

The officers who served under Major Ludlow in the attack of Bulbudder Sing's position are also entitled to particular notice and commendation; and His Excellency accordingly begs leave to name the following officers, as deserving to be honoured with the approbation of Government: Captain Bucke, commanding the light battalion, in the absence of Major Wilson; Ensigns Wilson, Richmond, and Turner, doing duty with that battalion. The arduous and difficult nature of the service, the fatigues and privations the troops had for some time undergone, and the strength of the enemy's position, demanded exemplary exertions of activity, zeal, and personal bravery from the European officers; and they appear to have been made on this occasion with a spirit and alacrity becoming British officers.

It will be satisfactory to the Government to observe, that in this rencontre, (the first which has taken place between the Sepoys and the Goorkah troops since the successful resistance of the latter from the walls of their forts) our native infantry, animated by the example and under the guidance of their European officers, have maintained their accustomed superiority in close conflict with an enemy of determined courage, aided by the natural strength of his position.

The fall of Kalunga, and the impression produced by the ultimate fate of the garrison, notwithstanding its protracted and gallant resistance, has been attended with the most beneficial consequences. The confidence that had been created by the events before Kalunga has abated; and the spirit of insurrection against the Goorkah tyranny, which the same events had repressed, has now decidedly manifested itself.

A very strongly stockaded position which the enemy occupied on the heights above the town of Calsia was precipitately abandoned, after a feeble resistance, on the advance of a small detachment sent against it on the 28th ultimo, by Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, under the command of Captain East, of the 1st battalion of 17th native infantry, accompanied by a party of irregulars, which had been collected in the country by Mr. Fraser, with his usual indefatigable zeal in the public service.

The dispatch from Colonel Mawby, under date the 7th instant, will apprise the Governor-General of the evacuation of the strong fort of Baraut, situated on one side of those high mountains, which, rising in continuous masses from the north-eastern boundary of the valley of the Dhoon, extend to the great Himmalcheh range. The possession of this place is of great importance, commanding not only the district of Janisur, lying between the Jumna and Touse Rivers, but one of the enemy's main communications between his western army, under Ummeer Sing, and the countries held in subjection by its presence, and the dominions of Nepaul east of the Ganges. This event appears to have been accelerated by the defection of the headlandholders and inhabitants of the country. The post of Lackerghaut on the Ganges, where it forms the eastern limit of the valley of the Dhoon, and by which the enemy's direct and principal communication with Ummeer Sing's army was maintained before the British troops entered the valley, is in possession of one of our detachments, which com-

pletes the occupation of the Dhoon, and of the principal passes leading into it.

The occupation of this valley formed the earliest object of the Commander in Chief's attention in the plan which His Excellency had resolved to adopt for the campaign to the westward; because it necessarily cut off the lower, most direct, and most frequented line of communication between the capital and the eastern dominions of Fepaul, and its army and conquered provinces west of the Jumna and Touse Rivers; and the British authority once established in the valley, posts could have been extended from thence along those rivers to a distance sufficient to deprive Ummeer Sing of his middle line of communication, and to force him, on the event of his being compelled, or finding it expedient to abandon his western conquests, to seek a retreat by the only line for it which would then be left him, along the foot of the snowy mountains. The unfortunate events before Kalunga retarded, and for a time completely frustrated, the views of the Commander in Chief, and deprived the 3d division of the army, under Colonel Ochterlony, of the support and co-operation it was to derive from the 2d division after the occupation of the Dhoon, in a combined attack on the Goorkah power and possessions in Sirmoor. The fall of Kalunga, the secure occupation of the Dhoon, and the expulsion of the enemy, which is stated to be complete, from the districts lying between the Rivers Touse and Jumna, have in part accomplished the objects of the campaign in that quarter, and led to the immediate resumption of the original plan of operations intended to be pursued to the westward of the Jumna.

The battering train was to have left Deyrah on the 6th instant, and it was expected the remainder of the division would descend the Timley Pass on the 8th or 9th on its route to Nahan, which the Commander in Chief has ordered should be through the protected Seikh country and the Muckunda pass, with a view to avoid the difficult pass of Guttansun, and the defiles leading directly from the Kaerdar valley towards Nahan.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of a Detachment of the Field Army commanded by Colonel Mawby during the Siege of Kalunga and subsequent Attack on Bulbudder Sing, from the 25th of November 1814 to the 2d December, both inclusive.*

25th November 1814.

53d Foot—1 serjeant killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

1st Batt. 6th Native Infantry—1 rank and file wounded.

Pioneers—1 serjeant wounded.

26th November 1814.

Foot Artillery—2 mattrasses wounded.

53d Foot—1 rank and file killed.

1st Batt. 6th Native Infantry—3 rank and file killed.

1st Batt. 7th Native Infantry—1 rank and file killed.

27th November 1814.

Horse Artillery—1 lieutenant, 1 gunner, 6 mattrasses, 2 gun lascars, wounded.