

Digest of Service

Supplement to St George's Gazette, Sept 29th 1888

1846

During the early part of January, the company at Arvagh was removed to, and relieved. that at, Ballyconnell, which returned to head quarters, the companies at Brackley and Manor Hamilton were also relieved by others from Enniskillen., The regiment remained thus detached till April, when. It moved head quarters to Templemore, furnishing detachments to Roscrea, Bonisokane, Thurles and. Cashel. The latter, after a short stay, was removed to Cappaghwhite. On the 8th May, another company was detached to Cahir; on the 18th, one to Bansha; on the 26th, a subaltern's party to Clog-heen; and on the 29th a company to Cashel, making in all seven companies and a half at outposts, where they remained till the latter end of August, when the regiment was ordered to be assembled at Fermoy, preparatory to embarkation for England. On the 27th of that month, the head quarters and ten companies came together (for the first time during the proceeding two years) and mustered upwards of 1000 strong, having in the month of March previously been ordered to be augmented from 800 to 1200 rank-and-file, with the view to the formation of a Reserve Battalion. On the 29th August, Head quarters and 800 men marched at 4 am. and arrived in Cork Barracks at 1 p.m. (having marched 22 miles) and immediately on arrival. Were drawn up, every man being present, and inspected by Major General Turner. On the 31st August, the remaining portion of the regiment arrived in Cork from Fermoy, and on the morning of the 1st September, seven companies embarked in two divisions on board Her Majesty's steamers '*Dee*' and '*Rhadamanthus*' for Plymouth, where both divisions arrived and disembarked on the 3rd September. On the 10th, the remaining three companies left Cork, arrived at Devonport in the '*Rhadamanthus*' steamer, and on being disembarked the regiment took up its quarters, three companies at Plymouth citadel, ,and the remaining. Seven companies and head quarters in Devonport.

1847

On the 1st January, 1847, the Regiment having recruited to its establishment of 1,200 rank-and-file, two additional companies were formed. In the months of May and June, riots, in. consequence of the scarcity of food, having broken out in Devonshire and Cornwall, detachments were, with very short notice, sent in aid of the civil power to several of the surrounding towns., where they remained for nearly two months, mostly in billets, and during which time the conduct of the men was very good; and on several occasions when called out they displayed the greatest forbearance- towards the people.

Orders having been received in the middle of May for the Regiment to be held in readiness to embark for the Mauritius in the ensuing autumn, most of the detachments were recalled to Devonport in the early part

of July, when the six companies of the 1st Battalion were found to be the proper strength; and on the 23rd July, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, it embarked 560 rank-and-file strong, leaving the remaining portion of the Regiment to be formed into the (2nd or) Reserve Battalion and Depot. The latter Battalion embarked under command of Lieut. Colonel Schonswar on the 7th September, 1847; and the Regimental Depot, under Captain Pyner, proceeded to the Isle of Wight on the 30th October, 1847, and from thence it was removed to Chatham on the 29th March, 1851, under the command of Captain Woodward, and attached to the Provisional Battalion.

The following garrison order -was issued by Major-General Henry Murray, C.B., commanding the district, on the embarkation of the 1st battalion:-

GARRISON ORDER.

The 1st Battalion of the 5th Fusiliers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, having embarked for the Mauritius, Major-General Murray has to express the satisfaction that he has derived from the efficiency and discipline of the 5th Fusiliers, both in this garrison and on detachment, and to repeat his best wishes for the welfare and distinction of the battalion on whatever service it may be employed.

By Order, (Signed) C. F. MAXWELL, major and brigade major

On the morning of Sunday, 25th July, the 1st Battalion sailed from Plymouth Sound on board H.M. troopship *Resistance*. The ship put in at Bahia (South America) on 30th August, and there remained in harbour until 6th September, and on the afternoon of that day sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, on the 3rd of October arrived at Simon's Bay, but unfortunately a case of small pox having broken out about a week after sailing from Bahia, the ship and all on board were kept in "strict quarantine until departure on 11th October. A few days after leaving the Cape, three more cases of small pox occurred amongst the men, in consequence of which the ship and battalion were again placed in quarantine on arriving at Mauritius on 2nd November. The battalion disembarked on the evening of 6th and morning of 7th November, and marched into camp on the quarantine ground, where it remained until the 8th December, on which day it marched into Port Louis, detaching to Fort Adelaide, Fort George, Fort William, and Reduit.

The battalion consisted of 21 officers, 32 sergeants, 10 drummers, and 557 rank-and-file, 1 officer's and 37 soldiers' wives and 45 children. Three soldiers and 3 children died, and 5 children were born on the passage out. The under mentioned officers landed with the battalion at Mauritius, namely:-Lieutenant Colonel D.E. Johnson, commanding; Major John Spence; Captains J. E. Simmons, F. Ashpitel, W. C. Master. J.W. Colquitt; Lieutenants W. Lyons (Adjutant), G. Renny, H. Knapp, A. W. Palmer, J. S. Hogge, J. H. Chads, L. Fitzgerald; 2nd Lieutenants A. E. Ross, W. H. P. Meara, G. Bennett, J. W. Madden; Paymaster W. R. C. Potter, Quartermaster R. Webster, Surgeon W. O. Mackenzie, Assistant Surgeon R. F. Robb.

The Battalion relieved the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment.

The Reserve Battalion arrived at Port Louis harbour on the 17th December, On board *H.M.* troopship '*Apollo*', and disembarked on the afternoon of the 18th. Captain Edmunds of the 1st Battalion arrived with the Reserve.

1848

On the 1st January, 1848, the strength of the 1st Battalion was as follows, namely:- 22 officers, 32 sergeants, 10 drummers, 554 rank-and-file, 36 women, 43 children.

On the 19th August, a draft consisting of 2 officers and 104 men for the regiment arrived from England, 23 privates joined the 1st Battalion and the remainder the Reserve. The 1st Battalion remained stationed at Port Louis throughout the year, occasionally furnishing detachments to the Garrison Forts Adelaide, George, and William.

1849

On the 5th June the head quarters of the 1st Battalion marched for Mahebourg, and furnished detachments to Flacq, Black River, Grand River South East, and Sonillac.

On the 18th May, Lieutenant-General Sir Jasper Nicolls. K.C.B., colonel of the regiment, died, and was succeeded by Major-General Sir John Grey, K.C.B., who served in the regiment in the Peninsula, and was wounded at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, in January, 1812, as mentioned in Page 75 of the printed Record of Service of the Regiment.

On the 8th August, Lieutenant A. E. Johnson with 20 privates, a draft from the Depot joined the 1st Battalion at Mahebourg.

1850

On the 12th May, detachments from Black River marched for Port Louis. On the 20th May, the head quarters from Mahebourg and detachments from Flacq and Sonillac marched for Port Louis. On the 22nd, the detachments from Grand River marched for Port Louis. On the 23rd May, both battalions were incorporated at Port Louis, Mauritius, under the command of, Lieutenant Colonel Schonswar.

1851

The colors of the regiment being worn out after a service of 14 years, the Hon. Major-General Sutherland,

commanding the forces, was requested to present to the regiment the new colors which had lately been received, the 23rd of April (St. George's Day) was fixed upon for this ceremony, .and the regiment was accordingly formed for the purpose on the Champ-de-Mars, in review order.

His Excellency the Governor, Mr Higginson, accompanied by the Major General and Staff, having arrived in front of the line were received with a general salute; after which three sides of a square were formed to the front, and the new colors, cased, brought into the centre by color-sergeants, and delivered, to .Majors Johnson and Kennedy, who uncased them and laid them on a field altar of drums erected .for the purpose. The ceremony of consecration was then performed by the Rev Mr Pering, Chaplain to the Forces, who delivered the following address to the regiment:-

Lieutenant-Colonel Guy, Officers and soldiers and officers 5th Fusiliers - We are assembled here today for a purpose of importance, and of more than common interest to the soldier and the Christian.

On the presentation of a new set of colors to a regiment it has been usual, I believe, time out of mind in the British Army, to admit them, as it were, to the Service by a solemn, ceremony of consecration, to place them at once under the protection of Almighty God, and to invoke his blessing upon their gallant defenders wherever duty in their country's cause may call them.

Let it then be deeply impressed on your minds, soldiers, that in the ceremony in which we are this day engaged, you, in a manner, openly pledge yourselves, in the presence of your General and Companions in arms, in the face of the world, and before God, that you will ever regard the little circle around these colors as a *sacred spot*, within which is concentrated the honor of your regiment; that you are prepared on *that* spot, if need be, to *die* in the defence, and are ready for such deeds of heroic daring as will surely transmit to the future page of England's history the high character acquired by the corps in the late war, under the great and illustrious Duke.

Look, soldiers, on the long catalogue of battles and sieges inscribed on those colors- of your predecessors in the corps, once engaged in those sanguinary struggles. *Not one*, I believe, now remains with *you all*, in turn, have passed away from the busy turmoil of the world to their last, long home! but though removed from-your *sight*, still the record of their noble services is imprinted on those banners too plainly and too permanently to be forgotten, There are they fixed, a lasting and invaluable heirloom of the regiment, speaking, in a language not to be mistaken, to all who do *now or* may hereafter, have the honor of belonging to your distinguished corps.

It would ill become me, at any time, more especially at the present season, having met you so lately in the House of God to commemorate the Resurrection of the *Prince of Peace*, to speak of *war*, with any other feeling than that of deprecating its recurrence, but should the Great Disposer' of Events again permit an outbreak of war among the nations of the Earth, and should it be the fate of your gallant corps, again to encounter in your country's cause-the threatening menace of a hostile force, is there a man among you who can read these *names-Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria*, and not feel himself impelled irresistibly to emulate the noble deeds of his predecessors in arms, and to strain every nerve, in doing his part, at least, towards handing down unimpaired to those who may succeed him, the fair fame and

distinguished reputation acquired by those glorious achievements?

To implore the blessing of Almighty God upon the colors now being presented to your care, is the leading purpose of this day's ceremony, that if it ever should become your duty to defend them in the open battle field, or in the breach, while struggling to plant them triumphantly on the ramparts of the enemy, that the Lord God of Hosts may ever be present with his Almighty arm to strengthen and support you, and from every surrounding peril defend yon as with a shield.

It has been observed, even in heathen countries, that the standards of the army have been considered sacred. It would be strange, it would be passing strange then, if a body of *Christian soldiers*, devoted servants of their truly – *Christian Queen*, the brave defenders of their *Christian country*, did not feel the propriety, and acknowledge the duty of Imploring the blessing of Heaven on such occasions as this.

To myself individually, it is indeed a source of sincere gratification, that it should have fallen to my lot, as your, Chaplain, to officiate today at this service so deeply interesting to your regiment. It is also in the highest sense gratifying, to witness in this your act, an open recognition of the *supremacy* of the *God of armies*. By the religious ceremony in which we are engaged, you, as British soldiers, and as Christians' publicly recognize the source from whence your strength cometh. You here *profess to believe*, when bearing forward at the call of duty those honoured standards of your regiment, that the approving voice of Heaven must accompany your steps, or you can never hope your march will lead to Victory."

An appropriate prayer concluded the ceremony of consecration. Major General Sutherland then advanced to the centre of the square, and receiving the colors from the two Majors, addressed the regiment in the following terms :-

"Officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 5th Fusiliers,-It is with pleasure that I accede to the request of. your commanding officer to present these new colors to you, because I feel assured that they could not be presented by any person entertaining n, deeper interest in the credit, good name, honor arid glory of the 5th Fusiliers; and I have no doubt that you will duly appreciate the wish of your commanding officer that they should be presented on the fete day of St, George, England's patron saint-whose badge this regiment alone is proudly privileged to bear on its colors, and on your appointments-always a gala day in the 'Old and Bold' Fifth, and peculiarly complimentary to you, 'soldiers, as that on which the exemplary conduct of many among you is annually rewarded by the distribution of those '*Medals of Merit*' of which no other regiment can boast, which so brightly shine on, decorate, and distinguish the *good soldier's* breast, and stamp his character; and should therefore be precious in your eyes, that it should be the constant undeviating aim and endeavour of all to deserve and obtain an honourable decoration, unattainable by the undeserving and unworthy.

Officers and soldiers, this is the third set of colours in the presentation of which to this distinguished regiment. I have been an actor-the two last in the long period of twenty-two years that I had the honor of being myself at its head, and it is matter of proud recollection to me that the 5th Fusiliers lost nothing ill character or fame in my keeping; but that, on the contrary, as its records fully testify, each successive set of those old colors witnessed the acquisition of some fresh distinction, some new mark of approbation, and

just appreciation of the Sovereign; and that, as acknowledged by my superiors, I finally handed it over to my successor, on my promotion to my present rank, in a state of the highest order and efficiency, in which I sincerely wish that it may ever continue. These are circumstances, as connected with so distinguished a regiment, of which any officer may well be proud, and of which I may, therefore, be excused for saying so much.

Officers and soldiers, I need not enjoin you to defend these colors to the last extremity in the day of trial and of combat, when that day may shine on you, for I am satisfied that, as British soldiers, you will do so, as your predecessors have ever done, without being told. The badges on your colors point out to you the glorious deeds you have to emulate -and emulate them, I have no doubt you nobly will, should you have the opportunity.

But it is my duty to remind you, soldiers, that the brightness of your colors may be clouded, their splendour diminished, the character and credit of the regiment seriously injured, deteriorated and compromised by misconduct in quarters, by drunkenness, insubordination, and other grave irregularities and crimes, as well as by misbehaviour before the enemy, and all these it is no less your duty, than it would resound to your interest and your honor, sedulously and carefully to avoid.

Lieutenant Colonel Guy, officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the 5th Fusiliers, I now consign these colours, as a sacred trust, into your keeping, assured that they could not be placed in better hands, "

Lieutenant-Colonel Guy replied as follows:-

"General Sutherland,-I beg in the name of the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 5th Fusiliers to return you our best thanks for your address to the regiment upon this occasion.

We are fully sensible of the deep interest you must feel in the honor and welfare of a corps which you commanded for a period of two and twenty years, and to no one so appropriately us to yourself could have fallen the office of presenting to this regiment the sacred charge we now receive from your hands, These colours, decorated with the records of so much glory, impress upon us the weight of our responsibility, whether in peace or war, and I feel confident that a spirit of determination. To imitate the bright examples which they place before us will be manifest whenever the 5th Fusiliers may be called upon to unfurl these banners in presence of the enemies of their Queen and country."

The square having presented arms to the new colors, the line was reformed an escort, composed of all the medal men of the regiment, under the command of a captain, then advanced with the new colors 20 paces to the front, and wheeling to their left, marched to the left of the line, from whence the colors were trooped to the centre. The old colors being thus replaced by the new, were trooped in like manner from the centre to the right of the line, they then marched in 'quick time' to the rear of the saluting flag, the band playing - 'Auld Lang Syne', and after a final salute from the line and escort, were formally cased the regiment then marched past His Excellency the Governor in 'slow' and 'quick' time; an advance of the line in Review order and a general salute terminated the proceedings in the field, when the troops returned to their quarters to enjoy an ample supper, which, had been prepared in honor of the occasion. In the evening a large party

assembled at dinner at the officers' mess, consisting of His Excellency, Mr Higginson and staff, Major-General Sutherland and staff, commanding officers of corps, and heads of departments. The following evening the sergeants gave an excellent ball and supper in honor of the new colors.

It is necessary to state that by Her Majesty's regulations, dated 1st July, 1844, a material alteration has been made in the new colors. The first or Queen's color bears the imperial crown in the centre and the number of the regiment underneath in gold Roman letters; no other decoration is inscribed on this color. On the old Queen's color the badge of the regiment and all its distinctions are inscribed in the same manner as in the Regimental color. Between the old and new regimental colors a difference in the position of some of the distinctions appears, and St. George and the Dragon are embroidered on the former on a green, and on the latter on a red field.

On the 16th July, the left wing and head quarters marched for Mahebourg, and diminished detachments to Flacq, Black River, and Cannonier Point leaving the right wing at Port Louis.

On the 13th August, the headquarters marched from Mahebourg to Port Louis, leaving a detachment, at Mahebourg. The detachments from Black River and Cannonier Point joined head quarters at Port Louis on the 18th August.

On the 12th September a draft arrived from England, consisting of two sergeants, one drummer, and 23 rank-and-file.

1852

On the 7th January the detachments at Flacq and Mahebourg were relieved by detachments of similar strength-the former under the command of Lieutenant Carter, and the latter of Lieutenant Lyons.

On the 1st July the detachments at Flacq and Mahebourg were again relieved by detachments of similar strength from head quarters-the former under the command of Major Kennedy, the latter under that of Captain Milman.

Major Kennedy rejoined head quarters on the 1st September, having been relieved in command of the Flacq detachment by Lieutenant Home.

On the 3rd December a draft, under the command of Lieutenant Pender, arrived from England, consisting of one corporal and 82 privates; and on the 4th of the same month Lieutenant Colonel Guy embarked for England on leave of absence, handing over the command of the Regiment to Major Johnson.

1853

On the 3rd January the detachments at Flacq and Maheborg were relieved by detachments of similar strength from head quarters at Port Louis - the former under command of Captain Lyons, and the latter

under that of Lieutenant Flood.

In consequence of the arrival at Mauritius of the 85th Regiment on the 12th April, four companies, under the command of Major Kennedy, were despatched to garrison Mahebourg, relieving the company under command of Captain Lyons, which rejoined head quarters. The detachment at the Garrison Fort, William, was relieved on the 18th, and the detachment at Flacq was relieved on the 19th by a detachment of similar strength from head quarters, under the command of Lieutenant Stewart.

On the 27th of October the head quarters, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Guy, was moved to Mahebourg (that officer having rejoined from leave of absence on the 17th of the same month), leaving a detachment of five companies at Port Louis.

A detachment, under the command of Lieutenant Pender, consisting of one sergeant and 21 rank-and file, was also sent to Black River; and another, under the command of Second Lieutenant Carter, was sent from Mahebourg, to Grand River, South East.

1854

On the 8th of May the head quarters, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Guy, was removed to Port Louis, being relieved by a detachment of four companies from Port Louis, under Major Kennedy. On the same day the detachment, under command of Lieutenant Stewart, was recalled from Grand River, S.E.

On the 9th the detachment at Flacq, under command of Captain Palmer, was relieved by one of similar strength, under Captain L'Estrange; and on the 12th the detachment from Black River, under the command of Lieutenant Pender, was recalled, and joined the detachment at Mahebourg .

On the 17th June a detachment consisting of two subalterns, one staff, and seven sergeants, one corporal, four drummers, and 79 rank-and-file, commanded by Captain Palmer, marched to Redvit, and were there encamped during the prevalence of cholera in the Island, and to be employed on the public' works. On the 24th July they rejoined head quarters.

On the 31st October the detachment, commanded by Captain L'Estrange, returned from Flacq to head quarters. On the same date the detachment from Mahebourg, under- command of Major Kennedy, rejoined head quarters.

On the 15th September a draft of one captain (Captain Johnson), one subaltern, one Second Lieutenant (Creagh), and 62 rank-and-file, commanded by Brevet Major Simmons, arrived in the ship 'Seringapatem', which entered the harbour of Port Louis in a sinking state.

The troops who had been employed at the pumps for 21 days were highly praised for their steadiness .and good conduct in an order issued by Lieutenant-General Sutherland, commanding the Forces in Mauritius.

By a General Order, dated Horse Guards, 13th November, the regiment was augmented from 10 to 12 companies, two of which were to form the Depot. Its total strength, as fixed by this order, is-

3 field officers.

7 staff sergeants

12 captains.	60 sergeants.
14 lieutenants.	60 corporals.
10 ensigns.	25 drummers.
6 staff.	1140 privates.

At the same time the rank of second lieutenant was abolished, and that of ensign substituted.

1855

In the beginning of this year the soldiers of the regiment unanimously petitioned Her Majesty to be permitted to proceed to the seat of war in the Crimea. This petition was entrusted to Lieutenant-General W. Sutherland, the late commanding officer of the regiment, for presentation to Her Majesty.

On the 14th June a detachment of two sergeants and 50 rank-and-file proceeded to Redvit, under command of Lieutenant Pender, where they were employed on the public works.

On the 10th of May preceding four sergeants and 86 rank-and-file, commanded by Lieutenant E. R. Simmons, proceeded to Touneliers Island for service at the works going on there.

On the 16th September a draft, commanded by Captain W. O. Master, consisting of two ensigns (Ensign Haig and Ensign FitzRoy) and 93 rank-and-file, arrived from Chatham in the *Mount Stewart Elphinstone*.

In the month of October the regiment occupied the outposts. The head quarters, under Colonel P. M. N. Guy, proceeding to Mahebourg; on the 22nd two companies, under Captain J S. Hogge to Flacq; on the 23rd a detachment of one sergeant and 24 rank-and-file to Grand River, South-East, under Lieutenant J. R. Carlisle; and on the 3rd November one of one sergeant and 20 rank-and-file to Black River, under the command of Lieutenant R. H. Hardy.

1856

The 85th Regiment having been suddenly ordered to the Cape of Good Hope, the head quarters of 5th Fusiliers marched to Port Louis on the 17th May, leaving a detachment of one company under command of Major Kennedy at Mahebourg. The detachments at Flacq and Black River were recalled to head quarters, that at Grand River, S.E. moved-to Flacq at the same time.

The "Order of Merit," which had existed in the 5th Fusiliers from the year 1767, and which had been productive of such good effects, was finally abolished by command of the Field Marshal Commanding; Chief, Viscount Harding, by a letter dated February the 23rd, 1856.

Those deserving soldiers however, who were in possession of medals, were allowed to retain and wear them, but any further distribution of medals was prohibited.

On the 10th October a draft, consisting of five ensigns, one sergeant, and 79 rank-and-file, joined from the

Depot at Chatham, per freight ship ‘*SeaPark*’, Ensign George Eyre Massey in command. The undermentioned officers did duty with the draft-Ensigns Lewis, Barker, Oldfield, and Cubitt. At the close of the year the old pattern percussion muskets were returned into store, and the regiment was armed with the Enfield rifle, pattern of 1853. New accoutrements were at the same time served to the regiment. The Depot remained at Chatham until the 30th November, 1856 - a period of five year's and eight months; and on the 1st December was removed by rail to London, and thence to Reading where it was billeted for the night. On the 2nd December by railway as far as Newport Monmouthshire, and billeted there that night, proceeding on the following morning again by railway to its destination-Pembroke Dock-where it arrived about four o'clock in the afternoon, taking up its quarters in the hut encampment at Hobbs Point, and joining the 2nd Depot Battalion at that station, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.W. S. Smith, C B (formerly of the 38th Regiment). The Depot, on its arrival at Pembroke Dock, consisted of Captain Lyons (in command), Ensigns Tyler and Hoare, five sergeants, three drummers, and 53 rank-and-file.

1857

On the 2nd Depot Battalion being ordered to break up at Pembroke Dock, the Depot 5th Fusiliers received instructions of readiness to proceed with the staff of the Battalion to Preston, Lancashire. Accordingly on the 17th. of February, 1857, the Depot, consisting of Captain Lyons (in command), Home, Carden and Bigge, and Ensigns Tyler and Hoare, seven sergeants, three drummers, 102 rank-and-file, - proceeded by railway, halting at Newport and Chester, and arriving at Preston on the 19th February, 1857.

Between the 1st October, 1856, and the 28th February, 1857, the following numbers of volunteers from other corps joined the Depot – 1st Foot, 2; 3rd, 15; 9th, 4; 13th, 1; 14th, 9; 17th, 2; 18th, 1; 21st, 2; 23rd, 2; 34th, 3; 40th, 9; 55th, 5; 88th, 32; 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, 7; total, 1 corporal and 93 privates-94.

The Depot remained at Preston until the 7th July, 1857, when it proceeded by rail to Portsmouth, and thence to Jersey, under the command of Captain Lyons, accompanied by Captain Palmer, Lieutenant Parry and Ensigns Hoare, Shegog and Bathe. On the 4th July, 1857, a detachment, under the command of lieutenant Carlisle, consisting of 10 sergeants, 10 corporals, 1 drummer, 113 privates, disembarked at Gravesend and proceeded to Chatham, where it was stationed. On the 28th September, the Depot proceeded via Portsmouth to Colchester, where it arrived on the 1st October, 1857. On the 31st it was joined by the party from Chatham. It then consisted of Captains Lyons, Palmer and Pender, Lieutenants Parry and Carlisle, Ensigns Hoare, Shegog and Bathe, 19 sergeants, 13 corporals, 3 drummers, and 226 privates.

These numbers being in excess of establishment, the non-commissioned officers were allowed to volunteer into the 2nd Battalion, then forming at Newcastle-on-Tyne. During the time the Depot was stationed in

Jersey, a recruiting party was sent to Norwich, and immediately afterwards others to Leicester and Stamford.

The establishment of all regiments having been altered by a circular memorandum, dated.

Horse Guards, 13th October, 1856, on the 1st February the establishment was altered as follows

Eight service companies

F.O's 3, Caps 8, Lieuts 10, Ens 6, Staff 6, Sergts 46, Drs 17, R & F 800

Two Depot companies

F.O's 0, Caps 4, Lieuts 4, Ens 4, Staff 0, Sergts 10, Drs 4, R & F 200

This establishment was subsequently increased by the addition of four drummers to the Service Companies, making 25 drummers in all.

In the month of March, the regiment received orders to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Hong Kong to relieve the 59th regiment, and 'there to complete its foreign service'. The 'Simoon' transport screw steamer, Commander T. P. Cooke, R.N., having arrived in the harbour of Port Louis, conveying the 33rd Regiment to the station, the 5th Fusiliers were relieved, and the head quarters embarked in this vessel on the 22nd May for Hong Kong; strength, 21 officers and 699 men.

The undermentioned were the officers-

Colonel P.M. N. Guy, commanding.	Lieutenant J. Brown.
Captain W. O. Master.	Lieutenant J. Creagh.
Major J. E. Simmons.	Lieutenant E. F. Haig (Adjutant).
Captain F.W. L'Estrange.	Lieutenant G. E. Massey.
Captain J. S. Hogge.	Ensign P. Fitzroy.
Captain A. Johnson.	Ensign E.S. Lewis.
Lieutenant J.W. Adair	Ensign E. J. Oldfield.
Lieutenant W M. Carter.	Ensign E. M. Mason.
Lieutenant W.H.P. Meara.	Ensign F. A. Cubitt.
Lieutenant G. Chapman.	Surgeon W. K. Swettenham, M.D .
Assistant-Surgeon F. Collins, M.D.	

The 'Simoon' being unable to accommodate the entire regiment, a detachment of five officers and 125men (which afterwards followed the head quarters with an interval of a few weeks in the hired transport 'Kensington' remained in the citadel of Port Louis, called Fort Adelaide, until arrangements could be made for their transport in another vessel. The following officers were left with this detachment- Captain G. B. Milman commanding; Lieutenants F. J. Mylius, H. Walpole, Ensign J. B. Barker, and Assistant-Surgeon. T.

R. Whitty. On the 24th May, precisely as the last gun of the royal salute in honor of Her Majesty's birth had fired, the 'Simoon' weighed anchor; and the 5th Fusiliers quitted a station where nearly ten years or its career had been passed, and where now, on its departure, it was the proud boast of the regiment it left behind none but sorrowing friends and ardent well-wishers.

On the 19th June H.M.S. 'Simoon' arrived at Singapore. Captain A.Scott here joined the headquarters. An order, changing the destination of the regiment to Calcutta, instead of China; which had. been forwarded to Singapore in anticipation of its arrival there, was received. This change was in consequence of the mutiny of the Sepoys of the Bengal Army, which, commencing by an outbreak at Meerut in May, 1857, and rapidly spreading through provinces and presidency, suddenly precipitated the government of India into the chaos of a military rebellion, and entailed a war for the reconquest of the country

On the 4th July, after a prosperous voyage, no deaths having occurred since departure from Mauritius, the *Simoon* steamed up the Hooghly to Calcutta and the regiment, conveyed in river steamers, arrived at Chinsurah, station about 20 miles from Calcutta, on the 6th July, and there disembarked. The 5th Fusiliers were immediately held in readiness to proceed to the Upper Provinces by river on special service. A few days sufficed to provide the men with the clothing particularly suited to the climate of the country and to complete the full equipment of the regiment for field service; and on the 14th July a detachment, composed of Nos 1 and 2 Companies, under command of Captain L'Estrange, proceeded up the river by steamer. Captain Scott, Lieutenant .Massey, Ensigns Lewis, Oldfield, and Mason accompanied this detachment.

A second one of 170 men (Nos, 3 and 5 Companies), under command of Major Simmons, followed on the 18th July; and the head quarters, under command of Colonel Guy, started on the 19th of the same month. The wives and children of the married soldiers were moved to Dum Dum, a depot station about seven miles from Calcutta, where also a subaltern officer (Ensign Cubitt) was left. A small detachment, under Lieutenant Chapman, followed the head quarters soon after.

And now, for the first time since the Peninsular War, were the 5th Fusiliers again brought into active-service in the field. The manner in which they maintained the established reputation of the corps will appear from the General Orders of His Excellency the Governor-General of India, from those of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India, and from the despatches of Lieutenant-General- Sir James Outram, G.C.B, the officer commanding the division in which the regiment served during the most. Important operations of these campaigns.

The state of the North West Provinces at this time was one of dire confusion, the result of the almost general defection of the Sepoy troops, and the rebellion. of a fanatical people. The news of the massacre of the English at Cawnpore had just arrived to crown succession of gloomy tales, which had come pouring in from the Upper Provinces for some time previously. Oudh was in arms against us, and the garrison of Lucknow had entrenched themselves in the Residency and were with difficulty defending their lives, and those of their families from the incessant attacks of the insurgents.

At one period the loss of Allahabad with its fort and well stored arsenal alone seemed wanting to complete the melancholy picture of the ruin of the British power in this part of India.

But at the station in a severe crisis had been successfully passed, and General Neill, by his timely arrival, and by his energetic arrangements had secured this fort, which from its position alone was all important to us, as the military base of the Upper Provinces.

But the wave of revolt surging from the North-West was rolling fast and heavily towards the Presidency, threatening to engulf even it in the general wreck of India. The Sepoys at station after station, mutinied, murdered their officers, attacked the Europeans, fired or destroyed the houses and property of Englishmen, and, raising the standard of rebellion, were, by the aid of the Rajahs and landowners, fast making themselves masters of the country.

The residents of the lower stations already trembled for their safety, and looked with daily increasing mistrust and suspicion on their native guards and garrisons.

Yet still, so superior were the promptings of thoroughly aroused energy to the dictates of caution and prudence, English troops were being hurried from Calcutta towards Cawnpore by every mode of conveyance, and soldiers and officers were travelling by horse dak, through revolted districts and past disaffected kingdoms at a rate of a hundred miles a day. For all was hot haste to organise the column, at the head of which General Havelock was to retake Cawnpore, to check the growing power of the rebel "Nana" of Bithoor, and to relieve Lucknow.

Such was the state of the country at the time when the 5th Fusiliers, in three detachments, were quietly steaming up the Ganges, for a long time uninformed of the turmoil which was raging round them, and unconscious of the convulsions of the nation through the heart of whose country they were passing. As they mounted the river they began to receive intelligence at the stations situated on the banks of the progress of the Rebellion, and in consequence of its rapid spread the civil authorities of some of these stations made urgent demands for portions of the Fifth Fusiliers to be left with them as guards for the immediate protection of Government property and the lives of the British residents.

At Bhagulpore a detachment of 100 men from the head quarters party, with Captain W. C. Masters-commanding, Ensign FitzRoy, and Assistant-Surgeon Collins, M.D., was left for the protection of the station against the 5th Irregular Cavalry and a corps of Hill Rangers, both of which were suspected of sympathising with the rebels.

The request of Colonel Guy, 5th Fusiliers, to be allowed to disarm the cavalry regiment was refused by the civil authorities; and on the 15th Aug this corps suddenly quitted the station, and joined the rebels in active warfare against us. Captain Hogge and Lieutenant Moore with 100 men were detached from Dinpore to Patna, which is distant about five miles, for the protection of that city, which contained the great opium manufactory of India. Lieutenant Chapman and a party of 50 men were subsequently detained at the station of Moughyr for its guard. Before head quarters reached Dinapore the native regiments of that station (the 40th N.I and 8th N.I.) having mutinied, and been allowed by some unaccountable blunder to escape free into the district were raising the rebels of that neighbourhood, and had besieged Arrah. On July 29th the

first detachment, composed of Nos. 1 and 2 companies reached a river station called Buxar; here the news of the precarious position of the English at Arrah had just arrived, and Brevet-Major Eyre, .Bengal Artillery, was at the moment busy in collecting a force for the relief of the defenders.

Having requested the co-operation of Captain L'Estrange in the enterprise, 150 men of the 5th Fusiliers were immediately landed, and on the following day the force, composed as follows, commenced its march:- The detachment 5th Fusiliers, 150 men under Captain L'Estrange, with Captain Scott, Ensigns Lewis, Oldfield, and Mason.

Mounted volunteers about 14. Field guns 3.

On the morning of the 1st August, they reached the village of Shahpoor, when the unexpected tidings reached them that a force of 350 Europeans (of H.M. 10th and 37th Regiments) and 50 Sikhs, which had marched on Arrah from Dinapore, had been entrapped into an ambuscade, and almost totally destroyed. Nerved for action and revenge by this news, the little force pushed on with haste; and the following day, not long after daybreak, the sound of the 'assembly' bugled from a thick wood, which, at a distance of about half-a mile, stretched across the front and on either flank, gave them the first intimation of the presence of enemy whom they sought. Nor was he long in revealing his hostile intentions or in developing his mode of attack, for before Major Eyre had drawn up his force on the plain to the right of the road, he had opened a musketry fire from the wood in front, and simultaneously large bodies were seen to extend themselves to the right and left, threatening to envelop the force.

Major Eyre now at once began the action, and when the three guns had opened fire to the front and to the flanks, the skirmishers of the 5th Fusiliers were thrown forward to dislodge the enemy from his cover. The powers of the Enfield rifle were now put to the test for the first time since its introduction into the regiment, and well did the new weapon pass its ordeal. The conical bullets searched the wood with telling effect, and the fire of the skirmishers was so accurate that the enemy quickly fell back. Seizing this moment, the commander directed the whole of his artillery fire towards the centre of the enemy to force a passage through the wood. Grape shot soon made a road, and the rifles of the 5th Fusiliers kept it clear whilst the whole force with its baggage and guns pushed rapidly through, and emerged on a plain on the other side, driving the baffled enemy before them.

The village of Beebeegunge, near which flowed a small river, lay before them at a distance of about half-a-mile. Here the enemy, having destroyed a bridge, held complete command of the road from breast works, which they had prepared, and from the houses of the village, Major Eyre, therefore, determined to abandon the line of the road, and to make a flank march to the nearest point of the railway, which at about a mile distance, ran direct to Arrah. The mutineers hastened to oppose the execution of this manoeuvre, by occupying in great numbers a wood which abutted on the railway, whilst three regiments of Sepoys moved along the opposite bank of the river and a body of Kower Singh's levies harassed the rear. But the march was successfully accomplished and the enemy, again outwitted, threw themselves in force into the wood, to bar by the direct interposition of their masses the further progress of the gallant band; and loud rang this

wood, for a long hour, with their musketry; and hot grew the three guns, which replied; and hard-pressed were the sturdy men of the 5th skirmishing against an enemy who numbered 20 to their one. Twice during this hour did the mutineers charge impetuously upon the guns, and as often were they hurled back by resistless grape shot. Still the enemy held his position in the wood; and as the men, who had been now been fighting under the Indian sun of August since early morning, were becoming exhausted, the impossibility of dislodging him by the fire of our rifles and guns became every moment more apparent, Major Eyre, therefore, resolved on recourse to the bayonet.

The order was given, and with a cheer the men of these two companies of the 5th Fusiliers rushed on their foes, and clearing at a bound the stream here confined within narrow banks, drove back the enemy before their bristling line. The guns opened on the retreating masses, which, under their effect, soon dwindled into knots of scattered fugitives, and ere long not a man was left to oppose the passage of the force.

There remained but a march over the contested ground; and early on the following day the victorious troops entered Arrah, and the relief of the beleaguered garrison was accomplished.

Among the slain were found the appointments and distinguishing numbers of nine different regiments; and the total number of Sepoys opposed to the British force at this engagement was estimated at 5,000. Ensign Oldfield and eight men of the 5th Fusiliers were wounded on this day.

The relief of the garrison proved to have been most opportune for their position had been so effectually mined that a few hours delay must have ensured their destruction.

Having been reinforced by 200 men of the 10th Regiment and 100 Sikhs, Major Eyre marched to Jugdespoor, the seat of the rebel Kower Singh, who had lately proclaimed himself Rajah of Shahabad. On the 12th August he engaged the mutineers, and again defeated them with great slaughter, taking two guns, and his troops entered Jugdespoor in triumph, where in the rebel chief's palace and court house they took up their quarters.

The casualties of the 5th Fusiliers detachment were I killed, 8 wounded.

Captain L'Estrange was now detached with 80 of his men to Jutoora, about seven miles to the south, where the rebels had a favorite retreat in the midst of the jungle; but, finding it deserted, he burned the place and returned. In the mean time Major Eyre had undermined every principal building in Kower Singh's stronghold; and when he marched out on 16th August he left nothing behind but a heaped-up mass of ruins - an unsightly, though perhaps a useful monument of the swift and condign punishment of rebellion. Under orders from Sir James Outram, who was then on his way to assume command of the Cawnpore field force, the troops returned to Buxar on the 23rd August, and the two companies of the 5th Fusiliers again embarked on the river steamers and proceeded to Allahabad. Thus terminated the expedition to Arrah, where the 5th Fusiliers first encountered the Indian rebels, and where also the regiment for the first time since its long career fought on the soil of Hindostan.

Viewing the great importance of this complete and almost extraordinary success, it may undoubtedly be regarded as one of the most brilliant episodes in the history of the great Indian rebellion.

And on the detachment rejoining the head quarters at Allahabad, on the 3rd September, they were received

with hearty cheers and congratulations by their companions of the other companies and with applause and praise as expressed in 'Orders' by their superiors.

The following regimental order appeared on the 6th September, 1857:-

'The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in publishing the following letters so highly creditable to the companies ,concerned; Nos. 1 and 2, who have thus nobly maintained the old name and character of the Fifth.

To the Deputy-Adjutant General of the Army,

SIR, With reference to your docket, No. 745, A, dated 13th inst, forwarding a report from Major Eyre, Bengal Artillery, of the operations of a force under his command, which proceeded from Buxar to the relief Arrah, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in-Chief, that the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has perused the report with the highest satisfaction, and to express the admiration of His Lordship in Council for the zeal, judgment, and resolution with which Major Eyre and his gallant little force encountered and overcame the formidable obstacles opposed to them. I am further directed to request that you will move His Excellency to convey the thanks of His Lordship in Council to Major Eyre and the officers and men under his command.

The original enclosures are herewith returned as requested. I am, & c.

Signed R. W. H. BIRCH, colonel

Secretary to Government of India in the Military Department.

Council Chambers, Fort William, 21st August, 1857. - No. 1832.

Forwarded by order of the Commander-in-Chief for the information of Major Eyre and the officers and men of the gallant little band under his command, His Excellency concurring most cordially in the sentiments of the Government.

Signed W. MAYHEW, major,

Deputy assistant Adjutant-General of the Army Head Quarters, Calcutta,
27th. August, 1857.

(Signed) R. Marner, colonel Military Secretary

The regiment thus reduced in strength by successive detachments had proceeded on its way towards Allahabad.

Its commanding officer (Colonel Guy) having received a telegraphic order from the Chief to take command

of the station and district of Dinapore, Vice Major-General Lloyd command of the regiment devolved on Major E. Simmons.

The head quarters and Nos. 3, 6, 8, 9, and 10 companies, under this officer, landed at Ghazeepore on the 10th August, to assist in the disarming of the 65th N.I., who were suspected of mutiny. This was effected without bloodshed, and on the following day the 5th Fusiliers continued their progress up the river.

At Mirzapore, however, they were again delayed by the representations of the civil authorities, who had information of the advance of two bodies of rebels on that station, one of which was said to be composed of the remnants of the Dinapore mutineers-the fugitives from Arrah. Major Simmons twice disembarked his men, and marched into the district in the direction indicated to him. On the first occasion the movement was fruitless but on the second a body of the enemy, whose numbers could not be estimated, were encountered about six miles from Gotootah at the outskirt of a jungle; through which the 5th Fusiliers had passed. But they retired on the first alarm, and as the pursuit of this vagabond enemy was considered useless, Major Simmons contented himself with occupying the ground which they had vacated.

A mutineer non-commissioned officer taken in arms was tried by drum-head court martial, condemned to die, and hanged to a tree on the road-side.

On the following day, news having been received that they were in full career or flight from that district, the 5th Fusiliers returned to Mirzapore and re-embarking steamed on to Allahabad, which they reached on the 25th of August.

Here all the detachments, except that left at Bhagulpore, and that under Lieutenant Chapman, which was detained as a garrison at Monghyr, having rejoined, the regiment was brought once more together, under command of Major E. Simmons.

Major-General Outram was at this time collecting troops and guns to form a re-inforcement to General Havelock, who, now nearly exhausted by his three ineffectual attempts to relieve the defenders of the Lucknow Residency, was resting his weary and cholera-stricken men at Cawnpore impatiently awaiting the promised succours, with which he was to make his fourth and last advance.

The 5th Fusiliers formed the infantry portion of the advanced column of General Outram's force, and marched from Allahabad on the 5th September, -

5th September, marched and camped at Mootee-ke-Pookwa.

6th Kussia

7th Synee

8th Kulonghon

9th Thurriaroon.

10th halted.

On arrival at Thurriaroon, information was received of the movements of certain talookdars of Oude, who,

with. 300 men and two guns had crossed the Ganges, with the ultimate design of intercepting our communications between Cawnpore and Allahabad. The probability of this being but the advanced party of a still stronger force destined for the invasion of the Doab, determined Major General Outram to act promptly against these rebels, and accordingly 100 men 5th Fusiliers, Nos. 6 and 8 Companies, Captain A.E.Johnson and Lieutenant J. Brown. Accompanying; - and 50 of the 64th. Regiment, with two guns and 40 troopers of the 12th Irregular Cavalry, the whole under Major V. Eyre, Bengal Artillery were despatched to repel them.

On the morning of the 12th, the force, neared Koondun Puttee; :but the rebels, having heard of their approach, retired, and were pursued by the cavalry to the river bank. Here the enemy fought with vigour from their boats and maintained a brisk fire on the troopers, until the arrival of the 5th Fusiliers and 64th. detachments. They quickly poured in their leaden showers with fearful effect on the densely crowded defenders of the boats, who, finding themselves at length unable to use their two guns threw them over-board into the river. Major Eyre's artillery now opened and an immediate panic ensued, the rebels rushing on to the decks of their boats and from all sides precipitating themselves into the water. But the guns, which had charged their missiles from round shot to grape and canister, and the infantry, who, kept up a terrific fusillade from the bank rendered their destruction inevitable, and but three survivors escaped across the river to tell the tale of their unexpected disaster.

Some of the 5th Fusiliers were severely injured on this occasion by the explosion of a magazine in one of the boats.

The Deputy Adjutant General of the Army
To The Secretary of the Government of India
Headquarters, Calcutta, September 16th 1857.

SIR, I have the honor, by desire of the Commander in-Chief, to forward for submission to the Governor-General in Council despatches in original from Major-General Sir J.Outram, G.C.B., reporting the operations of a detachment of troops sent under the command of Major. V. Eyre of the artillery, to, dislodge a party of insurgents who had effected a footing in the Doab from the Oude territory near the village of Koondun Puttee.

And I am to add that His Excellency concurs in Sir J.Qutram's recommendation of Major Eyre and his detachment, to the favorable notice of Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W MAYHEW, major

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:
To THE DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Sir - with reference to your letter of the 16th instant ,forwarding Major Eyre's report of his successful operation against a party of rebels, who crossed from the Oude side of the Ganges into the Doab, I am directed to acquaint you for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the Governor General in Council highly appreciates this further good service rendered by Major Eyre and the detachment under his command, and has noted with satisfaction the energy and sound judgment exhibited by Major Eyre and his officers in the execution of it.

I am; &c:

(Signed) R. J. H. Birch, *colonel*

MAJOR GENERAL. SIR J. OUTRAM

To THE DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

CAMP THUREEDON,

September 11th 1857.

SIR,-I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that, on arriving at my camp (Katogun) on the 9th inst., I received definite information that a party of insurgents from Oude, amounting to from 300 to 400,, with four guns, had crossed the Ganges near the village of Koondun Puttee, fifteen miles north of Khaga, on the trunk road between Futtehpore and Allahabad. Operations against them could be best effected from this encampment, because I could here obtain the best intelligence, and my having apparently passed the direct road to them was likely to throw them off their guard. I accordingly sent orders, to halt the leading column in order to have rested men for the work.

On joining Major Simmon's column at this place, I despatched, under Major Eyre, a party, consisting of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, and 50 of Her :Majesty's 64th Regiment, mounted on elephants, with two guns, and completely equipped with tents, two days cooked provisions and supplies for three more. Captain Johnson's detachment of the 12th Irregulars, consisting of 40 men, made a forced march, and concentrated with Eyre's party at Hutgong Rhas yesterday evening having completed 40 miles.

For the further proceedings, I beg to refer His Excellency to Major Eyre's despatch. His reputation as a successful leader had already been so well established that I purposely selected him for this duty, in the perfect confidence that he would succeed. The importance of this success will, I am sure, be fully appreciated by your Excellency and the Governor General. I now consider my communication secure, which otherwise must have been entirely cut off during our operations in Oude; and a general insurrection, I am assured would have followed throughout the Doub, had the enemy not been destroyed, they being but the advanced guard of more formidable invader from which evils having been preserved by Major Eyre's energy and decision, that officer, and the detachment under his command, are, I consider entitled to thankful acknowledgment from Government, which I am confident will not be withheld.

I have, & c

(Signed) J. OUTRAM, *major general*

Commanding Cawnpore and Dinapore Divisions.

Nominal return of killed and wounded with the field force, under command of Major V. EYRE

Artillery, on the 11th of September, 1857

HER MAJESTY'S FIFTH

Private Isaac Morley Private Stephen Lally.

Private Thomas Walker Private Charles Hilliard, slightly burnt;

Private William Bennett, severely burnt

Corporal Henry Emmens, slightly burnt and sword cut in head,

(Signed) R. H. Bartrum, Assistant-Surgeon in Medical Charge.

Having struck this decisive blow, which effectually terrified the Oude Borderers, Major Eyre rejoined the camp by a forced march of 24 miles.

11th September arrived and camped at Futtehpore.

12th Malwa.

13th Aong.

14th Maharajpore

15th September

On the 15th September, the 5th Fusiliers arrived at Cawnpore and on the same day the order was received to cross into Oude on the following morning. This was, however, countermanded during the night and the regiment remained for some days in the Artillery Barracks, whilst the bridge of boats over the Ganges was being completed, and the other preparations for the advance were being hurriedly made. Volunteers having been called for to join a corps of cavalry which was being raised to supply the deficiency of that arm in the campaign, six men of the 5th Fusiliers were enrolled in. "Havelock's Volunteer Cavalry," The Oude field Force, under General Havelock's command, Major-General Outram having magnanimously waived his rank for the occasion, and resolved to accompany him to Lucknow as a volunteer, numbered 3,179 men of all arms.

16th September

Extract from Divisional Orders by Major-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B. Camp Cawnpore

'16th September, 1857.

The force selected by Brigadier General Havelock, which will march to relieve the garrison of Lucknow will be constituted and composed as follows

INFANTRY.

1ST BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General J. G. S. Neill (commanding), nominating his own brigade staff.

Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers.

Her Majesty's 84th Regiment and detachment 64th Foot

Attached 1st Madras Fusiliers.

2ND BRIGADE.

Brigadier Hamilton {commanding}, nominating his own brigade staff.

Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders.

Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry

Ferozepore Regiment.

ARTILLERY 3RD BRIGADE.

Major Cooper to command, nominating his staff.

Captain Maude's Battery.

Captain Oliphert's Battery.

Brevet-Major Eyre's Battery.

CAVALRY

Captain Barrow to command.

Volunteer Cavalry

12th Irregular Cavalry.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Captain Crommelin, Chief Engineer.

Lieutenants Simons and Judge, Engineers.

Captain Oakes, 8th Native Infantry. Assistant field engineers

Brigadier-General Havelock, C.B., to command the force.

European Infantry 2388

European Volunteer Cavalry 109

European Artillery 282

Sikh infantry 341

Total 3179 ‘

19th September

On the 19th September the force commenced to cross the Ganges, and meeting with but little opposition, were enabled to encamp safely on the Sand Hills on the left bank, where they remained during the 20th September until the passing over of the heavy guns and commissariat stores had been effected.

21st September

On the 21st the troops advanced, and never before did force advance against an enemy for a noble purpose more nobly than did Havelock's. All—from the General Commanding to the private soldier in the ranks seemed penetrated with the sacredness of the cause in which they were engaged. The lives of their countrymen at Lucknow and of English women and children were at stake. All felt it, and, as if with one heart, the many hundreds of individuals composing this force strove zealously together for the one common object with glorious unanimity.

The enemy were found occupying a position at Munglewar on rising ground, with the flanks resting on a village on either side of the road, which was itself swept by a battery constructed across it mounting five guns. After a short action the enemy's right flank was turned, and he was soon in rapid flight, pursued by General Outram at the head of the Volunteer Cavalry. Three guns fell into our possession. The 5th Fusiliers, who were engaged on the right near the road, suffered no casualties. Without halting the troops pushed on in the hope of encountering the main body of the rebel army, whose advanced guard was supposed to have been driven in at Munglewar. But to no purpose and after a fatiguing march through a drenching rain, the army bivouacked in the muddy streets of Bussarut Gunje.

22nd September

On the 22nd the troops marched 20 miles towards Lucknow in a deluge of rain, meeting but the tracks of the retreating enemy and wounded stragglers, crossed the bridge over the river Sye at Bunnee and halted on the Lucknow side. The advance had been too swift and sudden to allow of the destruction of the Bunnee Bridge by the rebels. Four guns were taken, many had been cast into the wells, and it was ascertained that only four had passed across towards Lucknow. The 5th Fusiliers found shelter for the night in a Serai, or enclosed village where men and officers made themselves as comfortable as their wet clothes and the deep mud, through which they almost waded, could allow them.

23rd September

On the following day, after a march of ten miles, the head of the column, entering the large plain which

extends in front of the Alumbagh, discovered the enemy in force, posted to cover the *city* of Lucknow which lay behind. As the column advanced, the rebels made a demonstration to threaten the left flank by throwing forward a large body of cavalry from their right, and at nearly the same time the first round shot came ploughing through the column from the direction of Alumbagh enclosure. Line was at once formed to the left of the road, and the whole force moved forward to attack. The cavalry of their right was forced to retreat to the city, and the villages which formed the appui of that flank were gallantly cleared by the troops. The 5th Fusiliers advancing through a marshy plain, under the fire of three batteries, drove the rebels from the Alumbagh and palace, took five guns and pursued the enemy for a considerable distance towards the Ghar Bagh. In the enclosed ground near this garden the enemy took up their position and opposed our artillery with two guns which swept the road with grapeshot.

The 5th Fusiliers, having been ordered to lie down, awaited with impatience the issue of the contest of the guns but their ardour was not destined to be satisfied, for, night coming on, the order was received to return the ground which had just been, won, and accordingly the regiment took up quarters in the Alumbagh, where, on calling the rolls, the following casualties were declared ;—

Killed, one officer and three men, Wounded, nine men.

In this action, early in the day, fell pierced through the body by a cannon shot, Lieutenant and Adjutant E. F. Haig, an officer of more than ordinary promise who was esteemed by his brother officers and beloved by the men of the corps. His remains were interred in the Alumbagh gardens. The death of this young soldier threw a gloom over the whole corps, which not even the proud recollections of the recent victory, the first general engagement of note in which the regiment had taken part in India, nor the confident anticipations of the coming struggle could dispel.

24th September

During the 24th September, the force rested whilst the heavy guns, covered by picquets of the 5th Fusiliers and other infantry, were engaged in the task of replying to the enemy's batteries, from which, however, an incessant cannonade was kept up all day. Preparations were mean- while being actively carried on by the various departments of the staff general and regimental for the attack to be delivered on the following day, and the enemy's position was carefully studied by Generals Outram and Havelock from the flat roof of Alumbagh Palace, whence an extensive view of the surrounding country could be obtained. It was from this commanding point of observation also that was witnessed by a large number of officers and men of the Field Force an act of heroism which added lustre to the name of the Fifth Fusiliers.

A reconnoitring party of 20 men of the regiment, under the late Lieutenant J. C. Brown, was sent out from the Alumbagh to ascertain the depth of a stream, which flowed along our front and close under the enemy's position. In advancing skirmishing, this party was met by a sharp fire of musketry and round shot from six-pounder guns which, however, did not impede their progress. But when, having effected their object, they began to retire, the fire of the enemy grew hotter, and their guns plied more vigorously than ever on the retreating detachment. Before long, one of their number, Private E. Deveney, fell disabled, his leg having

been curried away by a round shot. In the excitement of the action and the hurry of the retreat, this wounded man might have been left on the field, but for the heroism of Lieutenant Brown, who, nobly seconded by Corporal R. Grant, 5th Fusiliers, made every exertion to save the disabled soldier. Under the heavy fire, which was poured on them from less than one hundred yards in front, this corporal not only assisted Private Deveney himself, but emulating his officer in zealous devotion collected and brought back to the spot a party of the skirmishers, whom the retreat in extended order had necessarily scattered, and with their aid raised the bleeding man from the ground, bore him through the fire, which continued unslackened, for several hundred yards to the rear and eventually brought him safely into the Alumbagh. For this act, Corporal Grant was decorated with the Victoria Cross.

Whilst the enemy thus occupied the attention of the force in front, his cavalry, 1,500 strong, swept round through lofty cultivation and made a sudden irruption upon the baggage massed in the rear.

25th September

At length dawned the morning of the 25th September ; and light-hearted, though but half refreshed by the few hours of sleep snatched during the intervals of picket duty, woke up the troops in the Alumbagh and in the camp outside. Silently and quickly through the grey morning went forward the preparations for the advance, and noiselessly each regiment took up the position allotted to it; and before the sun had risen the whole force was in steady advance.

Three days cooked rations were carried by the troops, the tents, the commissariat, the sick and wounded, and all the impedimenta of the column were deposited in the Alumbagh enclosure, where a detachment of 280 European soldiers and some Sikhs, together with four guns were left under command of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel McIntyre, 78th, Highlanders; Lieutenant Oldfield and two sergeants, three corporals and 65 privates of the 5th Fusiliers (the pickets of the 24th) formed a portion of this garrison, which during the subsequent events performed good and arduous service by holding their isolated and feeble position against an enemy in force all round them,

An open road interrupted only by a shrubbery on the left at about 900 yards distance, and flanked on the right by the mud-built village of Sekunderpoor, led from the Alumbagh towards Lucknow for more than a mile, until the walled gardens and compounds of a house known in the camp by the name of the 'Yellow Bungalow' were encountered. The character of the road then changed, and it became a difficult and confined route, and so continued for half a mile further, when the large walled garden or park called the 'Char Bagh' appeared on the right and sketched as far as the canal, resting one of its corners on, the bridge which carried, the Cawnpore road across.

The Right Brigade led the column, and the 5th Fusiliers led the Right Brigade, Not many yards had been gained along the road when the enemy gave signs of being aware of the movement: a fire was opened on the head of the column, and at the same time the walls or Sekunderpoor grew alive with musketry. These fires riddled the column during its progress from the Alumbagh to the shrubbery before mentioned, and the remark entered on the plans of Lucknow and its environs. That "General Havelock's force suffered severely

on this road," is fully borne out by fact. Arrived at this spot the halt was ordered, and the 5th Fusiliers rested whilst the task of silencing the guns, which from the gardens of the 'Yellow Bungalow' had established a murderous enfilade of the road, was allotted to Maude's battery of Royal Artillery. For some time did an unequal duel continue between our uncovered guns and the hidden and well protected ones of the enemies . Neither seemed willing to succumb. The men grew impatient. The 5th Fusiliers burned for the word 'forward' to put an end to their present inactivity and to the murderous game which had lasted too long between the opposing batteries. At length the welcome sound was heard, and Major Simmons, 5th Fusiliers, ordered his men to advance. On they went steadily towards the rebel batteries, till arrived at close quarters, they received the command to charge: then with a cheer they burst forth on the enemy, and like a torrent swept through their positions, The many strong posts which they held here were quickly cleared and they were pushed back on the bridge and the Char Bagh. Captain L'Estrange was here struck by a grape shot and severely wounded. This park was occupied in force, but the 5th Fusiliers, continuing their rapid advance, entered it and roughly engaged its defenders. General Outram, at the head of its portion of the regiment, traversed it, and eventually drove the enemy into the villages which lay behind, Circling round through the Char Bagh, the 5th Fusiliers emerged again upon the high road at the bridge, which had been in the meantime won after a severe struggle, by the other regiments of the brigade. Here the infantry obtained a few minutes of breathing time whilst the guns thundered on the retreating enemy and on his newly discovered positions. 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 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.

The 5th Fusiliers were once more at the head of the force; some opposition was encountered from the villages of the opposite bank of the canal, those into which the rebels had retired from the Char Bagh, but it was not noticed by the troops, who pushed on with ardour. Led by an officer well acquainted with the suburbs and city of Lucknow, the column, bending to the left, followed a tortuous course through bye streets and lanes, and here some field guns with their harnessed horses, which had apparently just quitted the field, but whose retreat our rapid march had overtaken, fell into the hands of the 5th Fusiliers. Arrived at the Dilkusha road the cracking of rifles and the singing of matchlock bullets gave notice that the enemy was thickening in front. But he seemed to have been taken unawares, and his opposition was more the hostility of a surprised foe than the defence of a prepared antagonist. The column reached the extremity of the street named Huzrut Gunge. Here the bifurcation of the road rendered a halt necessary till the proper direction to be followed had been determined. On one side it led through the Gunge, by the large Imambara, the King's stables, and close under the walls of the Kaiserbagh; on the other to the right it seemed to make straight for the Secundrabagh, leaving the large building known as 'The Barracks' on the left. Whilst the leaders consulted the plans, the troops proceeded to clear the neighbouring houses of parties of the enemy whose shots annoyed the halted column, and in the Huzrut Gunge a body of the 5th Fusiliers assaulted and entered a house, in which they captured ,the regimental color of the 5th Oudh Irregular

Infantry. Borne by an officer of the regiment it was at once presented to the Generals (Outram and Havelock), who, having inspected it, returned it to the 5th Fusiliers, by whom it was carried through all the subsequent campaigns, and in whose possession it still remains. The road to the right having been determined upon, the 5th Fusiliers continued to lead the column, whose advance was not seriously interrupted until it had come opposite the King's Palace or the Kaiserbagh, 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. (Brigadier-General Havelock's dispatch, 30th September, 1857).

Through this, however, the force pushed resolutely, it being impossible to silence the enemy, whose guns being unexposed and in security from the palace, commanded the ground by a close fire, and whose matchlock men and the Royal Shirkaris, far-famed for their accuracy of aim, searched every yard of the route by a fire from the loopholes of the walls and the windows and turrets of the houses and mosques. A bridge had to be crossed under the influence of a portion of this tempest of missiles, and many fell during the passage. Captain A. E. Johnson, 5th Fusiliers, was here wounded by a musket ball" in the thigh, whilst leading his company - the death wound of a good officer.

The buildings adjacent to the Furred Buksh then shrouded the troops for some time, during which the mode and direction of the further' advance were arranged by the commanders. Night had fallen before the arrangements for the renewed advance were completed. The 78th Highlanders and the Ferozepore Regiment, who had formed the rear of the assaulting column during the day, and had constantly to face about to repel the attacks of their swarming enemies, passed up the Ruzrut Gunje led by Sir James Outram and General Havelock, whilst the 1st Brigade, under Brigadier-General Neill, advanced to gain the Cheena Bazaar.

From a gateway through which it had to pass and which, together with flanking positions on either side was held by the enemy, the troops were sorely galled, and General Neill was killed by a musket shot. Major Simmons, 5th Fusiliers, assumed the command of the brigade during the advance. The enemy gave way as the troops pushed resolutely through the streets and dealt them an irregular and gradually diminishing fire. The attack by the Huzrut Gunje had in the meantime taken place. Fierce and bloody it had been short, and the column having overcome every obstacle established itself within the enclosure or the Residency before the 1st Brigade had reached its vicinity .

Whilst, therefore, their more fortunate companions of the rear of the column were receiving the congratulators of the thankful garrison and partaking of much needed refreshment, the 5th Fusiliers, men and officers hungry and wearied stood in the streets outside or slept on the ground in the midst of a concealed and only half discomfited foe. And here occurred a melancholy incident. The foremost men of the 5th Fusiliers penetrating the court yards in their vicinity with the view of clearing them of the enemy encountered a party of Sepoys armed and clad as the rebels. Bayonets were levelled by the men of the 5th Fusiliers; the others spoke but their language was not understood - they were charged upon and, as they fell pierced with wounds they still spoke as if to friends, held out their hands and endeavoured to make signs. Our soldiers paused in their bloody work, and an officer came up at the moment, who interpreted

their words. They were a small party of the few remaining faithful Sepoys of the Lucknow Garrison, who had pushed out from their entrenchments in eagerness to communicate with the succouring force. Their fate was deplored and by none more than by those who had inflicted their wounds, to whom, however, no blame was attached.

26th September

On the morning of the 26th, it was discovered that a portion of the force, consisting of 100 men of the 90th Regiment, almost all the wounded, the .heavy guns and a large number of our ammunition wagons had been cut off, and were being surrounded by the enemy in a walled passage in front of Moti Mahal. A body of troops was ,at once sent to their relief and the 5th Fusiliers, disturbed from their hard beds, marched back through the city, accompanied by a portion of the Ferozepore Regiment, to another days fighting.

A junction was effected with the beleaguered detachment, whose position was found to be exceedingly dangerous; for an account of the difficulty of the road, which for the sake of cover had been led through a succession of courts and palace outbuildings - the exhaustion and failing numbers of the troops (nearly all the gunners having been killed and disabled), and, the very deadly fire of the sharpshooters from the palace, they were unable to move the heavy guns. At one period, indeed, so completely did the now emboldened enemy command their position, that one of the guns could not be touched nor approached, and lay exposed and useless in the intervals of the buildings occupied by the detachment. The 5th Fusiliers, on coming to relieve, took position in a building known as 'Martin's House' and its grounds and outhouses, which they held during the day in spite of the increasing force of the rebels, who, in addition to the artillery and musketry from Kaiser Bagh, &c., brought guns to bear on them from the left bank of the Goomtee.

Another party of 100 men of the 78th Highlanders having arrived, the task of conveying the wounded into the Chuttur Munzil Palace, and the entrenchment was begun at dark. At three am., the enemy having become silent, the whole force marched undiscovered through his posts to the palace, where the heavy guns- and waggons were safely parked in one of the royal gardens. The rebels, aroused too late to prevent the operation, made an ineffective attack on the rear guard.

The 5th Fusiliers fixed their headquarters in the Chuttur Munzil Palace. In a walled garden adjoining that in which the guns where placed, a 'large body of Sepoys were discovered, who having closed the large wooden gate of its entrance, seemed disposed to hold it. Lieutenant J. Creagh, 5th Fusiliers, at once collected a party of about 20 men of the regiment, and with them burst open the gates and charged in. The Sepoys were almost annihilated, and the garden was occupied and held as an advanced post during the siege which followed.

It was here and immediately after the above occurrence that Lieutenant Carter, 5th Fusiliers, was dangerously wounded by a bullet in the head, and in the palace Lieutenant J.W. D. Adair, 5th Fusiliers, at nearly the same time was struck by a musket ball in the centre of the foot, receiving a very severe wound. The wounded men of the force had been sent from Martin's House on the 26th September, under .guidance of a civilian who showed a short and safe road but by an unfortunate mistake many of the Dooley bearers

quitted the track, and unconsciously hastened towards the enemy. Arrived at the gateway leading into the Cheena Bazaar, the same at which General Neill had been killed on the previous day. They were received by a fire from the loopholes which commanded it._ Being terrified at the discovery of their real position they fled, abandoning the unfortunate wounded soldiers to the mercy of the enemy. The escort which had accompanied them could do no more than defend themselves in a house close at hand. This was, however, surrounded by the rebels, and its roof set on fire.

Some of the soldiers, thinking their case hopeless, proposed to abandon the wounded, and cut their way back through the enemy, but to the honor of the British soldier, be it said that several of the party refused this counsel; and to the honor of the 5th Fusiliers, be it recorded, that a private of the regiment was foremost amongst this band who preferred death to the abandonment of their comrades. Private Peter McManus, 5th Fusiliers, not only refused to quit his post, but, leaving the shelter of the house devoted himself to the carrying of the wounded officers and men from the doolies in their exposed position into a place of safety. He and his comrades held the house until the arrival of the column from the Motee Mahal, on the morning of the 27th September. For this truly gallant conduct, Private Peter McManus was decorated with the " Victoria Cross."

Extract from Brigadier-General Havelock's despatch to Assistant-Adjutant-General, dated 30th September, 1857:-

'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 the merciless foe, amounted up to the evening of the 26th to 535 officers and men.'

Extract from Division Orders by Major-General Sir James Outram, *K C B* dated Lucknow Residency,.. 26th September, 1857:-

'The relief of the Lucknow Garrison having last night been accomplished by General Havelock and his brave troops, Major-General Sir J. Outram resumes his position as commander of the forces. The Major-General heartily congratulates General Havelock, and the troops whom that gallant and distinguished officer has so gloriously led to victory, on their brilliant success over the hosts that have opposed them since the army crossed the Ganges on the 19th inst. He sincerely believes that in the history of warfare British valour was never more conspicuously displayed than on the 21st inst at Mungulwura; on the 23rd at Alumbagh, and on the 25th, when his heroic comrades forced the City bridge and other formidable obstacles, which interrupted their passage to the position held by the beleaguered garrison.'

The Major-General deeply laments the heavy cost at which the relief of our countrymen has been purchased, but the glorious devotion with which the gallant dead, and equally gallant survivors, staked their lives to rescue the Lucknow garrison, will be deeply appreciated by our Queen and our country; and the safety of those whom we under God's blessing, have been permitted to redeem from a dreadful fate, must

be our consolation for the loss of so many of our noble comrades. The Major-General begs to return his most sincere and heartfelt thanks to the General and his gallant army for their glorious exertions, the only acknowledgment of their achievements which it is in his power to render.

He would especially note the behaviour of the 5th Fusiliers and Captain Maude's battery, who led the column on the 25th inst., under a most murderous fire.'

General Order, Fort William, 30th December, 1857:-

'His Lordship in Council most fully appreciates the valour of the troops whom that distinguished officer, the late Sir Henry Havelock, aided and supported by Sir James Outram and by the lamented Brigadier-General Neill, led victoriously through the hosts of the insurgents and in the face of extraordinary difficulties to the relief of the garrison of Lucknow; and he desires that every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier will accept the assurance of the entire approbation of Government, as offered to each and all individually.'

Casualties in 5th Fusiliers on 27th; Killed, 9, Wounded, 36 men and 4 officers.

Thus was Lucknow relieved, but it soon became evident that the withdrawal of the garrison, and of the ladies, the women, and the children, who had found refuge in the entrenchment at the commencement of the outbreak in Lucknow, amounting to upwards of 470 souls, by the force under General Havelock was impossible. After the rear had closed up on the 27th, the enemy moved up behind in increased numbers, and by cutting trenches across the road and erecting barricades and building batteries, effectually cut off the communication with the Alumbagh. Two courses then remained open to General Outram – one to reinforce the Lucknow Garrison with 300 men, and, leaving everything behind, to retire immediately – with the remains of the infantry on the Alumbagh, the other to occupy an extended position in Lucknow, retaining a sufficient force to enforce supplies of provisions, and to maintain himself even on reduced rations, until reinforcements advanced to his relief. The latter was adopted, and the troops were disposed with the view of holding the palaces and strong buildings to the south and east of the Residency. The 5th Fusiliers occupied the Chuttur Munzil palace, and furnished pickets for the defence of the advanced gardens and posts.

28th September

A party of 50 men of 5th Fusiliers and 90th Regiment were employed in exploring the palace buildings, extending in the direction of the Khas Bazaar. The enemy were driven out at the point of the bayonet and a considerable number killed.

29th September

Three simultaneous sorties were organised in order to drive the encircling enemy further from the hospitals of the Residency and the dwellings of the women and children. In one of these 90 men, of the 5th Fusiliers took part. 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 debris 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 storey 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 storey 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 picket 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, 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 of the enemy in all being, probably above 30 men. On our side wee had the misfortune to lose Major Simmons, - 5th Fusiliers, who was killed by a musket shot while leading his men into the most advanced building.

Killed,- Major Simmons; wounded; six rank and file.

Captain A. Scott succeeded to the command of the 5th Fusiliers, as the next senior officer available. A column of 560 men was formed to take the enemy's battery in the position called 'Phillips Garden', near the Cawnpore road. The 5th Fusiliers furnished 100 men and the following officers:-

Lieutenant Meara, Lieutenant Brown, Lieutenant Creagh, Ensign Mason

' In the afternoon of the 1st, the column formed in the road leading, to the Paen Bagh, and advanced through the buildings near the gaol, occupied the mass of houses on the left and front of Phillips' Garden, under the 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

*Extract from Colonel R. Napier's (Military Secretary) Despatch to Major-General Sir James Outram,
K.C.B, dated 5th 'October, 1857.*

'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, 5th 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 the stockade into the enemy's batteries, the 5th Fusiliers and detachment 64th in advance, under Lieutenant Brown, supported by the Madras Fusiliers and Her Majesty's 32nd. The enemy was immediately driven from the battery, and Phillips' house occupied without further opposition. A picket 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 nine-pounders and one six-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,

I beg to recommend to your favourable notice Captain Shute, Her Majesty's 64th, and Lieutenant Brown, 5th Fusiliers, who led the party into the battery, and were foremost in capturing the two nine pounders. I also beg to recommend to your notice Private McHale, Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, who was the first man at the capture of one of the guns.

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 two 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 been incurred. Their attack, when made, was carried out with their unfailing gallantry .

It was impossible to estimate the loss of the enemy.'

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

R. Napier, Colonel, Military Secretary.

Copy of a letter to the Officer Commanding 5th Fusiliers :- Lucknow, 4th November 1857

Sir, I have the honor by desire of Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., Commanding the Forces, to inform you that the gallant conduct of Private McHale, of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers has been favourably reported upon by Colonel Napier, Military Secretary and Chief of the Staff. He was the first man up at the capture of one of the guns at the Cawnpore Battery.

Should an opportunity occur of giving this man promotion, the Major-General will be glad to hear that it has been awarded to him.

I am, &c.,

(signed) D. S. DODGSON. *Captain.*

Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General.

3rd October

'The enemy sprang a mine under the advanced garden wall, which merely shook it without destroying it.'

5th October

They exploded a second mine, which effected a large breach, and they appeared in force with the intention of making an assault, but the fire of the reinforced pickets caused them to retire with loss. They also burned down one of the gateways of the garden, making a second practicable breach, both breaches were retrenched but the garden was nevertheless exposed to a severe musketry fire from the Hern Khana buildings.

6th October

The enemy blew up a picket overlooking the Cheena and Khan Bazaar, and penetrated in considerable numbers into the Palace, They are said to have lost 450 men. The remainder were driven back.. Captain Scott was severely wounded by a bullet in the foot, and Lieutenant Meara succeeded to the command. From this period the 5th Fusiliers were engaged in guarding their posts in the Chutter Munzil Enclosures against the incessant efforts of the enemy, who carried on the warfare- below ground as well as above. A corps of miners was in consequence formed by volunteers from the different regiments. The 5th Fusiliers furnished ten men, who distinguished themselves for their skill, and whose good services were highly spoken of by the engineers conducting the mining operations.

'I cannot close this report without noticing, in the most favourable manner, the important services performed by the undermentioned soldiers as superintendents of miners. - Private Boylan, H.M. 5th Fusiliers.

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

(extract from despatch of Captain Crommelin, Chief Engineer to Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, dated 25th November, 1857)

The advanced garden, which was held by pickets of the 5th Fusiliers and the 90th Regiment, was the scene of continual firing, the enemy having established himself within a few yards of it in the adjoining houses and bazaar, and having succeeded by dint of great labour in mounting a gun in a position sufficiently elevated to be able to fire over the high wall. Fortunately this piece could only bear on the upper story of the centre picket house, which it first rendered untenable, and afterwards, by constant hammering, literally demolished. The explosion of the Rebel mines, which on one occasion brought down a long line of the

garden wall, and for the moment laid, open the defenders to the enemy's close musketry, and on another blew up the gate house - the quarters of a picket, three of whom were sent into the air along with it - rendered the construction of trenches of communication and breastworks necessary in this garden, and in these labours the men of the 5th Fusiliers took their share.

The palace in which the head quarters were established was situated on the Goomtee, and as the enemy had established a battery on the opposite bank in the neighbourhood of the Badshahbagh, the large windows looking on to the river were blocked up with the king's tents and camp equipage found in the palace, which formed an excellent barricade, as not more than one or two spent cannon balls ever penetrated to the men's quarters. The turrets of the palace commanded a good view of the country and city around, and they were, therefore, used for some time as reconnoitring posts - a sergeant of the 5th Fusiliers having been told off for the duty - but the enemy at length ranged them with his shells, and soon destroyed one, and rendered the upper portions of the buildings too hot for occupation.

The officers of the regiment lived in the same hall as the men, and, slept as they on the floor or on guard beds. Their state was one of great discomfort - without servants, without change of clothes, without bedding, without any utensils of toilet, and even destitute of soap. Their food was the soldier's ration of meat and salt, and the diminished quantity of this, when, after a short period, the troops were put on short allowance, together with the absence from the food of sugar in any form, and the total want of wine, brandy, rum, or beer, &c., told unfavourably on the health and physique of all.

The following was the scale of rations for officers and soldiers for a considerable period of the siege:-

Atta, or coarse flour-a quantity sufficient to make two small cakes.

Rice, one and half oz., meat, half pound.

The gun bullocks of the force were slaughtered to afford this supply.

On the 14th November, as the approach of the relieving force warranted an increase in the rations to the utmost extent possible, the following scale was adopted ;-

Atta, one pound, Rice, quarter pound., Meat, three quarter pound.

The inmates of the hospital, which was established in the Residency, were especially affected by these causes, and not only was recovery delayed and were slight wounds made dangerous and often fatal, but in many cases hospital, gangrene was induced by the want of proper diet and stimulants; and for a considerable period of the defence the building itself was exposed to the fire of the enemy, whose round shot often covered the suffering men with the debris and mortar dust disengaged from the walls by its blows. Subsequently, an officers' hospital was established in another house, and, later the two survivors of the five wounded officers (Captain Scott and Lieutenant Adair) found improved accommodation and generous diet in the house of Mr. Martin Gubbins, Civil Service.

In respect of clothing both men and officers were in a deplorable state, and one which, as the defence, continued and was protracted into the cold weather, daily became worse. The soiled silks of the Palace Begums were freely used as garments by the soldiers of the regiment, and more than one officer considered, himself fortunate to have been able to purchase a pair of half worn out trousers from the

comparatively well supplied men of the Residency Garrison. It was this dearth of clothing which prompted the issue of an order by General-Havelock that the soldiers were to cut holes, large enough for the head to pass through, in the Settringes or Hindustanee counterpanes, which they had found in the native houses, and to wear them as great coats on guard and picket!

The want of tobacco was also a severely felt privation, and after a few days, on the failure of the supply of this article, dried tea leaves were used as a substitute, and these also becoming expended, the leaves of the guava trees and of the shrubs growing in the palace gardens were eagerly collected, and smoked by both men and officers.

Captain A. E. Johnson died of his wound in the Residency Hospital on 5th October; Lieutenant Carter- died on the 18th October of the bullet wound received' on 27th September; and Captain L'Estrange, whose wound had become gangrenous,, died on the 30th October. All were deeply regretted. They were buried in the Residency Cemetery, where also the remains of Major Simmons were deposited.

Extracts from Major-General Outram's despatch to Chief of the Staff, dated Camp Alumbagh, 25th November, 1857

'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 had been blown in, and out of seven others the enemy had been driven, and their galleries taken possession of, by our miners - results of which the Engineers Department may well be proud. The reports and plans, forwarded by Sir Henry Havelock, R.C.B. and now submitted to His Excellency, will explain how a line of gardens, courts, and dwelling-houses, without fortified *enciente*, without flanking defence's, 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 windows, 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.

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 scorbutive affections find 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 grumbler, 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.

To ... and Lieutenant Meara, commanding H.M.'s 5th Regiment Fusiliers, must tender my acknowledgments, By the fall of the gallant officers, Major Halliburton, HM's 70th Regiment, Major Simmons, H M's 5th Fusiliers, and Major Stephenson, of the Madras Fusiliers, the country and service have sustained a very heavy loss.'

GENERAL ORDER, FORT WILLIAM 22nd December 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 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 day of September, until the arrival of the relieving force under His Excellency General Sir Colin Campbell.

The thanks .of the Governor General in Council was tendered to Lieutenant Meara, commanding 5th Fusiliers, to all the officers, N.C.O's and men, employed in these operations.

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.'

13th November

Tidings of the movements of the British forces outside the City were occasionally received by General Outram, who communicated by means of cossids and spies, bearing letters written in the Greek character, and concealed in quills or in bamboo sticks with the Alumbagh post and with Cawnpore. News of the approach of Sir Colin Campbell (Commander-in-Chief) was received; and active preparations were made to assist his efforts by bursting the chain of fortified posts with which the enemy had surrounded the besieged force. On this day a cavalier battery erected in the advanced garden, was completed and armed with heavy guns. During the night the trenches were widened for the passage of guns, and screens against musketry were constructed.

Extract from General Havelock's despatch, 16th November, 1857 :-

"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. I have given in the margin the details of detachments employed.

5th Fusiliers 160, under Lieut. Meara.

64th Regiment 40 - Captain Shute.

84th Regiment 160 - Captain Wills.

78th Regiment 142 - Capt. Lockhart.

90th Light Infantry 181 - Lt-Col. Purnell.

Regiment of Ferozepore 100 - Lieutenant Cross.

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

Each column being accompanied by a party of miners with tools and powder bags, under command an engineer officer.

The nature of the enterprise may be shortly divided as follows. The progress of the relieving force, under His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was anxiously watched and it was determined that as soon as he should reach the Secunderabagh, about three miles from the Residency, the outer wall of the advance garden of the palace, in which the enemy had before made several breaches, should be blown in by mines previously prepared; that two powerful batteries, erected in the enclosures, should open fire on the insurgents defences in front, and after the desired effect had been produced, that, the troops should storm two buildings, known by the names of the Hern Khana, or deer house, and the steam engine house, under these also three mines had been driven.

It was ascertained, about 11 a.m. that Sir Colin Campbell was operating against the Secunderabagh. The explosion of the mines in the gardens 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 Chutter Munzil, and brought in succession through the approaches, which in every direction intersected the advance garden. At quarter past three two of the mines at the Hern Khana exploded with good effect. At half past three 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 attacks.'

17th November

Communication was opened with the army of the Commander-in-Chief, and the men and officers of the 5th

Fusiliers shook the hands of their comrades of Nos. 4 and 7 Companies, who belonged to the relieving force.

Detail of the detachment under Major W. C. Master, with Commander-in-Chief's army:-

Major G. B. Milman; Captains G. Carden and T. S. Bigge; Lieutenants Mylins, H. Walpole, P. FitzRoy, E.J. Oldfield, E. S. Lewis, J. B. Barker and F. A. Cubitt; Asst.-Surgeons T. R. Whitty and. F.Collins.

Major Milman's detachment; No. 4 Company had arrived at Calcutta on 15th August, and disembarked the following day; they shortly afterwards proceeded up country and joined the column under Brigadier Hope Grant, at Cawnpore, and were engaged during their march to Lucknow in the action of Maregunge in which the rebels, attacked in a fortified village in which they had taken post, were severely handled and completely routed.

Major Master's Company No. 7, also joined Brigadier Grant's column at Alumbagh, and these two companies then formed part of the force with which Sir Colin Campbell effected the second relief of Lucknow, composing with detachments of the 64th and 78th Regiments a mixed battalion, under command of Major H. Hamilton, 78th Highlanders, they were included in the brigade of Brigadier Greathead. On the 14th November, 1857, this battalion was ordered to the front as the advance guard. On approaching the Dilkoosha, whence the enemy first opened fire, a portion of the battalion was sent out in skirmishing order under Major McIntyre, 78th Highlanders; Major Milman, 5th Fusiliers, was in charge of the leading skirmishers, chiefly composed of his own detachment, whom, in order to clear the Dilkoosha of the enemy, he led in advance of all the troops under a heavy fire across the park in such a manner as to gain honorable mention from the brigadier in command, and the thanks of the Governor-General.

The Martiniere and the Dilkoosha were occupied, and the troops bivouacked that, and the following night, and advanced again upon Lucknow oil the morning of the 16th.

The mixed battalion was formed in rear of the advanced column,- but on the first call for reinforcements, the detachments of the 5th Fusiliers, under Major Master, about 250 strong, were sent forward, and arrived in time to take part in the storming and capture of the Secunderabagh, where the enemy suffered a loss of .2,000 men.

Captain Master, having obtained his majority on the augmentation of the regiment to the Indian establishment, and Captain Milman having been also promoted, vice Simmons, killed in action, both these officers obtained the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel for their services in the advance into Lucknow.

In their eagerness to meet their companions, the men ran great risks, for the route of communication was disturbed. by a dropping fire from the Kaiserbagh and its adjoining buildings, and some lives were lost amongst which deserves to be recorded the fate of Color-Sergeant Hugh McManus, of No. 1 Company, who having particularly distinguished himself by his bravery at Arrah, and borne well his part in the labors and the dangers of the storm and the after defence of Lucknow, was killed by a musket ,shot whilst on his way to meet his friends of the other companies. The evacuation of Lucknow having been determined upon, a line of posts was formed from the Chutter Munzil Palace to the position of the Commander in-Chief, near the Shah Nujeef, for the protection of the women and children and the wounded during the

operations, and a joint bombardment of the Kaiserbagh by the artillery of both forces was carried on vigorously till the 22nd, in order further to ensure their safety. The garrison of Lucknow having executed its retreat from the Residency, and the women, the wounded, the state prisoners, and the king's treasure, together with all the serviceable guns, having been brought out, the covering force, of which the 5th Fusiliers, now united, under command of Major W. C. Master, formed part, fell back on the Dilkoosha in presence of the whole force of Oudh, and thence by a slow retreat, during which the regiment occasionally halted, drawn up in line to show front to the enemy, to the Alumbagh plain.

Here Colonel P. M. N. Guy rejoined the regiment, he having commanded this post during the preceding operations. Capt Hogge .also joined with his company, No. 5. The Commander-in-Chief continued his route to Cawnpore with the women and .children, sick and wounded, and the greater portion of the effective garrison of Lucknow, leaving General Outram with a force of 4,000 men, constituting the First Division of the redistributed army to hold Lucknow and its armed hordes in check, until His Excellency should be in a position to wrest that city .from the enemy. The 5th Fusiliers, under command of Colonel P. M. N. Guy, encamped on the right of the infantry of the division. Lieutenant J. Creagh was appointed adjutant, *vice* Haig, killed in action.

STATE OF REGIMENT ON 31st DECEMBER, 1857, CAMP, ALUMBAGH

FIT for Duty

Field officers 3, Captains 4, Subalterns 12, Staff 3, Sergeants 29, Drummers 9, Corporals 21, Privates 299

In hospital, sick and wounded

Field officers 0, Captains 0, Subalterns 0, Staff 0, Sergeants 2, Drummers 0, Corporals 1, Privates 18

Between Calcutta and Alumbagh, sick, wounded and detached

Field officers 0, Captains 3, Subalterns 1, Staff 0, Sergeants 12, Drummers 6, Corporals 6, Privates 307

In military confinement

Field officers 0, Captains 0, Subalterns 0, Staff 0, Sergeants 0, Drummers 0, Corporals 0, Privates 2

TOTAL

Field officers 3, Captains 7, Subalterns 13, Staff 3, Sergeants 43, Drummers 15, Corporals 28, Privates 626

The services of the regiment in the Alumbagh position will be best understood from the following extracts of Major-General Sir J. Outram's despatch to the Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Camp Alumbagh, 28th February, 1858:-

'It was considered advisable, both on political and strategic grounds, that we should remain in close proximity to the capital. The position assigned us was within a mile and a half of the suburbs of Lucknow. Our advanced posts were within gunshot range of the outworks of a vast city, swarming with hosts of

mutinous Sepoys, with Nujeebs, the undisciplined but well armed soldiers of the rebel Government, with many thousand city "budmashes," the armed and turbulent scum of a population of 700,000 souls, and with numerous bands of feudal retainers of the chieftains and great Zemindars of Oudh, whose normal state for the last fifty years has been one of warfare. The enemy thus ranged against us; and certain to receive large accessions from the Sepoys dispersed in these parts by the victorious forces of His Excellency had the resources of the entire province at their disposal; while our supplies had to be derived periodically from Cawnpore, a distance of 45 miles; they were known to be well furnished in artillery, and to be strong in cavalry - an arm in which we were ourselves lamentably deficient; and they were animated by every motive of hostility and vengeance that could be supplied to men conscious of having irretrievably committed themselves, by the inflammatory exhortations of Hindoo and Mahomedan fanatics of repute, and by the scornful taunts to which they were subjected by the spirited mother of the boy king.

Such was the position assigned to the 1st Division on the 29th November last, and to enable it to perform the duties that must devolve on it, his Excellency increased its strength to 4,000 men of all arms, Europeans and Natives.

	EUROPEANS	NATIVES.
Artillery	332	108
Cavalry-		
Military Train	221	-
Volunteer Cavalry	67	-
12th Irregular Cavalry	3	40
Oude Irregular Cavalry	1	37
Infantry-		
5th Fusiliers	526	-
84th Foot	431	-
75th Foot	355	-
78th Highlanders	439	-
90th Light Infantry	591	-
1st Madras Fusiliers	411	-
Ferozepore Regiment	5	295
Madras Sappers	4	110
27th Madras Native Infantry	9	457
TOTAL	3,395	1,047
Grand Total, Europeans and Natives	4,442	

Our original force was therefore, in reality considerably less than 4,000 of all ranks. Of these the forts of Alumbagh ;and Jellalabad absorbed about 600 men, brigade and camp duties 450 more, and thus, after

deducting sick and wounded, there remained of all arms and ranks (Europeans and Native) little more than 2,000 available for action during the absence of the convoys (averaging 450 men), which we had fortnightly to send to Cawnpore. These were on the road for about two thirds of each month, and of their departure and return the enemy were of course as well informed as ourselves. The military topography of the locality and our grazing exigencies, rendered it impossible to reduce the circumference of our camp, and its outworks to less than 10 miles and 1,200 yards. And on our small force there devolved the duty, not only of defending this large and incompact position against a foe who could have brought large bodies of troops to bear against us simultaneously at several distant points, but of supplying foraging parties, and at being prepared to move out beyond our limits to meet the enemy, whenever by his attempts to cut off our communications to menace Bunnee or Cawnpore, or by other hostile demonstration, he might render such an operation necessary. Although the successes which the division has achieved whenever it has came into contact with the enemy were purchased at the very trifling loss of a few casualties on our side on each occasion, the troops are, I consider, not less deserving of credit for the unflinching front with which they have withstood and held in check an enemy numbering such odds.

Strength of the enemy on the 26th January, 1858, as ascertained by the Intelligence Department:-

37 Regiments of Sepoys, including Oude Force.	27,550
14 Regiments of New Levies.....	5,400
106 Regiments of Nujeebs	55,150
26 Regiments of Regular and Irregular Cavalry	7,100
Camel Corps	300
Total	95,500

Adding followers of Talookdars, &c., &c the total aggregate of hostile forces was computed to be 120,000 men.

That their gallant demeanour was the cause of our remaining comparatively unmolested, I have no doubt. For though we have only had five engagements of sufficient importance to be reported to His Excellency, the enemy has frequently, and of late with increasing frequency appeared in force, with the evident intention of simultaneously assaulting us at different parts; but on finding us prepared to receive him he has deemed it prudent to relinquish his designs, and remained satisfied with replying from a distance to the accurate fire of our artillery, from which it could easily be seen he sustained considerable loss. It is almost superfluous to say that where men have behaved so well in the field as the troops of the 1st Division, they must have been in a high state of discipline. Such has, indeed, been the case; and their admirable conduct must be held all the more praiseworthy when we consider the extreme exposure and discomfort the whole of them have had to endure from the loss of their warm clothing, and our deficiency of tentage, and that

most of them had already sustained much privation during the seven weeks they were besieged in Lucknow.

This gratifying state of matters, as His Excellency will readily imagine, has been in no small degree due to the kindness, care, and attention which the officers of all arms and ranks have bestowed on their men; and to the earnest anxiety with which they have endeavoured at all times to promote their comfort and provide for their amusement. From first to last, all alike -officers and men-have acquitted themselves most admirably."

The principal duty of the regiment consisted in furnishing garrisons for the forts of Alumbagh and Jellalabad, and reliefs for the numerous pickets of the position; and as the constantly menacing aspect of the enemy all around required great alertness and vigilance at the outposts, the service was harassing. Yet still the health of the men continued good.

Information having been received through spies that the enemy contemplated surrounding the position in order to cut off supplies, stop foraging expeditions, and intercept communication with the post of Bunnee in rear, and that he had detached 4,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and four field guns to the neighbourhood of Guilee for the purpose) an expedition was planned to surprise him, and intercept his retreat to the city.

1227 infantry, 200 cavalry, 6 field guns.

The Left Column, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Guy, consisting of 400 men of 5th Fusiliers. Quitting the Camp at five a.m., they came upon the enemy suddenly at daybreak, and the 5th Fusiliers, charging in line, captured a gun at the first onset. They then advanced with skirmishers in front of the village of Guilee, whence they drove the enemy, taking another gun, and the cavalry followed him up rapidly across the plain on the other side. Then throwing himself into another village, he commenced a fire of musketry and grape, but by the assistance of two guns he was speedily dislodged, and he endeavoured to regain the city by the way of the" Dilkoosha." He was met by a body of the Military Train, who dispersed his cavalry and forced him to abandon his two remaining guns, and a large number of fresh troops from the city appearing in front, and the main force of the enemy, about 2,000 infantry, attacking on the right, a company of the 5th Fusiliers, with two guns, came to the support of this cavalry and secured the captured pieces. Having routed the enemy, slain some fifty or sixty, and taken ammunition, elephants, and baggage, the columns withdrew to camp; casualties 5th Fusiliers, one killed.

Private Patrick McHale again distinguished himself by his forwardness in the rush made upon the gun, in .the village of Guilee. Lieutenant J. C. Brown, when riding into camp on the 15th December, was thrown from his horse, and his leg was broken with compound fracture by the fall. The injury was very severe and on the 31st tetanus made its appearance, and on the 2nd January, at midnight, he died after, much suffering. He was buried in the temporary grave yard of the brigade on the right of the 5th Camp. Encouraged by a reduction of the force, which the dispatch of a strong escort with a return convoy to Cawnpore had caused, the enemy prepared a general attack on the Alumbagh position. At sunrise they appeared in the front and on the flanks, extending from the left rear out-post to the neighbourhood of Jellalabad Fort on the right, a

distance of at least six miles, and they amounted at the lowest estimation to 30,000 men. They first advanced on the left front and flank, and succeeded in occupying the post of one of the outlying pickets. They also threatened the rear of the camp in force, and a little later their left wing moved on Jellalabad, and brought three Horse Artillery guns and a large mass of infantry against the picket connecting that fort with the camp. The 5th Fusiliers, with two guns and the regiment of Sikhs, were moved to the front to take this attacking force in the flank, and they drove them back. On the left the rebels, once forced to retire, renewed their attack, and their cavalry took possession of the rifle pits of the advanced out-post, and they also made another attempt to penetrate on the right. But they were in both instances easily put to flight, and by four p.m. they had entirely disappeared.

1858

16th January

An attack, similar to that of the 12th, was made by the enemy in smaller numbers) though with greater boldness. In the morning they made a sudden onset upon the Jellalabad picket, whither the 5th Fusiliers were quickly moved as support. They were driven back by a heavy fire, their leader, a Hindoo devotee representing Huneroman the Monkey God, who had advanced bravely at their head, being left on the field. After dark they came on in strength to the left advanced village picket, and having been allowed to approach within 80 yards, were received with the grape of three guns and a steady rifle fire, which sent them back with severe loss. As the enemy, continued, after their last attempt, to assemble frequently large bodies of infantry and cavalry and make demonstrations of attack, without, however, coming to close quarters, the regiment was constantly turned out for action, and left under arms.

15th February

On this day the left was menaced by a party under command of the Moulvie of Lucknow. They were dispersed, and the Moulvie severely wounded.

On the following day, after many demonstrations they attacked the centre and left, and Alumbagh post, with the usual result. The enemy appeared on the right rear, and made a partial advance on the flank pickets, but were driven off.

These incessant threats of attack rendered strong pickets necessary, which, combined with the constant turning out and the frequent calls for escorts for convoys to and from Bunnee, made the duty excessively harassing to the troops.

21st February

Jellalabad and the left flank attacked, The enemy repulsed with the loss of 300 men.

26th February

Twenty four regiments of regular infantry, six Nujeeb corps, 1000 cavalry, and eight guns moved out of the enemy's trenches against the right rear of the position, and they shelled Jellalabad heavily. General Outram routed them, and captured two guns. About four p.m; the enemy again moved out against us. On this occasion they directed their principal efforts against our left and evinced more spirit and determination than they had hitherto done. Repeatedly they advanced within grape and musket range, and as they were met with a warm reception from our guns and Enfields, especially from those of the left front picket, commanded by Major Master of the 5th Fusiliers, they must have suffered severely. They renewed their fire from time to time during the night, but solely, I believe with the object of covering the parties engaged in moving their dead. Our loss in the subsequent operation amounted to one man killed and fourteen wounded - in all five men killed and thirty-five officers and men wounded.

Extract from Major-General Sir J.Outram, G.C.B., to the Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Camp, Alumbagh, 26th February, 1858

"The conduct of the troops throughout the entire day and night was excellent at every point, and merits the highest commendation.

17th March

On this day the enemy appeared in great force on the left front of the position. The regiment was moved to the threatened point, and remained under arms in rear of the batteries. But he suddenly drew off and moved down on the left flank, where a weak abattis presented the only obstacle to his advance on the camp. The 5th Fusiliers now moved to the left at the double, and arrived just in time to assist the guns in forcing him back. This force proved to be- the main body of the enemy retreating: from Lucknow after the capture of the Kaiserbagh by the Commander-in-Chief.

On the 5th March, Colonel P. M. N. Guy relinquished the command of the battalion for that of the 3rd Infantry Brigade of this force. General Outram also quitted the camp to direct the Trans Goomtee operations against Lucknow, and the head quarters of the 1st Division soon after following him. Brigadier C. Franklyn succeeded to the command at Alumbagh, and on the 18th March he was relieved by Brigadier Campbell.

19th March

At two a.m., the 5th Fusiliers, under command of Major Master, marched from the Alumbagh, as portion of a flying column destined to co-operate with the movements of the Commander-in Chief's army by sweeping round the east and north of the city of Lucknow to prevent the withdrawal of the enemy on that side, and to occupy the important post of the Moosa Bagh Palace on the Upper Goomtee. The 78th Highlanders made up the infantry portion of the column. The cavalry were the 7th Hussars, Military Train,

Hodson's Horse, and Wale's Horse, and of artillery two field batteries.

The march was across country; the 5th Fusiliers were extended in front as skirmishers during the greater part of the day. They cleared several villages of the rebels and mutineer Sepoys, and after a long march halted and encamped in open country at dark. Ensign Cubitt and three men were wounded by sabre cuts. Early on the following morning the advance was continued, and in the afternoon the Moosabagh was reached and occupied.

30th March

Marched from this palace, through Lucknow to Alumbagh, and encamped on the plain.

31st March

The regiment, in charge of the ordnance captured in Lucknow (61 pieces), proceeded to Bunnee, *en route* to Cawnpore.

1st April

Marched to Cawnpore, and encamped on the plain in the vicinity of "Wheeler's Entrenchment". The regiment was then quartered in the Artillery Barracks, where they obtained some repose, much needed after their late fatigues.

The clothing and necessities required by the men were procured from the Cawnpore Bazaar, and in a short space of time the regiment was equipped in kharkee colored uniform, according to patterns supplied from the headquarters of the army in India . Colonel Guy, having, through ill-health, relinquished the command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade, returned to England. Both this officer and Lieutenant-Colonel Master were named Companions of the Bath, in consideration of their services at the capture of Lucknow.

On the advance to the relief of Lucknow, Ensign Lewis and 12 men (many wounded) had been left at this station with the baggage of the regiment and the colors.

During the relief by Sir Colin Campbell in November, 1857, the Gwalior Army attacked the town, and burned and pillaged many houses. The baggage of the regiment including the band and mess 'property' fell into their hands, and the British troops retired to the protection of an entrenchment on the river bank. Here the colors and the drum-major's stick were, with those of other regiments, placed in charge of a guard of the 88th Regiment, no men of the 5th Fusiliers being available. The stick, a much prized reminiscence of Peninsular service, which had been captured in action from the drum-major of a French regiment, was stolen, and the tassels were cut from the colors. The perpetrators of this villainy were not discovered.

During this year the red and white tuft of the chako was replaced by a drooping horse-hair plume, which was - for Fusilier regiments generally, white; but for the 5th Fusiliers, tipped with red, the ancient distinction of the regiment's head dress being thus preserved.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy arrived from England and took command. The heat at this period was excessive, and the men and officers of the regiment suffered much from fever. The formation of ten

companies, according to the establishment fixed for regiments serving in India, having been inexpedient whilst the battalion was in the field was now undertaken, and No. 8 Company became No. 10, and Nos. 8 and 9 Companies were formed by drafts from the other companies.

A donation of six months Batta was granted by the Governor-General in Council to the officers and men who took part in the defence of Lucknow under Generals Outram and Havelock. A similar grant was made by the Honorable Court of Directors of the East India Company and the officers and soldiers who served at the final capture of Lucknow received six months Batta by order of the Governor-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy returned to England on sick certificate, and Major Master commanded.

A letter was received from Major-General Sir J. Outram advising the despatch by him of a supply of books and newspapers for the use of the soldiers of the regiment. The Bayard of India adds 'Would that it were in my power to do more for them. For I owe them much indeed, and shall ever hold the corps, officers, and men in grateful and affectionate remembrance.'

4th June

The outbreak at Gwalior having withdrawn a portion of the force holding the fort and town of Calpee for its suppression, rendered necessary the despatch of troops to reinforce the garrison of Calpee, and the 5th Fusiliers received a sudden order to proceed to that town.

4th June

Marched from Cawnpore to Suchendy, and encamped.

5th June

Marched to Barah

.

7th June

Marched to Deeg.

8th June

Arrived at Calpee after a very arduous march, The excessive heat, the stillness of the air, and the want of water - for the wells were, with few exceptions, dry - caused great suffering, and two men died from their effects during the last march. The 5th Fusiliers took up quarters in the deserted buildings of a European factory, and furnished a garrison for the fort. Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel Milman, as senior officer, commanded the station.

7th July

Orders having been received for the regiment to move on Allahabad by Futtehpur, the, march was begun. The difficulties of crossing the river in country boats consumed the first night, and the camp was pitched at

Chourd.

8th July

Marched to Moosa Nuggur.

9th July

Marched to Ghautempore, and encamped (12 miles).

10th July

Marched to Jehanabad, and encamped (11 miles).

11th July

Marched to Kudjuah, and encamped (11 miles).

12th July

Marched to Bhoapore, and encamped (11 miles).

13th July

Marched to Futtahpore, whence the rail was open to Allahabad.

14th July

By rail to Allahabad, where the regiment occupied barracks in the cantonment. The Governor-General of India and the Commander-in-Chief were at this time at Allahabad concerting measures for the opening of the Oudh Campaign of 1858. Whilst at this station, the Commander-in-chief, with the Governor-General, Earl Canning, inspected the 5th Fusiliers, and both addressed the regiment, expressing their admiration of its steadiness and efficiency, and particularly complimenting it on the advance in line. The regiment furnished a monthly detachment of 1 captain, 2 subalterns, and 100 rank and file for the fort of Allahabad. The invalids, sick, and wounded were sent by river to Calcutta, *en route* to England as opportunities occurred. No 5 Company, under command of Captain R. Moore, marched to Fyzabad, and proceeded thence by river route to Benares, in charge of the King of Delhi. Having there delivered the royal prisoner to another guard, they returned to Allahabad, but too late to take part in the campaign of 1858.

28th October

The left wing, under Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Milman, marched from Allahabad on Ameatie, the stronghold of Lall Madhoo, a powerful Oudh rebel.

Strength, 1 field officer, 5 captains, 2 subalterns, 1 staff, 9 sergeants, 3 drummers, 14 corporals, 214 privates. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Milman, Captain G. Carden, Captain T. S. Bigge, Captain E. R.

Simmons, Captain F. J. Mylius, Captain H. Walpole, Lieutenant E. J. Oldfield, Lieutenant E. S. Lewis, Surgeon Whitty, The following were the stages :-Soraon (12 miles).

29th October

Byspore (11 miles).

30th October

Beylah (11 miles); where they halted and encamped.

7th November

Resumed the march, and encamped in the neighbourhood of Ameatie, the Rajah. Having effected his retreat from the fort.

12th November

The right wing and head quarters, under Lieutenant-Colonel Master, quitted Allahabad, and marched to Soraon.

Strength, 1 field officer, 4 captains, 2 subalterns, 4 staff, 23 sergeants, 9 drummers, 231 rank and file.

13th November

Marched to Lall Gunge, and encamped.

14th November

Marched to Beylah, and encamped. Here intelligence having been received of the evacuation of fort Ameatie, and that the Commander-in-Chief was moving north-westerly, towards Salone, the 5th Fusiliers were directed to that town, by the way of Pertabaghur and the right bank of the Sye river.

15th November

Marched to Andour, and encamped.

16th November

Marched to Lowripoor and encamped.

17th November

Marched to Salone, and encamped

17th November

Marched to Shunkerpoor and encamped. The head-quarters camp of the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Clyde,

was pitched here.

The left wing had marched from Ameatie; on the 13th November it reached Shunkerpoor. On the 15th Beni Madhoo, a powerful zemidar, who had been engaged in active hostility to the British rule during the hot season, evacuated a very strong jungle fort near this place on the approach of the Commander-in Chief's force, and the wing of the 5th Fusiliers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Milman occupied it and assisted in securing the grain and stores abandoned by the enemy. The 5th Fusiliers, as portion of Lord Clyde's manoeuvring column marched on Roy Bareilly, where they halted for a day. Captain W. Leach, 5th Fusiliers, was appointed staff-officer to a column, composed of the 5th Fusiliers, the Belooch Battalion, the 6th Dragoon Guards, a field battery, and a portion of the Delhi Pioneers, with which Lord Clyde operated against Beni Madhoo's force.

21st November

Marched at one a.m., and continued on the road till 11 am. next day (distance 22 miles) to Camp Buchgaon.

22nd November

Information having been received that the rebel forces were concentrating at Buxar Ghaut, on the Ganges, the direction of the march was changed to south-west; the river Sye was re-crossed, and the village of Koousa reached in the night.

23rd November

After a march of 21 miles, halted at Nuggur, and encamped. Certain intelligence of the presence of the enemy at Tera Nuggar and Doondiakera was received, and preparations for the attack were ordered.

24th November

The regiment was formed at 6.15 am., the baggage remaining packed on the camp ground. Two companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Milman, were in advance guard. The advance was slow during the first few miles, until the right communicated with Brigadier Eveleigh's column, which was to co-operate with that to which the 5th Fusiliers belonged. Skirmishers were then thrown out, and cavalry flanking parties moved on the left. Fire was opened at about half-a-mile from the village of Doondiakera. The 5th were deployed into line, and advanced. The rebels, having received the skirmishers with a smart fire, retired, and the artillery opening at short range drove them from the village. The extended companies, Nos. 1 and 2, closed and pursued to the river's edge, killing several of the enemy, the bulk of whose force escaped across the river, and up the right bank. The regiment crossed to a large island, and moved for a mile and a half in pursuit, after which it returned and marched into head quarters camp at Badour five miles from the scene of action. Four guns were taken by the regiment, two of which were of brass. Casualties, two wounded.

This stroke having broken up the last remaining force of the enemy in this part of Oudh, arrangements were made for the passage of the British troops to the north and north-east of Lucknow, where rebellion was still

rife, and where the hostile nobles and zemidars held several jungle forts.

26th November

The 5th Fusiliers, with the 20th Regiment of Sikh Cavalry, the Carbineers, and a field battery, under Brigadier Eveleigh, marched on Lucknow, by the following stages :-Poorwah.

27th November

Bunnee.

28th November

Alambagh.

29th November

Lucknow, encamped in the Morear cantonments.

30th November

Marched to Buxee Katalab and halted for a day. Brigadier Eveleigh, in command of the force, moved out to dislodge the enemy from his fortified posts on this side of Lucknow, one in which 2000 men with two guns were reported to be, was at a distance of 12 miles. The column marched at daylight, and after some hours the 5th Fusiliers who were in advance, plunged with skirmishers in front into a thick jungle which surrounded the fort of Oomrea. The outposts of the enemy fired and retreated, and the regiment continued its way unopposed through the thicket. No appearance of a fort presented itself, and the troops emerged on open ground on the other side. But being then ordered to change front to the right and re-enter the jungle, its position soon became known by a heavy fire of musketry, which was suddenly opened on the 5th skirmishers from a bamboo thicket, about 100 yards in front. The men quickly getting under cover, replied, and the regiment soon arrived to support. This thicket proved to be the fort itself, and a gun opened from it, and the musketry fire became hotter. Through an open space the gate and the ditch could be seen .by the most advanced men. The regiment only required the word to rush forward and storm the place, but, unfortunately, an order of Brigadier Eveleigh's, that the fort. was on no account to be entered, prevented this, and the fire was endured until further orders were received. Meanwhile the guns were brought up, and the 5th were then directed to retire out of range to permit them to open. The fort was shelled for some hours till dark, when the troops were withdrawn and camp pitched. During the night the enemy evacuated Oomrea. This proceeding of Brigadier Eveleigh's was in accordance with the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief, that no fort was ever to be stormed until it had been well shelled. 5th Fusiliers casualties, 20 men wounded. The regiment was employed for some days in the demolition of the fort, which was of very peculiar construction and of considerable strength

.

9th December

On the evening of this day, the regiment was again, after a long march, on the track of the enemy. On the next day, Fort Bittar, a jungle fortress similar in character to Oomrea, and which the rebels had evacuated, was occupied by the troops, who were at once set to work at levelling the parapets, filling up the deep ditches, and clearing the jungle and bamboo thickets, which were a prominent feature in its defences.

10th December

The regiment marched to Nawab Gunge *en route* to Gonda.

11th December

Marched to Suttupore.

12th December

Marched to Sudapore.

13th December

Marched to Mobarukgunge.

14th December

Marched to Fyzabad and crossed the Gogra, and encamped at Hazreegunge on 15th.

16th December

Marched through Gonda, and encamped permanently near the site of the old cantonments a mile from the town. This portion of Oudh was tranquil at this period, and Brigadier Eveleigh's force was not called upon to co-operate actively with the Commander-in-Chief's, who was stamping out the last sparks of hostilities at Baraitch and in the upper trans Gogra district .

The following month the greater part of the army was sent into quarters, and the 5th Fusiliers received orders to return to Allahabad via Sultanpore.

1859

16th January

Quitted Gonda and marched to Allahabad, which it reached on the 25th. Here the battalion went into quarters in the cantonments.

17th April

Cholera broke out in the regiment, and in consequence it was moved into camp at Papamow. The deaths

from this disease from 17th April to 2nd June amounted to 46. It again made its appearance in August, after the return of the battalion to cantonments, and 24 men were lost.

During this year the double breasted tunic was replaced by a single breasted one.

From the 12th January, 1858, to the 18th August, 1860, the Depot sent out the following draft to India:-

12th Jan 1858

Captain Simmons and Ensign Hoare, 3 corporals, 101 privates

22nd Mar 1858

18 privates

1st April 1858

Ensign Cooch, 1 sergeant, 17 privates

28th June 1858

Captain Carlisle, 1 sergeant, 33 privates

5th Aug 1858

Lieut Bathe

7th Aug 1858

Ensign Mackinlay, 61 privates

14th Aug 1858

Ensign Nichols

11th Oct 1858

Ensign Bradshaw and Ensign Brome, 1 corporal, 58 privates

6th Nov 1858

Ensign Forsyth, 20 privates

11th Dec 1858

Ensign Williams, 20 privates

31st Jan 1859

Ensign Blake, 20 privates

12th Sept 1859

Lieutenant Miles, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 1 corporal, 85 privates

18th Aug 1860

Brevet-Major Scott, Lieut Shegog, Ensign Ormond 3 corporals, 200 privates

Total

3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 10 corporals, 633 privates

Owing to the number of casualties in the service companies, the regiment fell considerably below its establishment, and great exertion was made to obtain recruits, at first without much success, but afterwards

with more success. The greater part of the recruits were obtained by the parties at Norwich and Leicester and by the staff in Staffordshire.

The tables show the number obtained each year

1857	52
1858	307
1859	283
1860	186
1861	64
Totals	892

17th February

Marched from Allahabad to Calcutta.

16th April

The left wing, under Major J.S Hogge, was detached to Dum Dum.

The regiment adopted white clothing, in place of Kharkee, 10th October.

Colonel P. M. N. Guy was appointed to the command of a brigade, and Captain Leach took command of the battalion.

The interesting ceremony of the presentation of the Victoria Cross to Sergeants. Grant and Private Patrick McHale, 5th Fusiliers, who had been elected by the non-commissioned officers and men of corps agreeably to clause 13 of the Royal Warrant, 29th January, 1856, took place at Calcutta in the presence of the garrison of Fort William. The former has already been mentioned in these pages. Private McHale earned his decoration by constant conspicuous bravery in action during the Indian campaign. His conduct has won the praise of every officer of his regiment who had seen him in action, and his name has become a household word for gallantry amongst his comrades (Extract from commanding officer's letter of recommendation).

The regiment received orders to hold itself in readiness to embark for England.

9th March

Head quarters and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Companies, under command of Colonel Guy - strength, 7 staff-sergeants, 24 sergeants, 9 drummers, 328 rank-and.-file, 8 women and 15 children embarked on board the ship '*Walmer Castle*', and sailed. for England. The undermentioned were the officers; Lieutenant Enderby (No 1 Company), Lieutenant Miles, Lieutenant Hartley (No. 2 Company), Brevet-Major Scott (No. 3 Company), Ensign Nicolls (No. 4 Company), Lieutenant Toppin (No. 5 Company), Captain Walpole, Ensign Ormond; Lieutenant Holt (No. 6 Company), Captain Carden, Ensign Forsyth (No. 7 Company), Lieutenant Tyler (Musketry Instructor), Quartermaster Drake, Assistant Surgeon Leet.

12th March

The remaining companies, under command of Major J. S. Hogge, embarked on board ship '*Cambodia*'. Strength-13 sergeants, 5 drummers, 181 rank-and file, 3 women, and 3. children. The undermentioned were the officers :-Ensign Bradshaw (No. 7 Company), Lieutenant Shegog (No 8 Company), Captain Simmons (No 9 Company), and Lieutenant Bathe (No. 10 Company).

A few days previously His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Rose, reviewed the Battalion; and addressed it, speaking in high terms of its services during the past campaigns in India:

His Excellency promulgated the following General Order on the 9th March, 1861

General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief
Headquarters, Calcutta 9th March 1861.

The Commander-in-Chief had much pleasure in bringing to the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy that the services of Her Majesty's 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers, now about to return to England, merited the same distinction which has been conferred on other regiments when leaving India, for the very useful and distinguished part which they had taken in the field.

2. Sir Hugh Rose is happy to record how nobly 150 men of the 5th Fusiliers maintained the ancient fame of their Regiment, when, with their gallant comrades of the 1st Company, 5th Battalion Bengal Artillery and the Buxar Gentlemen Volunteers, the whole under Colonel Eyre, C.B., Bengal Artillery, attacked an overpowering enemy under every sort of difficulty, totally defeated them and relieved the small, but very gallant, garrison of Arrah- a feat of arms which was as important in its results, as it was creditable to the daring ability of Colonel Eyre.

3. No greater tribute of praise can be given to the 5th Fusiliers than to say that they afterwards formed part of the heroic force in Oudh, under two Generals, Sir James Outram and Sir Henry Havelock, of whose brilliant services the army will retain recollections which no time can efface.

4. The Commander-in Chief requests Colonel Guy, C.B., to accept for himself and his distinguished regiment His Excellency's wishes for their welfare and safe return to England.

By Order Of His Excellency the Commander-in Chief,

(Signed) W. Mayhew

Lieutenant -Colonel, Adjutant-General of the Army.

His Excellency the Governor-General of India took leave of the Battalion in the following terms No. 211 OF 1861

General Order by His Excellency The Governor-General of India in Council.

Fort William 9th March, 1861

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council cannot allow the 1st Battalion of H.M.'s 5th Fusiliers to leave India without recording the high sense which he entertains of the service's of this distinguished regiment since it landed in Calcutta in July, 1857. In August, 1857, two companies of the battalion with three guns, under Major Eyre, of the Bengal Artillery, defeated a large force of the rebels, and effected the relief of Arrah. In September the head quarters of the battalion marched from Allalahabad, under Sir James Outram, joined Sir Henry Havelock's force, and were present in the engagements of Koondia Putta, Munglewar, Alumbagh. The battalion was present at the storming of Lucknow and at the first relief of the Residency Garrison, and was afterwards engaged in the defence of the new position taken up outside the Residency. On the approach of Sir Colin Campbell, with his relieving force, the battalion took a prominent part in the storm and capture of the enemy's post, and the King's stables, engine house, and elsewhere; after which they became part of Sir James Outram's force at the Alumbagh, and were constantly employed in repelling harassing attacks of the rebels, and in many successful sorties until March, 1858, when they were engaged in the final assault and capture of Lucknow, under Sir Colin Campbell.

In all these actions and throughout the subsequent campaigns in Oudh, the battalion, not only sustained, but augmented its old fame and reputation.

The Governor-General in Council gladly avails himself of the present opportunity publicly to record his appreciation of the high merits of the 1st Battalion of H.M.'s 5th Fusilier, and bids farewell to Colonel Guy, officers, and men, with hearty good wishes for their future welfare and success.

(Signed) R. G. H. BIRCH, *Major-General*, Secretary to Government of India, Military Department.

During the voyage in the ship '*Walmer Castle*', between Calcutta and St. Helena (which was reached on the 25th of May of this year, four privates died, three of cholera and one of consumption. Sailed from St. Helena on the 31st May, and anchored off Spithead on the 8th July. Disembarked the following day at Portsmouth Dockyard, and marched into the Anglesea Barracks, Portsea.

The ship Cambodia after touching at the Cape of Good Hope, arrived at Gravesend on the 31st July without any causality having occurred during the voyage. On the regiment arriving in England it was found that Colonel Guy had been promoted to the command at Camp Colchester; and Lieutenant-Colonel Master, C.B., succeeded to the command of the 1st Battalion.

In September the regiment was served out with interchangeable rifles.

1862

Early in May the regiment received orders to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Aldershot, for which place it left on the 13th May, going by rail to Farnboro, and marching from thence to the South Camp; it

was attached to the 1st Brigade, under the command of Major-General Brook Taylor. Previous to the regiment leaving Portsmouth, Major-General Lord William Paulet expressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Master his entire satisfaction of the conduct of the regiment while under his command. In the course of the summer the regiment took a conspicuous part in the divisional field days held during the drill season at Aldershot, and on all occasions received high commendation for its excellent marching and steadiness in manoeuvring; and especially on one occasion (June), when His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge called all the officers commanding regiments together, and riding in front of the regiment, expressed himself to Lieutenant-Colonel Master in the following complimentary terms: 'Colonel Master - Your regiment is one of the finest in the service, and I hope that the other regiments will take, the 5th Fusiliers for an example for steadiness in marching and general soldier-like bearing.'

1863

In May the regiment proceeded to Shorncliffe Camp, where it remained under the command of Major-General Dalzell, commanding S.E. District, until the 6th of June, 1864, when it proceeded to the Tower of London, detaching Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies to Kensington, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel G. B. Milman.

1864

On the 13th July the battalion received new colors on the Horse Guards Parade, which were presented by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and on that occasion he addressed the regiment as follows :-

"Colonel Master - I feel great pleasure in having this opportunity given me of presenting the new colors just consecrated by my reverend friend the Chaplain-General to your glorious regiment. I use the word glorious advisedly, for, on looking at its records, I find few regiments can boast of more service, or of bearing a higher character for gallantry. The regiment bears date as 5th Regiment of the British line from 1685, but was actually raised and actively employed several years earlier - nearly 200 years ago. I will not now detain you by entering fully into its history, but will only call attention to a few of its most striking exploits. At Wilhemstahl in 1762, I read, that the 5th Foot behaved nobly and made above twice its own numbers prisoners; and as a mark of distinction, the men were permitted to exchange their hats for the caps of the French Grenadiers, their prisoners; and in commemoration of their gallantry on the occasion, His Majesty King William the Fourth was graciously pleased in 1836 to equip them as Fusiliers, and authorise the name of , Wilhemstahl on the colors. At the taking of St. Lucie in 1778 the Fifth; by its gallant conduct, acquired the privilege of wearing a distinguishing plume, having taken, again from French grenadiers, sufficient white plumes to equip every man in the regiment. In the Peninsular War I find the regiment attached to the celebrated 3rd (or Picton's Fighting) Division, and there earning the name of the' Fighting

Fifth.' One exploit in 1811 at El Bodon, when the Fifth charged in line, and with the bayonet broke, a regiment of French Dragoons, will well illustrate its high state of discipline at this time, and it is thus spoken of in the Duke of Wellington's dispatches. The conduct of the 5th Regiment, commanded by Major Ridge, in particular affords a memorable example of what the steadiness and discipline of the troops and their confidence in their officers can effect in the most difficult and trying situations. At a later date how much disappointment was felt throughout the regiment at not being able to take part in the glories of the Crimea has been brought to my notice, and I was very glad when it had a chance of again upholding its old name for gallantry, which it did so nobly in the late Indian Mutiny, when on no single occasion did it miss an opportunity of adding to its justly acquired fame and no regiment bears more honorably on its colors the name of Lucknow, which I see is now added to the list of noble deeds thereon; and I beg to add my congratulations on this addition to former honor. I have great pleasure in addressing a regiment in which meritorious conduct has been so long held to deserve reward; for, I believe, that it was from the establishment of the Order of Merit in the Fifth instituted in 1767, and sanctioned by royal authority in 1832, that the Royal Warrant .affording rewards for meritorious conduct took its rise. My present knowledge of the 5th Fusiliers has, I regret to say, been but very recent. From my experience I can only speak in their praise, both as to good conduct in quarters and to fine appearance and steadiness on parade and I have no hesitation in saying now to you, Colonel Master, and: to all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 5th Fusiliers, that I am very much pleased with all I see of the regiment. I feel a pride and a satisfaction in presenting to such a regiment its new colors, knowing how zealously it will guard their color, how nobly it will bear them, if summoned to the field in defence of, or for the honor of the British Empire. Fifth Fusiliers, you will bear my good wishes wherever yon may be required in the service of your country"

In September, the head quarters, consisting of Nos, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 Companies, proceeded by march route to Woolwich, and on the 29th of the same month. Nos, 1, 2, and 3 Companies from Kensington, joined the headquarters under the command of Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Milman.

1865

31st January

The depot companies consisting of Nos. 11 and 12 Companies, under command of Captain F. H. Pender, joined the head quarters of the regiment at Woolwich from Colchester, as per authority dated Horse Guards, 12th January, 1865.

7th March

The headquarters and Nos. 1,2, 3,4,5, 6 and 7 (companies, under command of Lieutenant Colone1 Milman, embarked at Woolwich on board H.M.S. Urgent for Kingstown, at which place they arrived on the 12th,

disembarked on the 13th, and proceeded by rail to Dublin, and from thence by rail to Birr.

23rd March

The left wing, consisting of Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 companies, under command of Major T. S. Bigge, embarked at Woolwich on board H.M.S. *Urgent* for Queenstown, where they arrived on the 31st March, and proceeded by rail to Birr, which station was reached on the 1st April, the regiment being under the command of Major-General Ridley, C.B., Commanding Dublin Division.

1st June

The left wing, under command of Major T. S. Bigge, proceeded by rail to the Curragh Camp, and were followed the next day by head quarters, under command of Colonel W. C. Master, C.B., leaving a detachment behind under command of Lieutenant Hartley, who was subsequently relieved by Lieutenant Clutterbuck. This detachment joined head quarters October 19th. The regiment was quartered in C Lines, still under the command of Major-General Ridley C.B.

The following is an address presented to Colonel W. O. Master, C.B., by the Town Commissioners of Parsonstown on behalf of the inhabitants of that place, together with Colonel Master's reply on the departure of the regiment :-

To Colonel Master, C.B., Commanding HM.'s 5th Northumberland Fusiliers

It is with very great regret we find that the distinguished corps, under your command, is now, after a stay of a little over two months, about to be removed from this garrison. Your general kindness and urbanity to the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood, your consideration for the amusement by causing your band to perform twice a week in public, the marked attention and kindness displayed towards our county regiment by yourself, your officers, and men under your command while associated with you during the training period, added to the soldier-like bearing and orderly conduct of the men, make us venture to hope that the authorities at the War Office will restore you to your former quarters after the regiment shall have gone through the duty prescribed at the Curragh. We shall, therefore, bid you only a temporary farewell, and we need not say how anxiously we look forward to, and how heartily we shall welcome, your return.

I have, &c,

Your obedient, humble servant,

JOHN GRAHAM, Chairman of the Town Commissioners.

REPLY.

'To the town commissioners of Parsonstown

GENTLEMEN – I thank you very much for the kind and complimentary manner in which you have spoken of the 5tb Fusiliers in your address, and I can assure you that the regret you have expressed at our departure

is fully participated in, not only by me, but by every officer in the regiment.

I sincerely trust that the farewell may, as you say, be a temporary one, and that we shall soon again form the garrison of so hospitable a neighbourhood.'

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. C. MASTER, *colonel* Commanding I-5th Fusiliers

10th June

Per Circular Memorandum, Horse Guards, General, No. 343, the Companies were lettered from A to M.

8th July

Lieutenant Clutterbuck, while in command of the detachment at Birr, was foully murdered by a scoundrel named King, who was employed by him to accompany him on a shooting expedition. (King was tried and hung for the crime.)

5th October

The head quarters and Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 6 Companies, under command of Colonel Master, C.B., moved by rail to Athlone (*No. 5 Company following headquarters on the 13th*), leaving the remainder of the regiment at the Curragh, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Milman, which detachment was subsequently sent to the undermentioned stations viz:-On 28th November Nos. 4, 9, 10 and 12, under command of Brevet-Major E. Le Pelley, to Ship Street Barracks, Dublin, afterwards to Pigeon House Fort, and finally on 15th April to head quarters; on 12th October, No. 7 and 11, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Milman, to Castlebar; on 23rd October, No. 8 under command of Lieutenant Cooch, to Carlow.

1866

10th March

The regiment received orders to be held in readiness to proceed to India.

30th March

Colonel W.C. Master, C.B., who had served 27 years in the regiment (the last five of which he had held command), exchanged with Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, 28th Regiment, who assumed command of the 1st Battalion on the 15th April.

By Horse Guards Authority, dated 14th May, 1866, the strength of the regiment was raised to 51 sergeants, 40 corporals, 20 drummers and 750 men.

26th May

The regiment lost another of its officers (Ensign W. S. Saunders), who died from the effects of amputation of the leg, he having broken it in jumping a brook.

The head quarters, together with the detachment at Castlebar and Carlow, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, moved to the Curragh Camp on the 1st June and were quartered in I Square under command of Major-General the Hon. A. H. Gordon.

30th June

The depot companies, composed of the following officers, *viz.*, Captain G. H. Chapman, Captain E. J. Oldfield, Lieutenant Bradshaw, Lieutenant Taubman, Ensign Kemys Tynte, Ensign J. Pearse-Hobbs proceeded by rail to Dublin, and thence to Dover in the steamship *Foyle* (the Foyle was sunk the following year in the Thames), and by march route to Shorncliffe, where they were quartered under the command of Major-General W.A. McClaverty, and attached to the 10th Depot Battalion. Strength- 2 .captains, 4 subalterns, 10 sergeants, 4 drummers, 115 rank and file.

23rd August

The left wing, under command of Major T. S. Bigge, proceeded by rail to Kingstown, and embarked on board the ship Sussex for transit to India; followed the next day , by similar route, by head quarters and the right wing, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, which embarked on board transport ship Essex. The following are the names of the officers, together with numbers of non-commissioned officers, men, women, and children, who embarked on board the respective ships :-

On board Essex-Lieutenant-Colonel W. Roberts (in command); Captains E. Townsend, J. R. Newbolt, C. L. Dashwood, A. R W. Thistlethwaite; Lieutenants H. Williams, W.C. Ormond. W. H Knox, J. Le Vincent, E Drew; Ensigns W. F. Way, G. W. Hargreave, A. C. Chichester, G. H. Dyke; Adjutant, Lieutenant H. R. W. Miles; Surgeon, A. M. Tippetts; Assistant-Surgeon W. F. Rutledge; Quartermaster, F. Drake; 24 sergeants, 16.corporals, 9 drummers, 299 privates, 42 women, 43 children.

On board Sussex-.Major T. S. Bigge (in command); Captain and Brevet-.Major E. Le Pelley; Captain E. Roare, W. D. Legge; Lieutenant's J. V. Cooch, A Nicols, C. de J. Graeme, W S Barley, J.Marker; Ensigns J. W. Saunders, H. A. Cherry, G. Brookes; Assistant-Surgeon J. J. McCarthy; 19 sergeants, 17 corporals, 10 drummers, 316 privates, 40 women, 33 children.

9th October

No. 2626, Private Patrick McHale, V.C., after 19 years 313 days service in the regiment, died at camp Shorncliffe. He was buried in the camp churchyard, where a tombstone is erected to his memory by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the depot. He had received the Queen's Medal without gratuity, also the Indian Mutiny Medal and two clasps for the defence and capture of Lucknow.

14th December

Head quarters arrived at Kurrachee; disembarked on the 17th and remained under canvas till the 31st, when they proceeded by train to Kotree.

31st December

The left wing arrived at Kurrachee, disembarked on the 2nd. January, and. remained under canvas till the 14th, when it proceeded by rail to Kotree, and embarked on board the steamship *Havelock* and two flats on the 15th for conveyance to Mooltan, at which place they arrived on the 14th February; and proceeded by train to Mean Meer.

1867

1st January

Headquarters embarked on board the steamer *Outram* and two flats; for conveyance to Mooltan, at which place they arrived on January 27th, and proceeded by train to Mean Meer.

30th January

Head quarters were inspected at Mean Meer by Major General Rainier, and proceeded by march route to Ferozepore on 1st February, where they arrived on the 5th February.

18th February

The left wing was inspected by Major-General Rainier at Mean Meer, and proceeded by march route on the 21st to Ferozepore, where they arrived on the 25th.

The whole battalion was now quartered at Ferozepore, and was under Major-General Rainier, Commanding the Lahore Division.

The following is a list of casualties of the regiment from the 23rd August, 1866, to the 25th February, 1867:- Men died, 2; children died, 1; born, 9

1st March

Her Majesty was pleased to approve of officers of infantry regiments of the line wearing a blue patrol jacket, instead of the double-breasted blue frock coat. The field officers will have their distinctive badges embroidered in gold on the collar. The sword belt will be worn under the patrol jacket,. The sash will not be worn in undress.

2nd April

The battalion was inspected by Brigadier-General V. B.Wemyss.

In the month of June in the same year, His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief in

India, sanctioned the battalion wearing the red-and-white puggery on the helmet to distinguish it from other corps wearing the white alone.

29th June

Cholera having, appeared in the regiment in an epidemic form, the battalion moved into camp, namely, head quarters and three companies, under command of Major Rowland to Khai; five companies under Captain Creagh to Phillour; and two companies under Captain Thistlethwayte to the race course near Ferozepore, The disease having disappeared at the end of July the battalion returned to barracks on the 1st August. The following is a list of casualties by cholera, *viz.*; men, 6; women, 4; children; 3

4th July

New Snider breech loading rifles were issued to the depot in place of the interchangeable muzzle loading Enfield rifles.

28th September

Captain Chapman exchanged with Captain FitzRoy; 2nd Battalion 5th Fusiliers.

Lieutenant Taubman also exchanged with Lieutenant Tarleton, 2-5th Fusiliers, on 1st October.

1st November

The regiment furnished. a detachment, under command of Captain Hoare, with 2 subalterns, 71 non-commissioned officers and men, to relieve a detachment of the 82nd Regiment at Kangra; and on the 15th., sent another detachment to Phillour, under Captain O. L. Dashwood with 1 subaltern, and 60 non-commissioned officers and men, relieving H.M.'s 82nd Regiment.

7th November

Captain Mackinlay and Ensign Kemys Tynte with 1 sergeant, 1 corporal; 2 drummers, 161 privates, embarked at Gravesend on board the ship Dilbhur for Kurrachee, for the purpose of joining the service companies at Ferozepore.

1868

21st February

Lieutenant-General William Langworth Dames, the colonel of the regiment, died at Dover; and was buried with military honours on the 26th February; at Copt Hill, Dover. The following regiments took part in the obsequies, namely:- Detachments 17th Lancers; 13th Brigade Royal Artillery, 11th and 25th Companies Royal Engineers, 2nd Battalion 5th Fusiliers, 27th Inniskillings, and the 94th Regiment.

21st February

Major-General Edward Rowley Hill was appointed colonel of the regiment, *vice* Lieutenant-General William Langworth Dames, deceased.

9th March

Lieutenant Charles Broad and 27 privates embarked for the, service companies on board the troopship Crocodile being the first draft of the regiment that was ever sent overland to India.

27th March

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief was pleased to approve of the retention by the corps of the King's crest, *i.e.*, a crown surmounted by lion instead of the Imperial crown, as laid down in para. 5, of the Queen's Regulations (new edition).

March 20th

A draft, under command of Captain T. D. A. Mackinlay and Lieutenant J. K. Tynte, strength as under, arrived at Kurrachee, having left Gravesend on the 7th November, 1867, in the ship Dilbhur and on the following day disembarked and marched up to the Dellot Barracks, distant about four and a half miles. Strength- 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 2 drummers; 161 privates, 15 women, and 6 children.

26th March

At 10 pm, the draft proceeded by train to Kotree (opposite Hyderabad), where it embarked in the Sinda Steam Company's steamer '*John Jacob*', and reached Ferozepore on the 19th April.

In accordance with the memo. General No.385, Horse Guards, 15th September, 1866, the pioneers were supplied with badges to be worn on both arms on their tunics and shell jackets.

The draft, under command of Lieutenant Broad, which left England on the 9th March, arrived at Bombay on the 10th April, where it remained three days, and then embarked on the ship '*Mofussilite*', 10008 tons, and arrived at Kurrachee on the night of the 21st April. The draft disembarked on St. George's Day.

April 6th

The half-yearly inspection of the battalion was made by Major-General Rainier commanding the Lahore Division.

April 15th

The detachment, under Captain C. L. Dashwood, rejoined head quarters from Philour.

April 23rd

St. George's 'Day was celebrated by the 2nd Battalion, stationed at Dover, with unusual spirit. The athletic sports took place in a field adjoining the old Folkestone Road, near Shakespeare's Cliff. Colonel Kirkland

and the officers of the 2nd Battalion invited the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the depot over to witness the sports and also to dine with them. By kind permission of Major-General Brownrigg, C.B., commanding the Camp, Shorncliffe, the depot, consisting of the officers, 8 sergeants, and 92 rank-and-file, were able to avail themselves of the kindness of the 2nd Battalion. They accordingly left the Camp Station by 9.30 am. train for Dover, and returned by the 7.5 pm train. The conduct of the men was excellent. They all returned to camp after spending a pleasant day, with the exception of one man who absented himself. They wore in their caps throughout the day the red rose.

5th May

The depot was inspected by Major-General J. S. Brownrigg, C.B.

1st September.-The full dress of officers of infantry of the line underwent certain changes. The alterations are as follows, namely : *Tunic*: skirt behind plain, like the Royal Artillery, collar 1 and quarter to I and half inches high. Field officers to have tracing braid in eyes instead of bottom row of half inch lace; double square gold cord on shoulders, cuffs pointed with half inch lace and tracing braid for different ranks. *Dress Sash*: 2 and half inches wide, three stripes of half inch gold and two between of half-inch crimson silk ; gold and crimson flat tassels. *Dress Trousers* to have a stripe of gold and crimson lace down each outward seam, 1 and eight inch wide, crimson in centre eight inch wide. *Dress Sword Belt*: Gold with crimson stripe in the centre of the same lace as on the trousers, with carriage of similar lace, three quarter inch wide. The dress sash, trousers and sword belt are only to be worn at levees, balls, &c.

3rd October

The depot was inspected at camp, Shorncliffe, by Major-General Brownrigg, C.B., commanding the troops.

17th October

Lieutenant William Randolph Hopkins, late of the 5th Fusiliers, died at Fort Lisle, Queenstown, Ireland, in the 76th year of his age. Deceased served with the regiment in the Peninsula and was present at the battle of Busanco, in pursuit of Massena from Santarim, action of Pombal, Couduxa, Foz de Aronce and Sabugal; battles of Fuentes d' Oner, affair at El Bodon, siege and storming of Ciudad Rodrigo. He carried the colors of the regiment and planted them (the only colors taken in the engagement) on the enemy's fortress, amidst a perfect storm of shot and shell, his brother ensign and six sergeants having fallen in the breach. In 1816, he was placed on half pay In consequence of the effect of a wound he had received at the, storming of . Badajoz – his leg having been completely shattered by a grape shot after the fortress had been taken by escalade. He received the war medal with four clasps.

October 23rd

The depot was inspected at Camp, Shorncliffe, by Major-General Brownrigg, C. B. commanding the troops.

October 28th

The battalion was inspected by Major-General Rainier.

November 10th

The depot was transferred at Shorncliffe from the 10th to the 3rd Depot Battalion - the latter Battalion being at the time under the command of Colonel the Honorable J.J.Burke .

November 25th

Lieutenant Thomas Tarleton, with one corporal and 16 privates embarked at Portsmouth on board Her Majesty's troopship *Crocodile*, per overland route to Bombay, for the purpose of joining the service companies at Ferozepore, where they arrived on the 15th February, 1869.

December 8th

The detachment at Kangra, under Captain E. Hoare, was relieved by a company of the same strength, under Captain C. Wilson .

December 26th

A draft of 27 rank-and-file, under command of Lieutenant Broad, which had arrived in India on the 21st April, 1868, and had remained at Hyderabad Scinde, during the hot season, joined at Ferozepore on this date.

The number of deaths during the year 1868 in the battalion was 1 sergeant, 11 rank-and-file, 2 women, and 6 children.

1869

March 31st

The depot was re-transferred at Shorncliffe to the 10th Depot Battalion, commanded by Colonel R. Fraser, from the 3rd Depot Battalion.

12th April

The battalion was inspected by Major-General D. Rainier, and by the same general officer on the 18th November, and left Ferozepore en route to Peshawar on the 23rd December, 1869, which latter station it reached on the 23rd January, 1870, the detachment from Kangra, under Captain Wilson, joining head quarters at Wuzeerobad on the 3rd January.

8th May

The depot was inspected at Camp, Shorncliffe, by Major-General Brownrigg, C.B.

4th October

The Depot was inspected at Camp, Shorncliffe, by Major-General Brownrigg, C.B.

1st November

The Depot was transferred from the 10th to the 6th Fusiliers Depot Battalion, under the command of Colonel Fowler Burton, C.B.

29th December

Lieutenant J.J. Bradshaw, with 1 sergeant, 6 corporals, and 84 privates, 4 women, and 7 children under command of Captain H. Magee, 2-12th Regiment, embarked at Portsmouth on board Her Majesty's Indian troopship, 'Serapis', via Egypt, to join the service companies at Peshawur, Bengal.

The recruits for the battalion for the year were obtained by the District Staff of all the recruiting districts, most of the men being obtained from the London District.

The numbers of deaths during the year were 12 rank and file, 3 children and 12 children born.