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3rd Session, 5th Parliament, 48 Victoria, 1885.

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COPY OF OFFICIAL REPORTS

(116A)

From Major-General Middleton, C.B. (Commanding North-West Field Force), concerning the engagements at Fish Creek, on the 24th April, 1885; Poundmaker's Camp (near Croc's Reserve), 2nd May, 1885; Batoche, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th May, 1885.

(For Distribution only.)

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OTTAWA:  
PRINTED BY McLEAN, ROGER & Co.  
1885.

# COPY OF OFFICIAL REPORTS

(116h.)

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OTTAWA, July, 1885.

## FISH CREEK.

NORTH-WEST FIELD FORCE,  
HEADQUARTERS, FISH CREEK, 1st May, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honor to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General and yourself, the following particulars of the engagement between my force and that of the rebels on the 24th of April last, which I have been unable to do before, except by telegraph, owing to having so much to do in reconnoitring, getting up supplies and making arrangements for the movement of the troops in the other parts of the North-West Territory.

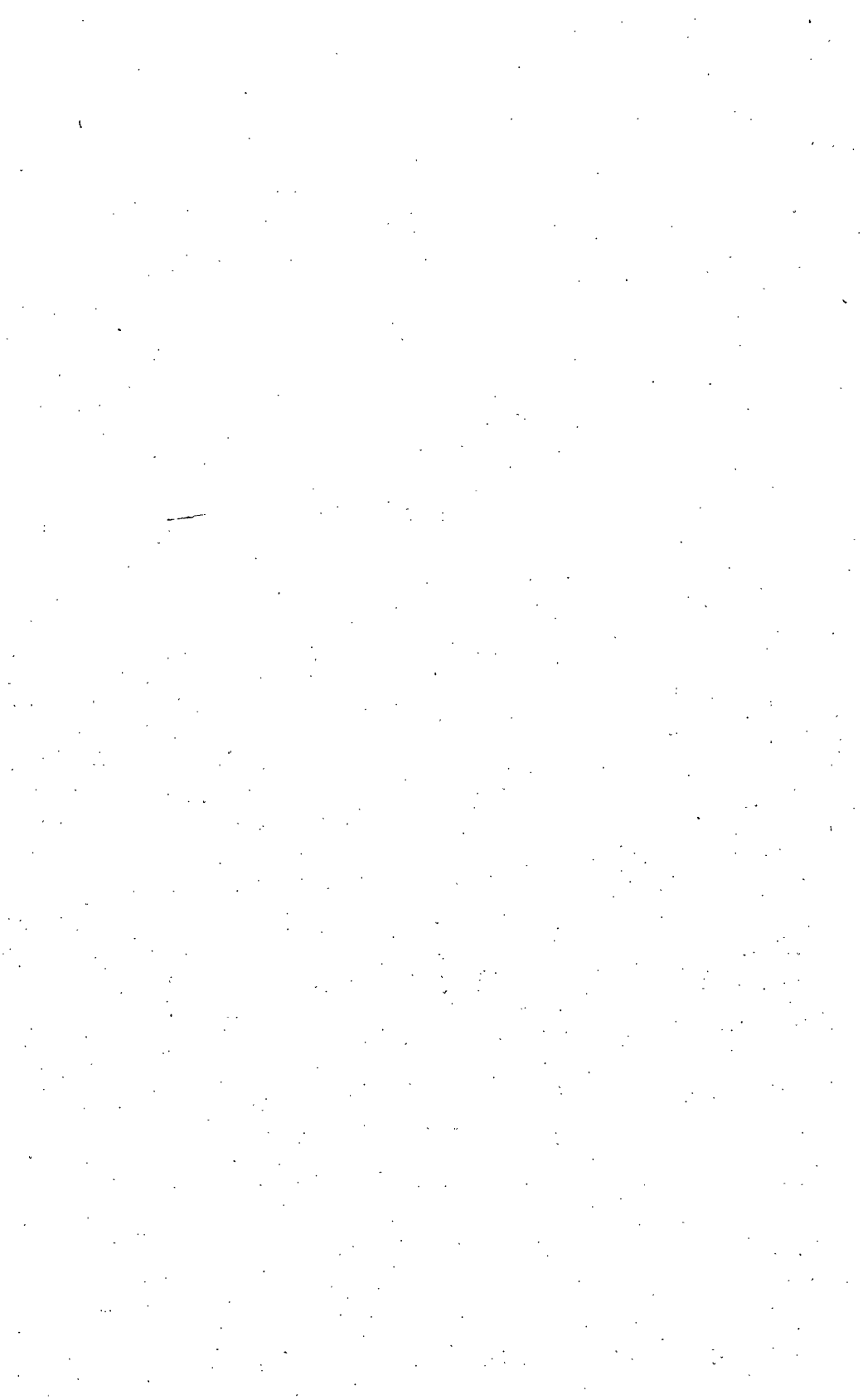
I had previously informed you of the division of my forces, and on the morning of the 23rd both columns advanced on the two sides of the river, with the snow moving down between them. We halted about 18 miles down the river, my column near the farm of a settler named McIntosh, the other in a line with us on the other side. After a quiet night, we started, on the morning of the 24th, at about 7 o'clock, with the usual military precaution—mounted infantry scouts spread out well in front, with support of mounted infantry, under Major Boulton, about 200 yards in rear, an advanced guard of the 90th Battalion about 300 yards in rear of that, and the main column about 200 or 300 yards in rear of the advanced guard. Though I had not been led to believe that the rebels would come so far to the front to attack us, still I was aware of the existence of a rather deep ravine, or creek, about 5 or 6 miles ahead; consequently I was, on this occasion, with the support under Major Boulton, accompanied by Capt. Haig, R.E., A.Q.M.G., and my two As.D.C., Capt. Wise and Lieut. Doucet, and Mr. McDowell, attached to my Staff. On approaching some bluffs, just as the left advanced scouts were circling round, we suddenly received a heavy fire from a bluff and some ground sloping back on our left—which fire was luckily too high to do mischief, having been evidently fired in a hurry, owing to the approach of the left scouts. Major Boulton instantly ordered his men to dismount, let loose their horses (two of which were immediately shot) and hold the enemy in check. This was done by them most gallantly—the flankers and files in front falling back on the main body. I sent Capt. Wise back with orders to bring up the advance guard and main body, which was soon done, though, in going with the order, Capt. Wise's horse was hit by a shot from the bluffs on the left. The advanced guard, on arrival, extended and took cover in the bluffs nearest us; and as the main body came up, two more companies of the 90th were extended—the rebels advancing up out of the ravine, into which, however, they again speedily retired—and a heavy fire was exchanged; but having sent a party round to a house on the enemy's right, the enemy gradually retired along the ravine, while our men advanced slowly to the crest of a deeply wooded part running out of the main ravine. In this former ravine a small party of the rebels made a stand, in which we found, afterwards, to be some carefully constructed rifle pits. These men were evidently their best shots—Gabriel Dumont being amongst them—but were, so to speak, caught in a trap, a great number of their



horses and ponies being in this ravine, and, what is said to be very unusual, were tied up, thus showing, I am informed, that the rebels were pretty confident of success. Fifty-five of these horses were killed. These men were gradually reduced in number until, from the position of our men, it was almost impossible for them to retire, and they continued to fire at intervals, doing a good deal of mischief.

Capt. Peters, with great pluck and dash, led the dismounted men of "A" Battery, supported by a party of the 90th under Capt. Ruttan, and gallantly attempted to dislodge them, but they were so well covered and were able to bring such a heavy fire on the party advancing, without being seen, killing three men, two artillerymen and one of the cook (the body of one artilleryman was afterwards found within 8 or 10 yards of their pits), that I resolved to leave them, contenting myself with extending more of the 90th in front to watch them, and sending some shells into the bluff now and then. Lieut.-Col. Houghton, my A. D. C., in taking orders, got mixed with his party and advanced with them, showing great pluck and coolness; I would here beg to notice the pluck and coolness displayed by other officers (especially Capt. Drury) and men of "A" Battery in running their guns up by hand to the edge of the ravine, and the opposite gully afterwards, three of the men being wounded. In the meanwhile, having seen the part of the 90th extended as above mentioned, I galloped across to the right, having previously sent my two As. D. C. there with orders to get "C" half company and two companies of the 90th extended. On arrival there I found that the enemy was in force, trying to turn our right, having set fire to the prairie, as the wind was blowing towards us. About this period Capt. Drury, of "A" Battery, threw a shell into a house some distance off, where some rebels were seen congregating, and set it on fire. The rebels, at this time, advanced under cover of the smoke out of the ravine which extended across our front, and the firing was tremendously hot. My A. D. C., Lieut. Doucet, and several men, being hit, our men were forced back here a little at first, but soon rallied and advanced steadily, holding their own and taking cover well, until, using the enemy's own tactics, we fairly drove them back, bluff by bluff, and they retired altogether, going off as hard as they could. I may mention here that their attempt to drive us back by setting fire to the prairie proved a failure, though at one time it looked awkward; but I sent for a party of teamsters, who soon beat it out, notwithstanding they were, for a short time, under fire. By about 2 p.m. the enemy had disappeared and all firing ceased, except from the men in the ravine, who seemed, by their voices, to be reduced in number, and whom I endeavored to reach by means of the guns from the opposite side of the ravine, I think successfully, from the amount of blood found afterwards in the pits and a dead Sioux found near. To return to the action of the left flank: on re-crossing to them I received a bullet through my fur cap from one of the men in the rifle pits, who made several attempts to hit me before, and who, I have reason to believe, was Gabriel Dumont himself, and when, a few minutes after, being obliged to re-cross with my A. D. C., Capt. Wise, shot from the same place his horse and threw him. Shortly after, I am sorry to say, while looking over the brow of the ravine to see if the enemy were still there, Capt. Wise received a shot in the foot. I found the firing reduced to the men in the ravine, the rest of the enemy having retired in confusion.

During the action a messenger arrived from the left column, asking if they should bring troops across, and I directed the 10th Grenadiers to be brought over, which was done by means of the scow, most expeditiously, one company with Lord Melgund arriving at about 1 o'clock p.m., and two other companies, under Lieut.-Col. Grassett, later on, with the two guns of the Winnipeg Field Battery, under Major Jarvis. As the affair was nearly over then, I contented myself with extending a company of the 10th on the right centre to assist in watching the ravine where the enemy's rifle pits were, the other companies being on the extreme right in support, and ultimately remaining there until the wounded were removed to the camp ground, which had been selected in the meantime. I would here beg leave to draw particular attention to the crossing of these troops, who, though luckily not required, might well have been. To fully appreciate the rapidity with which this was done, in spite of the



difficulties that existed, the river must be seen: wooded heights on each side 100 feet high—at bottom large boulders encrusted in thick, sticky mud—a fringe of huge blocks of ice on each side, a wretched scow carrying about 60 men at most, pulled with oars made with an axe, and a rapid current of about 3 or 4 miles an hour, were the obstacles that were surmounted by dint of determination and anxiety to join with and aid their comrades. Meanwhile, a sort of zaroba had been formed by Mr. Bedson and Mr. Secretan, of a few wagons, where the doctors formed their temporary hospital and carried out their functions skilfully, coolly and quietly, under the able superintendence of Brigade Surgeon Orton, 90th Battalion. A little later, finding the firing had ceased and the enemy fled, except the two or three whom I left there for the purpose above mentioned, and as a thunder storm was coming up—having removed the dead and sent off the wounded, we pitched camp, amid a severe thunder storm, in an open spot close to the scene of the fight, which had been selected by Lord Melgud, as above mentioned. I append an official list of killed and wounded, which I regret is so large, but which is not larger than might be expected, considering the circumstances under which we were attacked, and the fact that not a man in the force but myself had ever been under fire. Moreover, I had only about 350 men in action, and I estimate the enemy at about 300. As regards their loss, all we actually found on the field was three dead Indians, but I am confident they must have sustained a tolerably severe loss, or they would not have abandoned so strong a position, and one, which from the amount of food we found in the different houses, they evidently expected to occupy for some time; moreover, after crossing the creek the trail was so situated, as regards numerous bluffs running at right angles to it, that they could have impeded my advance with a very few men. I am afraid I shall have to stay some days in my present camp, until I can send my wounded to the rear. All my troops, officers and men, behaved well, and my thanks are due to all of them, and to their several commanders, but I beg to mention by name those officers who came especially under my personal notice, and to whom my great thanks are due, viz., Capt. Haig, R.E., my A.Q.M.G., my two As.D.C., Capt. Wise and Lieut. Doucet, who gave me great help and assistance; Major Smith, "C" Company, I. S. Corps; Major Boswell and Capt. Buchan, of the 90th Battalion, who were of great help to me in holding the right and eventually forcing back the enemy under a very heavy fire. Major Boswell was hit in the heel of his boot, and Capt. Buchan's horse received a shot. Major Boulton's coolness and firmness in checking the enemy at the commencement of the engagement was remarkable, and deserves great praise. Messrs. Bedson and Secretan also were of great assistance in forming a zaroba of wagons round the place selected by the medical men for their temporary hospital, which was almost under the fire of the enemy. My thanks are also due to Brigade Surgeon Orton, 90th Battalion, for the excellent arrangement made by him for attending the wounded, and removing them to our new camp. The men employed as ambulance men also performed their duty well, not hesitating to bring away the wounded under fire. I cannot conclude without mentioning a little bugler of the 90th Regiment named William Buchanan, who made himself particularly useful in carrying to ammunition to the right front when the fire was very hot. This he did with peculiar *nonchalance*, walking calmly about crying "Now, boys, who's for cartridges." I send also herewith a rough sketch of the scene of action drawn by my A.Q.M.G., Capt. Haig, R. E.

FRED. MIDDLETON, *Major-General*,

*Commanding Canadian Militia and North-West Field Force.*

Hon. J. P. R. A. CARON, Minister of Militia, Ottawa.

P.S.—May 13th.—I find, from papers captured at Batoche yesterday, that the number of rebels at Fish Creek was 280—under Gabriel Dumont, that they had intended to let me enter the ravine, or crest, and then destroy us, taking me prisoner, and holding me as a hostage to assist them in making terms with the Government at Ottawa. Their scheme was defeated by my having my scouts so far in advance, which obliged them to fire on them, and thus disclose their position. I also





find, now, that the rebels had 11 killed, or died of wounds, and 18 wounded, at Fish Creek.

FRED. MIDDLETON.

OFFICIAL LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

KILLED.

"A" Battery.

Gunner G. H. Demanolly.  
do W. Cook.

90th Battalion.

Pte. A. W. Ferguson.  
do James Hutchins.  
do George Wheeler.  
do William Ennis.

WOUNDED SERIOUSLY.

"A" Battery.

Gunner E. Moissau.  
do C. Armsworth.  
Driver M. Wilson.

90th Regiment.

Pte. David Hislop.  
Corp. J. E. Lethbridge.  
Pte. C. H. Kemp.  
Lieut. Charles Swinford.\*

"C" Company Infantry School Corps.

No. 49, Pte. Robert H. Dunn.  
No. 165 do Arthur J. Watson.\*

Boulton's Scouts.

Trooper Val. Bruce.  
do Perrin.  
do J. Langford.  
do C. King.  
do Baker Darcy.\*

\* Since died.

WOUNDED.

"A" Battery.

Staff-Sergt. S. W. Mawhinney.  
Act.-Bomb. D. Taylor.

WOUNDED.

Gunner A. Asselin.  
do W. Woodman.  
do A. Emerie.  
do N. Ouillet.  
do W. Langrell.  
Driver J. Harrison.  
do J. Turner.

"C" Company Infantry School Corps.

No. 58, Pte. R. Jones.  
No. 142 do E. Harris.  
No. 26 do E. J. McDonald.  
No. 71 do Harry Jones.  
No. 28, Color-Sergt. R. Cummings.

90th Battalion.

Pte. Milas Riley Jones.  
Corp. John Code.\*

\* Died of wounds.

Capt. W. Clarke.  
Pte. A. S. Blackwood.  
do N. Caniff.  
do E. Lowell.  
do W. W. Matthews.  
do Joseph Chambers.  
Corp. W. Thacker.  
Pte. Chas. Bouchette.  
Corp. J. W. C. Swan.  
do H. H. Bowden.

Boulton's Scouts.

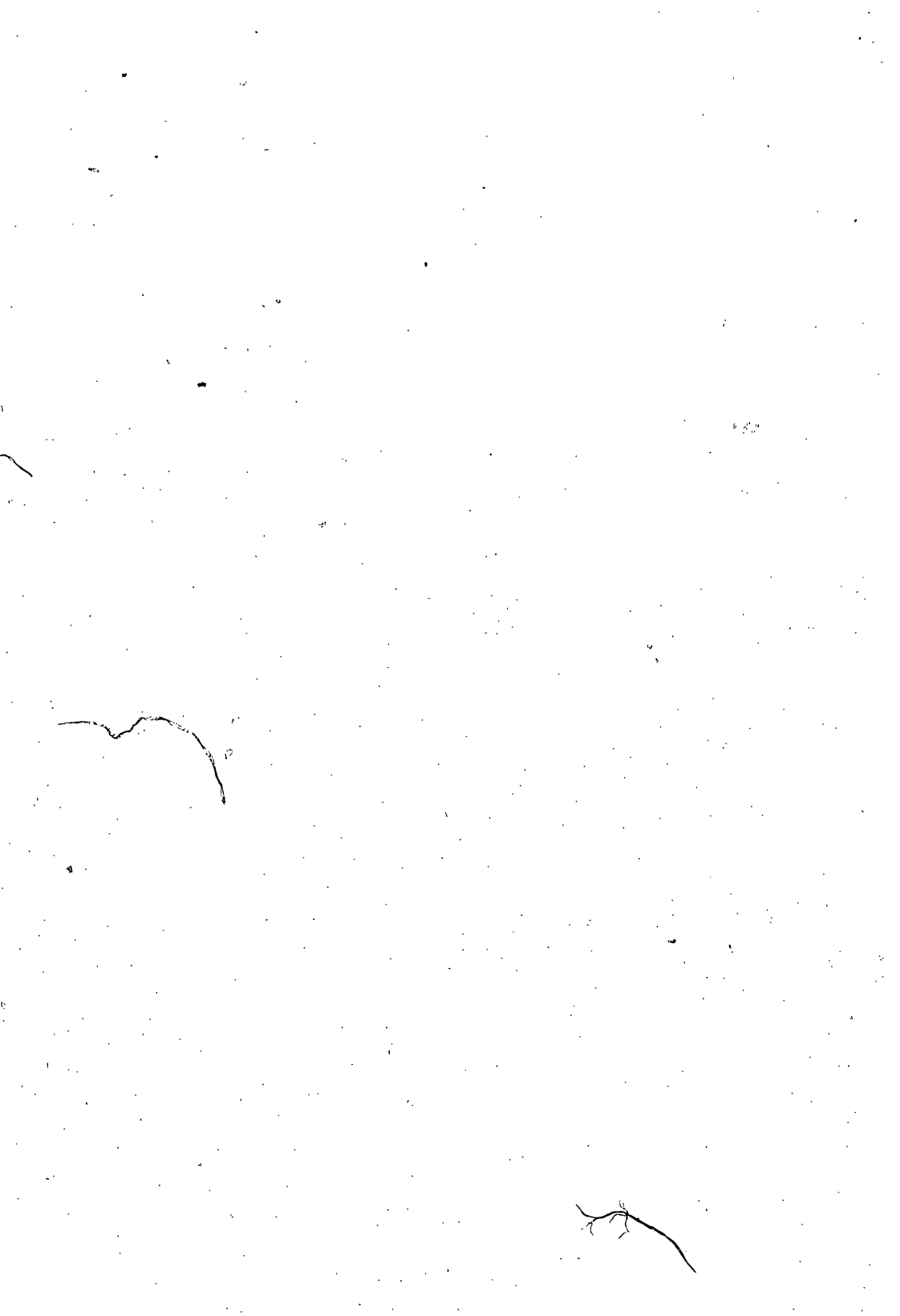
Capt. Gardner.  
Sergt. Alex. Stewart.  
Trooper F. H. Thompson.

Staff.

Capt. Wise, A.D.C.  
Lieut. Doucet, A.D.C.

Total—Killed, or died afterwards..... 10  
Wounded ..... 40

FRED. MIDDLETON, Major-General,  
Commanding Canadian Militia and North-West Field Force.



## ENGAGEMENT WITH POUNDMAKER'S BAND.

BATTLEFORD, 26th May, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith for the information of His Excellency the Governor General and yourself, Lieut.-Col. Otter's despatch concerning his engagement with the Chief Poundmaker and his band on the 2nd of May last. Though Lieut.-Col. Otter made this attack under a misunderstanding of my orders on the subject, he and his men seem to have done their duty well, and are deserving of great praise, and had the force been larger, the consequence might have been more decided.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

FRED. MIDDLETON, *Major-General,*

*Commanding Canadian Militia North-West Field Force*

Hon. J. P. R. A. CARON, Minister of Militia, Ottawa.

BATTLEFORD, 3rd May, 1885.

*From Lt.-Col. Otter, Commanding Battleford Column N. W. F. F., to Major General Middleton, Commanding Militia of Canada :*

SIR,—I have the honor to report that having learned on the 29th ultimo, from my scouts that a force of Cree and Stoney Indians, numbering about 200 men, were camped near the reserve of the former tribe, some 38 miles from here, and subsequently that Poundmaker the Cree chief was hesitating between peace and war, the latter eventually depending upon his being able to obtain assistance from Big Bear's tribe, I felt it necessary that definite action should be taken, in order to make Poundmaker declare himself, and prevent a junction of the forces of the two chiefs.

I determined on a reconnoissance in force, and left Battleford on Friday, the 1st inst., at 3 p.m. with the following troops, viz.:—

75 Mounted Police, of whom 50 were mounted, Capt. Neale.

80 "B" Battery, R.C.A., Major Short.

45 "C" Company, I.S.C., Lieut. Wadmore.

20 G. G. Foot Guards, Lieut. Gray.

60 Queen's Own Rifles, Capt. Brown, including the Ambulance Corps of same regiment.

45 Battleford Rifles, Capt. Nash.

One Gatling gun and two 7-pounders belonging to police, the latter being selected as more easy of transport than the 9-pounder guns, and a train of 43 wagons to carry men, rations and stores.

Halting at 8 p.m., I waited nearly four hours, until the moon rose and then pushed on through the night, reaching, at daybreak the enemy's camp, which was seen on the higher of two hills, partially surrounded by a wide ravine with a large creek running through it. Crossing the creek our advanced guard, the scouts and police, were almost at the top of the lower hill before our presence was discovered and the general alarm sounded; hardly had our scouts gained the crest of the hill when the advanced party of the enemy was met, who opened fire upon our men with vigor. The police immediately extended on the brow, and the guns, supported by "B" Battery, were pushed forward into the same line, opening fire with shrapnel on the camp. The Indians, who had evidently been taken by surprise, very quickly gathered themselves together and attempted to surround us. So large was their force that it required the whole of ours to be placed in the fighting line to meet the attack. Taking advantage of the cover afforded by the many small coulees and ravines surrounding our position, a most vicious and determined cross fire was poured in upon our men, which, at first, proved most destructive, owing to carelessness in exposing themselves. Soon, however, we followed the example of our foes, and made



the most of any cover that was obtainable, and in point of accurate shooting quickly demonstrated our ability to cope with them.

The disposition of our force was as follows:—In the centre of the front line, and just behind the brow of the hill, was the Gatling, flanked on either side by a 7-pr. brass gun, all under the personal supervision of Major Short, ably assisted by Capt. Rutherford. The support of these guns consisted of the garrison division of "B" Battery. Immediately to the rear, resting in a slight declivity, were the horses of the police and the wagon train. These were so well placed by Capt. Neale that only two casualties occurred during the day, viz.: the loss of two horses, one of the wagon train and Capt. Rutherford's charger. On either flank of the artillery were the police; to the right and right rear was "C" Company and detachment of Guards; to the left, lying on a lower ledge of the hill, and extending nearly to the creek, was the Queen's Own, and protecting the right rear and ford was the company of Battleford Rifles. The positions thus described were, with some slight changes, retained by these corps more or less throughout the action.

Shortly after the fight became general a rush was made by the enemy for the Gatling, but was sharply repulsed by a party from the police and artillery, gallantly headed by Major Short, and four Indians killed.

The trail of one of the guns now unfortunately gave way, rendering that valuable arm practically useless. Excellent practice was, however, made by the other gun, assisted, whenever opportunity offered, by the Gatling; the other gun shared a similar fate later in the day. Our men had now fairly settled down to their work, and in the most cool, collected and praiseworthy manner went about forcing the enemy to abandon their numerous points of advantage and cover.

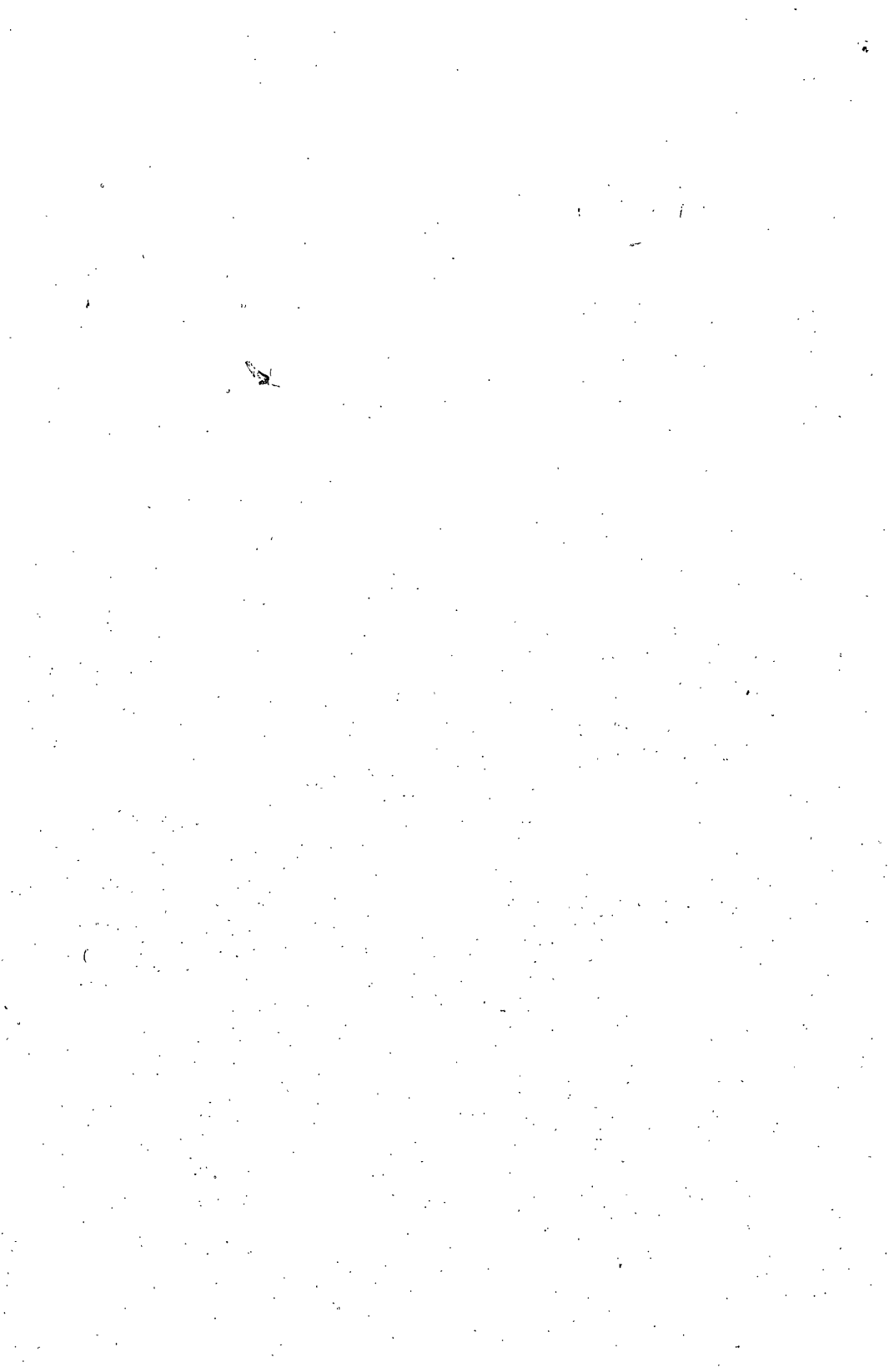
The right rear, which took in the ford, was menaced, and a part of the Battleford Rifles, under Capt. Nash, assisted by individual men of "C" Company Guards and Queen's Own Rifles, with Constable Ross (chief scout) of the police, undertook to clear the coulee at that point. This they did most effectually, capturing four ponies, whose riders were shot by them.

A similar duty had now to be performed on our left rear, which was entrusted to parties of the Queen's Own and Battleford Rifles, and proved one of the sharpest brushes of the day. The enemy's fire here was, however, only partially subdued, as there remained a few men whom neither bullets nor shells seemed to reach, and who were only dislodged at the end of the day by sending Ross with his scouts by a long detour to the rear, and flanking them.

At eleven o'clock, that is six hours after the beginning of the engagement, our flanks and rear were clear, but the position we occupied was not tenable over night, while both guns were useless through broken trails and the wounded required proper attention. Further, the object of the reconnoissance had been accomplished, inasmuch as he had declared his intentions, but Big Bear, or at least his men, had effected a junction before my arrival, as the number of the enemy was fully 500 fighting men, including some 50 half breeds.

I therefore concluded to withdraw and return at once to Battleford, in case a counter attack might be made on that place—placing the Battleford Rifles on the opposite side, with one of the maimed guns, the wagons, and the dead, save Pte. Osgoode, Governor General's Foot Guards, whose body, when shot, had rolled into a deep ravine and could not be recovered, and the wounded were taken safely over the creek, followed, in turn, by the various corps from their respective positions. A few of the enemy, on perceiving our withdrawal, followed to the edge of the ravine, but were quickly driven back by the Gatling, under Major Short, which brought up the rear, and two rounds from the 7-pr. with the Battleford Rifles, under Capt. Rutherford, both of which rounds had to be fired with the gun bound up with ropes and splints to keep it together. The crossing was effected without the slightest loss, and the enemy failed to follow, although had they done so much delay and loss of life might have been entailed upon us, as the country was favorable to them.

Too much praise cannot be given to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men engaged throughout the whole action, for their admirable coolness and gallantry;



the circumstances were most trying to raw troops, who, without sleep or breakfast, found themselves opposed to a cunning and determined enemy, thoroughly acquainted with the ground, adopting a new style of warfare, and in numbers nearly double.

Where all behaved so well, it is difficult to select those deserving of special mention, but I should not be doing my duty did I not bring to your notice the names of a few whose conduct came under my special observation.

Major Short, R.C.A., by his plucky charge, already mentioned, no doubt saved the Gatling, and throughout the day proved himself the beau ideal of an officer; he seemed to bear a charmed life, as he coolly stood in the front lines working his guns.

Sergt. Major Wattam, North-West Mounted Police, was another whose brilliant example and dogged courage gave confidence and steadiness to those within the sound of his voice.

Constable Ross, North-West Mounted Police, our chief scout, was always ready to lead a dash or take his place in the skirmish line; in fact, he seemed everywhere, and at the proper time.

Lieut. Brock, Q.O.R., most pluckily led the party to clear our left rear, and Sergt. McKell, Ptes. Acheson and Lloyd, of the same corps, distinguished themselves, by assisting the wounded to places of safety in the face of heavy fire, Pte. Lloyd himself being wounded in this duty.

The ambulance corps of the Queen's Own was particularly prominent in answering the numerous calls from the front for assistance, many times having to traverse ground that was raked by the enemy's fire.

Brigade Surgeon Strange, I.S.C., and Surgeon Leslie, Q.O.R., rendered willing and valuable assistance to the wounded, both on the field and in the temporary hospital that was established in the wagon laager.

To my personal staff, Lieut. Sears, I.S.C., Brigade Major and Capt. Mutton, Q.O.R., Brigade Quartermaster, I owe many thanks for their boldness, promptness and assiduity in executing the orders given them.

In Lieut.-Col. Herchmer, N.W.M. Police, I had a most valuable assistant, and not only in the action of Saturday, but throughout our march from Swift Current to Battleford, he displayed the most sterling qualities of a soldier, while the men of his command have time and again proved themselves as invaluable to my force.

Attached I beg to hand you an official list of the dead and wounded, with the causes of their death and nature of wounds.

All the wounded are, I am glad to say, doing well at the time I write.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. D. OTTER, *Lieutenant Colonel,*

*Commanding Battleford Column.*

*List of Killed and Wounded in Action of Cut Knife Hill, Saturday, 2nd May, 1885.*

KILLED.

1. No. 907, Corporal W. H. Lowry, North-West Mounted Police—Shot through head, and died at Battleford 3rd May.
2. No. 565, Corporal R. B. Sleigh, North-West Mounted Police—Killed in action; shot through head.
3. No. 402, Constable P. Burke, North-West Mounted Police; shot in body; died at Battleford 3rd May.
4. No. 93, Bugler Herb. Foulkes, "C" Company, I. S. Corps—Killed in action; shot through chest.
5. Private John Rogers, Governor General's Foot Guards—Killed in action; shot through head.
6. Private Osgoode, Governor General's Foot Guards—Missing; seen to be hit and fall into deep ravine.
7. Private Arthur Dobbs, Battleford Rifles—Killed in action; shot through chest.
8. Chas. Winder, teamster; killed in action, shot through head.





## WOUNDED.

1. No. 36, Sergeant J. H. Ward, North-West Mounted Police—Shot in abdomen; bullet not found—serious.
2. Lieutenant Oscar C. Pelletier, 9th Battallion—Shot through flesh of left thigh—severe.
3. No. 1325, Sergeant J. T. Gaffney, "B" Battery, R.C.A.—Shot through flesh of left forearm—severe.
4. No. 1562, Gunner Thos. Reynolds, "B" Battery, R.C. A—Shot through neck of right humerus; bullet not removed—serious.
5. No. 1435, Corporal Thos. Morton, "B" Battery, R.C.A.—Superficial bullet wound in right thigh—slight.
6. No. 166, Sergeant Major A. J. Spackman, "C" Company, I.S.C.—Shot through flesh of left upper arm—severe.
7. Color Sergeant Geo. E. Cooper, Queen's Own Rifles—Shot through right buttock—serious.
8. Private George W. Watts, Queen's Own Rifles—Superficial bullet wound of left thigh—slight.
9. Private J. S. C. Fraser, Queen's Own Rifles—Superficial bullet wound of left calf—slight.
10. Private Chas. A. Varey, Queen's Own Rifles—Shot in right side of neck; bullet not found—serious.
11. Private Geo. E. Lloyd, Queen's Own Rifles—Shot in back; bullet extracted—severe.
12. Private Joseph McQuilken, Governor General's Foot Guards—Shot through left side—slight.
13. Color Sergeant Chas. F. Winter, Governor General's Foot Guards—Shot through nose and cheek—severe.
14. Bugler Ernest Gilbert, Battleford Rifles—Shot through neck—severe.

W. D. OTTER, *Lieutenant Colonel,*

*Commanding Battleford Column.*

BATTLEFORD, 5th May, 1885.

## BATOCHÉ.

NORTH-WEST FIELD FORCE, BATOCHÉ, 31st May, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honor to give you the particulars of the fighting on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and the action on the 12th, at Batoché, for the information of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, and yourself. As you are aware, I left my camp at Fish Creek on the morning of the 7th, having brought my left column across the river to joint my right column, and having been joined by Lieut.-Col. Williams, commanding the Midland Regiment, with two companies of that corps, and a Gatling gun, with Capt. Howard, late U. S. army. My force was then composed of:

"A" Battery.....	2 guns, 86 officers and men.		
Winnipeg $\frac{1}{2}$ Battery.....	2 guns, 40 do	do	do
One Gatling gun.			
10th Royal Grenadiers.....	210 do	do	do
90th Regiment.....	254 do	do	do
Detachment Midland Regiment.....	81 do	do	do
Boulton's Mounted Infantry.....	65 do	do	do
French's Scouts.....	28 do	do	do
Total.....	724	do	do

The infantry I formed into a brigade and placed it under Lieut.-Col. Strauzbenzie, who had joined me at the same time as Lieut.-Col. Williams and the two



companies of the Midland Battalion. I had also caused my A. Q. M. G., Capt. Haig, R. E., to put the steamer "Northcote" (which had come down with stores to my camp) in a state of defence, by means of lumber, bags of oats, &c., and having placed  $\frac{1}{2}$  "C" Company Infantry School on board her, under command of Major Smith, I directed her to drop down the river and anchor for the night at Gabriel's Ferry, communicate with me there, and to drop down next day, so as to be abreast of Batoche about 9 o'clock a.m., by which time I calculated I should be ready to commence my attack, and they were then to create what diversion they could in our favor, if possible, to break the wire of the Batoche Ferry, and if they found they could not steam back, they were to continue on to the Hudson Bay crossing, south of Prince Albert. What was actually done by the steamer you will find described in the report of Major Smith, "C" Company Infantry School, forwarded herewith. I may add that besides the  $\frac{1}{2}$  "C" Company, Capt. Wise, my A. D. C., whose wound would not allow of his accompanying the force, Lieut. H. J. Macdonald, of the 90th, who was ill, and Lieuts. Gibson and Elliott, of the 19th Royal Grenadiers, suffering from rheumatism, with Dr. Moore and Mr. Pringle, of the Medical Staff, Mr. Bedson, my chief transport officer, his clerk, Vinen, and four scow men, were also on board, some of whom, as will be seen by Major Smith's report, performed valuable service.

On the morning of the 8th, having heard that the trail along the river to Batoche was not good, and had some dangerous places on it, I marched out to the eastward and then to the north-west, and struck the regular trail from Humboldt to Batoche, about 9 miles from Batoche, and camped there for the night. As soon as I had selected the spot for the camp I pushed on with some of Boulton's mounted infantry to within 4 miles of Batoche, without meeting any resistance, merely seeing two of the enemy's scouts, who fled on our approach, and I then selected a good spot to camp in the next day, in case I found it necessary to fall back from Batoche. On the morning of the 9th I left my camp standing and advanced on Batoche. We arrived without hindrance to a spot within about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of the new Catholic church, just where the trail strikes the river bank, before turning down to Batoche. There were three houses between us and the church, where a number of men were seen, who fled on two or three shells and some rounds from the Gatling being fired at them, and we advanced slowly towards the church. From a house just the other side of the church a white flag was being displayed, and I rode up to it and found three or four Catholic priests in it, with some Sisters, and a number of women and children, apparently half-breeds. Having reassured them, I advanced cautiously, extending my infantry and pushing back the enemy until we reached the crest of a hill, which enabled me to bring the guns down and shell the houses of Batoche, which were visible from a spot just below the crest. As the houses were of light construction, and not very large, not much damage was done, and just then, as some shots came from across the river, from a bluff along the bank, and as the spot the guns were in was completely exposed to this fire, I directed the guns to retire, and as they were doing so suddenly a very heavy fire was opened from what we afterwards found were some rifle pits, in a bluff just below where the guns had been, but which was stopped by a rattling fire from the Gatling, which was splendidly handled by Capt. Howard, ably supported by Lieut. Rivers, "A" Battery. After some time, finding that the fire from the opposite side was again commencing, and also from the rifle pits, and that a horse had been killed and a man hit belonging to the Gatling, I directed Capt. Howard to bring his Gatling back, which he did without further loss, and the wounded man was brought in at great risk by my A. D. C., Capt. Freer "B" Company, Infantry School, and Gunner Coyne, of "A" Battery. I then went off to the right of my extended line, behind the church, and found the men holding their ground, but exposed to a fire from a bluff, with a newly made grave in front of it railed in with wood. I then ordered the Gatling round to try and silence their fire, which it did at first, owing, probably, to the novelty of this weapon, as regards the enemy, but shortly afterwards the enemy's fire was renewed, and we afterwards found that they were firing from carefully constructed rifle pits, which completely covered them from any fire. During this time Capt. Peters, "A" Battery, had endeavored to drive the enemy out of



the pits from whence had come the fire which caused me to retire the guns, with a portion of the garrison artillery of "A" Battery School, but the fire was too hot, and they had to retire, leaving a wounded man behind. On my returning to that part of the attack, and hearing of this, I advanced a part of the Midland Battalion down a coxlee or bluff on the left, between the cemetery and the church, with orders to keep up a hot fire, so as to distract the attention of the enemy from the spot where the wounded man was lying, and also directed a part of the 90th and 10th, who were lying down in advance across the trail, to do the same, and sent down a party of the garrison artillery with a stretcher to bring the man back, which they did without hesitation; and, to my great satisfaction, they succeeded in bringing him back, without losing another man, which was what I feared; but unfortunately the man himself was dead. Our dead and wounded were temporarily placed in the church, where they were attended to by the medical men, assisted by the Roman Catholic Sisters, who kindly did all they could to help the doctors. As it was now becoming late, and I saw that, though holding our own, we were not likely to make any advance that day, it became necessary for me to decide as to where I should camp for the night, and taking into consideration the enormous importance at that time of not even appearing to retreat even so short a distance as to where I had selected a spot for my camp, I resolved to send for my tents and baggage and camp where I was, though there was no good place for it. I accordingly sent back for that purpose my second senior transport officer, Mr. Secretan, who succeeded in bringing all my old camp equipage and teams in a remarkably short time, and having formed a zareba with them, I then ordered the advanced parties to be gradually withdrawn, which was done very creditably. Some of the enemy followed them up, probably thinking, at first, that they were retreating. They were, however, speedily undeceived, by receiving a heavy fire from the zareba, and though a few of them kept up a desultory fire for a short time as darkness fell, they retired, but not before, I am sorry to say, killing two of our horses and wounding one man in the zareba. The piquets were then posted, a slight trench made round the zareba, and the rest of the men lay down with their arms lining the four sides of the zareba, each side being under the charge of a field officer, with so many sentries on each face, who kept watch whilst the others slept, and so the night passed in quiet. The casualties this day were as follows:—two men killed, one officer and nine men wounded.

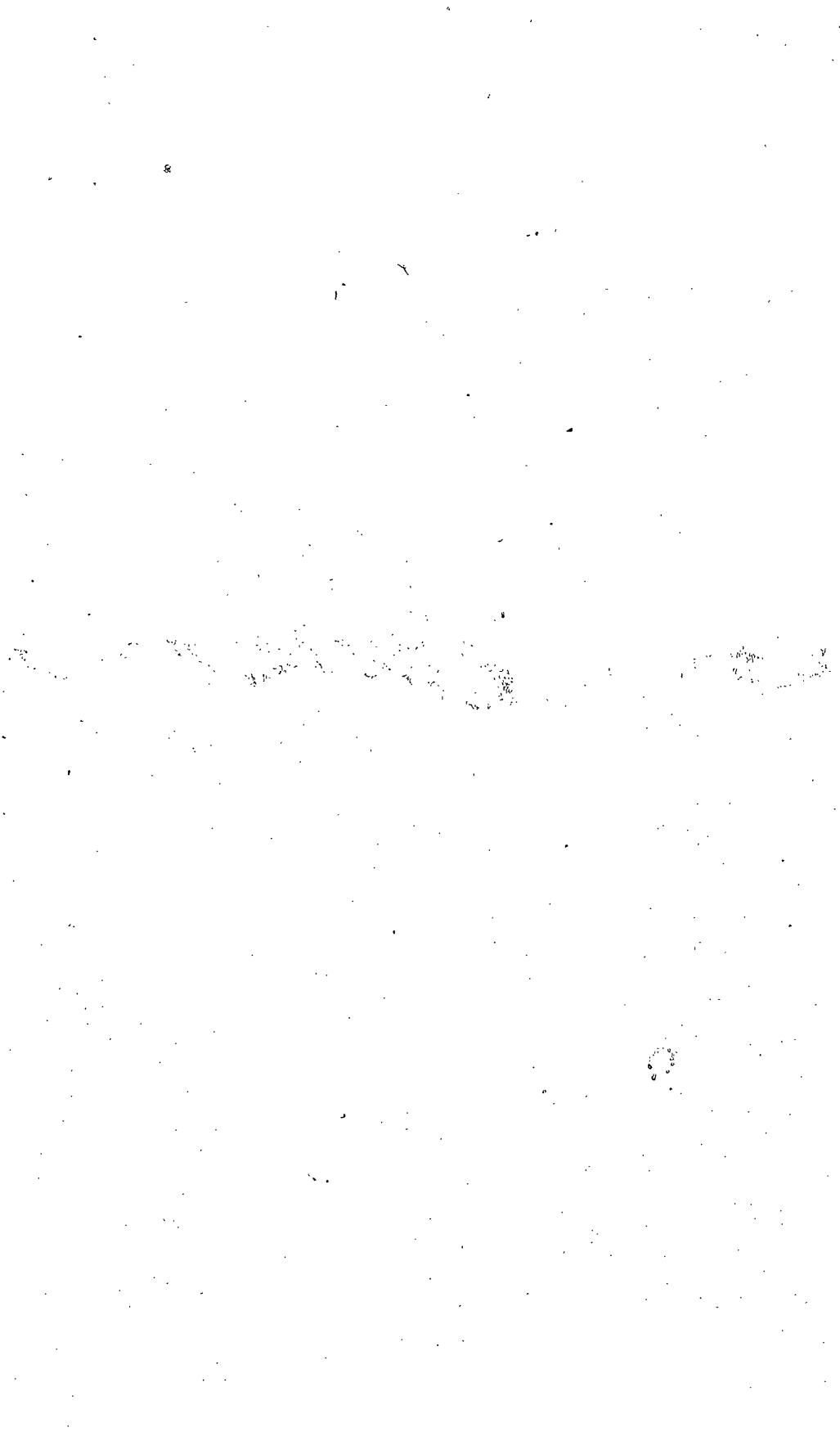
May 10th.—After an early breakfast I moved out the infantry, and took up a position as advanced as possible, but the enemy were in greater force than the day before, principally, I expect, on account of the steamer having passed down the river, and held the ground about the cemetery, and also some pits which they had made during the night, just below the crest, where the Gatling had been in position the day before. Some of the enemy also had got into position at the end of a point running out below the cemetery, and altogether we had lost rather than gained ground, as compared with yesterday. I still felt it was good practice and training for my men, who were being taught, by somewhat painful experience, the necessity of using their enemy's tactics, and keeping themselves under cover. Moreover, I knew that we could afford the ammunition which, in a sort of skirmishing fight like this, was wasted on both sides, better than our adversaries, besides giving confidence to my young soldiers, some of whom (the Midland detachment) had as yet not received their baptism of fire. During the morning I had the two guns of "A" Battery shelling a house on the opposite bank, and some bluffs where some of the enemy were seen, and in the afternoon the 2 guns of the Winnipeg Battery shelled the cemetery, which was in possession of the enemy, and some rifle pits from a bluff, on right front of my camp. In the evening, as before, I withdrew my advanced parties, who were again followed by the enemy, but I had some shelter trenches made in front of the camp, about 200 yards in advance, in which I had a party of infantry, and on the right front some more pits, nearly flanking the enemy's advance, in which I placed some men of the 90th, armed with the Martini-Henry. As the enemy approached they were received with a heavy fire from these trenches, which quickly drove them back, and though one of the enemy fired, apparently with a long range rifle, into



our camp, little damage was done, only one horse being touched, and his fire was speedily silenced from our camp, and again we had a quiet night. In retiring this evening the men were much steadier, and during the whole day we had one killed and five wounded, showing that the men were improving in their fighting. The weather being luckily fine, as we were bivouacking, not liking to put up tents when so many horses were in the zaroba.

May 10th.—The Land Surveyors' Scouts, 50 strong, under Capt. Dennis, joined my force in the afternoon.

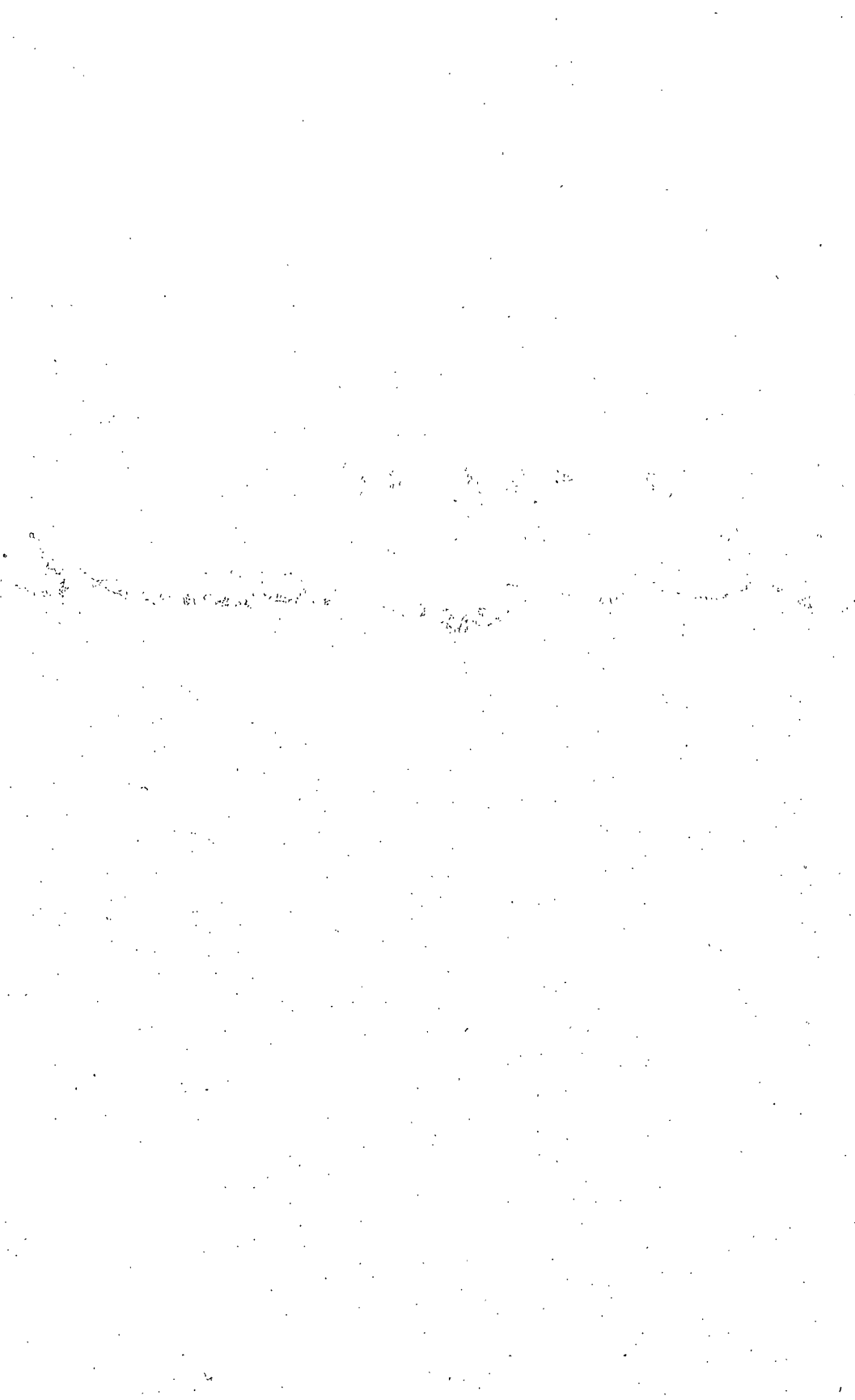
May 11th.—Having heard that there was a fine piece of prairie ground which overlooked the houses of Batoche, and having sent our parties of infantry to take up the old positions, I started off to reconnoitre the prairie ground, taking with me Boulton's Mounted Infantry and the Gatling. The trail to this ground went right through our camp, but as I thought it probable that the enemy might have rifle pits to defend it—I regret to say that as I was leaving camp one of the priests, Father Moulin, was brought in on a stretcher, wounded in the left thigh by a Winchester bullet, fired from the cemetery by the rebels, through the garret of the priest's house; it was, luckily, a flesh wound, and he was put in a hospital tent, and will go down to Saskatoon with our wounded—I took a slight detour, and came on to the prairie ground a little east of the trail. I found it was a good large plain of an irregular shape, about 2 miles long and 1,000 yards in the broadest part, with a sort of slight ridge running down the centre, and some undulations. We saw a good many men moving about on our left front and fired two or three rounds from the Gatling, at the same time lining the crest of the ridge with some of Boulton's men, which soon drew a pretty smart fire from the edge of the bluffs running parallel to the ridge, which we soon saw was defended by a series of rifle pits. Leaving this party to hold the enemy, I galloped along the prairie to the northward with the men of the mounted infantry, and seeing two of the enemy's mounted scouts, gave chase, but they got off to the woods, and we lost sight of them. Having pulled up myself, I was returning towards the other party when I caught sight of a man coming out of a bluff on foot, and gave chase, and on coming up found it was an Indian without arms, who said he was a priest's man, but who eventually turned out to be a rebel who had been fighting against us. After firing for some time at the pits, I retired the force in good order and regained the camp. Here I found that we had regained all our lost ground, owing to my feint on the enemy's left, which had drawn a good many of the enemy from their right to repel what they feared was a general attack, as, owing to the lay of the ground, the enemy could not see what my force was. Some of the Midland Battalion, led by Lieut.-Col. Williams, gallantly rushed some rifle pits beyond the cemetery, and drove the Indians, who had been left on their right, out of them, capturing some blankets and a dummy which had been used to draw our fire. In the morning, one gun of "A" Battery shelled the cemetery and pits near the church. In the afternoon, I brought up two guns of Winnipeg half battery to a spot held by the Midland advanced party, near the cemetery, from whence they were able to see to shell a house on the opposite side of the river, which was flying Riel's white flag, with some design on it, and about which a great many people were moving. The range was a long one and the material of the house so light that not much harm was done, but the people all dispersed at once and seemed to take to the woods. During that afternoon some few shots were fired from the opposite bank, but the fire was kept under and silenced by a party of men posted on the ground overlooking the river on the left of the camp. In the evening, my advanced parties were withdrawn to the camp, as usual, but the enemy hardly pursued at all. There was no firing into our camp, and our casualties of the day consisted of four wounded, all very slightly. This showed that my men were becoming more at home in this mode of warfare, and though, as yet, we had not made much progress, I resolved, to use a historical expression, "to peg away" until I succeeded in my object of taking Batoche, which I was sure I should do. During the day the men left behind to protect the camp, and the teamsters, added to the slight parapet and trenches already made, and made a traverse across the south





side of the zareba, which would have effectually prevented any shot from doing mischief in the camp.

12th May—This morning I took the whole of the mounted men in my force, about 150 men, one gun of "A" Battery and the Gatling, and taking the same circuit as yesterday, took possession again of the piece of basin, and extending my force as much as possible, again engaged the rifle pits in front of us, firing also shell and the Gatling. In the middle of our firing I saw a man riding towards me waving a white flag. I rode forward to meet him, and found that it was a Mr. Ashley, a surveyor, one of the men who had been made a prisoner by Mr. Riel. He told me he had just come from Riel, who was apparently in a great state of agitation, and handed me a letter from him, in which he said, apparently referring to our shelling the houses, that if I massacred his women and children they would massacre their prisoners. I at once wrote an answer, saying that I was most anxious not to injure women and children, and that if he would place them all in one spot, and let me know where it was, I would take care that no shot should be fired in that direction. Just then another prisoner, a Mr. Jackson, came up on foot with another white flag and a copy of the same letter above alluded to. He announced his intention of not returning, though I suggested to him that the other prisoners, among whom was his own brother, might be massacred if he did not return. However, he said they would not be touched for that, and that he was not going back, so I left him to his own devices. The other prisoner, Mr. Ashley, acted in a very different manner. He said he should go back on the chance of being yet able to assist his brother prisoners. He told me that they were all kept in a dark cellar whenever anything unusual occurred; that they were all now confined in the cellar, with a tremendous weight of stones on the trap door, and that he had been taken out with Jackson especially to bring this message. Accordingly he returned with my message, and I then drew my force gradually off and retired to camp in good order, having, as I afterwards found out, convinced the enemy that I intended attacking by that way. I regret to say, however, that one of the Surveyors' Scouts was killed, having been shot through the head while lying with the rest of his troop in a bluff on our left. On regaining the camp I was much annoyed at finding that, owing to a misconception of my orders, the advanced parties had not, as I directed, been sent forward to hold the regained position and press forward, as I drew the enemy from their right by my feint, but I am now inclined to think that it was a fortunate thing that they had not, for I believe the total silence and absence of fire from my left only strengthened the belief of the enemy that I was going to attack from the prairie ground. After the men had had their dinners they were moved down to take up the old positions and press on. Two companies of the Midland, 60 men in all, under Lieut.-Col. Williams, were extended on the left and moved up to the cemetery, and the Grenadiers, 200 strong, under Col. Grassett, prolonged the line to the right beyond the church, the 90th being in support. The Midland and Grenadiers, led by Lieut.-Cols. Williams and Grassett, the whole led by Lieut.-Col. Straubenzie, in command of the brigade, then dashed forward with a cheer, and drove the enemy out of the pits in front of the cemetery and the ravine to the right of it, thus clearing the angle at the turn of the river. During all this time a heavy fire was kept up from the other side of the river, which annoyed our advance. This was kept down as we best could by a few of the Midland Regiment in pits on the bank of the river, and one company of the 90th Regiment was sent to support Lieut.-Col. Williams on the extreme left. The Midland Regiment and Grenadiers kept pushing on gallantly, led by Cols. Straubenzie, Williams and Grassett, until they held the edge of the bluffs surrounding the left part of the plain where the houses were. Just before this a most promising young officer, Lieut. Fitch, of the Grenadiers, was killed. At this period one of the Winnipeg Battery guns was got into position where it could shell the houses on the plain, but after two or three rounds it was disabled, and a gun from "A" Battery took its place and fired a few rounds, but not much damage was done, as the houses were not brick or stone. During this time I advanced the 90th, so as to prolong the line of attack, and eventually brought down the Surveyors' Scouts, Boulton's Mounted Infantry and French's Scouts, and dismounting, still further



prolonged the line on the right. The Gatling was now ordered up in front of the 90th, to take the houses in flank, which was gallantly done by Lieut. Rivers, "A" battery, and Capt. Howard, and after a few volleys a general advance was made, with rattling cheers, and the whole of the houses were taken, the prisoners released, and the position virtually captured. It was at this period that the late lamented Capt. French was killed by a shot from the ravine, while looking out of the window at Batoche's house. This officer's loss was keenly felt and mourned by the whole force. He had been with the force from the commencement, and he was always ready for the front, and his cheerfulness and good humor was proverbial, and had a cheerful effect on the whole camp. I had already brought Capt. French's name to your notice in terms of strong commendation. A company of Grenadiers was sent along the river on our left up to the house of the rebel Champagne, and a company of the 90th was sent well forward on the right, as a few desultory shots were fired from a ravine there, and by evening all firing ceased, and I sent up to the camp for the men's blankets and food, and we bivouacked for the night around the buildings. We found a large camp of women and children, natives and half-breeds, on the bank of the river below Batoche's house and a good many camped round our bivouac for the night, some remaining where they were. On inspecting the scene of action after it was over, I was astonished at the strength of the position and at the ingenuity and care displayed in the construction of the rifle pits, a good idea of which can be gained by reference to one of the sketches by Capt. Haig, R.E., A.Q.M.G., forwarded herewith. In and around these pits were found blankets, trousers, coats, shirts, boots, shoes, food, oil, Indian articles of sleep, one or two damaged shot-guns and one good rifle. It was evident that a detachment of rebels had lived in these pits, day and night, and it was easily understood, by an inspection of them, how perfectly safe the holders of these pits were from the fire of our rifles, and especially from the Gatling and artillery. These pits were also judiciously placed, as regards repelling a front attack, but by attacking their right (which was their weakest point) and driving it in, we turned and took in reverse all their entrenchments, along the edge of the prairie ground, and thus caused a route which ended in a *saute qui peut*. As it was getting dark, and my men were tired out, I did not attempt to pursue. We found 21 of the rebels dead on the ground in the vicinity of the houses and 2 dead men on the river bank below the cemetery, also 5 wounded, of whom 2 were belonging to Riel's Council, two of whom were also amongst the killed. I regret to say that as far as I can learn Riel and Dumont have escaped, having gone off together, on our gaining the clear ground of the settlement, but I shall follow them up as soon as I learn the direction they have taken, which at present is a matter of doubt, some saying that they have crossed the river and others that they had not. I myself am inclined to think they have not crossed.

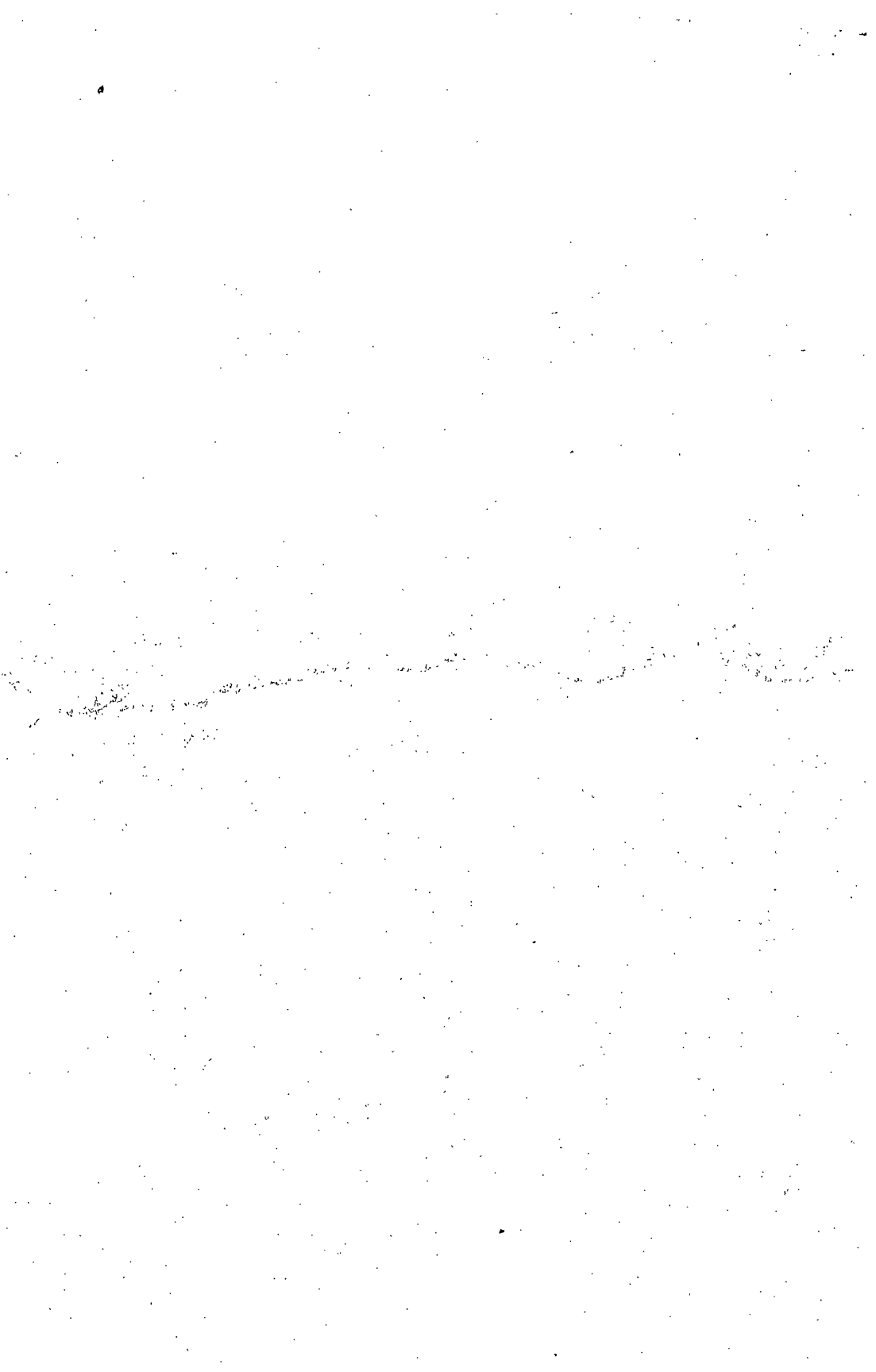
13th May.—The half-breeds were continually coming in with white flags to give themselves and their arms up, some by themselves and some with the priests. I have a list of the worst of the rebels, and I dismissed those not in it, with a caution to return to their houses, and a warning that if hereafter any charge is brought against them they are liable to be arrested. I have now 13 prisoners, two of them being members of Riel's Council. I may remark here that among Riel's prisoners released by us was a half-breed who looked like a white man, by name Albert Monkman. He stated that he had been made prisoner by Riel, because he suspected he was getting disaffected, which he said was the case. But I received evidence which so clearly showed that this man was deeply committed to the rebellion, and that his change of idea originated most probably from discovering that he was on the wrong side, that I arrested him also. Heard this afternoon that Riel and Dumont were on this side of the river. The Catholic priest reported this morning the following loss of the rebels in the four days' fighting:—

1st day, 4 killed and 5 wounded; 2nd day, 2 wounded; 3rd day, 3 wounded; 4th day, 47 killed, 163 wounded. Total, 51 killed and 173 wounded.



May 14th.—Marched for Lepine's Crossing. Having halted for dinner, I received information that Riel was somewhere in the vicinity, so determined to make for Guardapui or Short's Crossing, which was some miles nearer, and camp for the night.

May 15th.—I sent out parties of mounted men, under Major Boulton, to scour the woods. In the afternoon two scouts—Armstrong and Hourie—who had been sent out with Boulton and had moved away by themselves, came upon Riel, who gave himself up, producing my letter to him, in which I summoned him to surrender and promised to protect him until his case was considered by the Canadian Government. The scouts brought him into my camp and I made a prisoner of him, as you are aware. Before bringing to your notice the conduct of the whole force, and the names of those officers whose duties during those four days, on account of their rank or appointment, necessarily brought them more prominently under my personal notice, I would here beg to be allowed, in justice to the gallant little force under my command, to draw attention to its actual strength and weapons, about which there seems to be some strange misconception, not only in the English press, but even in that of the Dominion. In one of the English papers I am represented as having been waiting at Fish Creek for reinforcements, of having asked for 1,500 more men, and as having been reinforced by the Midland Regiment, and as having fought with 1,000 men, and arms superior to the enemy. The real facts of the case being as follows: I was waiting at Fish Creek, as you know, to get rid of my wounded and get oats up, and not for reinforcements. Only 100 men of the Midland Regiment reached me then, under Lieut.-Col. Williams, and as I had lost, killed and wounded, nearly 60 men, and had to put 35 men on board the "Northcote," my actual reinforcement was 5 men. As regards the actual number of men engaged out of my total force of 724 officers and men, owing to having to leave 100 men to protect my camp, leaving wounded and sick men, cooks, ammunition carriers, assistants to ambulances, &c., I was only able to bring 495 men into the engagement, and this included the artillery and Gatling, which, owing to the nature of the position, were not able to do so much damage as the infantry. So that with about 400 men we drove, with heavy loss, a force of (taking the lowest estimation) 600 half-breeds and Indians, many of them armed with long range rifles, and who were considered the finest and best prairie fighters in the country, out of a strong position, carefully selected and entrenched by themselves. After this I need say no more concerning the conduct, during the engagement, of the whole force. From my second in command, Lieut.-Col. Straubenzio, I received every assistance, and on the 12th his leading of his brigade was beyond praise. Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., showed great coolness under fire, and was in command of the zareba during the action of the 12th. Capt. Haig, R.E., my A.Q.M.G., was very useful to me, and cool under fire; he is a most energetic and willing officer, and has been of much service to me all along, especially in rendering the zareba safe from the enemy's dropping fire, and all other work requiring an engineer's knowledge. Lieut.-Col. Lord Melgund, who was my chief of the Staff for some time, was also of great service while with me, on the 9th. Capt. Young, of the Winnipeg Field Battery, Brigade Major, has done most excellent service throughout the campaign, and is deserving of great praise for the way in which he performed his staff duties. I selected him to take charge of Riel from the time he surrendered, and while he was in camp Capt. Young slept in the tent with him, and afterwards conveyed him safely to Regina. My A.D.C., Lieut. Freer, 38th Regiment, "B" Company, School of Infantry Instruction, deserves great praise for the way in which he performed his duties while continually exposed to the fire of the enemy. I have already brought to your notice the gallant way in which he went to assist in withdrawing a wounded man under the fire of the enemy. The conduct of Lieut.-Cols. Montizambert, commanding artillery, Williams, commanding Midland Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Grassett, commanding Grenadiers, and Major McKeand, commanding 90th Regiment, was everything I could wish. Lieut.-Col. Williams and Lieut.-Col. Grassett came prominently to my notice, from the gallant way in which they led and cheered their men on the left, rush by rush, until they gained the houses on the plain, the



former having commenced the rush. The field officers of the different infantry regiments, Majors Smith and Hughes, Midland; Major Dawson, Grenadiers, and Major Boswell and Acting Major and Adjt. Buchan, 90th Regiment, are equally to be commended for their behavior on this and the other days. Major Smith, "C" Company, Infantry School Corps, was doing excellent work on board the "Northcote," under very trying circumstances, ably assisted by my other A.D.C., in spite of his wound, and Mr. Bodson, as will be seen by Major Smith's report. Major Jarvis, commanding Winnipeg Field Battery, and Capt. Drury, "A" Battery, two guns, did excellent service during the four days' work, as well as the Gatling, under Lieut. Rivers, "A" Battery, in fighting which arm Capt. Howard, late United States army, the instructor in the use of the weapon, showed great gallantry and cool courage. Capt. Peters, as usual, was well to the front, covering the guns with the dismounted portion of "A" Battery. Lieut. Disbrowe, attached to "A" Battery, whom I placed in charge of the ammunition, from the commencement of the march, was particularly useful, and deserves great praise. Major Boulton, commanding the Mounted Infantry, who is an excellent officer, full of resources, and who has been of the greatest service to me from the time he joined my force, displayed his usual coolness and courage, and on the 12th was of great use on the right, by the way he disposed and led his men. Capt. Dennis, commanding the Surveyors' Scouts, did excellent service, and deserves great praise for the way in which he handled his men. Capt. French, commanding scouts, whose loss we all deeply deplore, displayed his usual dash and courage. Great praise is due to Brigade Surgeon Orton and his subordinates, for the excellent way in which the attendance and care of the wounded men was carried out.

Thanks are also due to the Rev. D. M. Gordon, of the Presbyterian Church, who joined the 90th at Fish Creek camp, and was with them during the fighting at Batoche, and to the Rev. C. C. Whitcombe, Church of England, who joined the Grenadiers on the 16th of May, for their attention to the spiritual wants of the wounded and the rest of the troops. I forward herewith sketches of the position by Capt. Haig, R.E., my A.Q.M.G.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

FRED. MIDDLETON,  
*Major Gen. Com. N. W. Field Force.*

Hon. J. P. R. A. CARON,  
Minister of Militia, Ottawa.

North-West Field Force under General Middleton, C. B.—Return of officers and men killed during the attack on Batoche, from 9th to 12th May, inclusive.

24th May, 1885.

Corps.	Ranks and Names.	Cause of Death.	Remarks.
"A" Battery.....	Gr. Wm. Phillips.....	Gun shot wound.....	9th May.
10th Grenadiers, .....	Lieut. W. Fitch.....	do .....	12th May.
do .....	Pte. T. Moore.....	do .....	9th May.
90 Battalion. ....	Pte. R. R. Hardisty....	do .....	10th May.
do .....	Pte. James Fraser.....	do .....	12th May.
Boulton's Infantry... ..	Capt. E. J. Brown.....	do .....	12th May.
Scouts.....	Capt. John French.....	do .....	12th May.
Intelligence Corps.....	Lieut. A. W. Kippen....	do .....	12th May.
Recapitulation—2, 9th May			
do 1, 10th do			
do 5, 12th do			

Total..... 8.

E. A. GRAVELEY, *Brigade Surgeon.*  
FRED. MIDDLETON, *Major General,*  
*Commanding North-West Field Force.*