after his arrival at his Port of destination in the said Territories, deliver any such effects as aforesaid, and pay any money which he has taken charge of or received, and also the wages due to deceased, to the Shipping Master at such Port, and shall give to such Shipping Master an account of the effects, money, and wages so to be delivered and paid; and no deductions claimed in such account shall be allowed unless verified, if there is an official log-book, by the entry therein hereinbefore required, and also by such other vouchers (if any) as may be reasonably required by the Shipping Master to whom the account is rendered.

LVII. If the master fails to take such charge of the money or other effects of a seaman or apprentice dying during a voyage, or to make such entries in respect thereof, or to make such payment or delivery, or to give such account as hereinbefore respectively directed, he shall be accountable for the money, wages, and effects of the seaman or apprentice to the Shipping Master as aforesaid, and shall pay and deliver the same accordingly; and such master shall in addition incur a penalty not exceeding treble the value of the money or effects, or, if such value is not ascertained, not exceeding Five hundred Rupees. All money, wages, and effects of any seaman or apprentice dying during a voyage shall be recoverable in the same Courts and by the same modes of proceeding by which seamen are hereby enabled to recover wages due to them.

LVIII. When money or effects left by, or due to, any deceased seaman or apprentice, are paid or delivered to a Shipping Master, then, subject to such deductions for expenses incurred in respect of the seaman or apprentice, or of his said money and effects, as the Shipping Master thinks proper to allow, the Shipping Master may pay and deliver the said money and effects to any claimants who can prove themselves to the satisfaction of the said Shipping Master to be entitled thereto, and the said Shipping Master shall be thereby discharged from all further liability in respect of the money and effects so paid and delivered; or if he think fit so to do, the Shipping Master may require probate or letters of administration or a certificate under Act XX. of 1841 to be taken out, and thereupon pay and deliver the said money and effects to the legal representative of the deceased.

LIX. In cases of wages or effects of deceased seamen or apprentices received by any Shipping Master as aforesaid, to which no claim is substantiated within one year from the receipt thereof by such Shipping Master, it shall be in the discretion of the Shipping Master, subject to the orders of the local Government, if any subsequent claim is made, either to allow or refuse the same. And every Shipping Master shall pay into the Treasury of the East India Company all monies arising from the unclaimed wages and effects of deceased seamen to which no claim has been preferred within the period aforesaid after having given notice of such unclaimed monies being in his possession by advertisement in some public paper at least twice during such period.

Provisions, Health, and Accommodation.

LX. Any three or more of the crew of any British Ship registered at, trading with, or being at any Port or place within the said Territories, may complain to any Shipping Master or other Officer duly appointed in this behalf by the local Go-

vernment, that the provisions or water for the use of the crew are at any time of bad quality, unfit for use, or deficient in quantity; and such Officer may thereupon examine the said provisions or water, or cause them to be examined; and if, on examination, such provisions or water are found to be of bad quality, and unfit for use, or to be deficient in quantity, the person making such examination shall signify the same in writing to the master of the ship; and if such master does not thereupon provide other proper provisions or water in lieu of any so signified to be of a bad quality and unfit for use, or does not procure the requisite quantity of any so signified to be insufficient in quantity, or uses any provisions or water which have been so signified as aforesaid to be of a bad quality and unfit for use, he shall in every such case incur a penalty not exceeding Two hundred Rupees; and upon every such examination as aforesaid, the Officers making or directing the same shall enter a statement of the result of the examination in the official log, and shall send a report thereof to the Shipping Master, and such report, if produced out of the custody of such Shipping Master, shall be received in evidence in any legal proceeding.

LXI. If the Officer to whom any such complaint as last aforesaid is made certifies in such statement as aforesaid that there was no reasonable ground for such complaint, each of the parties so complaining shall be liable to forfeit to the owner out of his wages a sum not exceeding one week's wages.

LXII. In the following cases (that is to say)—
1. If during a voyage the allowance of any of the provisions which any seaman has by his agreement stipulated for is reduced (except in accordance with any regulations for reduction by way of punishment contained in the agreement, and also except for any time during which such seaman wilfully and without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to perform his duty, or is lawfully under confinement for misconduct, either on board or on shore);

2. If it is shown that any of such provisions are or have during the voyage been bad in quality and unfit for use;

The seaman shall receive by way of compensation for such reduction or bad quality, according to the time of its continuance, the following sums, to be paid to him in addition to and to be recoverable as wages (that is to say):—

1. If his allowance is reduced by any quantity not exceeding one-third of the quantity specified in the agreement, a sum not exceeding three annas in the case of a European seaman, or one anna in the case of a lascar or native seaman.

2. If his allowance is reduced by more than one-third of such quantity, six annas in the case of a European seaman, or two annas in the case of a lascar or native seaman.

3. In respect of such bad quality as aforesaid, a sum not exceeding eight annas in the case of a European seaman, or three annas in the case of a lascar or native seaman.

But if it is shown, to the satisfaction of the Court before which the case is tried, that any provisions, the allowance of which has been reduced, could not be procured or supplied in proper quantities, and that proper and equivalent substitutes were supplied in lieu thereof, the Court shall take such circumstances into consideration, and shall modify or refuse compensation, as the justice of the case may require.

LXIII. All British ships, except ships of a burden not exceeding three hundred tons, and employed only on coasting voyages or between any Port on the Coast of India and the Island of Ceylon, shall have always on board a sufficient supply of medicines and appliances,

suitable for diseases and accidents likely to happen on sea voyages, according to such scale as shall be from time to time issued by the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy, with the approval of the Governor General of India in Council, and published in the *Government Gazettes* at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; and in default thereof, the owner or master of every such ship shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Two hundred Rupees. Provided, however, that this Section shall not apply to ships navigating from the United Kingdom, and coming within the provisions of Section CCXXIV. of the Merchant Shipping Act 1854.

LXIV. Every master shall keep on board proper weights and measures for the purpose of determining the quantities of the several provisions and articles served out, and shall allow the same to be used at the time of serving out such provisions and articles in the presence of a witness whenever any dispute arises about such quantities, and in default shall for every offence incur a penalty not exceeding One hundred Rupees.

LXV. Whenever the master or any seaman of any ship registered at any place within the said Territories shall receive any hurt or injury in the service of the vessel, the expense of providing the necessary surgical and medical advice and attendance with medicines, and of his subsistence, until he shall be cured or shall be brought back to the Port from which he was shipped or other Port agreed upon, shall be defrayed, with the cost of his conveyance to such Port, by the owner of the vessel, without any deduction on that account from the wages of such master, officer, or seaman; and if paid by himself, may be recovered as part of his wages; and if paid or allowed out of any monies belonging to the East India Company, may be recovered with full costs of suit as a debt due to the East India Company.

LXVI. A place of shelter shall be provided below a well-caulked and substantial deck for the men engaged under this Act, large enough to allow nine superficial feet for every man, if the place be not less than six feet in height from deck to deck, or fifty-four cubic feet for every man. Every such place shall be kept free from stores or goods of any kind, not being the personal property of the crew in use during the voyage, and if any such place in any ship is not in the whole sufficiently large to give such space for each seaman and apprentice as hereinbefore required, or is not properly caulked and in all other respects securely and properly constructed and well ventilated, the owner shall for every such failure to comply with the provisions of this Section incur a penalty not exceeding Two hundred Rupees; and if any such space as aforesaid is not kept free from goods and stores as aforesaid, the master shall for every such failure to comply with the provisions of this Section incur a penalty not exceeding One hundred Rupees.

LXVII. The Shipping Master at any Port in the said Territories, by himself or his Deputy, may enter at any time on board of any ship upon which seamen have been shipped at such Port, and inspect the provisions and water provided for the use of the crew, and the medicines and appliances and the accommodation for seamen prescribed by this Act or by the Merchant Shipping Act 1854. If on inspection the provisions or water are found to be of bad quality and unfit for use or to be deficient in quantity, the Shipping Master shall proceed as provided in Section LX. of this Act, and the penalty prescribed in the said Section shall be incurred by any default of the master of the ship in respect of such provisions or water.

Procedure if provisions, &c. are found to be of a bad quality.

Power of making Complaints.

LXVIII. If any seaman or apprentice whilst on board any ship states to the master that he desires to make complaint to a Magistrate against the master or any of the crew, the said master shall, if the ship is then at a place where there is a Magistrate, so soon as the service of the ship will permit, and if the ship is not then at such a place, so soon after her first arrival at such a place as the service of the ship will permit, allow such seaman to go ashore, or send him ashore in proper custody, so that he may be enabled to make such complaint, and shall, in default, incur a penalty not exceeding One hundred Rupees.

Seamen to be allowed to go ashore to make complaint to a Justice.

Protection of Seamen from Imposition.

LXIX. No wages due or accruing to any seaman or apprentice shall be subject to attachment from any Court; and every payment of wages to a seaman shall be valid in law, notwithstanding any previous sale or assignment of such wages or of any incumbrance thereon; and no assignment or sale of such wages, or of salvage made prior to the accruing thereof, shall bind the party making the same; and no power of attorney or authority for the receipt of any such wages or salvage shall be irrevocable.

LXX. No debt exceeding in amount three Rupees, incurred by any seaman after he has engaged to serve, shall be recoverable until the service agreed for is concluded.

LXXI. If any person demands or receives from any seaman or apprentice payment in respect of his board or lodging in the house of such person for a longer period than such seaman or apprentice has actually resided or boarded therein, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding One hundred Rupees.

LXXII. If any person receives or takes into his possession or under his control any monies, documents, or effects of any seaman or apprentice, and does not return the same or pay the value thereof when required by such seaman or apprentice, subject to such deduction as may be justly due to him from such seaman or apprentice in respect of board or lodging or otherwise, or absconds therewith, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding One hundred Rupees; and any Magistrate may, besides inflicting such penalty by summary order, direct the amount or value of such monies, documents, or effects, subject to such deduction as aforesaid, to be forthwith paid to such seaman or apprentice.

LXXIII. Every person who, not being in the service of Her Majesty or the East India Company, and not being duly authorised by law for the purpose, goes on board any ship about to arrive at the place of her destination, before her actual arrival at the place of her discharge, without the permission of the master, shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding Two hundred Rupees; and the master or person in charge of such ship may take any such person so going on board as aforesaid into custody, and deliver him up forthwith to any Police Officer, to be by him taken before a Magistrate to be dealt with according to the provisions of this Act.

LXXIV. If, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any ship at any Port in the said Territories, any person then being on board such ship solicits any seaman to become a lodger at the house of any person letting lodgings for hire, or takes

Penalties for solicitations by lodging-house keepers.

out of such ship any effects of any seaman, except under his personal direction and with the permission of the master, he shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees.

Discipline.

LXXV. Any master of, or any seaman or apprentice belonging to, any British ship registered at, trading with, or being at any Port or place within the said Territories, who by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, does any act tending to the immediate loss, destruction, or serious damage of such ship, or tending immediately to endanger the life or limb of any person belonging to or on board of such ship, or who by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, refuses or omits to do any lawful act proper and requisite to be done by him for preserving such ship from immediate loss, destruction, or serious damage, or for preserving any person belonging to or on board of such ship from immediate danger to life or limb, shall for every such offence be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years.

LXXVI. If the local Government, on the information of any Shipping Master, or on any other ground, has reason to believe that any master or mate who has obtained a certificate of competency or service from such Government, is from incompetency or misconduct unfit to discharge his duties, it may direct any Board or Officer at or near to the place to which it may be convenient for the parties and witnesses to attend, to institute an investigation; and thereupon such Board or Officer shall conduct the investigation, and may summon the master or mate to appear, and shall give him full opportunity of making a defence either in person or otherwise, and shall, for the purpose of such investigation, have all the powers vested in Magistrates of summoning and examining witnesses, and may make such order with respect to the costs of such investigation as they may deem just, and shall on the conclusion of the investigation make a report upon the case to the local Government.

LXXVII. The local Government may suspend or cancel the certificate (whether of competency or service) granted under this Act to any master or mate in the following cases (that is to say):—

1. If, upon any investigation made in pursuance of the last preceding Section, he is reported to be incompetent, or to have been guilty of any gross act of misconduct, drunkenness, or tyranny.

2. If, upon any investigation conducted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act 1854, or otherwise, it appears to the local Government that the loss or abandonment of or serious damage to any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default; or that he has been guilty of any gross act of misconduct, drunkenness, or tyranny.

3. If, he is superseded by the order of any Admiralty Court or of any Naval Court constituted as is provided by the said Act or any other law for the time being in force.

4. If he is shown to have been convicted of any offence.

And every master or mate whose certificate is cancelled or suspended shall deliver it to the Shipping Master, or to such other person as the local Government shall direct, and in default shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding Five hundred Rupees; and the local Government may at any subsequent time grant to any person whose certificate has been cancelled, a new certificate of the same or of any lower grade.

LXXVIII. Whenever any seaman who has been lawfully engaged, or any apprentice to the sea-service, commits any of the following offences, he shall be liable to be punished summarily as follows (that is to say):—

1. For desertion he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve weeks, with or without hard labour, and also to forfeit all or any part of the clothes and effects he leaves on board, and all or any part of the wages or emoluments which he has then earned; and also, if such desertion takes place at any Port or place not within the said Territories, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit all or any part of the wages or emoluments he may earn in any other ship in which he may be employed until his next return to any Port or place within the said Territories, and to satisfy any excess of wages paid by the master or owner of the ship from which he deserts to any substitute engaged in his place at a higher rate of wages than the rate stipulated to be paid to him.

2. For neglecting or refusing, without reasonable cause, to join his ship, or to proceed to sea in his ship, or for absence without leave at any time within twenty-four hours of the ship's sailing from any Port either at the commencement or during the progress of any voyage, or for absence at any time without leave and without sufficient reason from his ship or from his duty not amounting to desertion, or not treated as such by the master, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding ten weeks, with or without hard labour, and also, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding the amount of two days' pay, and in addition for every twenty-four hours of absence either a sum not exceeding six days' pay, or any expenses which have been properly incurred in hiring a substitute.

3. For quitting the ship without leave after her arrival at her Port of delivery, and before she is placed in security, he shall be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding one month's pay.

4. For wilful disobedience to any lawful command he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding four weeks, with or without hard labour, and also, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding two days' pay.

5. For continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands, or continued wilful neglect of duty, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve weeks, with or without hard labour, and also, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit for every twenty-four hours' continuance of such disobedience or neglect, either a sum not exceeding six days' pay, or any expenses which have been properly incurred in hiring a substitute.

6. For assaulting any master or mate, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve weeks, with or without hard labour.

7. For combining with any other or others of the crew to disobey lawful commands, or to neglect duty, or to impede the navigation of the ship or the progress of the voyage, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve weeks, with or without hard labour.

8. For wilfully damaging the ship, or embezzling, or wilfully damaging any of her stores or cargo, he shall be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum equal in amount to the

loss thereby sustained, and also, at the discretion of the Court, to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve weeks, with or without hard labour.

9. For any act of smuggling of which he is convicted, and whereby loss or damage is occasioned to the master or owner, he shall be liable to pay to such master or owner such a sum as is sufficient to reimburse the master or owner for such loss or damage; and the whole or a proportionate part of his wages may be retained in satisfaction or on account of such liability, without prejudice to any further remedy.

LXXXIX. Upon the commission of any of the offences

enumerated in the last preceding Section, an entry thereof shall be made in the official log-book, and shall be signed by the master and also by the mate or one of the crew; and the offender, if still in the ship, shall, before the next subsequent arrival of the ship at any Port, or if she is at the time in Port before her departure therefrom, either be furnished with a copy of such entry or have the same read over distinctly and audibly to him, and may thereupon make such reply thereto as he thinks fit; and a statement that a copy of the said entry has been so furnished, or that the same has been so read over as aforesaid, and the reply (if any) made by the offender, shall likewise be entered and signed in manner aforesaid; and in any subsequent legal proceeding, the entries hereinbefore required shall, if practicable, be produced or proved, and in default of such production or proof the Court hearing the case may, at its discretion, refuse to receive evidence of the offence.

LXXX. Every seafaring person whom the master of any ship is, under the authority of this Act or any law, compelled to take on board and convey, and every person who goes to sea in any ship without the consent of the master or owner, or other person entitled to give such consent, shall, so long as he remains in such ship, be subject to the same laws and regulations for preserving discipline, and to the same penalties and punishments for offences constituting or tending to a breach of discipline, to which he would be subject if he were a member of the crew and had signed the agreement.

LXXXI. Whenever, either at the commencement or during the progress of any voyage, any seaman or apprentice neglects or refuses to join, or deserts from, or refuses to proceed to sea in any ship in which he is duly engaged to serve, or is found otherwise absenting himself therefrom without leave, the master or any mate, or the owner, ship's husband, or consignee, may with or without the assistance of Police Officers, who are hereby directed to give the same if required, apprehend him without first procuring a warrant; and may thereupon in any case, and shall, in case he so requires and it is practicable, convey him before some Court capable of taking cognisance of the matter, to be dealt with according to law; and may, for the purpose of conveying him before such Court, detain him in custody for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or such shorter time as may be necessary, or may, if he does not so require, or if there is no such Court at or near the place, at once convey him on board; and if any such apprehension appears to the Court before which the case is brought to have been made on improper or on insufficient grounds, the master, mate, owner, ship's husband, or consignee who makes the same or causes the same to be made, shall incur a penalty not exceeding Two hundred Rupees; but such penalty, if inflicted, shall be a bar to any action for false imprisonment in respect of such apprehension.

LXXXII. Whenever a question arises whether the wages of any seaman or apprentice are forfeited for desertion, it shall be sufficient for the party insisting on the forfeiture to show that such seaman or apprentice was duly engaged in, or that he belonged to the ship from which he is alleged to have deserted, and that he quitted such ship before the completion of the voyage or engagement, or if such voyage was to terminate at any Port or Place within the said Territories, and the ship has not returned, that he is absent from her, and that an entry of the desertion has been duly made in the official log-book; and thereupon the desertion shall, so far as relates to any forfeiture of wages or emoluments under the provisions hereinbefore contained, be deemed to be proved, unless the seaman or apprentice can produce a proper certificate of discharge, or can otherwise show to the satisfaction of the Court that he had sufficient reasons for leaving his ship.

LXXXII. Whenever any seaman or apprentice is brought before any Court on the ground of his having neglected or refused to join or to proceed to sea in any ship in which he is engaged to serve, or of having deserted or otherwise absented himself therefrom without leave, such Court may, if the master or the owner or his agent so requires, instead of committing the offender to prison, cause him to be conveyed on board for the purpose of proceeding on the voyage, or deliver him to the master or any mate of the ship, or the owner or his agent, to be by them so conveyed, and may in such case order any costs and expenses properly incurred by or on behalf of the master or owner by reason of the offence, to be paid by the offender, and if necessary to be deducted from any wages which he has then earned, or which by virtue of his then existing engagement he may afterwards earn.

Deserters may be sent on board in lieu of being imprisoned.

LXXXIII. If any seaman or apprentice is imprisoned on the ground of his having neglected or refused to join or to proceed sea in any ship in which he is engaged to serve, or of having deserted or otherwise absented himself therefrom without leave, or of his having committed any other breach of discipline; and if during such imprisonment and before his engagement is at an end his services are required on board his ship, any Magistrate may, at the request of the master or of the owner or his agent, cause such seaman or apprentice to be conveyed on board his said ship for the purpose of proceeding on the voyage, or to be delivered to the master or any mate of the ship, or to the owner or his agent, to be by them so conveyed, notwithstanding that the termination of the period for which he was sentenced to imprisonment has not arrived.

LXXXIV. In all cases of desertion from any ship registered at a Port or place within the said Territories while such ship is at any place out of the said Territories, the master shall produce the entry of such desertion in the official log-book to the person or persons required by the Merchant Shipping Act 1854 to endorse on the agreement a certificate of such desertion; and such person or persons shall thereupon make and certify a copy of such entry, and also a copy of the said certificate of desertion; the master shall forthwith transmit such copies to the Shipping Master at the Port where such seaman was engaged, who shall, if required, cause the same to be produced in any legal proceeding; and such copies, if purporting to be so made and certified as aforesaid, shall in any legal proceeding, relating to such desertion, be received as evidence of the entries therein appearing.

LXXXV. Whenever a question arises whether the wages of any seaman or apprentice are forfeited for desertion, it shall be sufficient for the party insisting on the forfeiture to show that such seaman or apprentice was duly engaged in, or that he belonged to the ship from which he is alleged to have deserted, and that he quitted such ship before the completion of the voyage or engagement, or if such voyage was to terminate at any Port or Place within the said Territories, and the ship has not returned, that he is absent from her, and that an entry of the desertion has been duly made in the official log-book; and thereupon the desertion shall, so far as relates to any forfeiture of wages or emoluments under the provisions hereinbefore contained, be deemed to be proved, unless the seaman or apprentice can produce a proper certificate of discharge, or can otherwise show to the satisfaction of the Court that he had sufficient reasons for leaving his ship.

LXXXVI. Whenever a question arises whether the wages of any seaman or apprentice are forfeited for desertion, it shall be sufficient for the party insisting on the forfeiture to show that such seaman or apprentice was duly engaged in, or that he belonged to the ship from which he is alleged to have deserted, and that he quitted such ship before the completion of the voyage or engagement, or if such voyage was to terminate at any Port or Place within the said Territories, and the ship has not returned, that he is absent from her, and that an entry of the desertion has been duly made in the official log-book; and thereupon the desertion shall, so far as relates to any forfeiture of wages or emoluments under the provisions hereinbefore contained, be deemed to be proved, unless the seaman or apprentice can produce a proper certificate of discharge, or can otherwise show to the satisfaction of the Court that he had sufficient reasons for leaving his ship.

LXXXVII. Whenever a question arises whether the wages of any seaman or apprentice are forfeited for desertion, it shall be sufficient for the party insisting on the forfeiture to show that such seaman or apprentice was duly engaged in, or that he belonged to the ship from which he is alleged to have deserted, and that he quitted such ship before the completion of the voyage or engagement, or if such voyage was to terminate at any Port or Place within the said Territories, and the ship has not returned, that he is absent from her, and that an entry of the desertion has been duly made in the official log-book; and thereupon the desertion shall, so far as relates to any forfeiture of wages or emoluments under the provisions hereinbefore contained, be deemed to be proved, unless the seaman or apprentice can produce a proper certificate of discharge, or can otherwise show to the satisfaction of the Court that he had sufficient reasons for leaving his ship.

LXXXVIII. Whenever a question arises whether the wages of any seaman or apprentice are forfeited for desertion, it shall be sufficient for the party insisting on the forfeiture to show that such seaman or apprentice was duly engaged in, or that he belonged to the ship from which he is alleged to have deserted, and that he quitted such ship before the completion of the voyage or engagement, or if such voyage was to terminate at any Port or Place within the said Territories, and the ship has not returned, that he is absent from her, and that an entry of the desertion has been duly made in the official log-book; and thereupon the desertion shall, so far as relates to any forfeiture of wages or emoluments under the provisions hereinbefore contained, be deemed to be proved, unless the seaman or apprentice can produce a proper certificate of discharge, or can otherwise show to the satisfaction of the Court that he had sufficient reasons for leaving his ship.

LXXXIX. Whenever a question arises whether the wages of any seaman or apprentice are forfeited for desertion, it shall be sufficient for the party insisting on the forfeiture to show that such seaman or apprentice was duly engaged in, or that he belonged to the ship from which he is alleged to have deserted, and that he quitted such ship before the completion of the voyage or engagement, or if such voyage was to terminate at any Port or Place within the said Territories, and the ship has not returned, that he is absent from her, and that an entry of the desertion has been duly made in the official log-book; and thereupon the desertion shall, so far as relates to any forfeiture of wages or emoluments under the provisions hereinbefore contained, be deemed to be proved, unless the seaman or apprentice can produce a proper certificate of discharge, or can otherwise show to the satisfaction of the Court that he had sufficient reasons for leaving his ship.

LXXXVI. Whenever in any proceeding relating to

Costs of procuring imprisonment may, to the extent of thirty Rupees, be deducted from wages.

seamen's wages it is shown that any seaman or apprentice has in the course of the voyage been convicted of any offence by any competent tribunal, and rightfully punished therefore by imprisonment or otherwise, the Court hearing the case may direct a part of the wages due to such seaman, not exceeding thirty Rupees, to be applied in reimbursing any costs properly incurred by the master in procuring such conviction and punishment.

LXXXVII. Whenever any seaman contracts for

Amount of forfeiture how to be ascertained when seamen contract for the voyage.

wages by the voyage or by the run or by the share, and not by the month or other stated period of time, the amount of forfeiture to be incurred under this Act shall be taken to be an amount bearing the same proportion to the whole wages or share as the period hereinbefore mentioned in fixing the amount of such forfeiture (as the case may be) bears to the whole time spent in the voyage; and if the whole time spent in the voyage does not exceed the period for which the pay is to be forfeited, the forfeiture shall extend to the whole wages or share.

LXXXVIII. All clothes, effects, wages, and emolu-

Application of forfeitures.

ments which, under the provisions hereinbefore contained, are forfeited for desertion, shall be applied in the first instance in or towards the reimbursement of the expenses occasioned by such desertion to the master or owner of the ship from which the desertion has taken place, and may, if earned subsequently to the desertion, be recovered by such master or by the owner or his agent, in the same manner as the deserter might have recovered the same if they had not been forfeited; and in any legal proceeding relating to such wages, the Court may order the same to be paid accordingly; and, subject to such reimbursement, the same shall be paid into the Treasury of the East India Company and carried to the account of Government; and in all other cases of forfeiture of wages under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the forfeiture shall, in the absence of any specific directions to the contrary, be for the benefit of the master or owner by whom the wages are payable.

LXXXIX. Any question concerning the forfeiture

Questions of forfeitures may be decided in suits for wages.

of, or deductions from, the wages of any seaman or apprentice, may be determined in any proceeding lawfully instituted with respect to such wages, notwithstanding that the offence, in respect of which such question arises, though hereby made punishable by imprisonment as well as forfeiture, has not been made the subject of any criminal proceeding.

XC. If any seaman, on or before being engaged,

Penalty for false statement as to last ship or name.

willfully and fraudulently makes a false statement of the name of his last ship or last alleged ship, or willfully and fraudulently makes a false statement of his own name, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees, and such penalty may be deducted from any wages he may earn by virtue of such engagement as aforesaid, and shall, subject to reimbursement of the loss and expenses (if any) occasioned by any previous desertion, be paid and applied in the same manner as other penalties payable under this Act.

XCI. Whenever any seaman commits an act of

Fines to be deducted from wages, and paid to Shipping Master.

misconduct for which his agreement imposes a fine, and which it is intended to punish by enforcing such fine, an entry thereof shall be made in the official log-book, and a copy of such entry shall be furnished, or the same shall be read over to the offender, and an entry of such reading over, and of the reply (if any)

made by the offender, shall be made in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinbefore specified with respect to the offences against discipline specified in and punishable under this Act; and such fine shall be deducted and paid over as follows (that is to say): if the offender is discharged at any Port or Place within the said Territories, and the offence, and such entries in respect thereof as aforesaid, are proved in the case of a Foreign-going ship to the satisfaction of the Shipping Master before whom the offender is discharged, and in the case of a Home-trade ship to the satisfaction of the Shipping Master at or nearest to the place at which the crew is discharged, the master or owner shall deduct such fine from the wages of the offender, and pay the same over to such Shipping Master; and if, before the final discharge of the crew within the said Territories, any such offender as aforesaid enters into any of Her Majesty's ships, or is discharged at any place not in the said Territories, and the offence and such entries as aforesaid are proved to the satisfaction of the Officer in command of the ship into which he so enters, or of the Consular Officer, Officer of Customs, or other person by whose sanction he is so discharged, the fine shall thereupon be deducted as aforesaid, and an entry of such deduction shall then be made in the official log-book (if any) and signed by such officer or other person; and on the return of the ship within the said Territories, the master or owner shall pay over such fine, in the case of Foreign-going ships to the Shipping Master before whom the crew is discharged, and in the case of Home-trade ships to the Shipping Master at or nearest to the place at which the crew is discharged; and if any master or owner neglects or refuses to pay over any such fine in manner aforesaid, he shall for each such offence incur a penalty not exceeding six times the amount of the fine retained by him: provided that no act of misconduct for which any such fine as aforesaid has been inflicted and paid shall be otherwise punished under the provisions of this Act.

XCII. Every person who by any means whatever

Penalty for enticing to desert and harbouring deserters.

persuades or attempts to persuade any seaman or apprentice to neglect or refuse to join or to proceed to sea in or to desert from his ship, or otherwise to absent himself from his duty, shall for each such offence in respect of each such seaman or apprentice incur a penalty not exceeding One hundred Rupees; and every person who wilfully harbours or secretes any seaman or apprentice who has deserted from his ship or who has wilfully neglected or refused to join or has deserted from his ship, knowing or having reason to believe such seaman or apprentice to have so done, shall for every such seaman or apprentice so harboured or secreted, incur a penalty not exceeding One hundred Rupees.

XCIII. Any person who secretes himself and goes

Penalty for obtaining passage surreptitiously.

to sea in any ship without the consent of either the owner, consignee, or master, or of a mate, or of any person in charge of such ship, or of any other person entitled to give such consent, shall incur a penalty not exceeding Two hundred Rupees, or be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding four weeks.

XCIV. If during the progress of a voyage the mas-

On change of masters documents hereby required to be handed over to successor.

ter of any ship registered at any Port or place within the said Territories is superseded or for any other reason quits the ship, and is succeeded in the command by some other person, he shall deliver to his successor the various documents relating to the navigation of the ship and to the crew thereof which are in his custody, and shall in default incur a penalty not exceeding One thousand Rupees; and such successor shall, immediately on assuming the command of the ship, enter in the official log a list of the documents so delivered to him.

Official Logs.

XCV. An official log-book of every ship registered at any Port or place within the said Territories, not being a ship employed only in coasting voyages or between any Port of the Coast of India and the Island of Ceylon, shall be kept in a form sanctioned by the local Government; and such official log may, at the discretion of the master or owner, either be kept distinct from the ordinary ship's log or united therewith, so that in all cases all the blanks in the official log be duly filled up.

XCVI. Every entry in every official log shall be made as soon as possible after the occurrence to which it relates, and if not made on the same day as the occurrence to which it relates, shall be made and dated so as to show the date of the occurrence and of the entry respecting it; and in no case shall any entry therein in respect of any occurrence happening previously to the arrival of the ship at her final Port of discharge be made more than twenty-four hours after such arrival.

XCVII. Every master of a ship for which an official log-book is hereby required shall make or cause to be made therein entries of the following matters (that is to say):—

1. Every legal conviction of any member of his crew and the punishment inflicted.
Convictions.
2. Every offence committed by any member of his crew for which it is intended to prosecute, or to enforce a forfeiture, or to exact a fine, together with such statement concerning the reading over such entry and concerning the reply (if any) made to the charge, as hereinbefore required.
Offences.
3. Every offence for which punishment is inflicted on board, and the punishment inflicted.
Punishments.
4. A statement of the conduct, character, and qualifications of each of his crew, or a statement that he declines to give an opinion on such particulars.
Conduct, &c. of crew.
5. Every case of illness or injury happening to any member of the crew, with the nature thereof, and the medical treatment adopted (that is to say)—
Illness and injuries.
6. Every case of death happening on board, and of the cause thereof.
Deaths.
7. Every birth happening on board, with the sex of the infant and the names of the parents.
Births.
8. Every marriage taking place on board, with the names and ages of the parties.
Marriages.
9. The name of every seaman or apprentice who ceases to be a member of the crew otherwise than by quitting ship.
Quitting ship.
10. The amount of wages due to any seaman who enters Her Majesty's service during the voyage.
Wages of men entering Navy.
11. The wages due to any seaman or apprentice who dies during the voyage, and the gross amount of all deductions to be made therefrom.
Wages of deceased seamen.
12. The sale of the effects of any seaman or apprentice who dies during the voyage, including a statement of each article sold and of the sum received for it.
Sale of deceased men's effects.
13. Every collision with any other ship, and the circumstances under which the same occurred.
Collisions.

XCVIII. The entries hereby required to be made in official log-books shall be signed as follows (that is to say): every such entry shall be signed by the master and by the mate or some other of the crew, and every entry of illness, injury, or death shall be also signed by the surgeon or medical practitioner on board (if any); and every entry of wages due to, or of the sale of the effects of, any seaman or apprentice who dies, shall be signed by the master and by the mate and some other member of the crew; and every entry of wages due to any seaman who enters Her Majesty's service shall be signed by the master and by the seaman or by the officer authorised to receive the seaman into such service.

XCIX. The following offences in respect of official log-books shall be punishable as hereinafter mentioned (that is to say):—

1. If in any case an official log-book is not kept in the manner hereby required, or if any entry hereby directed to be made in any such log-book is not made at the time and in the manner hereby directed, the master shall for each such offence incur the specific penalty hereinmentioned in respect thereof, or where there is no such specific penalty, a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees.

2. Every person who makes or procures to be made or assists in making any entry in an official log-book, in respect of any occurrence happening previously to the arrival of the ship at her final Port of discharge within the said Territories, more than twenty-four hours after such arrival, shall for each such offence incur a penalty not exceeding Three hundred Rupees.

3. Every person who wilfully destroys or mutilates or renders illegible any entry in any official log-book, or who wilfully makes or procures to be made or assists in making, any false or fraudulent entry or omission in any such log-book, shall for each such offence be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding one year.

C. All entries made in any official log-book as hereinbefore directed shall be received in evidence in any proceeding in any Court of Justice, subject to all just exceptions.

CI. The master of every Foreign-going ship shall, within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival at her final Port of destination in the said Territories, or upon the discharge of the crew, whichever first happens, deliver to the Shipping Master before whom the crew is discharged the official log-book of the voyage; and the master or owner of every Home-trade ship not conclusively employed in coasting voyages or between any Port of the Coast of India and the Island of Ceylon, shall, within twenty-one days after the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December in every year, transmit or deliver to some Shipping Master in the said Territories the official log-book for the preceding half-year; and every master or owner who refuses or neglects to deliver his official log-book, as hereby required, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding Two hundred Rupees.

CII. If any ship ceases, by reason of transfer of ownership or change of employment, to fall within the operation of Section XCV. of this Act, the master or owner thereof shall, if such ship is then in any Port within the said Territories, within one month, and if she is elsewhere, within six months, deliver or transmit to the Shipping Master at the Port to which the ship belonged, the official log-book duly made out to the time at which he ceased to be within such operation, and in default shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding One hundred Rupees; and if any ship is lost or abandoned, the master or owner thereof shall, if practicable, and as

soon as possible, deliver or transmit to the Shipping Master at the Port to which the ship belonged, the official log-book (if any) duly made out to the time of such loss or abandonment, and in default shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding One hundred Rupees.

CIII. Whenever, in the course of any legal proceedings instituted at any Port or place within the said Territories before any Judge or Magistrate or before any person authorised by law or by consent of parties to receive evidence, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter of such proceeding, then upon due proof that such witness cannot be found at, or that he has departed from such Port or place, any deposition that such witness may have previously made on oath in relation to the same subject-matter before any Justice or Magistrate in Her Majesty's Dominions (including the said Territories), or any British Consular Officer elsewhere, shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Justice, Magistrate, or Consular Officer, be admissible in evidence. Provided that if the proceeding is criminal, such deposition shall not be admissible unless it was made in the presence of the person accused, and the fact that it was so made is certified by the Justice, Magistrate, or Consular Officer. It shall not be necessary in any case to prove the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed any such deposition; and in any criminal proceeding such certificate as aforesaid shall, unless the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence of the accused having been present in manner thereby certified.

CIV. All offences under this Act, made punishable by any penalty, may be prosecuted summarily before a Magistrate or any person exercising the powers of a Magistrate. The provisions of Act XIII. of 1856, relating to the adjudication of fines and penalties and the enforcing payment thereof, shall apply to penalties imposed under this Act in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

CV. Nothing in this Act shall extend to any ship belonging to or in the service of Her Majesty or of the East India Company, or to any Ship of War belonging to any Foreign Prince or State.

CVI. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say): the expression "local Government" shall mean the person or persons for the time being immediately administering the Executive Government of any portion of the said Territories. The expression "Home-trade ship" shall include every ship employed in trading between any Ports of the said Territories; or between any Port of the said Territories and any Port or place on the Continent of India or in the Island of Ceylon. The expression "Foreign-going ship" shall include every ship employed in trading between any Port of the said Territories and any Port or place not in the said Territories nor on the Continent of India nor in the Island of Ceylon. The word "master" shall include every person (except a Pilot) having command or charge of any ship. The word "seaman" shall include every person (except masters, pilots, and apprentices) employed or engaged in any capacity on board any ship.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number. Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

The word "person" shall include a corporation.

TABLE A.

Fees to be charged for matters transacted at Shipping Offices.

1. Engagement or discharge of crews :

	Rs.	a.	p.
In ships under 100 tons	3	0	0
From 100 to 200 "	7	0	0
" 200 to 300 "	10	0	0
" 300 to 400 "	12	8	0
" 400 to 500 "	15	0	0
" 500 to 600 "	17	8	0
" 600 to 700 "	20	0	0
" 700 to 800 "	22	8	0
" 800 to 900 "	25	0	0
" 900 to 1000 "	27	8	0
Above 1000 "	30	0	0

and so on for ships of larger tonnage, adding, for every one hundred tons above one thousand, two Rupees and eight annas.

2. Engagement or discharge of seamen separately, one Rupee for each seaman.

TABLE B.

Sums to be deducted from Wages by way of partial Repayment of Fees in Table A.

1. In respect of engagements and discharges of crews, upon each engagement and each discharge :

	Rs.	a.	p.
From wages of any Mate, Purser, Engineer, Surgeon, Carpenter, or Steward.	0	12	0
From wages of all others except apprentices.	0	8	0

2. In respect of engagements and discharges of seamen, separately, upon each engagement and each discharge. 0 8 0

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

28th November 1857.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 28th November 1857, and referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 2nd of March next :—

A Bill relating to Lunatic Asylums.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the reception and detention of Lunatics in Asylums established for that purpose; It is enacted as follows :—

I. The Executive Government of any Presidency

or Place, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, may establish Asylums, for the reception and detention of Lunatics, at such places as may be deemed proper; or, if it think fit, may grant licenses to any private persons for the establishment of such Asylums.

II. Every Lunatic Asylum shall be under the su-

perintendence by visitors. perintendence of not less than three visitors, appointed by the Executive Government, of whom one at least shall be a Medical Officer. The Inspector of Jails (where such office exists) shall be a visitor *ex officio* of all the Asylums within the circle of his inspection.

III. The management of every Lunatic Asylum, and

the care and custody of its inmates, shall be regulated according to rules framed for the purpose. If the Executive Government so direct, the visitors of each Asylum may, from time to time, make rules for the regulation of the Asylum of which they are visitors, and such rules shall be subject to the approval and revision of the Executive Government. The Executive Government, if it think fit, may from time to time frame rules,

either general or special, for the regulation of all or any of the Asylums of the Presidency or Place subject to such Government.

IV. Two or more of the visitors, one of whom shall be a Medical Officer, shall, Monthly Inspection by visitors. once at the least in every month, together inspect every part of the Asylum of which they are visitors; and see and examine, as far as circumstances will permit, every Lunatic therein, and the order and certificate for the admission of every Lunatic admitted since the last visitation of the visitors; and shall enter in a book, to be kept for that purpose, any remarks which they may deem proper in regard to the management and condition of such Asylum and the Lunatics therein.

V. It shall be the duty of every Darogah or District Police Officer to apprehend and send to the Magistrate all persons found wandering at large within his District, who are deemed to be Lunatics, and all persons believed to be dangerous by reason of Lunacy, unless the friends of such persons as last aforesaid shall engage in writing to adopt such precautions as shall prevent them from doing mischief. Whenever any such person as aforesaid is brought before a Magistrate, the Magistrate, with the assistance of the Civil Surgeon, shall examine such person, and if the

Certificate and order for reception in Asylum. Civil Surgeon shall sign a certificate in the form A in the Schedule to this Act, and the Magistrate shall be satisfied on personal examination or other proof that such person is a Lunatic and a proper person to be detained under care and treatment, he shall make an order for such person to be received into the Asylum established for the Division in which the Magistrate's jurisdiction is situate; or, if such person is not a native of the country, and the circumstances of the case so require, into a Lunatic Asylum at the Presidency.

VI. If it shall appear to the Magistrate, on the report of a Police Officer or the information of any other person, that any person within the limits of his jurisdiction deemed to be a

Lunatic is not under proper care and control, or is cruelly treated or neglected by any relative or other person having the charge of him, the Magistrate may send for the supposed Lunatic, and summon such relative or other person as has or ought to have the charge of him; and if such relative or other person be legally bound to maintain the supposed Lunatic, the Magistrate may make an order for such Lunatic being properly cared for and treated, and require security for the fulfilment of the same, and if security is not given may commit such relative or other person to jail for a period not exceeding one month. If there be no person

legally bound to maintain the supposed Lunatic, or if the Magistrate think fit so to do, he may proceed as prescribed in the last preceding Section, and upon being satisfied in manner aforesaid that the person deemed to be a Lunatic is a Lunatic, and a proper person to be detained under care and treatment, may make an order for his reception into such Asylum as aforesaid. It shall be the duty of

Darogah to report neglect. every Darogah or District Police Officer to report to the Magistrate every such case of neglect or cruel treatment as aforesaid which may come to his knowledge.

VII. All Acts which the Magistrate and the Civil Surgeon respectively are authorised or required to do by the two last preceding Sections, may be done in the Presidency Towns and the Stations of the Straits'

Settlement by the Commissioner of Police and any Medical Officer appointed by Government in that behalf respectively; and all duties which a Darogah or District Police Officer is authorised or required to perform may be performed in any of the said Towns and Stations by an Officer of the Police Force not below the rank of Inspector.

VIII. Except as otherwise hereinbefore provided, no person shall be received into a Lunatic Asylum in any Presidency Town or in any Station of the Straits' Settlement without an order under the hand of some person in the form B, in the Schedule to this Act, together with such statement of particulars as is contained in the said form B nor without the medical certificate, containing the particulars in form A in the Schedule to this Act, of two persons, each of whom shall be a Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, and one of whom shall be a Presidency Surgeon or a Surgeon in the employment of the Government. When such order and certificate are presented, the visitors or manager of the Asylum, before admitting the Lunatic into the Asylum, may require the friends of the said Lunatic to engage to pay the expenses which may be incurred for the lodging, maintenance, clothing, medicine, and care of the Lunatic, unless it shall appear to the said visitors that they have not sufficient means of doing so.

IX. Clause 1.—In places other than those specified in the last preceding Section, when a Lunatic is possessed of property, and a guardian for such Lunatic has been appointed by order of the Court of Wards or of the Civil Court, if such guardian shall desire that the Lunatic be admitted into a Lunatic Asylum, he shall make application to the Civil Court, and the Judge, with the assistance of the Civil Surgeon, shall examine such Lunatic, and if the Civil Surgeon shall sign a certificate in the form A in the Schedule to this Act, and the Judge shall be satisfied that the Lunatic is a proper person to be detained under care and treatment in a Lunatic Asylum, he shall make an order for such person to be received into the Asylum established for the Division in which his jurisdiction is situate.

Clause 2.—If application is made to the Judge for the issue of an order for the reception into a Lunatic Asylum of any person for whom a guardian has not been appointed by order of the Court of Wards or of the Civil Court, the Judge, if he see sufficient reason for so doing, shall inquire into the fact of Lunacy in the same manner as if an application had been made to the Civil Court under the provisions of Section III. of Act of 185; and if the Lunacy be established, the Judge may then proceed in the manner prescribed in the first Clause of this Section.

Clause 3.—Whenever the Judge shall make an order for the reception of any person into a Lunatic Asylum, he shall at the same time make an order for the payment of the expenses to be incurred for the lodging, maintenance, clothing, medicine, and care of such person; and such expenses shall be recovered by the Judge on the application of the visitors or manager of such Asylum. Provided, however, that if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Judge that the Lunatic has not sufficient property, and his friends have not sufficient means for the payment of such expenses, he shall certify the same in the order for the reception of the Lunatic into the Asylum, instead of making such order for the payment of expenses as aforesaid.

X. It shall be lawful for three of the visitors of any Asylum, of whom one shall be a Medical Officer, by writing under their hands,

Order of discharge from Asylum.

to order the discharge of any person detained in such Asylum. When such order is given, if the person is detained under the order of any public Officer, notice of the order of discharge shall be immediately communicated to such Officer.

XI. When any relative or friend of a Lunatic detained in any Asylum under the provisions of Section V. Section VI. or Section VII. of this Act is desirous that such Lunatic should be delivered over to his care and custody, he shall make application to the Magistrate or Commissioner of Police under whose order the Lunatic is detained, and the Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, if he think fit, after communication with the visitors or with one of them, being a Medical Officer, and upon the undertaking in writing of such relative or friend, to the satisfaction of the said Magistrate or Commissioner, that such Lunatic shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or others, shall make an order for the discharge of such Lunatic, and such Lunatic shall thereupon be discharged.

XII. The Inspector of Jails may direct the removal of any Lunatic from any Asylum to any other Asylum within the circle of his inspection, and such order shall be a sufficient authority for the removal of such Lunatic and also for his reception into the Asylum to which he is ordered to be removed.

XIII. If, after the reception of any Lunatic into any Asylum, it appears that the order, or the medical certificate or certificates upon which he was received, is or are defective or incorrect, the same may at any time afterwards be amended by the person or persons signing the same, with the sanction of two or more of the visitors of the said Asylum, one of whom shall be a Medical Officer.

XIV. Every person received into a Lunatic Asylum under such order as is required by this Act, accompanied by the requisite medical certificate, may be detained therein until he be removed or discharged as authorised by this Act, and in case of escape may by virtue of such order be re-taken by the manager of such Asylum, or any Officer or servant belonging thereto, or any other person authorised in that behalf by the said manager, or any Police Officer, and conveyed to and received and detained in such Asylum.

XV. When any Lunatic is sent to a licensed Asylum by order of a Magistrate or Commissioner of Police under Sections V. VI. or VII. of this Act, and when a Lunatic is admitted into such Asylum under Section VIII., or an order for the reception of a Lunatic is made under Section IX., and no engagement has been taken from the friends of the Lunatic, or order made by the Judge for the payment of expenses, under the said Sections VIII. or IX. respectively, the expense of the lodging, maintenance, clothing, medicine, and care of such Lunatic shall be paid by the Government to the manager of such Asylum.

XVI. The Magistrate or Commissioner of Police by whom any Lunatic has been sent to a Lunatic Asylum, if it appear to such Magistrate or Commissioner that such Lunatic has an estate applicable to his maintenance, and more than sufficient to maintain his family, or that any person is legally bound to maintain and has the means of maintaining such Lunatic, may apply to the Chief Court of Civil Judicature within the jurisdiction of which the said Asylum may be, and such Court

shall inquire into the matter in a summary way, and, on being satisfied that such Lunatic has an estate applicable to his maintenance, or that any person is legally bound to maintain and has the means of maintaining such Lunatic, shall make an order for the recovery of the charges of the lodging, maintenance, clothing, medicine, and care of such Lunatic out of such estate or from such person. Such order shall be enforced in the same manner and shall be of the same force and effect as any judgment or order made by the said Court in a regular suit in respect of the property or person therein mentioned. Any personal property which may be in the possession of a Lunatic found wandering at large may be sold by the Magistrate, and the proceeds thereof (or such part of the same as may be necessary) applied towards the payment of the charges of the lodging and maintenance of the Lunatic, and of any other expenses incurred on his behalf.

XVII. The liability of any relative or person to maintain any Lunatic shall not be taken away or affected by any provision contained in this Act.

XVIII. Nothing contained in this Act shall affect the provisions of Act IV. of 1849, entitled "An Act for the safe custody of Criminal Lunatics."

XIX. The word "Lunatic," as used in this Act, shall mean and include every person of unsound mind, and every person being an idiot.

The word "Magistrate" shall include a person exercising the powers of a Magistrate.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

I, the undersigned (*here enter name and official designation*) hereby certify that I, on the _____ day of _____ at _____ personally examined (*here enter name and residence of Lunatic*) and that the said _____ is a Lunatic (*or an idiot, or a person of unsound mind*), and a proper person to be taken charge of, and detained under care and treatment, and that I have formed this opinion on the following grounds, namely:—

1. Facts indicating insanity observed by myself (*here state the facts*).
2. Other facts (if any) indicating insanity communicated to me by others (*here state the information, and from whom*).

(Signed) _____

FORM B.

Order for the reception of a Private Patient.

I, the undersigned, hereby request you to receive A. B., a Lunatic, (*or an idiot, or a person of unsound mind*), as a patient into your Asylum. Subjoined is a statement respecting the said A. B.

(Signed) Name.

Occupation (if any).

Place of abode.

Degree of relationship (if any), or other circumstance of connexion with the patient.

Dated this _____ day of _____ one thousand eight hundred and _____

To _____ Superintendent of the Asylum at (*describing the Asylum*).

Statement.

[If any of the particulars in this statement be not known, the fact to be so stated.]

Name of patient, with Christian name at length.

Sex and age.

Married, single, or widowed.
 Condition of life, and previous occupation (if any).
 The religious persuasion, as far as known.
 Previous place of abode.
 Whether first attack.
 Age (if known) on first attack.
 When and where previously under care and treatment.
 Duration of existing attack.
 Supposed cause.
 Whether subject to Epilepsy.
 Whether suicidal.
 Whether dangerous to others.
 Whether found Lunatic by Inquisition, and date of Commission or order for Inquisition.

(Signed) Name.

Where the person signing the Statement is not the person who signs the order, the following particulars concerning the person signing the Statement are to be added, namely:—

Occupation (if any).

Place of abode.

Degree of relationship (if any), or other circumstance of connexion with the patient.

W. MORGAN,
 Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

28th November 1857.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 28th November 1857, and referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 2nd of March next:—

A Bill to regulate Proceedings in Lunacy in Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature.

Whereas the several Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charters within the Territories in the possession and under the government of the East India Company are authorised and empowered by their respective Charters to appoint guardians and keepers of the persons and estates of Lunatics, and to inquire into, hear, and determine questions of alleged Lunacy by inspection of the person or by such other ways and means by which the truth may best be discovered and known; and whereas, according to the practice of the said Courts, questions of alleged Lunacy are determined by inquisition taken before a jury, and it is expedient to lessen the cost and to alter the mode of inquiry into such questions, and also to empower the said Courts to make provision for the due management of the estates of Lunatics; It is enacted as follows:—

I. It shall be lawful for any of the said Courts of Judicature, on such application for inquiry as is hereinafter mentioned, to make an order directing any Judge of the Court, or the Master, to inquire whether any person (subject to the jurisdiction of the Court) who is alleged to be Lunatic, is or is not of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs, or (where the alleged Lunatic is more than one hundred and fifty miles from a Presidency Town) to issue a Commission directed to one or more persons to make the said inquiry. The Judge, or Master, or the Commissioner or Commissioners executing the inquiry shall, while so employed, have the like powers and authority as are or may be vested by law in a Judge or Master of the said Court for the investigation of matters referred to them by the Court.

II. Application for such inquiry may be made by any relative or creditor of the alleged Lunatic, or by the Advocate General. Where the alleged Lunatic is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, he shall have sufficient notice

of the application before an order is made for such inquiry.

III. The order for inquiry may, in addition to the matters of inquiry hereinbefore specified, contain directions for other inquiries concerning the nature of the property belonging to the alleged Lunatic, the persons who are his relatives or next of kin, the time during which he has been of unsound mind, or such other matters as to the Court shall seem proper. The Court shall have power, either at the request of the alleged Lunatic (if it appear that he is mentally competent to form and express a wish on the subject), or at its own discretion, and at any stage of the inquiry, to appoint any two or more persons to act as assessors to the Judge, or Master, or to the Commissioner or Commissioners in the said inquiry.

IV. The Judge, or Master, or the Commissioner or Commissioners, shall report to the Court the result of the inquiry. The assessors shall either signify their concurrence in the report by signing the same, or, if they or any of them dissent therefrom, shall signify such dissent and the reasons for such dissent to the Court.

V. If no assessors have been appointed, or if the assessors appointed concur in the report, it shall be deemed to be of the same force and effect, and be proceeded on in the same manner in regard to the appointment of Committees of the person and estate of the Lunatic as the inquisition now according to practice taken upon the oath of a jury. If the assessors or any of them dissent from the report, the Court may, at its discretion, either pass an order confirming the report (in which case it shall be of force and effect, and be proceeded on in manner aforesaid) or direct a further inquiry, and proceed thereupon as provided in the case of the original inquiry. If the said report shall appear to the Court to be defective or insufficient, it shall be lawful for the Court either to amend the same or to refer it back to the Judge, Master, or the Commissioner or Commissioners, to be amended as the Court shall think fit.

VI. When the alleged Lunatic is not within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, the Court in making the order for inquiry shall nominate assessors, and it shall not be necessary to give the alleged Lunatic notice of the inquiry unless the Court shall so direct.

VII. It shall be lawful for the Court, on the appointment of Committees of the person and estate of a Lunatic, to direct by the order of appointment, or by any subsequent order, that the person to whom the charge of the estate is committed shall have such powers for the management thereof as to the Court shall seem necessary and proper, reference being had to the nature of the property, whether moveable or immoveable, of which the estate may consist. But such powers shall not extend to the sale or charge, by way of mortgage, of the estate or any part thereof, or to the letting of any immoveable property unless for a term not exceeding three years.

VIII. The Master of the Court shall be at liberty, without an order of reference, to receive any proposal concerning management, sale, &c. of estate, and conduct any inquiry respecting the management of the estate of a Lunatic, if such proposal relate to any matter which the Committee of the estate has not been empowered by an order under the last preceding Section to dispose of. The Master may likewise, without reference, receive and inquire into any proposal relating to the sale, or charge by way of mortgage of the

estate or of any part thereof, or to the letting of any immovable property for a term exceeding three years.

IX. The Master shall report to the Court on the proposal, and the Court shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, make such order upon the report and respecting the costs as shall, under the circumstances, seem just.

X. The Court or the Master shall once in the matter of each Lunacy, and may afterwards from time to time, determine whether any one or more, and if any how many and which of the relatives or next of kin shall attend before the Master, at the cost of the estate, in any proceeding connected with the management thereof.

XI. The Court may, on application made to it by petition concerning any matter whatsoever connected with the Lunacy, make such order, subject to the provisions of this Act, respecting the application and the costs thereof, and of the consequent proceedings as shall, under the circumstances, seem just.

XII. The Court may, if it appears to be just, or for the Lunatic's benefit, order that any property, moveable or immovable, of the Lunatic, and whether in possession, reversion, remainder, contingency, or expectancy, be sold, or charged by way of mortgage, or otherwise disposed of, as may seem most expedient for the purpose of raising money to be applied for any of the following purposes:—

1. The payment of the Lunatic's debts, including any debt incurred for his maintenance or otherwise for his benefit.

2. The discharge of any incumbrance on his estates.

3. The payment of, or provision for, the expenses of his future maintenance, including the expenses of his removal to Europe, when he shall be so removed, and all expenses incidental thereto.

4. The payment of the costs of any inquiry under this Act, and of any costs incurred by order or under the authority of the Court.

XIII. The Committee of the Lunatic's estate shall, in the name and on behalf of the Lunatic, execute all such conveyances and instruments of transfer relative to any sale, mortgage, or other disposition of his estate, as the Court shall order.

And to execute powers. such Committee shall, under the order of the Court, exercise all powers whatsoever vested in a Lunatic, whether the same are vested in him for his own benefit, or in the character of trustee or guardian.

XIV. Where a person, having contracted to sell or otherwise dispose of his estate or any part thereof, afterwards becomes Lunatic, the Court may, if the contract is such as the Court thinks ought to be performed, direct the Committee of the estate to execute such conveyances, and to do such other acts in fulfilment of the contract as it shall think proper.

XV. If a member of a partnership firm becomes Lunatic, the Court may, on the application of the other partners, or of any person who appears to the Court to be entitled to require the same, dissolve the partnership; and thereupon, or upon a dissolution by decree of Court, or otherwise by due course of law, the Committee of the estate may, in the name and on behalf of the Lunatic, join with the other

partners in disposing of the partnership property upon such terms, and shall do all such acts for carrying into effect the dissolution of the partnership as the Court shall think proper.

XVI. Where a Lunatic has been engaged in business, the Court may, if it appear to be for the Lunatic's benefit that the business premises should be disposed of, order the Committee of the estate to sell and dispose of the same; and the monies arising from such sale shall be applied in such manner as the Court shall direct.

XVII. Where a Lunatic is entitled to a lease or under-lease, and it appears to be for the benefit of his estate that it should be disposed of, the Committee of the estate may, by order of the Court, surrender, assign, or otherwise dispose of the same to such person, for such valuable or nominal consideration, and upon such terms, as the Court shall think fit.

XVIII. Where any Stock or Government Securities, or any Share in a Company is standing in the name of or is vested in a Lunatic, beneficially entitled thereto, or in a Committee of the estate of a Lunatic, or in a Trustee for him, and the Committee dies intestate, or himself becomes Lunatic, or is out of the jurisdiction of the Court, or it is uncertain whether the Committee be living or dead, or he neglects or refuses to transfer the Stock, Securities, or Shares, or to receive and pay the dividends to a new Committee, or as he directs, within fourteen days after being required by him to do so, then the Court may order some fit person to make such transfer, or to transfer the same, and to receive and pay over the dividends in such manner as the Court may direct.

XIX. Where any Stock or Government Securities or any Share in a Company is standing in the name of, or vested in any person residing out of the said Territories, the Court, upon being satisfied that such person has been declared of unsound mind, and that his personal estate has been vested in a curator or manager, according to the laws of the place where he is residing, may order some fit person to make such transfer of the Stock, Securities, or Shares, or of any part thereof, to such curator or manager or otherwise, and also to receive and pay over the dividends and proceeds as the Court may think fit.

XX. If it appears to the Court, having regard to the situation and condition in life of the Lunatic and his family, and the other circumstances of the case, to be expedient that his property should be made available for his or their maintenance in a direct and inexpensive manner, it may, instead of appointing a Committee of the estate, order that the property, or such part of it as shall not consist of money, be realised and be paid to such person as the Court may think fit, to be applied for the purpose aforesaid.

XXI. If it appears to the Court that the unsoundness of mind of a Lunatic is in its nature temporary, and that it is expedient to make temporary provision for his maintenance, or for the maintenance of his family, the Court may, in like manner as under the last preceding Section, direct his property or a sufficient part of it to be applied for the purpose aforesaid.

XXII. When a person has been found of unsound mind, it shall be lawful for such person, or for any other person aggrieved by such finding, to apply to the

Court, within six months after the date of the report, for an order to set aside such report. In such case the Court may order a further inquiry, and may, by the order, direct what persons shall have the conduct of such inquiry and by whom the costs thereof shall be paid, and whether any and what security for the due payment thereof shall be given.

XXIII. Except as is hereinafter provided, no application to set aside a report shall be received unless the same is made within the said period of six months from the date of the report, or unless the Court shall, under the special circumstances of any particular case, think fit to allow such application after the period so limited; in which case the Court may make the order upon such terms and conditions as shall seem just.

XXIV. When any person has been found of unsound mind, and it shall be shown to the Court, either on the application of such person or of any other person acting on his behalf, or having or claiming any interest in respect of his estate, or on the information of any other person, that there is reason to believe that such unsoundness of mind has ceased, the Court may make an order for inquiry whether such person is or is not still of unsound mind, and incapable of managing himself and his affairs. The inquiry shall be conducted in like manner as is hereinbefore prescribed; and if it be found that the unsoundness of mind has ceased, the Court shall order all proceedings in the matter of the Lunacy to cease or to be set aside on such terms and conditions as under the circumstances of the case shall appear proper.

XXV. The Court may, from time to time, make such orders as shall seem meet for carrying into effect the purposes of this Act, and for regulating the mode of proceeding before any Judge of the Court, or before the Master, or before any Commissioner or Commissioners, in matters of Lunacy.

XXVI. The word "Lunatic," as used in this Act, shall mean and include any person found, by due course of law, to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

28th November 1857.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 28th November 1857, and referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 2nd of March next:—

A Bill to make better provision for the Care of the Estates of Lunatics not subject to the Jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision

Preamble. for the care of the estates of Lunatics not subject to the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature, and to prescribe general rules by which the state of mind of persons not subject to such jurisdiction, who are alleged to be Lunatic, may be inquired into and ascertained; It is enacted as follows:—

I. So much of Section V. Regulation X. 1793, of Regulations repealed. Section IX. Regulation LII. 1803, of Regulation I. 1800, and of Section XXIX. Regulation VIII. 1805 (extended to Benares by Section II. Regulation VI. 1822), of the Bengal Code; and so much of Sections VI. and VII. Regulation V. 1804, and of Sections XX. and XXI. of the said Regulation (as modified by Section III. Regulation X. 1831), of the Madras Code, as relate to Lunatics or idiots—are hereby repealed.

II. Whenever any person possessed of property is alleged to be a Lunatic, the Civil Court, upon such application as is hereinafter mentioned, may institute an inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining whether such person is or is not of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs.

III. Application for such inquiry may be made by any relative or creditor of the alleged Lunatic, or by any public curator appointed under Act XX. of 1841, or any public Officer legally empowered to take charge of the estates of persons disqualified by minority, lunacy, or other cause, for managing the same. If the property be of such a description as to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, the application may be made by the Collector on behalf of the Court of Wards.

IV. When the Civil Court is about to institute any such inquiry as aforesaid, the Court shall appoint a jury, consisting of the Civil Surgeon and two respectable inhabitants of the District; and the inquiry shall be conducted by the Court in the presence and with the assistance of the jury so appointed.

V. On the completion of the inquiry, if the jury be unanimous or if the Civil Surgeon and another juror concur in the finding, the Judge shall make an order in accordance with the finding of the jury. If the Civil Surgeon dissent from the other jurors, the Judge, at his discretion, may either institute another inquiry (which shall be conducted in the same manner as the first), or may make such order in the case as he shall think proper. The order of the Judge under this Section shall be final.

VI. When a person has been adjudged to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs, if the estate of such person consist of property which the Court of Wards is by law empowered to take charge of, the Judge shall make an order authorising the Court of Wards to take charge of the same. In all other cases, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, the Judge shall appoint a manager of the estate. If any near relative of the Lunatic be willing to undertake the charge of the estate, and the Judge shall consider him a fit person to be entrusted therewith, such relative shall be appointed manager. If there be no such relative, the Judge may appoint the public Curator or any public Officer legally empowered as aforesaid, or (if there be no such Curator or Officer) any other suitable person, to be manager of the estate.

VII. When a manager of the estate of a Lunatic is appointed in manner aforesaid, the manager, unless he be such Curator or Officer as aforesaid, or unless the Judge direct otherwise, shall be also the guardian of the Lunatic's person. The Judge may, whenever he thinks proper, appoint any fit person, other than the manager, to the office of guardian.

VIII. If the person appointed by the Judge of a Civil Court to be manager of the estate of a Lunatic or the person so appointed to be guardian of a Lunatic's person, shall be unwilling to discharge the trust gratuitously, the Judge may fix such allowance or allowances to be paid out of the Lunatic's estate as, under the circumstances of the case, he may think suitable.

IX. Every manager of the estate of a Lunatic appointed as aforesaid may exercise the same powers in the management of the estate as might have been

exercised by the proprietor if not a Lunatic. But no such manager shall have power to sell or mortgage the estate or any part thereof, or to grant a lease of any immovable property for any period exceeding five years, without an order of the Civil Court previously obtained.

X. Every person appointed by the Judge of a Civil Court to be manager of the estate of a Lunatic shall, within six months from the date of his appointment, exhibit and deliver in open Court an inventory of the landed property and of all such sums of money, goods, and effects, as he shall have received on account of the estate, together with a statement of all debts due by or to the same. And every such manager shall furnish to the Court annually, within three months of the close of the year of the era current in the District, an account of the property in his charge, exhibiting the sums received and disbursed on account of the estate, and the balance remaining in his hands. If any relative or creditor of the Lunatic, or any public Officer, by petition to the Court, shall impugn the accuracy of the said inventory and statement or of any annual account, the Court may summon the manager, and inquire summarily into the matter, and make such order thereon as it shall think proper. Any such petition may be referred by the Judge to any Civil Court subordinate to him.

XI. The Judge may impose a fine not exceeding Five hundred Rupees on any manager of the estate of a Lunatic who wilfully neglects or refuses to deliver his accounts, or any property in his hands, within the prescribed time, or a time fixed by the Court, and may realise such fine by attachment and sale of his property under the rules in force for the execution of decrees of Court, and may also commit the recusant to close custody until he shall deliver such accounts or property.

XII. The Judge, upon proof of incompetency or delinquency, or for any other sufficient cause, may remove any manager appointed under this Act not being a public Curator or a public Officer legally empowered as aforesaid, and may appointed such Curator or Officer, or any other fit person in his room, and may compel the person so removed to make over the property in his hands to his successor, and to account to such successor for all monies received or disbursed by him.

XIII. If it appears to the Judge, having regard to the situation and condition in life of the Lunatic and his family, and the amount and description of his property, to be unnecessary to appoint a manager of the estate as hereinbefore provided, the Judge may, instead of appointing such manager, order that the property, or such part of it as shall not consist of money, be realised and be paid to such person as the Judge may think fit, to be applied for the maintenance of the Lunatic and his family.

XIV. When any person has been adjudged to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs, if such person, or any other person acting on his behalf, or having or claiming any interest in respect of his estate, shall represent by petition to the Civil Court, or if the Court shall be informed in any other manner, that the unsoundness of mind of such person has ceased, the Court may institute an inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining whether such person is or is not still of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs. The inquiry shall be conducted in the manner provided in Sections IV. and V. of this Act, and if it be adjudged that such person has ceased to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs, the Judge shall make an order for

his estate to be delivered over to him, and such order shall be final.

XV. Except as otherwise herein provided, all orders made by a Judge or by any subordinate Court under this Act, shall be open to appeal under the rules in force for appeals, in miscellaneous cases, from the orders of the Judge and the subordinate Courts.

XVI. The word "Lunatic," as used in this Act, shall mean and include every person found by due course of law to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

28th November 1857.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 7th November 1857, and referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 2nd March next:—

A Bill for the Levy of Port-Dues in the Port of Aden.

Whereas it is necessary to fix the amount of the Port-dues to be hereafter levied and taken in the Port of Aden in accordance with the provisions of Act XXII. of 1855; It is enacted as follows:—

I. A Port-due, at a rate not exceeding the rate of one anna for every ton of burden, shall be chargeable in respect of every sea-going vessel of the burden of ten tons and upwards entering the Port.

fishing-boats) which shall enter the said Port.

II. Provided that no such due shall be chargeable in respect of any vessel which, having left the Port, is compelled to re-enter it by stress of weather, or in consequence of having sustained any damage.

III. The Port-due chargeable under this Act shall not be chargeable oftener than once in the same calendar month in respect of the same vessel.

IV. Vessels entering the Port in ballast. The Port in ballast shall be charged with three-fourths of the Port-due which would otherwise be chargeable.

V. The provisions of Section XLVI. Act XXII. of 1855 shall not be applicable to Steamers entering the Port.

VI. This Act shall commence and have effect from and after the local Government shall on or before that date, pursuant to Section XLII. Act XXII. of 1855, declare, by notification to be published in the *Bombay Gazette*, the rates at which Port-dues shall be levied in the said Port subject to the provisions of and within the limits prescribed by this Act; and from and after the said date no Port-due or fee shall be levied at the said Port except under the authority of Act XXII. of 1855 and of this Act.

VII. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of Act XXII. of 1855.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the HALF-YEAR ending 31st ultimo, of Rupees Forty-five (45) per Share, being at the rate of Nine per Cent. per Annum on the Capital Stock of the Bank, will be paid to the Proprietors on and after Wednesday the 13th instant.

The Transfer Books are closed from this date until the payment of the Dividend as above.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN STUART,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th January 1858.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY
on the 31st December 1857.

DR.				CR.			
<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Assets.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
To Proprietors' Capital	52,25,000	0	0	By Government Securities	40,48,000	0	0
„ Bank Notes and Post Bills in Circulation	89,74,038	2	7	„ Loans and Cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Securities	51,66,082	12	8
„ Deposits and all other Liabilities	22,49,432	10	9	„ Bills Discounted	26,09,877	13	8
„ Reserved Fund, including Profit for the Half Year	4,33,742	2	4	„ Other Securities	2,54,432	12	5
				„ Cash on Hand	48,03,819	8	11
	Rupees	1,68,82,212	15 8		Rupees	1,68,82,212	15 8

DR.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

CR.

DR.				CR.			
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
To Six Months' Dividend on the Capital Stock, at the rate of 7 per Cent. per Annum, paid on the 6th July 1857.	1,82,875	0	0	By Balance of Reserved Fund on the 31st December 1856.	54,573	13	4
„ Six Months' Dividend, at the rate of 9 per Cent. per Annum, payable on the 13th instant	2,35,125	0	0	„ Profit of the Year ending 31st December 1857, after paying all the Current Expenses of the Bank ..	5,62,043	5	0
„ Balance of Reserved Fund ..	1,98,617	2	4				
	Rupees	6,16,617	2 4		Rupees	6,16,617	2 4

Published for the information of the Proprietors

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN STUART,

Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 9 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 Months } 12 ditto.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Government Notes and Railway Shares.. } 10 per cent.
On Open Loans on ditto..... 11 ditto.
On Cash Credit Accounts 11 ditto.
On Loans on Security of Goods.. 12 ditto.

Bills payable within one month are discounted under the above rate, and Discount at 3 per cent. under the rate charged will be refunded on all Bills paid before maturity, for the unexpired portion of the time such Bills may have to run.

The Rate of Advance on deposit of 5 per Cent. Government Notes is 85 per cent., on 4 per Cent. Government Notes 75 per cent., on Railway Shares three-fourths the paid-up value of the Shares, and on Goods three-fourths the approved value.

Loans on Goods, &c.

Advances are granted on the security of Goods not of a perishable nature, deposited in private Godowns situated either in the Fort, or in Grant Buildings, Colaba.

Government Agency.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Securities, Bank Shares, and other Indian Stock Certificates; also the purchase or sale of the same, and realises the Interest and Dividends as they become due; and is also authorised to transact the business hitherto carried on by the Government Agents for the public Creditors of Government and others, and to remit the interest, dividends, and principal by *Bills of Exchange payable in England* to Constituents, Shareholders, and others, whether resident in Europe or elsewhere.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN STUART,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 12th November 1857.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Notice is hereby given, that the Petitions of the several Persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Names.	Profession.	Denomination.	Place of Residence in Bombay.	Dates of Petitions filed.		
				Day.	Month.	Year.
Shaik Esmail bin Goolam Mohideen, Patell, Luxumee his Wife, Babajee Ramjee Kudum, Ragoo Ramjee Kudum, and Anda Ramjee Kudum.	Lately carried on Trade of Parchers, under the Name and Firm of Shaik Esmail bin Goolam Mohideen Patell and Babajee Ramjee Kudum.	The first two are "Mahomedans," & the latter three are "Hindoos."	Without the Fort, in Chuttree Sarung Molla.	22nd	Dec.	1857
Moobaruck Ahmud, and Hallima his Wife.	The first was formerly a Sarung.	Mahomedans.	Without the Fort, in Ghogaree Molla.	29th	"	"
Sha Khooma Hema, and Aucka Shuttra.	Trading under the Name and Firm of Khooma Hema, as Money-lenders.	Hindoos	Without the Fort, at Khudduck.	30th	"	"
Ladoo Woman, and Pandoorung Kes-sowjee.	The first is a Courtezan, and the latter an English Writer.	Ditto	Without the Fort, the First in Funnuswady, and the latter in Old Sonapoor Street.	2nd	January	1858
Rama Ahvojee, and Janki Widow.	Tailors.....	Ditto	Without the Fort, in Goolalwady.	"	"	"
Annundrao Vissajee..	A Clerk in the Fire-engine Office.	Ditto	Without the Fort, near Grand Portuguese Church.	"	"	"
Hormusjee Ardaseerjee.	A Clerk	Parsee	Within the Fort, near Gunbow.	4th	"	"
Bhawoodin, otherwise called Fuzloodin bin Koodboodin Toongaker.	Unemployed	Mahomedan..	Without the Fort, in Cazeer Molla.	"	"	"
Goolam Mahomed bin Shaboodin Guttay.	A Dealer in Grass	Ditto	Without the Fort, in Bhendy Bazar.	"	"	"
Meeya Soolamon Shaboodin Thacoar.	A Butler, unemployed.....	Ditto	Without the Fort, in Nizampoor.	"	"	"
Samuel Trenn.....	A Clerk in the Commissary General's Office.	Indo-Briton..	Without the Fort, in Kalbadavy Street.	"	"	"
Wittoba Dusruthjee..	An English Writer	Hindoo	Without the Fort, in Khutterally.	"	"	"
Bunnoobee, Cusban..	A Courtezan	Mahomedan..	Without the Fort, on Duncan Road.	5th	"	"
Purmanund Nagurdass.	A General Broker	Hindoo	Without the Fort, near Booleshwer.	"	"	"
Fuckeera Ramjee ..	A Silk Cleaner.....	Ditto	Without the Fort	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' Petitions, that the real and personal Estates and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Days appointed for Hearing the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Names.	Time.		
	Day.	Month.	Hour.
Rama Ahvojee, and Janki Widow	1st Monday	February next	11 o'clock.
Annundrao Vissajee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hormusjee Ardaseer	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Moobaruck Ahmud, and Hallima his Wife..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bhawoodin, otherwise called Fuzloodin bin Koodboodin Toongaker	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Samuel Trenn	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Meeya Soolamon Shaboodin Thacoar.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Wittoba Dusruthjee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bunnoobee, Cusban	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Purmanund Nagurdass.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Opposing Creditors must file their Claims, verified by Affidavit, and pay the usual Fees, at my Office, at least three days before the Hearing. The abovenamed Insolvents have filed Schedules of their Debts, Estates, and Effects, in my Office.

J. A. McKENZIE,
Clerk of the Court.

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 5th day of January 1858.

નાદાર દેવાદારોની કોર્ટ મધે.

જાહેર ખખર એ ઉપરથી આપવામાં આવે છે જે, વિગત સાથે હેની હેઠળ જે જુદી જુદી આશામીઓનાં નામો લખેલ છે, તેઓએ મુખ્યદની નાદાર દેણદારોનાં છુટકા કરનારી કોર્ટને અરજીઓ આપી છે, તેમાં એક એકની અરજ હેવી છે જે વિકેટરીયાના અગિયારમે વરસે જે ધારો કરીને ઠરાવ્યો છે, તેના એકવિરામાં બાબતોનો ધલાલ હમોને મળે.

નામ.	ધંધો.	જાત.	મુખ્યદમિલે રહેવાનું ઠેકાણું.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરાની તારીખ.		
				દાહાડા	માસ.	વરસ.
રોક ધરિમાએલ ખીન યુલાંમ મોહેદીન પટેલ તથા તેની બાએડી લખમી તથા બાબાજી રાંમજી કદંમ તથા રાધુ રાંમજી કદંમ તથા અંડા રાંમજી કદંમ.	ધોડા દાડા ઉપર રોખ ધરિમા એલ ખીન યુલાંમ મોહેદીન પટેલ તથા બાબાજી રાંમજી કદંમને નાંમિ તથા પેડીએ ભાંડુબુજનો વેપાર કરતા હતા.	પેહેલાએ મુરા લખાંન ને ખીન તંલુ હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર ખતરી શરંગ મોલામાં.	૨૨ મો	ડિસેમ્બર.	૧૮૫૭.
મુખારક અહમદ તથા તેની બાએડી હલીમાં.	પેહેલો આગલ શરંગ હતો ..	મહમદીઅન.	કોટબાહાર ધોધારી મોલામાં.	૨૯ મો	એવ.	એવ.
શા. ખુમાં હેમાં તથા અખા-રાતરા.	ખુમાં હેમાં નાંમિ તથા પેડી-એ નાંણું ધીરવાનો વેપાર કરતા હતા.	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર ખડક ઉપર ..	૩૦ મો	એવ.	એવ.
લાડુ બાએડી તથા પાંડુરંગ કેરાવજી.	પેહેલી નાએકલુ તથા ખીએ અંથ્રેજી લખનાર.	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર પેહેલી ફુલરાલા-ડીમાં ને ખીએ જુની રોનાપોર ધરાટરીટમાં.	૨ જો	જાનેવારી.	૧૮૫૮.
રાંમા આવોજી તથા જાનકી વીધવા.	દરજી	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર યુલાલ વાડીમાં.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
અનંદરાવ વીરાજી	ખુંબાખાનાની હાશીરામાં લખનાર.	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર ફરંગીના મોટાં દેવળપારો.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
હોરમજી અરદેશરજી .. બાહિદીન ઉરક ફજલુદીન વગર ધંધાનો ખીન કુતજુદીન તુંગેકર.	લખનાર	પારસી.	કોટમધે ગણુબાવ પારો ..	૪ થો	એવ.	એવ.
યુલાંમ મહમદ ખીન શાખુ-ધારાનો વેપારી હીંન ગટે.	મુસલમાન.	કોટબાહાર કાજી મોલામાં.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
મીઆં શુલેમાં શાખુદીન ઠાકુર.	ખુલેર વગર ધંધાનો	મુસલમાન.	કોટબાહાર ભીંડી બજારમાં.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
શામીહિએલ તરેન	કમીશારી જનરાલની હાશીસમાં લખનાર.	ધંડોખરીટન.	કોટબાહાર કાલકાદેવી ધરાટરીટમાં.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
વીકુમા દરાયજી	અંથ્રેજી લખનાર	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર ખતર આલીમાં.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
ખંજુખી કરામંજી	નાએકલુ	મુસલમાન.	કોટબાહાર ડંકીન રોડઉપર.	૫ મો	એવ.	એવ.
પરમાંનંદ નાગરદારા	રાવે વસ્તુનો દલાલ	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર ખુલેશરપારો ..	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
ફકીરા રામજી	રેરામ રાક કરનાર	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.

ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓની બાબતોમાં ઘટતી રીતે હુકમ થયો છે, જે ઉપર લખેલા ધારાની સાતમી કલમ પ્રમાણે નાદાર દેવાદાર મચકુરોની સ્થાવર તથા જંગમ મિલકત તથા સીજવસ્ત આ નામદાર કોર્ટનાં આફિસિઆલ આસાએનીના તાબામાં આવે.

નીચે લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓ સાંભળવારાઈ ઠરાવેલા દીવસ.

नाम.	वपत.		
	दाहाडा.	मास.	कुलाड.
शंभा आचोळ तथा जनकी विधवा	१ लो सोमवार.	आवतो फेब्रुवारी.	११.
अनंदराव वीशाळ	मे. १८.	मे. १८.	मे. १८.
छोरमळ अरंदरार	मे. १८.	मे. १८.	मे. १८.
सुपारण अहमद तथा तेनी आम्बेडी हलीमां	मे. १८.	मे. १८.	मे. १८.
भाळीदीन उक्क कुल्लुदीन भीन कुतबुदीन तुंगेकर	मे. १८.	मे. १८.	मे. १८.
शामोळमेळ तरेन	मे. १८.	मे. १८.	मे. १८.
मीमा शुळेमान शाबुदीन हाकुर	मे. १८.	मे. १८.	मे. १८.
वीकुप्पा दशरथळ	मे. १८.	मे. १८.	मे. १८.
अनुजी कुराप्पळ	मे. १८.	मे. १८.	मे. १८.
परमानंद नागरदारा	मे. १८.	मे. १८.	मे. १८.

આગ્ર આવનાર લેણદારોએ, યોગમાં યોગ સાંભળવાના તણ દાહાડા અગાઉ સોગણનાં માથી સાંપીત કરેલા પોતાના દાવા હમારી આશીસમાં દાખલ કરવા જોઈએ, તથા સિરસ્તા પ્રમાણે તેઓને શી આપવી જોઈએ. ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોએ પોતાના દેવાની તથા માલ મિલકતની ટીપો હમારી આશીસમાં દાખલ કરાવી છે.

મુંબઈનાં દોઠમથે, દોઠના કલાર્કની આશીસમાં,
લખી તારીખ ૫ મી જાનીવારી સને ૧૮૫૮.

જે. એ. મેકેનહુ,
કોર્ટના કલાર્કની રાહી.

(A true translation)

NARAYEN DINANATHJEE, Acting Chief Translator.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF DEATHS ON THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

CASTE OR TRIBE.	Still-born.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Disease of Nervous System.	Vascular System.	Respiratory System.	Alimentary System.	Urinary System.	Sexual System, and Child-bearing.	Locomotive & Tegmentary Systems.	Cachexy and Debility.	Leprosy, Tubercular and Articular.	Dropsy.	Accident and Violence.	Other and Unknown Cause.	Total—exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c. . .	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
Brahmun. . .	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Lingaet and Bhatia . . .	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Hindoo of other Caste . . .	2	5	6	..	95	8	..	12	20	1	..	1	5	..	3	1	..	157
Hindoo Out-caste . . .	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	17
Moosulman . . .	..	..	7	..	48	3	..	5	12	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	80
Parsee . . .	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	14
Jew . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native-Christian. . .	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Indo-European . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
European. . .	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	10
Negro-African . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
Other and Unknown Caste . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total. . .	3	5	16	..	178	15	..	23	51	2	2	2	12	..	5	1	..	312
Mean of the corresponding Weeks in the preceding Nine Years. . .	..	104	5	3	127	8	..	29	45	..	2	1	12	1	3	3	..	343

A. H. LEITH,

In charge of Mortuary Returns.

Bombay, 6th January 1858.

Bombay, Custom House, 5th January 1858.

*GENERAL REGISTER of Sums Deposited in the Military Department on account of the Estates of Deceased Native Officers and Sepoys, &c.
(under the General Orders of Government dated 3rd July 1823), from 1st May to 31st October 1857.*

When deposited.	By whom deposited.	Where deposited.	On account of whose Estate.	Of what Troop or Company.	Of what Regiment.	When Died.	Amount.	Total.	Grand Total.
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1857						1856			
July 31st	Lieutenant J. Bennett, Paymaster Native Veteran Battalion.	Pay Office at the Presidency.	Private Buldee Nawoo	3rd Com.	Native Veteran Battalion.	July 11th	....	23 15 1	
			" Bhowanee Deen Fatuck.....	1st "	" "	Aug. 17th	....	101 8 0	
			" Bhowanee Deen Culwar	4th "	" "	Sept. 10th	....	15 3 6	
						1855			140 10 7
			Private Ramdote Sing.....	Lt. Com.	15th Regt. N. I. ..	Dec. 29th	20 0 0		
						1856			
" 7th	Lieutenant Goodfellow, Acting Paymaster 15th Regt. N. I.	Pay Office Southern Division Army.	" Khooshall Morie.....	2nd "	" "	April 15th	50 3 8		
			" Sunker Coyat	5th "	" "	Nov. 16th	17 13 2		
			" Canoo Passee	" "	" "	" 12th	5 9 6		
						1856			
			" Gungaram Tewaree.....	Lt. "	" "	May 2nd	52 2 10	145 13 2	
						1852			
			Private Sewdeen Aheer	Lt. Com.	3rd Regt. N. I. ..	Aug. 7th	27 14 10		
			" Essree Pursaud	3rd "	" "	Dec. 21st	50 9 6		
						1855			
Aug. 11th	Captain Grant, Commanding 3rd Regt. N. I.	Ditto ..	" Teeluck Sing	8th "	" "	Dec. 7th	29 14 9		
			" Hoollass	Gren. "	" "	Mar. 22nd	75 4 1	183 11 2	
						1857			329 8 4
						1855			
July 31st	Lieutenant Taylor, Paymaster 22nd Regt. N. I.	Pay Office Poona Division Army.	Private Guddoo Tewarry	1st Com.	22nd Regt. N. I. ..	July 2nd	20 9 3		
			" Nagojee Powar	3rd "	" "	April 15th	8 13 6	29 6 9	
						1856			
Aug. 31st	The Officer in charge Treasure Chest D. F. F.	Ditto ..	Tent Lascar Humuntoo Bhew .....	....	Tent Lascars ..	" "	....	6 12 0	
					Carried over..	....	....	36 2 9	470 2 11

When deposited.	By whom deposited.	Where deposited.	On account of whose Estate.	Of what Troop or Company.	Of what Regiment.	When died.	Amount.	Total.	Grand Total.
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1857					Brought over..	.....	.....	36 2 9	470 2 11
Sept. 30th	Lieutenant Checkley, Paymaster 19th Regt. N. I.	Pay Office Poona Division Army.	Private Dadoo Dawnlia	6th Com.	19th Regt. N. I. ..	1855 Jan. 7th	.....	39 12 5	
Oct. 31st	Lieutenant Taylor, Paymaster 22nd Regt. N. I.	Ditto ..	Private Sabastan Fransers Segan	1st "	22nd Regt. N. I. ..	1856 Sept. 13th	.....	13 11 9	
Sept. 14th	The Adjutant 13th Regt. N. I.	Pay Office Sind Division Army. {	Private Sunker Sing	Gren. "	13th Regt. N. I. ..	1856 April 22nd	31 7 9		89 10 11
			" Shaik Ameer	6th "	" "	May 19th	38 4 4	69 12 1	
July 7th	The Adjutant 21st Regt. N. I. }	Ditto .. {	Private Rampersad Tewary .....	.....	21st Regt. N. I. ..	1855 Dec. 10th	68 0 11		
			" Laik Sing .....	.....	" "	1856 Jan. 5th	17 8 3		
			" Gopall Manjraker .....	.....	" "	Mar. 26th	83 8 11		
			" Bodee Gudria .....	.....	" "	" 29th	20 13 5	189 15 6	
Sept. 7th	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto .. {	Private Shaik Joofun .....	.....	" "	1856 Sept. 14th	20 4 3		
			" Adjoodia Tewary .....	.....	" "	Dec. 20th	37 7 7		
			" Luximon Sohar .....	.....	" "	1857 Jan. 1st	19 2 3	76 14 1	
June 6th	Major of Brigade, Baroda.	Pension Pay Office Presidency	Naique Mohun Sing	Right Flk.	1st Gr. Regt. N. I.	April 30th	.....	8 12 9	336 9 8
" 30th	Pension Paymaster, Presidency	Ditto ..	" Sewnac Manicnac	6th Com.	7th Regt. N. I. ..	Feb. 23rd	.....	3 11 3	
Aug. 19th	Acting Surgeon Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.	Ditto ..	Subedar Sooba .....	.....	5th Regt. N. I. ..	Aug. 11th	.....	9 0 0	
Sept. 5th	Major of Brigade, Malligaum	Ditto ..	Havildar Doorga Sing .....	.....	11th Regt. N. I. ..	1856 July 13th	.....	4 12 8	26 4 8
							Rupees..	922 12 2	

(Errors excepted)

E. E. ELLIOT,
Accountant, Military Department.

Bombay, Accountant General's Office, 2nd January 1858.

General Orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 30th December 1857.

No. 1209 of 1857.—Captain G. U. Price, of the 3rd European Regiment, is appointed a Brigade Major on the Establishment, in the room of Lieutenant Thatcher, of the 11th Regt. N. I., nominated Adjutant to the 2nd Khandeish Bheel Corps.

Bombay Castle, 31st December 1857.

No. 1210 of 1857.—The following Orders are confirmed :—

Dated 12th October 1857.—By Lieutenant Thomson, directing Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shamrow Narayan to afford medical aid to the Detachment 26th Regt. N. I. at Nassick.

Dated 4th November 1857.—By Captain McAndrew, directing Assistant Surgeon Maitland, Superintendent Mahableshwur, to receive medical charge of the Detachments Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment and 78th Highlanders, with effect from the 31st October last.

Dated 6th November 1857.—By Lieutenant Colonel Macdougall, appointing Lieutenant Yonge, of the 16th Regt. N. I., to act as Line Adjutant at Shikarpoor.

Dated 9th November 1857.—By Brevet Major Powell, directing Assistant Surgeon Mackenzie, Civil Surgeon at Dhoolia, to afford medical aid to the Wing 26th Regt. N. I.

Dated 13th November 1857.—By Major General Roberts, attaching Lieutenant Seacome, of the 2nd Gr. Regt. N. I., to the Head Quarters Wing Her Majesty's 89th Regiment, as Interpreter.

Dated 26th November 1857.—By Major Hill, appointing Second Lieutenant Meiklejohn to act as Adjutant to the Corps of Sappers and Miners, from the 27th idem, during such time as Lieutenant Hancock may remain in Command of the Corps.

Dated 27th November 1857.—By Lieutenant Colonel Lucas, appointing Lieutenant Gleig, of the 2nd Gr. Regt. N. I., to act as Superintendent of Bazars and Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad, until further orders.

Dated 27th November 1857.—By Colonel LeG. Jacob, directing Assistant Surgeon Broughton, Civil Surgeon at Kolapore, to retain medical charge of the Details of the Southern Muratha Irregular Horse at that Station, from the date of their transfer to the Military Department, until further orders.

Dated 27th November 1857.—By Brigadier C. S. Stuart, appointing Captain Little, of the 25th Regt. N. I., to receive charge of the Treasure Chest to the Malwa Field Force, on the departure of Lieutenant Macdonald from Mundesore.

Dated 27th November 1857.—By the same Officer, appointing Lieutenant Bacon, of the 25th Regt. N. I., to act as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Malwa Field Force, vice Lieutenant Macdonald, appointed to the Staff of Major General Sir H. Rose, K.C.B.

Dated 29th November 1857.—By Brigadier Hale, appointing Captain Champion, Officiating Brigade Major at Poona, to act as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Poona Division, during the absence of Captain Wood on Field Service.

Dated 29th November 1857.—By Brigadier Hale, appointing Captain James, of the 6th Regt. N. I., to act as Brigade Major at Poona, vice Captain Champion.

2 Guns 3rd Company 1st Battalion Artillery.
Detachment 2nd Eur. Regt. L. I.
15th Regt. N. I.

Dated 29th November 1857.—By Major General Lester, appointing Lieutenant Holt, of the 20th Regt. N. I., to act as Staff Officer to the Field Force (strength as per margin) proceeding to Kulladghee.

Dated 1st December 1857.—By Captain Francis, appointing Captain Houghton to act as Interpreter to the 14th Regt. N. I., with effect from the 12th ultimo.

Dated 1st December 1857.—By Major Travers, appointing Lieutenant Ross to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing 23rd Regt. N. I., during its separation from the Head Quarters of the Regiment.

Dated 2nd December 1857.—By Major General Waddington, C.B., appointing Captain Adams, of the 13th Regt. N. I., to act as Aide-de-Camp to the Major General, until further orders, with effect from the 1st idem.

Dated 4th December 1857.—By Captain Ashburner, appointing Lieutenant Shaw to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, during its separation from the Head Quarters of the Regiment.

1 Sub-Division 1st Troop Horse Artillery.
2 of No. 18 Light Field Battery.
1 Squadron Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.
2 Companies 3rd European Regiment.

Dated 6th December 1857.—By Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Turnbull, appointing Lieutenant Crowe, of the 1st Troop Horse Artillery, in addition to the performance of his Regimental duties with his Troop, to act as Staff Officer to the Detachment (strength noted in the margin) proceeding en route to Mhow.

Dated 6th December 1857.—By Brigadier Hale, appointing Captain Warden, of the 4th Regt. N. I. (Rifle Corps), to act as Interpreter to the 6th Regt. N. I., vice Captain Field.

No. 1211 of 1857.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Rajpootana Field Force be constituted a Division for Service in the Field, and placed under the Command of Major General Roberts.

With the sanction of the Government of India, the Command of the Northern Division of the Army will be exercised by Brigadier General Sir Richmond Shakespear, Kt., Resident at Baroda, during the absence on leave of Major General Wilson, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 2nd January 1858.

No. 1 of 1858.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following Extract from the Honorable Court's letter in the Military Department dated the 16th December 1807 :—

"The frequent applications that have been made to us by Officers of our several Military Establishments in India when in Europe, for advances of money on loan, under the plea of their being otherwise unable to return to their duty, have not only caused much trouble and inconvenience, but, in some instances, the Company have sustained loss by the death of the parties to whom such advances have occasionally been made; and this practice has of late years increased.

"As, under the Regulations of 1796, the Military Officers are allowed to come home on furlough and to receive their Pay, and, in regard to Subalterns, are further indulged with Passage Money home, their situations have been considerably improved, and they cannot reasonably expect any additional indulgences of the nature abovementioned. To prevent, therefore, all expectation of the like in future, we direct that you publish in General Orders to the Army that we have been under the necessity of coming to the resolution of declaring that Officers at home are not hereafter to expect that applications for advances of money, beyond what they are allowed by the existing Regulations of the Service, will be attended to.

"This Regulation is to be considered as extending to the Marine Officers of your Establishment."

No. 2 of 1858.—Conductor G. M. Benison Eccles, of the Commissariat Department, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate.

No. 3 of 1858.—Lieutenant C. A. Gaskoin, of the Bengal Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 4th January 1858.

No. 4 of 1858.—Private A. W. Lugden, No. 2223, of the 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers), is allowed his discharge from the Army, and will be provided with a passage to England at the public expense, the regulated amount on that account having been paid into the Home Treasury.

No. 5 of 1858.—The D Troop Royal Horse Artillery, having arrived in Bombay on the 28th December, is brought upon the Establishment of this Presidency from that date.

No. 6 of 1858.—Captain W. E. Macleod, 20th Regt. N. I., is appointed an Assistant Adjutant General on the Establishment temporarily, and attached to the Presidency Office until further orders.

No. 7 of 1858.—With reference to General Order No. 1176, dated the 16th December, Major Tremenheere is transferred to the Rajpootana Field Force, and appointed Commanding Engineer.

Major Boileau, Madras Engineers, is appointed Commanding Engineer of the Nerbudda Field Force.

No. 8 of 1858.—The following promotions are made :—

10th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Herbert Henderson James to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign Edward Cotgrave Parr Willoughby to be Lieutenant, from the 18th December 1857, vice Captain J. G. Moyle, cashiered.

No. 9 of 1858.—Captain H. F. Davis, Second in Command of the Khandeish Bheel Corps, has been granted leave of absence on medical certificate for one month.

No. 10 of 1858.—Lieutenant T. Waddington, Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat, has been granted privilege leave of absence, under the New Furlough Regulations, from the 8th November to the 7th December last.

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1858.

No. 11 of 1858.—The following appointments are made :—

Lieutenant Colonel J. Grant, Principal Commissary of Ordnance, to act as Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, and Lieutenant Colonel G. Hutt, C.B., to act for Lieutenant Colonel Grant as Principal Commissary of Ordnance, during the absence of Colonel M. F. Willoughby, C.B., on medical certificate to England.

Lieutenant W. H. J. Henderson, of the Artillery, to act as Junior Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance, vice Lieutenant T. T. Haggard, proceeded on Field Service.

No. 12 of 1858.—The following appointment is made on the Personal Staff of the Right Honorable the Governor, to have effect from the 21st of December last :—

Captain the Viscount Daugon, Coldstream Regiment of Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp, vice Captain Peele, who has joined his Regiment on Field Service.

No. 13 of 1858.—Her Majesty's 51st Regiment is brought on the strength of the Establishment of this Presidency from the 29th December, the date of the arrival at Bombay of the Head Quarters in the Steamer "Calcutta."

No. 14 of 1858.—In continuation of G. O. No. 1030, dated 4th November last, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased further to direct, that Full Hire shall be charged for the period during which Public Carriage supplied to Officers and others for private use is employed, and Half Hire from the date of its being relieved up to that of its return to the Station whence it was supplied.

No. 15 of 1858.—The G. G. O. No. 1140, of the 5th December last, placing the services of Captain J. Rose, 3rd European Regiment, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, has been cancelled.

No. 16 of 1858.—The following promotions are made :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what Rank promoted.	From what Date.	In whose Room.
1st Regt. L. C. } (Lancers)....	Jemedar Adjoodia Sing	Subedar	14th Oct. 1857.	{ Subedar Gooman Sing, pensioned. Jemedar Jea Lall, deceased.
2nd Regt. L. C. ..	Havildar Bygnath Sing	Jemedar	17th Oct. 1857.	

No. 17 of 1858.—Senior Apothecary Hearn (No. 3) held medical charge of the Naval and Military Detachments stationed at Alibagh from the 1st July to the 19th September 1857.

No. 18 of 1858.—Consequent on the return of Mr. Adam, Private Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor, Colonel H. Bates has resumed his appointment as Military Secretary on the Personal Staff, from the 21st December last.

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1858.

No. 19 of 1858.—The appointment of Captain J. A. Collier to be Acting Brigade Major at Ahmedabad, announced in General Order No. 967, dated the 21st October last, is to have effect from the 1st of that month.

No. 20 of 1858.—The following temporary promotions in the Ordnance Department are made, to complete the additional Establishment for service with the Siege Trains of the Northern and Deccan Columns :—

Sub-Conductors A. Flynn and T. Butler to be Acting Conductors.

The promotion of Sub-Conductor Butler is made subject to the production of the Certificate required by Art. 639, Sect. XXXVIII. of the 3rd Appendix to Jameson's Code.

No. 21 of 1858.—The following Orders are confirmed :—

4 Sergeants.

4 Corporals.

2 Drummers.

70 Rank and File.

Dated 7th December 1857.—By Brigadier Morris, authorising the Officer Commanding the Detachment of Her Majesty's 4th (King's Own) Regiment, to entertain a Halalcore for the Detachment of that Corps, strength as per margin, with effect from the 13th October last.

Dated 11th December 1857.—By Captain McCulloch, appointing Lieutenant Stubbs to act as Adjutant to the 27th Regt. N. I., on the departure of Lieutenant Boulton to join the Kolapore Infantry; and Captain Maclean, in the absence of a qualified Officer, to act as Quartermaster and Interpreter to the Regiment, vice Lieutenant Stubbs.

Dated 11th December 1857.—By Major General Roberts, directing Assistant Surgeon Young, of the Joudpore Legion, to receive medical charge of the Sanitarium Mount Abou, vice Assistant Surgeon Kaye, rejoining his Corps at Deesa.

Dated 12th December 1857.—By Major Honnor, directing Assistant Surgeon Glen, Civil Surgeon at Broach, to receive medical charge of the 1st Gr. Regt. N. I. and Details of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Style on Field Service to Nandode.

Dated 15th December 1857.—By Captain Ker, directing Assistant Surgeon Davy, Superintendent of Vaccination, Konkun Division, to receive medical charge of the Sanitarium, Poorundhur, from Surgeon Vaughan.

Dated 16th December 1857.—By Major Thomas, appointing Lieutenant Cowper to act as Adjutant to the 8th Regt. N. I. during the indisposition of Lieutenant Becher.

No. 22 of 1858.—Lieutenant Colonel Birdwood will be relieved by Major Kane of the special duty to which he was appointed by General Order No. 1071, dated the 17th November last, with the view to his employment on other special duty under the Commissary General.

No. 23 of 1858.—Captain G. F. S. Browne, of the 24th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, and Deputy Commissioner 1st Class Sauror Territories, is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 24 of 1858.—The leave of absence to Lieutenant T. Waddington, Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat, announced in General Order No. 10, dated the 4th instant, is extended from the 7th to the 31st of December last.

No. 25 of 1858.—Lieutenant A. G. St. John Mildmay, Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana, has been allowed leave of absence on medical certificate, from the 6th ultimo to the 20th instant, to proceed to Bombay.

No. 26 of 1858.—Lieutenant F. P. Mignon, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is promoted to the grade of Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, whilst employed in conducting the Commissariat duties at Ahmedabad.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

M A R I N E D E P A R T M E N T.

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1858.

No. 1 of 1858.—The following promotion is made :—

Mr. Edward Swan Litchfield, Senior Captain's Clerk, to be Purser, vice Graham, retired from 12th August 1857.

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1858.

No. 2 of 1858.—Lieutenant W. H. Barker returned to his duty on the 30th instant, with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

No. 3 of 1858.—The following adjustment of Rank and Promotion are made :—

Adjustment of Rank.

Senior Mate (now Lieutenant) Morgan Price Smith Tozer to be Lieutenant, vice Anderson, resigned. Date of promotion 31st August 1857.

Promotion.

Senior Mate Alexander John Clerk to be Lieutenant, vice Barker, retired. Date of promotion 13th October 1857. This promotion is subject to any orders that may hereafter be received from the Honorable Court.

No. 4 of 1858.—Apprentices Moraes (No. 357) and Parkinson (No. 359), of the 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers), Keefe (No. 362), doing duty with the 2nd European Regiment, and Cutler (No. 363), attached to the Poorundhur Sanitarium, are transferred for duty in the Indian Navy, with the rank of Acting First Hospital Assistants.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Civil Appointments, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1858.

Captain R. M. Johnstone, of the 1st or Gr. Regt. N. I., assumed Command of the Extra Sind Battalion on the 20th August 1857.

Mr. P. Murray, late of the Land Transport Corps, received charge of the Adjutancy of the Battalion on the 21st of the same month.

Assistant Surgeon G. Nicholson afforded medical aid to the Battalion from the last-mentioned date.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. L. ANDERSON, *Secretary to Government.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 31st December 1857.

Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie, Civil Service, is permitted to proceed from Sattara to the Presidency, for the purpose of appearing before the Central Committee for Vernacular Examination.

Bombay Castle, 4th January 1858.

Mr. George Waddington, Civil Service, is placed under the Collector of Kurrachee, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Hindoostanee language.

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1858.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence on sick certificate granted on the 28th April last to Mr. J. S. Stewart, Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind, is cancelled from the 22nd October last, the date of his return from England to India.

The undermentioned Junior Civil Servants have passed Examinations in the languages specified :—

Mr. M. Melvill	}	Hindoostanee.
Mr. J. A. Hankey		
Mr. H. Burra		
Mr. H. E. Jacomb		
Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie		
Mr. H. M. Thelwall	}	Murathee.
Mr. J. MacFarlane		
Mr. B. J. M. Praed		
Mr. W. H. Propert		
Mr. J. G. Moore		
Mr. W. G. Pedder	}	Guzerathee.
Mr. J. H. Grant		
Mr. R. B. Worthington		
Mr. J. B. Richey		
Mr. W. R. Pratt		
Mr. T. M. Mason		

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise an exchange of appointments between Mr. R. H. Showell, Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Tanna, and Mr. Dadoba Pandoorung, Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Ahmednugur.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1858.

Mr. A. F. Bellasis to act for Mr. J. M. Erskine as First Assistant to the Accountant General, during the remainder of the latter gentleman's absence from India, or until further orders.

Mr. Hodge to continue to act for Mr. Lodwick as Second Assistant to the Accountant General.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. YOUNG, *Chief Secretary.*

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1858.

The Rev. T. Watson has been appointed to do duty at Colaba, from the 13th December 1857, until further orders.

Assistant Chaplain the Rev. G. P. Badger is promoted to the rank of Chaplain, from the 13th December 1857, the date of the Rev. P. Anderson's decease.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

H. L. ANDERSON, *Secretary to Government.*

**TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.**

Under the provisions of Section XLV. of Act XXII. of 1855, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, to collect the Port-dues leviable at the Port of Bombay, from the 1st January 1858.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

H. YOUNG,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1858.

NOTIFICATION

BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay, 5th January 1858.

No. 1.—Apprentice Vaccinator Koowur Sing (No. 133), of the Northern Deccan Division, is promoted to Assistant Vaccinator, to fill a vacancy.

No. 2.—Shunkrajee Gopall and Mankoo Gunnoojee are admitted as Junior Vaccinator Apprentices in the Northern Deccan Division, and to bear General Nos. 143 and 144 respectively.

By order of the Director General,

W. C. COLES, Assist. Surgeon,
Secretary.

Memorandum.

The undermentioned MAPS are ON SALE at the Office of the Chief Engineer of Public Works, for Cash:—

			Scale.	Price of each.
Map of the Dharwar Collectorate, 4 miles to an inch.				
Ditto	Tanna ditto,	Ditto.		
Ditto	Poona ditto,	Ditto.		
Ditto	Ahmednuggur ditto,	Ditto.		Rs. a. p.
Ditto	Sattara Territory,	Ditto.		2 0 0
Ditto	Surat Collectorate, 2 miles to an inch.			or Rs. 2 8 mounted on cloth.
Ditto	Broach ditto,	Ditto.		
Ditto	Malcolmpeit, 500 feet to an inch.			
Ditto	Matheran Hill, 1 furlong to an inch.			
Ditto	Kaira Collectorate, 2 miles to an inch.			Rs. a. p.
				1 8 0
Ditto	Ahmedabad ditto, 4 miles to an inch.			or Rs. 2 mounted on cloth.
Ditto	City of Poona, 300 feet to an inch,			Rs. 1-4-0,
	or Rs. 2 mounted on cloth.			
Ditto	Peint State, 2 miles to an inch,			Rs. 0-12-0, or
	Rs. 1 mounted on cloth.			

W. F. MARRIOTT, Captain,

Actg. Asst. to the Chief Engineer of P. W.

Bombay, Office of the Chief Engineer of Public Works, 8th May 1857.

Public Notice.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATION BY TELEGRAPH with CALCUTTA *via* MADRAS has been opened this day.

The TELEGRAPH OFFICE at INDORE has been REOPENED.

The LINE recently extended to BROACH will be opened to the public from the 1st proximo.

R. L. BRUNTON,

Deputy Superintendent Electric Telegraph,
Bombay Presidency.

*Deputy Superintendent's Office, Bombay,
30th December 1857.*

Notice.

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the INDIAN NAVAL STORES, on Friday, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of OLD ROPE, OLD CANVAS, OLD COPPER SHEATHING, IRON TANKS, OLD GUNNY BAGS, and sundry articles of CONDEMNED NAVAL STORES, returned from the Honorable Company's Vessels of War and the Departments of the Dockyard.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the same to be paid for and cleared on or before the seventh day of the sale. In addition to the deposit, the Purchaser will be required to pay for each lot before he can be permitted to remove it, or any portion of it, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited, and the lots resold at his risk and loss.

J. MULLALY,

Officiating Indian Naval Storekeeper.

*Bombay, Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office,
6th January 1857.*

Advertisement.

TENDERS will be received by the COMMANDER IN CHIEF of the Indian Navy for the CONVEYANCE, to ENGLAND, of Two CASES under consignment to the Honorable the Court of Directors.

The Dimensions and Weight of the Cases are as follows:—

One Case, containing Chronometers.

Length 28 inches.
Breadth 20 "
Depth 19½ "
Weight 1 cwt. 0 qr. 6 lbs.

One Case, containing three Barometers.

Length 40 inches.
Breadth 8 "
Depth 7½ "
Weight 0 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs.

By order of the Commander in Chief I. N.,

F. G. BONE, Secretary.

*Office of the Commander in Chief I. N.,
Bombay, 18th August 1857.*

No. 77 of 1857.

Notice

Is hereby given, that a small supply of ADHESIVE ENVELOPES, referred to in the undermentioned Notice of the Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India, dated Calcutta, the 29th November 1856, have been received by this Department from Calcutta. Officers in charge of Local Depôts, requiring any, should prefer their Indent to this Department, as directed in the above notice.

"NOTICE."

"The Officers in charge of Treasuries and Depôts for the custody and sale of Postage Stamps are informed that Adhesive Envelopes, stamped with the value of One Anna, have been received from England, and, being now in charge of the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, are now available on Indent.

"2. These Envelopes are in packets of 16, and each packet is enclosed in a wrapper, on which is marked the price, Rs. 1-2-0.

"3. The Rules for the sale of Postage Stamps are applicable to the sale of the Stamped Envelopes; but discount is allowed on the actual value of the latter, and not the extra charge of 2 annas on every 16 Envelopes, which is added to cover the cost of the paper and manufacture.

"4. The Superintendent of Stamps will not supply the Stamped Envelopes in a smaller quantity than one Ream at a time, which consists of 30 Packets, and is of the value of Rs. 33-12-0, including the extra charge of 2 annas on each Packet."

J. W. MUSPRATT,

Superintendent of Stamps.

*Bombay, General Stamp Office,
4th February 1857.*

MILITARY**ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.**

1857	ARRIVALS.
30th Dec.	Captain C. Scott, Engineers, on leave, from Basle.
" "	Lieutenant Wotherspoon, 28th Regt. M. N. I., on sick certificate, from Ellichpore.
" "	Lieutenant C. H. Clay, 21st Regt. N. I., on duty, from England.
31st "	Lieutenant S. Millford, 6th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Poona.
" "	Second Lieutenant W. W. Woodward, Artillery, on duty, from Cape Town.
" "	Major C. F. North, Engineers, on duty.
1858	
1st Jan.	Colonel E. Green, C.B., Staff, on duty, from Poona.
2nd "	Assistant Surgeon W. Niven, Medical Establishment, on duty, from Tankaria.
" "	Captain H. Day, Commissariat Department, on duty, from Khandalla.
" "	Lieutenant H. Sconce, 74th Bengal N. I., to join appointment, from Upper Provinces.
" "	Lieutenant C. W. Wigney, 6th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Poona.
" "	Lieutenant Colonel P. K. Skinner, Staff, on duty, from Poona.
3rd "	Captain F. G. Newnham, Staff, on duty, from Tankaria.
6th "	Ensign D. J. K. Sangster, Infantry, to join, from England.

1857

DEPARTURES.

31st Dec.	Captain H. J. Day, Staff, on duty, to Campoolee.
1858	
1st Jan.	Surgeon J. Vaughan, Medical Department, on duty, to Schore.
" "	Lieutenant H. Scott, H. M.'s 9th Lancers, on duty, to Calcutta.
2nd "	Surgeon M. Thompson, Staff, to join, to Ahmedabad.
" "	Cornet G. E. Erskine, 3rd Light Cavalry, to join, to Poona.
4th "	Lieutenant W. Wyld-Browne, 9th Regt. N. I., on medical certificate, to Mahabeshwar.
" "	Captain C. B. Fuller, Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
" "	Captain H. R. Hathway, 11th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Matheran.
" "	Staff Surgeon F. S. Arnott, M.D., Staff, on duty, to Nerbudda Field Force.
5th "	Captain W. Scott, Paymaster Nerbudda Field Force, to join, to Nerbudda Field Force.
" "	Lieutenant A. Aytoun, Artillery, on duty, to Poona, Sattara, and Kolapore.
6th "	Second Lieutenant R. Amistead, 1st Fusiliers, on duty, to Kurrachee.

*Bombay, Town Major's Office,
6th January 1858.*

MR. RICHARD LATHAM is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per PROCURATION, from this date.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Rampart Row, 1st January 1858.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.*Bombay Agency.***EXCHANGE.**

THE CORPORATION grants Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on Demand, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, New South Wales, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" " 3 " "	2s. 0½d. "
" " 2 " "	2s. 0½d. "
" " 1 " "	2s. 0d. "
" " 1 day's sight	1s. 11½d. "
On Scotland on demand	1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland "	1s. 11½d. "
Circular Notes	1s. 11½d. "
On Paris at 3 days' sight	1s. 11½d. "

No Draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency, on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is one-quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation takes charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation....	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of.....	½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	½ per cent.
Hours of Business	10 to 4
Saturdays	10 to 1

Bombay, 6th January 1858.

For Sale

AT THE

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

A FEW COPIES OF THE

Delhi and Lucknow Despatches, as published in the *Bombay Government Gazette Supplement* of 24th December 1857..... Rs. 0 12

ACT No. XXXII. of 1857.—Murathee.

सन १८५७ चा आक्ट ३२ वा.

इंडियाचे लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलने ठरविला तो, गवरनर जनरल याणी सन १८५७ चे नवेंवर्
महिऱ्याचे २८ वे तारिखेस मंजूर केला :—

एतदेशीय फौजेचे लश्करी आईन सुधारण्याविषयीं आक्ट.

फितूर, किंवा फरारी झाल्याची शाबिती झाली असतां, गुन्हेगाराचे शरिरावर निशाणी करण्याविषयीं हुकूम करण्याचा अधिकार, गुन्हेगारावर गुन्हाची शाबिती करणारे सरकारास, किंवा कोर्टास किंवा इतर कायदेशीर अधिकार्यास असणे अवश्य आहे यास्तव; खालीं लिहिल्याप्रमाणे ठरविलें आहे :—

उद्देश.

१. सामान्य हुकूम, किंवा विशेष हुकूम करून खालीं लिहिल्याप्रमाणे करण्यास फरमाविण्याचा अधिकार सरकारास आहे : म्हणजे एतदेशीय फौजेचे लश्करी आईन लागू असणारे कोणतेही मनुष्यांवर किंवा मनुष्यावर फितूर किंवा फरारी झाल्याची शाबिती झाली असेल, किंवा होईल तेव्हां, फितूर होण्याबद्दल त्या सर्व मनुष्यांचे, किंवा त्यांपैकीं कोणतेही मनुष्यांचे किंवा मनुष्याचे डावे कुशीवर काखे खालीं दोन इंचांवर M या इंग्रजी अक्षराची मात्र निशाणी करण्यास फरमाविण्याचा अधिकार; आणि फरारी होण्याबद्दल D या इंग्रजी अक्षराची मात्र निशाणी करण्यास फरमाविण्याचा अधिकार; आणि पुढें कोणतेही वेळीं गुन्हेगार बोळखतां यावा म्हणून, किंवा त्यास कोणती शिक्षा झाली होती ती दर्शविण्यासाठीं जी इतर निशाणी जरूर वाटेल ती आणखी निशाणी सदरहू निशाण्यांखेरीज करण्यास फरमाविण्याचा अधिकार सरकारास आहे. सदरहू अक्षर लांबीत एके इंचाहून कमी असूं नये. आणि तें अक्षर, किंवा इतर निशाणी दिसे, व सहज दृष्टीस पडे, व नार्हीशी न होई असे कोणतेही शाईने, किंवा वंदुकीचे दारूने, किंवा इतर मसाल्याने कातडीवर वठवावी.

फितूर होणाराचे व फरारी होणाराचे शरिरावर निशाण्या करण्यास हुकूम करण्याचा अधिकार सरकारास दिला आहे.

२. एतदेशीय फौजेचे लश्करी आईन लागू असणारे कोणतेही मनुष्यावर फितूर, किंवा फरारी झाल्याची शाबिती करणारे कोर्टास, किंवा इतर कायदेशीर अधिकार्यास खालीं लिहिल्याप्रमाणे हुकूम करण्याचा अधिकार आहे : म्हणजे सदरहू प्रकारचे मनुष्याचे शरिरावर प्रसंगा प्रमाणे M, किंवा D या इंग्रजी अक्षराची निशाणी करावी असा हुकूम त्या मनुष्याचे शिक्षेचे ठरावांतच करण्याचा अधिकार आहे. सदरहू प्रकारचे अक्षराची निशाणी करणे ती, या आक्टांत सांगितलेले रितीप्रमाणे करावी.

फितूर व फरारी होणाराचे शरिरावर निशाण्या करण्याविषयी शिक्षेचे ठरावांतच हुकूम करण्याचा अधिकार कोर्टास आहे.

३. या आक्टांतील 'सरकार' या शब्दाचा अर्थ इंडियाचे गवरनर जनरल इन् कौन्सिल, किंवा जा प्रेसिडेन्सींत गुन्हेगाराचा इनसाफ झाला असेल त्या प्रेसिडेन्सीचें राज्यकारभार चालविणारें सरकार.

अर्थ.

४. एतदेशीय फौजेचे लश्करी आईन लागू असणारे कोणतेही मनुष्यावर फितूर, किंवा फरारी झाल्याची शाबिती होऊन त्याचे शरिरावर निशाणी करण्याचा हुकूम यामार्गे दिला असेल तो कायदेशीर आहे असें समजावें.

शिक्षेचे ठराव व हुकूम यामार्गे केले असतील ते कायदेशीर आहेत असें समजावें.

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.

ACT No. XXXII. of 1857.—Guzerathee.

सन १८५७ नो आक्ट ३२ सा.

इंडियानी लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिले ठराव्यो ते, गवरनर जनरले सन १८५७ ना नवेंबर महिनानी
२८ मी तारिखे मंजूर कयो.

एतदेशीय फोजना लश्करी आईन सुधारवा बाबतनो आवट.

उद्देश.

फितूरी थयानि, अथवा नासी जवानि वात साबित थाय तो, गुन्हेगारनां शरीर उपर निसाणी करवा बाबत हुकम करवानो अधिकार गुन्हेगारनी उपर गुन्हो साबित करनारी सरकारने, अथवा कोर्टने, अथवा विजा कायदासर अधिकारीने आपवानि जरूर छे; वास्ते हेठळ लख्याप्रमाणे ठराव्युं छे :—

फितूरी थनारनां, तथा नासी जनारनां शरीर उपर निसाणी कराववानो हुकम करवानो अधिकार सरकारने आप्यो छे.

१. एतदेशीय फोजना लश्करी आईन जे मांणसोने लागू होय ते मांणसोनी उपर अथवा मांणसनी उपर फितूरी थयानि, अथवा नासी जवानि वात साबित थई होय, अथवा थाय त्यारे, सामान्य अथवा विशेष हुकम करीने, फितूरी थयांवावत ते सर्व मांणसोनी, अथवा तेमोहनां कोई मांणसोनी अथवा मांणसनी दावी कूख उपर काखनीचे वे इंच उपर M आ अंग्रेजी अक्षरनी निसाणी करवानो हुकम करवाने; तथा नासी जवावावत D आ अंग्रेजी अक्षरनी निसाणी करवानो हुकम करवाने; तथा हवेपछी हरकोई वखते गुन्हेगारने ओळखी काहाडवासारू, अथवा तेने शी शिक्षा थई हती ते मालम पडवासारू सरकारने जे निसाणीनी जरूर देखाय तेवी विजा निसाणी करवानो हुकम करवाने सरकार मुखत्यार छे. ते अक्षर एक इंच कर्तो टुंको न जोईये. अने ते अक्षर, अथवा विजा निसाणी देखाय, तथा सेहेज नजरे पडे, अने जती नहीं रेहे एवी कंई शाहीथी, अथवा धंधुकना दारूथी, अथवा विजा मसालाथी चांमडी उपर काहाडवी.

फितूरी थनारनां, तथा नासी जनारनां शरीर उपर निसाणी-ओ कराववा बाबत शिक्षाना ठरावमांज हुकम करवानो अधिकार कोर्टने छे.

२. एतदेशीय फोजना लश्करी आईन जे मांणसने लागू होय तेनी उपर फितूरी थयानि, अथवा नासी जवानि वात साबित करनारी कोर्टने, अथवा विजा कायदासर अधिकारीने ते मांणसनां शरीरउपर प्रसंग प्रमाणे M, अथवा D आ अंग्रेजी अक्षरनी निसाणी करवानो हुकम ते मांणसनी शिक्षानां ठरावमांज करवानो अधिकार छे. सदरू प्रकारना अक्षरनी निसाणी आ आक्टमां उपर कहेली रिंते करवी.

अर्थ.

३. आ आक्टमां “सरकार” आ शब्द लख्यो छे ते उपरथी इंडियाना गवरनर जनरल इन् कौंसिल, अथवा जे प्रेसिडेन्सीमां गुन्हेगारनो इनसाफ थयो होय ते प्रेसिडेन्सीनो राज्यकारभार चलावनारी सरकार समजवी.

शिक्षाना ठराव, तथा हुकम आज पेहेलां थया होय ते कायदा-सर समजवा.

४. एतदेशीय फोजना लश्करी आईन जे मांणसने लागू होय तेनी उपर फितूरी थयानि, अथवा नासी जवानि वात साबित थाय पछी तेनां शरीर उपर आज पेहेलां निसाणी करवानो हुकम आप्यो होय ते कायदासर छे एवं समजवुं.

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODIEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.

ACT No. XXXIV. of 1857.—Murathee.

सन १८५७ चा आक्ट ३४ वा.

इंडियाचे लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलने ठरविला तो, गवरनर जनरल याणी सन १८५७ चे डिसेंबर महिन्याचे ५ वे तारिखेस मंजूर केला :—

मुंबई प्रेसिडेन्सींत गांजाचे विक्रीविषयीं आक्ट.

मुंबई शहरांत गांजाचे विक्री वदल नियम ठरविणे योग्य आहे; आणि मुंबई प्रेसिडेन्सीचे ताब्यांतील मुलुकांत गांजा विकण्या प्रकरणीं हल्लीं कायदा चालू आहे तो सुधारणे योग्य आहे; यास्तव खालीं लिहिल्या प्रमाणे ठरविलें आहे :—

१. सन १८४१ चा २ रा आक्ट रद्द केला आहे.

आक्ट रद्द केला.

२. मुंबई प्रेसिडेन्सीचे ताब्यांतील मुलुकांत कैफ आणणाऱ्या औषधी, किंवा जिनसा पट्टा घेऊन विकण्याविषयीं सन १८५२ चे ३ रे आक्टांत ठराव आहेत ते, मुंबईतील इनसाफाचे बादशाही सुप्रीम कोर्टाचे हुकुमतीचे स्थलसीमेंत गांजाचे विक्रीस लागू केले आहेत; सदहू आक्टांत याविरुद्ध ठराव असेल तरी चिंता नाही. परंतु असें ठरविलें आहे की, सदहू आक्टावरून जिल्ह्याचे कलेक्टरांस जीं कामें, व अधिकार, व अखत्यार दिले आहेत तीं कामें, व अधिकार, व अखत्यार सदहू स्थलसीमेंत जकातीचे व मिठाचे व अफूचे कमिशनरास आहेत; व त्याणे ते चालवावे. आणि गांजा विकण्या वावद पट्टे देण्याविषयीं, किंवा ते देण्याचें नाहीं म्हणण्याविषयीं, किंवा ते परत घेण्याविषयीं, आणि पट्ट्यावांचून गांजा असेल तो धरून त्याचा नाश करून टाकण्याविषयीं, किंवा विकण्या विषयीं, जिल्ह्यातील जमिनीचे वसुलाचे कलेक्टरांस सदहू आक्टावरून जे अधिकार दिले आहेत ते सर्व अधिकार, या आक्टांत मुद्दाम खेरीज केले आहेत त्याशिवाय, सदहू स्थलसीमेंत सदहू कमिशनरास आहेत असें समजावें. आणि सदहू आक्टांतील सर्व ठराव या आक्टा अन्वये पट्टे देतील त्यांस लागू होतील असें समजावें.

सन १८५२ चे ३ रे आक्टांतील ठराव मुंबई शहरांत गांजाचे विक्रीस लागू केले आहेत. विशेषठराव.

पट्टे देण्याचा अधिकार जकातीचे व मिठाचे व अफूचे कमिशनरास दिला आहे.

३. सदहू स्थलसीमेंत दंडाविषयीं ठराव करून ते वसूल करणे ते, मुंबईचे पोलीसचे कोणतेही माजिस्ट्रेटने करावे.

दंडाचे ठराव करणे.

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSODEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.

ACT No. XXXIV. of 1857.—Guzerathee.

સન ૧૮૫૭ નો આક્ટ ૩૪ નો.

ઇંડિયાનો લેજિસ્લેટિવ કૌન્સિલે ઠરાવ્યો તે, ગવરનર જનરલે સન ૧૮૫૭ ના ડિસેમ્બર મહિનાના ૫ મી તારિખે મંજૂર કન્યો.

મુંબઈ પ્રેસિડેન્સીમાં ગાંજો વેચવા બાબતનો આક્ટ.

ઉદ્દેશ.

મુંબઈ શહેરમાં ગાંજો વેચવા બાબતના નિયમ ઠરાવવા યોગ્ય છે; અને મુંબઈ પ્રેસિડેન્સીના તાબામાંહેના મુલકમાં ગાંજો વેચવા બાબત હાલ કાયદો ચાલૂ છે તે સુધારવો યોગ્ય છે; વાસ્તે હેઠલ લખ્યા પ્રમાણે ઠરાવ્યું છે:—

આક્ટ રદ કન્યો.

૧. સન ૧૮૪૧ નો ૨ જો આક્ટ રદ કન્યો છે.

સન ૧૮૫૨ ના ૩ જા આક્ટના ઠરાવ મુંબઈ શહેરમાં ગાંજો વેચવા બાબત લાગૂ કન્યા છે.

વિશેષ ઠરાવ.

પટા આપવાનો અધિકાર જકાતના તથા મિઠાના તથા અફિનના કમિશનરને આપ્યો છે.

૨. મુંબઈ પ્રેસિડેન્સીના તાબામાંહેના મુલકમાં કેફી વસાણાં, અથવા જનસો પટો લેઈને વેચવા બાબત સન ૧૮૫૨ ના ૩ જા આક્ટમાં ઠરાવ કન્યા છે તે ઠરાવો મુંબઈની ઇનસાફની વાદશાહી સુપ્રીમ કોર્ટની હકુમતની સ્થલસિમમાં ગાંજો વેચવા બાબત લાગૂ કન્યા છે; સદહૂં વાત બાબત સદહૂં આક્ટમાં કઈ ઊલટું હોય તો પળ તે ઠરાવો લાગૂ કન્યા છે એવું સમજવું. પળ એવું ઠરાવ્યું છે કે, સદહૂં આક્ટ ઉપરથી જિલ્હાના કલેક્ટરોને જે કામો, તથા અધિકાર, તથા અલ્ખત્યાર આપ્યા છે તે કામો, તથા અધિકાર, તથા અલ્ખત્યાર સદહૂં સ્થલસિમમાં જકાતના, તથા મિઠાના, તથા અફીનના કમિશનરને છે; અને તેણે તે ચલાવવા. અને ગાંજો વેચવાના પટા આપવા બાબત, અથવા આપવાની ના કેહેવા બાબત, અથવા પાછા લેવા બાબત, અને પટા વગરનો ગાંજો હોય તે પકડીને તેનો નાશ કરી નાશવા બાબત, અથવા વેચવા બાબત, જિલ્હાના જમીનના મેહેશુલના કલેક્ટરોને સદહૂં આક્ટ ઉપરથી જે અધિકાર આપ્યો છે તેમાંથી જેટલો અધિકાર આ આક્ટ ઉપરથી રૂસૂસ કરીને ઓછો કન્યો છે તે સિવાય વાકીનો સઘલો અધિકાર સદહૂં સ્થલસિમમાં સદહૂં કમિશનરને છે એવું સમજવું. અને સદહૂં આક્ટના સર્વ ઠરાવ આ આક્ટ પ્રમાણે પટા આપશે તેઓને લાગૂ છે એવું સમજવું.

દંડનો ઠરાવ કરવા બાબત,

૩. મુંબઈ શહેરની પોલીસના હર કોઈ માજિસ્ટ્રેટે સદહૂં સ્થલસિમમાં દંડનો ઠરાવ કરીને તે વસૂલ કરવો,

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.



THE

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, 9TH JANUARY 1858.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1858.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

No. 30 of 1858.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated 22nd December 1857 :—

Fort William, 22nd December 1857.

No. 1625 of 1857.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the accompanying Despatches relating to the first Relief of the Garrison of Lucknow, which have lately reached Government.

These Despatches contain an account of the proceedings of the Force under the Command of the late Major General Sir H. Havelock, K.C.B., before he forced his way into the City, as well as of the various operations carried on under Major General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., after a junction had been effected with the Garrison of the Residency on the 25th of September, until the arrival of the Relieving Force under His Excellency General Sir Colin Campbell.

They show how thoroughly this gallant band has sustained the reputation of British Soldiers for courage, discipline, and determination, whether in the plain, in the hand-to-hand struggle of the street-fighting, or in the more wearying labours of the Siege.

The Governor General in Council has already had the satisfaction of acknowledging the obligations of the Government of India to Sir James Outram; but His Lordship in Council cannot deny himself the pleasure of expressing again his appreciation of Sir James Outram's eminent services, and his respect for the generous and soldier-like feeling which prompted Sir James to abstain from assuming the position due to his superior rank, and to leave in the hands of Sir Henry Havelock the completion of the undertaking which the latter had successfully begun.

To Brigadier Inglis, the Governor General in Council can give no higher praise than to say that, during the continuance of the Siege, after Sir James Outram had assumed the Chief Command in the Residency, his ability, energy, and vigilance were worthy of the lasting reputation which his conduct of the defence has secured to him.

Sir James Outram has acknowledged the efficient co-operation which he had from Brigadiers Hamilton and Stisted. To these Officers, as well as to Captain Bouverie and Captain Spurgin, serving on the Brigade Staff, the Governor General in Council desires to offer his hearty thanks for the good service they have done.

His Lordship in Council conveys to Major Eyre, who had already established a claim on the gratitude of the Government; to Captain Maude, Royal Artillery; to Captain Olpherts, Bengal Artillery; to Lieutenant Thomas, Commissary of Ordnance; and to the Officers and Men of the combined Force of Artillery, the assurance of the satisfaction with which he has received the evidence of their zeal and gallantry.

The labours that devolved upon the Engineer Department have been of a most important and difficult nature, and the Governor General in Council begs to assure Captain Crommelin, commanding the Engineers; Lieutenant Hutchinson, Second in Command; Lieutenants Russell and Limond; the Officers and Men attached to, as well as those who volunteered to work with, the Department—his appreciation of the courage, skill, and energy with which they bore their very arduous part in the Siege.

Lieutenant Colonel Purnell, commanding Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry, deserves praise for the able manner in which he held an advanced post, exposed to the unceasing attacks of the enemy; and to Captain Brasyer, commanding the Regiment of Ferozepore; to Captain Lockhart, commanding Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders; to Captain Shute, commanding a Detachment of Her Majesty's 64th, who have each maintained a difficult post with complete success; to Captain Willis, commanding Her Majesty's 84th; to Captain Galwey, commanding Madras Fusiliers; and to Lieutenant Meara, commanding Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, the Governor General in Council tenders his hearty thanks.

His Lordship in Council acknowledges with pleasure the cheerful alacrity with which Captain Barrow, commanding Volunteer Cavalry, Captains Johnson and Hardinge, commanding Irregular Cavalry, have come forward to volunteer their services on every opportunity; the latter Officer having also rendered good service as Deputy Quartermaster General.

The thanks of Government are due to Captain Garden, Assistant Quartermaster General; to Captain Moorsom, Her Majesty's 52nd Regiment, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, for the zeal they have exhibited in their various Departments; as also to Captains Alexander, Orr, and Carnegy, for their able services at the head of the Intelligence Department; and to Captain Macbean and Lieutenant James for the efficient manner in which, under their superintendence, the Commissariat arrangements have been carried out.

The Governor General in Council has great satisfaction in acknowledging the excellent provision made for the care of the Sick by the Medical Department under Superintending Surgeon J. Scott; and his Lordship in Council desires especially to tender his warm thanks to the Reverend Mr. Harris for the personal courage displayed by that gentleman in the discharge of his sacred duties, and for the unremitting assiduity with which he, throughout the Siege, has sought to allay the sufferings and provide for the comfort of the Sick and Wounded.

The Governor General in Council offers to Major North, Deputy Judge Advocate General; to Captain Hudson (H. M.'s 64th), Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; and to Lieutenant Hargood (Madras Fusiliers), serving on the Staff of the late Sir Henry Havelock, the thanks they have merited by the efficient discharge of their respective duties.

The support rendered to the Force, both in the Field and throughout the very intricate and difficult engineering operations of the defence, by Colonel Napier, Military Secretary and Chief of the Adjutant General's Department, has been most valuable; and His Lordship in Council desires to assure Colonel Napier that his ability and exertions are fully appreciated by Government.

The Governor General in Council has much satisfaction in acknowledging the services of Captain Dodgson, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain Gordon, Deputy Judge Advocate General; Lieutenants Sitwell and Chamier, or the Personal Staff of, and Mr. Money, Private Secretary to, Sir James Outram; of Captain Dawson and Ensign Hewitt, Orderly Officers, and of Mr. G. Couper, of the Civil Service, who volunteered to perform the duties of Aide-de-Camp.

In addition to those whose names have been more prominently brought to notice, the

Governor General in Council desires to convey his hearty thanks to all Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men, who have been engaged in the operations referred to in these Despatches, for the valour they have displayed in the Field, for the firmness with which they have maintained their position in the City, and for the cheerful, willing, and earnest manner in which they have discharged all the various duties, and borne the privations imposed upon them, under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty and hardship.

It will be a gratification to the Governor General in Council to bring the eminent services of Major General Sir James Outram's Force, Officers and Men, to the favourable notice of Her Majesty's Government and of the Honorable Court of Directors, by the first opportunity. Meanwhile the Governor General in Council directs, by a separate Order of this date, that the Donation Batta already granted to the Garrison under Brigadier Inglis shall be extended to Major General Sir James Outram's Force.

The Governor General in Council cannot conclude this notice of the events connected with the Relief of Lucknow without expressing his deep regret at the heavy loss which England has suffered by the fall of so many able Officers and gallant Men.

His Lordship in Council has already recorded his sense of the high worth of those true Soldiers, Sir Henry Havelock and Brigadier General Neill. Their names will be cherished with honour by their fellow-countrymen.

He now has to lament the untimely death of Colonel Campbell, Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry, than whom the Queen's Service possessed no more gallant or promising Officer.

Major Haliburton, Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders; Major Cooper, Artillery; Major Simmons, Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers; Major Stephenson, Madras Fusiliers; and many other brave Men amongst their comrades, have died in the discharge of their duty; and in memory of these the Governor General in Council desires to record his tribute of sorrow and gratitude.

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

No. 18 A.

From the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL of the ARMY,
To the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Military Department.

Head Quarters Camp, Cawnpore, the 5th December 1857.

SIR,—I have the honour, by desire of the Commander in Chief, to forward, for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, the Report, by Major General Sir J. Outram, K.C.B., dated 25th ultimo, of his operations subsequent to the 23rd September last; and His Excellency would desire particularly to draw the attention of His Lordship to the skill displayed in the arrangements made for the defence of the position occupied by Sir J. Outram's Force at Lucknow, and to the gallantry and endurance of the Troops engaged.

2. Sir Colin Campbell would most especially refer to the valuable services of the late Major General Sir H. Havelock, whose death His Excellency, in common with the whole Army, deeply deplores; and of that talented and valuable Officer, Colonel R. Napier, of the Bengal Engineers, whose exertions were conspicuous and unceasing.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) H. W. NORMAN, Lieutenant,
Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.

From Brigadier General H. HAVELOCK,
Commanding Oude Field Force,
To Captain H. W. NORMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General, Head Quarters.

Residency, Lucknow, 30th September 1857.

SIR,—Major General Sir James Outram having, with characteristic generosity of feeling, declared that the Command of the Force should remain in my hands, and that he would accompany

it as Civil Commissioner only until a junction could be effected with the gallant and enduring Garrison of this place, I have to request that you will inform His Excellency the Commander in Chief that this purpose was effected on the evening of the 25th instant. But before detailing the circumstances, I must refer to antecedent events. I crossed the Sye on the 22nd instant, the bridge at Bunnee not having been broken. On the 23rd I found myself in presence of the enemy, who had taken a strong position, his left resting on the enclosure of the Alum Bagh, and his centre and right drawn up behind a chain of hillocks. The head of my Column at first suffered from the fire of his guns, as it was compelled to pass along the Trunk Road between morasses; but as soon as my Regiments could be deployed along his front, and his right enveloped by my left, victory declared for us, and we captured five guns. Sir James Outram, with his accustomed gallantry, passed on in advance, close down to the canal. But as the enemy fed his artillery with guns from the city, it was not possible to maintain this, or a less advanced position for a time taken up, but it became necessary to throw our right on the Alum Bagh and refuse our left, and even then we were incessantly cannonaded throughout the 24th; and the enemy's cavalry, 1,500 strong, crept round through lofty cultivation, and made a sudden irruption upon the baggage massed in our rear. The Soldiers of the 90th, forming the Baggage Guard, received them with great gallantry; but lost some brave Officers and Men, shooting down, however, 25 of the troopers, and putting the whole body to flight. They were finally driven to a distance by two guns of Captain Olphert's Battery.

The Troops had been marching for three days under a perfect deluge of rain, irregularly fed, and badly housed in villages. It was thought necessary to pitch tents, and permit them to halt on the 24th. The assault on the city was deferred until the 25th. That morning our baggage and tents were deposited in the Alum Bagh under an escort, and we advanced. The 1st Brigade, under Sir James Outram's personal leading, drove the enemy from a succession of gardens and walled enclosures, supported by the 2nd Brigade, which I accompanied. Both Brigades were established on the canal at the bridge of Char Bagh.

From this point, the direct road to the Residency was something less than two miles; but it was known to have been cut by trenches, and crossed by palisades, at short intervals, the houses also being all loopholed. Progress in this direction was impossible; so the united Column pushed on, detouring along the narrow road which skirts the left bank of the canal. Its advance was not seriously interrupted until it had come opposite the King's Palace or the Kaiser Bagh, where two guns and a body of mercenary troops were entrenched. From this entrenchment a fire of grape and musketry was opened, under which nothing could live. The Artillery and Troops had to pass a bridge partially under its influence; but were then shrouded by the buildings adjacent to the Palace of Fureed Buksh. Darkness was coming on, and Sir James Outram at first proposed to halt within the courts of the Mehal for the night; but I esteemed it to be of such importance to let the beleaguered Garrison know that succour was at hand, that, with his ultimate sanction, I directed the main body of the 78th Highlanders and Regiment of Ferozepore to advance. This Column rushed on with a desperate gallantry, led by Sir James Outram and myself, and Lieutenants Hudson and Hargood, of my Staff, through streets of flat-roofed, loopholed houses, from which a perpetual fire was kept up, and, overcoming every obstacle, established itself within the enclosure of the Residency. The joy of the Garrison may be more easily conceived than described; but it was not till the next evening that the whole of my Troops, guns, tumbrils, and sick and wounded, continually exposed to the attacks of the enemy, could be brought step by step within this *enciente* and the adjacent Palace of the Fureed Buksh. To form an adequate idea of the obstacles overcome, reference must be made to the events that are known to have occurred at Buenos Ayres and Saragossa. Our advance was through streets of houses such as I have described, and thus each forming a separate fortress. I am filled with surprise at the success of the operation, which demanded the efforts of 10,000 good Troops. The advantage gained has cost us dear. The killed, wounded, and missing, the latter being wounded Soldiers, who I much fear—some or all—have fallen into the hands of a merciless foe, amounted, up to the evening of the 26th, to 535 Officers and Men. Brigadier General Neill, commanding 1st Brigade; Major Cooper, Brigadier commanding Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel Bazely, a volunteer with the Force—are killed. Colonel Campbell, commanding 90th Light Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Tytler, my Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General; and Lieutenant Havelock, my Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, are severely, but not dangerously, wounded. Sir James Outram received a flesh wound in the arm in the early part of the action near Char Bagh; but nothing could subdue his spirit; and, though faint from loss of blood, he continued to the end of the action to sit on his horse, which he only dismounted at the gate of the Residency. As he has now assumed the Command, I leave to him the narrative of all events subsequent to the 26th.

Enclosed is the Return of Casualties up to that date.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) H. HAVELOCK, Brigadier General,
Commanding Oude Field Force.

NUMERICAL RETURN of KILLED, WOUNDED, and MISSING of the Troops composing Oude Field Force, in the Actions of the 25th and 26th September 1857, under Brigadier General HAVLOCK, C.B., Commanding.

Adjutant General's Office, Oude Field Force, Lucknow, 30th September 1857.

REGIMENTS.	KILLED.									WOUNDED.									MISSING.									REMARKS.							
	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Staff.	Native Officers.	Serjeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Staff.	Native Officers.	Serjeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.		Staff.	Native Officers.	Serjeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Grand Total of all Ranks.
1st Madras Fusiliers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	13	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	32	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	61	
Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	26	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	54		
Her Majesty's 64th Foot	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11		
Her Majesty's 84th Foot	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	2	1	21	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	48		
Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	32	39	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	4	..	71	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	6	126		
Her Majesty's 90th Lt. Infantry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	46	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	26	86		
Regiment of Ferozepore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	34	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	44		
Volunteer Cavalry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	11	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	18		
12th Irregular Cavalry	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12		
Artillery Brigade	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	13	17	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	22	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	48		
Golundauze	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17		
Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10		
Total.....	1	1	6	..	1	1	9	..	98	119		1	..	6	15	..	..	1	18	1	289	339	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	76	77	535		

• Brigadier General Neill and Lieutenant Colonel Bazely.

(Signed) J. HUDSON, Lieutenant,

Acting Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Oude Field Force.

NAMES of OFFICERS KILLED and WOUNDED.

GENERAL STAFF.

Killed.

- 1 Brigadier General Neill.
- 2 Brigadier (Major) Cooper, Artillery.
- 3 Lieutenant Colonel Bazely, Bengal Artillery.

ARTILLERY.

Killed.

- 4 Lieutenant Crump, Madras Artillery.
- 5 Assistant Surgeon Bartrum.

12TH IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

Killed.

- 6 Lieutenant Warren.

DETACHMENT HER MAJESTY'S 64TH.

Killed.

- 7 Lieutenant Bateman.

HER MAJESTY'S 78TH HIGHLANDERS.

Killed.

- 8 Lieutenant Webster.
- 9 Lieutenant Kirby.

HER MAJESTY'S 84TH.

Killed.

- 10 Captain Pakenham.
- 11 Lieutenant Poole.

HER MAJESTY'S 90TH LIGHT INFANTRY.

Killed.

- 12 Lieutenant Moultrie.

GENERAL STAFF.

Wounded.

- 13 Major General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B.
- 14 Captain Becher, A. A. G.
- 15 Captain Orr, slightly.

DIVISIONAL STAFF.

Wounded.

- 16 Captain Dodgson, A.A.G.
- 17 Lieutenant Sitwell, A.D.C.

FIELD FORCE STAFF.

Wounded.

- 18 Lieutenant Colonel Tytler, D.A.Q.M.G.
- 19 Lieutenant Havelock, D.A.A.G.

ENGINEERS.

Wounded.

- 20 Captain Crommelin, slightly.

ARTILLERY.

Wounded.

- 21 Captain Olpherts, slightly.

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Wounded.

- 22 Lieutenant Lynch, H. M.'s 70th, slightly.
- 23 Lieutenant Palliser, 63rd B. N. I., slightly.
- 24 Lieutenant Swanston, 7th Madras N. I.
- 25 Lieutenant Birch, 1st B. L. C., severely.

HER MAJESTY'S 5TH FUSILIERS.

Wounded.

- 26 Captain L. Estrange, severely.
- 27 Captain Johnson, severely.

DETACHMENT HER MAJESTY'S 64TH.

None.

HER MAJESTY'S 78TH HIGHLANDERS.

Wounded.

- 28 Captain Lockhart, severely.
- 29 Captain Hastings, slightly.
- 30 Lieutenant Crowe, slightly.
- 31 Lieutenant Swanson, severely.
- 32 Lieutenant Grant, severely.
- 33 Lieutenant Jolly, H. M.'s 32nd (attached), since dead.
- 34 Lieutenant Macpherson, slightly.

HER MAJESTY'S 84TH.

Wounded.

- 35 Captain Willis, slightly.
- 36 Lieutenant Barry, slightly.
- 37 Lieutenant Oakley, severely.
- 38 Lieutenant Woolhouse, severely.

HER MAJESTY'S 90TH LIGHT INFANTRY.

Wounded.

- 39 Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, severely.
- 40 Lieutenant Knight, severely.
- 41 Assistant Surgeon Bradshaw, slightly.
- 42 Lieutenant Preston, slightly.

1ST MADRAS FUSILIERS.

Wounded.

- 43 Lieutenant Arnold, since dead.
- 44 Lieutenant Bailey, severely.

From Major General OUTRAM,

Commanding Cawnpore and Dinapore Division,

To Major General MANSFIELD,

Chief of the Staff.

Camp Alum Bagh, 25th November 1857.

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint His Excellency the Commander in Chief with the

- A. Report from General Havelock on operations of 16th November.
- B. Brigadier Inglis's Report of Garrison of Lucknow; also Engineer operations, Commissariat, &c. &c.
- C. Colonel Napier's Despatch of 25th and 26th, in bringing up Siege Train, Sick and Wounded, &c.
- D. Colonel Napier's Despatch, reporting taking of Phillip's Garden Battery on 1st and 2nd October 1857.
- E. General Havelock's letter, forward-

proceedings of this Force since the 23th of September, the date of my last Despatch, and beg to refer to the Documents enumerated in the margin. General Havelock has commanded the Field Force occupying the palaces and outposts, and Brigadier Inglis has continued in Command of the Lucknow Garrison—an arrangement that has proved most convenient.

The first work required was to open a roadway through the palaces for the heavy train, which had been brought into one of the gardens on the 27th September, and by the 1st October was safely parked within the Entrenchment.

- ing Colonel Napier's Report of operations in Palaces.
 F. Brigadier Inglis's detailed Reports of Sorties, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.
 G. Report of Captain Crommelin, Chief Engineer.
 H. Lieutenant Hutchinson's plan of Captain Lockhart's post.

Contrary to the expectations expressed in my last Despatch, the enemy, relying on the strong position of their remaining battery, (the one known as "Phillip's Battery,") continued to annoy the Garrison by its fire, and to maintain there a strong force. Its capture, therefore, became necessary, and this was effected on the 2nd October, with the comparatively trifling loss of two killed and eleven wounded,—a result which was due to the careful and scientific dispositions of Colonel Napier, under whose personal guidance the operation was conducted. Three guns were taken and burst; their carriages destroyed; and a large house in the garden, which had been the enemy's stronghold, was blown up.

With a view to the possibility of adopting the Cawnpore road as my line of communication with Alum Bagh, Major Haliburton, 78th Highlanders, commenced on the 3rd to work from house to house with the crowbar and pickaxe.

On the 4th, this gallant Officer was mortally wounded, and his successor, Major Stephenson, of the Madras Fusiliers, disabled. During the whole of the 5th, these proceedings were continued; but on the 6th they were relinquished, it being found that a large mosque, strongly occupied by the enemy, required more extensive operations for its capture than were expedient; therefore, after blowing up all the principal houses on the Cawnpore road, from which the Garrison had been annoyed by musketry, the Reconnoitring Party gradually withdrew to the post in front of Phillip's Garden, which has since been retained as a permanent outpost, affording comfortable accommodation to H. M.'s 78th Highlanders, and protecting a considerable portion of the Entrenchment from molestation, besides connecting it with the palaces occupied by General Havelock. During the foregoing operations, the enemy, recovering from their first surprise, commenced to threaten our positions in the palaces and outposts by mining and assaults. As there were only a few miners in the Garrison, and none with the Field Force, the enemy could not be prevented from exploding three mines, causing us a loss of several men; and on the 6th, they actually penetrated into the palaces in considerable numbers.

But they paid dearly for their temerity, being intercepted and slain at all points. Their loss on that day was reported in the city to have been 450 men.

A Company of Miners, formed of Volunteers from the several Corps, was placed at the disposal of the Chief Engineer, which soon gave him the ascendancy over the enemy, who were foiled at all points, with the loss of their galleries and mines, and the destruction of their miners in repeated instances.

The Sikhs of the Ferozepore Regiment have zealously laboured at their own mines, and though separated only by a narrow passage (16 feet wide) from the enemy, have, under the guidance and direction of the Engineer Department, defended and protected their position.

The outpost of H. M.'s 78th Highlanders, under Captain Lockhart, has also been vigorously assailed by the enemy's miners. Its proximity to the Entrenchment made it convenient to place it under the charge of the Officiating Garrison Engineer, Lieutenant Hutchinson, under whose skillful directions the enemy have been completely out-mined by the Soldiers of H. M.'s 78th Regiment.

I am aware of no parallel to our series of mines in modern war: 21 shafts, aggregating 200 feet in depth, and 3,291 feet of gallery, have been executed. The enemy advanced 20 mines against the palaces and outposts; of these they exploded three which caused us loss of life, and two which did no injury; seven have been blown in; and out of seven others the enemy have been driven, and their galleries taken possession of by our miners;—results of which the Engineer Department may well be proud. The reports and plans forwarded by Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B., and now submitted to His Excellency, will explain how a line of gardens, courts, and dwelling-houses, without fortified *enceinte*, without flanking defences, and closely connected with the buildings of a city, has been maintained for eight weeks in a certain degree of security; but notwithstanding the close and constant musketry fire from loopholed walls and widows, often within 30 yards, and from every lofty building within rifle range, and notwithstanding a frequent though desultory fire of round shot and grape from guns posted at various distances, from 70 to 500 yards! This result has been obtained by the skill and courage of the Engineer and Quartermaster General's Departments, zealously aided by the brave Officers and Soldiers, who have displayed the same cool determination and cheerful alacrity in the toils of the trench and amidst the concealed dangers of the mine, that they had previously exhibited when forcing their way into Lucknow at the point of the bayonet and amidst a most murderous fire.

But skilful and courageous as have been the engineering operations, and glorious the behaviour of the Troops, their success has been in no small degree promoted by the incessant and self-denying devotion of Colonel Napier,—who has never been many hours absent by day or night from any one of the points of operation,—whose valuable advice has ever been readily tendered and gratefully accepted by the Executive Officers,—whose earnestness and kindly cordiality have stimulated and encouraged all ranks and grades, amidst their harassing difficulties and dangerous labours.

I now lay before His Excellency, Brigadier Inglis's Report of the proceedings in the Garrison

since its relief by the Force under my Command, since the capture of the enemy's batteries, and the occupation of the palaces and posts.

The position occupied by the Oude Field Force relieved the Garrison of the Entrenchment from all molestation on one-half of its *enceinte*,—that is, from the Cawnpore road to the commencement of the river front; and the Garrison, reinforced by detachments of the 78th and Madras Fusiliers, was enabled to hold as outposts three strong positions commanding the road leading to the Iron Bridge, which have proved of great advantage, causing much annoyance to the enemy, and keeping their musketry fire at a distance from the body of the place.

The defences, which had been barely tenable, were thoroughly repaired, and new batteries were constructed to mount 13 additional guns.

The enemy, after the capture of the batteries, adopted a new system of tactics. Their guns were withdrawn to a greater distance, and disposed so as to act, not against the defences, but against the interior of the Entrenchment.

The moment they were searched out and silenced by our guns, their position was changed, so that their shot ranged through the Entrenchment: and, but for the desultory nature of their fire, might have been very destructive.

Under the care of the Superintending Surgeon, Dr. Scott, the Hospital was securely barricaded without detriment to ventilation.

From the Rev. J. P. Harris, Chaplain of the Garrison, the Sick and Wounded received the most marked and personal kindness. His spiritual ministrations in the Hospital were incessant; his Christian zeal and earnest philanthropy I have had constant opportunities of observing since my arrival in Lucknow; and but one testimony is borne to his exertions during the Siege and to the personal bravery he displayed in hastening from house to house in pursuit of his sacred calling, under the heaviest fire. Daily he had to read the funeral service over numbers of the Garrison, exposed to shot, shell, and musketry.

Order was established in the Magazine under Captain Thomas, the Garrison Commandant of Artillery and Commissary of Ordnance; and under Dr. Ogilvie, Sanatory Commissioner, the Conservancy Department effected great and visible improvements in the condition of the Entrenchments, besides removing the horrible collection of filth and putrid carcasses which had accumulated in the palaces taken possession of by the Relieving Force.

I cannot conclude this Report without expressing to His Excellency my intense admiration of the noble spirit displayed by all ranks and grades of the Force since we entered Lucknow. Themselves placed in a state of Siege,—suddenly reduced to scanty and unsavoury rations,—denied all the little luxuries (such as tea, sugar, rum, and tobacco) which, by constant use, had become to them almost necessities of life,—smitten, in many cases, by the same scorbutic affections and other evidences of debility which prevailed amongst the original Garrison,—compelled to engage in laborious operations,—exposed to constant danger, and kept ever on the alert,—their spirits and cheerfulness, and zeal and discipline, seemed to rise with the occasion. Never could there have been a Force more free from grumblers, more cheerful, more willing, or more earnest.

Amongst the Sick and Wounded this glorious spirit was, if possible, still more conspicuous than amongst those fit for duty.

It was a painful sight to see so many noble fellows maimed and suffering, and denied those comforts of which they stood so much in need.

But it was truly delightful, and made one proud of his countrymen, to observe the heroic fortitude and hearty cheerfulness with which all was borne.

My cordial acknowledgments are due to Brigadiers Hamilton and Stisted, and to their Brigade Staff—Captains Spurgin and Bouverie—for the efficient disposition of their Troops under General Havelock's orders and direction, and the vigilance with which they have guarded their extended position.

The glorious reputation which his defence of Lucknow has won for Brigadier Inglis leaves little room for further commendation for the able manner in which that defence has been continued,—the vigour with which the defences of his Garrison have been improved and extended,—and the unceasing vigilance which rendered every effort of the enemy to assail him utterly hopeless. I cordially concur in and second his recommendation, to the favourable notice of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, of the several Officers named in his Despatch.

To the gallant Brigadier Eyre, commanding the Artillery, whose victories at Arrah and Jugdespore have already given him an European reputation; to the brave Captains Olpherts, of the Bengal Artillery, and Maude, of the Royal Artillery, commanding batteries; to Lieutenant Thomas, Commissary of Ordnance; and to the Officers and Men of the combined Force of Artillery, my hearty and sincere thanks are due. The duties which have fallen on them have been most arduous, and have been carried through with the zeal and gallantry which have ever distinguished their noble arm of the Service.

Captain Crommelin, commanding the Engineer Department, has had to undertake very important duties of a novel and difficult nature, without trained Sappers, and without any establishment of trained subordinates, and with a very small Staff. Under these disadvantages,

combined with the very serious one of ill-health, Captain Crommelin, aided by the Executive Department, converted the open arcaded halls of the palace into secure barracks, and has kept aloof the enemy's miners.

To Captain Crommelin; to his gallant and energetic Second in Command, Lieutenant Hutelinson; to Lieutenants Russell and Limond, and the Officers and Men recommended by Captain Crommelin, I am very greatly indebted.

I have particularly to recommend to His Excellency's notice Lieutenant Colonel Purnell, commanding H. M.'s 90th L. I., who, throughout these operations, has had charge of the Advanced Garden and its dependent posts, which have been exposed to the unceasing attack of the enemy. For the very able manner in which these posts have been held, Colonel Purnell deserves the highest praise.

Captain Brasyer, commanding the Regiment of Ferozepore; and Captain Lockhart, commanding H. M.'s 78th Highlanders, have each maintained a difficult position with the most perfect success. These Officers, to whom I must also add Captain Shute, commanding Detachment H. M.'s 64th Regiment, have gallantly led their men in every sortie.

To Captain Willis, commanding H. M.'s 84th Regiment; Captain Galwey, commanding Madras Fusiliers; and Lieutenant Meara, commanding H. M.'s 5th Regiment (Fusiliers), I must tender my acknowledgments. Captain Barrow, commanding Volunteer Cavalry; Captains Johnson and Hardinge, commanding Irregular Cavalry, though precluded from acting in their proper capacity, have zealously volunteered for every service in which they or their men could be useful, and have maintained posts or furnished working parties with cheerful alacrity.

To Captain Garden, Assistant Quartermaster General; to Captain Hardinge, Officiating Deputy Quartermaster General; Captain Moorsom, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General; my thanks are particularly due; and also to Captains Alexander, Orr, and Carnegy, for their services at the head of the Intelligence Department: notwithstanding the complete hostility of the country, many trustworthy messengers have been furnished, by which communications have been safely carried to Alum Bagh and Cawnpore. Captain Moorsom, of H. M.'s 52nd Regiment, having surveyed the city and environs of Lucknow previous to the outbreak of hostilities, has constantly been able to render most important service, and is a very bold and intelligent Officer.

The Commissariat arrangements have been most efficiently conducted under Captain Macbean, attached to the Oude Field Force; and Lieutenant James, attached to the Garrison; and I have to thank them for their valuable services.

I beg to recommend to particular notice the excellent arrangements made for the care of the Sick by the Medical Department under Superintending Surgeon J. Scott, whose energy and zeal have been unremitting in the performance of his arduous duties.

I have further to recommend to His Excellency's notice Lieutenant Hudson, H. M.'s 64th Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; and Lieutenant Hargood, Madras Fusiliers, A. D. C. on the Staff of the late Sir H. Havelock; also the Officers of my Divisional and Personal Staff.

To Major North, General Havelock's Deputy Judge Advocate General, and subsequently one of the Prize Agents, my thanks are due, for the readiness and success with which he established and superintended the manufacture of Enfield rifle cartridges.

This valuable service was rendered without any relaxation of his other duties, in the prosecution of which he met with a wound.

The pleasing duty now remains of acknowledging my obligations to my Personal Staff.

To Colonel Napier, Military Secretary, Chief of the Adjutant General's Department, for the efficient support I have ever received from him throughout these operations, and whose gallantry in the field was as conspicuous as his able guidance of the engineering operations above detailed was valuable.

I have much pleasure in making favourable mention of the services of Captain Dodgson, Assistant Adjutant General, who has afforded me every assistance; also Captain Gordon, Deputy Judge Advocate General.

My Aides-de-Camp—Lieutenants Sitwell and Chamier—have rendered me most constant and zealous aid. I was unfortunately deprived of Lieutenant Sitwell's services on the 25th September, owing to a contusion received early in the day; and again, on returning from the Garrison, from a severe wound on the 17th November. Lieutenant Chamier has attended at my side in the field throughout every operation.

My thanks are due also to my Private Secretary, Mr. W. J. Money, who has accompanied the Army in the field in addition to his valuable services in his Civil capacity.

I have to acknowledge the services of Captain Dawson and Ensign Hewitt, Orderly Officers.

I was glad to avail myself of the services of Mr. George Couper, C. S., who volunteered to perform the duties of an Aide-de-Camp during our stay in the Garrison, and on the night of our retiring from it.

It is with the deepest regret that I have to record, at the head of the gallant and distinguished Officers who have so zealously and ably aided these operations, and whose loss their country

has to deplore, the name of the lamented Sir Henry Havelock, on whose merits it would be superfluous for me to dwell. Worn out by toils and exposure, he lived but long enough to witness the end for which he had fought so nobly, and to receive the valued token conveyed to him of the approbation of his Sovereign.

Colonel Campbell, of H. M.'s 90th L. I., who, in my former Despatch, was returned as wounded, has since died. In him England has lost a most gallant and distinguished Officer.

By the fall of the gallant Officers—Major Haliburton, H. M.'s 78th; Major Simmonds, H. M.'s 5th Fusiliers; and Major Stephenson, of the Madras Fusiliers, the country and service have sustained a very heavy loss.

I have also, with sorrow, to record the loss of the many other valuable Officers and Soldiers who have fallen in the performance of their duty during the course of these operations, which have involved a total loss (subsequently to those reported in General Havelock's Despatch of the 28th October) of 6 European Officers, 1 Native Officer, and 120 Rank and File killed; 27 European Officers, 7 Native, and 332 Rank and File wounded; total, 551 killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. OUTRAM, Major General,
Commanding Cawnpore and Dinapore Division.

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From Major General H. HAVELOCK,
Commanding Oude Field Force,

To Colonel R. NAPIER,

Chief of the Staff, &c. to Major General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B.

Lucknow, 16th November 1857.

SIR,—I beg to report, for the information of Major General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., the complete success of the operations in which the Troops of my Division were employed under his own eye this evening, in capturing a succession of houses in advance of the Palace of Fureed Buksh.

5th Fusiliers	160
Under Lieutenant Meara.	
64th Regiment	48
Captain Shute.	
84th Regiment	160
Captain Willis.	
78th Regiment	142
Captain Lockhart.	
90th Light Infantry	181
Lieutenant Colonel Parnell.	
Regiment of Ferozepore	100
Lieutenant Cross.	

Reserve 200 from 5th Fusiliers, 78th Highlanders, and Regiment of Ferozepore.

Each Column being accompanied by a Party of Miners, with tools and powder bags, under Command of an Engineer Officer.

house, and the Steam Engine-house. Under this also three mines had been driven.

It was ascertained, about 11 A. M., that Sir Colin Campbell was operating against the Sikunder Bagh. The explosion of the mines in the garden was therefore ordered. Their action was, however, comparatively feeble, so the batteries had the double task of completing the demolition of the wall, and prostrating and breaching the works and the buildings beyond it. Brigadier Eyre, commanded in the left battery; Captain Olpherts in the right; Captain Maude shelled from six mortars in a more retired quadrangle of the palace. The troops were formed in the square of the Chuttur Munzil, and brought up in succession through the approaches, which in every direction intersected the Advance Garden. At $\frac{1}{4}$ past 3 two of the mines at the Hern Khana exploded, with good effect. At $\frac{1}{4}$ past 3 the advance sounded. It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm with which this signal was received by the Troops. Pent up in inaction for upwards of six weeks, and subjected to constant attacks, they felt that the hour of retribution and glorious exertion had returned.

Their cheers echoed through the courts of the palace, responsive to the bugle sound, and on they rushed to assured victory. The enemy could nowhere withstand them. In a few minutes the whole of the buildings were in our possession, and have since been armed with cannon, and steadily held against all attack. It will be seen by the enclosed Return that the loss has been small.

I received, throughout the operations, the most effective aid from my Staff—Lieutenant Hudson, Acting Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; Lieutenant Moorsom, 52nd Light Infantry, Acting Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General; Lieutenant Hargood, 1st Madras Fusiliers, my Aide-de-Camp; and Lieutenant C. W. Havelock, 12th Irregular Cavalry, my Orderly Officer.

The Officers of Artillery—Brigadier Eyre, and Captains Olpherts and Maude—have earned my best thanks.

I must commend all the Officers in charge of detachments; but most prominently Lieutenant Colonel Purnell, 90th Light Infantry, whose conduct throughout the affair evinced the most distinguished gallantry united to imperturbable coolness and the soundest judgment; as well as to Lieutenants Russell, Hutchinson, and Limond, of the Engineers, and Captain Oakes (attached), who showed the way to the several points of attack.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. HAVELOCK, Major General,
Commanding Oude Field Force.

(Signed) J. OUTRAM, Major General.

NUMERICAL RETURN of KILLED and WOUNDED of the Troops composing the Oude Field Force at Lucknow, on the 16th November 1857, under Brigadier General HAVELOCK, C.B., Commanding.

Adjutant General's Office, the 17th November 1857.

REGIMENTS.	KILLED.										WOUNDED.										REMARKS.			
	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Staff.	Native Officers.	Serjeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenanta.	Staff.	Native Officers.	Serjeants and Havildars.	Drummers.		Rank and File.	Total.	
1st Madras Fusiliers																						1	1	
H. M.'s 5th Fusiliers										4	4									2		4	6	
H. M.'s 64th Foot																						5	5	
H. M.'s 84th Foot										1	1				1							8	9	
H. M.'s 78th Highlanders																								
H. M.'s 90th Light Infantry										2	2				1							3	4	
Regiment Ferozepore																								
Cavalry																								
Artillery																								
Total										7	7				2				2		21	25		

(Signed) J. HUDSON, Lieutenant,
Actg. Depy. Assist. Adjutant General, Oude Field Force.

From Brigadier J. INGLIS,
Commanding the Garrison of Lucknow,

To Colonel R. NAPIER,
Chief of the Staff, &c.

Lucknow Garrison, 12th November 1857.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will do me the favour to submit to Major General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., commanding the Forces, the following record of events in this position since the arrival of the Army under his Command.

1. On the following morning I received instructions to place under the orders of Major Haliburton, 78th Highlanders, as strong a detachment as I could spare from the Garrison, in order to strengthen the Rear Guard which had been left at Mr. Martin's house, in charge of the heavy guns that had arrived with the Force. I accordingly detailed a party of 100 men of the 32nd Foot, under the Command of Captain Lowe, who was accompanied by Captain Bassano,

Captain McCabe, and Lieutenant Cooke, of the same Corps. This detachment remained all day in position with the Rear Guard, and on the following morning it covered the extreme Rear, on the march into the "Fureed Buksh," whence Captain McCabe led a party of Volunteers, composed of the 5th, 32nd, and 90th Regiments, into a Garden, and routed the enemy with great slaughter. Early the next day this detachment, having performed the arduous duties assigned them, returned to my Garrison. In these operations the 32nd Regiment had one Serjeant and one Private killed, and two Serjeants and two Privates wounded. Captain Lowe also received a severe wound.

2. The report of the several sorties made under the direction of the Major General commanding the Forces, and in which detachments from this Garrison have borne (I would fain hope) a distinguished part, have been so fully detailed by the Officers who commanded on these occasions, that I need not enter further on the subject than to express my admiration of the gallant and devoted behaviour of both Officers and Men.

3. As soon as these operations were terminated, I turned my attention to the state of the batteries and defences of this position, many of which were in a very dilapidated state, as the Major General is aware, especially the part called the Brigade Mess, at either flank of which was an open breach, neither of which we had ever been able to repair or strengthen, or ever adequately to defend. But the large number of Doolie Bearers placed at my disposal by the Chief of the Staff, and the increased strength of the Garrison, enabled me to carry on the works with vigour, and to materially strengthen all my critical positions.

4. Since the arrival of the Force, a large mound and a masjid adjacent to Innes' Post were taken possession of by the late Lieutenant Graydon, and have been made defensible, as they completely overlook and command the Iron Bridge and approach the refrom. A description of the works that have been carried out is fully given in the appended Memorandum by the Engineer Officer. Great praise is due to the great professional skill, the persevering energy, and the untiring personal activity displayed by Lieutenant Hutchinson, under whom the works have been carried out.

5. Owing to the extreme paucity of numbers attached to the Garrison Magazine, and the harassing duties which have devolved on this establishment during this very protracted Siege, it has necessarily always been in a somewhat unsatisfactory state, and I gladly seized the opportunity to remodel it. With this end in view, I directed Lieutenant Thomas, in charge of the Magazine, to remove it to the Post Office compound, as affording the most convenient site for piling shot, and collecting together the various materials appertaining to this department. This duty has been ably performed by Mr. Conductor Bewsey, Officiating Sub-Conductor, under the directions of Lieutenant Thomas, and I have now the pleasure to report that all the spare shot and shell has been collected, gauged, and piled. The spare muskets and musket-barrels have also been collected, and a large supply of cartridges, wads, fuzes, quick and slow-matches, have been prepared. The establishment have, besides, been employed in repairing sponge staffs, grummetting shot and shell, and in collecting wood, iron, lead, and other materials from the Fureed Buksh and other places. The Ordnance Drivers have also rendered assistance in removing guns and mortars, and in erecting and repairing batteries and issuing stores.

6. The buried treasure, amounting to nearly twenty-five lakhs of Rupees, is being exhumed and placed again under the charge of the Civil Authorities.

7. The Commissariat arrangements made in Garrison, under the directions of Sir James Outram, G.C.B., have involved a considerable reduction in rations, and this deprivation, coming as it did upon the Garrison at the end of so long a Siege, in addition to the want of malt liquor and spirits, has borne somewhat heavily on every one; but all have sustained the deprivation cheerfully, and none more so than the women, whose admirable conduct I have alluded to in a former Despatch. An appended Memorandum, furnished by the Garrison Commissariat Officer, enters fully into the Commissariat arrangements that have been made.

8. The great number of Wounded, which accompanied the Major General's Force into this position, speedily increased the number of patients from 130 to 627, and as nearly all arrived without bedding, and as there was, besides, but a small supply of medicine, it became necessary to make every arrangement to meet these wants. In order to provide the requisite shelter, two large double-pole tents have been pitched close to the Hospital portico, and a large room in the Begum Kotee made over for the accommodation of wounded Officers. The buildings in the Central Seikh Square were also assigned to the remaining portion of the Sick and Wounded. Old tents have been cut up for bedding, and the patients have been made as comfortable as circumstances would admit; and I am sure that Sir James Outram, G.C.B., will have viewed with the same satisfaction as myself the excellent arrangements which have been made by that indefatigable Officer, Superintending Surgeon Scott.

9. During the period which this Report embraces, the proceedings of the enemy have been marked by much less activity than heretofore. Several of their guns, however, have been moved across the river, whence they have kept up a desultory cannonade, which has been silenced on most occasions by a few rounds of our heavy ordnance.

10. Their musketry fire has, however, occasionally been so heavy, especially by night, as to induce a belief that they intended an attack; but these demonstrations have rarely lasted for any lengthened period, though they have rendered it necessary that every man should be under arms

for the time. Owing to the repairs made to our defences, and the increased cover obtained thereby, our casualties on these occasions have been but few.

11. Among the Officers belonging to this Garrison, who have fallen since the advent of the Major General's Force, I deeply regret to have to record the loss of Captain Hughes, of the 57th Regiment N. I., doing duty with H. M.'s 32nd Foot, who was mortally wounded at the attack of a house which formed one of the enemy's outposts. Captain McCabe, H. M.'s 32nd Foot, a most distinguished Officer, has also fallen; he received his death-wound while leading his fourth sortie. Lieutenant Graydon, too, of the 44th Regiment N. I., an Officer of great merit, was mortally wounded while assisting in barricading his post.

12. Of the Officers attached to this Garrison, who have had opportunities of distinguishing themselves, I would beg to bring to notice the gallant conduct of Captain Lowe and Lieutenant Lawrence, of H. M.'s 32nd Foot, who have each led a sortie; Lieutenant Hardinge, too, Officiating Deputy Quartermaster General, who headed two sorties; also Lieutenant Aitken, accompanied by Lieutenant Cubitt, of the 13th Regiment N. I., who led a party of his Regiment to a successful attack on a barricaded gateway held by the enemy; Major Apthorp and Captain Kemble, 41st Regiment N. I.; Lieutenants Huxham (wounded slightly in two places) and Ouseley, 48th Regiment N. I.; Lieutenant Warner, of the 7th L. C.; Lieutenant Cooke, H. M.'s 32nd Foot; and Lieutenant Mechem, of the Madras Army—also accompanied sorties and distinguished themselves.

13. Neither must I omit to record my appreciation of the gallant bearing of the Engineer Officers, Lieutenants Anderson, Hutchinson, and Innes, who accompanied the storming parties.

14. My thanks are due to the Officers commanding outposts, who have continued to evince the same vigilance and gallantry that has characterised their conduct throughout this memorable Siege.

15. I have already expressed my inability to do justice to the behaviour of the Troops, both European and Native, and I can therefore only say that they have continued to exhibit the same gallantry under fire, and the same patience under suffering and privation, as heretofore.

16. The several Officers who compose my Staff have continued to render me every assistance, and have given me every satisfaction in their several Departments.

17. Lastly, I beg to express my grateful acknowledgments to the Major General commanding the Forces, for the additional Force placed at my disposal, composed of Detachments of the Artillery, Volunteer Cavalry, 1st Madras Fusiliers, and 78th Highlanders, all of whom have borne themselves as becomes British Soldiers. I have also to add my deep sense of the valuable counsel and advice which I have received from yourself on all occasions.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. INGLIS, Brigadier,
Commanding Lucknow Garrison.

NOMINAL ROLL of OFFICERS, attached to the Lucknow Garrison, KILLED and WOUNDED between the 25th September and the 10th November 1857.

ARTILLERY.

Killed.

Lieutenant D. C. Alexander.

H. M.'s 32ND REGIMENT.

Wounded.

Captain E. Lowe, severely.

Captain B. McCabe, dangerously (since dead).

Lieutenant J. Edmonstone, slightly.

Lieutenant Browne, very slightly (and again severely).

Assistant Surgeon E. Darby, severely.

13TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wounded.

Lieutenant Cubitt, slightly, twice.

44TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wounded.

Lieutenant J. Graydon, mortally (since dead).

48TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wounded.

Lieutenant G. C. Huxham, severely.

Ensign Dashwood, severely.

57TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wounded.

Captain Hughes, dangerously (since dead).

CIVIL SERVICE.

Wounded.

J. B. Thornhill, Esq., mortally (since dead).

— Boulderson, Esq., slightly.

(Signed) T. F. WILSON, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

NUMERICAL RETURN of KILLED and WOUNDED of the Troops composing the Garrison of Lucknow, from the 25th September 1857 to the 9th November 1857, under Brigadier J. INGLIS, Commanding.

Lucknow, 12th November 1857.

DETAILS.	EUROPEANS.														NATIVES.																							
	Killed and Died of their Wounds.											Wounded.			Killed and Died of their Wounds.			Wounded.																				
	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Commissioned Officers.	Havildars.	Naïques.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Commissioned Officers.	Havildars.	Naïques.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.		
Artillery				1						1	2									1	1		3	5	1	1	1				3		3	2		2	7	
Engineers								1			1																											
7th Regiment Light Cavalry ..								1			1																											
H. M.'s 32nd Foot			1	1				3	3	1	14	23		1	2				1	3	2	1	27	37														
Detachment 13th Regiment Native Infantry																1							2	37														
Ditto 41st ditto ditto																							1			2	3				5	2	1	7		10		
Ditto 48th ditto ditto																								1														
Ditto 71st ditto ditto																1	1							2	1													
Oude Irregular Force.. ..				1							1														1		1			2	1	1				2		
Detachment Native Pensioners																											1			2	3		1			1	3	
Ditto New Levies																														3	3							
Lucknow Magazine																														1	1						2	2
Civil and Uncovenanted Services										3	3											2	2															
Total	1	3					5	3	1	18	31		1	4	1		1	4	3	1	32	47	3	4	5		8	20	4	5	10		5	24				

N. B.—One Hospital Apprentice of H. M.'s 32nd Regiment, mortally wounded, since dead, is not included in the above.

(Examined)

(Signed) T. F. WILSON, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

(Signed) J. INGLIS, Brigadier,
Commanding Lucknow Garrison.

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From Major General H. HAVELOCK,
Commanding Oude Field Force,
To Captain DODGSON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Lucknow, 19th November 1857.

SIR,—I beg to forward, for submission to Major General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., the accompanying Report of Captain Crommelin, Field Engineer, with plans, and rejoice in this opportunity of testifying to the merits of this Officer, and his untiring industry when the state of his health has permitted his exertions to be fully developed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) HENRY HAVELOCK, Major General,
Commanding Oude Field Force.

From Captain CROMMELIN,
Chief Engineer, Oude Field Force,

To Captain HUDSON,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Oude Field Force.

Camp Alum Bagh, 25th November 1857.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter dated 12th instant, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Major General Commanding the Oude Field Force, upon the "Final Engineering Offensive Operations" at the Palace and Gardens of the Chittur Munzil.

The Cavalier Battery, alluded to at the conclusion of my previous Report, was completed during the night of the 13th instant, and was armed with the heavy guns on the morning of the 14th, viz. the day originally appointed for the storming of the Hern Khana (Engine-house), and King's Stables.

During the night of the 13th, 29 charges of powder (each 25 lbs. in weight) were laid in chambers that had been previously prepared for them, under the foundation of the east face of the Advanced Garden wall, and immediately in front of the Cavalier Battery. These charges were intended for the demolition of that part of the wall that screened the Engine-house, Stables, and the other adjacent buildings that were to be breached from the guns of the Battery. I would here remind you that our attack was postponed from the morning of the 14th to that of the 16th. The charges of powder were thus exposed, in common canvas bags, for more than forty-eight hours, to the damaging influence of a very damp sandy soil; so that when they were exploded, their effect, owing to the deterioration of the powder, was only sufficient to shake and split the wall in several places, and to form a small breach. The wall, however, was so much injured, that the Artillery had an easy task in battering down as much as was necessary. The charges, I may mention, were half as large again as those recommended by Sir W. Pasley (our best practical authority on this as well as most other points of engineering detail), and were such as had been successfully used by myself at Peshawur in a precisely similar case.

During the night of the 12th and 13th, the trench (*d, d*) was widened for the passage of guns; screens were also constructed in the Advanced Garden; and other precautionary measures taken to protect our Force against any musketry fire that might be poured in through the breaches in our own wall.

During the 15th, the three mines that had been prepared for the formation of breaches in the Hern Khana were loaded and tamped. These mines were sprung on the afternoon of the 16th. That at the north-west corner of the building effected the breach by which the Right and Centre Columns of Attack entered. Lieutenant Hall, in his Report, erroneously states that this breach was made by the 18-pounder gun at the barricade.

The centre mine failed to explode, owing, I imagine, to some wet sand having been dislodged from the roof of the mine by the concussion of our Artillery, and having fallen upon the powder house.

The left charge, which was the largest, exploded; but it proved to be 10 feet short of the building, and consequently effected no breach or injury. This error in the position of the charge is not to be wondered at, when it is considered—1st, that we could not, by the most careful survey, satisfy ourselves as to the exact position of the Hern Khana; and 2ndly, that we could not survey the mine itself with the prismatic compass, as no lights would burn, owing to the foulness of the air near the end of a gallery that had been carried to the (I believe) unprecedented length of 289 feet without the aid of air-pipes.

On the morning of the 16th everything was ready for the attack upon the Hern Khana, Engine-house, and Stables. Copies of instructions, the details of which had been prepared by myself, from memoranda drawn out by Colonel Napier (Chief of the Staff), were handed over to

each of the five Officers commanding the Storming Parties, and to the Engineer Officers accompanying them; and these instructions were further explained, by the aid of plans, to several of the Commanding Officers.

For an account of the operations of Storming Parties I must refer to the enclosed Reports (in original) of Lieutenants Hutchinson, Russell, Limond, and Hall, with the remark that the duties of the Officers under my command appear to me to have been rapidly and efficiently carried out.

I must also refer to a separate Report by Lieutenant Hutchinson, Directing Engineer, upon the engineering operations, from the 16th November to the hour of our evacuation of the Bailey Guard Entrenchment and Chuttur Munzil Palace, confinement to my quarters, owing to an injury of the leg, having prevented my superintending them personally.

It now remains for me to bring to the favourable notice of the Major General Commanding, those Officers and Men of the Engineer Department who have rendered good service; and, in the first place, I trust it may not be considered out of order that I here thankfully record my acknowledgment of the assistance that has always been afforded me by my experienced brother Officer, Colonel Napier, Military Secretary and Chief of the Staff to Major General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., who, notwithstanding the pressure of his other important duties, was ever ready to aid me with his valuable counsel and advice, to meet my constant demands for workmen and materials, and to superintend and direct the works during the last month of our operations, when I was disabled from personally superintending them myself.

Lieutenant G. Hutchinson, of Engineers, deserves very great credit for the very able manner in which he discharged the duties of Directing Engineer of the works during the last ten days of our operations. His services as one of the Engineers of the original Garrison will be duly reported by the proper authority.

Lieutenant Russell, of Engineers, has rendered me very efficient aid as Brigade Major of Engineers; his constant and unwearying exertions, both by night and by day, merit my best thanks and the highest praise.

Lieutenant Limond, the only other Engineer Officer under my command, has also proved himself a very able and energetic Officer, and has rendered very excellent service. To him, and to Lieutenant Russell, was entrusted the general supervision of all the works from the time that I was disabled until the appointment of Lieutenant Hutchinson as Directing Engineer—a period of about three weeks.

The Officers and Volunteers that have acted in the capacity of Assistant Field Engineers have, without exception, given me their best and readiest assistance; but I may with justice more conspicuously notice the names of Captain Oakes, 5th N. I.; Lieutenant Hall, 1st Bengal Fusiliers; Mr. Goldsworthy, Volunteer Cavalry; and of Mr. Cavanagh, Superintendent of the Chief Commissioner's Office.

Serjeants Duffy and Connell, Assistant Overseers in the Department of Public Works, have proved most useful, and their duties in supervising workmen and collecting materials, &c. &c. have been most cheerfully and efficiently performed.

I cannot close this Report without noticing, in the most favourable manner, the important services performed by the undermentioned Soldiers as Superintendents of Miners:—

Acting Serjeant Cullimore	} H. M.'s 32nd Regiment.
" " Banetta	
" " Farrer	
Corporal Dowling	} Madras Fusiliers.
Corporal Hosey	
Private Baylan	H. M.'s 5th Fusiliers.

Their duties have been of a very dangerous and arduous character, and have invariably been performed to my complete satisfaction.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. A. CROMMELIN, Captain,
Chief Engineer, Oude Field Force.

From Lieutenant G. HUTCHINSON, Engineers,
Director of Works,

To Captain CROMMELIN, Engineers,
Chief Engineer.

Lucknow, 21st November 1857.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward Lieutenant Limond's statement regarding the Sortie Party he led; also that of Lieutenant Hall.

With reference to my own party, I have to state that, starting from the Garden Picquet-house, Captain Shute and myself led the party to foot of stockade, which we scaled, and that then

I turned off at once for the house called Captain Orr's, and, in unison with Lieutenant Hall and Lieutenant Hay, who accompanied me, commenced carrying out our instructions. Up to this time not a man had been lost. Captain Shute led his men on beyond the Hern Khana, and took a garden and a gun.

Our mines exploded short; but the mine from the Garden Picquet decidedly shook and damaged the wall.

Communication with the garden was completed during the night, and all barricades, loopholes, &c.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. HUTCHINSON, Lieutenant,
Director of Works.

From Lieutenant M. HALL,
Assistant Field Engineer,

To Captain HUTCHINSON,
Directing Engineer.

Hern Khana, 21st November 1857.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Captain Crommelin, Field Engineer, that, in accordance with his instructions, I accompanied the Right Column of Attack on the Hern Khana, under Captain Willis, 84th Regiment, on the 16th instant.

Immediately after the explosion of the Barricade Mine, we sallied out and made for the part of the building where it was intended the Right Breach should have been made. On arriving at the wall of the Hern Khana, we found the crater of the mine, which was about ten feet short of the wall, which remained uninjured. We therefore turned to the left, and entered the Hern Khana by the Left Breach, which had been made by the 18-pounder gun at the barricade at end of lane.

On getting into the Hern Khana, we turned to our right, passed across the open square, and immediately commenced loopholing the wall which commands the street dividing our position from the Kaiser Bagh. On your arrival I reported myself to you.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) M. HALL, Lieut. 1st Bengal Fusiliers,
Assistant Field Engineer.

From Lieutenant D. LIMOND, Engineers,
To Captain CROMMELIN,
Chief Engineer, Oude Field Force.

Lucknow, 21st November 1857.

SIR,—According to orders, Lieutenant Chalmers, Assistant Field Engineer, and myself, accompanied the detachment of the 90th Regiment L. I. on the attack upon the Engine-house. Keeping to the left on passing that building, we found the Rebels evacuating the same, and followed them up to the most advanced building, the "Overseer's House," which I at once directed to be barricaded. The enemy opened on it with guns from the Kaiser Bagh, and the house was then abandoned, and burnt by Colonel Purnell's orders. The east wall of the Barahduree enclosure was at once loopholed, and the windows to the south blocked up with sand-bags. During the night a battery for three light guns was constructed at the southern extremity of the lane between the King's Stables and Barahduree enclosure. The doors and windows of the Engine-house facing the river were also barricaded. During the night a trench-covered communication was opened to the Advanced Garden, none being necessary between the Engine-house and King's Stables.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) DAVID LIMOND, Lieutenant,
Engineers.

From Lieutenant J. RUSSELL,
Brigade Major of Engineers,
To Captain CROMMELIN,
Chief Engineer.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, according to order, Captain Oakes, Assistant Field Engineer, and myself, accompanied the detachment under Command of Captain Lockhart, H. M.'s 78th, on the 16th instant, in the attack upon the "King's Stables."

The detachment was drawn up in line in the front trench of the Advanced Garden, and on the order for the advance being given, we crossed the parapet of the trench and the breach in our front, and doubled across the open to the King's Stables, on reaching which some confusion occurred, for the lower part of the breach that had been made by our guns was some 4 feet from

the ground; and not seeing any easy mode of ingress, Captain Lockhart led the way into the enclosure of the Steam Engine-house on the left, and was followed by many of his men.

On his mistake being pointed out, however, he returned, and in company we entered the courtyard of the Stables, which we found deserted. The men of the detachment followed us as quickly as they could.

Our orders were to man the walls of the Stables on the side of the enemy; but the latter were retreating fast, pressed by our Troops from the Hern Khana, on seeing which many of the detachment to which I was attached rushed across the road without orders, and joined in the pursuit.

At Captain Lockhart's request I went to recall these men, and on my return I found that he had occupied the Barahduree and other buildings in rear of the King's Stables. Measures were immediately adopted for securing our position; but in a short time the portion of Captain Lockhart's detachment was withdrawn, and the post left to the charge of a detachment of H. M.'s 90th, under Colonel Purnell.

During the night of the 16th, Lieutenant Limond, of Engineers, and myself, constructed a battery for 3 guns, which opened fire towards the Kasier Bagh on the morning of the 17th.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. RUSSELL, Lieutenant,
Brigade Major of Engineers.

From Colonel R. NAPIER,
Military Secretary, &c.,
To Major General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B.,
Commanding the Forces.

Lucknow, 16th October 1857.

Sir,—On the 25th ultimo Colonel Campbell reported to you, that he, with a small party of the 90th, not exceeding 100 men, and almost all the wounded, the heavy guns, and a large number of Ammunition Waggon, were in the walled passage in front of the Motee Munzil Palace, which position he should be obliged to hold for the night, as he was invested by the enemy, and could not advance without reinforcements.

On the morning of the 26th, a detachment of 250 men, under Command of Major Simmons, 5th Fusiliers, and part of the Ferozepore Regiment, under Captain Brasyer, were sent by your orders to reinforce Colonel Campbell, under the guidance of Captain Moorsom.

They had judiciously occupied a house and garden between Colonel Campbell's position and the palace; but as they were unable to move from their position, I received your orders to proceed to their assistance, with a further reinforcement of 100 men of H. M.'s 78th Highlanders, under Colonel Stisted, and two guns of Captain Olpherts' Battery and Captain Hardinge's Sowars.

Captain Olpherts strongly objected to his guns being taken, and on considering the reason that he offered, I took it upon myself to dispense with them, merely taking spare bullocks. Captain Olpherts accompanied me as a volunteer. As I had reason to believe that I could open a communication through the palace, which would bring me near the position of the guns, I took Mr. Cavanagh, an intelligent Civilian acquainted with the locality, and examined the palace as far as was practicable, and obtained sufficient knowledge of it, to form my plan of operations.

I then led the party by one of the side outlets of the palace along the river bank to Major Simmons' position, under a smart fire from the enemy, by which, however, we received little damage.

Under cover of the night, all the Sick and Wounded were quietly and safely transported along the river bank to the entrenchment, by a path practicable for camels and doolies, but quite impracticable for guns. Captain Hardinge made several journeys to bring up fresh doolies, until every Sick and Wounded man was removed. He also took away the camels laden with Enfield ammunition. One of our 24-pounders, which had been used on the previous day against the enemy, but the working of which had ceased owing to the musketry fire which poured upon it, was left in an exposed position; it was extricated in a very daring and dexterous manner by Captain Olpherts, aided by Captain Crump (killed), and Private Duffy, of the Madras Fusiliers.

At 3 A. M. the whole Force proceeded, undiscovered, through the enemy's posts, until the leading division had reached the palace; the heavy guns and waggons were safely parked in the garden which I had reconnoitred on the preceding day. The enemy were aroused too late to prevent the operation; but made an attack on the Rear Guard, which was ineffective.

I remained with Colonel Purnell to secure the position thus gained with trifling loss. A large body of Sepoys was discovered, in a walled garden connected with that which contained our heavy guns, by Men of H. M.'s 90th, 5th Fusiliers, and 32nd, who gallantly charged in, led by Colonel Purnell, 90th, and Captain McCabe, 32nd, and almost annihilated them, securing the garden itself as the rear of our position. Measures were immediately taken to open a road for the guns through the palace, and by the 1st instant every gun and waggon was safely lodged in the Entrenchment.

It now remains for me to bring to your favourable notice the Officers commanding Corps and Detachments—Colonel Stisted, 78th; Captain Brasyer, Scikhs; Captain Lowe, 32nd. The late lamented Major Simmons gave me very valuable aid.

To Colonel Purnell's lot fell the more difficult duty of commanding the Rear Guard, and of securing the position when gained. In the whole of the operations his assistance and support were of the greatest value.

Lieutenant Fraser, of the Artillery, was left on the 26th, by the fall of Brigadier Cooper, in charge of the heavy guns, and though wounded, his exertions assisted greatly in extricating the unwieldy train.

I must beg most particularly to bring to your notice Captain Olpherts, of the Bengal Artillery. Without his unfailing determination, skill, and fertility of resource, we should never have been able to withdraw the 24-pounder, but at the cost of a very heavy loss of life. From first to last his assistance has been invaluable, and cannot be too highly praised.

To Captain Hardinge's continued exertions is due the safe removal of the Wounded, and camels with rifle ammunition.

My Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Dodgson, gave me every assistance. Captain Moorsom was here, as everywhere, a sagacious and daring guide. Captain Sitwell attended me zealously through the night.

Captain Olpherts recommends Private Duffy for the Victoria Cross for his gallantry in extricating the 24-pounder gun under a very heavy fire of musketry, and I beg strongly to second his recommendation.

I have deeply to lament the loss of the gallant Captain Crump, Madras Army, killed whilst extricating the 24-pounder.

The loss was as follows:—

CORPS.	WOUNDED.			KILLED.		
	Captains.	Sergeants.	Privates.	Captains.	Sergeants.	Privates.
Artillery	..	..	..	1	..	..
H. M.'s 5th Fusiliers	..	..	4	..	..	1
" 32nd Foot	1	2	1	..	1	..
" 78th Highlanders	..	..	2	..	..	..
Total	1	2	7	1	1	1

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) R. NAPIER, Colonel,
Military Secretary, &c.

From Colonel R. NAPIER,
Military Secretary, &c.,

To Major General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B.,
Commanding the Forces.

Lucknow, 5th October 1857.

Sir,—On the 1st instant, I received your orders to take the enemy's battery in the position called Phillips' Garden, near the Cawnpore road. For this object you placed at my disposal the following Troops:—

Detachments of H. M.'s 5th Fusiliers; 32nd, 64th, 78th, and 90th Regiments, and the Honorable East India Company's 1st Madras Fusiliers, under Major Haliburton, H. M.'s 78th; Captain Shute, H. M.'s 64th; and Captain Raikes, Madras Fusiliers, amounting to 568 men; Lieutenant Limond, Engineers, and Lieutenant Tulloh, Acting Assistant Field Engineer, attended the Column, with a party of five Miners of H. M.'s 32nd, and a party of Artillery, under Sergeant Smith, with means of bursting guns.

In the afternoon of the 1st, the Column formed in the road leading to the Paen Bagh, and advanced through the buildings near the Jail, occupied the mass of houses on the left and front of Phillips' Garden, under guidance of Mr. Phillips, the former occupant, and the enemy were driven from some houses, and a barricade on the left of our advance, by 50 men of the Madras Fusiliers, led by Lieutenant Groom, under a sharp fire of musketry, in a very spirited manner.

The houses in front were strongly barricaded, and in many cases the doors were bricked up; it was, therefore, late before we had worked a way to a point from whence we could command the enemy's position. A party of the enemy was driven out, and a row of loopholes was commenced immediately, and the ground examined right and left. Attempts to penetrate the garden to the left were ineffectual; to the right an opening was obtained, which disclosed that the enemy's batteries were separated from us by a deep narrow lane, some 12 or 15 feet below the garden; the latter was surrounded by a deep mud wall, with buildings attached. The face of the battery was scarped, and quite inaccessible without ladders. A heavy fire was kept up from the face of the battery, and the lane was flanked by a strong barricade. As it was dark, and a

direct attack would be certain to cost many lives, I determined to wait till daylight before assaulting the battery. The position was duly secured, and the men occupied the buildings for the night.

In the morning, after giving the men breakfast, and arranging with the Artillery to open fire from the Entrenchment, the Troops advanced. A severe fire was opened from the barricade, flanking the lane on the right; but Major Haliburton detached Lieutenant Creagh, Madras Fusiliers, with a party, to turn the barricade by the Cawnpore Road, which was effectually done. The Troops then doubled out through the lane, and forced a way through a stockade into the enemy's batteries; the 5th Fusiliers and detachment 64th in advance, under Lieutenant Brown, supported by the Madras Fusiliers and H. M.'s 32nd. The enemy was immediately driven from the battery, and Phillips' house occupied without further opposition. A picquet being left in possession, the Troops advanced on the guns, which had been withdrawn to the end of the garden and to the streets adjoining, and captured two 9-pounders and one 6-pounder gun, driving off the enemy, who defended them with musketry and grape. The guns were immediately dragged to the garden and burst, their carriages completely destroyed, and their ammunition sent to the Entrenchment. Phillips' house was blown up by a party under Lieutenant Innes, Engineers, and at dark the Troops withdrew to their position of the previous night.

In all the arrangements I was most fortunate in having the aid of that very able and brave Officer, Major Haliburton, H. M.'s 78th Highlanders, who deserves particular notice.

I beg to recommend to your favourable notice Captain Shute, H. M.'s 64th, and Lieutenant Brown, 5th Fusiliers, who led the party into the battery, and were foremost in capturing the two 9-pounders. I also beg to recommend to your notice Private McHale, H. M.'s 5th Fusiliers, who was the first man at the capture of one of the guns.

Lieutenant Limond, of the Engineers, was very active in the duties of the Engineer Department, and in reconnoitring the enemy's position; Captain Dawson and Lieutenant Hewett attended me zealously as Field Orderly Officers throughout the operations; and Mr. Cavanagh, Superintendent Chief Commissioner's Office, accompanied the party as a guide, and was always to be found at the front.

The guns were destroyed by Serjeant Smith with the party of Artillery.

The position of this battery was so inaccessible, and the locality so little known, that the enterprise of taking it was considered by the experienced Chief Engineer of the Garrison as one of very serious difficulty. Owing to our laborious investigation of its position, which enabled us to obtain command of it from the adjacent mass of buildings, I was able to take it at the comparatively small loss of 2 killed and 11 wounded.

I have only to add, that although I have mentioned the names of those Officers who had the good fortune to be at the points of attack, yet the conduct of the whole of the Officers and Men was in every way deserving of your commendation; they were most eager to assault the battery on the night of the 1st, but I restrained them, as I was convinced that I could effect the desired end without the serious loss that would have then been incurred.

Their attack, when made, was carried out with their unflinching gallantry.

It is impossible to estimate the loss of the enemy.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) R. NAPIER, Colonel,
Military Secretary, &c.

NOMINAL ROLL of KILLED and WOUNDED in the Attack and Capture of "Phillips' Garden Battery," under Colonel R. NAPIER, on the 1st and 2nd October 1857.

Lucknow, 28th October 1857.

No.	Rank.	Names.	Corps.	Remarks.
1	Private	J. Whelan ..	5th Fusiliers	Wounded.
2	Ditto	C. Scollan ..	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Ditto	M. Sheady ..	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Ditto	W. Deacon ..	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Ditto	H. Murray ..	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Ditto	J. Foster ..	32nd Regiment	Ditto.
7	Ditto	J. Healy ..	64th ditto	Killed.
8	Ditto	J. Mulcahy ..	Ditto	Wounded.
9	Corporal	J. Fraser ..	78th Highlanders	Killed.
10	Private	A. Brag ..	Ditto	Wounded.
11	Ditto	W. Rankin ..	Ditto	Ditto.
12	Ditto	J. Spincks ..	Ditto	Ditto.
13	Ditto	J. McKay ..	90th ditto	Ditto.

1 Corporal killed.

1 Private ditto.

11 Ditto wounded.

Total 13

(Signed) R. NAPIER, Colonel,
Military Secretary, &c

From Major General H. HAVELOCK,
Commanding Oude Field Force,

To Captain DODGSON,
Acting Military Secretary.

Lucknow, 21st November 1857.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in forwarding, for submission to Major General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., the accompanying Report from Colonel R. Napier, Chief of the Staff, detailing the late operations at the advanced posts in the Palace of Fureed Buksh.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. HAVELOCK, Major General,
Commanding Oude Field Force.

From Colonel R. NAPIER,
Military Secretary, &c.,

To Captain HUDSON,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General,
Oude Field Force.

Lucknow, 20th November 1857.

SIR,—The Chief Engineer of the Oude Field Force being wounded at the time of our arrival at Lucknow, and further prevented, until the 8th ultimo, from personally attending to his duties, by an accidental lameness, produced by his arduous exertions in constructing the bridge at Cawnpore for the passage of the Force across the Ganges, there devolved upon me many duties not pertaining to my office, which it is proper that I should report through you, as I believe no Officer except myself is acquainted with all that has taken place, and the course of those duties gave me an opportunity of noticing the valuable services of Officers which could not otherwise be brought to Major General Havelock's knowledge.

On the morning of the 27th ultimo, the escort with the heavy train occupied the range of palaces called the Chuttur Munzil and Fureed Buksh.

Major General Havelock is aware that these palaces afford the only shelter that our Troops could have occupied, and that as mere shelter they give excellent accommodation—as a military position they have very great disadvantages. The northern face is well protected by the river Goomty; but the east and south-east faces are surrounded by buildings, and in contact with the city.

Captain Crommelin's plan, which he will submit with his Report of the Engineer operations, illustrates the preceding remarks.

The position was too extensive for our Force, nearly all of which was occupied in guarding it; but it was susceptible of no reduction, so that, most desirable as it was that we should have occupied some of the exterior buildings as flanking defences, we were unable to do so, but were obliged to confine ourselves to the palaces and gardens, and to erect precautionary defences against any means of annoyance the enemy could devise. Lieutenant Colonel Purnell, of H. M.'s 90th, being in command of the Rear Guard on the 27th, I requested him to assume Command of the Palace Garden and buildings adjacent to it. On the 28th the palace buildings extending in the direction of the Khas Bazar were explored by Captain Moorsom, who, with a party of 50 men of the 90th and 5th Fusiliers, gallantly drove the enemy out at the point of the bayonet, killing a considerable number, with the loss of one man of H. M.'s 90th. Captain Moorsom then placed a picquet in a house commanding the Cheena and Khas Bazars. On the 3rd instant the enemy sprang a mine under the garden-wall, which merely shook it, without bringing it down. On the 5th, they exploded a second mine, which effected a considerable breach, and appeared in some force, with the intention of making an assault; but on the head of the Column showing itself on the breach, a well-directed fire from H. M.'s 90th caused it to retreat precipitately, and with considerable loss. The enemy also burned down one of the gateways of the garden, making a second practicable breach, at which they occasionally appeared, to fire a shot or two. Lieutenant Colonel Purnell had retrenched both these breaches, which it became evident that the enemy had no real intention of assaulting; but they exposed the garden to a severe musketry fire from commanding buildings on the right, called the Hern Khana; it, therefore, became necessary to open trenches of communication, which were commenced by Lieutenant Colonel Purnell and his Officers. On the 6th the enemy blew up the picquet overlooking the Cheena and Khas Bazars, causing us a loss of three men, and, in the confusion that ensued, penetrated in considerable numbers into the palace, where many of them were destroyed. They are said to have lost 450 men! The remainder were driven back, but continued to occupy a part of the palace buildings which had been in our possession. Of these the nearest to us is a mosque, commanded by our buildings, but giving several easy means of access to our position. On the 8th the enemy attacked from the mosque our nearest picquets, but were repulsed with loss. In order to prevent a repetition of this annoyance, I examined carefully, in company with Lieutenant Colonel Purnell and Captain Moorsom, the buildings connecting us with those of the enemy, and we succeeded in

penetrating to a vault under their position, where, screened by the obscurity, we could see the enemy closely surrounding the entrance, and hear them in considerable numbers overhead. A charge of two barrels of powder was lodged in the vault, and was fired by Lieutenant Russell, of the Bengal Engineers. The effect was complete; many of the enemy were blown up, and their position greatly injured, whilst we obtained a command over the streets leading to the Khas and Cheena Bazars, better and more secure from molestation than our previous one. This post was immediately and securely barricaded by Captain Crommelin, of the Engineers, who this day resumed his duties as Chief Engineer, and the value of his services was immediately apparent. Though our position was improved by this explosion, the possession of the mosque was absolutely necessary to our security. I accordingly determined to re-capture it, and on expressing my wishes to Lieutenant Colonel Purnell, that Officer himself accompanied me, with a small party of the 90th and Madras Fusiliers. The enemy, 50 or 60 in number, were surprised, and rapidly driven out, with very trifling loss on our side; and the position immediately barricaded and secured by Captain Crommelin; it has ever since formed a good connection between the picquets of the Advanced Garden and the quarters of Brasyer's Seikhs, and all attempts of the enemy to molest it have been ineffective. It falls within Captain Crommelin's province to report in detail the various operations by which our difficult position, in close contact with the city, occupied by a numerous and persevering enemy, has been defended and protected.

I beg to bring to the notice of Major General Havelock the excellent services performed by Lieutenant Colonel Purnell, who has commanded in the Advanced Garden and its outposts since their occupation. Much of the trench-work by which it was rendered unassailable has been executed by his men, and under his superintendence, directed by the Engineer Department. On all occasions he has given the cordial and able co-operation of a most brave and accomplished Officer. Captain Grant, of the Madras Fusiliers, has commanded the post of the mosque, from the 11th October to the 2nd November, when he was severely wounded. He maintained the post under a constant and close musketry fire, and repeated attacks by mining, with cool courage and judgment: both these qualities were required to avoid real, and to disregard the imaginary dangers of mines, and Captain Grant has displayed them in an eminent degree.

The daring and intelligent Captain Moorsom has been engaged in most of the above operations, and has given very valuable assistance.

Captains Ratray and Wade have shown themselves excellent Commanders of outposts.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) R. NAPIER, Colonel,
Military Secretary, &c.

No. 116.

From Brigadier J. INGLIS,
Commanding the Garrison,

To Colonel NAPIER,
Military Secretary, &c.

Lucknow, 22nd October 1857.

SIR,—For the information of Major General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., Commanding the Division, I have the honour to enclose two Reports from Officers commanding Sortie parties, giving an account of their proceedings whilst so employed.

Both these Officers carried out my orders in a most satisfactory manner, and were most successful in the performance of the duties entrusted to them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. INGLIS, Brigadier,
Commanding Garrison of Lucknow.

From Lieutenant B. M. M. ATKEN,
Commanding Treasury Guard,

To Captain WILSON,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Lucknow.

Lucknow, 21st October 1857.

SIR,—I have the honour to state, for the information of Brigadier Inglis, commanding the Garrison, the proceedings of a party of the Regiment under my Command, on the night of the 25th, and morning of the 26th September, which ended in the capture of the Tereee Kotee.

On the evening of the 25th, after the First Column of the Relieving Force arrived, I heard the shouts of the Second Column in the city in the direction of the Jail, and thinking they might get entangled in the lanes, and might suffer from the guns under the Clock Tower, I took 12 armed Sepoys of the Regiment, with pickaxes and shovels, for the purpose of clearing away, if possible, the battery under the Clock Tower. We got over without opposition, as the head of

the Second Relieving Column was by this time in the lane and close up to the guns. As I thought this a good opportunity to occupy at least a portion of the Terec Kotee, I took upon myself the responsibility to take the Sepoys through a door made in the wall by the Insurgents. We advanced some distance quietly without meeting any one. At last, in a courtyard, we came upon a small body, eight in number, and took them prisoners without firing a shot. I left the Sepoys in charge of a Havildar in this courtyard for the night, and reported the circumstance for the information of Brigadier Inglis, who ordered me to occupy the Terec Kotee with a stronger body in the morning.

Early next morning, we advanced to the bank of the river, and shot a few of the Insurgents who attempted to swim the river. At this time I observed a body of men on the top of a building with a gateway. We attempted to get in by breaking in the principal gate, which was barricaded; but found this impossible. Havildar Ramnarain Pande, however, succeeded in breaking down one of the small doors at the side of the gate, and was the first man who made an entrance. We killed some five or six men in the gateway, the others having got into the rooms above, and on the terraces which run towards the Fureed Buksh. A party of the 32nd came up at this time under a Serjeant, and some 25 men altogether were shot and bayoneted. We had two Sepoys wounded, and one man of the 32nd was killed. I ought to mention that Captain Lowe, of H. M.'s 32nd, arrived with some men after we had got into the rooms, he having been employed in driving the Insurgents out of the Captain's Bazar. All the Sepoys behaved well, and I beg to bring to the notice of the Brigadier the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Cubitt, who was most forward throughout the affair.

Unfortunately three of our Sepoys were wounded by the Europeans of the Second Relieving Column on the night of the 25th, after we got over the battery under the Clock Tower, they having been mistaken for Insurgents.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) B. M. M. AITKEN, Lieutenant 13th N. I.,
Commanding Treasury Guard.

(Signed) J. INGLIS, Brigadier,
Commanding Lucknow Garrison.

From Captain E. W. D. LOWE,
Commanding H. M.'s 32nd Regiment,
To Brigadier J. INGLIS,
Commanding Lucknow Garrison.

City Residency, Lucknow, September 27th, 1857.

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you that, agreeably to your instructions, I proceeded yesterday morning in command of 150 men of the 32nd Regiment, for the purpose of clearing the Captain's Bazar and adjoining posts occupied by the enemy.

The party was in three divisions;—the first under Captain Bassano, on the right; the second, in Reserve, under Captain Hughes, 57th N. I. (attached to the Regiment); and the third under Lieutenant Lawrence. The first and second advanced under cover of the thick bushes between our trenches and the road, whilst the third, passing through Innes' Outpost, came out on the road through the houses in front, taking two small guns as they entered it, and which they dismounted from their carriages. The enemy were taken quite by surprise, and fled precipitately to the river, leaving a 6-pounder gun in the road. They were pursued by our men, and were nearly all shot or drowned in endeavouring to swim the river. Lieutenant Lawrence then led his party towards the Iron Bridge, and most gallantly succeeded in capturing a 9-pounder gun, just as a second round of grape was about to be fired at them. This gun having been brought away they returned, and we took possession of the ruined mosque, and clearing the Captain's Bazar, killed some of the enemy there, and captured an 18-pounder gun and four small guns (two of them without carriages).

I then proceeded to the Terec Kotee with part of the men; but found it unoccupied. A gate by the river leading into the Fureed Buksh Palace was then forced, and several of the enemy inside killed. We were here met by a party of the 13th N. I., under Lieutenant Aitken, who had come in by another entrance. Having your orders not to proceed further in this direction, I withdrew the men.

Captain Hughes had, in the mean time, led a party again towards the Iron Bridge, and, killing a great number of the enemy in the houses about, spiked two large mortars, which, however, he was unable to bring away. He was, I regret to say, dangerously wounded whilst forcing the door of a house. As the party retired, they blew up a large magazine of the enemy's powder.

The objects contemplated having been obtained, not without loss, as the adjoining Return will show, I withdrew the party to the Residency, leaving Guards at the ruined mosque and Terec Kotee.

In conclusion, I beg to bring prominently to your notice the great zeal and gallantry displayed by all engaged—both Officers and Men,—so equally that it would be invidious to particularise any one; but Lieutenant Lawrence has, however, begged me to report the distinguished

bravery of Corporal Samuel Cole, and Private Michael Power, in charging and capturing the 9-pounder gun.

Lieutenant Innes, of the Engineers, accompanied the Party throughout, and afforded me every assistance.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) E. W. D. LOWE, Captain,
Commanding H. M.'s 32nd Regiment.

RETURN of KILLED and WOUNDED of a Party of H. M.'s 32nd Regiment under Command of Captain E. W. D. LOWE, on the morning of the 26th September 1857.

DISTRIBUTION.	KILLED.					WOUNDED.					REMARKS.
	Officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.	
H. M.'s 32nd Regiment ..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	8	9	{ Captain Hughes, 57th N. I., doing duty, severely wounded. 1 Volunteer (Mr. Sinclair) severely wounded.
Total	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	8	9	
11, Grand Total.											

(Signed) E. W. D. LOWE, Captain,
Commanding H. M.'s 32nd Regiment.

RETURN of CASUALTIES.

KILLED.			WOUNDED.				Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Privates.	Volunteers.	Total.		
..	2	2	1 Capt. Hughes, 57th N. I. (doing duty).	8	*1	10	12	* Mr. Sinclair (Merchant).

RETURN of GUNS brought in.

1 18-pounder Gun,	2 small guns, with carriages.
1 9 do. do.	4 Do. do. without.
1 6 do. do.	

(Signed) E. W. D. LOWE, Captain,
Commanding H. M.'s 32nd Regiment.

(Signed) J. INGLIS, Brigadier,
Commanding Lucknow Garrison.

From Captain M. GALWEY,
Commanding 1st Madras Fusiliers,
To the DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Lucknow, November 1857.

SIR,—In reply to your letter, dated 4th November 1857, No.—, and subject as per margin, No. 147.

Directing a Report to be made of a Sortie by the Troops under Command of Major Stephenson, Madras Fusiliers, on the 27th September 1857.

I have the honour to state as follows:—

About 2 P. M., on the 27th September 1857, the Madras Fusiliers were ordered to parade for a sortie under Command of Major Stephenson, commanding the same Regiment, for the purpose of taking some guns in the enemy's Cawnpore Battery.

The Regiment was told off in three divisions, the strength of it not admitting of a larger number. Captain Fraser had command of No. 1, Captain Galwey No. 2, and Captain Raikes of No. 3 Division; Lieutenant and Adjutant Gosling, Lieutenants Beaumont and Cleland, and Lieutenant the Honorable J. Fraser, 1st B. N. I., doing duty with the Fusiliers, fell in with the Regiment. A few men of H. M.'s 32nd Regiment, under Lieutenant Warner, 7th B. C.; Captain Kemble, 41st B. N. I.; Lieutenant Huxham, 48th B. N. I.; Lieutenant Anderson, Bengal Engineers; and Lieutenant Meeham, 27th M. N. I., accompanied the party.

The party proceeded in strict silence out of the Bailey Gate to the garden opposite, and passed through a door to the right, about half-way down to the garden, which led through bye-paths till it reached the road, at which place there was a considerable street-fire from loopholes, and from the top of houses, and from the guns of the enemy in position. A charge was made at the nearest gun, through long grass, ruins, small breaches in walls, and a broad ditch. Our men entered by the embrasure, and the enemy immediately abandoned this gun. A considerable delay occurred in making preparations for bursting this gun, which, however, ultimately proved a failure, as some person had spiked it previously and in the hurry of the moment. During this time a party of No. 1 Division, under Captain Fraser, proceeded to reconnoitre a little further, when they came on another battery of the enemy, consisting of a 24-pounder and an 18-pounder gun. These were abandoned; but the enemy being all round, and keeping such a fire on his party, Captain Fraser sent back to Major Stephenson to say he required a reinforcement. On this Captain Galwey, of No. 2 Division, proceeded with a few men. On reaching the spot, he found, that from the number of the enemy (which he calculated from their heavy fire) the position could not be held without a further reinforcement. The battery was surrounded with high walls, and apparently with no outlets. Captain Galwey returned, and reported this to Major Stephenson. It was now discovered that there were with us no means by which we could destroy or dismantle the guns, so Major Stephenson directed the advanced party to fall back on him, which, however, they did not then do. Captain Fraser spoke in the highest terms of the gallantry of Serjeant Lidster, Madras Fusiliers, who spiked the 24-pounder, and of Corporal William Dowling, H. M.'s 32nd Regiment, who spiked the 18-pounder gun, being at the same time under a most heavy fire from the enemy.

Finding it impossible to burst the first gun, Major Stephenson left a party to protect that gun under a Subaltern, and proceeded with Captain Raikes' Division, No. 3, which he had kept with him, to the advanced battery, which, as before stated, was surrounded with high walls. At this time Serjeant Lidster, previously mentioned as having spiked a gun under heavy fire, was killed. Major Stephenson called on some of the Volunteers or Guides to point out the way to the next battery; but no one knew the way, or seemed at all aware of our locality, and at this time firing being heard in our rear, Major Stephenson was compelled to retire by the way we came, it being quite impossible to go forward without Guides. The three guns were left spiked, owing to want of means to destroy them. On the return of the Party, it was exposed to a very destructive fire from the enemy, from the tops of houses and loopholes, and from want of means it was most difficult to take away our killed and wounded. One Serjeant, severely wounded, and since dead, must have been left on the ground, had not a Private of the 32nd Regiment, in the most gallant manner, with the assistance of Captain Galwey, taken him up and carried him to a place of safety. Lieutenant Huxham, 48th B. N. I., was wounded.

I enclose a Return of the Killed and Wounded of the 1st Madras Fusiliers on this occasion.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) M. GALWEY, Captain,
Commanding 1st Madras Fusiliers.

*NOMINAL ROLL of KILLED and WOUNDED of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, during the
Attack on the Enemy's Batteries on the 27th September 1857.*

Lucknow, 5th November 1857.

KILLED.

Company.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
6th..	.. Serjeant Thomas Lidster.	
2nd..	.. Corporal Michael Shannahan.	
9th..	.. Corporal John Barrett.	
3rd..	.. Private William Gibbons.	

WOUNDED.

Company.	Rank and Names.				Remarks.
10th..	..	Serjeant Edward Edwards	..	..	Severely. Died 6th October 1857.
2nd..	..	Corporal Frederick Flegg	..	..	Ditto.
1st..	..	John Traynor..	..	..	Slightly.
5th..	..	Private Charles Brown	..	..	Severely.
3rd..	..	Thomas Quinlan	..	..	Slightly.
8th..	..	Timothy McCarthy	..	..	Severely.
2nd..	..	Joseph Hayes	..	..	Severely. Died 29th September 1857.

(Signed) M. GALWEY, Captain,
Commanding 1st Madras Fusiliers.

From Lieutenant A. C. WARNER, Adjutant 7th Light Cavalry;

To Captain WILSON, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Lucknow Garrison.

Lucknow, 7th November 1857.

Sir,—Agreeably to instructions received, I have the honour to report as follows:—

In consequence of there being no available Officers with Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, I was selected to Command a Party of that Corps on the 27th September, in a Sortie for the purpose of capturing some of the enemy's guns, in a battery opposite to our Cawnpore Battery.

We paraded about 2 p. m. with the Madras Fusiliers, and marched out of the Bailey Guard Gate, my party in advance, the whole under Command of Major Stephenson, of the Madras Fusiliers. We proceeded through the "Taree Kotee," across the road in rear of the Clock Tower, and then took ground to our right. Immediately we had crossed the road, we became exposed to the enemy's fire, and made a rush across a large courtyard through a doorway to our right. After passing through a succession of narrow streets and holes in the walls, we arrived at the Cawnpore road. We then came on one of the enemy's guns, which was firing grape down the Cawnpore road. I took my party to one side of the embrasure, and, on receiving the word of Command, we rushed in, headed by Major Stephenson. The enemy abandoned their gun, and a Naique of the 13th Regiment, Kalka Tewaree, spiked it. We then endeavoured to burst it; but, owing to the absence of water and other materials, failed.

While we were attempting to burst this gun, a Party of men under Captain Fraser, of the Madras Fusiliers, went on to another battery of the enemy's, which was further in advance.

Shortly after this, the Party under my Command went with Captain Galwey and some of his men to reinforce Captain Fraser. On arriving near his position, we found the enemy in great force on all sides of us, keeping up a very heavy fire. We then retreated, by order of Major Stephenson, on the main body. One of the Madras Fusilier Serjeants being badly wounded, Captain Galwey, Lieutenant Mechem, 27th Madras Native Infantry, Private Smith, H. M.'s 32nd, and myself, with great difficulty managed to get him back to the main body. This Private was, I regret to say, killed in the retreat. Major Stephenson then ordered us to retreat, which was done by the same route by which we had advanced. During the retreat, we were exposed to a heavy fire from the houses. The conduct of Corporal Cooney and Private Smith, of the 32nd, who were both killed, was most noble.

I enclose a Return of the Killed and Wounded of H. M.'s 32nd Regiment on this occasion.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) ASHTON C. WARNER, Lieutenant,
Adjutant 7th Light Cavalry, Comdg. a Party of H. M.'s 32nd Regt.

RETURN of MEN of H. M.'s 32nd Regiment KILLED and WOUNDED in a Sortie made near the Cawnpore Battery on the 27th September 1857.

DISTRIBUTION.	KILLED.					WOUNDED.					Remarks.
	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.	
H. M.'s 32nd Regiment.	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	..	4	5	
Total..	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	..	4	5	8, Grand Total.

(Signed) E. W. D. LOWE, Captain, Commanding H. M.'s 32nd Regiment.

(Signed) ASHTON C. WARNER, Lieutenant, 7th Light Cavalry,
Commanding Party of H. M.'s 32nd Regiment.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING THE SORTIE OF THE 27TH SEPTEMBER.

Chuttur Munzil, 8th November 1857.

On the 26th September I was warned by Brigadier Inglis to lead a party from the Brigade Mess, and, having taken the guns in its front, to circle leftwards, taking or destroying all the guns on the way till we should reach our own position at the Jail or Tereee Kotee. The party, however, that was told off for this purpose on the 26th, was required to help in the heavy guns and Rear Guard from the Motee Mehal, and the Sortie was therefore temporarily deferred.

2. Having next morning mentioned the proposed Sortie to Lieutenant Anderson, Garrison Engineer, at the Fureed Buksh, he stated his opinion of the advisability of the Sortie debouching from the Jail and going in rear of the Square House, and proceeding thence in a direction parallel to the road, by which plan we would start fair from our own ground, probably hit on the enemy's usual route, and take the guns in rear.

3. The Sortie having been re-arranged for the afternoon of the 27th, Lieutenant Anderson proposed to guide it himself. The party was (as I learnt on reaching the first house attacked) commanded by Major Stephenson, of the Madras Fusiliers, and the party to explode the guns consisted of Artillerymen under the Command of Captain Evans. Two Sepoys of the 13th N. I. accompanied us, under my orders, with picks, to help in knocking down obstacles, should it be necessary.

4. Lieutenant Anderson lead the party out by the Tereee Kotee and Jail, and rear of the Square House, to the building now forming the left of the Highlanders' position. The enemy being in possession of it, it was attacked; but the party never appeared to enter the rooms and clear them, it only remained in or rushed through the courtyards and passages, shooting or bayoneting such of the enemy as voluntarily came out.

5. The correct place for debouching from the house was on the same side, only further advanced, as that at which we had entered it; and, as I afterwards found, Lieutenant Anderson was waiting there to lead the men out, as soon as they should have taken possession of the house. But waiting for no guidance, they left the house at the point which they reached on rushing through it, and immediately found themselves on the road. Hearing a call for an Engineer Officer, I went forward, and found the party on the road in front of an embrasure, which was shortly afterwards charged, and the gun taken. Not 40 men were present for the first ten minutes, and although Captain Evans and my two Sepoys were there, the rest of the Explosion party were among the absentees. After waiting ten minutes, and Major Stephenson getting impatient, Captain Evans, hopeless of the arrival of the Bursting party and material, spiked the gun. This was no sooner done than they arrived, and the subsequent attempt to blow up the gun was a failure, from the vent being filled up by the spike. During the attempt to burst the gun, an Officer (Captain Galwey I believe) came to report the capture of two other guns, the spiking of one of them, and the necessity for reinforcement. Major Stephenson having advanced towards them, asked me where we were, and what was to be done. As to what was to be done, on inquiry from Captain Evans it appeared that the men had drunk all the water reserved to moisten the clay to tamp the guns,—that in fact he could not burst them, and there were no spikes present with which to spike them. I therefore said that, wherever we might go, we could destroy no more guns, and that consequently to return to the Entrenchment seemed to me advisable. As to the where we were, I said I thought we were at the battery on the left of the Cawnpore road, which opinion was also expressed by Mr. Cavanagh. Mr. Phillips, our real guide, could give no opinion at all. To make certain of the locality, I told Major Stephenson I would cross the road and reconnoitre, which I accordingly did, and found that my conjecture had been correct. On my returning, the party had commenced its return to the Entrenchments, which it effected by nearly the same route as that by which it had advanced.

The party which remained with Lieutenant Anderson, at the house first attacked, prevented the enemy still on it from doing us much injury on our return, otherwise our loss might have been most serious. The separation of the whole party into the two bodies, which was the previous cause of the failure in destroying the guns, is entirely attributable to an advance having been made from that house without the direction of the proper guide.

(Signed) J. McLEOD INNES, Lieutenant, Engineers.

NOTE.—This sortie was designed to attack the Garden Battery, and it appears from the experience gained in a subsequent attack (1st, 2nd, and 3rd November) that the strength of the party was quite inadequate to accomplish the object required. The real cause of the failure in bursting the guns, instead of spiking, that was taken possession of, appears to have been the delay in bringing up the Bursting Party.

Had the house alluded to by Lieutenant Innes been taken possession of, instead of being nearly passed through, and measures taken to reconnoitre the ground in advance before the party proceeded, it is probable that the result would have been more satisfactory, and that at all events the captured guns would have been effectually destroyed; but without a much larger body of men, the complete conquest and destruction of the whole Garden Battery could not have been accomplished.

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

From Major C. APTHORP,
Commanding the Reserve,
To Captain ANDERSON, Engineers.

Lucknow, 20th October 1857.

SIR,—Agreeably to your request, I have the honour to forward a Report of the proceedings of the party, as per margin, under my Command, during the Sortie of the 29th ultimo. We assembled in the third Seikh Square, a little before daybreak, as a Reserve to an attacking party, under Command of Captain Hardinge, who, when he had taken the guns in front of the Brigade Mess, advanced to his right to take a gun situated in a

- 1 Major.
- 2 Captains.
- 3 Lieutenants.
- 100 Men, 1st Madras Fusiliers.

strong position in the middle of a lane, to the left front of Mr. Gubbins's house. He placed his men in a flanking position, and came to me for a party to advance and take some houses to the right and left of the lane, from which there was a heavy fire. I advanced through the breach in the Seikh Square, with Lieutenant Ouseley, 48th Regt. N. I., Lieutenant the Honorable J. Fraser, and 35 men, and led them up the lane to the front of the enemy's stockade. I took up a position with four or five men, and fired on several of the enemy who were trying to escape. Lieutenant Ouseley, the Honorable J. Fraser, and several men, got over the stockade, and the party under Captain Hardinge came forward, and the gun, a 6-pounder, pointed towards him, was taken possession of. One of our men was killed as we reached the stockade, and one wounded a short time after. 14 or 15 of the enemy were killed, 9 of them in two huts to the right and left of the lane. I left this party of the Reserve under Command of the Honorable J. Fraser, and went back to the remainder of the Reserve, which I found had advanced from the Seikh Square under Captain Galwey, and we proceeded down the lane and took up forward positions in a house which Captain Forbes, 1st Light Cavalry, and his Seikh orderly, had examined and reported empty. There was a strong party of the enemy to our left front, who kept up a heavy fire. I placed part of the men under Captain Galwey in front of the house; another party, under Captain Forbes, took possession of the upper story of the house; and I detached a third party to take possession of a barricade across the street a little to our right front. Our loss here was one killed and one wounded. Five or six of the men from this position got into a large house still further in advance, and I went and examined the house, and found, after getting into the lower story, that the enemy had begun two mines, the shafts of which were sunk to a considerable depth. I reported this to Lieutenant Innes, the Executive Engineer, who, on examination, decided on blowing them up. Being short of men, I ordered a party of ten, under Serjeant Major Donovan, to come down our centre bastion, and occupy the house where the mines were. He remained in charge till the mines were blown up. During the time I was thus occupied, Lieutenant Ouseley rendered great service, by capturing a gun, which had checked the advance of the party to which he was attached, by being planted at the end of a very narrow lane, about 60 or 70 yards long. Lieutenant Ouseley, accompanied by Serjeant Higgins and four men of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, went through a number of houses and narrow passages, to the right of the lane, and finding their further progress stopped by a very high and steep bastion, where they distinctly heard the voices of the enemy, they ascended it, led by the above-named Officer; found it unoccupied, and rushed across it into a house, from which they fired down upon and killed two out of some 40 men assembled below them; and, raising a cheer, routed the enemy, and took possession of the gun, without losing a man, or giving the enemy the power of discharging the piece, to which drag-ropes were attached, to enable the enemy to pull it round the nearest corner, should we attempt to charge it. A party of 8 or 10 men, from Captain Galwey's position, under Lieutenant Cleveland, reinforced Lieutenant Ouseley, and after the gun had been removed, they retired, and the bastion was blown up. Afterwards two small guns were found in a lane close to this battery, and taken possession of by Lieutenants Ouseley and Aitken, 13th Regiment N. I. The three were dismantled from their carriages, and were sent into the Garrison, and the carriages broken up and burnt. Our loss at this point was one killed and two wounded—one of the latter, Mr. Lucas, whose zeal and gallantry on every occasion during the Siege every one has heard of. About 11 o'clock we returned into Garrison, having examined and cleared the guns from the whole of the front of Mr. Gubbins's house. We had not time or men to examine the houses in front of our centre bastion, which I much regret, as there are constant reports from the men, that mining is going on; but I have no good reason to suppose so, as I have invariably, when called, found the houses unoccupied, and heard no noises that would lead me to suppose that mining was going on.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) C. ARTHUR, Major,
Commanding the Reserve.

(Signed) J. INGLIS, Brigadier,
Commanding Lucknow Garrison.

SORTIE ON THE 29TH SEPTEMBER, FROM THE LEFT SQUARE BRIGADE MESS, FOR THE OBJECT OF DESTROYING THE ENEMY'S GUNS LEFT IN FRONT OF BRIGADE MESS, IN FRONT OF CAWNPORE BATTERY, AND ON THE LEFT OF CAWNPORE ROAD.

From Lieutenant J. C. ANDERSON,
Garrison Engineer,
To Colonel R. NAPIER,
Military Secretary, &c.

Lucknow, 19th October 1857.

This Sortie proceeded simultaneously with two others—one from the Seikh Square to the right of the Brigade Mess, and another from the Redan towards the Iron Bridge, led by Captain McCabe, H. M.'s 32nd Regiment, with a few of the men of his Regiment, who had, during the Siege, been on duty on the posts opposite the position to be attacked. The whole strength of the Sortieing Party was 200 men, with a reserve of 150 men.

At daylight the party issued from an opening in the Brigade Mess wall, and formed up under cover of a wall which runs parallel to the other at the distance of a few paces. The advance was then made in file, the men having to scramble over the débris of a house which had been blown down on a former occasion, and a rush made direct on the enemy's gun, 18-pounder, which lay behind a breast-

work, at the distance of 80 yards from the Brigade Mess. The gunners fired two rounds at us when we made our appearance, but before they could fire again we had scaled their battery and driven them to flight. We then proceeded to force a building immediately to the left of the gun. The lower story was quickly occupied. Captain McCabe, the gallant leader of many former Sorties, was mortally wounded in the operation, and some delay having in consequence occurred, a few of the enemy in the upper story had time to kill and wound several of our men before they were attacked and bayoneted. After the house had been taken possession of, a picquet of 25 men was left to hold it, while the main body of our men proceeded along a narrow lane, under Command of Major Simmons, H. M.'s 5th Fusiliers, to occupy two large buildings, about 60 and 80 yards respectively, in advance of the first, with several other smaller buildings adjoining; the loss to the enemy in all being probably above thirty men. On our side we had the misfortune to lose Major Simmons, who was killed by a musket-shot while leading his men into the most advanced building. We had now progressed to a position from which we had a view of the enemy's 18-pounder gun in front of the Cawnpore Battery. It lay in a lane running towards the Cawnpore road, the end of which was barricaded and loopholed, and directly in line with it, on the opposite side of the road, the enemy occupied a house from which they kept up a hot musketry fire on our position.

I then sent for the Reserve, and desired that an Officer of rank might be sent to Command the whole party. General Sir J. Outram, having become acquainted with our progress, sent word that, unless further advance could be made without danger of considerable loss, the design of proceeding against the enemy's gun, now in our view, should be abandoned, and that the party should retire after destroying in succession the houses we had taken possession of. After consulting with Captain Evans (attached to the Artillery), who had meanwhile destroyed the enemy's gun which we left at the first house, and also a 6-pounder gun in its neighbourhood, I returned a reply to the General that further advance could not be made without considerable loss, and I proceeded to demolish the three large houses we held, commencing with the one furthest in advance, and withdrawing the party gradually to the rear. This operation, in which 13 barrels of powder were expended, destroyed the principal musketry cover of the enemy against our defences between the Brigade Mess and Cawnpore Battery, and the destruction of the guns in front of the latter, together with that effected by the Sortieing Parties acting in conjunction with us to the right, has relieved a considerable portion of our work from serious annoyance.

The party returned about 9½ A. M.

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

(Signed) J. INGLIS, Brigadier,
Commanding Lucknow Garrison.

From Lieutenant J. C. ANDERSON,
Garrison Engineer,

To Captain WILSON,
Deputy Adjutant General, Lucknow Garrison.

Post Office, 28th October 1857.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the Brigadier's information, and for transmission to Colonel Napier, Reports of the three Sorties which took place on the 29th ultimo.

These Reports were prepared by Colonel Napier's order, conveyed in a demi-official note.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

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

RETURN of CASUALTIES—Sortie from Left Square, Brigade Mess, on 29th September 1857.

Lucknow, 19th October 1857.

	Killed.	Wounded.
<i>H. M.'s 5th Fusiliers.</i>		
Major Simmons.....	1	0
Rank and File	0	6
<i>H. M.'s 32nd Regiment.</i>		
Captain McCabe	0	1 Since dead.
Rank and File	1	2 Since dead.
<i>H. M.'s 90th L. I.....</i>	0	0
Total	2	9

(True copies)

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

(Signed) J. INGLIS, Brigadier,
Commanding Lucknow Garrison.

RETURN of the Number of CASUALTIES which occurred in the Party of the 78th Highlanders, Commanded by Captain G. A. LOCKHART, on the 29th ultimo, against the Right Front Brigade Mess.

Lucknow, 21st October 1857.

Rank.	Names.	Killed.	Wounded.	Remarks.
Captain	G. A. Lockhart .....	.....	Wounded.	
Private	James Scott	Killed .....	.....	
Serjeant	James Young .....	.....	Wounded.	
Corporal	Joseph Andrews .....	.....	Ditto.	
Private	Robert Kerr .....	.....	Ditto.	
Ditto	Francis Morris .....	.....	Ditto.	
Ditto	David Rewitt .....	.....	Ditto.	
Ditto	James Callaghan .....	.....	Ditto.	

1 Officer, Wounded.

1 Private, Killed.

1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal, and 4 Privates, Wounded.

(Signed) W. HUNTER, Brigadier,
Commanding 2nd Brigade.

(Signed) G. H. LOCKHART, Captain,
Commanding 78th Highlanders.

RETURN of KILLED and WOUNDED of the 1st Madras Fusiliers on the 29th September 1857, during the Attack on the Enemy's Guns in front of the Brigade Mess, under Command of Captain HARDINGE, 3rd Oude Irregular Cavalry.

Lucknow, 21st October 1847.

KILLED.

Company.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
5	Serjeant	Patrick Drury.	
2	Private	William Peard.	
8	Ditto	James Sowden.	

WOUNDED.

Company.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
3	Private	William Young	Severely. Died same day.
7	Ditto	William McGill	Ditto.
7	Ditto	Robert Parker	Ditto. Died 4th October 1857.

(Signed) H. STISED, Brigadier,
Commanding 1st Brigade.

(Signed) L. STEPHENSON, Major,
Commanding 1st Madras Fusiliers.

From Lieutenant G. HARDINGE,
Commanding Irregular Cavalry, &c.,
To Colonel R. NAPIER,
Chief of the Staff.

Lucknow, 22nd October 1857.

SIR,—Agreeably to your orders, I have the honour to report that the undermentioned parties were made over to me to take the guns to the front and right of the Brigade Mess and Seikh Square :—

H. M.'s 32nd Regiment, under Lieutenant Cooke 20 men.
H. M.'s 78th Highlanders, under Captain Lockhart 140 „
1st Madras Fusiliers, under Captain Galwey 90 „

Total.. 250 men.

We fell in and filed out of the breach in the Seikh Square at daybreak of the 29th September 1857.

The Advance consisted of H. M.'s 32nd, Main Body H. M.'s 78th Highlanders, Reserve of 1st Madras Fusiliers, the Engineers under Lieutenant Innes, Artillery under Lieutenant J. Alexander, Major Apthorp (whose Report I enclose), Captain Forbes, and Lieutenant Ouseley, knowing the ground, accompanied the Reserve.

We formed silently, under cover of some broken ground. The first gun, a brass 12-pounder, was taken by H. M.'s 32nd with a cheer. By keeping to the right of the embrasure, we avoided the discharge. Lieutenant Cooke and Private Keilly were first at the gun.

The 32nd occupied a house in rear of the gun, and enabled the Artillery to burst it unmolested.

The 78th Highlanders, led by Captain Lockhart, who was slightly wounded, then charged a gun to the right. The covering party of the first gun, and a considerable body of the enemy, rallied round this gun. Serjeant James Young, 78th Highlanders, the first man at the gun, bayoneted one of the enemy's gunners while re-loading, and was severely wounded by a sword-cut.

I ordered up a party of the 1st Fusiliers, under Lieutenant the Honorable J. Fraser, to take the enemy in rear, and a number of them were killed here and in the houses in the neighbourhood. Hand grenades used with good effect.

Proceeding further to the right opposite Mr. Gubbins' house, our further progress was stopped by a small gun and some wall-pieces at the end of a narrow lane.

Lieutenant Ouseley, 48th N. I., and Lieutenant Aitken, 13th N. I., took these pieces in flank after a difficult détour, by getting into a house above them, and with a cheer and volley routed the enemy. This manœuvre was most skilfully and gallantly executed. Serjeant Higgins, with 4 men of the Madras Fusiliers, and Private Browne, 32nd, are stated to have been the first men at the gun. Mr. Lucas, a Volunteer, well known for his bravery, was mortally wounded here.

Major Apthorp and Captain Forbes, with the Fusiliers, under Captain Galwey, occupied the houses commanding the pieces which were brought away. Two shafts of a mine were here discovered and blown up.

The batteries and barricades were completely burnt and destroyed. Working parties of the Seikh Cavalry, under Lieutenant Graham, and Sepoys of the 13th N. I. under Lieutenant Aitken, did good work.

I enclose Lieutenant Innes's Report. Under cover of the houses blown up, the party fell back unmolested.

One heavy gun was burst, three smaller ones and some wall-pieces brought in.

Our loss was 4 killed and 11 wounded, including Mr. Lucas and Captain Lockhart.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. HARDINGE, Lieutenant,
Comg. Irregular Cavalry, and Offg. Depy. Quartermaster General.

(Signed) J. INGLIS, Brigadier,
Commanding Lucknow Garrison.

MEMORANDUM OF DEMOLITIONS EFFECTED BY THE PARTY UNDER CAPTAIN HARDINGE,
ON THE 29TH SEPTEMBER 1857.

Lucknow, 21st October 1857.

The party for demolition consisted of six miners of H. M.'s 32nd Regiment, with a fatigue party of six men supplied from the Troops under Captain Harding's guidance. It carried six barrels of powder, with the requisite supply of hose, port-fire, and slow-match.

2. The house that covered the first gun taken was the first selected for demolition. I accordingly laid in it a charge of two barrels. This done, Captain Hardinge pointed out the two next places which he proposed to destroy; they were houses in which the enemy were said to be, and to eject whom would have been attended with no benefit, but probably with a considerable loss of life. One house being in a dilapidated condition, I laid one barrel of powder against the middle of its outer wall; the other was strong, and I therefore lodged two barrels against its wall, in a similar position.

3. These charges being laid, it was decided to defer the explosions till the time should arrive for retiring, when they should be fired in a reverse order to that in which the charges were laid.

4. On the capture of the guns by the Reserve, I lodged a barrel of powder at the stockade where they had been, and fired it. The demolition was successful.

5. I had thus laid out all the six barrels, when Major Apthorp, in Command of the Reserve, reported the discovery of a house with mines in it, leading probably to the bastion and out-houses at Mr. Gubbins' compound. I mentioned the want of powder; but Lieutenant Graham arriving, and reporting that more powder had been placed at my disposal, I requested to have four barrels sent me. On proceeding to examine the house and mines, I found that there were two shafts, but no galleries. No mines then had to be destroyed, only the house; in which, therefore, I lodged and fired two barrels of powder, bringing down the side of the house facing the Entrenchments.

6. The time for the party to retire having now arrived, I fired the mines mentioned in para. 2, in a reverse order to that in which the charges had been laid. As the explosion did not occur till the Rear Guard was on the Entrenchment side of the buildings successively demolished, the inspection of the results could not be made on the site of the building destroyed; but as well as observation from a tolerably short distance could enable a decision to be arrived at, all the demolitions were successful.

(Signed) J. McLEOD INNES, Lieutenant, Engineers,
In charge of the Demolition Party.

(Signed) J. INGLIS, Brigadier,
Commanding Lucknow Garrison.

REPORT OF A SORTIE MADE ON THE 29th SEPTEMBER 1857, TOWARDS THE IRON BRIDGE.

Lucknow, 22nd October 1857.

On the morning of the 29th ultimo, I was directed by Lieutenant General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., to proceed as Guiding Officer with a Column (strength as per margin) under the Command of Captain Shute, H. M.'s 64th Regiment.

STRENGTH OF CAPT. SHUTE'S
COLUMN.

H. M.'s 32nd Regiment.

1 Officer and 12 Men.

H. M.'s 64th Regiment.

2 Officers and 21 Men.

H. M.'s 84th Regiment.

3 Officers and 110 men.

Total—6 Officers and 143 Men.

2. The principal object of the expedition was to destroy a 24-pounder gun, situated on a mound about 200 yards from Mr. Hill's shop, which had been doing immense injury in the Garrison during the Siege.

3. The party started from Innes' Outpost about day-break, and took and spiked 2 mortars and 4 Zemiudaree guns of small calibre, destroying the carriage of the latter. The guns were placed on the roads leading towards the Iron Bridge and past Mr. Hill's shop, and the Column had to traverse a distance of 1,200 yards from the outpost before reaching the last gun. The party then returned about 300 yards, and quitted the road to reach the 24-pounder gun above mentioned. It was taken possession of, and the houses near having been occupied, it was destroyed successfully.

I regret, however, to add that the Column sustained considerable loss, in consequence of an order with reference to occupying the houses in its rear leading to the Iron Bridge not having been carried out.

(Signed) J. GRAYDON, Lieutenant, 44th Regt. N. I.,
Guiding Officer to Capt. Shute's Column.

(Signed) J. INGLIS, Brigadier,
Commanding Lucknow Garrison.

CASUALTY RETURN of a Party of H. M.'s 32nd Regiment under Lieutenant EDMONSTOUNE, on the 29th of September 1857.

Lucknow, 30th September 1857.

1 Officer, Lieutenant Edmonstoune, wounded.

1 Corporal, wounded (since dead).

Total—1 Officer wounded, 1 Corporal wounded.

(Signed) E. W. D. LOWE, Captain,
Commanding 32nd Regiment.

RETURN of the number of CASUALTIES which took place in H. M.'s 84th and 64th Regiments in the Sortie of the 29th September 1857.

Lucknow, 21st October 1857.

Captain Shute's (against the Iron Bridge)..	<i>H. M.'s 84th Regiment.</i>	
	Killed.	Wounded.
	8	8
	<i>H. M.'s 64th Regiment.</i>	
	Killed.	Wounded.
	2	13

(Signed) F. A. WILLIS, Captain,
Commanding H. M.'s 84th Regiment.

(Signed) H. STISTED, Brigadier,
Commanding 1st Brigade.

From Lieutenant G. HARDINGE,
Commanding Irregular Cavalry, &c.,

To Colonel R. NAPIER,
Chief of the Staff.

Lucknow, 5th November 1857.

SIR,—Agreeably to your order, I have the honour to report that, on the 2nd ultimo, the undermentioned party was put under my Command for taking the guns to the right of the Cawnpore Road :—

H. M.'s 32nd, Lieut. Cooke	..	..	..	..	..	68 men.
H. M.'s 84th Regiment	..	..	..	..	..	12 men.
Madras Fusiliers..	..	..	..	..	..	15 men.
Artillery ..	..	..	..	..	..	7 men.

On coming up to the batteries, we found the enemy had deserted them, and withdrawn one or two guns. They had burst a very heavy gun on the Cawnpore road, and another, an iron 18-pounder, had the muzzle blown off. I had this destroyed after burning the batteries and blowing up a large mosque, in which four barrels of powder were placed.

I withdrew the party unmolested, the enemy only firing from some distant houses. One man of H. M.'s 32nd Regiment was wounded.

Lieutenant Graham and 20 Sikh Cavalry formed the working party.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. HARDINGE, Lieutenant,
Commanding Irregular Cavalry, and Offg. Depy. Quartermaster Genl.

From Lieutenant G. HUTCHINSON, Engineers,
Director of Works,

To Colonel R. NAPIER, Engineers,
Military Secretary, &c. &c.

Lucknow, 21st November 1857.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward a plan and memo. showing Captain Lockhart's post and work done by the Engineer Department at that post.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. HUTCHINSON, Lieutenant, Engineers,
Director of Works.

MEMO. OF WORK EXECUTED AT CAPTAIN LOCKHART'S POST, FROM THE FIRST POSSESSION OF IT UNTIL THE 21ST OF NOVEMBER 1857.

Barricades were at once and primarily erected at all outlets and loopholes cut along all the walls.

Barricades, &c. Doorways of communications opened between the three main houses, which originally were distinct buildings, and such arrangements made as enabled us to command to the utmost the ruins on the right and left of position.

A cannon-proof barricade was erected across the Khas Bazar, communicating with 84th post, and an embrasure opened through it for a gun; a second barricade was afterwards placed across the Cawnpore road.

The enemy commenced mining against us at H, on the left of our position, about six days after our occupying the post. We sank a shaft, preparatory to driving a gallery, to meet them; but before we could complete the shaft, the enemy exploded a very large charge of powder, some 10 feet short of our outer enclosure wall, which had the effect of shaking down the wall and filling up our shaft, by the masses of earth thrown into the air and descending into our shaft. I regret to say we lost one man in this shaft. By some fatality, though the men on duty and at the mine saw the enemy's train burning, and volumes of smoke issuing out of the houses from which they knew the enemy were mining, they did not move from the spot, but merely sent to report to their Officer. We were prepared for the explosion, and had the enclosure all ready barricaded off, so that the enemy gained nothing by the mine.

From this time up to within the last six days we have been almost constantly at work day and night, countermining against them.

Our general success has been very good, having held our ground with an expenditure of but 200 lbs. of powder, and resisted numerous attacks of the enemy's miners.

On two particular occasions our success was more than usual. A gallery, driven from our shaft C, intercepted a gallery of the enemy's, and our explosion completely cut off some 12 feet of it; so that the next morning, on breaking into the portion so cut off, we dug out, or rather dragged out four dead bodies, the enemy's miners having been completely cut off, in a tomb as it were, for the gallery they were in was not broken down, but stopped up by our explosion.

In this case our operations commenced from shaft D. We broke into their gallery some 12 feet from our wall about 12 o'clock at night, and Serjeant Day, our Superintending Miner, remained below, assisted by others, holding the entrance to their gallery until I arrived.

On entering the enemy's gallery, I took Corporal Thompson, of the 78th Highlanders, with me, and observing the apparently great length of the enemy's mine, proceeded cautiously to extinguish the lights, so as to keep ourselves in darkness as we advanced. At this time the enemy were in the mine at or near their shaft, which, contrary to their usual practice, they evidently wished to hold uninjured. They severally fill them in at once when we take their gallery.

I proceeded, extinguishing the lights, until I distinctly saw the enemy at the far end, and to advance further would be to advance in a blaze of light. I therefore laid down and waited, as our preparations above, carried on under Lieutenant Tulloch, were not yet ready. Whilst lying there, I saw a Sepoy with musket at trail advance down the mine, and, when within 40 feet of him, fired at him. My pistol missed fire, and before Corporal Thompson could hand me his pistol the Sepoy had retreated. After remaining some time longer, I placed another man with Corporal Thompson, and went up to get an Officer down, as I felt it required a very steady man down there to support us. While we were laying the charge, and making various arrangements, which utterly precluded our watching against an enemy's advance at the same time, Lieutenant Hay, of the 78th Highlanders, then commanding the Picquet, kindly volunteered and took up my old post. Lieutenant Tulloch and Serjeant Day quickly got the powder down, and all arrangements ready, when we then withdrew Lieutenant Hay behind the partial barricade we had formed; and whilst here, still watching with Corporal Thompson, he got two shots at another man who attempted to come down the mine, and apparently wounded him. The enemy made no more attempts to come down the mine, but went outside their building, and came over our heads, apparently with the intention of breaking through. After some quarter of an hour's walking over head, they, I conclude, could not find the direction of the mine, and retreated into the house.

Our charge of 50 lbs., which I had laid outside our barricade, and 82 feet up the enemy's gallery, was soon tamped, and the charge fired by Lieutenant Tulloch. The charge being laid with 9 feet of sand-bag tamping behind it, and none in front, the main force of the powder acted towards the enemy's shaft, but it took down 40 feet backwards towards us, leaving us 40 feet to use as a listening gallery. I deduce the enemy's mine to be 200 feet long and upwards, from the reconnoitring of Lieut. Hay and myself, before we commenced laying our charge, and from the position of the house it came from.

Lieut. Hay, 78th Highlanders, and Corporal Thompson, gave assistance.

The gallery had numerous air-holes, and was thoroughly ventilated.

I was much indebted to Lieutenant Hay and Corporal Thompson in this business, and also to Lieutenant Tulloch, who himself also fired the mine—a somewhat difficult task, as, our bore being short, he had to retreat some 60 feet through the enemy's gallery and ours, and then of the shaft. Such is a brief account of our mining operations.

The total length of gallery work run is 500 feet, and five shafts, averaging 12 feet deep, with a drain of 5 feet each.

The 9-pounder gun I placed in position in the house on the left of our position, as shown in plan, and it was useful in silencing the fire of a gun of the enemy's firing from a stockade up the lane.

In concluding this Report, I would respectfully bring to your notice the valuable assistance rendered by Serjeant Day, of the 32nd, who was in charge of the mines, and, until Lieut. Tulloch was posted to the position, acted direct under my orders. His zeal and quiet steady management of the raw Recruits under him has been most commendable.

I would also bring to your notice the unremitting zeal and attention to his work manifested by Lieutenant Tulloch since he has been in charge of the post; and during the period of my acting here, Lieutenant Tulloch has almost entirely—unassisted by me—carried on our system of mines most successfully.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. HURCHINSON, Lieutenant Engineers,
Director of Works.

(True copies)

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

No. 1626 of 1857.

With reference to Government General Order No. 1625, of this date, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that every Officer and Soldier, European and Native, who formed part of the Force under Command of Major General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., shall be allowed a Donation of Six Months' Batta, as already authorised for the Troops composing the late Garrison of Lucknow.

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1858.

No. 31 of 1858.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 23rd December 1857:—

Fort William, 23rd December 1857.

No. 1627 of 1857.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Despatches received from Major General Gowan, C.B., Commanding in the Upper Provinces, and Major General Penny, C.B., Commanding at Delhi, detailing the proceedings of the Columns detached from Delhi under the Command of Brigadier Showers and Lieutenant Colonel Greathed.

The Governor General in Council has much pleasure in conveying his warm acknowledgments to Lieutenant Colonel Greathed, and the Officers and Men under his Command, for their gallant conduct and exertions on the occasions of the attacks on the Insurgents at Boolundshuhur, at Malagurh, at Allyghur, and lastly at Agra, where, after a very long march, and joined by the Garrison of Agra, consisting of No. 20 Light Field Battery and the 3rd European Regiment, under the Command of Colonel Cotton, Commandant of Agra, the Column entirely routed a large Force of Insurgent Sepoys, taking the whole of their guns, baggage, camp, &c.

The Governor General in Council also desires to convey to Brigadier Showers, and to the Officers and Men under his Command, the assurance of the great satisfaction with which he views their zeal and exertions in the several conflicts with the Insurgents in the Districts to the Westward of the Jumna.

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

No. 206.

From Major General G. E. GOWAN,
Commanding in the Upper Provinces,

To Major MAYHEW,
Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, Calcutta.

Head Quarters, Meean Meer, the 6th October 1857.

SIR,—I do myself the honour of forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Commander in Chief and the Supreme Government, Lieutenant Colonel Greathed's detailed Report of his proceedings against the Mutineers at Boolundshuhur on the 28th ultimo.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. E. GOWAN, Major General,
Commanding in the Upper Provinces.

No. 1557.

From Major General A. WILSON,
Commanding Field Force,

To Major PRIOR,
Assistant Adjutant General, Lahore.

Delhi Palace, 30th September 1857.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter, No. 1550, of yesterday's date, I have the honour to forward, for submission to Major General Gowan, C.B., Commanding in the Upper Provinces, Lieutenant Colonel E. H. Greathed's detailed Report of his proceedings against the Mutineers at Boolundshuhur on the 28th instant.

I beg to bring to the favourable notice of the Major General the several Officers whose names have been particularly mentioned by Lieutenant Colonel Greathed in his Despatch.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. WILSON, Major General,
Commanding Field Force.

(Copy.)

From Lieutenant Colonel E. H. GREATHED,
Commanding Moveable Column,
To Captain STEWART,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Delhi.

Boolundshuhur, 29th September 1857.

SIR,—In continuation of my Report of yesterday's date, I have the honour to report to you, for the information of the Major General Commanding, that on my arrival at Boolundshuhur with the main Column yesterday morning, I received a report that the enemy occupied a strong position at the fork of two roads behind a breastwork, in which two guns were at first said to be posted. It appeared afterwards there were six, of which two were 9-pounders. I immediately sent H. M.'s 8th and two guns as a reinforcement to those already in advance. I afterwards brought up Captain Bouchier's Light Field Battery, H. M.'s 75th Regiment, and the 2nd Punjaub Infantry, leaving Major Turner, H. A., in Command of the Reserve, consisting of one Troop of Horse Artillery, 4th Punjaub Infantry, and the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry.

The action was maintained on the part of the enemy's guns with great spirit for a very considerable time, notwithstanding the admirable practice of Captain Bouchier's Battery on the right, and the cross fire from Captain Remington's guns on the left road. I had in the meantime pushed forward in the centre, between the guns, which were supported by Cavalry and Infantry, and in advance of the position first occupied by Major Ouvry, as mentioned in that Officer's Report, and also on the right of Captain Bouchier's Battery, in the centre H. M.'s 75th, and on the right H. M.'s 8th and the 2nd Punjaub Infantry, with directions to clear the strong positions held by the rebels. This duty was well performed by the 8th under Captain Hinde, the 75th under Major Gordon, and the 2nd Punjaub Infantry under Captain Green. Seeing that the flanks were protected, I ordered Captain Bouchier to advance, which he did at a gallop. At the same time H. M.'s 75th cleared the enclosures in the centre, and advanced with a cheer, and the rebels deserted their entrenchments, leaving one 9-pounder in our hands.

The Cavalry then advanced by the two roads at a gallop; and I have the honour to refer you, for the particulars of the conduct of both Artillery and Cavalry, to the Reports of Major Turner and Major Ouvry. During the action the enemy's cavalry menaced both my flanks in considerable numbers, but was uniformly driven off with considerable loss. After I had cleared the town, I encamped on the other side of the bridge, over the Kalee Nuddee, on the Anoopshuhur road, with the intention of marching to Malagurh this morning. In the afternoon intelligence was brought to me that the fort had been completely evacuated, and that Wallee Dad had fled to Anoopshuhur.

I sent over 50 Sowars immediately to take possession of his fort, which I visited this morning, and made arrangements for its immediate destruction: these will be completed to-morrow, and as soon as I have made arrangements for my wounded, I shall march towards Anoopshuhur.

I have the honour to request that you will draw the favourable consideration of the Major General to the Reports of Major Turner and Major Ouvry, and to the mention they have made of the Officers and Soldiers mentioned in them. When all did their duty entirely, it is difficult and invidious to draw distinctions; but I must be permitted to express my best thanks to Major Turner for the uniform assistance and kind counsel he has afforded me on every occasion. The conduct of Captain Bouchier and his Officers and Men in the management of their battery was the subject of my admiration, as they were immediately under my own eye throughout.

The activity and judgment of Major Ouvry has been conspicuous throughout, and in the affair of yesterday he gave me the most zealous assistance in every point where he could be of service. I trust that the wound of Captain Drysdale, commanding the 9th Lancers, whose horse was shot dead under him when most gallantly charging at the head of his Regiment, will not deprive the Government of his services for any lengthened period. Every Officer and Man in the Force appeared to forget fatigue in their determination to drive the rebels from the position they had taken in our front.

I received the most effective aid from those excellent Officers, Captain Norman, Assistant Adjutant General; and Captain Roberts, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General; also from my Brigade Major, Captain Bannatyne, and my Orderly Officer, Lieutenant Ximenes, of the 8th Regiment.

Mr. Sapte, C. S., was kind enough to accompany me throughout, and to give me much assistance.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. H. GREATHED, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding Moveable Column.

(Copy.)

From Major H. A. OUVRY, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade,
To Lieutenant Colonel GREATHED,
Commanding Moveable Column, Boolundshuhur.

Camp Boolundshuhur, 28th September 1857.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I preceded the column of march according to your

order this morning. On my Advanced Guard of Light Cavalry arriving near the town of Boolundshuhur, it was observed to be occupied by the enemy in force, who had a breastwork across the road and guns in position.

I immediately ordered guns to the front, which advanced within five hundred yards of the breastwork. The enemy then opened with a round shot, which was replied to by our guns.

Having received most valuable information from Lieutenant Roberts, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, that there was a road on my right, by which I could take the enemy's breastwork in flank, I called a reinforcement of Artillery to the front and posted them on this road, when they did excellent service.

The Kutcherry, a pukka building, I also occupied with 100 Infantry, who were sent to the front at my request.

At this period you having arrived on the spot with the Infantry, I went to the left to take the command of the Cavalry, with whom I had previously posted a division of Horse Artillery, which I ordered to open fire on the right flank of the enemy's position.

After a very hot and well-sustained fire of two hours, I observed you advancing your Infantry and guns on the enemy's left flank, driving them before you from their position.

As I also observed that they were flying on the road to Gurmucktesir Ghât, and towards Malagurh, I ordered H. M.'s 9th Lancers to advance in pursuit, followed by the division of Artillery.

The 9th Lancers charged through the city, which was shortly afterwards occupied by the Infantry.

The road on the other side the town was partially blocked up with waggon and carts, and the enemy dispersing into the khets in the open country, I ordered the Cavalry to halt, and advanced two guns to the bridge over the East Kalee Nuddee.

The Sepoys endeavoured to make a stand outside the city gate, but were immediately charged and dispersed by the head of the column of the 9th Lancers, who have killed a number of them, and I cannot speak too highly of the gallantry of that Regiment in charging through the town under a most severe fire from the houses.

I wish to bring most particularly to your notice the services of the Artillery engaged; the manner in which they brought their guns into close action, and the constancy of their fire merits special mention.

I regret to say that my loss has been very distressing, as I have been deprived of the services of four most valuable Officers in the 9th Lancers, the Return of which I have already had the honour to transmit to you.

The splendid conduct of the Irregular Cavalry merits the highest praise, they having killed 200 of the enemy's sowars during the action and towards its close.

I wish most particularly to bring to your notice the distinguished gallantry of Captain Drysdale, commanding H. M.'s 9th Royal Lancers, who sustained a fracture of the collar-bone from the fall of his horse, which was shot as he was charging the Sepoys on the right of the town, after he had passed through it; also of Trumpeter and Lance Corporal Kens, and of Private Jordan, who saved him and brought him out of the *mêlée*.

The names of Lieutenant Sarel, 9th Lancers, who advanced with his squadron in pursuit by your direction, and of Lieutenant Blair, 2nd Dragoon Guards (attached to the 9th Lancers), the former severely wounded in the right hand (forefinger of right hand since amputated) and left arm, and the latter, who was most dangerously wounded in a personal conflict with one of the Rebel Sowars, also deserve special mention.

The names also of Captains Bouchier and Remington, of the Artillery, whose Battery and Troop were engaged during the whole action, as well as that of Lieutenant Cracklow, who had a division of guns employed, and whose loss must have been heavy, I desire to bring prominently to your notice.

In the Irregular Cavalry, Lieutenant Watson charged and defeated a superior force of the enemy's horse, who were advancing to attack him, driving them into the town, and cutting up a great many. I regret to say that, on this occasion, Captain Best, of whose conduct Lieutenant Watson speaks very highly, received a severe sabre wound. Lieutenant Watson has also brought to my notice the services of Mr. Lyall, a Civilian, who was with him during the whole action, and offered him the most valuable assistance.

The names of Lieutenants Younghusband and Gough, Commanding Irregular Corps, I also consider it my duty to bring to your notice, as having performed most gallant service during the day.

Lieutenant Probyn, with his Horse, charged and defeated a body of cavalry and armed Goojurs, who attacked the baggage while we were engaged with the enemy.

From Lieutenant Roberts, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, and from Lieutenant Norman, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, I received the most valuable information and assistance, and I wish to bring them conspicuously to your notice.

To Mr. Sapte, the Collector of the District, I have to return my most sincere thanks for the assistance he afforded me through his local knowledge of the ground.

The assistance I received from my two Orderly Officers, Captain the Honorable A. Anson, H. M.'s 84th Regiment, and Lieutenant Martin, of H. M.'s 9th Lancers, during the long period of eleven hours that we were in the saddle, was most valuable and effective.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. A. OUVRY, Major, 9th Lancers,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade Moveable Column.

(Copy No. 84.)

From Major F. TURNER,
Commanding Artillery of Moveable Column,
To Captain BANNATYNE,
Major of Brigade, Moveable Column.

Camp Boolundshukur, 28th September 1857.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the Reports of the Officers of Artillery commanding Batteries and Detachments in action to-day against the Rebels, also Returns of Casualties and Ordnance expended.

Captain Remington, commanding
1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery.

Captain Blunt, commanding 2nd
Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery.

2nd Lieut. Cracklow, commanding
Detachment ditto ditto.

Captain Bouchier, commanding No.
17 Light Field Battery.

Colonel Greathed's attention the

2nd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery.

Her Majesty's 75th Regiment.

4th Punjab Infantry.

4th Punjab Cavalry.

brought to the notice of Major General Wilson, commanding Delhi Field Force, and Commandant of Artillery.

A more detailed statement of the ordnance and other ammunition captured shall be given hereafter.

Having been directed by the Officer commanding the Moveable Column to Command the Reserve (Corps noted in the margin), I was not an eye-witness of the performances of the guns in action; but I have great pleasure in pressing upon Lieutenant very gallant conduct of Serjeant Diamond and Gunner FitzGerald, of the 2nd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, who, after the rest of their gun's crew were disabled, continued to serve it under a very heavy fire of musketry, and I trust that by Colonel Greathed this gallant conduct, as also that of Second Lieutenant Cracklow, may be

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. TURNER, Major,
Commanding Artillery of Moveable Column.

From Captain F. REMINGTON,
Commanding 1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery,
To Lieutenant BUNNY,
Artillery Detachment Staff, Moveable Column.

Camp Boolundshukur, 28th September 1857.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Major Turner, commanding Artillery with the Moveable Column, that, after leaving the main body, shortly after daybreak, with the right division of my Troop under Lieutenant Murray, I proceeded up the road, which was our line of march, till I came within view of a breastwork which the enemy had thrown across the road.

Two embrasures were distinctly visible, and I accordingly quickened my men till within what I considered 600 yards of the enemy. I afterwards found that it must have been about 900 yards, but I was deceived in the distance, owing to the early morning light and the avenue of trees bounding the road. The enemy opened a tolerably brisk fire from their guns, one of very small calibre; but the fire of my guns caused that of the enemy to slacken very soon, and on the arrival of my centre and left divisions under Lieutenants Manderson and Traill, the enemy's fire almost ceased. I was obliged to form these latter on the right of the road in ploughed land, and, owing to the intervention of trees and gardens, it was difficult to form any correct estimate of the effect of their fire. After expending the ammunition of the howitzer limber, and the same number of rounds from my left division, I advanced at a gallop, about 400 yards nearer, and it was here I discovered how deceptive the distance had been. My new position was about 500 yards distant from the enemy's entrenchment, whence two guns still continued to fire occasional shots at us, notwithstanding I kept up a continued fire on it.

On an Officer* being sent to me to tell me to cease firing, as the Infantry were advancing, I limbered

* Captain Norman.

up, crossed the road, and proceeded to the left, where Captain Norman told me my presence was desirable, if possible. A vidette of

H. M.'s 9th Lancers guided me to a road, on which he told me a squadron of his Regiment had proceeded with two guns. The ground was very heavy, and I could only proceed at a walk; but as soon as I got on a road, I ordered the trot, and followed the line of the Lancers and guns, till I arrived at a place where they were halted. Shortly after a heavy fire of musketry was opened on them from a Serai, at the entrance of which they were; and as they were obliged to withdraw a short distance, I formed battery to the front with my left division under Lieutenant Traill, which I placed on some high ground to the right of the road to meet contingencies.

I am happy to say the arrival of the Sikh Infantry prevented the contingency I dreaded; but it was not in time to prevent serious loss to a division of Captain Blunt's Troop under Lieutenant Cracklow.

The latter Officer having informed me that his guns were temporarily disabled, owing to casualties, I advanced through the Serai, whence the enemy had by this time been dislodged, with my right division, and took up a position at the further end of the bridge on this side of the Serai. As soon as the baggage made its appearance, I moved off in the direction of Camp, as requested by the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General. Since my arrival in Camp, two 9-pounder ammunition waggons and two carts have been brought into my Park by villagers. They contain some 9-lb. and 6-lb. shot and a few cartridges. Accompanying are a list of Casualties and a Return of Ammunition expended.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. REMINGTON, Captain,
Commanding 1st Troop 1st Brigade H. A.

order this morning. On my Advanced Guard of Light Cavalry arriving near the town of Boolundshuhur, it was observed to be occupied by the enemy in force, who had a breastwork across the road and guns in position.

I immediately ordered guns to the front, which advanced within five hundred yards of the breastwork. The enemy then opened with a round shot, which was replied to by our guns.

Having received most valuable information from Lieutenant Roberts, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, that there was a road on my right, by which I could take the enemy's breastwork in flank, I called a reinforcement of Artillery to the front and posted them on this road, when they did excellent service.

The Kutcherry, a pukka building, I also occupied with 100 Infantry, who were sent to the front at my request.

At this period you having arrived on the spot with the Infantry, I went to the left to take the command of the Cavalry, with whom I had previously posted a division of Horse Artillery, which I ordered to open fire on the right flank of the enemy's position.

After a very hot and well-sustained fire of two hours, I observed you advancing your Infantry and guns on the enemy's left flank, driving them before you from their position.

As I also observed that they were flying on the road to Gurmucktesir Ghât, and towards Malagurh, I ordered H. M.'s 9th Lancers to advance in pursuit, followed by the division of Artillery.

The 9th Lancers charged through the city, which was shortly afterwards occupied by the Infantry.

The road on the other side the town was partially blocked up with waggons and carts, and the enemy dispersing into the khets in the open country, I ordered the Cavalry to halt, and advanced two guns to the bridge over the East Kalee Nuddee.

The Sepoys endeavoured to make a stand outside the city gate, but were immediately charged and dispersed by the head of the column of the 9th Lancers, who have killed a number of them, and I cannot speak too highly of the gallantry of that Regiment in charging through the town under a most severe fire from the houses.

I wish to bring most particularly to your notice the services of the Artillery engaged; the manner in which they brought their guns into close action, and the constancy of their fire merits special mention.

I regret to say that my loss has been very distressing, as I have been deprived of the services of four most valuable Officers in the 9th Lancers, the Return of which I have already had the honour to transmit to you.

The splendid conduct of the Irregular Cavalry merits the highest praise, they having killed 200 of the enemy's sowars during the action and towards its close.

I wish most particularly to bring to your notice the distinguished gallantry of Captain Drysdale, commanding H. M.'s 9th Royal Lancers, who sustained a fracture of the collar-bone from the fall of his horse, which was shot as he was charging the Sepoys on the right of the town, after he had passed through it; also of Trumpeter and Lance Corporal Kens, and of Private Jordan, who saved him and brought him out of the *mêlée*.

The names of Lieutenant Sarel, 9th Lancers, who advanced with his squadron in pursuit by your direction, and of Lieutenant Blair, 2nd Dragoon Guards (attached to the 9th Lancers), the former severely wounded in the right hand (forefinger of right hand since amputated) and left arm, and the latter, who was most dangerously wounded in a personal conflict with one of the Rebel Sowars, also deserve special mention.

The names also of Captains Bouchier and Remington, of the Artillery, whose Battery and Troop were engaged during the whole action, as well as that of Lieutenant Cracklow, who had a division of guns employed, and whose loss must have been heavy, I desire to bring prominently to your notice.

In the Irregular Cavalry, Lieutenant Watson charged and defeated a superior force of the enemy's horse, who were advancing to attack him, driving them into the town, and cutting up a great many. I regret to say that, on this occasion, Captain Best, of whose conduct Lieutenant Watson speaks very highly, received a severe sabre wound. Lieutenant Watson has also brought to my notice the services of Mr. Lyall, a Civilian, who was with him during the whole action, and offered him the most valuable assistance.

The names of Lieutenants Younghusband and Gough, Commanding Irregular Corps, I also consider it my duty to bring to your notice, as having performed most gallant service during the day.

Lieutenant Probyn, with his Horse, charged and defeated a body of cavalry and armed Goojurs, who attacked the baggage while we were engaged with the enemy.

From Lieutenant Roberts, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, and from Lieutenant Norman, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, I received the most valuable information and assistance, and I wish to bring them conspicuously to your notice.

To Mr. Sapte, the Collector of the District, I have to return my most sincere thanks for the assistance he afforded me through his local knowledge of the ground.

The assistance I received from my two Orderly Officers, Captain the Honorable A. Anson, H. M.'s 84th Regiment, and Lieutenant Martin, of H. M.'s 9th Lancers, during the long period of eleven hours that we were in the saddle, was most valuable and effective.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. A. OUVRY, Major, 9th Lancers,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade Moveable Column.

(Copy No. 84.)

From Major F. TURNER,
Commanding Artillery of Moveable Column,
To Captain BANNATYNE,
Major of Brigade, Moveable Column.

Camp Boolundshuhur, 28th September 1857.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the Reports of the Officers of Artillery commanding Batteries and Detachments in action to-day against the Rebels, also Returns of Casualties and Ordnance expended.

Captain Remington, commanding
1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery.
Captain Blunt, commanding 2nd
Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery.
2nd Lieut. Cracklow, commanding
Detachment ditto ditto.
Captain Bourchier, commanding No.
17 Light Field Battery.

A more detailed statement of the ordnance and other ammunition captured shall be given hereafter.

Colonel Greathed's attention the
2nd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery.
Her Majesty's 75th Regiment.
4th Punjaub Infantry.
4th Punjaub Cavalry.

Having been directed by the Officer commanding the Moveable Column to Command the Reserve (Corps noted in the margin), I was not an eye-witness of the performances of the guns in action; but I have great pleasure in pressing upon Lieutenant very gallant conduct of Serjeant Diamond and Gunner FitzGerald, of the 2nd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, who, after the rest of their gun's crew were disabled, continued to serve it under a very heavy fire of musketry, and I trust that by Colonel Greathed this gallant conduct, as also that of Second Lieutenant Cracklow, may be brought to the notice of Major General Wilson, commanding Delhi Field Force, and Commandant of Artillery.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. TURNER, Major,
Commanding Artillery of Moveable Column.

From Captain F. REMINGTON,
Commanding 1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery,
To Lieutenant BUNNY,
Artillery Detachment Staff, Moveable Column.

Camp Boolundshuhur, 28th September 1857.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Major Turner, commanding Artillery with the Moveable Column, that, after leaving the main body, shortly after daybreak, with the right division of my Troop under Lieutenant Murray, I proceeded up the road, which was our line of march, till I came within view of a breastwork which the enemy had thrown across the road.

Two embasures were distinctly visible, and I accordingly quickened my men till within what I considered 600 yards of the enemy. I afterwards found that it must have been about 900 yards, but I was deceived in the distance, owing to the early morning light and the avenue of trees bounding the road. The enemy opened a tolerably brisk fire from their guns, one of very small calibre; but the fire of my guns caused that of the enemy to slacken very soon, and on the arrival of my centre and left divisions under Lieutenants Manderson and Traill, the enemy's fire almost ceased. I was obliged to form these latter on the right of the road in ploughed land, and, owing to the intervention of trees and gardens, it was difficult to form any correct estimate of the effect of their fire. After expending the ammunition of the howitzer limber, and the same number of rounds from my left division, I advanced at a gallop, about 400 yards nearer, and it was here I discovered how deceptive the distance had been. My new position was about 500 yards distant from the enemy's entrenchment, whence two guns still continued to fire occasional shots at us, notwithstanding I kept up a continued fire on it.

On an Officer* being sent to me to tell me to cease firing, as the Infantry were advancing, I limbered up, crossed the road, and proceeded to the left, where Captain Norman told me my presence was desirable, if possible. A vidette of

* Captain Norman.

H. M.'s 9th Lancers guided me to a road, on which he told me a squadron of his Regiment had proceeded with two guns. The ground was very heavy, and I could only proceed at a walk; but as soon as I got on a road, I ordered the trot, and followed the line of the Lancers and guns, till I arrived at a place where they were halted. Shortly after a heavy fire of musketry was opened on them from a Serai, at the entrance of which they were; and as they were obliged to withdraw a short distance, I formed battery to the front with my left division under Lieutenant Traill, which I placed on some high ground to the right of the road to meet contingencies.

I am happy to say the arrival of the Sikh Infantry prevented the contingency I dreaded; but it was not in time to prevent serious loss to a division of Captain Blunt's Troop under Lieutenant Cracklow.

The latter Officer having informed me that his guns were temporarily disabled, owing to casualties, I advanced through the Serai, whence the enemy had by this time been dislodged, with my right division, and took up a position at the further end of the bridge on this side of the Serai. As soon as the baggage made its appearance, I moved off in the direction of Camp, as requested by the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General. Since my arrival in Camp, two 9-pounder ammunition waggons and two carts have been brought into my Park by villagers. They contain some 9-lb. and 6-lb. shot and a few cartridges. Accompanying are a list of Casualties and a Return of Ammunition expended.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. REMINGTON, Captain,
Commanding 1st Troop 1st Brigade H. A.

From Captain C. H. BLUNT,
Commanding, in Charge of 2nd Troop 3rd Brigade,
To Major F. TURNER,
Commanding Artillery with Moveable Column.

Camp Boolundshukur, 28th September 1857.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for your information, the Report I have received from Lieutenant Cracklow, who commanded two guns detached to-day from the Troops under my command.

As they were the only guns actually engaged with the enemy, I need not add any further report of the proceedings of the remaining three guns of the Troop.

I beg to call to your notice the high commendation which Lieutenant Cracklow has, in his Report, bestowed on Serjeant Diamond and Gunner FitzGerald. This commendation has been confirmed and strengthened by several Officers in H. M.'s 9th Lancers, who were witnesses of their gallant conduct.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. H. BLUNT, Brevet Captain,
In Charge of 2nd Troop 3rd Brigade.

From Lieutenant G. CRACKLOW, Commanding 2nd Troop 3rd Brigade H. A.,
To Captain BLUNT, Commanding, in Charge 2nd Troop 3rd Brigade H. A.

Camp Boolundshukur, 27th September 1857.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for your information, that, in accordance with the orders I received, I proceeded with two guns to support the left Cavalry Picquet. On arriving at the picquet, the Officer Commanding ordered me to open a flanking fire on two guns of the enemy, which were posted at the end of a road about 700 yards off. I did so, and continued firing until the guns were taken by our people.

I then accompanied the Cavalry along the road leading by the left of the city. As we were proceeding down the road, a man put his musket over a wall and shot a horse in the leading gun. Soon after this, two more horses were shot in the same team, and as no horses could be got to replace the casualties, the Syces with the bad horses having disappeared as soon as the firing commenced, the gun was obliged to be left behind, and did not come into action at all. I proceeded to the front with the other guns. We advanced through the gate of a small Serai, and I was ordered to take my gun through the opposite gate, and up to a bridge, which was about 200 yards in advance of the gate, along the pukka road. I first advanced myself, to see what was the state of affairs on the other side. I found that the enemy were advancing in considerable numbers along a wall to my right, and it was evident to me, that if I advanced the gun, I should have had it disabled in a few minutes by the enemy's musketry fire in my rear, and that the gun would most probably have been taken, as there were no Infantry to stand by it. I retired the gun about 40 yards, to the first gate of the Serai, and opened fire on the enemy, who had by this time advanced to the gateway through which I had been ordered to advance the gun, and continued firing for about a quarter of an hour, after which, the Infantry having advanced, the enemy were driven back. As my gun was disabled, one man having been killed and four wounded, I retired, and Captain Remington's guns were ordered to relieve me.

I beg to bring to your notice the gallant conduct of Serjeant Diamond and Gunner FitzGerald. These two men, when the rest of the crew were disabled, served the gun under a heavy musketry fire; their coolness and daring elicited the admiration of all present.

I have the honour to enclose Casualty Rolls of the Men and Horses, and a Return of Ammunition expended.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. CRACKLOW,
2nd Troop 3rd Brigade H. A.

From Captain G. BOURCHIER, Commanding No. 17 Battery,
To Lieutenant BUNNY, Adjutant Artillery Division.

Camp Boolundshukur, 28th September 1857.

SIR,—I beg to report, for the information of Major Turner, that, agreeably to his order, I proceeded to the support of the 1st Troop 1st Brigade, formed up my Battery to the right of their position, and immediately became engaged with the enemy's guns and infantry.

The fire from the enemy's battery was silenced; and, supported by the Infantry, I advanced along the road, took a gun (9-pounder), and, as the Infantry kept advancing with me, I took two of my guns at a gallop down the road to the Gaol. A few rounds of grape cleared my advance, and the enemy, both cavalry and infantry, fled from the position they had occupied on my right. At the Gaol our Cavalry took up the pursuit, and I remained there until ordered to return to Camp by the Commanding Officer of the Force. I cannot speak too highly of the coolness and steadiness of my Officers and Men; and I should be doing an injustice were I not to bring to notice the assistance I obtained from Lieutenant Roberts, of the Artillery, who showed me my ground, and, in rapid advance down the road, first arrived at the guns we captured.

A Roll of Casualties and expenditure of Ammunition is annexed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. BOURCHIER, Commanding No. 17 Battery.

(True copies)

(Signed) D. M. STEWART, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

*STATEMENT of ORDNANCE, AMMUNITION, &c., captured from the Enemy in Action
on the 28th September 1857.*

Boolundshuhur, 28th September 1857.

Description.	Number or Quantity.	Remarks.
Ordnance, Brass, 9-pounder, with Carriage	1	Serviceable; one of our own Guns; no limber.
Ordnance, Iron, 1½-pounder, with Carriage	1	Has been destroyed.
Carriage Ammunition, with limber, 9-pounder ..	1	Repairable.
Carriage Ammunition, with limber, 6-pounder ..	1	Repairable.
Carts, Artificers'	2	
Powder, Ordnance, Barrels (100 lbs.).....	25	20 in barrels, about 5 barrels in boxes; made over to the Executive Engineer.
Cartridges, linen, fitted with 1½ lbs., shot attached.	96	Destroyed.
Shot, Round, 9-pounder	224	96 served out to No. 17 Battery.
Shot, Round, 6-pounder	115	50 served out to 2nd Troop 3rd Brigade H. A.
Shot, Canister, 9-pounder	10	Served out to No. 17 Battery.
Shot, Canister, 6-pounder	4	Served out to 2nd Troop 3rd Brigade H. A.
Shells, Spherical Case, 9-pounder	9	Served out to No. 17 Battery.
Shells, Spherical Case, 6-pounder	6	Served out to 2nd Troop 3rd Brigade H. A.
Caps, Percussion, 9 Boxes	45,000	
Bullets, of sorts, three; Small Arms; Ammunition; Boxes full of Cartridges for Small Arms of sorts; four boxes full of Port-fires	100	
<i>N. B.—In addition, there was a quantity of light Cartridges made over to Engineer for blasting purposes.</i>		

(Signed) GEO. BOURCHIER, Captain,
Commanding No. 17 Battery.

(Signed) F. TURNER, Major,
Commanding Artillery, Moveable Column.

(True copy)

(Signed) D. M. STEWART, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

NOMINAL LIST of OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Numbers.	Rank and Names.	Slightly, Severely, or Dangerously.	Remarks.
1	Captain W. Drysdale.....	Slightly	9th Lancers.
2	Captain H. W. Best	Severely	1st Punjab Cavalry.
1	Lieutenant H. A. Sarel	Ditto	9th Lancers.
2	Lieutenant R. Blair	Dangerously	Ditto (2nd Dragoon Guards).
1	Cornet R. Thonger.....	Slightly	Ditto ditto.
1	Ensign W. Edgeworth	Severely	H. M.'s 8th King's Regiment.

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General Roberts' Horse shot.

(Signed) E. H. GREATHED, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding Moveable Column.

(True copy)

(Signed) D. M. STEWART, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

RETURN of KILLED and WOUNDED of the Moveable Column under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel GREATHED in the Affair of the 28th September 1857, at Camp Boolundshuhur.

DESCRIPTION.	EUROPEANS.						NATIVES.						REMARKS.				
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Subedars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Drummers.		Sowars.	Rank and File.	Total.	Horses.
Artillery, Killed							1	1								5	4 Camp Followers not included. 1 Ditto Missing.
„ Wounded							10	10								12	
„ Missing																1	
H. M.'s 9th Lancers, Killed ..							3	3								7	
„ Wounded ..	1	3					3	7								14	
„ *Missing ..																14	
H. M.'s 75th, Killed ..							1	1									
„ Wounded ..							1	1									
„ Missing ..																	
1st Punjaub Cavalry, Killed ..																2	
„ Wounded ..	1						2	3					4	4		2	
„ Missing ..																2	
2nd „ Killed ..																	
„ Wounded ..																	
„ Missing ..																	
5th „ Killed ..																4	
„ Wounded ..										2		5		7	4		
„ Missing ..																1	
Hodson's Horse, Killed ..																2	
„ Wounded ..												2		2	2		
„ Missing ..																	
2nd Punjaub Infantry, Killed ..																	
„ Wounded ..										2			4	6			
„ Missing ..																	
Staff, Killed																1	
* H. M.'s 8th Foot, Killed ..							1	1									
„ Wounded ..		1						1									
„ Missing ..																	
Total of Killed ..							6	6								21	Total of Officers Wounded. 6
„ Wounded ..	2	4					16	22		4		7	8	19	34		Total of European Rank and File killed 6
„ Missing ..																3	Total of Ditto Wounded. 16
Grand Total	2	4					22	28		4		7	8	19	58		Total of Native Rank and File Wounded 19
																	Total.... 47

21 Horses Killed, 34 Wounded, 3 Missing.

(Examined)

(Signed) J. M. BANNATYNE, Captain,
Major of Brigade.

(Signed) E. H. GREATHED, Lieut. Colonel,
Commanding Moveable Column.

No. 1610.

From Major General N. PENNY,
Commanding Field Force,
To Major General MANSFIELD,
Chief of the Staff.

Army Head Quarters, Delhi, 20th October 1857.

SIR,—With reference to your Memorandum, dated Government House, Calcutta, 22nd September 1857, transmitted to me by Colonel Wilson, commanding at Cawnpore, I have the honour to submit the following statement of the recent proceedings of the Force under my Command.

As soon after the fall of Delhi as circumstances would admit, a Moveable Column was detailed for the purpose of pursuing the main body of the Rebels, who had gone down the Western Bank of the Jumna; but before the necessary arrangements could be completed, it was ascertained that the Mutineers were crossing the river, with the evident intention of making their escape through the Doab, and proceeding to Rohilcund or Oude.

To cut off this portion of the Rebels, and prevent them from executing either of the above projects, was considered by my predecessor, General Wilson, to be of the first importance. Consequently, the route of Colonel Greathed's Column (strength as per margin) was changed, and he was ordered to proceed towards Allygurh *via* Boolundshuhur.

1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery.
2nd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery.
No. 17 Light Field Battery.
2nd Company Sappers and Miners.
H. M.'s 9th Lancers.
1st Punjab Cavalry (Detachment).
2nd Punjab Cavalry ditto.
5th Punjab Cavalry ditto.
Hodson's Horse ditto.
H. M.'s 8th Regiment.
H. M.'s 75th Regiment.
2nd Punjab Infantry.
4th Punjab Infantry.

It became necessary to go to Boolundshuhur for the purpose of destroying the Fort of Malagurh, the Nawab of which place gave much trouble during the outbreak. In the station and city of Boolundshuhur the Column encountered the Jhansi Mutineers and Malagurh Insurgents, and, after a sharp action, signally defeated them.

The Nawab of Malagurh's fort—a place of some strength—about four miles distant from the station of Boolundshuhur—was then blown up by our Engineers.

Colonel Greathed's Report of this affair has, however, been forwarded through General Gowan, commanding in the Upper Provinces, for the Commander in Chief's information.

Having made arrangements for conveying the wounded to Meerut, the Column proceeded by the Trunk Road to Allygurh, which was found to be occupied by the two Rebel Thakoor of Akerabad. Colonel Greathed at once attacked and drove them from the city and suburbs, killing about 400 men, chiefly Sowars and Mahomedan fanatics; but I need not trouble you with details, as the Report of the Officer in Command has already been forwarded to Army Head Quarters.

The day after the occupation of Allygurh, the column followed the Rebel leaders to Akerabad, their place of residence, which was burnt and destroyed by the Troops, who had previously slain the two Chiefs and about 100 of their followers.

At this juncture the Chief Commissioner, North-Western Provinces, sent the most urgent requisition for aid to Colonel Greathed, who at once detached two Troops of Horse Artillery and a body of Cavalry by forced marches to Agra, which was threatened by the Mutineers collected at Dholpore; the remainder of the Column followed by forced marches likewise, and reached the Cantonment of Agra on the morning of the 10th instant.

Before their Camp was pitched, the Troops were surprised by the Mutineers from Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Mhow, and other places, who had previously combined for the express purpose of attacking Agra, which they supposed to be weakly defended.

Lieutenant Colonel Greathed's first Report of the engagement having been transmitted through General Gowan, the second is herewith attached.

The station of Agra being now freed from all chance of attack, it was determined that the Moveable Column should at once push on towards Lucknow, where reinforcements were said to be much needed. Acting upon this resolution, Colonel Greathed reports that he will reach Mynpooree on the 20th current.

Little or no opposition is anticipated, as the Nawab of Futtygurh—the only person from whom resistance may be expected—is reported to have but a small band of retainers under his command.

I trust that, by the time this reaches you, Colonel Greathed's Column will have arrived at Cawnpore, and that he will be in direct communication with Army Head Quarters.

I will now detail, in a few words, the operations conducted by Brigadier Showers on the Western side of the Jumna.

A small Column, consisting of the following Troops—

4 Horse Artillery guns,
300 Irregular Cavalry,
200 H. M.'s 52nd Regiment Light Infantry,
200 Guide Infantry,
300 4th Sikh Infantry,

Was despatched towards Furreednuggur, for the purpose of restoring order among the disaffected Goojur villages, as well as with the view of destroying any Detachments of Rebels that might be encountered. After executing this duty, Brigadier Showers returned to Delhi.

On the 2nd current another Column, composed of the Troops mentioned in the margin, was despatched into the District under the same Officer.

The object of the expedition was to occupy the Ex-King's Purgannah of Khote Kasim; to seize Toola Ram, of Kewaree, together with the Nawabs of Jhujjur and Dadree, and other individuals of lesser note, who were known to be Rebels.

Brigadier Showers has taken possession of Rewaree and its 13 guns, without opposition,—Rao Toola Ram having fled with his followers, it is supposed, towards Bickaneer.

The Nawab of Dadree submitted to our authority, and the Nawab of Jhujjur has likewise given himself up, and now awaits his trial.

Brigadier Showers' Report of his later proceedings is herewith enclosed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) N. PENNY, Major General,
Commanding Field Force.

No. 14 Light Field Battery.
2 18-pounder Guns.
2 5½-pounder Mortars.
2 Companies Sappers.
H. M.'s 6th Dragoon Guards.
Guide Cavalry.
Hodson's Horse.
2nd Eur. Ben. Fusiliers.
Kemaon Battalion.
1st Punjab Infantry.

*RETURN of SICK and WOUNDED in the Field Force under Command of Major General
N. PENNY, C.B.
Delhi, 19th October 1857.*

DETAIL.			SICK.							WOUNDED.										
			Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	S. J. dars.	Jemadars.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Drummers, Rank and File.	Horses.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Subdars.	Jemadars.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Drummers, Rank and File.	Horses.
Artillery Force	.. European ..	..	..	2	..	..	5	80	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	..		
"	.. Native ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..		
Engineer Brigade	.. Sappers and Miners ..	..	..	..	..	2	10	31	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	13	..		
"	.. Punjaub ditto ..	..	..	1	..	2	12	100	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	14	..		
"	.. Pioneers ..	..	..	..	1	1	7	321	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	30	..	..		
Cavalry Brigade	.. Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..		
"	.. Her Majesty's 9th Lancers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	..	..		
"	.. 4th Irregular Cavalry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..		
"	.. 1st Punjaub Cavalry ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..		
"	.. 2nd Punjaub Cavalry ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..		
"	.. 5th Punjaub Cavalry ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..		
"	.. Guide Cavalry ..	..	..	..	..	1	3	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..		
"	.. Hodson's Horse ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..		
1st Infantry Brigade	.. Her Majesty's 61st Regiment ..	..	..	3	1	..	19	151	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	21	..		
"	.. 1st Punjaub Infantry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	1	1	..	1	1	5	48	..	..		
2nd Infantry Brigade	.. 1st European Bengal Fusiliers ..	..	..	1	2	..	22	117	..	1	2	..	..	..	9	49	..	..		
"	.. 4th Seikh Infantry ..	..	..	..	..	1	10	154	..	..	..	1	1	13	30	..	..	..		
3rd Infantry Brigade	.. Her Majesty's 60th Rifles ..	..	..	..	1	..	4	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..		
"	.. Sirmoor Battalion ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	72	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..		
Colonel Greathed's Moveable Column—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
"	.. Her Majesty's 8th Regiment ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	33	..	..		
"	.. Her Majesty's 75th Regiment ..	..	..	..	1	..	9	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	43	..	..		
"	.. 2nd Punjaub Infantry ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	41	..	..		
"	.. 4th Punjaub Infantry ..	..	..	..	..	1	3	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	26	..	..		
Brigadier Showers' Moveable Column—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
"	.. 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers ..	..	..	..	..	..	8	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	35	..	..		
"	.. Kemaon Battalion ..	..	..	1	..	1	10	192	..	..	1	..	3	2	27	..	..	..		
Guide Infantry	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	139	..	..	1	..	3	7	32	..	..	..		
Total..			..	1	12	1	5	11	142	2054	82	1	3	9	2	9	75	518	..	
Grand Total..			..	2368										617						

(Signed) M. D. STEWART, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

(Signed) N. PENNY, Major General,
Commanding Field Force.

ROLL of REGIMENTS serving in the Delhi Field Force.

Delhi, 19th October 1857.

Regiments.	Rank and Name of Commanding Officers.	Remarks.
Head Quarters 1st Brigade Horse Artillery.	Brevet Lieutenant Colonel M. Dawes ..	On temporary leave.
Ditto 3rd Ditto Ditto ..	Brevet Major F. Turner ..	With Lieut. Col. Greathed's Column.
Reserve Artillery ..	Ditto J. Brind ..	On temporary leave.
No. 14 Light Field Battery ..	Ditto E. W. S. Scott ..	With Brigadier Showers.
No. 17 Ditto Ditto ..	Captain G. Bouchier ..	With Lieut. Col. Greathed.
Engineer Brigade ..	Ditto A. Tayler ..	Proceeding to join Lieut.-Col. Greathed
H. M.'s 9th Lancers ..	Ditto W. Drysdale ..	With Lieut. Col. Greathed.
H. M.'s 6th Dragoon Guards ..	Lieut. Colonel W. N. Custance..	With Brigadier Showers.
4th Irregular Cavalry ..	Brevet Major A. Martin ..	On temporary leave (sick).
1st Punjaub Cavalry ..	Lieutenant J. Watson ..	With Lieut. Col. Greathed.
2nd Ditto ..	Ditto D. M. Probyn ..	Ditto.
5th Ditto ..	Ditto G. A. P. Younghusband ..	Ditto.
Guide Cavalry ..	Captain C. A. Sandford ..	With Brigadier Showers.
Hodson's Horse ..	Lieutenant W. R. S. Hodson ..	With Lieut. Col. Greathed.
H. M.'s 8th Regiment ..	Captain J. Hinde ..	..
H. M.'s 60th Rifles ..	Lieutenant Colonel J. Jones ..	..
H. M.'s 61st Regiment ..	Ditto ditto C. C. Deacon ..	At Delhi.
H. M.'s 75th Regiment ..	Ditto ditto C. Herbert ..	59th N. I.
1st European Bengal Fusiliers ..	Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. F. Dunsford.	With Brigadier Showers.
2nd Ditto Ditto ..	Major H. E. S. Abbott ..	Ditto.
Kemaon Battalion ..	Captain R. A. Ramsay ..	Temporary leave (sick).
4th Seikh Infantry ..	Ditto O. E. Rothney ..	Ditto.
Guide Infantry ..	Ditto H. Daly ..	With Lieutenant Colonel Greathed.
2nd Punjaub Infantry ..	Ditto G. W. G. Green ..	Ditto.
4th Ditto ..	Lieutenant W. Paul ..	..
1st Ditto ..	Major J. Coke ..	Temporary leave (sick).
Sirmoor Battalion ..	Ditto C. Reid ..	..

(Signed) D. M. STEWART, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

From Lieutenant Colonel E. H. GREATHED,
Commanding Moveable Column,
To Captain D. M. STEWART,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

Camp Agra, 13th October 1857.

SIR,—In recapitulation of my hasty letter of the 11th instant, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Major General Commanding the Delhi Field Force, that after a march of forty-four miles in twenty-eight hours, the Moveable column under my Command encamped on the parade ground at this Station at 8 A. M. on the 10th instant. At 10½ o'clock 4 guns were heard by us on our right flank, and the Assembly was sounded. I galloped to the front, and found the Artillery already in action, and the 9th Lancers in their saddles formed up in Squadrons. The enemy had attacked our front and right flank with his artillery, which raked our Camp. On seeing this, I moved with H. M.'s 8th (the King's) Regiment and the 4th Punjaub Infantry (taking with me on the way the three Squadrons of 1st, 2nd, and 5th Punjaub Cavalry) to the right, with the view of outflanking and capturing the guns on that flank. I must not omit to mention that, when I reached the front, three minutes after this surprise, I found the whole of the Troops, without exception, drawn up on their respective alarm posts, as if for parade.

I extended the Infantry along the road leading from the parade ground to the Infantry barracks in skirmishing order with supports, with directions to advance to their front and clear the compounds of the enemy's infantry. Taking with me the Punjaub Cavalry, I then proceeded to the European barracks, and pointed out to Lieutenant Watson the open ground upon which I conceived that he might work with effect. How admirably he did so, will be seen in his own Report.

By this time the Agra 9-pounder battery came up, and I advanced it in support of the right flank of the Infantry, on the road leading from the Artillery parade ground, and the enclosures were speedily cleared. In doing this the 4th Punjaub Infantry distinguished itself, as it did throughout the day.

The advance of the Infantry and Battery enabled Lieutenant Watson to make his charge and capture the guns and standards, and after that, the enemy did not make any stand, although they continued to fire round shot as they retreated. I continued the pursuit to a village three miles on the Gwalior road, and halted to enable the left to come up. Here we were joined by the 3rd European Regiment, who took their place in the line, detaching two Companies to support the Punjaub Infantry engaged in driving out the enemy, who still hung on our flanks in the jungle and topos on our right. Colonel Cotton, commanding the Agra Garrison, then assumed command, and the pursuit was continued to the Khara Nuddee, with Artillery and Cavalry, the Infantry finally halting at a village five miles on the Gwalior road, where the enemy's camp had been pitched. The route was now complete, and the whole face of the country covered with fugitives. The enemy fled across the Khara Nuddee under the effective fire of grape and round shot from our Artillery. The accompanying Return from Major Turner will show that 12 guns were captured, and the enemy lost the whole of his tents, baggage, and ammunition. I have reason to believe that scarcely a cart was taken across the river, and most certainly not one gun.

The conduct of the Troops engaged during the whole affair was beyond any praise of mine; but it is my duty to bring to the special notice of the Major General Commanding, their admirable steadiness at the outset of the action when taken completely by surprise, and when a great part of the Troops had scarcely arrived on the ground. The quickness with which the Artillery came into action under a destructive fire, and its subsequent services, was worthy of their reputation. The Cavalry showed throughout the day that they were led by Officers who combined steadiness and an eye for ground with the greatest gallantry. The Infantry drove the enemy flying from the enclosures, and pursued them for several miles with the most persevering resolution; and the conduct of the Punjaub Infantry Regiments, which had had no assistance from carriage during the march, deserves the most favourable notice. The Sappers and Miners were also most steady and forward in the pursuit. I refer you for details of the operations on the left to Major Ouvry, as I was not able to leave the right till the enemy was in full flight. The Cavalry and Artillery marched over at least sixty-four miles, and the Infantry fifty-four miles of road, in less than thirty-six hours, besides moving through fields during action. Captain Bouchier's 9-pounder battery had marched in during the night from Hattrass, thirty miles, without a halt. I beg to bring prominently to the favourable notice of the Major General Commanding, the gallantry and unwearied exertions of the whole of the Troops engaged. The Artillery, under Major Turner, were led in a manner which caused general admiration. Major Ouvry, as usual, did the most efficient service with his Cavalry. The 9th Lancers distinguished themselves under Captain Anson during the whole day, and most particularly in a gallant charge on a large body of the enemy's sowars, in which they rescued a gun which had been temporarily disabled.

The conduct of Lieutenant Watson, seconded by Lieutenant Gough, Lieutenant Probyn, and Lieuten-

H. M.'s 9th Lancers.
1st Punjaub Cavalry.
2nd do. do.
5th do. do.
Hodson's Horse.
1st Troop 1st Brigade H. A.
2nd do. do. do.
No. 17 Light Field Battery.
Engineers.
H. M.'s 8th Foot.
H. M.'s 75th Regt.
2nd Punjaub Infantry.
4th do. do.
Lieutenant Pearson's 9-pounder
Battery from Agra.

nant Youngusband, is entitled to the warmest praise. These Officers appear to have all the qualities which distinguish the Cavalry Officer. I am happy to say that Lieutenant Youngusband's injuries, though severe, will not detain him long from his duty. Captain Hinde particularly distinguished himself in Command of the 8th (the King's Regiment) in the capture of an 18-pounder at a village, and the dispersion of the Mutineers who attempted to resist him. I have also to bring to the notice of the Major General the services of Captain Gordon, commanding H. M.'s 75th Regiment; Captain Green, commanding 2nd Punjaub Infantry; and Lieutenant Paul, commanding 4th Punjaub Infantry.

My best thanks are due to the untiring exertions and able assistance of Captain Norman, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain Roberts,

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General; and Captain Bannatyne, my Brigade Major—who rendered me most active aid throughout the day; Lieutenant Ximenes, my Orderly Officer, also did good service.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. H. GREATHED, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding Moveable Column.

To the admirable arrangements of Captain Dickens, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, it was owing that we were able to make the forced march from Hattrass, and arrive in time to intercept the advance of the Mutineers on Agra.

(True copy) (Signed) D. M. STEWART, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

From Major H. A. OUVRY, Commanding Cavalry Brigade,
To Captain BANNATYNE, Major of Brigade.

Camp Agra, 11th October 1857.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Lieutenant Colonel Greathed, that on the 18th of October 1857, immediately after arriving at Agra, and pitching our tents on the encamping ground beyond the Cantonments, the enemy, whose presence was utterly unknown, made a sudden attack on our Camp with their heavy artillery.

The 9th Lancers immediately formed up on the left of the Artillery facing the Gwalior road.

On arriving in the field I perceived a large force of the enemy's cavalry advancing on our left; they had reached and sabred the Gunners of one gun. I immediately ordered the Lancers to charge, which duty they did most effectually, killing and dispersing them entirely.

Two Squadrons of the 9th Lancers, with Hodson's Horse, which then arrived, took up a position, supporting two guns, which kept a large cavalry force of the enemy at bay, and protecting the Camp.

The three Regiments of Irregular Cavalry formed up on the right of our Camp under Captain Watson, whose Report I have herewith the honour to enclose.

After an advancing cannon fire of some duration, which I supported with the Cavalry, the enemy gave way, and were pursued ten miles to the banks of the Kharee Nuddee by the Artillery and Cavalry. Great numbers were destroyed, and all their guns, ammunition, and baggage fell into our hands.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. A. OUVRY, Major, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

From Lieutenant J. WATSON, Second in Command 1st Punjab Cavalry,
To Major OUVRY, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

Camp Agra, 11th September 1857.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I do myself the honour of making the following Report of the circumstances which occurred in the right of our line in yesterday's action with the Mutineers' Force, and of the part taken in it by the three Squadrons of the Punjab Cavalry which paraded under my Command.

1 Squadron 1st Punjab Cavalry.
1 Ditto 2nd ditto.
1 Ditto 5th ditto.

Shortly after the enemy's fire opened upon our Camp, the three Squadrons, mustering about 210 sabres, moved off towards the European barracks; Colonel Greathed, who was present, informing me that beyond the barracks I should find open ground, from which I could operate with effect upon the enemy's left flank. Passing the barracks, I came under fire of the enemy's guns and musketry. I therefore proceeded at a trot to some walls close to their left flank, and there drew up the three Squadrons in open column. After waiting in this position for about five minutes, I perceived a favourable opportunity for charging, and, advancing clear of the walls, wheeled into line, and swept down at a gallop on their flank.

The effect of this was the instantaneous flight of the Mutineers; but they were too late to escape us, and a large number of their infantry and artillerymen fell under our sabres, and we captured three heavy guns and five standards.

Shortly after this, the whole of our line advanced, and the three Squadrons, falling in on the left of the road, joined in the pursuit, and turning off at the river to a ford about half a mile to the left of the road, captured two 9-pounder guns and numerous ammunition carts, &c. &c. We turned the guns upon such of the enemy as were within range on the opposite bank, and served them for some time with considerable effect. We formed the Rear Guard on the return to Camp, which we reached about 9 p. m.

The three Squadrons lost in this action 2 men killed and 15 wounded; and of the European Officers engaged, Lieutenant Maclean was severely, and Lieutenants Probyn, Macdonell, and Plowden, slightly wounded.

EUROPEAN OFFICERS ENGAGED.
1st Punjab Cavalry.
Lieutenant Watson, Commanding.
Lieutenant Mackenzie, attached.
Lieutenant Maclean, attached.

2nd Punjab Cavalry.
Lieutenant Probyn, Commanding.
Lieutenant Macdonell, attached.

5th Punjab Cavalry.
Lieut. Younghusband, Commanding.
Lieutenant Plowden, attached.

Lieutenant Younghusband, Commanding the Squadron of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, was, I regret to say, very severely injured by falling down one of the numerous dry wells that were scattered about the baziree fields, through which we charged upon the enemy.

I need not assure you that the whole of the European and Native Officers and Troopers engaged behaved throughout with the greatest gallantry, and I trust that you will be good enough to bring their services on this occasion to the favourable notice of the Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. WATSON, Lieutenant,
Second in Command 1st Punjab Cavalry.
(True copy) (Signed) D. M. STEWART, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

*DESCRIPTION and MEASUREMENT of BRASS ORDNANCE captured from the
Enemy on the 10th instant.*

Agra Magazine Office, 12th October 1857.

Description of Gun.	Length of Gun.	Diameter of Bore at Base-ring.	Diameter at Muzzle Swell.	Diameter of Bore.	Remarks.
No. 1 Ordnance Brass Gun, Native Manufacture	118.5	22.56	17.05	5.32	About 18-pounder.
" 2 " " " " "	66.9	18.65	13.7	4.73	" 12 "
" 3 " " " " "	92.7	16.55	13.55	4.4	" 10 "
" 4 " " " " "	51.4	11.4	8.32	4.07	" 8 "
" 5 " " " " "	50.7	11.8	9.8	3.86	" 7 "
" 6 " " " " "	54.3	10.9	8.65	3.89	" 7 "
" 7 " " " " "	63.4	12.25	9.63	4.07	" 8 "
" 8 " " " " "	42.95	10.12	8.15	3.49	" 6 "
" 9 " " " " "	37.9	8.75	7.18	3.34	" 6 "
" 10 " " " " "	69.1	10.83	8.62	4.3	" 9 "
" 11 " " " " "	69.1	11.52	8.89	4.3	" 9 "
" 12 " " " " "	69.1	11.52	8.87	4.2	" 9 "
" 13 " " " " "	69.1	11.52	8.85	4.2	" 9 " This Gun was capture at Boolund- shuhur.

(Signed) F. TURNER, Brigade Major,
Commanding Artillery with Moveable Column.

(Signed) L. MACHELL, Lieutenant,
Commissary of Ordnance.

(True copy)

(Signed) D. M. STEWART, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

From Lieutenant Colonel E. H. GREATHED,
Commanding Moveable Column,
To Captain D. M. STEWART,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

Camp Shekoabad, 17th October 1857.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith, for the information of the Major General Commanding Field Force in Delhi, a Supplementary Report of Casualties of the Moveable Column under my Command, which occurred in action at Agra on the 16th instant, and which, not having appeared in the Regimental Returns, were omitted in my original Report.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. H. GREATHED, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding Moveable Column.

(True copy)

(Signed) D. M. STEWART, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

*SUPPLEMENTARY CASUALTY REPORT of Moveable Column in Action at Agra
on the 10th October 1857.*

Camp Ferozeabad, 17th October 1857.

Rank and Name.	European Officer.	Horse.	Nature of Casualty.
Lieut. J. Plowden, 5th Punjaub Cavalry ..	1	..	Wounded slightly.
	..	1	One Charger lost belonging to Lieutenant Murray, 1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery.

(Examined)
(Signed) J. M. BANNATYNE, Captain,
Major of Brigade.

(Signed) E. H. GREATHED, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding Moveable Column.

(True copy)

(Signed) D. M. STEWART, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 9.

From Brigadier S. D. SHOWERS,
Commanding Moveable Column,
To Captain D. M. STEWART,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

Camp Dadree, 16th October 1857.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Major General Commanding the Meerut Division, that I reached Dadree yesterday, where I found the following guns, of which I have taken possession:—

2 Brass guns.
2 Iron ditto.
2 Iron ditto.

The brass guns I purpose to take with me; but the iron guns I have directed to be destroyed.

Sir Theophilus Metcalfe will have reported the arrangements that have been made with respect to the Nawab of Dadree; but it will be satisfactory to me to hear that the Nawab received the Moveable Column under my Command with the utmost respect, coming himself on the *Istakbul*, and expressing his readiness to submit to any inquiry that the Government intended to institute into his conduct during the period of the late insurrection, and to afford his assistance in arresting any Mutineers and Insurgents who might take refuge within his jurisdiction.

I have further to report, that the Force of the Hurriannah and Cashmere Auxiliary Forces arrived this morning. I shall hereafter have the honour to forward the present state of that Force. I purpose to move to-morrow morning to Chookookeous, a sporting residence of the Nawab of Jhujjur, about ten miles from that town, where, I have reason to believe, he will come out and meet me. The day following I propose to proceed to Jhujjur.

I have &c.

(Signed) S. D. SHOWERS, Brigadier,
Commanding Moveable Column.

No. 10.

From Brigadier S. D. SHOWERS,
Commanding Moveable Column,
To Captain D. M. STEWART,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

Camp Jhujjur, 18th October 1857.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of the 16th instant, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Major General Commanding the Delhi Field Force, that from Dadree I proceeded with my Column yesterday morning to Chookookeous. On the road a deputation from the Nawab of Jhujjur came out to meet me, to intimate that the Nawab was at a short distance from Chookookeous, and that he awaited instructions to come into my Camp. I communicated to him, on his arrival, the instructions of Government, and after the delivery of the Perwannah from the Commissioner, he was arrested, and has since been under the charge of Captain R. Lawrence.

The Nawab was frank in his communications regarding the state of his Troops, and of the objections that he suspected his father-in-law, Ubdool Sumud Khan, would make to giving himself up. Having, therefore, reason to apprehend that some opposition would be made to my taking possession of the fort, and the arms and ammunition and horses of the Troops, I moved forward my Force, prepared to attack them if there should be any opposition. During the night, however, all the Troops, both Sowars and footmen, fled, and on my reaching the Cantonments, I found the whole deserted; the only horses remaining in the cavalry stables were those which belonged to the Nawab. A very few men remained, and those that did, gave up their arms without opposition.

I afterwards entered and took possession of the fort with about 21 guns and a large quantity of powder and ammunition, a report of which I shall hereafter have the honour to forward.

I had intended to make a forced march from Dadree to Jhujjur, in the hope of surprising the Nawab and his relations. Difficulties, however, arising, I was obliged to give up the plan; but to prevent the Nawab from effecting his escape, I detached the Guide Cavalry and the Punjab Mounted Police to Nahur on the 17th, with orders that they should be on the look-out for fugitives from Jhujjur. Captain Sandford, who commanded, reports having seen a number of armed men proceeding in the direction of Nahur, of whom he had cut up all whom he could overtake.

I have heard from other sources, that the fugitive Soldiers were making towards Kanoud. I have, therefore, detached to-day a Force, consisting of the 6th Dragoon Guards, under the Command of Colonel Custance, and Hodson's Horse, to Nahur, for the purpose of overtaking them, and of obtaining possession of the Fort of Kanoud and of the treasure said to be deposited there, before the place can be reinforced. This Force will reach Kanoud to-morrow morning. I purpose myself to follow them with the remainder of my Column this evening, and hope to reach it on the 20th instant.

After settling the place, I shall, if nothing occurs to render other measures necessary, return to Jhujjur in three marches, as I understand the Bahadoorgurh and Furrookhuggur Nawabs are to be visited by my Column.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. D. SHOWERS, Brigadier,
Commanding Moveable Column.

(True copy)

(Signed) D. M. STEWART, Captain, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 235 of 1857.

From C. B. THORNHILL, Esquire,

Officiating Secretary to Government, North-West Provinces,

To Colonel R. J. H. BIRCH, C.B.,

Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Fort William.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Agra Fort, the 19th October 1857.

SIR,—I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward, for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, the accompanying Reports and Returns received from Lieutenant Colonel Cotton, commanding at Agra, and Lieutenant Colonel Greathed, commanding the Moveable Column detached from the Force before Delhi, describing the Action of the 10th instant, in which a large force of the Mutineers was completely routed, with loss of all their guns and camp, and the plunder which they had previously accumulated.

2. These Reports are so full and clear, that little is left to be added on the part of the Chief Commissioner, beyond a brief recapitulation of the events which preceded the attack upon the Cantonments, and an acknowledgment of the services of those Officers and Troops to whom, under Providence, this success is to be attributed.

3. The daily communications which have been made from the Intelligence Department will have informed His Lordship of the movements of the Mhow Mutineers, who remained apparently undecided as to their subsequent course at Dholepore, until they were reinforced by the Neemuch Brigade, when an attack upon Agra seems to have been finally determined upon.

4. For several days there was a report that an onward move would be made on the following day ; but no actual change of position took place until the 6th, when the Force broke ground, and intimation of this was received and communicated to the Military Authorities the same day.

5. Colonel Greathed, with his column, had by this date arrived at Ackrabad, one march from Allygurrh, on the Trunk Road, in the direction of Cawnpore, and an express was immediately despatched, requesting him to advance towards Agra, unless he had good grounds for believing that he could come up with the fugitive Brigade of Mutineers which was pressing towards the eastward.

6. The information of subsequent days proved the necessity for obtaining reinforcements for the protection of Agra, and Colonel Greathed was therefore directed on the 7th, and by a subsequent more urgent letter on the 8th, to hasten towards this place ; and in case of any delay in advancing the Main Column, to push forward at all events 500 Cavalry and a Troop of Horse artillery.

7. On the morning of the 9th a vidette of Militia Cavalry, which had been sent out to reconnoitre, was driven in by the enemy's horse, and pursued to within two or three miles of Cantonments. This occurrence proving the close proximity of the enemy, was communicated to Colonel Greathed at once, and it was deemed of sufficient importance to render it advisable to forward the letter by an Officer. This service was performed by Captain Patton, of the 3rd European Regiment, Fort Adjutant of Agra ; and the Chief Commissioner desires to acknowledge his obligation to this willing and energetic Officer for the promptitude with which the Despatch was conveyed to Colonel Greathed's Camp.

8. The subsequent events and their results are detailed in the Reports. The Chief Commissioner would only observe that to Colonel Cotton's high personal qualifications, both as a Soldier and Commander, we owe the completeness of this success. Led by him, the tired Troops were inspired to continue the pursuit of the flying enemy, until the capture of all his guns, camp, and plunder deprived him of the means of further aggression, and rendered the dissolution of his army inevitable.

9. Lieutenant Colonel Greathed, commanding the Moveable Column, brought his men into action with a rapidity and precision that entitle him to the highest praise ; and when it is remembered that the column had only just come off a long and harassing forced march, the steadiness of the Men and coolness of the Officers entitle all to the warmest commendation.

10. It gives the Chief Commissioner much pleasure to bring specially to the notice of His Lordship the services on this occasion of—

Major Ouvry, commanding the Cavalry.
 Major Turner, commanding the Artillery.
 Captains Remington and Blunt, of the Artillery.
 Captain Bourchier, commanding Light Field Battery.
 Lieutenant Pearson, commanding No. 21 Light Field Battery.
 Captain Anson, commanding H. M.'s 9th Lancers.
 Captain Watson, commanding 1st Punjaub Cavalry.
 Lieutenant Probyn, commanding 2nd Punjaub Cavalry.
 Captain Younghusband, commanding 5th Punjaub Cavalry.
 Captain Hinde, commanding H. M.'s 8th Regiment.
 Captain Gordon, H. M.'s 75th Regiment.
 Captain Green, commanding 2nd Punjaub Infantry.
 Captain Paul, commanding 4th Punjaub Infantry.
 Lieutenant Gough, commanding Hodson's Horse.
 Lieutenant Lang, of the Engineers.
 Colonel Riddell, of the 3rd European Regiment.
 Lieutenant Vere, commanding Agra Militia Cavalry.
 Captain Norman, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.
 Captain Wilson, Deputy Judge Advocate General.
 Captain Dickens, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Captain Anson, }
 Lieutenant Ximenes, } Orderly Officers to Colonel Greathed.
 Captain Bannatyne, Brigade Major, Moveable Column. }
 Major Macleod, Engineers.
 Major Montgomery, Brigade Major.
 Captain Watton, 3rd European Regiment, Fort Adjutant.
 Captain Rawlins, on the Personal Staff of Colonel Cotton, commanding.
 Major Eld.
 Captain Roberts, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Moveable Column.

11. The trifling loss of our Troops in killed would have been a subject of more sincere congratulation, had not the list included the name of Captain French, of the 9th Lancers. This valuable Officer fell mortally wounded in a most spirited and decisive charge, in which his Regiment, led by Captain Anson, broke and dispersed the enemy's cavalry.

12. Lieutenant Jones was at the same time severely wounded; but it is trusted that he is now in a fair way to recovery.

13. Subsequent information shows the enemy's force, scattered and dispirited, are endeavouring, in small disorganised parties, to reach the vicinity of their homes, which are chiefly in the Oude Provinces.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. THORNHILL,
 Officiating Secretary to Government, N. W. P.

(Copies.)
 No. 106.

From Lieutenant Colonel H. COTTON,
 Commanding at Agra,
 To C. B. THORNHILL Esq.,
 Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort, Agra, the 13th October 1857.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, and transmission to Government, the following account of the action which took place at the Station on the 10th instant with the mutinous Troops from Mhow, 23rd N. I., and 1st Light Cavalry, increased by part of the fugitive Forces from Delhi and malcontents from Dholepore and the neighbourhood, and which resulted in the most complete rout of the enemy, with the loss of all their guns, camp equipage, baggage, and plunder.

The Chief Commissioner is aware of the very imperfect information we have from time to time received of the movements of this body, and that it was not until about 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, when I was arranging with him for moving out the Troops to the Kharee River, that intelligence was brought in, that a sudden attack had been made on the Camp of the Moveable Column under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Greathed, which had arrived that morning.

I lost no time in repairing to the Camp, when I took command, and found that the enemy, who, now completely hidden by the high standing crops, had opened a heavy fire from a strong battery in the centre, supported by several guns on each flank, and were sweeping our position with a powerful cross-fire.

Our Troops had been drawn up by Colonel Greathed in a most judicious manner. A flank attack, made by a large body of Cavalry, under cover of the Khelat-i-Ghilzie lines, had been effectually repulsed, with great loss to them, by a brilliant charge of the Picquet of H. M.'s 9th Lancers, led by Captain French and Lieutenant Jones.

Their attack was then soon overpowered and turned into a complete rout, notwithstanding several ineffectual attempts to make a stand, our guns following them up steadily, and the Cavalry cutting up all within their reach on both sides of the road. The pursuit was continued during the rest of the day for a distance of eleven miles, until the enemy had been driven across the Kharee, and thoroughly dispersed, with the loss of all their guns, 12 in number, camp equipage, baggage, and plunder.

Considering that the attack was made before the Camp was pitched, and after the Troops (with the exception of the 3rd European Regiment and Lieutenant Pearson's Battery) had performed a long and harassing forced march, and been under arms for fully twenty-six hours, too much praise cannot be bestowed on the Troops engaged in this brilliant affair; but especially is praise due to the Detachment of H. M.'s 9th Lancers, whose charge I have noticed above, and who, in addition to several of their men disabled, and to Lieutenant Jones, who was very severely wounded, had the misfortune to lose their Commanding Officer, Captain French, whose ultimately death is a great loss to the Service.

In connection with this action, it is my desire to bring prominently to the notice of the Government and the Chief Commissioner,—Major Ouvry, commanding the Cavalry; Major Turner, commanding the Artillery; and Captains Remington and Blunt, of that branch; also Captain Bouchier, commanding Light Field Battery, and Lieutenant Pearson, commanding No. 21 Light Field Battery; Captain Anson, commanding H. M.'s 9th Lancers; Captain Watson, 1st Punjaub Cavalry; Lieutenant Probyn, 2nd Punjaub Cavalry; Captain Younghusband, 5th Punjaub Cavalry; Captain Green, 2nd Punjaub Infantry; Captain Paul, 4th Infantry; Lieutenant Gough, commanding Hodson's Horse; and Lieutenant Lang, of the Engineers; Colonel Riddell, of the 3rd European Regiment; Lieutenant Vere; and all under their command. To Captain Norman, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army; Captain Wilson, Deputy Judge Advocate General; Captain Anson, Orderly Officer to Colonel Greathed; Captain Bannatyne, Brigade Major of the Moveable Column; Majors McLeod and Montgomery, Brigade Major; Captains Patton

and Rawlins, my Personal Staff; Major Eld, and Captain Roberts, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Moveable Column—I feel indebted for their services in the field. To Colonel Greathed, commanding the Moveable Column, who apparently was not aware of my being on the field until I had ordered the advance, my thanks are due, for the assistance rendered in the pursuit.

I beg to append a Return of Killed and Wounded, and a list of the Ordnance taken, amongst which will be observed several pieces of large calibre.

I have, &c.

(Signed) II. COTTON, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding at Agra.

*CASUALTY REPORT of the Agra Force, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel COTTON,
Commanding at Agra, in Action at Agra on the 10th October 1857.*

CORPS.	EUROPEAN DETAIL.							NATIVE DETAIL.							RECAPITULATION.	
	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		MISSING.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		MISSING.						
	Captains.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	Horses.		Subalterns.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	Horses.		Subalterns.	Rank and File.	Horses.			
Company's Artillery	1	1	1	1	13	13		1	1	0		1	1	0		4
Engineers	1	1	1	1	1	1	23									
H. M.'s 9th Lancers	1	1	1	1	1	1										
" 8th the King's Regiment	1	1	1	1	1	1										
" 75th Regiment																
1st Punjab Cavalry				1	1	1		1	1	3	1	8	0	4		1
2nd ditto ditto																
5th ditto ditto																
Hodson's Horse				1				1	2	2	3	5	1	1	5	
3rd Punjab Infantry								1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	
4th ditto ditto																
3rd European Regiment				1	1	2						4	4			
Total	1	2	2	4	4	20	23	3	3	6	13	3	1	15	1	23
	</															

(Examined)

(Signed) B. PATTON, Captain,
Fort Adjutant, Agra.

(Signed) H. COTTON, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding at Agra.

*DESCRIPTION and MEASUREMENT of BRASS ORDNANCE captured from the Enemy
on the 10th instant.*

DESCRIPTION.		Length of Gun.	Diameter of Bore at Base-Ring.	Diameter at Muzzle Swell.	Diameter of Bore.	Remarks.
No. 1	Ordnance Brass Gun, Native Manufacture ..	118·5	22·56	17·05	5·32	Between 18 and 24-pounder.
" 2	Ditto ditto ..	66·9	18·65	13· 7	4·73	Over 12-pounder.
" 3	Ditto ditto ..	92·7	16·55	13·55	4· 4	Under 12-pounder.
" 4	Ditto ditto ..	51·4	11· 4	8·33	4·07	" 9 ditto.
" 5	Ditto ditto ..	50·7	11· 8	9· 8	3·86	7-pounder.
" 6	Ditto ditto ..	54·2	10· 9	8·65	3·89	7 ditto.
" 7	Ditto ditto ..	63·4	12·25	9·63	4·07	8 ditto.
" 8	Ditto ditto ..	42·95	10·12	8·15	3·49	Under 6 ditto.
" 9	9-pounder Gun, Government Manufacture..	69·1	10·83	8·62	4· 3	
" 10	" Ditto ditto ..	69·1	11·52	8· 9	4· 3	
" 11	" Ditto ditto ..	69·1	11·52	8·87	4· 2	
" 12	" Ditto ditto ..	69·1	11·52	8·85	4· 2	

(Examined)

(Signed) B. PATTON, Captain,
Fort Adjutant, Agra.

(Signed) H. COTTON, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding at Agra.

(True copies)

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

No. 1628 of 1857.

THE Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the subjoined Despatch from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated the 12th of November 1857, and the Report by Captain Peel, C.B., of the Royal Navy, received therewith, of the Action with the Insurgents at Khujwa, on the 1st of November.

Concurring in the justice of the observations which His Excellency has felt himself constrained to make on the circumstances under which this conflict took place, the Governor General in Council most cordially joins with His Excellency in doing honour to the memory of that gallant and much lamented Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Powell, C.B., of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, who nobly fell at the head of his small Force, by whose steady discipline and invincible courage the victory was gained over an enemy very greatly superior in number.

His Lordship in Council warmly appreciates the valour, while he deeply regrets the loss of the many brave men who fell with their Commander.

On the fall of Lieutenant Colonel Powell, the Command of the Detachment devolved on Captain Peel, R. N., and the Governor General in Council most heartily offers to that distinguished Officer the tribute of his admiration for his conduct at the most critical period of the engagement, and for the intrepidity and judgment with which he achieved success.

His Lordship in Council likewise offers his best thanks to every Officer and Man, of the Troops and of the Naval Brigade, the devotion of the whole having been most conspicuous on the occasion.

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department.

No. 1281.

From the DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
To the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Military Department.

Adjutant General's Office, Calcutta, the 12th November 1857.

SIR,—In forwarding the enclosed Despatch,* and the annexed Returns to Government, I am instructed by the Commander in Chief to remark, that the action of which it gives an account was peculiarly severe, the loss of the Force engaged being at the rate of about one to five (1 to 5).

* From Captain Peel, R. N., dated 3rd November 1857, with 8 enclosures.

2. Success crowned the desperate efforts of the assailants; but it is evident, from the very lucid report of Captain Peel, C.B., R. N., that the attack was most hazardous, and that at one time the Force was in the greatest danger.

3. The Troops had been harassed by very long marches, and they were not in a state to attack, much less to follow up an attack.

4. It is most providential that the 5th Irregular Cavalry, owing to some accidental cause, had not advanced with the Rebel Infantry from Banda. Had they done so, not a man of the Detachment would have escaped to tell the tale.

5. Although the late gallant Colonel Powell, C.B., fell gloriously at the head of his Troops, the Commander in Chief conceives that he, in some measure, imperilled his most important charge, viz. that of the Siege Train, and therefore exceeded his duty.

6. A Company of the Royal Engineers was taken out in this affair, and incurred loss; and this in the face of the repeated instructions of the Commander in Chief, that they should not on any account be employed on such duties; and what is more, instead of being used as a last reserve, they were pushed forward in the front, to support the skirmishers.

7. The result, however, of all was success; and although obliged to criticise the disposition of the Force, His Excellency gladly bears testimony to the brilliant courage and the untiring energy displayed by all ranks in conflict with the enemy, and in the great efforts made to come up with him.

8. This fight affords one more instance of what the British Soldier will perform, in spite of every disadvantage and extraordinary fatigue.

9. This was a Soldier's fight, if there ever was one.

10. The Commander in Chief would especially direct the attention of the Government to the manner in which the Command was conducted by Captain Peel, C.B., R. N., after the death of Colonel Powell, C.B., at a moment of extreme danger and difficulty.

11. The return of the Papers is requested when no longer required.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. MAUNSELL, Major,
Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

From Captain W. PEEL, C.B., R. N.,
Commanding,
To Major General MANSFIELD,
Chief of the Staff, Cawnpore.

Camp Futtehpore, 3rd November 1857.

SIR,—I have the honour to lay before His Excellency the Commander in Chief the details of the Battle of Khujwa, with the circumstances which preceded it.

Detachments amounting to 700 men, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Powell, of H. M.'s 53rd Regiment, in charge of Siege Train Guns, and a large convoy, were proceeding from Allahabad to Cawnpore, and had arrived on the 31st October, after a march of twelve miles, at the Camping Ground of Thurree. The same afternoon intelligence was received from Futtehpore, that the Sepoy Mutineers of the Dinapore Regiments, with three guns, had passed the Jumna, with the intention of either attacking Futtehpore, or crossing over into Oude. The Camp was immediately struck, and we arrived at the Camping Ground of Futtehpore at midnight.

Colonel Powell then made arrangements for marching at daylight upon the enemy, who were reported to be about twenty-four miles distant at Khujwa beyond the village of Binkee. The Column of Attack consisted of 162 men of H. M.'s 53rd Regiment under Major Clarke, 68 of the Royal Engineers under Captain Clerke, 70 of a Depot Detachment under Lieutenant Fanning, of H. M.'s 64th Regiment, and 103 of the Naval Brigade under Captain Peel. It marched at daylight, and was joined from the Garrison of Futtehpore by a Company of the 93rd Highlanders, 100 in number, under Captain Cornwell, and two 9-pounder guns under Lieutenant Anderson, Bengal Artillery. After proceeding for sixteen miles, the Column halted for refreshment, and then resumed the march at a rapid pace, passing through the village of Binkee at about 1-30 p. m., where the intelligence was confirmed that the enemy was at hand.

The Troops pressed on without interruption, the Highlanders advancing in skirmishing order, supported by the Royal Engineers, and followed by the 53rd Regiment in Column, and then by the Naval Brigade. The Depot Detachment was with the Baggage. We advanced along the road which led straight for the village of Khujwa, and saw that the enemy's right occupied a long line of high embankments on our left of the road, which embankment, screened by a grove, continued towards the village, and that their left was higher up on the other side, with their guns posted in the centre on the road, two of them in advance, and one on a bridge near the village.

A round shot coming down the road opened the battle at about 2-20 p. m., and the Column was ordered to edge to the right, and advance on the guns through the corn-fields; the skirmishers of the 93rd and the Royal Engineers pushing on on both sides of the road. The enemy's artillery was well served, and did great execution, and the flank fire of musketry from the embankment was very severe. The gallant Colonel Powell, himself on the left of the road, pressed on the attack, and had just secured the guns of the enemy, when he fell dead with a bullet through his forehead. In the meanwhile, the Naval Brigade had advanced on the right of the 53rd, and carried the enemy's position in their front. It was then that the death of Colonel Powell was reported to me, and I was requested to assume the Command. The great force of the enemy, the long line of their defences, and the exhaustion of both Officers and Men after such long marches, rendered our position truly critical. The front of the battle had become changed to the line of the road, and the enemy, with all their force behind their embankment, threatened to intercept our rear. I left Lieutenant Hay, R. N., supported by the two 9-pounder guns, to hold the position which his party had gallantly carried, and which secured our flank, and collecting as many fresh Troops as were available, assisted principally by Lieutenant Lennox, Royal Engineers (Captain Clerke being unfortunately severely wounded), and by Ensign Traill, 53rd Regiment, we rushed across the road, and, passing round the upper end of the embankment, divided the enemy's force, and drove them successively from all their positions.

The enemy then retired in confusion, leaving us masters of their camp, and with two of their guns and a tumbril in our possession.

The late hour of the evening (it was $\frac{1}{2}$ -past 4 when the enemy fired their last shot), and the excessive fatigue of the Troops, prevented any pursuit. We, therefore, spoiled their camp, and, leaving it with cheers, formed on the road by the bridge near the village, and sent parties to collect our dead and wounded.

With the body of the Colonel on the limber of the gun he had so gallantly captured, we then returned and encamped near the village of Binkee.

Our loss in the action was very severe, amounting to 95 killed and wounded. Enclosed are the Returns of the Detachments forming the Column of Attack.

The behaviour of the Troops and of the Naval Brigade was admirable, and all vied with each other, and showed equal courage in the field. The marching of the 53rd, and the accurate firing of the Highlanders, deserve special commendation.

I received the greatest assistance from Captain Cox, H. M.'s 75th Regiment, whom I would wish to bring to the favourable notice of His Excellency the Commander in Chief; and the arrangements of the Field Hospital under Dr. Grant, H. M.'s 53rd, and those of the Quartermaster's Department under Captain Marshall, were everything that I could wish.

The total number of the enemy was reported to be about 4,000 men, 2,000 of whom were Sepoys who fought in their uniform. Their loss was estimated at above 300 killed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM PEEL, Captain, R. N.,
Commanding.

I have the pleasure to inform His Excellency, that the remaining gun of the enemy, with three tumbrils, was brought in this evening by the Police, having been abandoned by the Rebels in their flight about eight miles beyond Khujwa, and that the Sepoys have dispersed in all directions, pursued by the villagers.

RETURN of KILLED and WOUNDED of the Detachment of the Naval Brigade, Captain PEEL, R. N., C.B., &c., in the Action at Khujwa, on the 1st November 1857.

Futtehpoore, 3rd November 1857.

No.	Rank.	Names.	Nature of Wound.	Remarks.
1	Lieut. R. N.	Edward Hay	Slight wound of hand	Doing well.
2	Lieut. R. N.	William Sterling ..	Gun-shot wound through calf of leg	Doing well.
3	Ord. Seaman	William Ballard ..	Gun-shot wound through left calf	Severely.
4	Ord. Seaman	John Connor	Gun-shot wound of right arm	Severely.
5	A. B.	Morris Curran	Gun-shot wound of left thigh	Severely.
6	A. B.	James Finden ..	Contusion from musket ball	Slightly.
7	A. B.	James French ..	Gun-shot wound, ankle joint	Severely.
8	Capt. After-Guard.	Edward Baker ..	Gun-shot wound back part of thorax. ..	Dangerously.
9	Ord. Seaman	John Jordan	Gun-shot wound through base of left lung.	Dangerously.
10	A. B.	William O'Neil ..	Gun-shot wound of left thigh	Severely.
11	Ord. Seaman	John Metcalf....	Cannister shot through left hip	Severely.
12	R. Marines	Thomas Langston ..	Gun-shot wound of left foot	Severely.
13	A. B.	William Ashton ..	Gun-shot wound of head	Mortally.
14	R. M. A.	Richard Kelly ..	Gun-shot wound through abdomen	Died on the Field.
15	L. Seaman	Alex. Hewston ..	Gun-shot wounds of hip and abdomen ..	Died on the Field.

RECAPITULATION.

	Officers.	Petty Officers.	Seamen.	Marines.	Total.
Killed .....	....	....	1	1	2
Wounded. { Mortally .....	....	....	1	....	1
{ Dangerously .....	....	1	1	....	2
{ Severely	1	....	6	1	8
{ Slightly	1	....	1	....	2

(Signed) J. FLANAGAN, Assistant Surgeon,
In Medical Charge, Naval Brigade.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

RETURN of KILLED and WOUNDED at the Action of Khujwa, on the 1st November 1857.

Futtehpoore, 3rd November 1857.

No.	Rank.	Names.	Nature of Wound.	Remarks.
1	Sapper	John Malcolm.		
		KILLED.		
1	Captain	A. J. Clarke	Severe.	
1	Sapper	John Ancell	Severe.	
2	"	George Singleton	Severe.	
3	"	Thomas Wilson.....	Severe.	
4	"	George Smith	Severe.	
5	"	John Yelland.....	Slight.	
		WOUNDED.		

RECAPITULATION.

Killed	1
Wounded	6
Total	7

(Signed) W. O. LENNOX, Lieut. R. E.,
Commandant.

CAPTAIN PEEL, R. N.,
Commanding Column.

RETURN of CASUALTIES of a Detachment 3rd Company 5th Battalion Artillery, on the 1st November 1857.

Camp Futtehpore, 3rd November 1857.

No.	Names and Rank.	Nature of Wound.	Remarks.
1	Bombardier O'Sullivan....	Contusion on the back from round shot.	2 Bullocks killed and 3 wounded.
2	Gunner T. Williams	Severely, in left eye.	
<i>Bullock Drivers.</i>			
1	Lutchmun	Slight wound in right arm,	
2	Hanoo	Slight wound on right brace,	
3	Unganoo	Severely, in right hand and right foot,	

(Signed) JAS. C. ANDERSON, Lieutenant,
Commanding Detachment 3rd Co. 5th Battalion Artillery.

LIST of OFFICERS and MEN of H. M.'s 53rd Regiment KILLED and WOUNDED at the Action at Khujwa on the 1st November 1857.

Camp Futtehpore, 1st November 1857.

Numbers.	Rank.	Names.	Company.	Nature of Wound.	Remarks.
1	Lieut. Col.	T. S. Powell, C.B. ....	..	.....	Killed in Action.
1	Color Serjeant ..	Alexander Macfee	2	Mortally	Since dead.
1	Corporal	Edmond Crowley	2	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Private	John Burnett	2	Ditto	Ditto.
2	"	John Cashman	1	.....	Killed in Action.
3	"	Michael Downey	2	.....	Ditto.
4	"	Michael Farnam	1	.....	Ditto.
5	"	John Gerrard	3	.....	Ditto.
6	"	Richard McCurry	2	.....	Ditto.
7	"	Michael McDanaher ..	2	.....	Ditto.
8	"	James Matthews	3	.....	Ditto.
9	"	Michael Sullivan	3	.....	Ditto.
<i>Wounded.</i>					
1	Captain	Thomas Moubray	..	Slightly	In the face, grape shot.
1	Lieutenant	James W. Corfield	..	Severely.	
2	"	Thomas Acton	..	Ditto.	
1	Serjeant Major ..	Charles Jye	1	Ditto.	
2	Serjeant	Edward Devery	2	Dangerously.	
3	"	Joseph Heathcote	2	Slightly.	
1	Corporal	James Nolan	3	Dangerously.	
2	"	Edward Ware	2	Ditto.	
1	Private	Thomas Davies	2	Mortally.	
2	"	Richard Camper	3	Slightly	Bayonet wound.
3	"	Henry Porter	1	Dangerously.	
4	"	Dennis Creed	2	Ditto.	
5	"	James Collins	1	Ditto.	
6	"	Richard Tobin	3	Severely.	
7	"	John Ashworth	2	Dangerously.	
8	"	George Evans	3	Severely.	
9	"	Henry Miles	3	Dangerously.	
10	"	William Byles	3	Ditto.	
11	"	Francis Reilly	3	Ditto.	
12	"	Patrick Mullins	2	Ditto.	
13	"	Samuel Johnson	2	Mortally.	
14	"	Benjamin Young	2	Severely.	
15	"	Patrick Redding	3	Dangerously.	
16	"	Haugh Sealon	3	Ditto.	
17	"	Edward Rogers	1	Severely.	
18	"	John Duina	3	Dangerously.	
19	"	Peter McHally	3	Slightly.	
20	"	George Huxley	3	Severely.	
21	"	George Frary	3	Ditto.	
22	"	John Mclearthy	2	Slightly.	
23	"	Edward Barrett	2	Severely.	

RECAPITULATION.

DISTRIBUTION.		Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Staff.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.
Killed		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	9	12
Wounded....	Mortally	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	Dangerously	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	11	14
	Severely	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	7	10
	Slightly	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	5
Total		1	..	1	2	..	..	4	3	..	32	43

(Signed) JAMES GRANT, M.D., Assistant Surgeon,
In Medical Charge, H. M.'s 53rd Regiment.

*RETURN of KILLED and WOUNDED of the Detachment under Lieutenant FANNING,
H. M.'s 64th Regiment, in the Action at Khujwa, on the 1st November 1857.*

Futtehpore, 3rd November 1857.

No.	Rank.	Names.	Corps.	Nature of Wound.	Remarks.
1	Private ..	Christopher Gear	64th	Gun-shot wound through head	Killed on the Field.
2	" ..	James Murray	64th	Ditto through head	Ditto.
3	" ..	Thomas Rily	64th	Ditto through right lung ..	Ditto.
4	" ..	Thomas Gerrard	1st B. F.	Ditto through both lungs ..	Ditto.
5	" ..	John Hayer	64th	Ditto through intestines....	Died after removal from the Field.
6	" ..	John Feigh	84th	Shot through thigh	Doing well.
7	" ..	Michael Curtin	64th	Ditto through leg	Wound very slight.
8	" ..	Charles Moore	64th	Scalp wound	Slightly.
9	" ..	Daniel Mogher	64th	Wound of thigh	Ditto.
10	" ..	John Kelly	1st M. F.	Shot through fore-arm	Severely.

RECAPITULATION.

		Serjeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.
Killed		..	..	4	4
Wounded....	Mortally	..	..	1	1
	Dangerously	..	..	..	..
	Severely	..	..	1	1
	Slightly	..	..	4	4

(Signed) J. FLANAGAN, Assistant Surgeon,
In Medical Charge of the above Detachment.

RETURN of the KILLED and WOUNDED of the Detachment 93rd Highlanders and Bengal Artillery at Khujwa.

Futtehpoore, 3rd November 1857.

Number.	Regimental Number.	Rank and Names.	Company.	Remarks.
1	2157	Serjeant Andrew Fiddes	3	Slightly ; contusion above the right knee.
2	3351	Corporal John Beatie	"	Severely ; gun-shot wound through right thigh.
3	3020	" Archibald McKinnon ..	"	Dangerously ; gun-shot wound through the lower part of left side of chest.
4	11	Lance Corporal John Henderson.	"	Severely ; gun-shot wound through the fleshy part of left side of chest, not penetrating the cavity of chest.
5	3070	Private Charles Ellingsworth ..	"	Slightly ; contusion from musket ball over the right temporal bone.
6	2883	" William Hay	"	Slightly ; flesh wound at upper part of right thigh.
7	1419	" David Melville	"	Severely ; gun-shot wound of left hand, the ball lodged.
8	3790	" Donald Tolin	"	Slightly ; gun-shot wound above the right ankle joint.
9	102	" Samuel Johnston	"	Severely ; gun-shot wound through both thighs.
10	3248	" Robert Murdock	"	Slightly ; gun-shot wound through the fleshy part of leg.
11	3688	" William Cowie	"	Dangerously ; gun-shot wound through left thigh, also through left leg, with fracture of the bones of the leg.
12	3243	" Richard Lindsay	"	Severely ; gun-shot wound of the scalp.
13	3283	" Samuel Hunter	"	Severely ; gun-shot wound of left thigh, with fracture.
14	3449	" John Frooks	"	Slightly ; contusion at right shoulder.
15	3664	" Michael Shilver	"	Slightly ; contusion of the right arm.
16	3102	" George Feckner	"	Killed.
17	3586	" Adam McBain	"	Killed.
18	123	" Lewis Levidley	"	Killed.
<i>Bengal Artillery.</i>				
	7474	Bombardier Patrick O'Sullivan ..	"	Slightly ; contusion on the back.
	8026	Gunner Thomas William	"	Severely ; gun-shot wound through left eye, with loss of sight.

(Signed) ROBERT MENZIES,
Assistant Surgeon.

RETURN of ORDNANCE and AMMUNITION CAPTURED from the Mutineers at Khujwa on the 1st November 1857.

Camp Futtehpore, 4th November 1857.

ORDNANCE.			AMMUNITION.		
Nature.	Quantity.	Remarks.	Nature.	Quantity.	Remarks.
16-pr. Light Field Gun Ammunition Waggon.	1	Captured and brought in by the Force.	6-pr. Shot, Round	64	Captured by Force.
16-pr. Light Field Gun with Limber	1		„ Case, Spherical	1	
14-pr. Light Field Gun with Limber	1		„ Cannister	2	
6-pr. Light Field Gun and Limber	1	Brought in by the Police on the night of 3rd November 1857.	„ Grape, quilted	13	Brought in by Police on the 3rd.
6-pr. Light Field Gun Ammunition Waggon.	1		„ Shot, Round	116	
Ordnance Carts	1		„ Cannister	1	
Tumbrills	2		Total 6-pr. Ammunition..	197	Captured by Force.
Total....	8		3-pr. Shot, Round	107	
			1-pr. Shot, Round	52	
			Total....	356	Brought in by Police.

(True copy)
(Signed) WILLIAM PEEL, Captain, R. N.,
Commanding.

(True copies)
(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

No. 1629 OF 1857.

ERRATUM.—The Commander in Chief having brought to notice that the name of Captain H. M. Wilson, Deputy Judge Advocate General, was inadvertently omitted in His Excellency's Despatch of the 18th November 1857, published in the *Extraordinary Gazette* of the 11th* December 1857, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council desires to rectify that omission, and that that Officer's name be added to the para. commencing with the words "I concur fully in the commendations that have been bestowed by General Grant and Officers Commanding Brigades on their respective Staffs named below," &c. Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.