and after noting that the state of Peshawur was rather critical at that moment, he proceeds thus:

"I suggest, that such men of the regular native infantry who desire it, may be paid up and discharged. We shall get rid of the bad, and the good will remain. At present the former are a source of danger. We are crippled in order to guard against them: should they break out, the irregular Hindostani cavalry will not act against them. When disbanded, they can do no harm, and we can hold the country securely without them—certainly more securely without them. This proposal not to include mutineers. Punjabee troops behaving famously."

Vain was the attempt to pour oil upon the troubled waters of Hindoo disaffection; futile the effort to hold forth the olive-branch of peace to the excitable and impulsive races, whom it was desired to conciliate rather than to crush. The fires of rebellion were now smouldering, or bursting forth in every direction, and the eye vainly sought repose from the lurid glare of its wide-spread conflagration. While the pen yet traced the bloodstained record of the mutinies at Hansi—at Scetapore—at Azimgung—crimes of equal enormity, in other directions, were surging up on the memory, and crowding the already overcharged tablets on which they were too vividly inscribed.

At Neemuch—a cantonment 155 miles north-west of Mhow, and situated between Malwa and Newar, on the frontier of Rajpootana—the hydra of revolt raised one of its fearful heads also on the 3rd of June, under circumstances of extraordinary interest. The station had been for some time denuded of its proper garrison of Bombay troops, whose place had been supplied by the 72nd Bengal native infantry, the 4th troop 1st battalion horse artillery from Agra, and a wing of the Bengal light cavalry from Mhow. The elements of mischief were therefore concentrated in dangerous abundance; and the effect of the arrangement may be traced in the following details.

The massacres at Meerut and at Delhi were known at Neemuch very soon after their occurrence; and with the natural reliance upon the resources and energies of the government, the inhabitants of that place were looking anxiously for the news that should announce the restoration of the Monghol capital to its British rulers. Day by day, the excitement produced by unsatisfied expectation and feverish anxiety grew more oppressive; yet the desired intelligence came not. During the feast of the Red, the Mussulmans congregated in formidable numbers, and the whole week passed in diquietude, the people of the bazaars leaving the town in shoals, and every species of carriage being engaged in conveying the timid inhabitants to the shelter of the adjoining villages, for safety from some anticipated but yet undefined danger. All sorts of reports were in circulation; and the panic was complete, notwithstanding the efforts of Brigadier Abbott and Captain Lloyd, in command of the troops, to restore confidence. An unusual and offensive demeanour by the sepoys, whose manners had suddenly changed from a respect bordering upon servility, to that of bold, sanguine indifference, too plainly showed that the cords of discipline had become relaxed, and that the influence of the officers over their men had been dangerously shaken. Thus matters had continued for some days, when at length the expected crisis was precipitated by some mischievous fellows declaring aloud in the bazaar, that the Ghore log—i.e., European soldiers—were coming to attack them. The report occasioned a rush of people into the cantonments; and the sepoys, in wild excitement, tore open the belts of arms, and took possession of their weapons and ammunition. Colonel Abbott repaired as quickly as possible to the lines of the 72nd (his own regiment), hoping by his presence, and the influence he then possessed over his men, to avert the impending catastrophe. Fortunately he reached the lines before a shot had been fired, and for the moment succeeded in calming the excitement of the troops. At this moment, some sepoys of the 7th regiment of the Gwalior contingent, then stationed in the fort, manned the ramparts, and the sowars of the light cavalry prepared to mount at the command of a leader they had themselves chosen. The terror of the natives in the bazaar had now become excessive; and a report that a mutinous outbreak would occur at midnight, did not serve to allay it. On the night of the 30th of May, it was arranged by Colonel Abbott, that the officers of each corps should occupy tents in their respective lines among the men, himself saying to the 72nd—"You are so foolish and childlike in believing every absurd report, that I must treat you as my
manded the whole of the artillery, rendered the greatest service, both in the action and in the moving of the guns; Lieutenant Millman, who commanded the battery; Captain Remington, who worked his guns admirably, and who was most zealous in giving every assistance to Captain Middleton; Brigadier A. Little, to whom I was much indebted for his cavalry support to the guns, and for the way in which he brought his force to the front on the advance of the enemy; Major Ouvry, commanding the 9th lancers, a most active and zealous officer; Lieutenant Young-husband, commanding 5th Punjab cavalry; and Lieutenant Gough, commanding Hudson's horse: to all of whom my thanks are due for the very able way in which they commanded their regiments. Lieutenant Malcolm, commanding the royal engineers, and Lieutenant Forbes, commanding the Bengal engineers, who, with their men, executed the work entrusted to them with great ability and zeal; Brigadier the Hon. A. Hope, commanding the infantry brigade, was of the greatest possible assistance, and behaved with his usual well-known gallantry; Lieutenant-colonel Thorold, commanding 42nd high-
landers; Colonel Faber, commanding 53rd regiment; Lieutenant-colonel Leith Hay, commanding 93rd highlanders; and Captain Byres, commanding 4th Punjab infantry.

"My thanks are also due to the officers engaged for the able manner in which they commanded their regiments. Captain Bruce, head of the intelligence department, rendered me very great assistance in procuring information regarding the movements of the enemy.—I have, &c.

"HOPE GRANT, Brigadier-general, commanding Force."

The result of these successful movements by Sir Colin Campbell and his brigadiers, was to clear the road around Cawnpore for a considerable distance, while it left the commander-in-chief at liberty to mature his plan of future operations, and also to strengthen his force preparatory to a final advance upon Lucknow.

CHAPTER VIII.

PREPARATIONS FOR A CAMPAIGN IN OUD: ATTACK UPON A REBEL FORCE AT JEEERUM; NEEMUCH IN DANGER; INSUBORDINATION OF OUDPYRE CONTINGENT; THE FORT AT NEEMUCH; APPROACH OF REBEL FORCE; THE SIEGE; ASSAULT AND REPULSE; RETREAT OF REBEL TROOPS; CAPTURE OF A MOSEL STANDISH; DETAILS OF THE SIEGE; MEHRPOUR; DEFECTION OF MALWA CONTINGENT; SLAUGHTER OF EUROPEAN OFFICERS; REBELS DEFEATED AT RAWUL; MUNDORE EVACUATED BY THE REBEL TROOPS; THE NAWAR OF RUBLE; OUTBREAKS AT CHITTAGONG AND DARCIA; REBEL FORCE AT JELPHORE; AN EXPERIMENT IN THE BATTLE OF THE KHAZIR; THE KHORRAK; GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION; RECESSION OF THE NEPAUL FORCE BY THE AUTHORITIES ON THE FRONTIER; ADVANCE TOWARDS GORUCKPORE; DEFEAT OF THE REBEL TROOPS; RECAPTURE OF GORUCKPORE; BATTLE OF SOHUNPORE; THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF EN ROUTE TO FUTTEGHOR; AFFAIR AT KALEE NUGER; FURGICKABAD OCCUPIED; CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS FOR OUD; STATE OF ROHIL- CUND; THE PUNJAB, MALWA, AND CENTRAL INDIA; HEROIC DEFENCE OF THE TREASURY AT TULLOWAN.

While the operations detailed in the preceding chapter had been progressing at Cawnpore and the adjacent districts of the Upper Provinces, the revolutionary influences that raged over Hindostan were actively mischievous in other directions also; and, on every side, "war, and rumours of war," terrified and distressed society. The attention of the commander-in-chief was, at this period, principally confined to securing the advantages already obtained by his troops, and in maturing preparations for a campaign that should enable him to wrench Lucknow from the bands of its rebel masters, and restore the kingdom of Oude to the undisturbed domination of the British government. It was therefore not surprising, while thus occupied, that in distant quarters the fires of rebellion should burst forth, and burn with undiminished fury, fed as they were by the brands of religious fanaticism and national hatred.

Turning from the Doab, now for a time cleared of the rebel forces, we trace the lurid flame in a south-west direction, to the border of Rajpootaana, where it had spread its devastating influences over a wide extent of country. For many months, Neemuch had been one of the centres of dissatisfaction in this province; and about the middle of October, the mutinous sepoys and their vagrant followers began to gather around it from the surrounding districts; a body of them, from Mundenore, concentrating at Jeerum (a walled town, about ten miles distant), with an intention to attack the garrison at Neemuch. The latter, however, took the initiative in the matter;
and on the 24th of the month, marched out to try their strength. The rebels to be attacked had arrived from Mundesore, and were about a hundred strong. Two advanced parties of the 2nd cavalry, under Captain Tucker and Lieutenant Blair respectively, were sent on the previous night by different roads, the main column following at half-past 5 A.M. The party under Captain Tucker fell in with the rebels near Jeerum at daylight; and leaving a reserve, under Lieutenant Le Geyt, in a concealed situation, he advanced with a few men towards the enemy, and charged right through them, paying with his life for the daring act. In the mêlée, Captain Lawrie, of the 21st native infantry, who had volunteered to accompany the party, and had vainly endeavoured to dissuade Tucker from rashly charging with his half-dozen men into so large a force, finding remonstrance useless, bravely resolved to share the danger of his companion, and was wounded severely in the breast with a lance, besides being much cut about by the swords of the enemy. His horse was shot under him; and one trooper, with Captain Tucker, was killed in the charge. The enemy was, however, sufficiently alarmed by this unexpected encounter, to induce them to retire to a position out of the reach of cavalry, before Lieutenant Le Geyt, who had but a handful of men in reserve, could come up with them. The body of Captain Tucker was carried off by the rebels, but afterwards recovered by the men of his own troop, severed from the head, which had been retained by his murderers.

While this affair was in progress, the main body from Neemuch, under Captain Simpson, arrived before the walls of Jeerum, and found the enemy assembled on the brow of a hill, about 200 yards in front of the town, where they remained until the 9-pounder guns of the column got into position, and sent a few rounds of grape amongst their ranks, when they slowly retired to take up a stronger position, behind the shelter of some huts. Captain Bannister was then dispatched with a squadron to the other side of the town, to cut off any stragglers, and the action proceeded, and raged for some time with unusual obstinacy on the part of the enemy. The infantry in vain attempted to dislodge the latter from their position; and in their advance for that purpose, Captain Reade, commanding a detachment of the 83rd regiment, was killed, and Captain Seppit, of the 12th native infantry, dangerously wounded. Both infantry detachments seeing their commanders fall, made a retrograde movement; and the enemy, emboldened by it, rushed impetuously upon them, and captured one mortar, and had nearly obtained the guns, when Captain Simpson, with Lieutenants Blair and Le Geyt, with Riding-master Steers, charged with a squadron upon the enemy, recaptured the mortar, and dispersed the rebels, who fled to the fort. In this charge, Captain Simpson was severely wounded in the head, and his two lieutenants were also disabled. The day now approached its close; and a report reached Captain Bannister, who succeeded Captain Simpson in command of the column, that a large force of the enemy was advancing on Neemuch from another direction. For this reason, as well as on account of the great natural strength of the place, which rendered it impregnable without the aid of breaching guns, Captain Bannister determined upon returning to protect Neemuch, which he reached with the remains of his column the same night, taking with him the body of Captain Reade, which had been gallantly recovered, in the face of a heavy fire from the walls, by a Belooch of the 12th native infantry, named Mulam Khan.

The reported advance upon Neemuch was from Mundesore, about twenty-eight miles distant; and the rebel force collected for the purpose, was understood to consist of some 600 Afghans, or Balattoes, 4,000 Mecwatties, and 350 horsemen of various races, with seven guns: thus the threatened danger was obviously of a serious character. For several days, no perceptible movement on the part of the rebels appeared to substantiate the rumour; but at length, on Sunday, the 8th of the month, a spy arrived at the British camp about 3 P.M., and announced that the enemy, who had been for a day or two encamped at Mullhayar (an intermediate town, about twelve miles from Neemuch), were advancing in great force, the advanced guard of cavalry being already within three miles of the town. As no time was to be lost in an effort to check their approach, a detachment of the 2nd light cavalry, consisting of a hundred men under Captain Bannister, moved out, and proceeded along the Mundesore-road. By the time they had marched about two miles, the van of the enemy
are safe and well; likewise Dr. and Mrs. Hockin, Captain and Mrs. Laurie, and Lieutenant Williams, of the 21st regiment. Captain Lloyd and Lieutenant Rit-hie have also escaped. We hear that all the officers of the 7th regiment (Gwalior contingent) have also escaped; but the fate of the four officers of the 1st Bengal cavalry, and two officers of the Bengal artillery, is melancholy to think of. We have two sergeants with us, Taylor and Horne. We are on route to Neemuch, with some Kotah troops under the command of Major Burton, and expect to be at Neemuch on the 8th. We hear that there is only one bungalow standing at Neemuch.

The subjoined narrative of Ensign Davenport, belonging to the 12th regiment of Bombay native infantry, who happened to be at Neemuch at this juncture, thus describes the circumstances attending the commencement of the outbreak, in a letter from Odypoor:

"About a week before the mutiny I volunteered to do duty with the Gwalior contingent (7th infantry). I was ordered to take up my quarters in the fort, where Macdonald and I remained day and night with the right wing (three companies). The left wing (five companies) was quartered in a vacant hospital, some quarter of a mile distant from the fort. On the night of the 3rd, Macdonald and I lay down in our clothes, but not to sleep, as we had reason to suspect that all was not right. At half-past 11 P.M., we were aroused by the report of a gun, which in a few minutes was followed by another. This was the signal for the row to commence; and many moments had not passed when we saw our houses blazing all round. Lieutenant Gurdon, who was at the hospital with the left wing, under the command of Lieutenant Rose, also at the hospital, was aroused by a subahdar telling him that guns had been fired, and the disturbance commenced. Lieutenant Rose and he got the men out of the hospital, and marched them to join us in the fort. A shot was fired on the way to the fort (it was said by a sepy) at Lieutenant Rose. When they had joined us, we placed the men along the ramparts, served out ammunition to them, and ordered them to load. They obeyed all our orders with apparent cheerfulness; and one and all swore to defend the place with their lives. I was placed to defend the gate, with a subahdar of nearly fifty years' service, two European sergeants, and twenty picked men. We remained in the most anxious state of suspense for nearly four hours, during which time we saw cavalry men riding about and thrusting lighted torches, placed at the end of long poles, into the thatch of the bungalows, when we heard the 72nd Bengal native infantry, the Bengal cavalry, and artillery approaching. Just as they passed the political agent's house, about 200 or 300 yards from the fort, two more guns were fired. This was the signal for the Gwalior men to be up and doing. Immediately on these guns being fired, my old hero of fifty years' standing ordered his picked and brave men to lower the gate, which I did my best to prevent; and for my pains received a gentle intimation, that if I did not hold my tongue and be quiet, I should be treated to a little cold steel in the shape of a dozen or so of bayonets. I then asked them to let me go and report progress to the major; this they granted. I made my report; after which Macdonald, Rose, Gurdon, and myself went among the men, who were assembled in the courtyard fixing bayonets. Macdonald addressed the men to no purpose. We then tried to take away the colours, but this they would not permit. They then took us outside the gate and told us to go; and on our hesitating, said if the Bengal infantry, cavalry, and artillery saw us they should be murdered, and that they could not, and would not, try to save us. We then went away. Macdonald and myself, having lost our horses, had to walk to Baree beyond Duno, about thirteen miles from Neemuch, where we met several others in the same plight as ourselves. We had not been there long before the villagers in affright—it having been reported that the cavalry was after us—told us to take ourselves elsewhere. We started from Baree about 1 P.M. on June 4th, and after three hours' march under a broiling sun, reached Chota Sadree. Here we got a little to eat and drink, and were joined by a large number of women and children. After about two hours' stay at this place we were sent away, our party now consisting of about fifteen men, six women, and ten children. We travelled all night, getting to Burra Sadree at 6 A.M. of the 5th of June. We got nothing to eat till two o'clock; and after partaking of some kind of stew, got on our legs again, the villagers having
reported that an attack had certainly been intended, but that during the night, an express had arrived from the Shahzadah at Mudesore, ordering all the faithful to repair to that place forthwith, and assist in repelling the attack made upon it by the Mhow column.

On examining the position held by the rebels after their departure, the bank of the intrenchment was found scooped out in numerous places, to allow of men being well covered while firing upon the fort, the general appearance being that of a rabbit-warren.

The following memoranda of the siege of Neemuch may not be uninteresting:

"November 8th.—About 5 P.M. the enemy appeared before the fort: a reconnaissance was made by the 2nd Bombay cavalry, under Captain Bannister, in which Lieutenant Stapleton's (1st Bengal light cavalry) charger was mortally wounded by a round shot from the enemy. The enemy were seen to be in force, with several guns, their number supposed to amount to about 4,000. Our cavalry returned about sunset.

"It having been determined that, with our small force of only about 400 effective fighting-men, we could not meet the enemy in the field, the cavalry, with some baggage, marched out into the neighbouring country in the early morning. About 8 A.M. the enemy came into the station, burning the houses that the mutineers of the 3rd of June had spared. The enemy had fired a few shots from a large gun placed near the village of Nixongunge; but our shells from the 8-inch mortars interfered with their shooting a good deal. Their sharpshooters took possession of some out-houses and the intrenchment, and kept up a heavy fire. Lieutenant Williams, 21st grenadier Bombay native infantry, was struck by one of them to-day, the bullet going through his hat and tearing his forehead above the left eye—rather a narrow escape. A Bandaman of the 2nd cavalry was also grazed on the jaw by a bullet, either on the 9th or 10th. The fire of the enemy from their guns was very slack from the 9th to the 10th; on some days, a few round shot being fired against the fort, and on others none at all. On the 11th, Lieutenant Barnes, Bengal horse artillery, was struck by a bullet while looking over a parapet early in the morning; the ball entered above the nipple of the right breast, and was cut out of the armpit. This day the cavalry made a diversi-
the casualties were inconsiderable—one officer only being seriously wounded. Of the enemy, seventy-six prisoners were taken, who were tried by drum-head court-martial at Mehidpore, and shot for being in rebellion against the government. On the 12th, part of the force crossed the Chumbul, and encamped on the other side, two marches from Mundesore, near which some 8,000 rebels were reported to have taken up a position. The troops continued inactive until the 21st of the month, when the enemy, under Ikera Sing, attacked the left front, but were driven back into Mundesore with heavy loss. The cavalry pursued the rebel commander and his escort into a fortified village about ten miles from Mundesore, on the Neemuch-road, where the main body of the rebel force appeared in strength, and displayed its standards. On the 23rd, Brigadier Stuart's main column came up, and marched in quest of the mutineers, with whom it at length met, drawn up in a strong position, having the village of Gooracee in their centre, and considerably outflanking, by their numbers and arrangement, the British force, whose artillery speedily silenced a battery of five guns, afterwards captured by a party of the 14th light dragoons. The enemy were then driven from their position with heavy loss; but a body of them took shelter in the village, and continued to hold it with great determination. While thus engaged in front, the garrison of Mundesore sallied out, and attacked the rear of the force, but were repulsed with loss by the rear-guard, which had been timely strengthened in anticipation of the attack. On the 25th, the rebels, dispirited by successive defeats, evacuated Mundesore during the night, and retired on Nagurh, in the direction of Rampoorah. By this movement, Neemuch was effectually relieved from any danger on the Mundesore side. Shortly after this fact was ascertained, the Malwa field force returned to Mhow, where Major-General Rose was appointed to the command, vice Brigadier Stuart.

The subjoined account of some of the movements of the force is interesting:

Mhow, December 25th, 1857.

"The Malwa field force having returned hither, I purpose giving you a brief account of our journey from the time we left Mundesore. On the morning of the 2nd inst., we left that place, and arrived at Mehid-
considered British soldiers in India only properly employed when carrying out measures of vengeance and retaliation.

Proceeding northward, we find treachery and rebellion trampled down by the iron heel of the authority that had been insulted in that direction; and the vigour and decision of Mr. Montgomery, judicial commissioner for the Punjab, as described in the following letter addressed officially to the commissioner of Sirsa, was considered as entitled the former gentleman to high and merited encomium, for the example he had afforded to others invested with similar powers.

"Lahore, November 7th, 1857.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 3rd, submitting the vernacular proceedings of the case of Noor Sunnuud Khan, nawab of Runeea; and, in reply, to communicate the following remarks:—I gather from the proceedings, that on danger threatening the district of Sirsa in May last, the superintendent, Captain Robertson, summoned the nawab of Runeea (the prisoner in this case, and who with his family receive a pension from government of 5,760 rupees per annum), and directed him to raise a small force, horse and foot, for the protection of Sirsa; which he did, and a sum of money was advanced to meet the cost of maintaining them. The nawab was present in Sirsa, with his men, when the outbreak took place. There is evidence to show that the nawab and his men, instead of protecting the town, joined the plunderers, and that a portion of the plunder was sent to his house in carts; also, that he was proclaimed ruler of the country; and that, as such, he wrote a letter deprecat ing the conduct of certain parties who had made an inroad into his territory. Gohur Ali Khan, the uncle of the prisoner, was with him at the time, and has since been apprehended and hanged.

"The commission finds the prisoner, Nawab Noor Sunnuud Khan, guilty of treason against the state, by having caused the king of Delhi to be proclaimed as king, and himself as ruler of the country, and passed sentence of death on him; but inasmuch as he does not seem to have been guilty of murder, and considering an example no longer necessary, the case is referred for my final orders. Of the nawab's guilt there can be no doubt. He, as also his ancestors, long enjoyed pensions, favour, and consideration from the British government. In-
"Chittagong, November 24th, 1857.

"I have the honour to report, for the information of Major-general Sir J. Hearsey, K.C.B., commanding the presidency division, that, on the evening of Wednesday, the 18th instant, about nine o'clock, the detachment of the 34th regiment of native infantry mutinied, and instantly occupied the magazine with a strong body of men. Immediately upon hearing the noise from my house, which is quite close to the lines, I went to the parade in company with Lieutenant Hunter; but upon approaching the scene of disturbance, hearing the men very violent and loading their muskets, I directed that officer to retire, and went forward to the mutineers alone. I found a very strong guard in front of the magazine, which challenged me, and shouted out in a most violent tone, 'Don't care for him! Go away! you have no business here!' I advanced up to it, and did my best, with every argument I could use, to persuade the men to their duty; but a Mohammedan, who was in a native dress, and not in uniform like the rest, standing out in front, called out in a loud voice, 'The whole detachment is in a state of mutiny, and we have all determined to die if it is necessary. Go away!' This he said shaking his hand in my face, and using the most violent gestures. A shout was then raised, 'Shoot him! shoot him!' but a number of voices replied, 'No! no! don't hurt the captain.' Taking encouragement from this, and thinking I might have some men who would stand by me, I again endeavoured, by every persuasion, to bring the men to a sense of their duty, and appealed to several sepoys by name, who had previously borne a good character, to think what they were about, and to remain faithful to their salt; but they all replied that they had joined the mutineers, and that it was not their intention to withdraw. A shout was again raised, 'Shoot him! shoot him!' which was again negatived; and not at the same moment two or three sepoys, with their muskets at the charge, came at me. Not liking this demonstration, I stepped back a few paces, and got out of the crowd, which was gradually getting round me; a Sikh of No. 4 company then came up, and giving me a rough push, said, 'Go away from this (Hem suh log bigger gya). Not a single native commissioned or non-commissioned officer, or Sikh, remained by me; and seeing nothing could be done, I went to the quarters of Lieutenant Hunter, close by, and found that officer with Lieutenant Thomson, walking in the verandah; I told them hastily what had occurred, upon which they armed themselves and immediately went away. I then went to every house in the cantonment, to give warning to the residents, but most of them had already taken alarm and fled. Ultimately joining the civil surgeon's family, who live at the extreme end of the cantonment, in their company I sought to make my own escape; but by this time the parade and all the road around were covered with mutineers, so that we were only able to reach the next house, where we were detained for about two hours; we afterwards disguised ourselves as natives, and, under the guidance of the collector's bearers, proceeded by a jungle path to the banks of the river, when with difficulty we got a boat, and dropped down to the Kortabeeca lighthouse, from whence we returned yesterday.

"I have to state that the mutineers plundered the treasury most completely, and in doing so killed a burkmande. They also broke open the gool, and forced the prisoners to go with them to carry the treasure; and afterwards returned to the cantonments, and blew up the magazine and burned down the lines. I am happy to say that none of the European residents have been personally injured, and that, with the exception of a horse or two which were taken away to carry their baggage, the mutineers have left all private property untouched.

"I have been informed by a native named Thaakoor Bux, formerly a sepooy of the Chittagong provincial battalion, whom the mutineers forced to go some distance with them, that the pay-havildar of No. 4 company, named Rajub Ali Khan, has assumed command of the detachment, which, we hear, has crossed the Fenny river, and entered the territories of the raja of Tipperah.

"I took the opportunity while at Kootudcone, to write to the commissioner of Arracan, reporting the mutiny, and requesting him to send a copy of my letter for the information of the general commanding, which I hope has been done. —I have, &c.,

"P. H. K. Dewool, Captain, commanding 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

"P.S.—Lieutenants Hunter and Thomson are in safety."

Intelligence of the outbreak at Chittagong reached Dacca, a military station of secondary importance, but the capital of a
district of Bengal, situated on a branch of the Brahmaputra, called the Booree Gunge, or Old Ganges, at a few miles distant from the scene of disorder. Upon the arrival of the messenger from Chittagong, at 10 P.M., the authorities assembled, and resolved, by way of prevention, to disarm the sepoys of the 11th native infantry, in garrison there, amounting to about 250 men. To effect this, they had no other military force than a small corps of volunteers, which had been for some weeks in training for active service, and a few sailors collected under the command of Lieutenant Lewis; the whole amounting together to about ninety Europeans. The volunteers were ordered to march at once to the collectorate, to watch the guard there, while the process of disarming it was carried out. A little before 5 A.M., the sailors, with two mountain howitzers, under the command of Lieutenant Lewis, proceeded to the collectorate, and disarmed the guard there, without meeting with any attempt at resistance. The executive officers’ guard was soon after marched in without arms by Lieutenant Rhynd, and the whole were placed in charge of the volunteers. Soon after some very heavy firing was heard in the direction of the Lall Bagh, a fortified barracks; and an alarm was given that the men stationed there were escaping from it by windows in the rear. The sailors were immediately marched off for the Lall Bagh, situated a mile and a-half to the westward of the treasury, detaching on their way a party to disarm the commissariat guard. On approaching the Lall Bagh, Lieutenant M’Mullin, with two sailors, went forward to communicate with the officers in charge; but they were fired upon, and compelled to retire to the main body, which deployed into line, and advanced. Immediately on this movement being observed, a severe fire of grape was opened upon them, in front and flank, from the barracks, which, having lattice-work verandahs, afforded shelter to those who fired, as loopholes would have done. Lieutenant Lewis, upon this, left his howitzers, and with two or three gentlemen, who acted as riflemen, wheeled his men right-shoulder-forward, and gave the order to charge up the face of a mound, in front of the building on which some of the mutineers had posted themselves. This assault was made in gallant style, but not without the loss of several brave men. The mutineers then fled into the barracks, and were driven from building to building, along the whole length of the enclosure; and in the course of the struggle, a gallant charge was made upon the guns, which were taken; and the sepoys then fled by every possible outlet from the place. During the conflict, Dr. Green, the military surgeon, was shot through the leg, and seriously injured, while attending the wounded at the hospital. The Rev. Mr. Winchester, a resident, distinguished himself in the midst of the fire, by assisting to carry the wounded from the field to the hospital. The people of the town behaved remarkably well, and, with cheers, assisted to drag the captured guns and tumbril to the collectorate, and seemed to look on with admiration when the sailors, having made a prize of the drum and sife belonging to the sepoys, marched back to their barracks, playing the “British Grenadiers.” In this short but spirited affair, there were engaged about ninety Europeans against 260 native soldiers, having among them twenty-six goulundens; the whole of the mutineers being fully prepared for the struggle whenever it might happen—the pouches of many of them being found to contain sixty rounds of ball cartridge, besides a number of the latter concealed in their beds and other places. Of the Europeans, one was killed, and eighteen wounded—three mortally.

The subjoined report from Lieutenant Dowell, R.A., commanding at Dacca, furnishes the official account of the occurrence at that place.

"Dacca, November 22nd, 1857.

"Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that, in consequence of intelligence received by express at 5 p.m. last evening, from Mr. Metcalfe, judge of Tipperah, that the three companies of the 34th native infantry stationed at Chittagong, had mutinied, plundered the treasury, let loose the prisoners, and were supposed to be making towards this station, a meeting, composed of C. T. Davidson, Esq., commissioner of the district; C. F. Carnac, Esq., magistrate; Lieutenant Lewis, Indian navy, commanding detachment of European seamen, and myself, was immediately convened; at which it was unanimously agreed that the detachments 2nd company 9th battalion artillery, and 73rd regiment of native infantry (strength as per margin*), should be disarmed at daybreak.

* Artillery—1 havildar, 3 naiks, 22 privates. Detachment 73rd regiment native infantry—1 suhbandar, 2 jemadars, 12 havildars, 8 naiks, 4 drummers, 201 sepoys."