



# The London Gazette

## EXTRAORDINARY.

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*India Board, February 23, 1846.*

**A** DISPATCH, from which the following is an extract, has been this day received, at the East India House :

*From the Governor General of India to the Secret Committee of the East India Company, dated Camp, Ferozepore, December 31, 1845.*

(Extract).

THE Sikh army, in large numbers, commenced crossing the Sutlej on the 11th, and, after investing Ferozepore on one side, took up an entrenched position at the village of Ferozeshah, about ten miles in advance of Ferozepore, and about the same distance from the village of Moodkee.

In this camp the enemy had placed one hundred and eight pieces of cannon, some of large calibre, with a force exceeding 50,000 men, for the purpose of intercepting the approach of the British force moving up from Umballa, to the relief of Ferozepore, which had been thus treacherously attacked, without provocation or declaration of hostilities.

I had ordered, on the 8th instant, that portion of our army posted at Umballa for defensive purposes, to move up on the 11th; and, after a rapid march of 150 miles, it reached Moodkee on the 18th, where, on the evening of the same day, it repulsed an attack of the Sikh army, and captured 17 guns. On the following day the army was concentrated at Moodkee, and, on the 21st, moved by its left on Ferozepore; and having on the march formed its junction at half past one o'clock with 5000 men and 21 guns, under Major-General

Sir John Littler, which had moved from Ferozepore that morning, the Commander in Chief formed the army in order of battle, and attacked the enemy's entrenched camp, and on that evening, and the following morning, captured 70 pieces of artillery, taking possession of the enemy's camp, with large quantities of ammunition and warlike stores.

These successful and energetic operations have been followed by the retreat of the Sikh army to the other side of the Sutlej; the British army being now encamped between Ferozepore and the fords of the Sutlej.

You will not fail to observe, that these important and brilliant successes have been achieved by that portion of our army posted at and in advance of Umballa for defensive purposes; and that our forces from Meerut and other stations from the rear, ordered to move up at the same time, are in reserve, and will reach this neighbourhood between the 5th and the 9th of January.

I have the honour to enclose two reports from the Commander in Chief, detailing the admirable manner in which these important duties have been performed; and I am convinced the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in concurrence with Her Majesty's Government, will highly appreciate the eminent services rendered by the Commander in Chief, and by the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of the Indian Army.

The Commander in Chief has successfully accomplished every object I had directed him to effect for the relief of Ferozepore, and the protec-

tion of these British States. No accident or failure has occurred during the complicated operations of a combined movement; and our army, whether for defence or attack, has shewn as heretofore that its power is irresistible.

*From General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart. G.C.B.,  
the Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India,  
to the Governor-General of India.*

*Head Quarters, Army of the Sutlej,  
Camp, Moodkee, Dec. 19, 1845.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR,

IT would be a superfluous form in me to address to you a narrative of the campaign which has opened against the Sikhs, and the successful action of yesterday, since you have in person shared the fatigues and dangers of our army, and witnessed its efforts and privations, but that my position at its head renders this my duty; and it is necessary, from that position, I should place these events on record, for the information of all Europe as well as of all India.

You, Sir, know, but others have to be told, that the sudden and unprovoked aggression of the Sikhs, by crossing the Sutlej with the great proportion of their army, with the avowed intention of attacking Ferozepore in time of profound peace, rendered indispensable, on our side, a series of difficult combinations for the protection of our frontier station, so unjustifiably and so unexpectedly menaced.

From the advanced and salient situation of Ferozepore, and its vicinity to the Sikh capital, its defence against a sudden attack became a difficult operation. It was always possible for the Sikh Government to throw a formidable force upon it before one sufficiently numerous could on our side be collected to support it: but when, upon the 11th instant, it became known at Umballa, where I had established my head-quarters, that this invasion had actually taken place, the efforts to repel it followed each other in rapid succession;\* notwithstanding I had the fullest confidence in Major-General Sir John Littler, commanding at Ferozepore, and in the devotedness and gallantry of the troops occupying it.

The troops from the different stations in the Sirhind division were directed to move by forced marches upon Busseean, where, by a most judicious arrangement, you had directed supplies to be collected, within a wonderfully short space of time.

The main portion of the force at Loodiana was withdrawn, and a garrison thrown into the little fortress there. From this central position, already alluded to, both Loodiana and Ferozepore could be supported, and the safety of both places might be considered to be brought, in some measure, within the scope of the contingencies of a general action to be fought for their relief.

\* Sic in orig.

All this is soon related; but most harassing have been the marches of the troops in completing this concentration. When their march had been further prolonged to this place, they had moved over a distance of upwards of 150 miles in six days, along roads of heavy sand; their perpetual labour allowing them scarcely time to cook their food, even when they received it, and hardly an hour for repose, before they were called upon for renewed exertions.

When our leading corps reached Wudnee, a small jaghire of the late Maharajah Shere Singh, its garrison shut the gates of the fort against them; and, as our battering guns were far in the rear, it was determined to reserve it for future chastisement, and we remained content with compelling the village to furnish supplies (it could, however, provide little, except for our overworked cattle), under pain of enduring a cannonade and assault; this it did, without the necessity of firing a shot.

When we reached Wudnee, it was evident that the force before Ferozepore felt the influence of our movements, as we heard that a very large portion of that force had been detached to oppose our further advance; their feeling parties retired on the morning of the 18th before our cavalry piquets, near the village and fort of Moodkee.

Soon after mid-day, the division under Major-General Sir Harry Smith, a brigade of that under Major-General Sir John M'Caskill, and another of that under Major-General Gilbert, with five troops of horse artillery, and two light field batteries, under Lieutenant-Col. Brooke, of the horse artillery (Brigadier in command of the artillery force), and the cavalry division, consisting of Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, the body guard, 4th and 5th light cavalry, and 9th irregular cavalry, took up their encamping ground in front of Moodkee.

The troops were in a state of great exhaustion, principally from the want of water, which was not procurable on the road, when, about three P.M. information was received that the Sikh army was advancing; and the troops had scarcely time to get under arms, and move to their positions, when the fact was ascertained.

I immediately pushed forward the horse artillery and cavalry, directing the infantry, accompanied by the field batteries, to move forward in support. We had not proceeded beyond two miles, when we found the enemy in position. They were said to consist of from fifteen to twenty thousand infantry, about the same force of cavalry, and forty guns. They evidently had either just taken up this position, or were advancing in order of battle against us.

To resist their attack, and to cover the formation of the infantry, I advanced the cavalry under Brigadiers White, Gough, and Mactier, rapidly to the front, in columns of squadrons, and occupied the plain. They were speedily followed by the five troops of horse artillery, under Brigadier Brooke, who took up a forward position, having the cavalry then on his flanks.

The country is a dead flat, covered at short intervals with a low, but, in some places, thick jhew jungle, and dotted with sandy hillocks. The enemy screened their infantry and artillery behind this jungle, and such undulations as the ground afforded; and, whilst our twelve battalions formed from echelon of brigades into line, opened a very severe cannonade upon our advancing troops, which was vigorously replied to by the battery of horse artillery under Brigadier Brooke, which was soon joined by the two light field batteries. The rapid and well-directed fire of our artillery appeared soon to paralyze that of the enemy; and, as it was necessary to complete our infantry dispositions without advancing the artillery too near to the jungle, I directed the cavalry under Brigadiers White and Gough to make a flank movement on the enemy's left, with a view of threatening and turning that flank, if possible. With praiseworthy gallantry, the 3d light dragoons, with the 2d brigade of cavalry, consisting of the body guard and 5th light cavalry, with a portion of the 4th lancers, turned the left of the Sikh army, and, sweeping along the whole rear of its infantry and guns, silenced for a time the latter, and put their numerous cavalry to flight. Whilst this movement was taking place on the enemy's left, I directed the remainder of the 4th lancers, the 9th irregular cavalry, under Brigadier Mactier, with a light field battery, to threaten their right. This manœuvre was also successful. Had not the infantry and guns of the enemy been screened by the jungle, these brilliant charges of the cavalry would have been productive of greater effect.

When the infantry advanced to the attack, Brigadier Brooke rapidly pushed on his horse artillery close to the jungle, and the cannonade was resumed on both sides. The infantry, under Major-Generals Sir Harry Smith, Gilbert and Sir John M'Caskill, attacked in echelon of lines the enemy's infantry, almost invisible amongst wood and the approaching darkness of night. The opposition of the enemy was such as might have been expected from troops who had every thing at stake, and who had long vaunted of being irresistible. Their ample and extended line, from their great superiority of numbers, far outflanked ours; but this was counteracted by the flank movements of our cavalry. The attack of the infantry now commenced; and the roll of fire from this powerful arm soon convinced the Sikh army, that they had met with a foe they little expected; and their whole force was driven from position after position with great slaughter, and the loss of seventeen pieces of artillery, some of them of heavy calibre; our infantry, using that never-failing weapon, the bayonet, whenever the enemy stood. Night only saved them from worse disaster, for this stout conflict was maintained during an hour and a half of dim starlight, amidst a cloud of dust from the sandy plain, which yet more obscured every object.

I regret to say, this gallant and successful attack was attended with considerable loss: the force bivouacked upon the field for some hours, and

only returned to its encampment after ascertaining that it had no enemy before it, and that night prevented the possibility of a regular advance in pursuit.

I beg to congratulate you, Right Honourable Sir, on this first defeat of our invaders by the army I have the honour to command. The perseverance by which success was attained you personally witnessed; and the troops I am sure felt proud of the self devotion with which their Governor-General exposed himself to every danger amongst them. I before said that our loss has been severe; it could not be esteemed small if we had no other to record, when I mention that, towards the conclusion of the affair, Major-General Sir Robert Sale, to whom India and England are so much indebted, had his left thigh shattered by a grape shot, and that the wound has since proved mortal. Sir John M'Caskill, an old and valued officer, who has done his country much good service, received a ball through his chest, on the advance of his division, and immediately expired. Brigadiers Bolton and Mactier, and Lieut.-Colonels Bunbury and Byrne, and other valuable officers, are amongst the wounded. These losses our country and the service will deplore, but not consider unavailing, when Ferozepore shall be rescued from the invader, and the insult to our territory and rule fitly punished.

I have every reason to be proud of, and gratified with, the exertions of the whole of the Officers and Troops of this army on this arduous occasion; with the conduct and dispositions of the Generals of Divisions, the Brigadiers of the several arms, the General, Personal, Divisional, and Brigade Staff, and the Commanding Officers of regiments; but this dispatch is necessarily completed in the utmost haste, and in the midst of most important operations,—I must, therefore, reserve to a future opportunity the pleasing task of bringing especially and by name to the notice of Government the particular merits of individual Officers.

I cannot, however, refrain from expressing my deep sense of obligation to the heads of the two principal departments,—Major-General Sir James Lumley was unfortunately prevented by severe sickness from taking part in the active duties of this great crisis,—Major Grant, Deputy Adjutant General, therefore, supplied his place, and it is my duty to say how ably this has been done, and how great a loss I have endured by being deprived, for the present, of his services, in consequence of two wounds which he received whilst urging on the infantry to the final and decisive attack of the enemy's batteries. Neither must I fail to record the valuable aid which has upon this, as on a former campaign, been afforded me by the Quartermaster General Lieutenant Colonel Garden; his departmental arrangements demand my highest commendation. Major General Sir Harry Smith having been appointed to the command of a division, the charge of his office as Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Barr, who, not only in the per-

formance of these duties, but in every way in which assistance can be rendered in active operations, has been to me a most valuable Staff Officer.

I have to thank you, Right Honourable Sir, for having placed at my disposal the services of the officers of your staff, and to thank them for the valuable assistance they afforded me on this arduous day. It shall be my pleasing duty to mention them individually, with the officers of my own personal staff, in the recommendation list I shall have the honour of forwarding, at an early date, to Government.

I have, &c.

H. GOUGH, General,  
Commander in Chief.

*Return of Killed and Wounded of the Army of the Sutlej, under the Command of His Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B. Commander in Chief, in the Action fought at Moodkee, on the 18th of December 1845.*

*Camp, Sultan Khan Wallah, 26th December 1845.*

Personal Staff—2 officers killed; 2 officers wounded.

General Staff—1 officer killed; 1 officer wounded.

Total—3 officers killed; 3 officers wounded.

#### *Artillery Division.*

1st Brigade of Horse Artillery—1 officer, 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, 24 horses, killed; 3 officers, 2 serjeants, 10 rank and file, 2 lascars, 1 syce, 18 horses, wounded.

Detachment 3d Brigade Horse Artillery—2 serjeants, 4 rank and file, 5 syces and grasscutters, 12 horses, killed; 1 officer, 1 native officer, 9 rank and file, 9 lascars, 6 syces, 2 horses, wounded.

3d Company 4th Battalion and No. 7 Light Field Battery—1 officer, 1 serjeant, 1 syce driver, 4 horses, killed; 2 horses wounded.

2d Company 6th Battalion and No. 9 Light Field Battery—2 rank and file, 2 syce drivers, 5 horses, killed; 3 rank and file, 2 syce drivers, 3 horses, wounded.

Total—2 officers, 4 serjeants, 13 rank and file, 5 syces and grasscutters, 3 syce drivers, 45 horses, killed; 4 officers, 1 native officer, 2 serjeants, 22 rank and file, 11 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 7 syces, 25 horses, wounded.

#### *Cavalry Division.*

Divisional and Brigade Staff—2 officers wounded.

Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons—2 officers, 5 serjeants, 1 trumpeter, 52 rank and file, 104 horses, killed; 3 officers, 3 serjeants, 29 rank and file, 23 horses, wounded.

Governor General's Body Guard—1 officer, 6 rank and file, 15 horses, killed; 2 officers, 2 serjeants, 15 rank and file, 14 horses, wounded.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry (Lancers)—2 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 4 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry—8 rank and file, 22 horses, killed; 2 officers, 1 native officer, 1 trumpeter, 15 rank and file, 15 horses, wounded.

9th Regiment Irregular Cavalry—1 havildar, 3 rank and file, 22 horses, killed; 1 havildar, 7 rank and file, 9 horses, wounded.

Total—3 officers, 6 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 71 rank and file, 164 horses, killed; 9 officers, 1 native officer, 6 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 70 rank and file, 63 horses, wounded.

#### *1st Infantry Division.*

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 officer killed; 4 officers, 1 horse, wounded.

##### *1st Brigade.*

Her Majesty's 31st Foot—1 officer, 2 serjeants, 22 rank and file, killed; 7 officers, 4 serjeants, 121 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

47th Regiment Native Infantry—6 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 8 rank and file, wounded.

##### *2d Brigade.*

Her Majesty's 50th Foot—1 officer, 11 rank and file, killed; 5 officers, 5 serjeants, 87 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

42d Regiment Native Light Infantry—1 officer, 1 havildar, 25 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 1 native officer, 5 havildars, 55 rank and file, wounded.

48th Regiment Native Light Infantry—1 native officer, 1 havildar, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 native officer, 6 havildars, 28 rank and file wounded.

Total—4 officers, 1 native officer, 4 serjeants or havildars, 69 rank and file, killed; 18 officers, 2 native officers, 20 serjeants or havildars, 299 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded.

#### *2d Infantry Division.*

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 horse killed; 1 officer wounded.

##### *3d Brigade.*

45th Regiment Native Infantry—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

2d Regiment Native Grenadiers—14 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 3 native officers, 3 havildars, 48 rank and file, wounded.

##### *4th Brigade.*

16th Regiment Native Grenadiers—1 native officer, 2 rank and file, killed; 2 native officers, 7 havildars, 32 rank and file, wounded.

Total, 1 native officer, 17 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 4 officers, 5 native officers, 10 havildars, 81 syces, wounded.

*3d Infantry Division.*

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 officer killed.

*5th Brigade.*

Her Majesty's 9th Foot—2 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 2 serjeants, 47 rank and file, wounded.

26th Native Light Infantry—1 havildar, 2 rank and file, wounded.

73d Native Light Infantry—1 rank and file, killed; 1 havildar, 5 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

*6th Brigade.*

Her Majesty's 80th Foot—1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 19 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 officer, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 4 havildars, 73 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

*Abstract.*

Personal Staff—2 officers killed; 2 officers wounded.

General Staff—1 officer killed; 1 officer wounded.

Artillery Division—2 officers, 4 serjeants, 13 rank and file, 5 syces and grasscutters, 3 syce drivers, 45 horses, killed; 4 officers, 1 native officer, 2 serjeants, 22 syces and grasscutters, 11 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 7 syces, 25 horses, wounded.

Cavalry Division—3 officers, 6 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 71 rank and file, 164 horses, killed; 9 officers, 1 native officer, 6 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 70 rank and file, 63 horses, wounded.

1st Infantry Division—4 officers, 1 native officer, 4 serjeants or havildars, 69 rank and file, killed; 18 officers, 2 native officers, 20 serjeants or havildars, 299 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded.

2d Infantry Division—1 native officer, 17 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 4 officers, 5 native officers, 10 serjeants or havildars, 81 rank and file, wounded.

3d Infantry Division—1 officer, 1 serjeant or havildar, 6 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 4 serjeants or havildars, 73 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

Total—13 officers, 2 native officers, 15 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 176 rank and file, 5 syces and grasscutters, 3 syce drivers, 210 horses, killed; 39 officers, 9 native officers, 42 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 545 rank and file, 12 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 7 syces, 92 horses, wounded.

European officers, 13; native officers, 2; non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file, 192; syces, &c. 8; killed.

Grand total, 215.

European officers, 39; native officers, 9; non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file, 588; syces, &c. 21; wounded.

Grand total, 657.

Grand total of all ranks, killed and wounded, 872.

*List of Officers Killed and Wounded.*

Head Quarters' Staff—Major General Sir R. H. Sale, G. C. B. Quartermaster General Queen's troops, killed; Major W. R. Herries, A. D. C. to the Governor General, killed; Captain J. Munro, killed. Major P. Grant, Deputy Adjutant General of the army, dangerously wounded; Captain G. E. Hillier, A. D. C. to the Governor General, severely wounded; Captain H. B. Edwardes, A. D. C. to the Commander in Chief, slightly wounded.

Artillery Division.—Captain Jasper Trower, killed; First Lieutenant R. Pollock, killed. Captain F. Dashwood, severely wounded, since dead; First Lieutenant C. V. Cox, slightly wounded; First Lieutenant C. A. Wheelwright, wounded; First Lieutenant C. Bowic, slightly wounded.

Cavalry Division Staff—Brigadier W. Mactier, severely; Brevet Captain and Brigade Major T. L. Harrington, severely; Volunteer Mr. A. Alexander, A. D. C. to Brigadier Gough, severely.

Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons.—Brevet Captain G. Newton, killed; Cornet E. Worley, killed. Lieutenant S. Fisher, severely wounded; Lieutenant E. G. Swinton, severely wounded; Lieutenant E. B. Cureton, severely wounded.

Governor General's Body Guard—Lieutenant W. Fisher, killed. Brevet Captain C. D. Dawkins, severely wounded; Lieutenant G. R. Taylor, very severely wounded.

5th Light Cavalry—Major Alexander, slightly; Lieutenant R. Christie, slightly.

*First Division of Infantry.*

Divisional and Brigade Staff—Captain Van Homrigh, 48th N. I. Acting A. D. C., killed. Brigadier S. Bolton, C. B. dangerously wounded; Brigadier H. M. Wheeler, C. B. severely wounded; Captain E. Lugard, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, slightly wounded; Lieutenant Nicolls, Engineers, Acting A. D. C. severely wounded.

*First Brigade.*

H. M.'s 31st Foot.—Lieutenant H. W. Hart, killed. Lieutenant Colonel J. Byrne, severely wounded; Captain W. Willes, dangerously wounded; Captain T. Bulkeley, dangerously wounded; Captain G. D. Young, dangerously wounded; Lieutenant J. L. R. Pollard, slightly wounded; Lieutenant J. Brenchley, mortally wounded, since dead; Assistant Surgeon R. B. Gahan, 9th Foot, dangerously wounded.

47th N. Infantry—1 wounded.—Lieutenant J. F. Pogson, dangerously.

*Second Brigade.*

H. M.'s 50th Foot—Assistant Surgeon A. Graydon, killed. Captain H. Needham, severely wounded; Lieutenant W. S. Carter, slightly wounded; Lieutenant J. C. Bishop, severely

wounded; Lieutenant R. E. De Montmorency, severe contusion; Lieutenant C. E. Young, severely wounded.

42d N. Light Infantry—Lieutenant J. Spence, killed. Ensign E. Van H. Holt, slightly wounded.

#### Second Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—Major R. Codrington, Assistant Quartermaster General, severely wounded.

Second N. Grenadiers—Captain T. W. Bolton, severely wounded. Captain J. Gifford, severely wounded; Ensign A. D. Warden, severe contusion.

#### Third Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—Major General Sir J. M'Caskill, K.C.B. and K. H., killed.

#### Fifth Brigade.

H. M.'s 9th Foot—Ensign J. Hanham, slightly wounded.

#### Sixth Brigade.

H. M.'s 80th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel T. Bunbury, slightly wounded.

P. GRANT, Major, Deputy  
Adjutant General of the  
Army.

*Return of Ordnance captured from the Sikh Army, at the Battle of Moodkee, on the 18th of December 1845, by the Army of the Sutlej, under the Command of His Excellency Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B. Commander in Chief.*

6 brass guns,	4 in. 6-tenths,	12 pounders.
1 brass howitzer,	6 in. 5-tenths,	6½ pounder.
4 brass guns,	4 in. 2-tenths,	9 pounders.
3 brass guns,	3 in. 6-tenths,	6 pounders.
1 brass gun,	2 in. 9-tenths,	3 pounder.

#### Remarks.

Total number of guns captured, 15. It was impossible to compute the quantity of metal in these guns; but it was evident that they were much heavier than those of a similar calibre in the Bengal artillery.

The carriages were all in good repair, with the exception of one or two struck by our shot. The whole were destroyed, and the guns left in the fort of Moodkee.

Four more guns reported to have been dismounted by the men of the horse artillery, and left on the field from want of means to bring them away.

GEO. BROOKE,  
Brigadier, Commanding  
Artillery,  
Army of the Sutlej.

*From His Excellency the Commander in Chief to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, dated Camp, Ferozeshah, December 22d, 1845.*

#### RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR,

I HAVE again to congratulate you on the success of our arms. A grand battle has been fought against the Sikh army at this place, and, by the blessing of Divine Providence, victory has been won, by the valour of our troops, against odds and under circumstances which will render this action one of the most memorable in the page of Indian history.

After the combat of the 18th at Moodkee, information was received the following day that the enemy, in increased numbers, were moving on to attack us. A line of defence was taken up in advance of our encampment, and dispositions made to repel assault, but the day wore away without their appearing, and at night we had the satisfaction of being reinforced by Her Majesty's 29th foot, and the East India Company's 1st European light infantry, with our small division of heavy guns.

I must here allude to a circumstance most favourable to our efforts in the field. On this evening, in addition to the valuable counsel with which you had in every emergency before favoured me, you were pleased yet further to strengthen my hands by kindly offering your services as second in command in my army. I need hardly say with how much pleasure the offer was accepted.

On the morning of the 21st the offensive was resumed; our columns of all arms debouched four miles on the road to Ferozeshah, where it was known that the enemy, posted in great force and with a most formidable artillery, had remained since the action of the 18th, incessantly employed in entrenching his position. Instead of advancing to the direct attack of their formidable works, our force manœuvred to their right: the second and fourth divisions of infantry, in front, supported by the first division and cavalry in second line, continued to desfile for some time out of cannon shot between the Sikhs and Ferozepore. The desired effect was not long delayed, a cloud of dust was seen on our left, and, according to the instructions sent him on the preceding evening, Major-General Sir John Littler, with his division, availing himself of the offered opportunity, was discovered in full march to unite his force with mine. The junction was soon effected, and thus was accomplished one of the great objects of all our harassing marches and privations, in the relief of this division of our army from the blockade of the numerous forces by which it was surrounded.

Dispositions were now made for an united attack on the enemy's entrenched camp. We found it to be a parallelogram, of about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, including within its area the strong village of Ferozeshah; the shorter sides looking towards the Sutlej and Moodkee, and the longer towards Ferozepore and

the open country. We moved against the last-named face, the ground in front of which was like the Sikh position in Moodkee, covered with low jungle.

The divisions of Major-General Sir John Littler, Brigadier Wallace (who had succeeded Major-General Sir John McCaskill), and Major-General Gilbert, deployed into line, having in the centre our whole force of artillery, with the exception of three troops of horse artillery, one on either flank and one in support, to be moved as occasion required. Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division, and our small cavalry force, moved in second line, having a brigade in reserve to cover each wing.

I should here observe, that I committed the charge and direction of the left wing to Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge, while I personally conducted the right.

A very heavy cannonade was opened by the enemy, who had dispersed over their position upwards of one hundred guns, more than forty of which were of battering calibre; these kept up a heavy and well-directed fire, which the practice of our far less numerous artillery, of much lighter metal, checked in some degree, but could not silence; finally, in the face of a storm of shot and shell, our infantry advanced and carried these formidable entrenchments; they threw themselves upon the guns, and with matchless gallantry wrested them from the enemy; but, when the batteries were partially within our grasp, our soldiery had to face such a fire of musketry from the Sikh infantry, arrayed behind their guns, that, in spite of the most heroic efforts, a portion only of the entrenchment could be carried. Night fell while the conflict was everywhere raging.

Although I now brought up Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division, and he captured and long retained another point of the position, and Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons charged and took some of the most formidable batteries, yet the enemy remained in possession of a considerable portion of the great quadrangle, whilst our troops, intermingled with theirs, kept possession of the remainder, and finally bivouacked upon it, exhausted by their gallant efforts, greatly reduced in numbers, and suffering extremely from thirst, yet animated by an indomitable spirit. In this state of things the long night wore away.

Near the middle of it, one of their heavy guns was advanced and played with deadly effect upon our troops. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge immediately formed Her Majesty's 80th foot and the 1st European light infantry. They were led to the attack by their commanding officers, and animated in their exertions by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood (Aid-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-General), who was wounded in the outset, the 80th captured the gun, and the enemy, dismayed by this counter-check, did not venture to press on further. During the whole night, however, they continued to harass our troops by fire of artillery, wherever moonlight discovered our position.

But, with day-light of the 22d, came retribution. Our infantry formed line, supported on both flanks by horse artillery, whilst a fire was opened from our centre by such of our heavy guns as remained effective, aided by a flight of rockets. A masked battery played with great effect upon this point, dismounting our pieces, and blowing up our tumbrils. At this moment, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge placed himself at the head of the left, whilst I rode at the head of the right wing.

Our line advanced, and, unchecked by the enemy's fire, drove them rapidly out of the village of Ferozeshah and their encampment; then, changing front to its left, on its centre, our force continued to sweep the camp, bearing down all opposition, and dislodged the enemy from their whole position. The line then halted, as if on a day of manœuvre, receiving its two leaders as they rode along its front with a gratifying cheer, and displaying the captured standards of the Khalsa army. We had taken upwards of 73 pieces of cannon, and were masters of the whole field.

The force assumed a position on the ground which it had won, but even here its labours were not to cease. In the course of two hours, Sirdar Tej Sing, who had commanded in the great last battle, brought up from the vicinity of Ferozepore fresh battalions and a large field of artillery, supported by thirty thousand Ghorepurras, hitherto encamped near the river. He drove in our cavalry parties, and made strenuous efforts to regain the position at Ferozeshah; this attempt was defeated; but its failure had scarcely become manifest, when the Sirdar renewed the contest with more troops and a large artillery. He commenced by a combination against our left flank; and, when this was frustrated, made such a demonstration against the captured village, as compelled us to change our whole front to the right. His guns, during this manœuvre, maintained an incessant fire, whilst, our artillery ammunition being completely expended in these protracted combats, we were unable to answer him with a single shot.

I now directed our almost exhausted cavalry to threaten both flanks at once, preparing the infantry to advance in support, which apparently caused him suddenly to cease his fire, and to abandon the field.

For twenty-four hours, not a Sikh has appeared in our front. The remains of the Khalsa army are said to be in full retreat across the Sutlej, at Nuggurputhur and Tilla, or marching up its left bank towards Hurreekeeputhur, in the greatest confusion and dismay. Of their chiefs, Bahadur Sing is killed; Lal Sing said to be wounded; Mehtab Sing, Adjoodhia Pershad, and Tej Sing, the late governor of Peshawur, have fled with precipitation. Their camp is the scene of the most awful carnage, and they have abandoned large stores of grain, camp equipage, and ammunition.

Thus has apparently terminated this unprovoked and criminal invasion of the peaceful provinces under British protection.

On the conclusion of such a narrative as I have given, it is surely superfluous in me to say, that I am, and shall be to the last moment of my existence, proud of the army which I had the honour to command on the 21st and 22d instant. To their gallant exertions I owe the satisfaction of seeing such a victory achieved, and the glory of having my own name associated with it.

The loss of this army has been heavy: how could a hope be formed that it should be otherwise. Within thirty hours this force stormed an entrenched camp, fought a general action, and sustained two considerable combats with the enemy. Within four days it has dislodged from their positions, on the left bank of the Sutlej, 60,000 Sikh soldiers, supported by upwards of 150 pieces of cannon, 108 of which the enemy acknowledge to have lost, and 91 of which are in our possession.

In addition to our losses in the battle, the captured camp was found to be everywhere protected by charged mines, by the successive springing of which many brave officers and men have been destroyed.

I must bear testimony to the valour displayed in these actions by the whole of the regiments of Her Majesty's service employed, and the East India Company's 1st European light infantry: the native force seconded in a most spirited manner their gallant conduct.

To Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge, my second in command, my warmest thanks are due, not only for his personal exertions, which were conspicuous to all, but for the able assistance he afforded me through all the eventful scenes of this well-fought action. To the general and my personal staff, I feel deeply indebted for their unceasing exertions. Majors-Generals Sir Harry Smith, Gilbert, and Sir John Littler, and Brigadier Wallace (who nobly fell in the hour of victory), fully realized the high expectations I had formed of their conduct as leaders of divisions.

With the brigadiers, the commandant of artillery, and the chief engineer, the commanding officers of regiments, and with the departmental staff, I was also greatly pleased; their exertions were most unremitting, and highly praiseworthy.

The reports I have received from the Generals of divisions of Infantry, the Brigadiers of Cavalry, and the Commandant of Artillery, speak in the highest terms of their respective staff; and it is my intention, as soon as possible, to forward to you, Right Honourable Sir, a list containing the names of all the officers I have just enumerated, together with the names of all those who appear to me specially to merit approbation and favour.

The hurried manner in which I am forced to collect information, and prepare these numerous details, may, I fear, cause the omission of the names of some officers well deserving of notice; but I shall not fail to send in a supplementary list when I can assure myself of their individual merits, as it would be most painful to me to feel that I had not done justice to any one of the brave men who shared with me the glories and dangers of this arduous conflict.

I beg now to mention the conduct of an illustrious nobleman, Count Ravensburg, who, with the officers of his suite, Counts Greuben and Oriola, did us the honour to accompany the force during our operations. They were present at Moodkee, and in this great battle. It is with the greatest pleasure and sincerity I can bear my testimony to their gallant conduct on these occasions, worthy of the high reputation in arms of their countrymen, and of the great ancestor of one of them. I lament to add, that Dr. Hoffmeister, the medical attendant on the Count, was killed in the action of the 21st instant.

I herewith enclose the report of Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir H. Hardinge, second in command.

I have the honour to be, &c.,  
H. GOUGH, General,  
Commander in Chief,  
East Indies.

*Return of Killed and Wounded of the Army of the Sutlej, under the Command of His Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart. G. C. B. Commander in Chief, in the Actions fought near Ferozeshah, on the 21st and 22d of December 1845.*

*Camp, Sultan Khan Wallah,  
December 27, 1845.*

Personal Staff—2 European officers wounded.

General Staff—1 European officer killed; 1 ditto wounded.

Total 1 European officer killed; 3 European officers wounded.

#### *Artillery Division.*

1st Brigade of Horse Artillery—1 European officer, 7 rank and file, 3 lascars, 35 regimental horses, killed; 4 serjeants, 28 rank and file, 3 lascars, 1 syce, 37 regimental horses, wounded.

3d Brigade of Horse Artillery—1 European officer, 1 serjeant, 14 rank and file, 2 syces, 70 regimental horses, killed; 1 European officer, 3 serjeants, 18 rank and file, 3 lascars, 1 syce, 18 regimental horses, wounded.

3d Company 4th Battalion, Foot Artillery, with No. 7 Light Field Battery—2 rank and file, 2 regimental horses, killed; 1 European officer, 1 rank and file, 1 syce, 16 regimental horses, wounded.

2d Company 6th Battalion, with No. 9 Light Field Battery—1 rank and file, 1 lascar, 10 regimental horses, killed; 1 serjeant, 3 regimental horses, wounded.

4th Company 6th Battalion, with No. 19 Light Field Battery—1 rank and file, 1 lascar, 2 syces, killed; 1 lascar wounded.

2d Company 7th Battalion, No. 6 Light Field Battery—2 native officers, 1 rank and file, 1 syce, 1 regimental horse, killed; 1 rank and file, 1 syce, 1 regimental horse, wounded.

2d and 4th Companies 4th Battalion, with Siege Guns—2 warrant officers, 2 serjeants, 13 rank and file, wounded.



Divisional and Brigade Staff—2 European officers wounded.

Total—2 European officers, 2 native officers, 1 serjeant, 26 rank and file, 4 lascars, 4 syces, 2 syces and grass cutters, 118 regimental horses, killed; 4 European officers, 2 warrant officers, 10 serjeants, 61 rank and file, 7 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 2 syces or grass cutters, 75 horses, wounded.

#### *Cavalry Division.*

Divisional and Brigade Staff—3 European officers wounded.

##### *First Brigade.*

H. M.'s 3d Light Dragoons—3 European officers, 2 serjeants, 1 trumpeter, 54 rank and file, 8 officers' chargers, killed; 6 European officers, 6 serjeants, 80 rank and file, 60 regimental horses, wounded.

8th Regiment of Light Cavalry—1 havildar, 3 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, 20 regimental horses, killed; 1 warrant officer, 1 havildar, 7 rank and file, 12 regimental horses, wounded.

9th Regiment Irregular Cavalry—2 native officers, 8 rank and file, 36 regimental horses, killed; 11 rank and file, 15 regimental horses, wounded.

##### *Second Brigade.*

Governor General's Body Guard—10 regimental horses killed; 2 rank and file, wounded.

5th Regiment of Light Cavalry—1 havildar, 8 regimental horses, killed; 2 rank file wounded.

8th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry—1 rank and file, 11 regimental horses, killed; 4 rank and file, 5 regimental horses, wounded.

##### *Third Brigade.*

4th Regiment Light Cavalry, Lancers—9 rank and file, 61 regimental horses, killed; 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 6 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.

3d Regiment Irregular Cavalry—3 rank and file; 17 regimental horses, killed; 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 13 rank and file, 20 regimental horses, wounded.

Total—3 European officers, 2 native officers, 4 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 78 rank and file, 9 officers' chargers, 163 regimental horses, killed; 9 European officers, 2 native officers, 1 warrant officer, 9 serjeants or havildars, 133 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, 112 regimental horses, wounded.

#### *1st Infantry Division.*

##### *1st Brigade.*

H.M. 31st Foot—2 European officers, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 36 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, killed; 5 European officers, 4 serjeants, 92 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, wounded.

24th Regt. Nat. Infy.—1 European officer, 3 native officers, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 European officer, 2 havildars, 24 rank and file, wounded.

47th Regt. Nat. Infy.—9 rank and file killed; 2 havildars, 1 drummer, 23 rank and file, wounded.

##### *2d Brigade.*

H. M.'s 50th Foot—27 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, killed; 6 European officers, 5 serjeants, 3 drummers, 83 rank and file, wounded.

42d Regt. Nat. Light Infantry—1 European officer, 2 native officers, 2 havildars, 10 rank and file, killed; 2 European officers, 5 havildars, 4 drummers, 31 rank and file, wounded.

48th N. Infy.—1 native officer, 1 havildar, 13 rank and file, 3 officers' chargers, killed; 2 European officers, 3 havildars, 46 rank and file, wounded.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—3 officers' chargers killed; 3 European officers, 1 officer's charger, wounded.

Total—4 European officers, 6 native officers, 5 serjeants or havildars, 1 drummer, 119 rank and file, 9 officers' chargers, killed; 19 European officers, 21 serjeants or havildars, 8 drummers, 299 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.

#### *Second Infantry Division.*

Divisional and Brigade Staff—2 European officers, 3 officers' chargers, killed; 1 European officer, 1 officer's charger, wounded.

##### *Third Brigade.*

H. M.'s 29th Foot—2 European officers, 1 serjeant, 67 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, killed; 2 European officers, 6 serjeants, 4 drummers, 106 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, wounded.

45th Regiment of Native Infantry—2 native officers, 14 rank and file, killed; 1 European officer, 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 30 rank and file, wounded.

##### *Fourth Brigade.*

1st European Light Infantry—2 European officers, 2 serjeants, 43 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, killed; 6 European officers, 12 serjeants, 4 drummers, 135 rank and file, wounded.

2d Regiment Native Infantry (Grenadiers)—1 European officer, 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 15 rank and file, killed; 2 European officers, 3 native officers, 2 havildars, 43 rank and file, wounded.

16th Regiment Native Infantry (Grenadiers)—1 European officer, 2 havildars, 11 rank and file, killed; 1 European officer, 5 native officers, 5 havildars, 51 rank and file, wounded.

Total—8 European officers, 3 native officers, 6 serjeants or havildars, 150 rank and file, 6 officers' chargers, killed; 13 European officers, 9 native officers, 26 serjeants or havildars, 8 drummers, 365 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.

*Third Infantry Division.*

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 European officer killed.

*Fifth Brigade.*

H. M.'s 9th Foot—3 European officers, 1 serjeant, 66 rank and file, killed; 6 European officers, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 191 rank and file, wounded.

26th Regt. Nat. Inf.—2 European officers, 1 havildar, 1 drummer, 7 rank and file, killed; 1 native officer, 2 havildars, 42 rank and file, wounded.

73d Regt. Nat. Inf.—1 European officer, 1 native officer, 19 rank and file, killed; 1 native officer, 5 havildars, 30 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

*Sixth Brigade.*

H. M.'s 80th Foot—4 European officers, 1 drummer, 19 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, killed; 3 European officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 52 rank and file, wounded.

Total—11 European officers, 1 native officer, 2 serjeants or havildars, 2 drummers, 111 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, killed; 9 European officers, 2 native officers, 13 serjeants or havildars, 2 drummers, 315 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

*4th Infantry Division.*

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 European officer, 5 officers' chargers, killed; 2 native officers wounded.

*7th Brigade.*

Her Majesty's 62d Foot—7 European officers, 6 serjeants, 76 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, killed; 10 European officers, 5 serjeants, 2 drummers, 154 rank and file, wounded.

12th Regiment of Native Infantry—1 native officer, 10 rank and file, killed; 4 European officers, 5 havildars, 2 drummers, 59 rank and file, wounded.

14th Regiment of Native Infantry—1 native officer, 2 havildars, 12 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, killed; 5 European officers, 1 native officer, 4 havildars, 59 rank and file, wounded.

*8th Brigade.*

33d Regiment of Native Infantry—1 native officer, 1 havildar, 6 rank and file, killed; 3 native officers, 5 havildars, 1 drummer, 31 rank and file, wounded.

44th Regiment of Native Infantry—9 rank and file killed; 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 14 rank and file, wounded.

54th Regiment of Native Infantry—2 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded.

Total—8 European officers, 3 native officers, 9 serjeants or havildars, 115 rank and file, 7 officers' chargers, killed; 21 European officers, 5 native officers, 20 serjeants or havildars, 5 drummers, 323 rank and file, wounded.

*Abstract.*

Staff—1 European officer killed; 3 European officers wounded.

Artillery Division—2 European officers, 2 native officers, 1 serjeant, 26 rank and file, 4 lascars, 4 syce drivers, 2 syce grasscutters, 118 regimental horses, killed; 4 European officers, 2 warrant officers, 10 serjeants, 61 rank and file, 7 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 2 syce grasscutters, 75 regimental horses, wounded.

Cavalry—3 European officers, 2 native officers, 4 havildars, 1 trumpeter, 78 rank and file, 9 officers' chargers, 163 regimental horses, killed; 9 European officers, 2 native officers, 1 warrant officer, 9 havildars, 133 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, 112 regimental horses, wounded.

1st Infantry—4 European officers, 6 native officers, 5 serjeants or havildars, 1 drummer, 119 rank and file, 9 officers' chargers, killed; 19 European officers, 21 serjeants or havildars, 8 drummers, 299 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.

2d Infantry—8 European officers, 3 native officers, 6 serjeants or havildars, 150 rank and file, 6 officers' chargers, killed; 13 European officers, 9 native officers, 26 serjeants or havildars, 8 drummers, 365 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.

3d Infantry—11 European officers, 1 native officer, 2 serjeants or havildars, 2 drummers, 111 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, killed; 9 European officers, 2 native officers, 13 serjeants or havildars, 2 drummers, 315 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

4th Infantry—8 European officers, 3 native officers, 9 serjeants or havildars, 115 rank and file, 7 officers' chargers, killed; 21 European officers, 5 native officers, 20 serjeants or havildars, 5 drummers, 323 rank and file, wounded.

Grand Total—37 European officers, 17 native officers, 27 serjeants or havildars, 4 trumpeters or drummers, 599 rank and file, 4 lascars, 4 syce drivers, 2 syce grasscutters, 33 officers' chargers, 281 regimental horses, killed; 78 European officers, 18 native officers, 3 warrant officers, 99 serjeants or havildars, 23 trumpeters or drummers, 1496 rank and file, 8 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 2 syce grasscutters, 6 officers' chargers, 187 regimental horses, wounded.

*Names of Officers killed and wounded.*

Personal Staff.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Wood, Aide-de-Camp to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, severely wounded; Lieutenant F. P. Haines, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, severely ditto.

General Staff.—Major A. W. Fitzroy Somerset, Military Secretary to the Right Hon. the Governor-General, mortally do., since dead; Brevet Captain W. Hore, Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government, killed.

Artillery Division, Divisional Staff.—Captain W. K. Warner, Commissary of Ordnance, slightly wounded.

Brigade Staff.—Captain M. Mackenzie, Major of Brigade, slightly wounded.

2d Troop, 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery.—Captain E. D. A. Todd, killed.

1st Troop, 3rd Brigade, Horse Artillery.—1st Lieutenant R. M. Paton, slightly wounded.

3d Troop, 3rd Brigade, Horse Artillery.—1st Lieutenant P. C. Lambert, killed.

3rd Company, 4th Battalion.—1st Lieutenant E. Atlay, slightly wounded.

*Cavalry Division.*

Divisional Staff.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. Harriott, Commandant, slightly wounded; Captain C. F. Havelock, H. M. 9th Foot, D. A. Quarter Master General, wounded.

Brigade Staff.—Lieutenant-Colonel M. White, C.B., Commanding 1st Brigade, slightly wounded.

H.M. 3rd Light Dragoons.—Brevet Captain J. E. Codd, killed; Cornet H. Ellis, ditto; Cornet G. W. K. Bruce, H.M. 16th, ditto.

Ditto.—Major C. W. M. Balders, slightly wounded; Lieutenant H. C. Morgan, severely wounded; Lieutenant J. G. A. Burton, slightly wounded; Cornet W. H. Orme, severely wounded; Cornet Lieutenant J. D. White, slightly wounded; Cornet J. Rathwell, ditto.

*1st Division of Infantry.*

Divisional Staff.—Captain E. Lugard, D. A. A. G., wounded; Lieutenant A. J. Galloway, D. A. G. M. G., ditto; Lieutenant E. A. Huldich, A. D. C., ditto.

H.M. 31st Foot.—Lieutenant J. L. R. Pollard, killed; Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Bernard, ditto.

Ditto.—Major G. Baldwin, severely wounded; Lieutenant T. H. Plaskett, severely wounded; Lieutenant A. Pilkington, ditto; Ensign J. Paul, slightly wounded; Ensign H. P. Hutton, ditto.

H.M. 50th Foot.—Captain W. Knowles, wounded; Lieutenant C. A. Mouat, ditto; Lieutenant E. J. Chambers, ditto; Lieutenant R. M. Barnes, ditto; Ensign A. White, ditto; Lieutenant and Adjutant E. C. Mullen, ditto.

24th Regiment, N.I.—Brevet Major J. Griffin, killed.

Ditto Ensign E. A. Grubb, wounded.

42nd Light Infantry.—Lieutenant J. G. Wolten, killed.

Ditto Lieutenant Adjutant C. W. Ford, wounded; Ensign J. Wardlaw, do.

48th Regiment N.I.—Lieutenant E. W. Litchford, slightly wounded; R. C. Taylor, do.

2nd Division of Infantry, Brigade Staff.—Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Taylor, Brigadier, wounded.

Captain J. O. Lucas, Major of Brigade, killed; Captain J. H. Burnett, 16th N. I., do.

H.M. 29th Foot.—Captain G. Molle, killed; Lieutenant A. A. Simmons, ditto.

Ditto Major G. Congreve, wounded; Captain A. St. G. H. Stepney, ditto.

1st Euro. Lt. Inf.—Captain T. Box, killed; Ensign P. Moxon, ditto.

Ditto.—Captain C. Clark, severely wounded; Captain B. Kendall, dangerously ditto; Lieutenant D. C. T. Beatson, 14th N. I., Officiating Interpreter, severely ditto; Lieutenant R. W. H. Fanshawe, slightly ditto; Ensign F. O. Salusbury, severely ditto; Ensign C. R. Wriford, slightly ditto.

2nd regiment N.I., Grenadiers.—Ensign G. A. Armstrong, killed.

Ditto.—Captain T. W. Bolton, severely wounded; Ensign W. S. R. Hodson, slightly ditto.

16th regiment N.I., Grenadiers.—Major L. N. Hull, killed.

Ditto.—Ensign J. J. O'Bryen, slightly wounded.

45th regiment N.I.—Lieutenant C. V. Hamilton, wounded.

3rd Division of Infantry, Brigade Staff.—Lieutenant-Colonel N. Wallace, Brigadier, killed.

H.M. 9th Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Taylor, killed; Captain J. Dunne, ditto; Captain J. F. Field, ditto.

Ditto.—Captain A. Borton, severely wounded; Lieutenant A. Taylor, severely wounded; Lieutenant J. U. Vigors, slightly wounded; Lieutenant F. Sievwright, dangerously wounded; Lieutenant W. G. Cassidy, dangerously wounded; Ensign W. H. Forster, contused.

H.M. 80th Foot.—Captain A. D. W. Best, killed; Captain R. Scheberras, ditto; Lieutenant R. B. Warren, ditto; Lieutenant G. C. G. Bythesen, ditto.

Ditto.—Major R. A. Lockhart, wounded; Brevet Captain S. Fraser, since dead; Lieutenant M. D. Freeman, wounded.

26th Light Infantry, N.I.—Lieutenant G. A. Croly, killed; Lieutenant A. C. Eatwell, ditto.

73rd Regiment, N. I.—Captain R. M. Hunter, killed.

4th Division of Infantry, Divisional Staff.—Lieutenant Harvey, Aide-de-Camp, killed; Captain J. F. Egerton, D.A.Q.M.G., wounded.

Brigade Staff.—Captain C. F. J. Burnett, Major of Brigade, slightly wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel T. Reed, slightly ditto.

H.M. 62nd Foot.—Captain G. H. Clarke, killed; Captain H. Wells, ditto; Lieutenant T. K. Scott, ditto; Lieutenant W. M'Nair, ditto; Lieutenant R. Gubbins, ditto; Lieutenant M. Kelly, ditto; Lieutenant and Adjutant G. Sims, ditto.

Ditto.—Major W. T. Shortt, slightly wounded; Captain S. W. Graves, badly ditto; Captain C. W. Sibley, ditto; Captain D. G. A. Darroch, slightly ditto; Lieutenant M. J. Gregorson, badly ditto; Lieutenant W. L. Ingall, slightly ditto; Lieutenant A. S. Craig, severely ditto; Ensign C. Roberts, ditto; Ensign J. M. M. Hewett, slightly ditto.

12th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel L. Bruce, very severely wounded; Captain W. B. Holmes, severely ditto; Lieutenant C. B. Tulloch, very severely ditto; Ensign J. H. C. Ewart, slightly ditto.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain W. Struthers, slightly wounded: Bt. Captain C. G. Walsh, ditto; Lieutenant A. O. Wood, severely ditto; Lieutenant I. H. H. Lukin, slightly ditto; Ensign G. Weld, severely ditto.

P. GRANT,  
Major, Deputy Adjutant-General  
of the Army.

#### *Killed.*

European officers, 37.

Native ditto, 17.

Non-commissioned, drummers, rank and file, 630.

Syces, drivers, &c., 10.

Total, 694.

#### *Wounded.*

European officers, 78.

Native ditto, 18.

Non-commissioned, drummers, rank and file, 1610.

Syces, drivers, &c., 12.

Warrant officers, 3.

Total, 1721.

Grand total of all ranks, killed and wounded, 2415.

#### *Return of Ordnance captured during the Action of the 21st and 22nd instant.*

Camp, Ferozeshah,  
27th Dec. 1845.

		No.
Gun	9-pounder	1
Howitzer	42-pounder	1
Gun	18-pounder	1
ditto	18-pounder	1
ditto	18-pounder	1
ditto	9-pounder	1
ditto	9-pounder	1
ditto	9-pounder	1
ditto	8-pounder	1
ditto	9-pounder	1
ditto	9-pounder	1
ditto	9-pounder	1
ditto	18-pounder	1
ditto	9-pounder	1
ditto	9-pounder	1
ditto	18-pounder	1
ditto	8-pounder	1
ditto	8-pounder	1
ditto	8-pounder	1
ditto	6-pounder	1
ditto	9-pounder	1
ditto	12-pounder	1
ditto	7-pounder	1
ditto	brass 7-pounder	1
ditto	ditto 8-pounder	1
ditto	ditto 18-pounder	1
ditto	ditto 15-pounder	1
ditto	ditto 11-pounder	1
Howitzer	ditto 24-pounder	1

Gun	ditto	3-pounder	1
ditto	iron	3-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	6-pounder	1
ditto	brass	24-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	6-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	6-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	9-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	3-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	8-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	6-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	9-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	9-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	9-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	12-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	10-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	6-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	8-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	12-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	10-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	10-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	12-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	8-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	3-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	10-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	9-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	8-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	8-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	9-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	3-pounder	1
Mortar	ditto	10-inch shell	1
Gun	ditto	3-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	6-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	8-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	7-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	3-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	8-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	8-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	32-pounder	1
ditto	ditto	9-pounder	1
Mortar	ditto	24-pounder	1
Gun	ditto	9-pounder	1
Howitzer	ditto	9-pounder	1
Gun	ditto	18-pounder	1
ditto	ditto		1

Many of these guns have long Persian inscriptions on them, and very old dates; some are highly ornamented, carriages in good repair, and closely assimilating to those in use with the Bengal Artillery, the whole well fitted for pest guns; the metal in these guns is much heavier than those of a similar calibre in use with the Bengal Artillery.

Two more guns were discovered at Sooltan-Khan Wallah, of which no return has yet been received.

W. K. WARNER, Lt. and Bt.-Capt., Commissary  
of Ordnance.

M. Mc KENZIE, Bt.-Capt., Brigade-Major Artr.  
Army of the Sutlej.

GEO. G. DENNISS, Brigadier of Foot Artillery,  
Army of the Sutlej.

GEORGE BROOKE, Brigadier Commdg. Artillery,  
Army of the Sutlej.

*From Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B., to his Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of India, dated Camp, Ferozepore, December 22, 1845.*

SIR,—I have the honor to report to your Excellency that, when the army under your command had formed its junction with the forces from Ferozepore, under Major-General Sir John Littler, and was drawn up in order of battle, on the 21st inst., I proceeded with the two left brigades, commanded by Colonels Wallace and McLaren, to attack the enemy's intrenched position at Ferozeshah.

2. The line advanced with great steadiness, notwithstanding the nature of the ground, intersected with jungle. When the troops had cleared these impediments, and had opened out into the plain, they continued to press on, without a check, under a very heavy fire of grape and musketry from the enemy's batteries, and having borne down all opposition, entered the enemy's camp, and captured the guns in their front.

3. This portion of the camp was soon after on fire, compelling the troops to desist from their attack of the remainder, and as it was now dark, the troops formed on the ground, nearly on a line with the burning camp. From that period till the morning, these brave men were exposed to an incessant fire from the enemy's guns, the darkness of the night being illuminated by the explosion of mines, tumbrils, and shells.

4. I need not dwell on the events of this night, so remarkable in military history, because your Excellency witnessed them, and with me admired the fortitude and resolution of these brave men, ready to encounter any danger, although harassed by fatigue and suffering from thirst.

5. I have personally reported to your Excellency my admiration of the conduct of H. M. 80th Regt. and the 1st European Light Infantry, in obeying with alacrity the order I gave about midnight to stand to their arms and charge a battery, which bore destructively on our ranks. Lieut.-Col. Bunbury, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Wood, my Aide-de-Camp, led the attack, on which occasion the latter Officer was wounded. The guns were spiked, the enemy driven away with loss, and this part of our line left undisturbed for the remainder of the night. Their conduct in the preceding part of the action came more immediately under your Excellency's own observation.

6. Your Excellency, having formed the troops before daylight, led the right of the attack, intrusting the left to me. The whole line instantly advanced, and, animated by your example, carried everything before them; and, having traversed the camp from one extremity to the other, drew up in a perfect line, expressing by loud cheers, as we rode up the line, their conscious pride that every man had done his duty.

7. I again most cordially congratulate you on the brilliant success of the army under your Excellency's command.

8. It is now my duty to report to your Excellency, that Major-General Gilbert, commanding a portion of this division of the army, gave me the greatest satisfaction.

9. Colonel Wallace fell bravely at the head of his troops.

10. Colonel McLaren led his brigade with his accustomed judgment and resolution.

11. My own personal Staff having been all disabled, with the exception of one most dear to me, and who still remained by my side, I derived, on the morning of the 22nd, the most valuable aid from Lieutenant-Colonel Birch, Judge-Advocate-General; from Lieutenant-Colonel Parsons; and from your Excellency's intelligent and brave Aide-de-Camp, Captain West. These Officers, riding several paces in front of the line, regulated the advance, animated the men, and prevented any unnecessary firing.

12. I have great obligations, during the whole of these operations, to Colonel Benson, a Member of the Military Board, and acting as my Aide-de-Camp, who has constantly accompanied me in the field, and in whose cool judgment and experienced ability I place great reliance.

13. My Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, has shewn all the qualities which make a good Officer.

14. I beg to bring to your notice my Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Hillier, who is wounded, and Lieutenant Peel, of the 37th Native Infantry, Acting Aide-de-Camp, who is slightly wounded. Captain Becher, of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, attached to my camp, also accompanied me, and I recommend him as a very promising Officer.

15. I also recommend the Officers belonging to the Political Agency of these provinces, who acted as my Aides-de-Camp, Captain Abbott, and Lieutenant Lake, and are both wounded. Captain Mills, Acting Aide-de-Camp, took the command of a troop of Horse Artillery, with his usual spirit.

16. It is now with great pain that I have to record the irreparable loss I have sustained, and more especially the East India Company's Service, in the death of Major Broadfoot, of the Madras Army, my Political Agent. He was thrown from his horse by a shot, and I failed in prevailing upon him to leave the field. He re-mounted, and shortly afterwards received a mortal wound. He was as brave as he was able in every branch of the Political and Military Service.

17. Major Somerset, my Military Secretary, much about the same time, was shot through the body, conducting himself with the hereditary courage of his race. He was always foremost where difficulties required to be overcome. I deeply regret his loss.

18. I have also lost a most promising and brave officer by the death of Captain Herries, on the night of the 18th, at Moodkee.

19. Lieutenant Munro, of the 10th Light Cavalry, my Aide-de-Camp, a most amiable and excellent officer, I have also had the misfortune to lose, whilst placed at your Excellency's disposal, in the affair at Moodkee.

20. Captain Hore, Assistant Military Secretary, and a valuable officer, acting as my Aide-de-Camp, was killed about the same time as Major Somerset received his wound.

21. I have now to request your Excellency's notice to the conduct of an illustrious nobleman, Count Ravensburg, who, with the officers of his suite, Count Greuben and Count Oriola, accompanied me in the field. These Prussian officers nobly sustained the reputation of their countrymen.

22. The prince's surgeon was struck to the ground by a ball. I saw his Royal Highness instantly spring from his horse to his assistance. The prince's humanity was unavailing; death had already closed the surgeon's career.

23. I am aware of the respectful regard which your Excellency entertains for this illustrious nobleman and his companions, travellers in the East; and I know that this brief record of their actions will be gratifying to your Excellency. I have, &c.

H. HARDINGE.

*From Major-General Sir John Litt'ler to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Ferozepore, December 25, 1845.*

SIR,—In pursuance of instructions received from the Right Honourable the Governor-General, under date the 20th instant, I moved out of my position at Ferozepore at 8 A.M. on the 21st instant, with the corps as per margin,\* leaving the defence of the cantonments to the 63rd Regiment Native Infantry, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Wilkinson, and that of the town to the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, under Lieut.-Colonel Carnezy, together with detachments of Sappers, and half a field battery in the town, and 2nd company (reserve) of Artillery in the entrenchment.

I effected a junction with the troops under the personal command of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and, agreeably to his instructions, moved into position, or order of battle, on the same evening about 4, p.m. The first advance in line was very steady, and the approach to the enemy's works made under a most galling and destructive fire. The casualties in the ranks were awful. The troops, however, still moved on with great firmness and resolution, and approached the enemy's battery to within about 150 yards, when I considered the prize to be within their grasp.

Brigadier T. Reed gave the order to charge, supported by the left or Brigadier the Honourable T. Ashburnham's Brigade. This charge was commenced with such determined gallantry and spirit, that the result seemed certain. The enemy, however, having great confidence in their guns, continued to serve them with extraordinary activity, and to make such havoc in our ranks, as to cause an immediate panic and hesitation in Her Majesty's 62nd Foot, which of course had a similar effect

* 2 Troops Horse Artillery,	
14 Light Field Battery,	
8th Light Cavalry,	
3d Irregular Cavalry,	
H. M. 62d Foot	
12th Native Infantry,	} 1st Brigade.
14th ditto	
33d ditto	
44th ditto	
54th ditto	} 2d Brigade.
Detachment of Sappers.	

on the native regiments on the flanks, notwithstanding all our exertions to induce them to advance by cheering and encouraging them, pointing at the same time to the short distance which they had to proceed when the day would be their own. It was all in vain, and they retired out of gun-shot, to where Her Majesty's 9th Foot and 26th Regiment Native Infantry were drawn up in reserve. A part of the 14th Regiment Native infantry, with their colours, accompanied these two regiments, and entered the enemy's batteries.

At this period it was nearly dark, and, as I had heard that the divisions on the right had also been unable to obtain an entrance, I bivouacked for the night in the vicinity.

On the following morning, I obtained information of the right division having been directed to renew the attack, and I moved to co-operate, as might be necessary. I then received orders to wait until further instructions, and was moved up to the town and directed to hold it. The result of this attack was most glorious to the British army, and I heartily congratulate his Excellency and the Governor-General on the happy termination of probably one of the most sanguinary engagements that ever took place in India.

With the conduct of the troops in general, under me, I was much gratified; their patience and perseverance in marching through the day, exposed to the sun and want of water, must have, no doubt, in some measure weakened their energies, but they notwithstanding evinced great firmness and resolution in advancing to the attack, until borne down by the furious and irresistible fire from all arms, that men could be exposed to; the loss of many of their officers must have tended to relax their efforts, and check their ardour, and under such circumstances only could the disappointment to Her Majesty's 62nd Regiment themselves and to their country have been for a moment conceived.

The native troops, under the numerous temptations to which they have been exposed for several months past by Sikh emissaries, have evinced their loyalty to the British Government in a most remarkable manner, not a single desertion having taken place, since the enemy crossed the Sutlej, that has come to my knowledge. They have maintained the character of the Bengal army in displaying courage and bravery under a heavy fire.

I have much pleasure in bringing to the favourable notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the services of those zealous and indefatigable officers, Brigadiers T. Reed, the Honourable T. Ashburnham, D. Harriott, commanding cavalry, and E. Huthwaite, commanding artillery, whose cool courage throughout the attack was conspicuous. To the several commanding officers of regiments and divisions, Lieutenant Colonel Gairdner, commanding 14th Regiment Native Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Bruce, commanding 12th Regiment Native Infantry, who lost his arm in the action; Major Wake, commanding 44th Regiment Native Infantry; Major Shortt, commanding Her Majesty's 62nd Foot; Major Osborn, commanding 54th Regiment Native Infantry; and Captain Sandeman, commanding 33rd Regiment Native Infantry; I

feel much indebted for the spirited and gallant manner in which they brought up their respective regiments during the advance.

It is with sincere regret that I have to report for his Excellency's information the death of my Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Harvey, of Her Majesty's 39th Foot, a very promising and intelligent young officer, and devoted to his profession. He was shot during the advance, in the act of cheering on the men, when within about 250 yards of the enemy's works. His death will be a loss to the public service, and deplored by his friends and relations.

Of Captain Egerton, my Assistant Quarter-Master General, whose activity and zeal were conspicuous, I cannot speak too highly; he was severely wounded on the morning of the 22nd.

It is with much gratification that I also submit for his Excellency's consideration, and acknowledge the obligation to Major P. Innes, my Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Burnett, Major of the Brigade, for their indefatigable exertions throughout the affair, as well as for their able assistance on all occasions.

Lieutenant Goodwyn, of the Engineers, has proved himself a most zealous and indefatigable officer during the whole time that the Sikh Army has been opposite Ferozepore, as well as on the evening of the 21st, during the engagement, and whom I beg to recommend to his Excellency's notice.

To Captain W. B. Thomson, Commissariat Department, who accompanied me, and to Lieutenant W. Fullerton, superintending the Sudder Bazaar, who volunteered his services as my Aide-de-Camp, and was particularly useful to me in the field, I feel indebted.

Captain Nicolson, late Assistant Governor-General's agent, and Colonel Van Courtland, late of the Sikh service, who were placed at my disposal by the late Major Broadfoot, C.B., afforded me every assistance in their power during the engagement and previously, when the Sikhs first crossed the Sutlej.

I have, &c.,

J. H. LITTLER,

Major-Gen. Commanding Inf. Division.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Ferozepore, December 25th, Christmas Day,  
1845.*

THE Governor-General has the heartfelt satisfaction to announce to his Honour the President in Council, to the Army, and to the People of India, the repulse of the Sikh forces in their attack on a portion of the British army, near Moodkee on the night of the 18th instant, and the capture, on the evening of the 21st and morning of the 22nd, of their entrenched camp, with 70 pieces of cannon, defended by 60,000 men, near the village of Ferozeshah. Upwards of 90 pieces of the enemy's artillery have been taken in these two operations.

These events, so glorious to the British arms, have been followed by the precipitate retreat of the enemy towards the Sutlej, his pride abated, and

the unprovoked aggression on the British territory signally avenged.

The Governor-General cordially congratulates the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G.C.B., on the entire success of his Excellency's rapid and energetic operations, in which the troops, both British and Native, have displayed, under circumstances of long continued fatigue, since the 11th instant, their accustomed discipline and valour.

The Governor-General will rejoice in recording the gallant exploits of the army during this important campaign, by decorating the breasts of the victors with a medal, as soon as the report of these operations shall be received from the Commander-in-Chief.

Incessantly engaged in sharing with his brave troops their fatigues, and showing by his personal example at the head of his troops the value of enduring privations with patience, it has been impossible for his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in the midst of so many occupations, to furnish to the Governor-General a detailed report of these brilliant successes.

The Governor-General, however, cannot refrain from notifying to the honourable the President in Council, to the army and to the people of India, these results so honourable to the British arms; and he directs that this notification be carefully made known to all the troops by being read on their parades, and communicated to all the departments of the Government, civil and military, and that a salute of 21 guns be fired from this fort of Ferozepore, this day at 1 o'clock, and at every principal station of the army as soon as the notification shall be received.

These grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments to the army for its services cannot be closed without humbly remembering that our thanks are due to Him who is the only Giver of all victory, and without whose aid the battle is not to the strong.

The Governor-General therefore invites every British subject at this station to return thanks to Almighty God, this day at 11 o'clock, for the mercies He has so recently vouchsafed us, by assembling at the Governor-General's tent, where prayers and thanksgivings will be read by the Governor-General's chaplain.

By order of the Right Honourable  
the Governor General of India,  
F. CURRIE,

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

*General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India; Camp, Ferozepore,  
December 30, 1845.*

THE Governor-General having received from the Commander-in-Chief in India the despatches, dates of which are noted in the margin\*, directs that they be published for the information of the army and people of India.

\* Dec. 19th and 22nd.

The first dispatch from his Excellency reports the operations of the army on the evening of the 18th instant at Moodkee, where the enemy attempted to surprise the British camp, and were repulsed at all points with the loss of 17 guns.

The second dispatch reports the glorious successes obtained by the army under the immediate command of his Excellency, on the evening of the 21st, and the morning of the 22nd, at Ferozeshah, where the British army assaulted the intrenched camp of the Sikhs defended by 108 pieces of cannon, some of heavy calibre, and, after driving the enemy from his position, captured 74 guns. Thus the enemy have been forced to relinquish to their victors on these occasions upwards of 90 pieces of artillery, with all the munitions of war in their camp.

All the objects which the Governor-General desired to effect have been accomplished by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The British force posted at Ferozepore, thus suddenly and treacherously surrounded by the Sikh army, with a large park of artillery, has been relieved; the brave garrison, under its able commander Major-General Sir J. Littler, not only maintained a firm attitude of defence, but had the satisfaction, so grateful to brave soldiers, of skilfully forming a junction with the Umballa force, and gallantly taking part in the discomfiture of the enemy which had so recently invested them.

The Governor-General again cordially congratulates his Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., on the great and important victories obtained by the army under his immediate command.

The Governor-General, in the name of the Government and of the People of India, gratefully acknowledges the noble services rendered to the public by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief by all the general and other officers, and by the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the brave Indian army.

The Governor-General's thanks are due to all the infantry regiments of Her Majesty, and to the First European Light Infantry of the East India Company's Service, all of which regiments distinguished themselves by the most devoted courage in braving the destructive fire of the enemy's batteries, and valiantly capturing their guns.

The Governor-General offers his thanks more especially to Her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons, who, on all these occasions, sought opportunities of useful

conflict with the enemy, and fought with that superiority over their opponents which skill and discipline impart to brave and determined men.

The European and Native Artillery maintained their accustomed character for steady, unyielding courage, when exposed to a very heavy and galling fire.

The Governor-General's thanks are justly due to the brave infantry of the Native army, whose valour so mainly contributed to these victories, and he cannot withhold his admiration for the patience and perseverance with which they endured privations inseparable from forced marches.

The Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry, united together by the bonds of mutual esteem, may be confident that, when they rely on each other's courage, the three arms, combined and acting together, will ever be found to be an invincible army.

The Government of India, as a tribute of their esteem for the meritorious conduct of the troops engaged in the recent operations, will grant to every officer and soldier in the service of the Government of India, engaged in these battles, a medal to be worn with their uniforms, on which the word "Ferozeshah," shall be inscribed as denoting that they have served in this important campaign.

The Commander-in-Chief will be so good as to furnish the Governor-General with lists of all the officers and soldiers engaged in the operation of this campaign.

The Governor-General is further pleased to order that the following corps be permitted to wear the word "Ferozeshah" upon their appointments, standards, and colours, in perpetual commemoration of their gallant services:—

1st and 3rd Brigades Horse Artillery  
2nd, 3rd, and 4th Companies, 4th Battalion  
2nd and 4th Companies, 6th Battalion  
2nd Company, 7th Battalion, Foot Artillery  
Governor-General's Body Guard  
4th, 5th, and 8th Regiments Light Cavalry  
3rd, 8th, and 9th Regiments Irregular Cavalry  
1st European Light Infantry  
2nd, 12th, 14th, 16th, 24th, 26th, 33rd,  
42nd, 44th, 45th, 47th, 48th, 54th, and 73rd Regiments of Native Infantry.

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

F. CURRIE

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