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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 Pindee, 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 Pindee, 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 Pindee, 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 Commanderin-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, retreating Affghans.