



SUPPLEMENT
TO
The London Gazette

Of FRIDAY the 23d of MARCH.

Published by Authority.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1849.

India Board, March 21, 1849.

THE following Dispatches, relating to military operations in the Punjaub, have been received at the East India House :

The Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary with the Governor General.

Camp, Chillianwalla, January 23, 1849.

I have the honour, by direction of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India a copy of a despatch of the 7th instant, from Major-General W. S. Whish, C. B. commanding the Mooltan field force, and of the detailed reports which accompanied it, of the assault upon that city on the 2d instant; and I am to add, that his Excellency has instructed me to communicate to the Major-General his cordial approval of the arrangements ordered for the attack, which appears to have been made with a spirit and gallantry highly creditable to the officers and troops of every arm employed.

Major-General W. S. Whish, C. B. commanding Mooltan Field Force, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp, Mooltan, January 7, 1849.

Having now received the report of the Bombay column, during the assault of the city, on the 2d instant, I have the honour of forwarding that received from Brigadier Markham on the 3d instant, and associating with it the letter of this date received from Brigadier the Honourable H. Dundas, C. B. commanding the Bombay division of the field force, both of which I shall be obliged by your submitting to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-chief.

The steady advance of both columns under their respective commanders, Brigadier Stalker, C. B. and Brigadier Markham (which, as regarded that under the latter, was but temporarily checked from the necessity of entering the city by the left breach) ensured the early realization of what each

had been directed to aim at, and by sunset the city was in complete possession of our gallant troops, whose conduct throughout was remarkable for humanity to the unarmed inhabitants they occasionally met, and not less so for the severity with which the opposition of the enemy was overcome from street to street, many of which were narrow and intricate, and several barricaded.

In the letters accompanying, the gallantry and good services of various officers are particularized, and, on the fall of the citadel, it will be my pleasing duty to take up that strain regarding many. It will, however, be better timed now to mention the spirited proposition on the 1st instant of Lieutenant-Colonel Franks, C. B. to escalate the citadel during the assault of the city, provided I placed 500 of each regiment of the 1st brigade under his command. After due consideration of this suggestion, I deemed it most eligible to forego it, as I had not time to examine into the difficulties that might have attended it; nor would the hour fixed for the assault have been auspicious, unless I had deferred it till dawn of the 3d.

Brigadier Stalker has brought to Brigadier Dundas's notice the conduct of Colour-Serjeant J. Bennett, 1st Fusiliers, on the 2d instant, and I cannot forbear my testimony to the joyful feelings which it excited in myself, and officers of the staff around me, when noticing his planting the British standard in the crest of the breach, and maintaining it there, in the midst of the musketry fire of the enemy, until the troops had passed.

The troops of the Bombay column suffered much from an explosion, during the night, of a magazine in the city.

I beg to enclose casualty lists, of which the total of each column is as follows:—

Bengal Division--3 European rank and file, and 1 native rank and file, killed; 3 European officers, 1 serjeant, 17 rank and file, and 6 native rank and file, wounded.

Bombay Division--4 European rank and file, and 22 native rank and file, killed; 8 European officers, 4 serjeants, 51 rank and file, and 2 native officers, 5 havildars, 121 rank and file, wounded; 1 native rank and file missing.

Total—7 European rank and file, and 23 native rank and file, killed; 11 European officers, 5 serjeants, 78 European rank and file, and 2 native officers, 5 havildars, and 127 native rank and file, wounded; 1 native rank and file missing.

Grand Total—Killed 30, wounded 218, missing 1. Total 249.

Names of Officers Wounded.

Bengal Column.

H. M.'s. 32d Foot—Captain J. D. C. Smyth, slightly wounded; Captain C. T. King, slightly wounded.

Engineers—Lieutenant Garforth, M.B., dangerously wounded.

Bombay Column.

1st Fusiliers—Captain R. W. Leith, dangerously wounded; Lieutenant W. Gray, dangerously wounded; Lieutenant E. Dansey, wounded; Lieutenant G. E. Herne, wounded; Second Lieutenant E. A. Law, wounded.

4th Rifles—Lieutenant T. S. Warden, wounded.

19th N. I.—Ensign J. Gordon, wounded.

Engineers—Lieutenant J. A. Fuller, wounded.

Brigadier F. Markham, Commanding 2d Brigade of Infantry, Mooltan Field Force, to Major General W. S. Whish, C.B. Commanding the Mooltan Field Force.

Camp Mooltan, January 3, 1849.

I have the honour to report, for your information, that, according to division orders, at one o'clock on the 2d, I proceeded with the brigade under my command to the Munde Awa, the point of rendezvous with the left column. At two o'clock we received orders to move to the Delhi gate, from whence the assault was to be made. At a quarter past three o'clock, a salvo being fired from the Delhi gate battery (the signal agreed upon for the assault), the leading companies of Her Majesty's 32d regiment under Captain Smyth, commanding the grenadier company, moved on to storm the breach. Upon passing the broken ground and ruined out-works of the gate under a heavy fire of match-locks, they descended a deep hollow, and found, to their surprise, the city wall in front, about 30 feet in height, unbreached, and totally impracticable, being fairly concealed from view, from the nature of the ground, until directly upon it.

Captain Smyth immediately, and with great judgment and promptitude, decided upon retiring, and rejoined the column, with the loss of several men, which loss, however, would have been very seriously increased, both to the leading companies and the column, had there been any hesitation on his part.

I proceeded at once to the breach at the Khoonee Boorj, which I found had already been entered by the left column, and made our way down the ramparts and streets on our right to the Delhi gate, and from thence to that part of the city close to the Dowlut gate, and directly in front of the fort.

The enemy offered considerable opposition in the narrow streets, and on the ramparts, which were strongly barricaded; but the troops carried all before them, and before dark that part of the city was in our possession, and we connected our posts with those thrown out from the left column.

To Colonel Brooke, Major Lloyd, and Captain Lloyd, in command of regiments, and to all under my command, both officers and men, I have to

return my thanks for their steadiness, and prompt obedience throughout to my orders.

To Major Napier, of the engineers, who accompanied me, I am deeply indebted for the very valuable services he rendered me throughout the afternoon.

Return of Casualties, &c. in 2d Infantry Brigade (Bengal division), on the 2d January, 1849.

Camp, Mooltan, January 3, 1849.

Her Majesty's 32d Regiment—3 rank and file, killed; 2 European officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 16 rank and file wounded.

49th Native Infantry—1 rank and file, wounded.

72d Native Infantry—1 rank and file, killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

Captains J. D. Smyth and C. T. King, Her Majesty's 32d Regiment, wounded.

Total—4 killed; 26 wounded.

Brevet-Major H. B. Edwardes, C.B., to Major-General W. S. Whish, C.B., Commanding Mooltan Field Force.

Beegee Bagh, January 3, 1849.

I have the honour to report that, in conformity with your instructions to create a diversion on the south and west of the city, preparatory to the storm of the breaches by the regular force, Lieutenant Lake threw out a large skirmishing party directly in his front, and close up to the Pak-gate, General Cortlandt another on the left of the Daoodpootras, and I a third on the left of General Cortlandt's, thus opening a smart fire nearly down to the Bohur-gate, and securing the attention of a large portion of the enemy's soldiers on the walls. In front of the village of Darra, I also moved out a large body of cavalry, and a troop of horse artillery, while the remainder and main body of the infantry were in reserve at the Beegee Bagh, and See-dee-loll-ke-Bed.

2. At about half-past one p.m. the Daoodpootras, under direction of Lieutenant Lake, and my own and General Cortlandt's, under direction of Lieutenant Young, of the Engineers, Mr. Hugo James, and Mr. Quin, opened their fire from the most advanced suburbs and drew a smart return from the ramparts, and the gun on the Mootee bastion. This was kept up until the advance of the British to the breach, and was, I trust, of service in distracting the enemy's attention.

3. When the city was completely in your possession, Lieut. Lake and I withdrew our men to their respective posts; but subsequently, on being applied to by Major Scott, of the Bombay Engineers, Lieutenant Lake occupied the Pak-gate with Daoodpootras, and a small party from the company of the 3d Bombay Native Infantry, which was on duty at See-dee-loll. The vigilance of this detachment of Daoodpootras, while in charge of the gate, I was myself a witness to, at night, when I visited the post with Lieutenant Lake, and it did great credit to irregular troops.

4. After withdrawing our skirmishers, I ordered the cavalry from Darra to make a patrol to the westward, and they succeeded in intercepting a party of the enemy's infantry, who had escaped from the city, twenty of whom they killed, when the rest surrendered, and were disarmed.

5. I cannot conclude this report without bringing to your notice the zeal of Lieutenant Pollock, assistant resident, and Mr. McMahon, a volunteer; the former joined his corps, hearing it was in the storming party at the Delhi-gate breach, and the latter volunteered to accompany Captain Smyth, who led the right assault.

Brigadier the Hon. H. Dundas, C. B. Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, commanding Bombay Column Mooltan Field Force, to Brevet Captain G. P. Whish, Assistant Adjutant General, Bengal Column.

Camp Mooltan, January 7, 1849.

I have the honour to forward the report of Brigadier Stalker, C. B. commanding the 2d brigade Bombay division, which was engaged in storming the city of Mooltan on the afternoon of the 2d instant.

The brigade, formed in three columns, as directed in the instructions from the Assistant Adjutant General, assembled in rear of the Mundeewa, and, about 3 p.m., moved down to storm the left trench at the angle of the Khoonee Boorj.

The storming party, headed by Captain Leith of the 1st Bombay Fusiliers, speedily mounted the breach, but, on arriving at the summit, found some difficulty in descending, the enemy having retrenched the breach, and dug deep ditches, into which several of the leading men and officers fell. The obstacles to the advance of the party having been overcome, the column, having succeeded in passing the trench, pushed on to the ramparts and streets of the town through a very narrow passage, by the aid of some scaling ladders placed against a house by a party of Bengal sappers, under Lieutenant Oliphant. I regret to state that, soon after mounting the breach, Captain Leith was severely wounded, and Lieutenant Gray, taking command of the party, moved to the right towards the Delhi Gate, to clear away obstacles between the breach and that point at which it was intended the Bengal column should enter.

Major Mignan, with the 1st column, moved to the left, clearing the ramparts, while the columns under Major Mant and Major Honner, pushing for the centre of the town, established themselves in the grain market.

The narrowness of the streets rendering the preservation of regular formation impossible, the enemy was followed up by the troops in the best mode in which they could move, and without giving him time to halt, until the town was completely carried, and the several columns established; the left having succeeded in reaching the Lahore gate.

Brigadier Stalker speaks most highly of the conduct of the troops, and nothing can be more honourable to their character than the humanity and kind treatment shown by them towards the unoffending inhabitants.

I have great pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Major-General the conduct of Major Mignan, commanding 1st Fusiliers; Major Mant, commanding 19th Regiment; and Brevet-Major Honner, commanding the 4th N. I. (Rifles). Brigadier Stalker also reports most favourably of the conduct of Major Hobson, 1st Fusiliers, and of the assistance he received from Captain Tapp, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, who was unfortunately wounded in capturing a gun; Captain Hart, Major of Brigade, Lieutenant Pollexfen, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Lieutenant Henry, of the 19th Regiment N. I., Postmaster to the Division. To the commanding engineer, Major Scott, every praise is due for his untiring exertions during the operation; as well as to the several officers of that corps employed with the Bombay Division. The conduct of Captain Leith, Lieutenants Dansey, Daly, Gray, and Mules is particularly noticed by Brigadier Stalker. I am sorry to add that Lieutenant Gray was severely wounded after entering the

town, and lost his right arm. Lieutenants Dansey, Herne and Law are also among the wounded, as also Lieutenant Warden, of the 4th Rifles, and Ensign Gordon, of the 19th Regiment N. I.

Several acts of gallantry have been brought to my notice, particularly on the part of Colour Serjeant Bennett, of the 1st Fusiliers, which I shall take an opportunity of reporting to the proper quarter.

The suburbs between the Delhi gate and the left breach were occupied by pickets from the 1st brigade, under Major Dennis, 60th Rifles—a company of the 60th Rifles, under Captain Douglas, being stationed in the houses opposite the breach, in the "Khoonee Boorj," to cover the advance of the storming party, and two companies, under Captains Young and Sibthorpe, to cover the advance of the Bengal column.

Returns of casualties are herewith inclosed.

Brigadier F. Stalker, C. B., commanding 2d Infantry Brigade, Bombay Column, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Column, Mooltan Field Force.

Camp before Mooltan, January 7, 1849.

I do myself the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier the Honourable H. Dundas, C. B., commanding the Bombay column, Mooltan field force, that on the afternoon of the 2d of January, the brigade under my command was formed in the order laid down for them under cover, within about two hundred yards of the breach, the approach to which was fully exposed to a fire from musketry and zumbooruks.

The column gained the top of the breach at about $\frac{1}{4}$ past 3 p.m., with much regularity, under a very galling fire, but, when they reached the summit, found themselves in a sort of enclosure, from which there was only one regular exit, by a narrow lane on the right, and over a low house into the "Khoonee Boorj."

The enemy had excavated a trench parallel to the breach, which contracted the space still more; the nature of the ground, therefore, rendered it utterly impossible to preserve any regular formation; and the officers pushed on with the men nearest them, to carry out, as far as possible, the instructions to advance in three columns. The column was detained nearly twenty minutes by the obstacles at the top of the breach. The leading column of three companies of the Fusiliers, having lost their commander, Captain Leith, who was dangerously wounded soon after crossing the breach, pushed down the lane to the right, under Lieutenant Gray, and was in part the cause of the enemy abandoning the "Khoonee Boorj." It fortunately happened that two short ladders were procured and placed by Bengal Sappers, under Lieutenant Oliphant, against the house on the left, just as the enemy found their communication with the town threatened; they were therefore obliged to defend both the lane and the tower, and their resistance was consequently less energetic. As soon as the ladders were placed, the column which had to advance by the ramparts to the south, pushed its way along for some distance, but fortunately followed the retreating enemy along one of the streets, which eventually led them to the end of the town, near the Lahore Gate. A company being left at this point, the column returned along the streets nearest the ramparts to the Bohur Gate, where it remained during the night, as it was known that the Pak Gate was in possession of the Bengal 72d, and a company of the 4th Rifles was sent back to the Hurun Gate. During

the night one of the enemy's powder magazines, close to the gateway, blew up, burying several of our men in the ruins. It was impossible to guard against such an accident—indeed it is only surprising it was the only one on the south side; for the enemy's ammunition was lying about in great quantities, and there was nothing to distinguish their magazines from the other houses. In the morning Lieutenants Pollard and Maxwell, with the Bengal sappers, removed a considerable quantity of powder from another magazine, close to a burning house, and threw it over the wall, where it exploded without doing any mischief.

The proceedings of the other column were similar: they all pushed quite through the town, left parties in advance posts, and retired to more open ground in the centre of the town.

When the left column, which was intended to go by the ramparts, and leave guards at the gates, had struck into the town, an application was made to Colonel Dundas, who sent two companies of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, to hold the gates.

The other columns had however exceeded their instructions; for a company of the 72d Bengal Native Infantry had crossed the town, and obtained possession of the Pak, and the road to the Hurungates, before the 60th Rifles arrived.

The Pak-gate was cleared during the night by the Bengal Sappers, the Hurun-gate by the Bombay Sappers, and the Bohur-gate was nearly opened, when the explosion took place, which rendered it impossible to go on. It was opened next morning by the Bengal Sappers.

It is quite impossible to say where the Engineer officers were: the troops were so scattered by the narrow lanes that there were no distinct columns. The only real guide was to follow the retreating enemy, which was done. Not only are the ramparts so incomplete as to render a passage round them by a column of men quite impracticable, but the parts which are complete were, at the time of the assault, crossed by traverses, and cut up by small trenches.

The night closed before the communication between the different bodies could be effected, but by morning the troops were in communication with each other.

It is to be regretted that we had not a couple of hours daylight, as we should then have probably avoided the explosion of the magazine, but the town was as completely cleared of the enemy by dark as it is at the present moment.

The steady and well-directed fire of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles kept down that of the enemy very considerably, while the troops were approaching the breach, and a discharge of grape thrown on the top of the breach by Lieutenant Keir, Bombay Artillery, just over the heads of the Fusiliers, as they advanced, was of the utmost advantage to us; but when the top was gained, and our men became mingled with the enemy, the fate of the day depended on the steadiness and courage of the Fusiliers, and both men and officers answered nobly to the call.

Where all behaved so well, and the operations were on such an extended scale, it would be impossible for me to particularize each act of gallantry. I would therefore beg to refer the brigadier commanding the division to the report of officers commanding regiments and posts, and merely mention such as came under my notice.

The gallantry of the following officers was conspicuous: Captain Tapp, deputy assistant adjutant general, attached to my staff, who was wounded in capturing a gun on our first entering the town, whereby I was early deprived of his valuable assistance;

Captain Leith, 1st Fusiliers, commanding the storming party, who was very severely wounded; and Lieutenants Daly and Mules, 1st Fusiliers. I would also bring to special notice the conduct of Colour Sergeant John Bennett, 1st Fusiliers, who volunteered to accompany the storming party, and rushing up the breach, planted the Union Jack on its crest—standing beside it until the whole brigade had passed. The colour and staff are riddled with balls.

I beg to mention the names of Major Mignan, commanding 1st Fusiliers; Major Mant, commanding 19th Regiment Native Infantry; Major Houner, commanding 4th Rifles; and Major Hobson, 1st Fusiliers; all of whom exerted themselves to the utmost, and were most successful in their different arrangements.

To Major Scott, Commanding Engineer, I am particularly indebted for his able assistance and untiring zeal, throughout the operations.

My best thanks are also due to the following engineer officers, for the zeal and activity they displayed in the different duties on which they were employed:

Captain Abercrombie and Lieutenant Taylor, and other officers of the Bengal Engineers, whose names I am unfortunately unable to give:

Lieutenants Kendall and Berthon, of the Bombay Sappers, and 2d Lieutenants Playfair and Fuller of the same corps.

To the following officers temporarily attached to my staff my best thanks are due:

Lieutenant Pollexfen, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General:

Lieutenant Henry, Postmaster to the force.

I am much indebted to my Major of Brigade, Captain Hart, for the able and zealous assistance he afforded me in his arduous office throughout the operations.

I have the greatest pleasure in bearing testimony to the humanity and forbearance of the troops under my command. Not a single instance of wanton cruelty or ill treatment of the peaceable inhabitants of the town has been brought to my notice.

List of killed, wounded, and missing, in the 2d Infantry Brigade, on the 2d January 1849.

Camp Mooltan, January 3, 1849.

1st Bombay European Regiment Fusiliers—4 rank and file, killed; 5 European officers, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 49 rank and file, wounded.

4th Regiment Native Infantry (Rifles)—8 rank and file, killed; 1 European officer, 1 native officer, 2 havildars, 4 band men, 35 rank and file, wounded.

19th Regiment Native Infantry—4 rank and file killed; 1 European officer, 3 havildars, 33 rank and file, wounded.

Total of all ranks—16 killed; 139 wounded.

List of European Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the 2d Infantry Brigade, on the 2d January 1849.

Camp Mooltan, January 3, 1849.

1st Fusiliers.—Captain R. W. D. Leith and Lieutenant W. Gray, dangerously; suffered amputation of an arm each; Lieuts. E. Dansey and G. Herne, slightly; 2d Lieut. E. A. Law, slightly; wounded.

4th Rifles—Lieut. T. S. Warden, wounded by a bullet in the shoulder.

19th Regiment Native Infantry—Ensign J. Gordon, wounded severely.

FOSTER STALKER, Brigadier Commanding 2d Infantry Brigade, Bombay Column Mooltan, Field Force.

Casualty Return of the Engineer Staff and Bombay Sappers and Miners, at the storm of the City of Mooltan, on the 2d January 1849.

Camp near Mooltan, January 4, 1849.

Engineer Staff—1 Lieutenant wounded.

Sappers and Miners—10 privates, killed; 1 corporal, 1 native officer, 2 havildars, 3 naicks, 1 bugler, 43 privates, wounded; 1 private missing.

European Officer Wounded.

Engineer Staff—2d Lieutenant J. A. Fuller, wounded.

Major-General W. S. Whish, C.B., Commanding Mooltan Field Force.

Camp, Mooltan, January 21st 1849.

In my letter of the 19th instant, I mentioned having had another messenger from Dewan Moolraj, with a note requesting permission to send a confidential agent to me. In reply, I desired his unconditional surrender at 8 A.M. next day; and when I received the answer from Major Edwardes to sign and send, I took occasion to notice emphatically to the messenger, that I should confine to the guard any men that brought any documents or message from the Dewan, who were not authorized to the above effect. Nothing transpired regarding it yesterday, and I issued the orders for making the assault at both breaches at daylight this morning. The counterscarp on the city side not having, however, been blown in, as was calculated upon, I postponed the attack until 6 A.M. to-morrow. However, at 11 A.M. to-day, just as Major Edwardes had called to speak on matters connected with our march hence, the vakeel who had waited on me on the 9th instant, Dia Bux, came under a guard from our picquets, with a letter from the Dewan to each of us, the purport of which was, that he required assurance of his life, and that the females of his family should not be disgraced. I said in reply that, regarding the former, I had only authority to require the Dewan's unconditional submission to the justice of the British government, and that no stipulation was necessary regarding the latter, for women and children, as a matter of course, would not be molested. Dia Bux then said his master would certainly come in, and suggested 9 A.M. to-morrow for the time of his doing so; but I could not agree to so late an hour. I told him the fire of all my batteries would continue until 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, and that the Dewan must, at latest, present himself and garrison at the Dowlut gate of the city at sunrise where arrangements would be ready to facilitate their surrender, and to afford protection to their families.

I will, in conclusion, venture my opinion, that the Dewan is now sincere in his desire to submit. His followers are leaving him in large numbers, and our cavalry took prisoners about 300, who stole from the citadel last night; but, if it prove otherwise, I shall have nothing to regret in having attended to a third reference from him for the sake of humanity, and for the welfare of my troops; and the only difference it will make in my arrangements will be that the assault on the citadel will commence an hour later, and be equally attended, under Providence, with, I trust, complete success.

Major General Whish, C.B. to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Camp, Mooltan, January 23, 1849.

Although I have in due course taken leave to bring to the notice of the Right Honourable the

No. 20960.

!

Commander-in-Chief from time to time the services rendered by the allied troops under Major Edwardes, C.B. Assistant Resident, as I am about to part with that officer, whose willing and valuable aid I have frequently experienced since our first encamping before Mooltan, I will venture upon a brief recapitulation of what has been done by the forces under him and Lieutenant Lake, Engineers, respectively. The latter officer having had unassisted charge of the contingent of the Nawab of Bahawalpore, until he was wounded on the 12th of September last, when he was for a month relieved by Lieutenant Taylor, 11th Light Cavalry, Assistant Resident, who was prevented from continuing during the siege, by a chivalrous expedition he undertook to recover our captives from Peshawur. General Van Cortlandt commanded the regular regiments and artillery of the Durbar, and, as far as came under my observation, executed an arduous trust, under occasionally critical circumstances, with much judgment and zeal. Lieutenant Lumsden, Assistant Resident, with a detachment of the guide corps, performed useful service for the two months he was in the allied camp. Lieutenant Pollock, 49th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant Resident, has more than once distinguished himself at the head of a detachment during the siege, and joined his corps for the storm of the city on the 2d instant. Lieutenant Young, Engineers, had charge of the Irregular Sappers and Miners, and, under the orders of Major Scott, Chief Engineer, Bombay division, was eminently useful on the line of attack on the city side. Dr. Cole has been, as usual, foremost in the cause of humanity; and, after attending to his own sick, a very large hospital of the wounded of the enemy experienced the benefit of his skill and care.

Before I conclude this brief notice of the officers attached to the allied forces that, exclusive of, on various occasions, having been successfully engaged with the enemy, maintained our communication with the Sutlej and Chenab, and furnished escorts for our supplies, &c., I beg to notice two gentlemen, at present non-military, who have done good service, Messrs. Hugo James and Mc Mahon, volunteers; the former having joined Major Edwardes in the hot season, and thence done duty with three companies of infantry, that he had raised and drilled; the latter having joined early last month, and, on the 29th ultimo, distinguished himself, when the enemy twice unsuccessfully attacked the troops commanded by Major Edwardes and Lieutenant Lake, by cutting down the leader of the Sikh infantry in single combat, and by joining the storming column of Brigadier Markham, in the assault of the city on the 2d instant.

As the detachment of Bombay troops under Major Hallett, consisting of 5 troops of Scinde Horse (under Lieutenants Malcolm and Merewether), Captain Turnbull's light field battery, and 3d regiment native infantry, joined me a fortnight before the main body, and performed during that time most useful service, I beg to acknowledge my obligations to Major Hallett for the same.

Major-General Whish to the Adjutant-General.

Camp, Mooltan, January 23, 1849.

In the haste of despatching to you my letter of yesterday's date, I had not leisure to examine the fair copy previous to signature. I find to-day a clerical error in the omission of Major Day's (of Artillery) name immediately before that of Brevet-Major Blood, in the fifth paragraph thereof, which I shall be obliged by your causing to be

corrected, previous to its transmission to higher authority, should such a measure be deemed suitable.

The Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary with the Governor-General.

Camp, Chillianwālla, January 28, 1849.

By direction of the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honour to inclose, for the information of the Governor-General of India, a copy of a despatch of the 22d* instant from Major-General W. S. Whish, C.B., commanding the Mooltan Field Force, reporting the surrender, on the morning of that day, of the garrison and citadel of Mooltan.

I am further to add for communication to his Lordship, that on the receipt of this despatch his Excellency was pleased to issue to the army of the Punjaub an order (a copy of which is herewith transmitted) expressive of his sense of the great services thus brought to a brilliant and successful termination by the Major-General and the admirable troops under his command.

General Orders to the Army of the Punjaub.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Chillianwālla, January 26, 1849.

The officer commanding the artillery will be so good as to direct a royal salute to be immediately fired from the heavy guns in honour of the capture of Mooltan by the British Force, under command of Major-General W. S. Whish, C.B., on the morning of the 22d instant.

The Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief most heartily congratulates Major-General W. S. Whish, and the brave officers and troops under his command, on the very important success their intrepidity, valour, and exemplary discipline have thus achieved.

Commander Powell, I.N. commanding the Indus Flotilla, to The Commodore commanding the Indian Navy.

Camp before Mooltan, January 11, 1849.

Since the despatch of my letter, dated the 3d instant, announcing the fall of the city of Mooltan, I have the honour to report that the siege has been carried on against the fort, and that our batteries are now within one hundred and eighty yards of the ditch: in one of these, mounting seven 18-pounders, the officers and men of the Indian Navy were employed on the 9th, when unfortunately fascines, of which the lower part of the battery was formed, took fire by the bursting of one of the enemy's shells; every exertion was made by Lieutenant Berthon, and the officers and men under his command, to extinguish it, but without avail, and it became necessary to move the guns out of the battery into the trench, when the enemy opened a very heavy fire of all arms on them, and I regret to state the men, as per enclosed casualty return, were wounded, and Mr. Elder, Acting Master, had his foot crushed by one of the guns, but he is not seriously hurt.

2. It is also my painful duty to report the death of Alexander Johnstone, Quartermaster, who died yesterday a little after noon, of the wounds he received in the morning: this is the same man who was slightly wounded on the 31st ultimo, and had gallantly returned to duty: the rest of the wounded I am glad to say are doing well.

* Supplement to Gazette of March 6th, p. 803.

3. The Comet and Conqueror steamers are still above Mooltan, stopping all water communication. The former vessel will be despatched to Kurrachee in a day or two for Lady Lawrence and her party.

4. The Napier and Meteor are stationed off Raj-Ghaut, protecting the bridge and pontoon boats, also those the siege train came up in; and the Meeanee is towing up commissariat grain boats to the same Ghaut. The Planet also arrived there yesterday, with two 10-inch mortars, 630 shells, and 44 bales of clothing; she is now having a few repairs made good, and will be held ready for service down river.

5. It is not yet decided what portion of this force is to go to the north east after the fall of the fort, and I am afraid the flotilla will be able to afford it but very little assistance beyond protecting the boats, and that only to the junction of Jhelum, as the water is lower than I have ever seen it.

List of Killed and Wounded of the Indian Navy during the Siege of the City and Fortress of Mooltan.

Camp, near Mooltan, January 11, 1849.

Alexander Johnstone, Quartermaster, slightly wounded, December 31, from musket shot; discharged January 2.

Henry Sandford, A.B., severely wounded, January 2, from musket shot.

John Chandlor, A.B., severely wounded, January 9, from musket shot.

Henry Jones, A.B., wounded severely, January 9, from musket shot.

Alexander Johnstone, Quartermaster, wounded from a shell, January 10; since dead.

George Elder, Acting Master, slight contusion from gun wheel, January 9.

J. MACKENZIE,

Assistant Surgeon Indus Flotilla.

Commander Powell, of the Indus Flotilla, to the Commodore Commanding the Indian Navy.

Mooltan, January 25, 1849.

(Extract.)

I have great pleasure in reporting the occupation of the fort of Mooltan, by the troops under Major-General Whish, C.B. on the morning of the 22d; the Dewan Moolraj, during the night of the 21st, when both breaches had been made practicable, having agreed to an unconditional surrender of himself and garrison, who laid down their arms on the glacis, and marched out at 9.30 A.M. on that date.

During the latter part of the siege, the officers and seamen of the Indian Navy were constantly employed in a battery within the city, in two watches, under Senior Lieutenant Berthon, and Mr. Acting Master Davis, and the services of all have been very handsomely acknowledged by Brigadier Leeson, commanding the artillery.

The Meteor and Comet steamers left Raj-Ghaut on the 14th and 16th instant, for Sinder, the former to bring up treasure from Sukkur, and the latter, with a number of wounded officers, for Kurrachee, where she is to receive on board Lady Lawrence and party, and bring them to Bukree at the junction of the Sutlej and Chenab Rivers.

Since the withdrawal of the Comet, the Conqueror has been employed above Mooltan, stopping all communication by the river; but as this is no longer required by the Assistant-Resident, orders were sent yesterday directing Mr. McLaurin to drop down to the junction of the Ravee, and

assist in making a bridge of boats over that river. The boats in charge of Mr. Acting Second Master Somerville left Raj-Ghaut this morning, accompanied by the Meeanee steamer, with the engineer officers and a company of sappers, who are to make the bridge.

The Planet steamer is still at Raj-Ghaut, where she has been employed with the Napier for some time past in guarding the fleet of boats with Government stores on board; and preventing the enemy crossing the river. The Satellite, Assyria, and Nimrod steamers have been chiefly employed in Lower Sinde, under the orders of Senior Lieutenant Drought, who, as well as all the officers in charge of the tenders and their crews, together with the other officers and men of the flotilla, have evinced the greatest zeal in the performance of the arduous duties which have devolved on them, during the recent move of the Bombay division to Mooltan; and I beg to submit the enclosed copy of a letter from Brigadier the Honourable H. Dundas, C.B., conveying his thanks to myself and the officers and men, whose services he did me the honor of accepting, which will be duly communicated to them.

Colonel the Hon. H. Dundas, Commanding the Bombay Column of the Mooltan Force, to Captain Powell, I. N. Commanding Detachment of Seamen, serving with the Force, before Mooltan.

Camp, Mooltan, January 25, 1849.

The operations before Mooltan having been brought to a successful termination, I have the honour to request you will accept for yourself, and convey to the officers and seamen under your command, my thanks for the assistance you so willingly rendered, and the service they gallantly rendered, in serving the batteries, and sharing the the fatigues which devolved on the artillery, with the order and intrepidity so truly characteristic of the British sailor.

General Order by the Governor-General of India.

Ferozepore, February 1, 1849.

The Governor-General, having received a despatch reporting the surrender, on the morning of the 22d instant, of the citadel and garrison of Mooltan, directs that, together with other despatches relating to the operations against the city and fort, it shall be published for the information of the army, and of the people of India.

The capture of this important fortress, which, during a protracted period, has resisted the powerful armament brought against it, and has been defended with gallantry and endurance, is a just subject of congratulation to the Government of India, and to the Army.

The Governor-General desires to convey to Major-General Whish, C.B. his warmest thanks for the valuable service which has thus, under Providence, been rendered to the Government by the united forces which he commands, for the steady and skilful and successful prosecution of a siege, which, at comparatively small loss to ourselves, has inflicted most heavy loss upon the enemy, and has utterly destroyed his strongest fortress.

Brigadier Cheape, C.B. the Chief Engineer of the army, is entitled to the best thanks of the Governor-General for the zeal and ability with which he has fulfilled the important duty intrusted to him, and in the discharge of which he has been well supported by Major Napier, Chief Engineer of the Bengal division, and Major Scott, Chief Engineer of the Bombay division of the force.

To Brigadier Markham, whose services have been conspicuous, to Brigadier Salter, and to Brigadier Hervey, the Governor-General tenders his warm acknowledgments.

To Brigadier the Honourable H. Dundas, C.B. commanding the Bombay division, to Brigadier Capon, and Brigadier Stalker, the best thanks of the Governor-General are due, for the ready and effective assistance they have rendered upon all occasions, as well in the attack upon the suburbs on the 27th of December, as in the assault of the city, which their troops were the first to enter, and in all the subsequent operations of the siege.

To Major Garbett and to Major Leeson, commanding the artillery of the Bengal and Bombay divisions, to Commander Powell, of the Indian Navy, and to the heads of the various departments, the Governor-General offers his thanks.

And to all the troops of each division, European and Native, to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, the Governor-General renders his hearty thanks for the gallantry, perseverance, skill, and discipline, which they have displayed throughout the service on which they have been employed.

With equal cordiality the Governor-General offers his best thanks to Major Edwardes, C.B. with the irregular force under his orders, and to Lieutenant Lake, who has commanded the forces of our Ally, the Nawab of Bahawulpore. The Governor-General congratulates these officers on their having been enabled, with their native troops, to witness, in the capture of Mooltan, the complete vindication of the supremacy of British power, which, during the past summer, their own gallantry and enterprize so materially contributed to sustain.

The Governor-General will have the utmost satisfaction in bringing the services of the force, at Mooltan, under the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government and the Honourable East India Company.

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

The Adjutant General of the Army, to the Secretary with the Governor General.

(Extract.)

Camp, Chilkianwalla, January 30, 1849.

By direction of the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the Governor General of India, a copy of a despatch of the 21st instant, from Brigadier General H. M. Wheeler, C.B. commanding the Punjab division and Jullundur field force, reporting the success of his operations against the rebel Ram Sing.

Brigadier General H. M. Wheeler C.B. Commanding Jullundur Field Force, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

(Extract.)

Camp, Puttankote, January 21, 1849.

On the 8th instant, I marched from Puttankote with my whole force, excepting the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, and a resallah of irregular cavalry, which I sent under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel D. Downing, up the bed of the Chukkee river, to take post at the opposite end of the Dulla mountain, where I had ascertained that the ascent was more facile than near Shahpore. At Shahpore I found that a range of hills was to be crossed to reach Dulla-hill, and I hoped to be able to take the troops up the bed of the Ravee, and thus avoid it: on examination it was found that

the fords were too deep, with a violent stream, and I was compelled to turn my attention to a gorge which crossed the intervening hill.

This presented great difficulties for guns, but in three days a practicable road was made under the skilful and inefatigable exertions of Captain J. R. Oldfield, Field Engineer, admirably aided by Lieutenant M. J. Turnbull, 7th Light Cavalry, Brigade Quartermaster, and I had the extreme pleasure of seeing the whole of the artillery pass it and descend into the valley, under the mountain of Dulla.

I take this opportunity of expressing my high opinion of both these officers, to whom I am greatly indebted for aiding me in my reconnoissances, and obtaining information.

On reaching the valley, the positions of the enemy were found to be admirably chosen, and I at once saw that a direct attack was out of the question, more particularly as they showed in great strength.

The 12th, 13th, and 14th, were passed in reconnoitering and obtaining information, and I must acknowledge my obligations to Mr. J. Lawrence, Mr. P. S. Melvill, Lieutenants Lumsden and Hodson, who aided me most cordially.

On the evening of the 14th, I made the following arrangements:—

Lieutenant Hodson, (Lieutenant Lumsden having sprained his ankle), with his corps of guides, to move at noon on the 15th up the right bank of the Ravee, recross the river and move up to a high peak of the mountain, visible from my camp; with him, went 400 rank and file, 3d Regiment Native Infantry. I at the same time wrote to Lieutenant-Colonel Downing, that my arrangements were definitively settled, and that the sound of my heavy guns was to be the signal for him to co operate and attack the enemy's position; but that, as it was possible (owing to the intervening hills), he might not hear them, he was not to delay his ascent beyond 8 o'clock A.M. of the 16th.

Another column was formed of the Head Quarters, 3d Regiment Native Infantry, and a party of the 2d Irregular Cavalry, (Captain Jackson having volunteered the services of his corps, dismounted,) under Lieutenant Swinton, second in command, the whole under Major Butler, commanding 3d Regiment Native Infantry.

Mr. Lawrence, on joining me, brought with him a party of the 16th Irregular Cavalry and 1st Sikh Local Infantry, the former the Headquarters and sixty sowars, the latter under Lieutenant J. Peel, second in command, one hundred and fifty-two; the whole under the command of Captain W. W. Davidson, of the former, who volunteered for his sowars to act on foot.

These were formed into another column to join that under Major Butler, when he passed that point of the hill where it ascended. Lieutenant Hodson quitted camp at 12 noon on the 15th, and at 2 P.M. rain began to fall, slightly at first, but it increased and poured all night, and fell more or less until past 1 P.M. of the next day. This so greatly interfered with his progress, the road being a most difficult path over cliffs, and the Ravee having swollen, he was unable to reach his post until noon on the 16th, instead of 6 P.M. on the 15th as reckoned on. Of this he could give me no intimation in consequence of the weather preventing any one from coming round, and the occupation of the mountain by the enemy equally preventing any one from coming across.

All were ready in my camp at 8 A.M.; and, although it poured, moved off in capital spirits to be ready to ascend at the signal.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson has written so modestly of the artillery, that it is my duty to state, that his own exertions, and that of all under him, were most zealous and successful. Captain Sissmore and Burnett, deserve the greatest credit for getting up 24-pound howitzers and mortars, on steep shoulders of the hill, and bringing them to act on the positions of the enemy: these officers have, on every occasion, elicited my praise, and I beg most strongly to recommend them to the favourable consideration of Lord Gough.

The column under Major Butler carried out my wishes with great coolness and courage, and I am indebted to that officer for the judgment which he evinced, and which was crowned with complete success.

The enemy has lost severely; thirty-five bodies were counted, and many more must have fallen on different parts of the hill, which have not been seen. Of their wounded, I know nothing.

Major Fisher and Captain Jackson, with the mounted portions of their corps, followed me up the mountain, where, I'll venture to say, cavalry never were before, in the hope of being able to pursue the enemy when beaten, but did not reach in time.

I have had, on this, as indeed on every other, occasion, the most hearty and cheerful aid from the staff of all grades, the whole of whom accompanied me.

I received the most cordial aid in all points from Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Melvill, and am most grateful to those gentlemen.

I am, in a word, pleased with all, and of all ranks, who were under my personal command.

Ram Sing's party is utterly broken up for the present, and he has recrossed the Ravee with two followers.

Return of Killed and Wounded in the Force commanded by Brigadier-General H. M. Wheeler, C.B., in the Assault and Capture of the Heights of Dulla, on January 16, 1849.

3d Regiment N. I.—1 sepoy slightly wounded.
2d Regiment Irregular Cavalry—1 sowar killed; 1 sowar severely, and 1 slightly wounded.

16th Regiment Irregular Cavalry—Captain Commanding, Captain W. W. Davidson, severely wounded, bullet in the right hand; 1 native officer, severely wounded; 1 sowar severely, and 2 slightly wounded.

1st Regiment Sikh Local Infantry—Lieutenant Second in Command, Lieutenant J. Peel, dangerously wounded, since dead; 1 Jemadar, 2 sepoys, killed; 1 havildar, 4 sepoys slightly, 1 naick, 3 sepoys severely, 2 sepoys dangerously, wounded.

Total—4 killed; 20 wounded.

N.B.—Cornet Christie, 7th Light Cavalry, killed.

General Order by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

Camp, Mukhoo, January 24, 1849.

The Governor General having received from the Commander-in-Chief in India a despatch, dated the 16th instant, directs that it shall be published for the information of the Army and of the People of India.

In this despatch, His Excellency reports the successful operation of the troops under his immediate command on the afternoon of the 13th instant, when they attacked and defeated the Sikh Army under the command of Rajah Shere Sing.

Notwithstanding great superiority in numbers, and the formidable position which he occupied, the Enemy, after a severe and obstinate resistance, was driven back, and retreated from every part of his position in great disorder, with much slaughter, and with the loss of twelve pieces of Artillery.

The Governor-General congratulates the Commander-in-Chief on the Victory thus obtained by the Army under his command: and, on behalf of the Government of India, he desires cordially to acknowledge the gallant services which have been rendered on this occasion by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Generals, the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army in the field.

The Governor-General offers his thanks to Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, K.C.B. and K.H. for his services; and to Brigadier White for his conduct of the brigade of cavalry on the left.

Major-General Sir W. Gilbert, K.C.B., and Brigadier-General Campbell, C.B., are entitled to the special thanks of the Governor-General, for the admirable manner in which they directed the divisions under their orders.

To Brigadier Mountain, C.B., and to Brigadier Hoggan, the Governor-General tenders his acknowledgments for the gallant example they offered in the lead of their men; and to them, to Brigadier Godby, C.B., and Brigadier Pennycuik, C.B., for their able conduct of their respective brigades.

The warm thanks of the Governor-General are due to Brigadier-General Tennant, commanding the artillery division, to Brigadier Brooke, C.B., and Brigadier Huthwaite, C.B., for their direction of the operations of that distinguished arm, and for the effective service which it rendered.

To the heads of the various departments, and to the officers of the general and personal staff, whose services are acknowledged by the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor-General offers his thanks.

The Governor-General deeply regrets the loss of Brigadier Pennycuik, C.B., and of the gallant officers and men who have honourably fallen in the service of their country.

It has afforded the Governor-General the highest gratification to observe, that the conduct of the troops generally was worthy of all praise.

The Governor-General, indeed, is concerned to think that any order or misapprehension of an order could have produced the movements, by the right brigade of cavalry, which his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief reports.

To the Artillery, European and Native, to the Cavalry on the left, and to the European and Native Infantry, the Governor-General offers his hearty thanks; especially to those corps, European and Native, which his Excellency reports to have acted, under trying circumstances, with a gallantry worthy of the greatest admiration.

The Governor-General will have sincere satisfaction in bringing the services of this Army under the favourable notice of Her Majesty's Government and the Honourable East India Company.

A salute of 21 Guns has been ordered to be fired from every principal Station of the Army in India.

The Governor-General repeats to the Commander-in-Chief, and to the Army the assurance of his cordial thanks; and expresses his confident belief that the Victory which, under Divine Providence, they have won, will exercise a most important influence on the successful progress of the war in which they are engaged.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India.

H. M. ELLIOT, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

The Secretary with the Governor-General to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Ferozepore, January 31, 1849.

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's despatches, dated the 5th, 10th and 16th ultimo, reporting the particulars of an action with the enemy at Sadoolapore, and the passage of the Chenab by Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, K.C.B.

2. The Governor-General regrets to find that he inadvertently omitted to issue instructions founded on a minute which he had recorded on the subject of the despatches under acknowledgment.

3. His Lordship begs to congratulate the Commander-in-Chief on the success of the measures which he adopted for effecting the passage of the Chenab, and to convey to him the assurance of his satisfaction with, and his best thanks for, the judicious arrangements by which he was enabled, with comparatively little loss, to carry into execution his plans for the passage of that difficult river, and for compelling the retreat of the Sikh army from the formidable position which they occupied on its further bank, after they had been engaged, and beaten back by the forces under Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell.

4. The result of his Excellency's movements, in driving the Sikh army from their entrenchments, and forcing them to retire to the other extremity of the Dooab, was of much importance.

5. The Governor-General offers his best thanks to Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell for his successful direction of the force under his command, and for the dispositions by which he compelled the enemy to retire, and ultimately to quit, the ground he had occupied.

6. The Governor-General tenders his best thanks to Brigadier-General Campbell for the able assistance which he rendered to Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Grant for the powerful and effective use which he made of the artillery under his command.

7. The Governor-General has had much gratification in observing the terms in which the Commander-in-chief has spoken of the army under his command in the field; and he concurs with his Excellency in bestowing upon them the praise which is their due.

Errata in the Gazette of March 7, page 800.

For 19th Bombay Fusiliers, read 1st Bombay Fusiliers.

For Superintendent of *Brigades*, read Superintendent of *Bazaars*.

For Major *Jackson*, read Major *Leeson*.

Published by FRANCIS WATTS, Editor, Manager, and Publisher, of No. 1, Warwick Square, Pimlico, in the Parish of St. George, Hanover Square, at No. 45, St. Martin's Lane, in the Parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, both in the County of Middlesex.

Printed by THOMAS RICHARD HARRISON and THOMAS HARRISON, Printers, at their Office, No. 45, St. Martin's Lane, in the Parish and County aforesaid.

Friday, March 23, 1849.

Price One Shilling.

