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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

Camp, Ferozepore, March 24, 1849.

(Extract.)

The victory of Goojerat, followed up, as it has been, with unfailing vigor by Sir Walter Gilbert, has led to the delivery of the British prisoners, the surrender of the Sikh chiefs, with all the guns that still remained to them, and the entire prostration of the Sikh army. These important results have been obtained, without another shot being fired.

On the 8th instant, the enemy, about 16,000 strong, were at Rawul Pindie, thirty-one miles in advance of the position which Sir Walter Gilbert had reached. In the evening, Mrs. Lawrence and her children, with others of the British prisoners, arrived in the General's camp. The rest, accompanied by Raja Shere Sing, Lall Sing, Morareea, and 450 followers, came in, a few hours afterwards. On the following day, Shere Sing returned to Rawul Pindie, to arrange with his troops for their unconditional capitulation. Sir Walter Gilbert, however, determined to continue his advance, and to close up his rear division, for the purpose of moving on the enemy's position. On the 18th, he was at Manikyala, where Sirdar Khan Sing Majeetia came, and tendered his submission, bringing with him his armed retainers, about 1000 men, with some guns. On the 11th, he was at Hoormook, on the left bank of the Sohan River. There Sirdar Chuttur Sing, Raja Shere Sing, and several other Sirdars, and officers of the Sikh army, arrived in his camp, gave up their swords, and made over seventeen guns, intimating that others were on their way.

On the 14th, the General reached Rawul Pindie, and received the surrender of the whole body

of the Sikh army, the Sirdars surrendering their swords, in the presence of the commanding officers of divisions and brigades, and their staffs. The total number of guns given up was forty-one, and 16,000 stand of arms were laid down. I have since learnt that the arms amount to more than 20,000.

All the Sirdars that were in arms, have surrendered, with the exception of two, Bhaee Maharaj Sing, (still alive, it seems,) and Colonel Richpaul Sing, who have absconded, but without adherents.

"We have now," writes his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, "in our possession, 56 guns, taken at Goojerat, and abandoned by the enemy in his retreat, on the 21st of February—41, surrendered to Major-General Sir W. Gilbert, since that event—12, captured at Chillianwalla—and 50, at Mooltan—making a total of 158 pieces of ordnance, which have fallen into our hands during the present campaign."

In offering to Major-General Gilbert, and to the whole army, my heartfelt congratulations upon the events above related, the results of the battle of Goojerat, and of the operations subsequent to it, so admirably conducted by the Major-General, in fulfilment of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's instructions, I did not allow the glory of these results to conceal the fact that, although the Sikh enemy was humbled to the dust, and his power utterly crushed, there still remained another, whose wanton and insolent hostility demanded speedy chastisement. I cannot regard the war as concluded—I cannot say that peace is restored—until Dost Mahomed Khan and the Affghan enemy are, either driven from the province of Peshawur, or destroyed within it. This may be—I hope it is,—the case, even now. I have heard, already, of Sir W. Gilbert being at Attock, which the enemy evacuated, on his approach. This energetic officer made a forced march of thirty-one miles to that fortress, in order to secure the bridge of boats on the Indus from being burnt or destroyed; and, in this object, he has been quite successful, having secured no less than seventeen boats, after the bridge had been broken by the retreating Affghans. The Major-General writes,

that he hopes to cross the river with the Bengal division, on the afternoon of the 19th instant, and intends to push on, after the flying enemy, with all expedition. He must, by this time, have reached Peshawur; and the Ameer, will hardly venture to meet him in the field.

General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India.

Camp, Ferozepore, March 17, 1849.

The Governor-General has the utmost satisfaction in directing that the dispatches which he has, this day, received from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and from Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert, K.C.B. be published for the information of the Army, and of the People of India.

The British subjects who were prisoners in the hands of the enemy, have all returned in safety.

On the 14th instant, Sirdar Chuttur Sing, Raja Shere Sing, and the principal Sikh Sirdars and Chiefs, delivered their swords into the hands of Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert.

Forty-one pieces of artillery were, at the same time, surrendered; and the remains of the Sikh army, to the number of 16,000 men, laid down their arms, in the presence of the British troops.

The Governor-General offers to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to Major-General Gilbert, and to the whole Army, his heartfelt congratulations on this glorious result of the battle of Goojerat, and of the operations subsequent to it, so admirably conducted by the Major-General, in fulfilment of his Excellency's instructions.

But the war is not yet concluded: nor can there be any cessation of hostilities, until Dost Mahomed Khan and the Affghan army are, either driven from the province of Peshawur, or destroyed within it.

The British army has, already, resumed its march upon Attock; and the Governor-General confidently hopes, that the entire success which, with God's blessing, will attend it, may enable him soon to announce the restoration of peace.

The Governor-General directs that, in honor of the important events which have now been notified, a salute of 21 guns be fired, from every principal station of the army in India.

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

Head-quarters, Camp, Kullalla, March 16, 1849.

I have the greatest gratification in reporting to your Lordship the further happy results of the decisive victory obtained at Goojerat, on the 21st ultimo.

Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert, with that energy and judgment which induced me to select him to conduct the ulterior operations subsequent to that action, has well fulfilled the trust reposed in him, by rapidly pressing the routed enemy, which has led to their unqualified submission, the surrender of their remaining guns, and about 16,000 stand of arms, all of which are now in our possession; and I rejoice to add, that this fortunate consummation has been obtained; without a single shot being fired.

The whole of the Sikh force, with their Sirdars, have now come in, with the exception of Bhaee Maharaj, and Colonel Richpaul Sing, who have absconded, but without followers.

We have now in our possession 56 guns taken at Goojerat, and abandoned by the enemy in his retreat, on the 21st of February; 40 surrendered to Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert, since that event; 12 captured at Chillianwalla; and 50 at Mooltan; making a total of 158 pieces of ordnance, which have fallen into our hands, during the present campaign.

Major-General Sir W. R. Gilbert, K.C.B. Commanding Field Force on Special Service, to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Camp, Rawul Pindee, March 14, 1849.

Since I addressed you, on the 11th instant, from Hoormook, I have advanced to Rawul Pindee, which place I reached to-day.

I have now the high gratification of reporting, for the information of the Governor-General of India, that the disarming of the Sikh army, commenced at Manikyala, has been, this day, completed, by the surrender of their swords by the Sikh Sirdars, in presence of the commanding officers of divisions and brigades, and their staff.

The total number of guns surrendered is 41, of which a return shall be forwarded hereafter; and the number of stand of arms laid down, before the force under my command, is about 16,000.

Major-General Sir W. R. Gilbert, K.C.B. to the Adjutant-General.

Camp, near Attock, March 18, 1849.

Since my dispatch from Rawul Pindee, of the 14th instant, I have advanced to this place, and beg to report, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that I am, to-day, in possession of the fort of Attock.

On the 15th instant, the Bengal division of the force under my command moved to Jani-Ke-Sung, 17 miles, and, on the 16th, reached Wah, after a march of 14 miles. While at Wah, intelligence reached me that the bridge over the river Indus was still standing, and that Attock was occupied by the Affghan troops: seeing, at once, the importance of securing the bridge, or, at all events, the boats forming it, or such of them as could be rescued from the hands of the enemy, I resolved upon advancing on Attock, by a forced march of thirty-one miles, relying with confidence on the utmost exertion being made, by every officer and soldier under my command, to effect so great an object as that of securing the means of rapidly crossing the river Indus. This confidence has not been misplaced.

At 6 o'clock P.M. on the 16th, the force moved from Wah, bivouacked for a few hours at Booran, and reached Shumshabad, about sunrise. From Shumshabad, after feeding the horses, I pushed on, with my cavalry and artillery, to Attock, before which fortress I arrived, with the cavalry, at half-past 11 o'clock, the artillery coming up at 1 P.M. The fort of Attock I found to be evacuated; and the rear-guard of the Affghan army was in the act of crossing the bridge of boats. Our troops had hardly shown themselves, when the bridge was broken up, and many of the boats allowed to float down the river.

The enemy was drawn up in force on the right bank, and on the sloping ground extending from the river to the hills in his rear: on the river bank, he had placed three batteries, two of them of three guns each; the third or right battery

consisted of a larger number of guns. To his right was the fort of Khyrabad, where he had placed two guns, outside that fortress. Each battery was supported by a regiment of regular infantry; and crowds of irregulars, both infantry and cavalry, were formed on the sloping ground, in rear of his guns.

From his position, with a rapid river in his front, I was led to expect that he would have offered some resistance to our passage; but, in this belief I was mistaken, and was disappointed by his moving off, almost immediately on my arrival with the cavalry, and before my guns could come up.

The batteries on the river side, and the guns at Khyrabad, opened upon such parties as showed themselves, while the guns remained in position; and an exchange of musketry was kept up by the Jezzailchies and some of our troops, until late in the day, but, apparently, without loss on either side.

Seventeen boats have been secured, and are sufficient to form a bridge, which shall be made with all possible dispatch. I hope to cross the river, with the Bengal division, on the afternoon of the 19th instant, and shall push on, after the flying enemy, with all expedition.

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

Camp, Ferozepore, March 10, 1849.

The name of Lieutenant-Colonel Birch, Judge-Advocate-General, having been inadvertently omitted in the General Order, dated the 1st of March, publishing the details of the action at Goojerat, I am directed by the Governor-General to request that that officer's name may be inserted, immediately after that of Lieutenant-Colonel Garden, C.B.

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

Camp, Kullalla, March 15, 1849.

On re-perusal of my dispatch, relative to the operations of the 21st of February at Goojerat, I regret to find I omitted mentioning the names of Lieutenants Lumsden and Hodson, of the Corps of Guides, and Lieutenant Lake, of the Engineers, attached to the Political Department.

These officers were most active in conveying orders, throughout the action; and I now beg to bring their names to the favorable notice of your Lordship.

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

Camp, Ramnuggur, February 13, 1849.

In my dispatch of the 22d ultimo, I expressed my apprehension that I might have omitted mention of some who merited particular notice, and I beg leave, now, to repair the omission.

After Lieutenant Garforth was wounded, on the 2d ultimo, Lieutenant Maxwell, of the Engineers, who had, on the 27th of December, accompanied the column of attack, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Young, Her Majesty's 10th Regiment, was appointed to officiate as Brigade-Major, and carried on its duties with great efficiency, giving, as his predecessor had done, every satisfaction to the Chief Engineer, who also makes favorable mention of Captain Longden, Her Majesty's 10th Regiment, Acting Field Engineer,

whose diligence and useful services have, frequently, during the operations before Mooltan, come under my own notice: and although, at the earliest commencement of them, I drew his Excellency's attention to the ability and perseverance evinced by Lieutenant Glover, of the Engineers, in performing (in August last) the important duty, assigned to him on my approaching Mooltan, of blocking up the mouth of the Grand Canal, I would fain recur to it in this, as that officer's course has, ever since, been consistent with this beginning.

As, from July last, the arduous, and often harassing, duties of Brigade Quartermasters of the Bengal field force, have been uniformly carried out by the undermentioned officers, with an energy and attention most creditable to them, I beg to bring them to his Lordship's favorable notice.

Artillery—Lieutenant W. K. Fooks.

Engineers—Lieutenant J. E. Cracroft, 69th Native Infantry.

Cavalry—Lieutenant J. H. Toone, 11th Light Cavalry.

1st Infantry Brigade—Lieutenant G. G. Moxon, 52d Native Infantry.

2d Infantry Brigade—Lieutenant J. H. Reid, 51st Native Infantry.

I have the honor to enclose a detailed return of the ordnance, captured from the enemy, during our operations before Mooltan; total 50 pieces, including 4 large mortars; also Major Garbett's letter of the 23d ultimo, that accompanied it; and with which I also associate letters, of the same date, from Brigadier Cheape, C.B. Chief Engineer, Major Napier, and Captain Siddons.

I have, in conclusion, the honor of forwarding a general casualty list of the force, from the 17th of August 1848 to the 22d of January 1849, which will, I trust, prove, under all the circumstances, a satisfactory document.

Of all ranks, total; killed, 210; wounded, 982.

Major H. Garbett, Commanding Artillery, Bengal Column, to the Assistant Adjutant General, Mooltan Field Force.

Camp, Mooltan, January 23, 1849.

In forwarding, for the information of the Major-General commanding the Mooltan Field Force, the enclosed document* connected with the late siege of Mooltan, I have, particularly, to bring to his notice the indefatigable zeal of the Commissary of Ordnance, Lieutenant Christie; and the system and regularity with which the constant and heavy demands of the batteries were supplied.

I would also, most strongly, recommend to his notice, the conduct of Mr. Deputy Commissary Spencer, who, in the embarkation and disembarkation of the train, and, indeed, on all occasions, evinced the utmost zeal and attention; and I should feel highly gratified by the services of this Ordnance officer, of long standing, being brought especially to the notice of the Government.

Brigadier J. Cheape, C.B., Chief Engineer, Army of the Punjab, to the Assistant Adjutant General, Mooltan Field Force.

Mooltan, January 23, 1849.

At the close of our operations against the Town and Citadel of Mooltan, I believe it is my duty to

* Return of ordnance captured.

report, for the information of Government, the services of the Engineer corps and officers employed in the siege, whose talent and indefatigable exertions have so much contributed to the fall of the place.

So general has been the energy displayed by every officer, it would be impossible to make any distinction; and it only remains for me to mention the different officers, with a hope that they may be brought to the favorable notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

To Major Napier, my second in command; and Major Scott, of the Bombay Engineers; the duties of directing Engineer were, chiefly, intrusted; and to their talents and abilities in conducting the operations, our success is greatly owing.

Captains Abercrombie, Western, Siddons, and Lieutenant Maxwell, were also employed in directing, at the commencement, when the extended line of our operations against the town and citadel rendered such arrangements necessary; and I have every reason to be satisfied with these officers, especially with Captains Abercrombie and Siddons, who superintended the operations against the city. I am also indebted for the assistance, given to these officers, by Lieutenants Fulton, Paton, Glover, and Greathead.

The conduct of Captain Siddons and his corps requires particular mention being made, and I have much pleasure in forwarding his report.

Major Scott reports most favorably of the officers of the Bombay Engineers; Lieutenant John Hill, (wounded,) Kendall, Walker, Playfair, Fuller, and Berthon; and their services deserve every praise.

To Captain Longden, of Her Majesty's 10th Regiment, and Assistant to the Lahore Durbar Engineer, my best thanks are due for his diligence, and the very useful plans and information he has, from time to time, supplied; and I would here acknowledge the valuable assistance and intelligence I received from Major Napier, Chief Engineer in the former operations against Mooltan.

I have also to mention Lieutenants Taylor (wounded,) and Hyde, in charge of the Engineer Park, through whose able arrangements the operations have been greatly forwarded; and my thanks are due to Lieutenant Cracroft, Brigade Quarter-Master, who generally accompanied me.

Lieutenant Garforth, my Brigade Major, was wounded, severely, in the assault on the 2nd of January; and Lieutenant Maxwell has acted, since, as Brigade Major; and to both of these officers my warmest acknowledgments are due, not only for every personal assistance to myself, and for carrying on the duties of the Department, but for intelligence and zeal in everything relating to the operations.

I have omitted to mention General Cortlandt's Sappers, who, under Lieutenant Young, Bengal Engineers, made themselves very useful in our late operations.

Brevet Major R. Napier, late Chief Engineer, Mooltan Field Force, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Mooltan Field Force.

Mooltan, January 23, 1849.

The siege of Mooltan having been concluded, it is my duty to bring, to the notice of the Major-General Commanding, with the hope of their being favorably mentioned to the Commander-in-Chief, the services of the officers employed under me, in the early operations of the siege; in those for protecting the British and allied

camp, which terminated in the capture of the enemy's position and guns on the 7th of November, 1848; and in the preparation of the plans, and supply of siege materials, with the aid of which the siege has since been successfully concluded.

To the zeal and ability of Captain Abercrombie, my second in command, I am most highly indebted.

To Captain Garforth, for his services as Brigade Major, I am also most highly indebted; and his gallantry, and that of Lieutenant Grindall, in the assault of the Dhurum Sala, on the 12th of September 1848, was conspicuous.

The exertions of Lieutenant Maxwell, who acted as directing Engineer; of Lieutenant Taylor, in charge of the Park; and of every officer belonging to the Engineers, or doing duty with the Corps, were deserving of the highest praise. I never met a more zealous body of officers.

The services rendered by Lieutenant Glover, in the difficult operation of closing the head of the Wullee Mahomed Canal, and of Captain Longden, H.M.'s 10th Regiment of Foot, assistant to the Durbar Chief Engineer, have been most valuable.

I have great pleasure in mentioning, particularly, the services of Captain Siddons, Directing Engineer, and the Corps of Sappers and Pioneers under his command: they fully maintained their high character.

To Lieutenant Lake, of the Engineers, in command of the Troops of the Nawab of Bahawalpore, who conducted the left attack, I was also greatly indebted for his support and assistance. He reports very highly of the Company of Sappers under Lieutenants Pollard and Maunsell.

It would be unjust to omit favorable notice of General Cortlandt's Sappers, and the willing assistance afforded by them.

Although the defection of our ally, Raja Shere Sing, snatched from us the prize of success, when it seemed almost within our grasp, it is satisfactory to reflect that our labors have paved the way for the present, comparatively bloodless, triumph; that our trenches of the Khutteh Byragee and the Dhurum Sala, made us acquainted with the intricacies of the suburbs; and that to the respect, gained for our bayonets on the 12th of September, may be attributed the rapid fall of the strong positions of the Shums-Tabreez, Wuzerabad, and the Munde Awa, on the 27th of December, 1848.

Brevet Captain H. Siddons, Commanding the Sappers and Pioneers, to the Brigade-Major of Engineers.

Mooltan, January 23, 1849.

On the occasion of the fall of Mooltan, I believe it is my duty to make a report, as commanding the Corps of Bengal Sappers and Pioneers: to write such in detail, would be to embrace the whole of the siege operations, which, of course, is unnecessary.

Nor need I dwell on the exertions of my men, as their hard work and excellent conduct must have been observed by every one, from the Major-General downwards, and will, no doubt, receive ample justice in Brigadier Cheape's dispatch.

Custom justifies me in naming my Adjutant, Lieutenant Fraser, as having rendered me most important assistance, in carrying on all the details of the corps during the siege; his services were always available, when required, in the trenches; and he superintended the loading, tamping, and firing, of the mines, on the right attack.

I also wish to name Second Lieutenant F. Grindall, who has undergone much more than his share of labor and fatigue, and has behaved in the most gallant manner, in the assaults of the 12th of September, 27th of December, and 2d of January last, it having been his fortune to lead, on all these occasions. Of my other officers, I can only say, that they could be exceeded by none, in zeal, perseverance, and gallantry.

In like manner, the European non-commissioned officers have all behaved admirably, and I wish to bring the following to favorable notice :—

The Acting Sub-Conductor, Serjeant-Major Casey.

Serjeant W. Waring, wounded.

Corporal H. Granger.

Corporal H. Bruen, wounded.

2d Corporal W. Ford.

2d Corporal W. Burtry, wounded.

In the native branch of the corps, in addition to those I have had occasion specially to recommend, on various occasions, for the third class of the order of merit, I beg earnestly to recommend the fol-

lowing to the favorable notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Jemadar Sooful, 1st Company Sappers and Miners.

Havildar Sewdeen, 2d Company Sappers and Miners.

Havildar Toola, 1st Company Sappers and Miners.

Havildar Chut Kao, 3d Company Sappers and Miners, wounded.

Havildar Goordat Sing, 2d Company.

Havildar Naick Buctour, 3d Company Pioneers.

Havildar Naick Buldaun, 2d Company Pioneers.

Havildar Naick Sewdeen, 2d Company Pioneers.

Sepoy Mukha, 2d Company Sappers and Miners.

Sepoy Oree, 2d Company Sappers and Miners, wounded.

Sepoy Bregloll Sing, 1st Company Sappers and Miners.

Sepoy Koosial, 2d Company Sappers and Miners.

Sepoy Munbode, 2d Company Sappers and Miners.

I have the honor to annex a Return of the killed and wounded, and of ammunition expended, since the 27th December.

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