

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 honor 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 strewed 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 Raja 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 evening, for many miles beyond the town.

Fifty-three pieces 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 Honorable 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 Sinde 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 vigor and determination, to the entire defeat and dispersion of all who are in arms against us, whether Sikhs or Affghans.