



The Edinburgh Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1849.

INDIA BOARD, April 18, 1849.

THE Dispatch, of which the following is an extract, and the accompanying papers, have been this day received at the East India-House, from the Governor-General of India.

The Governor-General of India to the Secret Committee of the East India Company.

(Extract.) *March 7, 1849.*

Under Divine Providence, the British arms have signally triumphed. On the 21st of February, an action was fought, which must ever be regarded as one of the most memorable in the annals of British warfare in India; memorable alike from the greatness of the occasion, and from the brilliant and decisive issue of the encounter. For the first time, Sikh and Affghan were banded together against the British power. It was an occasion which demanded the putting forth of all the means at our disposal, and so conspicuous a manifestation of the superiority of our arms, as should appal each enemy, and dissolve, at once, their compact, by fatal proof of its futility. The completeness of the victory which has been won, equals the highest hopes entertained. The results are not yet fully developed.

The enemy, estimated at 60,000 men, with 59 guns, were posted near the town of Goojerat. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief opened his artillery upon them, with tremendous effect, on the morning of the 21st of February. A sustained cannonade of three hours compelled them to retire from the positions they had maintained with resolute hardihood. The subsequent advance of the whole British line drove them back at once from every point; and retreat speedily becoming rout, they fled in the utmost disorder, "their ranks broken" (the Commander-in-Chief writes), "their position carried, their guns, ammunition, camp equipage and baggage captured; their flying masses driven before the victorious pursuers, from mid-day to dusk, receiving most severe punishment in their flight." It will much enhance the gratification which the intelligence of this great success must afford you, to hear that it has been achieved with comparatively little loss, and that amongst the 53 guns captured, we have recovered those lost at Ramnugger and Chillian-walla.

In a General Order, issued on the 1st of this month, I gave public expression to the sense I

entertain of the devoted gallantry of the noble army which has gained this victory.

In the name, and on behalf of the Government of India I offered to his Excellency Lord Gough, Commanding in Chief, to the generals, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the force, my grateful acknowledgments of the service they have rendered to their country.

I took occasion to express the unbounded confidence I feel, and have ever felt in this army, and my conviction that they will meet, cheerfully and gallantly, as heretofore, whatever obstacles may yet be opposed to them. I stated, further, that I would earnestly commend their past services to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and of the East India Company; and I now, accordingly, fulfil this promise.

On the morning after the battle of Goojerat, Major-General Sir W. Gilbert was detached with a force to effect the passage of the Jhelum, and follow the enemy towards Peshawur, in which direction the main body of them that still held together, had fled. Brigadier-General Campbell advanced, at the same time, on the road to Bimber, scouring the country all round in that quarter. He returned on the 25th, bringing in several guns which the enemy had abandoned in their flight.

Major-General Gilbert experienced some difficulty in crossing the Jhelum, in consequence of the enemy having reached the river before him, and burnt all the boats, with the view of retarding his passage. The Bengal division was over the river by the 2d instant, and succeeded in capturing, in the town of Jhelum, two brass mortars, with 9000 rounds of ammunition. On the 5th, they were at the formidable pass of Bakralla, the Bombay division being two marches behind them. The road to the next stage has been broken up by the enemy, but, after repairing it, and reaching Dhuneal, it is the Major-General's intention to stay there, till his ammunition, heavy guns, and commissariat stores reach him.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp, Ferozepore, February 24th, 1849.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General directs the publication of the following letter, from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

reporting the complete defeat of the Sikh army, on the 21st instant. The detailed Dispatches will be published hereafter.

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

Camp, in front of Goojerat, February 21st, 1849.

I have the honour to report to your Lordship, that I have this day obtained a victory of no common order, either in its character, or I trust, in its effects.

I was joined yesterday by Brigadier Markham's Brigade, Brigadier-General Dundas having joined late the preceding night. I moved on, in the afternoon of yesterday, as soon as these troops were refreshed, from Trikur to the village of Shadiwal, and at seven this morning, I moved to the attack, which commenced at half-past eight o'clock; and by one o'clock I was in possession of the whole Sikh position, with all of his camp equipage, baggage, magazines, and I hope, a large proportion of his guns; the exact number I cannot at present state, from the great extent of his position, and length of pursuit, as I followed up the enemy from four to five miles on the Bimber road, and pushed on Sir Joseph Thackwell with the cavalry. The rout has been most complete; the whole road, for twelve miles, is strewn with guns, ammunition, waggons, arms, and baggage.

My loss was comparatively small (I hope within 300 killed and wounded), when it is considered I had to attack 60,000 Sikhs, in a very strong position, armed with upwards of sixty guns. The loss of the enemy must have been very severe.

The conduct of the whole army, in every arm, was conspicuous for steadiness in movement and gallantry in action. The details I shall furnish hereafter.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Camp, Ferozepore, March 1, 1849.

The Governor-General having received from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief a Dispatch reporting the details of the brilliant victory which was gained by the British Army at Goojerat on the 21st ultimo, directs that it be published for the information of the army, and of the people of India.

The Sikh army, under the command of Sirdar Chuttur Sing and of Rajah Shere Sing, combined with the Affghan troops in the service of the Ameer of Cabool, were posted in great strength, near to the town of Goojerat.

Their numbers were estimated at 60,000 men; and 59 guns were brought by them into action.

On the morning of the 21st, they were attacked by the forces under the personal command of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. A powerful and sustained cannonade by the British Artillery compelled them, after some time, to retire from the positions they had well and resolutely maintained.

The subsequent advance of the British Army drove them back at once from every point; and retreat having been speedily converted into rout, they fled in the utmost disorder; and abandoning their guns, and throwing away their arms, were pursued by the artillery and cavalry, till the

for many miles beyond the town. Every single piece of the enemy's artillery, his camp, his baggage, his magazines, and vast store of ammunition, left in the hands of the British troops, bear testimony to the completeness, and to the importance of the victory that has been won.

The Governor-General, in the name and on behalf of the Government of India, most cordially

congratulates His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the whole army, on the glorious success which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, their skill and gallantry have achieved; and he offers to His Excellency, to the Generals, the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of the force, his grateful acknowledgments of the service they have thus rendered to the Government and to their Country.

The Governor-General begs especially to thank Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, K. C. B. and K. H., Major-General Sir W. Gilbert, K. C. B. Major-General Whish, C. B. Brigadier-General Campbell, C. B. and Brigadier-General the Honourable H. Dundas, C. B. for the ability and judgment with which they directed the operations of the divisions respectively under their command.

To the Chief Engineer Brigadier Cheape, C. B. to the Officers commanding Brigades, Brigadier Brooke, C. B. Brigadier Huthwaite, C. B. and Brigadier Leeson, to Brigadier White, C. B. Brigadier Harsey, and Brigadier Lockwood, C. B. to Brigadier Hervey, and Brigadier Markham, to Brigadier Mountain, C. B. Brigadier Penny, C. B. Brigadier Capon, and Brigadier Hoggan, Brigadier Carnegie, and Brigadier McLeod, the best thanks of the Governor-General are due.

The services of Brigadier-General Tennant, and of the artillery of the force, have been recorded, in the Dispatch of the Commander-in-Chief, in terms of which they may justly be proud.

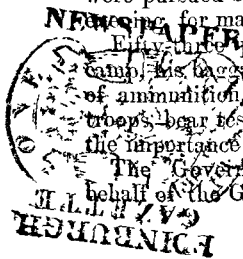
The Governor-General cordially joins with His Excellency, in acknowledging their merit, and in bestowing upon them the praise they have earned so well.

To Major Lugard, to Lieutenant-Colonel Gough, C. B. and to the Officers of the General Staff of Her Majesty's Army, to Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, C. B. to Lieutenant-Colonel Garden, C. B. and to the Officers of the General Staff of the Army, to Captain Ramsay, and the Officers of the Commissariat Department, to Mr Franklin, Inspector-General of Her Majesty's Hospitals, to Dr Renny, and the Officers of the Medical Department, and to the Officers of His Excellency's personal Staff, the Governor-General offers his thanks, and assures them of his full appreciation of their services.

And to all the troops of every arm, European and Native, the Governor-General desires to convey his entire approbation of their steady and gallant conduct throughout the day, particularly to a portion of the 9th Lancers, and the Scinde Horse, for their charge against the Affghan cavalry; to the 3d Brigade of Infantry under Brigadier Penny, C. B. for their attack on the village of Kalra; and to a portion of Brigadier Hervey's Brigade for their charge, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Franks C. B. all of which have been specially reported by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Governor-General estimates highly the important results which the battle, gained on the 21st ultimo, is calculated to produce. He entertains a hope that the conviction, which the events of that day must force upon all, of the vast superiority which the British Army derives, from the possession of science and military resource, will induce the enemy shortly to abandon a contest, which is a hopeless one.

The war in which we are engaged must be prosecuted with vigour and determination, to the entire defeat and dispersion of all who are in arms against us, whether Sikhs or Affghans.



The Governor-General has ever felt, and feels unbounded confidence in the army which serves in India. He relies fully on the conviction that their services will be given cheerfully and gallantly, as heretofore, whatever may be the obstacles opposed to them; and he does not doubt that, with the blessing of Heaven, such full success will continue to follow their efforts as shall speedily give to the Government of India the victory over its enemies, and restore the country to the enjoyment of peace.

The Governor-General will not fail earnestly to commend the past services of this army to the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and of the East India Company.

A salute of 21 guns has been ordered to be fired at every principal station of the Army in India.

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

*Head-quarters, Camp, Goojerat,
February 26, 1849.*

By my letter of the 21st instant, written on the field of battle, immediately after the action, your Lordship will have been made acquainted with the glorious result of my operations on that day against the Sikh Army, calculated, from all credible reports, at 60,000 men of all arms, and 59 pieces of artillery, under the command of Sirdar Chuttur Sing and Rajah Shere Sing, with a body of 1500 Afghan Horse, led by Akram Khan, son of the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan; a result, my Lord, glorious indeed for the ever-victorious Army of India; the ranks of the enemy broken, their position carried, their guns, ammunition, camp equipage and baggage captured, their flying masses driven before the victorious pursuers, from mid-day to dusk, receiving most severe punishment in their flight: and, my Lord, with gratitude to a merciful Providence, I have the satisfaction of adding that, notwithstanding the obstinate resistance of the enemy, this triumphant success, this brilliant victory, has been achieved with comparatively little loss on our side.

The number of guns taken in action, and captured in the line of pursuit, I now find to be fifty-three.

The official report, made by the Adjutant-General of the Army, on the 20th instant, will have informed your Lordship that I had directed Brigadier-General the Honourable H. Dundas to join me, by forced marches, and that I had closed up, to so short a distance of the Sikh army, that they could not possibly attempt the passage of the Chenab, in order to put into execution their avowed determination of moving upon Lahore; make a retrograde movement by the Kooree Pass (the only practicable one for guns); or indeed, quit their position, without my being able to attack them, and defeat their movement.

On the 18th instant, Brigadier Markham had proceeded from Ramnuggur, up the left bank of the river, to Kanokee, to which I had directed forty-seven boats to be sent up. On the morning of the 20th, this officer crossed the Chenab, by my instructions, and joined me at 11 o'clock A. M. At the same time, Lieutenant-Colonel Byrne was directed to move down the left bank, from the position he held in front of Wuzeerabad, with two corps of infantry and four guns, leaving two regiments of Irregular Cavalry to watch the fords, and to prevent any marauding parties, or bodies of the routed enemy, from effecting a passage.

On the same day, a reconnoissance was made of the enemy's position, and it was ascertained that their camp nearly encircled the town of

Goojerat, their regular troops being placed immediately fronting us, between the town and a deep water-course, the dry bed of the river Dwara; this nullah, which is very tortuous, passing round nearly two sides of the town of Goojerat, diverging to a considerable distance on the north and west faces, and then taking a southerly direction, running through the centre of the ground I occupied at Shadewal. Thus, the enemy's position, on the right, was greatly strengthened, the nullah giving cover to his infantry, in front of his guns, whilst another deep, though narrow wet nullah, running from the east of the town, and falling into the Chenab, in the direction of Wuzeerabad, covered his left.

The ground between these nullahs, for a space of nearly three miles, being well calculated for the operation of all arms, and presenting no obstacle to the movement of my heavy guns, I determined to make my principal attack in that direction, and disposed my force accordingly.

On the extreme left I placed the Bombay column, commanded by the Honourable H. Dundas, supported by Brigadier White's brigade of cavalry, and the Scinde Horse, under Sir Joseph Thackwell, to protect the left, and to prevent large bodies of Sikh and Afghan cavalry from turning that flank; with this cavalry, I placed Captains Duncan's and Huish's troops of horse artillery, whilst the infantry was covered by the Bombay troop of horse artillery, under Major Blood.

On the right of the Bombay column, and with its right resting on the nullah, I placed Brigadier-General Campbell's division of infantry, covered by No. 5 and No. 10 light field batteries, under Major Ludlow and Lieutenant Robertson, having Brigadier Hoggan's brigade of infantry in reserve.

Upon the right of the nullah, I placed the infantry division of Major-General Sir W. Gilbert, the heavy guns, eighteen in number, under Majors Day and Horsford, with Captain Shakespear and Brevet-Major Sir Richmond Shakespear, commanding batteries, being disposed, in two divisions, upon the flanks of his left brigade.

This line was prolonged by Major-General Whish's division of infantry, with one brigade of infantry under Brigadier Markham, in support, in second line; and the whole covered by three troops of horse artillery, Major Fordyce's, Captains Mackenzie's and Anderson's, and No. 17 light field battery under Captain Dawes, with Lieutenant-Colonel Lane's and Captain Kinleside's troops of horse artillery, in a second line, in reserve, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brind.

My right flank was protected by Brigadiers Harsey's and Lockwood's brigades of cavalry, with Captain Warner's troop of Horse Artillery.

The 5th and 6th light cavalry, with the Bombay light field battery, and the 45th and 69th regiments, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mercer, most effectually protected my rear and baggage.

With my right wing I proposed penetrating the centre of the enemy's line, so as to turn the position of their force in rear of the nullah, and thus enable my left wing to cross it with little loss, and, in co-operation with the right, to double upon the centre, the wing of the enemy's force opposed to them.

At half-past 7 o'clock, the army advanced, in the order described, with the precision of a parade movement. The enemy opened their fire, at a very long distance, which exposed to my artillery both the position and range of their guns. I halted the infantry just out of fire, and advanced the whole of my artillery, covered by skirmishers.

The cannonade now opened upon the enemy was the most magnificent I ever witnessed, and as terrible in its effects.

The Sikh guns were served with their accustomed rapidity, and the enemy well and resolutely maintained his position; but the terrific force of our fire obliged them, after an obstinate resistance, to fall back. I then deployed the infantry, and directed a general advance, covering the movement by my artillery, as before.

The village of Burra Kalra, the left one of those of that name, in which the enemy had concealed a large body of infantry, and which was apparently the key of their position, lay immediately in the line of Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert's advance, and was carried in the most brilliant style, by a spirited attack of the 3d brigade, under Brigadier Penny, consisting of the 2d Europeans, 31st, and 70th regiments of Native Infantry, which drove the enemy from their cover with great slaughter.

A very spirited and successful movement was also made about the same time against a heavy body of the enemy's troops in and about the second, or Chota Kalra, by part of Brigadier Hervey's brigade, most gallantly led by Lieutenant-Colonel Franks, of Her Majesty's 10th foot.

The heavy artillery continued to advance with extraordinary celerity, taking up successive forward positions, driving the enemy from those they had retired to, whilst the rapid advance and beautiful fire of the horse artillery and light field batteries, which I strengthened, by bringing to the front the two reserved troops of horse artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Brind, Brigadier Brooke having the general superintendence of the whole of the horse artillery, broke the ranks of the enemy at all points. The whole infantry line now rapidly advanced, and drove the enemy before it. The nullah was cleared, several villages stormed, the guns that were in position carried, the camp captured, and the enemy routed in every direction, the right wing and Brigadier-General Campbell's division passing in pursuit to the eastward, the Bombay column to the westward of the town.

The retreat of the Sikh army, thus hotly pressed, soon became a perfect flight, all arms dispersing over the country, rapidly pursued by our troops, for a distance of twelve miles, their track strewed with their wounded, their arms, and military equipments, which they threw away to conceal that they were soldiers.

Throughout the operations thus detailed, the cavalry brigades on the flanks were threatened, and occasionally attacked, by vast masses of the enemy's cavalry, which were, in every instance, put to flight by the steady movements and spirited manœuvres of our cavalry, most zealously and judiciously supported by the troops of horse artillery attached to them, from whom the enemy received the severest punishment.

On the left a most successful and gallant charge was made upon the Afghan cavalry and a large body of Gorchurras, by the Scinde horse and a party of the 9th Lancers, when some standards were captured.

The determined front shown by the 14th Light Dragoons, and the other cavalry regiments, on the right, both regular and irregular, completely overawed the enemy, and contributed much to the success of the day. The conduct of all, in following up the fugitive enemy, was beyond all praise.

A competent force, under the command of Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert, resumed the pursuit towards Jhelum on the following morning,

with a view of cutting off the enemy from the only practicable gun road to the Jhelum. Another division of infantry, under Brigadier-General Campbell, advanced on the road to Bimber, scouring the country in that direction, to prevent their carrying off the guns by that route; and a body of cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Bradford, successfully pushed on, several miles into the hills, and 24 from Goojerat, accompanied by that most energetic political officer, Captain Nicholson, for the same purpose, whilst I remained in possession of the field, for the purpose of supporting these operations, covering the fords of the Chenab, and destroying the vast magazines of ammunition left scattered in all directions. I am happy to add that these combinations have been entirely successful, the detached parties coming, at every step, on the wreck of the dispersed and flying foe.

Having thus endeavoured to convey to your Lordship the particulars of the operations of the battle of Goojerat, I beg now to offer my heartfelt congratulations to your Lordship, and to the Government of India, upon the signal victory achieved, under the blessing of Divine Providence, by the united efforts and indomitable gallantry of the noble army under my command; a victory, my Lord, as glorious to the army that gained it as it must be satisfactory to yourself and the Government of India, from the very important and decisive results to be expected from it.

It is quite impossible for me sufficiently to express my admiration of the gallant and steady conduct of the officers and men, as well Native as European, upon this occasion.

The brilliant service they have performed, in so signally defeating so vastly superior a force, amongst whom were the elite of the old Khalsa army, making a last, united, and desperate struggle, will speak for itself, and will, I am confident, be justly estimated by your Lordship.

I cannot too strongly express to your Lordship my deep sense of obligation to the general officers, and brigadier-generals in command of divisions, who so ably carried out my views, and directed the operations of their troops, on this day.

I beg to annex, for your Lordship's information, the reports I have received from them, and to bring most prominently to your Lordship's notice the brigadiers commanding brigades, the commanding officers of regiments, and troops of horse artillery, and light field batteries, and the several officers of the divisional and brigade staff, enumerated in these reports in terms of such just commendation.

I feel much indebted to Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell for the able and judicious manner he manœuvred the cavalry, with horse artillery attached, on the left, keeping in check the immensely superior force of the enemy, whose main object was to turn my flanks. I am also greatly indebted to this tried and gallant officer for his valuable assistance and untiring exertions throughout the present and previous operations, as second in command with this force.

To Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert, whose services upon this, as on all former occasions, were invaluable, and ever marked by energy, zeal, and devotion, as well as to Major-General Whish, Brigadier-Generals Campbell and Dundas, for their able assistance, I am deeply indebted.

To Brigadier-General Tennant, commanding that splendid arm, the artillery, to whose irresistible power I am mainly indebted for the glorious victory of Goojerat, I am indeed most grateful. Conspicuous as the artillery has ever proved itself, never was its superiority over that of the enemy,

its irresistible and annihilating power, more truthfully shown than in this battle. The heavy batteries manœuvred with the celerity of light guns; and the rapid advance, the scientific and judicious selection of points of attack, the effective and well directed fire of the troops of horse artillery, and light field batteries, merit my warmest praise; and I beg most earnestly to recommend their brave and gallant commanders, with the several officers named in Brigadier-General Tennant's report, to your Lordship's most favourable notice.

From Brigadier Cheape, the Chief Engineer, and the talented officers in that department, as named in the Brigadier's report, I have received the most valuable assistance, in reconnoitring the enemy's position, and on the field of battle. The sappers and pioneers, under that most able officer, Captain Siddons, did excellent service, and were ever in front to overcome any obstacle to the advance of the artillery.

To the officers of the General Staff of Her Majesty's service, Major Lugard, Acting Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gough, Quarter-Master-General of Her Majesty's forces in India, my best thanks are due; their exertions upon the present occasion, and throughout the recent operations, were most valuable; and I beg to bring them under your Lordship's favourable notice. I am equally indebted to Captain Otter, Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's forces, for his valuable services.

To the Officers of the General Staff of the army, Lieut.-Colonel Grant, Adjutant-General, and Lieut.-Colonel Garden, Quarter-Master-General, whose most onerous and very important duties have invariably been conducted to my entire satisfaction, I am under the greatest obligation. Their valuable assistance in the field, and their indefatigable exertions throughout operations of no ordinary character, deserve my warmest thanks, and your Lordship's approbation.

To Lieut.-Colonel Birch, Judge-Advocate-General, I am much indebted for his assistance upon every occasion.

To Major Tucker, Deputy-Adjutant-General, a most gallant, energetic, and valuable officer; to Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, whose services have been very praiseworthy; to Major Chester, Assistant-Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant Tytler, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, Lieutenant Johnson, Deputy - Judge - Advocate - General, Major G. Thomson, Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis, Assistant-Commissary-General, and Captain C. Campbell, Paymaster to the army, I offer my best thanks for their services whilst attending me in the field, and the efficient manner they have performed their several duties.

Mr Franklin, Inspector-General of Her Majesty's hospitals, has been unceasing in his exertions in rendering every aid to the sick and wounded of the royal service, and giving the benefit of his long professional experience in such duties; as has Dr Renny, Superintending Surgeon of this army, who has been indefatigable in his professional exertions, and well organized medical arrangements.

I feel I cannot too prominently bring to notice the valuable exertions of Dr Macrae, Field-Surgeon, and of the medical officers of the army generally; they have been most unwearied and praiseworthy.

To Captain Ramsay, Deputy - Commissary-General, and to the officers of his department, I am much indebted, and feel grateful for their unceasing and successful exertions, amidst all

difficulties, to supply the troops, and thus preserve the efficiency of the army.

The Officers of my personal Staff have well merited my best thanks, and your Lordship's favourable notice; Captain Haines, Military Secretary, who has rendered me most valuable aid, Brevet - Major Bates, A. D. C. Lieutenant A. Bagot, A.D.C. Lieutenant S. J. Hire, A.D.C. Captain Gabbett, A.D.C. Lieutenant G. Harding, A.D.C. and Lieutenant W. G. Prendergast, my Persian Interpreter.

I beg also to acknowledge the valuable assistance I have received from the Political Officers, Major Mackeson, Mr Cocks, Captain Nicholson, and Lieutenant Robinson, both in the field, and throughout the operations. I regret to add that Mr Cocks was seriously wounded, during the action, in a rencontre with a Sikh horseman.

I would also bring to your Lordship's notice the name of Lieutenant Stannus, of the 5th Light Cavalry; this officer has commanded the cavalry party attached to my escort, throughout the operations, to my entire satisfaction. He was severely wounded on the 21st, when gallantly charging a party of the enemy's horsemen.

Major Anstruther, of the Madras Artillery, Lieutenant Mayne, of the Madras cavalry, and Captain Showers, of the 14th N.I. attended me in the field.

I have, most unwillingly, been delayed from sooner forwarding this Dispatch, from the circumstance of having only this day received Brigadier-General the Honourable H. Dundas's report; and some of the casualty returns have not even yet reached me. As soon as the whole come in, a full amended General Return shall be transmitted without loss of time, for your Lordship's information.

I have the pleasure to enclose a plan of the battle of Goojerat, also a return of the captured ordnance.

P.S.—The casualty lists having arrived, I have the honour to enclose the return of killed and wounded, which I am sorry to see so much heavier than I at first anticipated. Several of these were occasioned by accidental explosions of the enemy's tumbrils and magazines, after the action.

Brigadier-General J. Tennant, commanding the Artillery Division of the Army of the Punjaub, to Lieutenant-Colonel P. Grant, C.B. Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp, Goojerat, February 22, 1849.

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that the Bengal Artillery of the Army of the Punjaub were allotted as follows, during the action of yesterday:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Grant.

1st Troop 3d Brigade, Captain W. R. Warner. Attached to Brigadier Lockwood's Cavalry Brigade, on the right.

Major Garbett.

4th Troop 1st Brigade, Captain M. Mackenzie. 4th Troop 3d Brigade, Captain J. Anderson. With the 1st division of Infantry, commanded by Major-General W. S. Whish, C.B.

2d Troop 2d Brigade, Major J. Fordyce. No. 17 Light Field Battery, Captain M. Dawes. With the 2d Infantry division, commanded by Major-General Sir W. R. Gilbert, K.C.B.

Major Mowatt.

No. 5 Light Field Battery, Major E. Ludlow. No. 10 Light Field Battery, Lieutenant Robertson, with the 3d Division of Infantry, under Brigadier-General Campbell, C.B.

4th Troop, 2d Brigade, Captain F. Duncan.
1st Troop 2d Brigade, Captain A. Huish. With
Brigadier M. White's Cavalry Brigade, on the
left.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brind.

2d Troop 3d Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Lane,
C.B. 3d Troop 2d Brigade, Captain R. Kinle-
side, composing the reserve, under Brigadier G.
Brooke, C.B.

Brigadier E. Huthwaite, C.B.

Major Horsford.

Four 18-pounders, two 8-inch howitzers
drawn by elephants, Major Sir R. Shakespear.

Two 18-pounders, two 8-inch howitzers,
drawn by elephants, Captain J. Shakespear.

Major E. F. Day.

Two 18-pounders, two 8-inch howitzers,
Captain E. Master.

Two 18-pounders, two 8-inch howitzers,
Captain E. Austin, who, being unable from his
wound to accompany his own battery, No. 10, did
duty with the heavy guns.

These batteries engaged in action, by those
attached to the 1st and 2d divisions advancing
within about 600 yards, and the heavy guns
within 800 or 1000 yards, of the enemy's artillery,
on which they opened their fire about 9 o'clock
A.M. Shortly after the action commenced, an
opportunity was observed of enfilading one of the
enemy's batteries, when the reserve artillery,
under Lieutenant-Colonel F. Brind, was advanced,
and placed by Brigadier G. Brooke, C.B. so as to
do so. The batteries of the 3d division engaged
as they came up, and those with the cavalry
brigades supported their movements, as oppor-
tunity offered. Nearly the whole engagement
being a cannonade, no movement of importance
took place among the batteries, which maintained
their fire until half past 11 A.M. when many of
the enemy's guns were observed to be dismounted,
and their line broken, and an advance was ordered
in pursuit.

I have the honor to state, for the Commander-in-
Chief's information, my perfect satisfaction with
the professional exertions of the officers, and my
high approbation of the steady conduct of both
officers and men, during the day.

To Brigadiers Brooke, C.B. and Huthwaite,
C.B. in general direction of the horse and
foot artillery respectively, under my orders,
Lieutenant-Colonels C. Grant and F. Brind,
Majors R. Horsford, E. F. Day, and J. L. Mowatt,
all of whom held commands, as well as to all
the officers commanding troops and batteries
above enumerated, I have to acknowledge my
best thanks for their exertions, by which these re-
sults were obtained. To the Divisional Staff,
Captain J. Abercrombie, Deputy-Assistant-Ad-
jutant-General, and Lieutenant H. Tombs,
Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and
to Lieutenant H. A. Olpherts, my Aide-de-Camp,
I am much indebted for their exertions, and also
to Captain C. Hogge, the Commissary, and Lieu-
tenant P. Christie, Deputy-Commissary of Or-
dnance, for their excellent arrangement of their
department, as well as for their assistance in the
field.

Brigadiers Brooke and Huthwaite mention their
Majors of Brigade, Lieutenant C. V. Cox and
Lieutenant E. Kaye respectively, as having
afforded them able assistance. I have great plea-
sure, finally, particularly to bring to His Excel-
lency's notice the zeal and attention of Mr Deputy

Commissary Spencer during the day, and beg to
recommend that old and deserving warrant officer
to his kind consideration.

Brigadier J. Cheape, Chief Engineer of the Army
of the Punjaub, to the Adjutant-General of the
Army.

*Head-quarters, Camp, Goojerat,
February 26, 1849.*

In reference to General Orders of the 21st
instant, I beg to submit, for the information of the
Commander-in-Chief, a report on the conduct of
the Engineer Department, during the late opera-
tions, and the engagement of the 21st.

Major Napier, attended by Lieutenant Great-
head, and Major Tremeneere, attended by
Lieutenant Glover, were employed on the 21st,
the former with the right, the latter with the left
column of attack, and were very useful from their
previous examination of the ground, and, in par-
ticular, of the position of the nullah on our right
flank.

Captain Western, Lieutenants Goodwyn, Crom-
melin, and Taylor, accompanied me, and to all
those Officers my acknowledgments are due for
conveying communications, and obtaining informa-
tion on every point required, during the day.

I have also the gratification to report to his
Excellency the zealous and able manner in which
Captain Cunningham and Lieutenant C. Paton
performed the duty assigned to them, of bringing
up the fleet of boats ordered by his Excellency
from Ramnuggur, and placing them so as to
enable the portion of the army, on the other side
of the Chenab, to co-operate, and to come up;
the former officer arrived before the close of the
action, and joined Brigadier-General Campbell's
division.

The other officers of engineers were detached
with the different divisions of the army, and no
mention of these officers is needed from me, as
whatever service they may have had an oppor-
tunity of rendering, will be more appropriately re-
ported to his Excellency, or acknowledged by the
general officers commanding each division.

Captain Siddons, commanding the sappers and
pioneers, was attached to the heavy guns with a
portion of his corps, the remainder being detached,
by companies, to the different divisions; such
duty as was required from them, I need hardly
say, was effectively performed; and I trust it may
not be considered by his Lordship out of place
my mentioning here the gallant behaviour, and
unwearied exertion displayed by these men
throughout the present service. I allude, in par-
ticular, to the siege operations at Mooltan, and
the conduct of that portion of the corps who were
employed there.

Prior to the engagement on the 21st instant, the
officers of engineers were employed in collecting
information, and in surveying and reconnoitring;
and it is due to Captain Longden, of Her Ma-
jesty's 10th regiment, who is attached to the
engineer department as surveyor and field en-
gineer, to state the very able assistance he has
rendered in all these duties, during the whole
operations since I have joined the army.

I beg to add, that I am much indebted to Lieu-
tenant J. H. Maxwell, for the very zealous per-
formance of his duties, on all occasions, as Major
of brigade of engineers; and to Lieutenant J. E.
Cracroft, Brigade Quarter-master, my acknow-
ledgments are also due; and I hope I may be per-
mitted to recommend to his Excellency's favor
Lieutenant Hutchinson, of engineers, a very

promising young officer, who has been lately acting as my Aide-de-Camp, and who was very severely wounded, on the 21st instant.

Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, K.C.B. Commanding the Cavalry Division, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Goojerat, February 25, 1849.

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, the operations of the division of cavalry under my command, in the battle fought on the 21st instant, near the town of Goojerat.

The left column of cavalry, under the command of Brigadier White, C.B. consisting of the troops, named in the margin,* was assembled in column of troops at half distance, right in front, at deploying interval, on the left of the Bombay column of Infantry, at 7 o'clock in the morning.

The right column, composed of the troops named in the margin,† under the command of Brigadiers Hearsey and Lockwood, C.B. were formed in column, left in front, at the same hour.

The 3d division of Infantry, and the Bombay Brigade, all on the left of the nullah leading towards Goojerat, being under my immediate superintendence, I remained on the left flank of the army, and I make no doubt Brigadier-Generals Dundas and Campbell have made you fully acquainted with the operations of the troops under their command.

On approaching the village of Nurrawalla, just without the range of the enemy's batteries, the infantry deployed into line, and Brigadier White formed his cavalry in front of that village, with its left back and parallel to a gentle rising of the ground, on which was posted the enemy's right, consisting of a large body of Affghans and Goorchurra horse. From this position, a fire of round shot was opened, and the enemy's cavalry extended to the right, so as to threaten to turn our left flank. To oppose the enemy's guns, I ordered Captain Duncan to move his troop of horse artillery to the front, which he did in good style, and opened his fire within 500 or 600 yards. This movement was followed by the advance of Captain Huish's troop, and both did considerable execution upon the enemy, but did not prevent the attempt of the Affghans to outflank our left. The Scinde horse were on the left of my line; and I ordered them to advance, with a squadron of the 9th Lancers, under Captain Campbell, a part of the former to be in reserve, and supported by a squadron of the 9th Lancers, under Major Grant, C. B. in echelon on the right. These troops made a most brilliant charge upon the enemy; at the same time, I advanced the guns and cavalry towards the enemy's line. The fire of the guns soon put the Goorchurras in retreat; and the

* Left Column. 1st Brigade of Cavalry.

Brigadier White, C.B. Commanding. H.M.'s 3d Dragoons (Major Yerbury); H.M.'s 9th Lancers (Lieutenant-Colonel Fullerton); 8th Light Cavalry (Major Mackenzie); Scinde Horse (Captain Malcolm); Captain Duncan's Troop Horse Artillery; Captain Huish's Troop Horse Artillery.

† Right Column. 2d Brigade of Cavalry.

Brigadier Lockwood, C.B. Commanding. H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons (Lieutenant-Colonel King); 1s. Light Cavalry (Lieutenant-Colonel Bradford); 2d Regular Cavalry (Captain Master); 2d Regular Cavalry (Lieutenant Robarts); Captain Warner's Troop Horse Artillery.

4th Brigade Cavalry.

Brigadier Hearsey, Commanding. 3d Irregular Cavalry (Major Tait, C.B.); 9th Irregular Cavalry (Major Christie). The 5th and 6th Light Cavalry were left in the rear, to protect the baggage.

glorious charge of the troops, on the left, caused their whole force to seek safety in retreat by the Barra Durree. A gun was captured during these proceedings; but, as we were then considerably in advance of the left of the infantry, although Captain Duncan was enabled to enfilade a battery opposed to them, and ignorant of the force the enemy might have between the Barra Durree and the town, a space covered with trees, it became necessary to proceed with caution, yet I soon was enabled to open a fire upon the enemy, both on the right and left of the former place, which caused them considerable loss, and hastened their retreat.

I may here observe, that all the enemy's tents were left standing near the Barra Durree, and on the Sikh right of the town, with probably much baggage in them, all which were probably plundered by the camp followers.

The enemy being now in full retreat, I moved Brigadier White's brigade well to the left front, and soon forced the enemy from the Jhelum road, and eventually, from that of Bimber also, cutting off large bodies of the enemy, much baggage, and many guns, which were secured by this brigade, as well as the troops of the 2d and 4th brigades, which had been ordered to join in the pursuit. At 20 minutes past 4 p.m. none of the enemy being in sight, and being, as was said by the villagers, nine or ten miles from Goojerat, I discontinued the pursuit, and returned to camp at this place. In this pursuit, Captain Duncan's and Huish's troops of artillery, latterly joined by Major Leeson, with Major Blood's troop of the same arm, brought their guns to bear upon the enemy with good effect on several occasions, and their advance was as rapid as the intersected nature of the ground by nullahs would admit, and the 9th Lancers and 8th Light Cavalry made gallant attempts to close with the enemy's cavalry, which, however, were frustrated by the rapid retreat of the latter; yet a great number of the enemy were slain by this brigade in the pursuit. I witnessed the activity of Captain Unett, and part of his squadron of the 3d Light Dragoons; and Brigadier White mentions that the whole of that regiment was actively engaged in this work of retribution.

Being an eye-witness to all the movements of the 1st Brigade, I have great satisfaction in stating, that Brigadier White conducted them very much to my satisfaction. I am also well satisfied with the manner in which Lieutenant-Colonel Fullerton, Majors Yerbury and Mackenzie, commanded their respective regiments, and in which Major Grant supported the charge of cavalry, on the left. The charge of the Scinde horse reflects the highest credit on Captain Malcolm; and I have great pleasure in having witnessed the gallant bearing of all the officers and men of this brigade, during the operations of the day; and I feel sure that their only regret was that the enemy's cavalry so often declined the attack.

To Captains Duncan and Huish, and Majors Leeson and Blood, I am much indebted for the manner in which they brought their guns into action whenever an opportunity occurred; and the steadiness and good conduct of both officers and men were very conspicuous.

I have now the pleasing duty to state, that I have received every assistance and support from my Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, Captain Pratt, on the present occasion, as well as during the campaign. To my Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, Lieutenant Tucker, I am greatly

indebted, for his zeal, activity, intelligence, and successful endeavours to procure intelligence of the movements of the enemy during the operations; he, as well as my Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Thackwell, Lieutenant Young, of the engineers, Lieutenant Carter, of the pioneers, and Cornet Beatson, of the 6th light cavalry, accompanied me during the battle, and afforded me essential service in carrying my orders, on various occasions, during the operations of the day.

Brigadier White states how greatly he was satisfied with the conduct of his Brigade Major, Captain Cautley, and the whole of the officers and men of his brigade.

As the operations of the 2d and 4th brigades of cavalry did not come under my observation, except towards the latter end of the pursuit, I have the honour to forward Brigadier Lockwood's report, and it would appear therefrom that he conducted his brigade judiciously; and I am gratified to learn that both officers and men behaved greatly to his satisfaction, and that the 14th Light Dragoons and 1st Light Cavalry conducted themselves gallantly, and evinced every anxiety to close with the enemy. I am happy to observe that the Brigadier has mentioned, with great approbation, the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonels Bradford and King, in command of their regiments, and I cannot avoid here stating, for the information of his Lordship, that I observed with much satisfaction the zeal and judgment evinced by both officers, when in command of considerable bodies of cavalry, detached from the camp at Chillianwalla on important duties.

I regret that I have not yet received any report from Brigadier Harsey, or return of casualties from his brigade, or the Scinde horse; these will be forwarded when they arrive.

Brigadier G. H. Lockwood, C. B. Commanding the 2d Cavalry Division, to the Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division, Army of the Punjab.

Camp, Goojerat, February 22, 1849.

I have the honour to report, for the information of Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, commanding the cavalry division, that, on the morning of the 21st, I formed my brigade, as directed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the right rear of the 1st division of infantry, and parallel to Brigadier Markham's reserve, advancing in this order until the enemy opened their fire.

I then deployed the brigade in the following manner: In the first line 5 troops of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, two squadrons 1st Light Cavalry, with the 1st troop 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, on the left, escorted by a troop of the 14th and a *ressalah* of the 11th irregular cavalry; in support, the remainder of the 11th irregular cavalry; and in reserve, one squadron 14th and one squadron 1st light cavalry.

In the commencement of the action, I directed Captain Warner to open his fire upon a large body of the enemy, near a village in our front; but as they returned a heavy fire within accurate range, I changed position left back, and the horse artillery ceased firing.

The enemy's horsemen now appeared in great force upon our right, threatening to turn our flank; so I changed front to the right, directing the reserve to retain its front, and communicate with the infantry.

Captain Warner's guns opened with great effect upon the horsemen, and turned them; but they only retired a short distance, and then a regiment

of their regular cavalry moved round by a circuitous route, and got completely into our rear. I immediately detached towards them three guns, with a squadron of the 14th, who, in conjunction with Major Christie's corps of irregular cavalry, drove them off.

About this time, a large gale of horse came on towards me, and I prepared to charge; but as they turned at once from the fire of the guns, and as there was a nullah in our front, I refrained from advancing after them. The reserve also now advanced in support of Colonel Hervey's brigade of infantry.

I then received orders from the Commander-in-Chief to bring on the brigade, which I did, and followed in pursuit of the enemy, until I found myself parallel to the cavalry under the Major-General, when I placed myself in communication with him.

In the pursuit, the 14th Dragoons and 1st Light Cavalry cut down or shot a considerable number of the Sikh infantry, both regular and irregular; and Corporal William Pain, of the 14th Dragoons, captured a red silk standard, killing in single combat the horseman who bore it.

I beg to state to the Major-General that I had the greatest satisfaction in witnessing the steadiness of the troops composing the brigade, in performing several manœuvres under a heavy fire of artillery.

My best thanks are due to Captain Warner of the Horse Artillery, for the able and efficient manner in which he employed his guns; also to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradford, commanding the 1st Light Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel King, 14th Light Dragoons; Captain Master, 11th Irregular Cavalry; and Lieutenant Robarts, 14th Irregular Cavalry; and Lieutenant-Colonel Doherty, who commanded the reserve.

I am also under the greatest obligations to my Brigade Major, Captain Yule, 9th Lancers, for the essential assistance he rendered me, not only during the action, but during the period I have commanded the 2d Brigade.

Brigadier Harsey, 4th Brigade, Commanding the Cavalry on the right flank of the Army, to Captain Pratt, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division.

Camp, near Kooee, February 23, 1849.

I have the honour to report to Sir Joseph Thackwell, K. C. B. and K. H. commanding the cavalry division of the Army of the Punjab, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that, agreeably to instructions received from Captain Pratt, Assistant-Adjutant-General, cavalry division, I joined, at about 8-30 A. M. of the morning of the 21st instant, the brigade of cavalry on the right under Brigadier Lockwood, with the 3d and 9th Irregular Cavalry, and, as senior cavalry officer in the field on that flank, I assumed command of the whole of that arm as detailed in the margin,* and a troop of horse artillery under Captain Warner. Soon after, the action commenced by a cannonade, and heavy bodies of horse, amongst them apparently a regular regiment, showed in our front. The cavalry, under my command, advanced towards them, and the troop of horse artillery was

* Brigadier Lockwood's Brigade,
Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons.
1st Light Cavalry.
Captain Warner's Troop H. A.
Captain Fordyce's, at the end of the action.
Irregular Brigade.
3d Irregular Cavalry.
9th Irregular Cavalry.
11th Irregular Cavalry.
13th Irregular Cavalry, 1 Squadron.

sent to the front, with its support (a squadron of Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, and a squadron of irregular horse), and opened a well-directed fire of round and shrapnell, which made the enemy fall back to a respectful distance. On this, very numerous bodies of horse went off to our right, apparently with the intention of turning that flank. I manœuvred to the right with the irregular brigade, and kept them in check. About this time I received orders from the Commander-in-Chief not to separate the left of the cavalry too far from the column of infantry advancing in that direction. I was, therefore, necessitated to close to the left, which I did with Brigadier Lockwood's brigade. At the same time, as they again pressed on my right, I ordered three guns to support it, the fire from which made the enemy again draw off. I now observed it was their determination to turn the right, and as I had been joined by Colonel Doherty with two squadrons, I placed him to fill the gap on my left, and ordered Brigadier Lockwood's brigade and three guns to join the Irregulars on that flank. This checked the enemy; but a very large body now advanced on the space on our left. I immediately opposed it with the Irregular Brigade and Brigadier Lockwood's, with a half battery; and the enemy was again foiled; but they perceiving I had only the artillery supports, and ressalah of horse under the command of Lieutenant Robarts, on my extreme right, made a last effort to turn it.

This was promptly met by the 3d and 9th Irregulars being sent in that direction, the 9th advancing to meet them with the half battery; thus foiled, they returned to our left, Major Christie following their movement. This was their last attempt. A troop of horse artillery, with supports of one squadron of 9th Irregulars, commanded by Lieutenant and Adjutant Tytler, pushed to the front, and got under the fire of their artillery, when several men and horses suffered from round shot. It was now apparent, from the distance of the sound of our guns, that the enemy were in retreat, and Major Mackeson informed me it was the Commander-in-Chief's wish that all the cavalry should pursue, and prevent the enemy carrying off their guns. I immediately directed Brigadier Lockwood's brigade to take a sweep to the right, and pushed on myself with the 3d Irregulars and Lieutenant Robarts's ressalah, with Captain Warner's troop of horse artillery; the 9th Irregulars, and 11th, under Captain Master, following as soon as they could get clear of a deep and quaggy nullah; and we perceived the enemy in full retreat, after a canter of four miles. The artillery opened upon the masses of men, whilst the cavalry advanced on the flank, and overtook them near the village of Runnewall, where a great many of the Bunnoo troops were sabred and shot. In this manner the pursuit continued, until a deep nullah prevented the horse artillery getting on without delay. Here I left them with two squadrons, and pushed on again, overtaking another body, and punishing them. I detached Captain Biddulph, with half a ressalah, to ascertain the cause of a heavy cloud of dust to our left. He reported it was Sir J. Thackwell's division, and I soon after heard his battery of horse artillery open. Both divisions of cavalry were now closing on the enemy, and Captain Biddulph was so fortunate as to capture five guns, and Major Christie another that had been left in a nullah by the retreating foe. (Major Christie informs me that this gun would have been left behind, if he had not made great exertions in having it brought into camp; he disclaims the capture of it. J. B. H.) The pursuit

continued to the village of Sainthul, where I met and reported to Sir J. Thackwell, and from whence we returned to camp. The distance the cavalry under my command went over, in pursuit, was fifteen miles. We did not get to the camp of the Irregulars, near the Barra Duree of Goojerat, until 10 o'clock at night, and had thus been fifteen hours on horseback.

I have every reason to be pleased with the conduct of all the officers under my command. Some difference arose as to carrying my orders into effect by Brigadier Lockwood, in consequence of his receiving directions from supreme authority, of which I was not at the time aware, but I found him most zealous, and desirous of having an opportunity to charge the enemy at the head of Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons. The conduct of that regiment, throughout the day, was most exemplary and steady, and I have not the least doubt, had an opportunity occurred, it would have been most eagerly seized, to the utter destruction of any body opposed to it. Brigadier Lockwood's report will bear testimony to the energy of the officers commanding regiments in his brigade, as I do most assuredly of those officers commanding in the regiments of Irregular Cavalry. My thanks are due to Major Tait, C. B., commanding 3d Irregulars; Major Christie, commanding 9th Irregulars; Captain Master, commanding 11th Irregulars; and Lieutenant Robarts, commanding a ressalah of the 14th Irregulars. The conduct of the Horse Artillery was beyond all praise; and I feel much indebted to Captain Warner, his officers and men, for the able manner in which that noble arm was employed.

I feel much indebted also to Lieutenant Neville Chamberlain, Brigade-Major 4th brigade Irregular Cavalry, for his assistance in the field during the forenoon, which I cannot too much appreciate, and for the example he set in several hand-to-hand affairs with a furious and exasperated enemy, during the pursuit. Lieutenant Crawford Chamberlain, 2d in command 9th Irregular horse, although still suffering from his wound, was present with the regiment the whole day, thus showing his usual energy.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Tytler, 9th Irregulars, also brought to my notice the steadiness of a squadron of that regiment, when under severe artillery fire, by which one sowar was killed, and several men and horses wounded.

I shall forward a list of casualties as soon as I can get them from the different officers in command of regiments and parties; but from the constant marching we have had since the battle of Goojerat, and the inclement weather we are now enduring, I have not as yet been able to get them.

P.S.—I have just got the return of casualties of the 3d and 9th Irregular Cavalry, which I have the honor to enclose.

Major-General Whish, C. B. Commanding the 1st Infantry Division, Army of the Punjaub, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp, Goojerat, February 22, 1849.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that the 1st Infantry Division, with horse-artillery attached (as detailed per margin*), marched, at about half-past

* 4th Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery.—Captain McKenzie.

1st Infantry Brigade.—52d Regiment Native Infantry; Her Majesty's 10th Foot; 8th Regiment Native Infantry. 4th Troop 3d Brigade Horse Artillery.—(Captain J. Anderson, except 2 guns at Wuzeerabad.)

3d Company of Pioneers.—Lieutenant McMullin, In reserve.

2d Infantry Brigade.—51st Regiment Native Infantry; Her Majesty's 32d Foot; 72d Regiment Native Infantry.

7 A.M. yesterday; the 1st brigade commanded by Brigadier Hervey, in quarter distance columns of regiment, right in front, at deploying distance, with a troop of Native Horse Artillery, on either flank, drawn up in corresponding order.

The 2d brigade, in reserve, commanded by Brigadier Markham, and 300 to 409 yards in rear, proceeded in contiguous quarter distance columns.

After advancing about two miles or more, the enemy opened their fire, and, after the army had made some further progress, both brigades, agreeably to His Lordship's orders (and taken up from the left) deployed, the Horse Artillery conforming thereto. Immediately afterwards, the troops of Horse Artillery and skirmishers (of the 1st Brigade) were ordered to the front, the latter at 300 yards' distance. I then requested Brigadier Markham to take ground to the left, that the interval made by the advance of Captain Anderson's four guns might be covered by the 72d Native Infantry. Both troops began a spirited cannonade, and continued it for about three hours, at the rate of forty rounds per gun, per hour, until the enemy's guns in our front (like those I believe in front of every part of the line, through a similar treatment) were silenced.

During the cannonade, on first receiving an order for the further advance of both troops, I learnt from Major Garbett, who was in command of them, that the guns on our left front had had so many horses killed and disabled, that they must await the arrival of others from the rear, which I observed were making quick progress to their troops; and which, shortly afterwards, I regret to say, lost its gallant Captain, who was mortally wounded by a cannon ball: the duties continued, however, to be efficiently prosecuted under the superintendence of Lieutenants Francis and Meham, to the former of whom the command immediately devolved.

After this, both troops being well advanced to the front, and the enemy making one or two threatening demonstrations, I thought it right to make a requisition on the cavalry for a small detachment for their protection, which was promptly complied with, by Brigadier Lockwood.

On the advance of the line being directed, the right brigade found the enemy's infantry in great force in its front, with a strong body of cavalry on their left, which rendered it necessary for Brigadier Hervey to make a short flank movement to the right, and throw back the 52d Native Infantry, in order to counteract any attack the enemy might have in contemplation.

As this, unavoidably, caused a great gap in the line, I thought it advisable to direct Brigadier Markham, at once to occupy it by his brigade, which was accordingly done, and the arrangement immediately reported to his Excellency. The enemy were otherwise preparing to take advantage of this opening, but, on seeing the 2d brigade advancing to it, halted, and gave a few rounds of grape and matchlock fire, which was returned with full effect by file firing from the right of divisions and Lieutenant Francis's guns, which latter were being replenished with ammunition, and, for the moment, in rear of the Infantry. Lieutenant Need, Aide-de-Camp, on noticing the enemy's cavalry and infantry immediately in front of the 2d brigade, had made known the same to Lieutenants Francis and Meham, who, on his instantly galloped to the front, through an interval made for the purpose by Her Majesty's 32d regiment, and, with a few rounds of grape, co-operated with the infantry (who were advancing in sending back the enemy in great

In the flank movement by the 1st brigade, already adverted to, and which, under a heavy fire from the enemy of round, grape, and matchlock, with the re-formation to line, (on discovering that the enemy did not make the anticipated attack,) was effected in the most steady and orderly manner, Captain Mackenzie, by his able and judicious co-operation, made his troop particularly useful, and, on the enemy's declining to receive the charge of Her Majesty's 10th, and the 8th, and 52d Native Infantry, poured in such a continued fire of shrapnell and round, upon their retiring masses, as, with what had occurred from the 2d brigade, effectually to prevent any further threat or molestation to the division under my command; and, as far as I could observe, every part of the line had been equally successful in defeating the purposes of the enemy, who, long before noon, must have discovered that the entire loss of their guns, ammunition, camp equipage, and cattle, was inevitable.

On reaching Goojerat, the 2d brigade, agreeably to his Lordship's orders, commenced collecting the enemy's abandoned guns, nineteen of which were sent in by them forthwith, and occupied the town, with the following details, under Major Case, Her Majesty's 32d regiment, (which was afterwards reinforced by the 36th regiment Native Infantry):

Two companies Her Majesty's 32d regiment, under Captain Pigott;

Two companies 51st regiment Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Wallace.

Possession of the eight gates was first taken, and then of the fort, where about eighty of the enemy laid down their arms, and were made over as prisoners to the 36th regiment Native Infantry, with other small parties found in different parts of the town, that, with few exceptions, made no resistance. The above four companies captured a gun, standard, and some horses, with the loss of one man killed of Her Majesty's 32d, and an officer of the same corps wounded, Lieutenant Jeffrey. The 1st brigade, on halting here, detached a sub-division of Her Majesty's 10th regiment, and the grenadier company of 52d Native Infantry, to expel a party of 200 of the enemy in occupation of the temple and garden, in rear of which the 8th regiment Native Infantry is now encamped, which was effected with trifling loss on our side; but the enemy had thirty or forty killed and wounded, and a great number taken prisoners.

It is particularly satisfactory to me to bring to the favorable notice of the Commander-in-Chief the conduct of the division under my command, during the services of yesterday, performed under his Lordship's immediate orders and direction, and consisting of, in fact, the Horse Artillery and Infantry of the Bengal (Mooltan) field force, with the exception of the 49th regiment of Native Infantry on detached duty. Brigadiers Hervey and Markham conducted their brigades, under the various circumstances of the day (some of which I have briefly specified), in a manner that merits the strongest commendation, and they were, as heretofore, admirably supported by the officers in command of regiments; viz.:

Lieut.-Colonel Franks, C.B., H.M.'s 10th Regt.

Ditto Brooke, do. 32d do.

Major Farquharson, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, and, on his being severely wounded, Brevet Major Williams.

Brevet-Major Griffin, 51st Regt. N. Infantry.

Captain Jamieson, 52d do. do. do.

Do. Lloyd, 72d do. do. do.



I cordially unite with both brigadiers in the expression of thanks to the above officers, for the intelligence and zeal with which they carried out their orders, and to all the officers and men under their command, for the steadiness and prompt obedience so uniformly evinced throughout the division.

Brigadier Hervey acknowledges the services of his brigade major, Captain Wiggins, in high terms of commendation; and the active assistance he received, throughout the day, from Lieutenant B. Reid (34th Regiment Native Infantry), Interpreter to Her Majesty's 10th regiment; as does Brigadier Markham those of his brigade major, Captain Balfour, Her Majesty's 32d regiment (who has happily recovered from the wound he received in the action of the 12th September last), and of Ensign Fraser, 23d regiment, appointed Acting Interpreter of the 49th regiment Native Infantry, who is awaiting the arrival of the regiment from Mooltan, and who gladly made his services useful to the brigadier.

To Major Garbett, commanding the Horse Artillery attached to my division, my best acknowledgments are due, for his unremitting attention to both troops under his command, and particularly in matters the officers commanding them were not so able of themselves to give directions about. He mentions in the highest terms (as does Brigadier Hervey) Captain Mackenzie and his troop, and notices that, after the lamented death of Captain J. Anderson, the four guns of his troop were well commanded by Lieutenant Francis; and I heartily concur in the testimony he bears to the admirable conduct of the officers and men of both troops, who worked their guns with a rapidity and precision that would have been impracticable, except from their uniform coolness and steadiness, under a heavy fire from the enemy at both positions, 1st at 1,000 yards, and 2dly at 500 yards. Major Garbett also notices, in most favorable terms, the able assistance rendered him by Lieutenant De Teissier, Acting Adjutant 1st Brigade Horse Artillery.

Lieutenant McMullin and his company of pioneers deserve much credit, having continued with the 4th troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, and rendered useful service whenever called upon.

Having but recently had my attention drawn to the circumstances I am about to mention, I think, in justice to the gallant officer affected by them, I may be permitted so to do, though they refer to anterior conflicts with the enemy. On the 12th September last, after Lieutenant-Colonel Pattoun was mortally wounded, the command of the six companies of Her Majesty's 32d regiment devolved on Major Inglis, and, through the exertions of the gallant troops employed, the enemy's strong position was carried; and a similar result occurred on the 7th of November last, when, from Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke having the command of one of the two columns of attack, that of Her Majesty's 32d regiment again devolved on Major Inglis, whose conduct in that important trust was highly satisfactory to the brigadier commanding; and I have accordingly great satisfaction in soliciting the favorable notice of his Excellency to the same.

Major Napier (attended by Lieutenant Greathead) of Engineers, who was attached for the day to the two divisions on the right, aided me much by occasionally reconnoitering positions we were approaching; and in giving me the advantage of his reconnoissance of the preceding day. Captain Glassford and Lieutenant R. B. Smith, of Engineers, having been directed to join me, were extremely useful during the day; and I feel much

indebted to both, as also to Captain Cheape (51st N. I.) late Treasurer to the Mooltan field force, who attended me throughout; and for whom it was not difficult to find frequent and active employment.

Major Becher, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and Captain Whish, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Division, as also my Aides-de-Camp, Captain J. C. Kennedy, Her Majesty's 18th Foot, and Lieutenant A. Need, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, afforded me every assistance, and are entitled to my best thanks for their attention and zeal. The horse of the Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, from which he had just dismounted, having, on the commencement of our cannonade, been severely wounded by a cannon-shot, it was some time before another could join from the rear, and intermediately, a camel served him as a tolerable substitute.

I beg respectfully, in conclusion, to offer to the Commander-in-Chief my hearty congratulations on the complete success of his Lordship's arrangements for the day, and on an issue which, under Divine Providence, has been permitted to be most triumphant.

Major-General Sir W. R. Gilbert, K.C.B., commanding the 2d Infantry Division, Army of the Punjab, to the Adjutant-General.

Camp, Nourungabad, February 24, 1849.

I have to apologize for the delay which has taken place in complying with General Orders of the 21st instant, directing reports of the proceedings of the troops employed against the enemy to be forwarded for the information of the Commander-in-Chief; but having been, as you are aware, constantly on the move since the morning after the action near Goojerat, in pursuit of the fugitive Sikh army, I have not had any opportunity of doing so.

I have now to report, for the information of his Lordship, that the 2d Infantry Division, consisting of the troops mentioned in the margin,* advanced from Shadewal, on the morning of the 21st instant, in line of quarter distance columns, at deploying distance, leaving a battery of heavy guns under Major Horsford of the Artillery between the two brigades, No. 17 light field battery, under command of Captain Dawes, and Brevet-Major Fordyce's troop of Horse Artillery, between the right regiments of the left and right brigades respectively.

Having received orders to push forward my light troops, to force the enemy to show their position, I immediately advanced the troop of Horse Artillery, and Dawes' light field battery, which instantly drew a very heavy and well-directed fire from two large batteries which the enemy had established on either side of the village of Kalra, by which they were nearly screened from the fire of our guns, which, with the light companies, were then still further pushed forward, followed by the division which had deployed into line; the heavy guns in our centre at this time opening a very destructive cannonade. Up to this time, the village above-named seemed to be unoccupied, and I directed a party of infantry to take possession of it. Upon the approach of this

* 3d Brigade.

31st Regiment Native Infantry.
2d European Regiment.
70th Regiment, Native Infantry.
4th B. Ltade.
30th Regiment, Native Infantry.
Her Majesty's 29th Foot,
56th Regiment, Native Infantry.

party, a tremendous fire of musquetry was opened from the walls, which were loop-holed in every direction: the 2d European Regiment was then ordered up in support, under the command of Major Steel, and soon carried it, after a most obstinate resistance, in which that gallant regiment suffered rather severely, as well as upon its emerging from the village; soon after which, the enemy left many of their guns, and fled in the greatest confusion.

It affords me the highest satisfaction to record the valuable services of Brigadier A. S. H. Mountain, C.B. and of Brigadier N. Penny, C.B. who led the 2d European Regiment to the attack of the village in the most gallant and exemplary manner. I should wish particularly to mention the very great assistance I received from Major Horsford, commanding the heavy battery, and Major Fordyce, commanding 2d troop, 2d brigade H.A., and Captain Dawes, commanding No. 17 light field battery: it is impossible to praise too highly their conduct, and that of all those under their command.

I beg likewise to bring to his Excellency's notice, the valuable assistance I received from my divisional and personal Staff, Bt. Captain J. A. D. Fergusson, Deputy - Assistant - Adjutant - General, Lieutenant A. S. Galloway, Deputy - Assistant - Quarter-Master - General, Lieutenant Colt, Aide-de-Camp, Captain Sherwill, and Lieutenant MacDonell, Majors of Brigade, and Captain Goldie and Lieutenant Irwin, of the Engineers.

Captain W. P. Robbins, 15th N.I. who acted as my Aide-de-Camp during the action, afforded me great and active assistance, as did also Lieutenant H. B. Hopper, 31st N.I. (Orderly Officer.)

My warmest thanks are due to Lieutenant-Colonel Congreve, C.B. H.M.'s 29th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Jack, 30th N.I. and Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, 56th N.I. and to Majors J. Steel, 2d European Regiment, W. R. Corfield, 31st N.I. and J. R. McCausland, 70th N.I. (severely wounded in the attack on the village of Kalra), for the exemplary manner in which they led their regiments. I trust I may be permitted to bring to his Excellency's notice the name of Brevet Captain G. Gordon, 50th N.I. Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, who, at my request, destroyed the enemy's camp equipage and loose ammunition.

The conduct of all the troops under my command, European and Native, under a terrific and well-directed cannonade, was such as to call forth my highest commendation.

In conclusion, I regret that, in consequence of our being so constantly on the move, since the action, I am unable to forward herein the Returns of casualties, but I shall do myself the honour to transmit them with the least possible delay.

P. S.—In the absence of the regular returns, I may here add that the amount of loss is very trifling, considering the heavy fire kept up by the enemy's artillery on the centre of the division, where the heavy guns were, the 2d European Regiment having only lost 8 men killed, and 135 wounded; the 31st N.I. 11 men killed, and 131 wounded; and 70th N.I. 10 killed, 40 wounded.

In the 4th Brigade, H.M.'s 29th Regiment lost only 2 men, and 6 wounded; the 30th N.I. 3 men wounded; and the 56th N.I. only one man wounded.

Brigadier-General C. Campbell, Commanding the 3d Division, Army of the Punjaub, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp, Dowlutnagger, February 23, 1849.

I have the honour to report to you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that, in

obedience to the orders I received from his Lordship at daylight of the 21st instant, I formed the brigades of the 3d division, commanded by Brigadiers Carnegy and McLeod, with the light field batteries attached to them, close to the left bank of the nullah which passed in front of the village of Shadewal, a little after 7 A. M. The Brigade, under Brigadier Hoggan, was formed at the same time in rear, to act as a reserve to the whole force intended to be employed on that side of the nullah.

In the advance to the attack of the enemy's position, his Lordship desired me to keep close to the left side of the nullah, and to preserve my communication with the heavy guns, which were placed on the opposite bank.

His Lordship further directed me to approach, but not to pass, that part of the nullah, behind which the right of the enemy's army was formed, without further instructions from him.

With a view to the effectual fulfilment of his Lordship's wishes, to maintain close communication with the heavy guns on my right, and to prevent their molestation by the enemy from the nullah, I directed the Light Company of H. M.'s 24th to occupy and move along the nullah, in advance of the heavy guns; and to render the communication more secure, I supported this company with two guns from No. 10 light field battery, which moved close along the bank of the nullah.

The two brigades were formed, in the first instance, in contiguous columns of regiments (the brigades at full distance), covered by a strong line of skirmishers, and these immediately supported by Nos. 5 and 10 light field batteries, attached to them respectively. The skirmishers communicated on the left, with those covering the front of the Bombay Division, which were likewise supported by the troop of Horse Artillery belonging to that force. The whole line moved forward at a quarter before 8 A. M. in this order, with the regularity of troops at a review. The country we passed over in our advance was perfectly level, highly cultivated, and without an obstruction, being merely dotted here and there with an occasional tree.

At half-past 9, the skirmishers having arrived within long range of the enemy's guns, the columns were deployed into line, when we again moved forward. At this time the right wing of the enemy's army was plainly to be seen, formed directly in our front, beyond a turn in the nullah, which seemed to run parallel to the front of their position, in the centre of which, and nearly opposite to Nos. 5 and 10 light field batteries, they had two very heavy guns, and several six and nine-pounder field guns which then opened fire; that from the former, in the first instance, caused some loss in the batteries, and here it was, I regret to say, that Lieutenant Day of the Artillery, a very brave and most promising young officer, was killed by a cannon ball.

The line moved onwards to the front, keeping in communication with, and as much as possible in the alignment of the heavy guns, while the field batteries kept up so destructive a fire upon the enemy in their front, in position behind the nullah, that they finally obliged the whole force to abandon it, and take shelter under cover of the bank of the nullah, and from which they were afterwards driven, in confusion and flight, by an enfilading fire from the same field batteries.

About three quarters of an hour before the enemy had been fully driven in flight from the nullah and from the field, a great effort was made by many, apparently of the principal chiefs, to

bring forward a large body of their cavalry, which was followed, in a tumultuous manner, by the infantry which had taken shelter in the nullah, to attack the centre of the Bombay Division. This attack was taken in flank by No. 5 field battery, and caused great loss to the enemy, both in his short advance, and subsequent retreat.

The infantry of the 3d division had not occasion to fire a shot; the enemy were driven from their different positions, and from the field, by the fire of these two field batteries, aided by that of the Bombay troop of Horse Artillery.

I cannot find language to express my sense of the calm, steady, and admirable manner in which these two batteries were commanded and worked by Major Mowatt, the commanding officer, and by Major Ludlow and Lieutenant Robertson, the former commanding No. 5, the latter No. 10 battery, nor am I adequately able to express my admiration of the bravery and gallantry of the other officers of these batteries, and of their non-commissioned officers and men, all of whom I beg to recommend, in an especial manner, to the favourable notice of the Commander-in-Chief.

After the troops had crossed the nullah, I received his Lordship's orders to follow the troops of the right wing in their movement towards the east side of Goojerat, while the Bombay division passed the town on the other side. After clearing the town, the division again resumed its communication with the Bombay troops, and proceeded with them in advance, together with the troops of the 2d division on our right, until ordered to halt and encamp.

I beg leave to bring to the favourable notice of the Commander-in-Chief the conduct of Brigadiers Carnegy and McLeod, to whom I feel much indebted for the brave example they set their men, and for the officer-like manner in which they managed their respective brigades during the day. Brigadier Hoggan, commanding the reserve, was under the immediate orders of Brigadier-General Dundas, on the left.

The two former Brigadiers speak in strong terms of the merits and services, during the day, of their respective brigade-majors, Captain Clarke, of the 25th Native Infantry, and Captain Keiller, of the 6th Native Infantry; and I can confirm their opinion of the zeal, activity, and value of these officers' services from my own personal observation.

I beg also to recommend to the favourable notice of the Commander-in-Chief the conduct of the several officers commanding regiments, who all set an example of the greatest gallantry to their respective corps, viz., Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, H. M.'s 24th Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Corbett, 25th Native Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, H. M.'s 61st, Major Tudor, 46th Native Infantry, and Captain Lang, 36th Native Infantry. They are all truly deserving of his Lordship's favourable notice and approbation. Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, of H. M.'s 61st, speaks in terms of praise of the assistance he received from the two majors of that regiment, Major Campbell and Major Stephens; and Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, of H. M.'s 24th Regiment, in a similar manner, notices the conduct of Major Blachford of that corps.

I received, during the day, the most cordial and valuable assistance from Major Ponsonby, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Division, with whom I found a real pleasure in being associated on service, and to whom I owe great obligation, for the able and careful manner in which he conducts the duties of his department.

I beg to recommend to the particular notice of his Lordship the Commander-in-Chief, the conduct of Ensign Garden, Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, to whom I am also under many obligations for the zeal and ability with which he performs his various duties.

Captain Durand and Lieutenant Morton, of the Engineers, were attached to the 3d Division during the action, and accompanied me during the day; they rendered me valuable assistance, and I owe to them, accordingly, my warmest acknowledgements.

I cannot conclude this report without also bringing to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief the willing and valuable assistance afforded me by my Aid-de-Camp, Captain Hagthorne, and also by my brother officer Lieutenant Shadwell, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, who was present in the action as a volunteer.

I beg herewith to enclose a return of the killed and wounded, together with a present state of the troops actually engaged, and returns of the quantity of ammunition expended.

Brigadier-General the Honourable H. Dundas, C.B.
Commanding the Bombay Column, Army of the
Punjab, to the Adjutant-General of the Bengal
Army.

*Head-Quarters, Camp, Saikerwalla,
February 22d, 1849.*

I have the honour to inform you that, agreeably to the orders I received, the Bombay Infantry Division was formed on the left of the line. I advanced for some distance in contiguous columns at quarter distance, the 60th Rifles under Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and 3d Troop Horse Artillery under Major Blood, being thrown in advance. The division deployed into line, and gradually advanced, as the attack on the right developed itself. A party of the enemy's horse made a demonstration of attacking the line, but speedily moved off to their own right on receiving one or two rounds from Major Blood's troop. A battery of the enemy, which was in front of the Bengal Division, was also quickly silenced by this troop, which made excellent practice. The division kept gradually advancing, without firing a shot, the enemy moving off so fast we could not reach him, the artillery taking every advantage of opening its fire that was afforded. The infantry kept constantly advancing, passing through the enemy's camp, which was left standing, and round the town of Goojerat on the left, bringing up the left shoulders. The ground, at the first, was studded with bushes and hedges of prickly pear, which caused some delay in getting through; and on reaching the open country again, not a sign of the enemy was to be seen. Two guns were abandoned by him on this side of the town. Not a casualty occurred in the infantry division, or in the troop, with the exception of two horses. The troop afterwards accompanied Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell's Division of Cavalry, in pursuit of the enemy, and it has been reported to me by Brigadier Leeson, commanding Bombay Artillery, that it rendered good service. The Scinde Horse, under Lieutenant Malcolm, having been attached for the day to Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell's Division, I had not an opportunity of witnessing a most successful and gallant charge which was made by that distinguished regiment against a party of the enemy's horse, which was completely overthrown, with the loss of their standards; and the attempt to turn our left, which the enemy showed a disposition to try, altogether frustrated.

This success was not gained without some loss, which amounted to three killed, and sixteen or seventeen wounded. The field-battery, under Capt. Turnbull, was attached to the force protecting the baggage. Where the troops never came in contact with the enemy, who moved off with the utmost rapidity, there is little room for remark on their conduct, beyond making a steady and regular advance, and for a long distance, and preserving a good order of formation. I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of all, and my thanks are due to Brigadier Capon, commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade, to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, commanding 60th Rifles, Major Hallett, commanding 3d Regiment N. I., Major Mignan, commanding 1st Bombay Fusiliers, Major Mant, commanding 19th Regiment N. I.; Brigadier Leeson, commanding the Artillery, rendering every assistance; and Major Blood, in command of the troop, is entitled to every credit, for the efficient service the troop was enabled to perform.

The steady and good order in which the Brigade of the Bengal Army moved, under Brigadier Hoggan, which was in support of the Bombay Division, was very praiseworthy.

I am indebted to the officers of the Divisional Staff for the active assistance they afforded me. Major Green, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Captain Hart, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General; Captain Ramsay, the Assistant-Quarter-Master-General; Captain Skinner, the Deputy Judge Advocate-General; Major St John, Pay-Master-General; Lieutenant Mules of the 1st Fusiliers, Post-Master; Lieutenant Ward, 60th Rifles, my Aid-de-Camp; and Lieutenant Crawley, 15th Hussars, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Aitchison, commanding the Mysore Division, who officiated as my Aide-de-Camp. Brigadier Capon also reports favourably of the assistance he derived from Captain Stiles, Major of Brigade, and Lieutenant Gordon, 60th Rifles, who officiated as Aide-de-Camp. Lieutenant Stevenson, Brigade-Major of Artillery, rendered every assistance in his department. The sappers and miners, under Lieutenant Kendall, were kept prepared for any duty that might have been required in sloping down nullahs for the guns, &c. but the ground was so favorable for the movement of the troops, that their exertions were not required in this duty. My thanks are also due to Captain Threshie, Assistant-Commissary-General, on this occasion, as also for the efficient manner in which the duties of his department have been conducted.

Lieutenant Henry, 19th Regiment Native Infantry, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Bombay, and who was placed in political charge of the prisoner of war, the Dewan Moolraj, joined me in the afternoon, having ridden post from Lahore, on purpose to be present, after delivering over charge of his prisoner on the 20th instant.

Herewith I enclose a list of casualties, which is principally in horses, together with a return of ammunition expended.

Major J. S. Leeson, Brigadier, commanding Artillery Brigade, Bombay Division, to the Assistant-Adjutant-General, Bombay Division.

Camp, Goojerat, February 22, 1849.

In compliance with your order, I have the honor to report that the 3d, or Major Blood's troop of Horse Artillery, was ordered to accompany the Cavalry Division under General Sir Joseph Thackwell, K. C. B. at about half-past one yesterday, to follow the enemy, who were then retreating;

with this troop I proceeded, accompanied by Lieutenant Hamilton and my staff.

After proceeding at a trot and gallop for about nine miles, we joined the Cavalry Division, and soon joined the enemy's rear, and, at a distance of about 400 yards, opened fire, with manifest good effect; they were then attempting to carry three guns; and a considerable body of cavalry were hovering round to afford them protection; this they were unable to effect, as our well-directed fire soon obliged the enemy to abandon their guns, camels, carts, bullocks, &c. and a great proportion of their baggage, which fell into our hands.

The enemy still continuing to retreat in a most disorderly manner, we advanced at a gallop for about three miles, and again opened fire with such effect, that they were compelled to abandon another gun.

We again advanced some distance further, and were halted by order of the General commanding, who proceeded, and at a quarter to 5 p.m. we began to fall back towards camp, which we reached at half-past three o'clock p.m.

General Return of Casualties in the Army of the Punjab, in the Action at Goojerat, on the 21st of February 1849, between the British Forces under the personal command of General Hugh, Baron Gough, G. C. B. Commander-in-Chief of all the Forces in India, and the Rebel Army under Sirdar Chuttur Sing and Rajah Shere Sing.

General Staff—Wounded, 1 Provost Marshal.

Artillery Division.

Horse Artillery.

4th Troop, 1st Brigade—Killed, 3 rank and file, 1 syce, 17 horses; wounded, 1 Native officer, 5 rank and file, 2 lascars, 5 syces, 11 horses.

2d Troop, 2d Brigade—Killed, 7 rank and file, 1 lascars, 25 horses; wounded, 1 serjeant, 1 trumpeter, 17 rank and file, 4 lascars, 13 horses.

3d Troop, 2d Brigade—Killed, 1 syce, 7 horses; wounded, 4 rank and file; missing, 1 syce.

4th Troop, 2d Brigade—Wounded, 1 rank and file; missing, 1 horse.

1st Troop, 3d Brigade—Wounded, 1 trumpeter, 2 rank and file; missing, 1 horse.

2d Troop, 3d Brigade—Killed, 1 rank and file, 7 horses; wounded, 2 serjeants, 3 rank and file, 1 syce, one horse; missing, 2 horses.

4th Troop, 3d Brigade—Killed, 1 European Officer, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, 1 lascars, 16 horses; wounded, 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, 1 lascars, 1 syce, 6 horses; missing, 1 horse.

Foot Artillery.

1st Company, 1st Battalion, (No. 10 Battery)—Killed, 1 European officer, 1 rank and file, 2 horses; wounded, 2 rank and file, 2 syce drivers, 2 horses; missing, 1 horse.

3d Company, 1st Battalion (No. 17 Battery)—Killed, 10 horses; wounded, 4 rank and file, and 3 horses.

3d Company, 3d Battalion—Killed, 2 rank and file, 5 bullocks; wounded, 2 syce drivers.

4th Company, 3d Battalion—Killed, 5 bullocks; wounded, 2 rank and file, 1 lascars, 3 syce drivers.

1st Company, 4th Battalion—Wounded, 1 European officer, 3 rank and file, 1 lascars.

4th Company, 4th Battalion—Wounded, 1 rank and file.

3d Company, 7th Battalion (No. 5 Battery)—Killed, 1 syce driver, 1 syce, 3 horses; wounded, 2 rank and file, 1 lascars, 1 syce driver.

Total—Killed, 2 European officers, 1 serjeant, 20 rank and file, 2 lascars, 1 syce driver, 3 syces, 97 horses or bullocks ; wounded, 1 European officer, 1 Native officer, 4 serjeants, 2 trumpeters, 50 rank and file, 10 lascars, 8 syce drivers, 7 syces, 37 horses or bullocks ; missing, 1 syce, 6 horses.

Engineer Department and Sappers and Pioneers—Wounded, 1 European officer, 1 Native officer, 2 serjeants or havildars, and 5 rank and file.

Cavalry Division.

First Brigade.

H. M.'s 3d Light Dragoons—Killed 1 horse ; wounded, 1 rank and file, 2 horses ; missing, 2 horses.

H. M.'s 9th Lancers—Missing, 4 horses.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry—Wounded, 1 European officer, 4 rank and file, 1 horse.

8th Regiment Light Cavalry—Killed, 1 syce, 1 horse ; wounded, 1 Native officer ; missing, 1 rank and file, 3 horses.

2d Brigade.

H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons—Killed, 1 European officer, 3 horses ; wounded, 2 European officers, 4 rank and file, 2 horses.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry—Wounded, 2 rank and file, 4 horses ; missing, 2 horses.

3d Brigade.

11th Irregular Cavalry—Killed, 2 horses ; wounded, 3 rank and file.

14th Irregular Cavalry—Wounded, 2 rank and file, 4 horses ; missing, 2 horses.

4th Brigade.

3d Irregular Cavalry—Killed, 1 rank and file, 2 horses ; wounded, 1 Native officer, 1 havildar, 5 rank and file, 2 horses.

9th Irregular Cavalry—Killed, 1 rank and file, 10 horses ; wounded, 1 havildar, 12 rank and file, 3 horses.

Total—Killed, 1 European officer, 2 rank and file, 1 syce, 19 horses ; wounded, 3 European officers, 2 Native officers, 2 havildars, 33 rank and file, 18 horses ; missing, 1 rank and file, 13 horses.

1st Infantry Division.

Divisional Staff—Wounded, 1 horse.

1st Brigade.

H. M.'s 10th Foot—Killed, 7 rank and file, 1 horse ; wounded, 1 European officer, 53 rank and file.

8th Regiment N. I.—Killed, 1 European officer, 1 Native officer, 3 rank and file ; wounded, 2 European officers, 3 Native officers, 4 havildars, 56 rank and file.

52d Regiment N. I.—Killed, 5 rank and file ; wounded, 3 European officers, 1 havildar, 30 rank and file.

2d Brigade.

H. M.'s 32d Foot—Killed, 1 rank and file ; wounded, 1 European officer, 4 rank and file.

51st Regiment N. I.—Killed, 5 rank and file ; wounded, 1 European officer, 1 Native officer, 1 havildar, 46 rank and file.

72d Regiment N. I.—Killed, 1 rank and file ; wounded, 8 rank and file.

Total—Killed, 1 European officer, 1 Native officer, 22 rank and file, 1 horse ; wounded, 8 European officers, 4 Native officers, 6 havildars, 197 rank and file, 1 horse.

2d Infantry Division.

3d Brigade.

2d European Regiment—Killed, 1 European officer, 2 serjeants, 6 rank and file, 1 horse ; wounded, 5 European officers, 12 serjeants, 123 rank and file, and 1 horse ; Missing, 3 rank and file.

21st Regiment Native Infantry—Killed, 2 havildars, 9 rank and file ; Wounded, 1 European officer, 4 native do., 7 havildars, 119 rank and file, 1 lascar.

70th Regiment Native Infantry—Killed, 10 rank and file ; Wounded, 5 European officers, 1 Native do., 4 havildars, 34 rank and file.

4th Brigade.

H. M.'s 29th Foot—Killed, 2 rank and file ; wounded, 6 rank and file.

30th Regiment Native Infantry—Wounded, 3 rank and file.

56th Regiment Native Infantry—Wounded, 1 rank and file.

Total—Killed, 1 European officer, 4 serjeants or havildars, 27 rank and file, 1 horse ; wounded, 11 European officers, 5 Native officers, 23 serjeants or havildars, 286 rank and file, 1 lascar, 1 horse ; missing, 3 rank and file.

3d Infantry Division.

5th Brigade.

25th Regiment N. I.—Killed, 1 rank and file ; wounded, 2 rank and file.

7th Brigade.

H. M.'s 61st Foot—Wounded, 9 rank and file.

36th Regiment N. I.—Killed, 1 trumpeter, 3 rank and file ; wounded, 2 havildars, 7 rank and file.

Total—Killed, 1 trumpeter, 4 rank and file ; wounded, 2 serjeants or havildars, 18 rank and file.

Bombay Division.

3d Troop Horse Artillery—Killed, 1 horse.

Scinde Irregular Horse—Killed, 1 havildar, 1 rank and file, 24 horses ; wounded, 1 Native officer, 1 havildar, 10 rank and file, 11 horses.

Total—Killed, 1 serjeant or havildar, 1 rank and file, 25 horses ; wounded, 1 Native officer, 1 serjeant or havildar, 10 rank and file, 11 horses.

Grand Total—Killed, 5 European officers, 1 Native officer, 6 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 76 rank and file, 2 lascars, 1 syce driver, 4 syces, 143 horses or bullocks ; wounded, 24 European officers, 14 Native officers, 1 provost-marshal, 40 serjeants or havildars, 2 trumpeters, 599 rank and file, 11 lascars, 8 syce drivers, 7 syces or grass-cutters, 68 horses or bullocks ; missing, 4 rank and file, 1 syce, 19 horses or bullocks.

Nominal List of European Officers.

General Staff—Wounded, 1 Provost-Marshal, S. Budd, severely.

Artillery Division.

4th Troop, 3d Brigade Horse Artillery—Killed, Captain J. Anderson.

1st Company, 1st Battalion Artillery—Killed, 2d Lieutenant E. W. Day.

1st Company, 4th Battalion Artillery—Wounded, Captain and Brevet-Major Sir R. C. Shakespear. Corps of Engineers—Wounded, 2d Lieutenant B. M. Hutchison, very severely, leg amputated.

Cavalry Division.
 H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons—Killed, Lieutenant A. Lloyd; wounded, Captain J. H. Goddard, severely; Captain A. Scudamore, dangerously.
 5th Regiment Light Cavalry—wounded, Lieutenant H. J. Stannus, severely.

1st Infantry Division.
 H. M.'s 10th Foot—Wounded, Captain R. M. Best, slightly.
 H. M.'s 32d Foot—Wounded, Lieutenant G. Jeffrey, slightly.
 8th Regiment N. I.—Killed, Lieutenant R. Cox; wounded, Major G. Farquharson, dangerously, Ensign G. H. Griffiths, severely.
 51st Regiment Native Infantry—Wounded, Lieutenant T. C. Darnell, severely.
 52d Regiment Native Infantry—Wounded, Captain J. W. H. Jamieson, severe contusion; Lieutenant W. H. Lowther, severely; Lieutenant G. R. Smith, severely.

2d Infantry Division.
 2d European Regiment—Killed, Lieutenant G. H. Sprot; wounded, Captain A. Boyd, slightly; Lieutenant A. Elderton, slightly; Ensign A. D. Toogood, slightly; Ensign D. A. Sandford, slightly; Ensign J. G. S. Matheson, slightly.
 31st Regiment Native Infantry—Wounded, Ensign F. J. Gully, slightly.
 70th Regiment Native Infantry—Wounded, Major J. K. McCausland, severely; Brevet Captain C. L. Edwards, slightly; Lieutenant A. Fytche, slightly; Ensign R. C. Whiting, severely; Ensign C. Murray, slightly.

List of Ordnance captured from the Enemy, in the Action at Goojerat, on the 21st February 1849.

Camp, Goojerat, February 22, 1849.

No.	Nature of Ordnance.
1 ...	Brass Gun ... 16-pounder
	" 6-pounder
	" 9-pounder
	" 8-pounder
5 ...	" 9-pounder
	" 8-pounder
	" 8-pounder
	" 3-pounder
	" 8-pounder
10 ...	" 12-pounder
	" 9-pounder
	" 18-pounder

10 ...	Brass Gun ...	8-pounder
	"	9-pounder
15 ...	"	8-pounder
	"	2-pounder
	"	7-pounder
	"	8-pounder
	"	8-pounder
20 ...	"	2-pounder
	"	8-pounder
	"	16-pounder
	"	8-pounder
	"	9-pounder
25 ...	"	8-pounder
	"	6-pounder
	"	6-pounder
	"	8-pounder
	"	7-pounder
30 ...	"	6-pounder
	"	7-pounder
	"	6 pounder
	"	6-pounder
	"	8-pounder
35 ...	"	8-pounder
	"	8-pounder
	"	8-pounder
	"	8-pounder
40 ...	"	8-pounder
	"	7½-pounder
42 ...	"	7½-pounder

1 ... Brass Howitzer

"

5 ... "

"

8 ... "

1 ... Brass Mortar

3 ... "

—

53 Total pieces of Ordnance captured.

—

17 Ammunition tumbrils unserviceable.

A considerable number of tumbrils were also blown up and otherwise destroyed.

N. B.—The Fees of all Notices must be paid in advance, and all Letters post-paid.

Printed and Published at the Office, 13, North Bank Street, by WILLIAM ALEXANDER LAURIE,
 Printer to THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

•• This Gazette is filed at the Offices of the London and Dublin Gazette.

Saturday, April 21, 1849.

Price One Shilling.