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THE Secret Committee of the East India Company have received to-day, from the Governor-General of India, the General Order and the Despatches, of which the following is a copy :

General Order by the Governor General of India.

Camp, Ferozepore, February 2d, 1846.

THE Governor General announces to the Army and the People of India, that he has received, from His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Army, a report by Major-General Sir Harry Smith, K.C.B., dated the 30th ultimo, giving the details of a complete victory gained by the troops under the immediate command of the Major-General, on the 28th January, over the Sikh forces commanded by the Sirdar Runjoor Sing Mujethea.

In this decisive and glorious action, the enemy's infantry were dislodged from every position and village they attempted to hold, by rapid charges at the point of the bayonet. Their horsemen were driven from every part of the field by repeated charges, in which the superior valour of the European and Native Cavalry was most conspicuous, and the Artillery, moving with its accustomed celerity, was always well to the front, directing its fire with precision and effect. The result of these noble efforts of the three arms of artillery, cavalry and infantry, in which the valour and discipline of the Troops were happily combined with the skill of the Commander, has been the signal defeat of the enemy, who was driven across the river with great loss, his camp being captured, and fifty-two pieces of artillery remaining in the hands of the victors.

These trophies, in addition to those taken at Ferozshah and Moodkee, complete the number of 143 pieces of artillery taken in the field from the enemy, since the British army moved from its cantonments to repel a most unprovoked aggression on its territories.

To Major-General Sir Harry Smith, and to the brave Troops he commanded, the Governor-General conveys the tribute of his admiration, and

the grateful acknowledgments of the Government and the People of India. The service rendered was most important, and was accomplished by the ability of the Commander and the valour of the Troops.

The Governor-General's thanks are due to Brigadier Wheeler, who, although still suffering from the wounds received at Moodkee, energetically headed his brigade, composed of Her Majesty's 50th Regiment, the 48th Native Infantry, and the Sirmoor Battalion. Great praise is also due to Brigadiers Godby and Hicks, who, with the 36th Native Infantry and Nusseree Battalion, H.M.'s 31st, and the 24th and 47th Native Infantry, stormed the village of Aliwal, drove the enemy from it, and seized the guns by which it was defended.

The Governor General has much satisfaction in observing the warm terms of admiration in which the Major-General speaks of the Nusseree and Sirmoor battalions, and the Shekawattee brigade under Brigadier Penny, Captain Fisher, and Major Forster. These corps nobly emulated the example of the regular regiments of infantry.

In short, the conduct of the troops, European and Native, regular and irregular, was, throughout the field, an honourable rivalry, in which every corps bravely did its duty.

Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, on this occasion, have added to their former reputation acquired in various fields of battle in Asia, by routing the enemy's cavalry in every direction, and by resolute charges of two of its squadrons, under Captain Berè and Major Smyth and Captain Pearson, penetrating the enemy's square of Infantry, in which charges the squadrons were gallantly supported by the 3rd Light Native Cavalry under Major Angelo.

In these exploits the Native Cavalry distinguished itself throughout the day, and the Governor-General is happy to bear his testimony to the fact that, since the army of the Sutlej commenced its operations on the 18th December, the Native Cavalry has on every occasion proved its superior prowess, whether in the general actions which

have been fought, or in the various skirmishes at the outposts, such as that in which Captain Becher was gallantly engaged with a small party of the 8th Irregular Cavalry at Alloowalla, on the morning of the 27th January.

The Governor-General's thanks are due, in an especial manner, to Brigadier Cureton, who commanded the Cavalry. This officer's whole life has been spent in the most meritorious exertions in Europe and Asia; and, on this occasion, the skill and intrepidity with which the cavalry force was handled, obtained the admiration of the army which witnessed their movements.

The Government of India, ever desirous to mark its grateful sense of the services of the Army, will cause a medal to be presented to every officer and soldier of the East India Company's Service, engaged in the battle of Aliwal, and requests, through His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that a nominal roll may be furnished for that purpose.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India,

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

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

Camp, Nihalkee, February 1, 1846.

(Extract.)

After its final repulse, on the 22d of December, the Sikh army retired, in great confusion, across the ferries and fords of the Sutlej.

I established my head quarters at Sultan Khan Walla on the 24th, my divisions being encamped at that place, at Peer Khan Walla, and at Kool. On the 27th, I advanced to Hurruff; and, the same day, personally pushed a reconnoissance to the bank of the River, at the Ghat of Sobraon.

The enemy was seen stretching along the right bank in force, not more than half a dozen of his stragglers being surprised by our Irregular Cavalry on this side.

Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division I placed in an advanced position, with its right on the village of Mallowal, and its left on a nullah, an offset from the Sutlej.

From this point the enemy was watched by the Major-General with equal activity and circumspection, whilst the rest of our troops were held in hand ready to support him, should the Sikhs venture to resume the initiative.

On or about the 5th, our attention was directed to a predatory incursion of the enemy, in the direction of Loodiana. They burnt a few of the residences of our officers, and barracks of our soldiers, at that station, but avoided the combat, when the Sirmoor battalion, and other troops, interrupted them in the work of destruction.

Rumour exaggerated the nature and extent of this inroad, and excited some alarm for our communications; but the object of this foray was, eventually, discovered to be for the purpose of favouring the escape, across the Sutlej, of the Raja of Ladwa, who had alone, of all the principal princes and chiefs of the Protected States, evinced towards us, at this conjuncture, decided hostility. With him, the predatory Sikhs recrossed the Sutlej.

On the 12th of January, I determined to bring my whole force into a position, from which it might more closely observe the movements of the enemy, now posted near the greater Sobraon, on the right bank. At an early hour, it executed an oblique movement to its right and front. Major-General Sir Harry Smith, supported by a cavalry brigade, under Brigadier Cureton (recently brought up, from Meerut) was, in this new alignment, still on the right, opposite to Hurreke Puttun; Major-General Gilbert in the centre, and Major-General Sir Robert Dick on the left, covered again by cavalry. Major-General Sir John Grey, posted at Attaree, watched the Nuggur ford. The troops of Major-General Sir John Littler occupied, or were drawn around, the cantonment and entrenchment of Ferozepore.

The enemy, on his side, reinforced his army on the right bank, completed and strengthened his bridge, and increased the force of his posts and picquets on the left bank. These parties having, on the 14th, evinced more than usual audacity, I caused that body of his infantry which held the head of the bridge, to be driven in by the fire of artillery and rockets, supported by the presence of our light troops. On the following day, a partial cannonade, which was again opened, on our side, upon the boats of the Sikhs, on their outposts on the left bank, and their encampment on the right, enabled me to ascertain, from the direction of their corresponding fire, the nature of all their defensive dispositions.

Meanwhile, the upper Sutlej has become the scene of very interesting operations.

It is a strange feature of this war that the enemy, pressed for supplies on his own bank, has been striving to draw them from his Jaghire States on this side of the river. In the town and fort of Dhurmokote, which were filled with grain, he had, in the second week of January, a small garrison of Mercenaries, Rohillas, Eusufzies and Affghans. Major-General Sir Harry Smith was, on the 18th, sent against this place, with a single brigade of his division and a light field battery. He easily effected its reduction, the troops within it surrendering at discretion, after a few cannon shots. But, whilst he was yet in march, I received information of a more serious character. There remained little cause to doubt that Sirdar Runjoor Sing Mujethea, had crossed from Philour, at the head of a numerous force of all arms, and established himself in position at Baran Hara, between the old and the new courses of the Sutlej, not only threatening the city of Loodiana with plunder and devastation, but indicating a determination to intersect the line of our communications at Busseean and Raekote.

The safety of the rich and populous town of Loodiana had been in some measure provided for by the presence of three battalions of native infantry under Brigadier Godby; and the gradual advance of our reinforcements, amongst which was included Her Majesty's 53rd regiment, and the position of the Shekawatee Brigade, near Busseean, gave breathing time to us in that direction.

But, on the receipt of intelligence which could be relied on, of the movements of Runjoor Sing, and his apparent views, Major-General Sir Harry Smith, with the brigade at Dhurmokote, and Brigadier Cureton's cavalry, was directed to advance

by Jugraon towards Loodiana; and his second brigade, under Brigadier Wheeler, moved on to support him.

Then commenced a series of very delicate combinations, the momentous character of which can only be comprehended by reflecting on the task which had devolved on this army, of guarding the frontier from Roopur down to Mundote.

The Major-General, breaking up from Jugraon, moved towards Loodiana, when the Sirdar, relying on the vast superiority of his forces, assumed the initiative, and endeavoured to intercept his progress by marching in a line parallel to him, and opening upon his troops a furious cannonade. The Major-General continued coolly to manœuvre; and, when the Sikh Sirdar, bending round one wing of his army, enveloped his flank, he extricated himself, by retiring, with the steadiness of a field day, by echelon of battalions, and effected his communication with Loodiana, but not without severe loss.

Reinforced by Brigadier Godby, he felt himself to be strong; but his manœuvre had thrown him out of communication with Brigadier Wheeler, and a portion of his baggage had fallen into the hands of the enemy. The Sikh Sirdar took up an entrenched position at Budhowal, supporting himself on its fort; but, threatened on either flank by General Smith, and Brigadier Wheeler, finally decamped, and moved down to the Sutlej. The British troops made good their junction, and occupied the abandoned position of Budhowal. The Shekawatee Brigade and Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment also added to the strength of the Major-General; and he prepared to attack the Sikh Sirdar on his new ground. But, on the 26th, Runjoor Sing was reinforced, from the right bank, with 4000 Regular Troops, twelve pieces of Artillery, and a large force of Cavalry.

Emboldened by this accession of strength, he ventured on the measure of advancing towards Jugraon, apparently with the view of intercepting our communications by that route.

It is my gratifying duty to announce that this presumption has been rebuked by a splendid victory obtained over him. He has not only been repulsed by the Major-General, but his camp at Aliwal carried by storm, the whole of his cannon and munitions of war captured, and his army driven headlong across the Sutlej, even on the right bank of which he found no refuge from the fire of our Artillery.

I have the honor now to forward the Major-General's report, which has just reached me. It is so ample and luminous that I might perhaps have spared some of the details into which admiration of the Major-General's conduct, and of the brave army confided to him, in these operations, has led me.

It now remains for me only to congratulate you, Right Honorable Sir, and the Government of India, on the brilliant success which, under Divine Providence, the Major-General has achieved; and to record my opinion that, throughout these arduous and important operations, he has displayed all the qualities of an able commander. Most strongly, and most earnestly at the same time, I beg to bring to your notice, and to that of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the Honorable the Court of Directors, the officers and corps on whom he has so justly bestowed his commendations.

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Major-General Sir Harry Smith, K.C.B., to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

*Camp, Field of the Battle of Aliwal,
Jan. 30, 1846.*

SIR,—My despatch to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the 23rd* instant, will have put His Excellency in possession of the position of the force under my command, after having formed a junction with the troops at Loodiana, hemmed in by a formidable body of the Sikh army under Runjoor Sing, and the Raja of Ladwa. The enemy strongly entrenched himself around the little fort of Budhowal by breast works and "abattis," which he precipitately abandoned on the night of the 22nd instant, (retiring, as it were, upon the ford of Tulwun,) having ordered all the boats which were opposite Philour to that Ghat. This movement he effected during the night, and, by making a considerable detour, placed himself at a distance of ten miles, and consequently out of my reach. I could, therefore, only push forward my cavalry so soon as I had ascertained he had marched during the night, and I occupied immediately his vacated position. It appeared subsequently he had no intention of recrossing the Sutlej, but moved down to the Ghat of Tulwun (being cut off from that of Philour, by the position my force occupied after its relief of Loodiana) for the purpose of protecting the passage of a very considerable reinforcement of 12 guns and 4,000 of the regular, or "Aieen" troops, called Avitabile's Battalion, entrenching himself strongly in a semicircle, his flanks resting on the river, his position covered with from forty to fifty guns (generally of large calibre), howitzers, and mortars. The reinforcement crossed during the night of the 27th instant, and encamped to the right of the main army.

Meanwhile his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with that foresight and judgment which mark the able general, had reinforced me by a considerable addition to my cavalry, some guns, and the 2nd brigade of my own division under Brigadier Wheeler, C. B. This reinforcement reached me on the 26th, and I had intended the next morning to move upon the enemy in his entrenchments, but the troops required one day's rest after the long marches Brigadier Wheeler had made.

I have now the honour to lay before you the operations of my united forces on the morning of the eventful 28th January, for his Excellency's information. The body of troops under my command having been increased, it became necessary so to organize and brigade them as to render them manageable in action. The cavalry under the command of Brigadier Cureton, and horse artillery under Major Lawrenson, were put into two brigades; the one under Brigadier Mac Dowell, C. B., and the other under Brigadier Stedman. The 1st division as it stood:—Two Brigades, H. M's. 52nd and 30th Native Infantry, under Brigadier Wilson, of the latter corps;—the 36th Native Infantry, and Nusseree battalion, under Brigadier Godby;—and the Shekawatee brigade under Major Forster. The Sirmoor battalion I attached to Brigadier Wheeler's brigade of the 1st division; the 42nd Native Infantry having been left at head quarters.

At day-light on the 28th, my order of advance was, the Cavalry in front, in contiguous columns of squadrons of regiments, two troops of Horse Artil-

* Not received by the Secret Committee.

leary in the interval of brigades;—the Infantry in contiguous columns of brigades at intervals of deploying distance;—Artillery in the intervals, followed by two 8-inch howitzers on travelling carriages, brought into the field from the Fort of Loodiana, by the indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant Colonel Lane, Horse Artillery;—Brigadier Godby's brigade, which I had marched out from Loodiana the previous evening, on the right;—the Shekawatee Infantry on the left;—the 4th Irregular Cavalry and the Shekawatee Cavalry considerably to the right, for the purpose of sweeping the banks of the wet nullah on my right, and preventing any of the enemy's horse attempting an inroad towards Loodiana, or any attempt upon the baggage assembled round the Fort of Budhowal.

In this order the troops moved forward towards the enemy, a distance of six miles, the advance conducted by Captain Waugh, 16th Lancers, the Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master of Cavalry, Major Bradford, of the 1st Cavalry, and Lieutenant Strachey of the Engineers, who had been jointly employed in the conduct of patrols up to the enemy's position, and for the purpose of reporting upon the facility and points of approach. Previously to the march of the troops, it had been intimated to me, by Major Mackeson, that the information by spies, led to the belief the enemy would move somewhere at daylight, either on Jugraon, my position of Budhowal, or Loodiana. On a near approach to his outposts, this rumour was confirmed by a spy, who had just left his camp, saying the Sikh army was actually in march towards Jugraon. My advance was steady; my troops well in hand; and, if he had anticipated me on the Jugraon road, I could have fallen upon his centre with advantage.

From the tops of the houses of the village of Poorein, I had a distant view of the enemy. He was in motion, and appeared directly opposite my front on a ridge of which the village of Aliwal may be regarded as the centre. His left appeared still to occupy its ground in the circular entrenchment; his right was brought forward and occupied the ridge. I immediately deployed the cavalry into line; and moved on. As I neared the enemy, the ground became most favorable for the troops to manœuvre, being open and hard grass land. I ordered the cavalry to take ground to the right and left by brigades; thus displaying the heads of the infantry columns; and, as they reached the hard ground, I directed them to deploy into line. Brigadier Godby's brigade was in direct echelon to the rear of the right; the Shekawatee infantry in like manner to the rear of my left;—the cavalry in direct echelon on, and well to the rear of, both flanks of the infantry;—the artillery massed on the right, and centre, and left. After deployment, I observed the enemy's left to outflank me, I therefore broke into open column and took ground to my right. When I had gained sufficient ground, the troops wheeled into line. There was no dust, the sun shone brightly. These manœuvres were performed with the celerity and precision of the most correct field day. The glistening of the bayonets and swords of this order of battle was most imposing; and the line advanced. Scarcely had it moved forward 150 yards, when, at 10 o'clock, the enemy opened a fierce cannonade from his whole line. At first his balls fell short, but quickly reached us. Thus upon him, and capable of better ascertaining his position, I was compelled to halt the line, though under fire, for a few moments, until I ascertained that, by bringing up my right, and carrying the village of Aliwal, I could

with great effect precipitate myself upon his left and centre. I therefore quickly brought up Brigadier Godby's Brigade; and, with it, and the 1st Brigade under Brigadier Hicks, made a rapid and noble charge, carried the village, and two guns of large calibre. The line I ordered to advance, H. M.'s 31st Foot and the Native Regiments contending for the front; and the battle became general. The enemy had a numerous body of Cavalry on the heights to his left, and I ordered Brigadier Cureton to bring up the right Brigade of Cavalry, who, in the most gallant manner, dashed in among them, and drove them back upon their Infantry. Mean while, a second gallant charge to my right was made by the Light Cavalry and the Body Guard. The Shekawatee Brigade was moved well to the right, in support of Brigadier Cureton, when I observed the enemy's encampment, and saw it was full of Infantry: I immediately brought upon it Brigadier Godby's Brigade, by changing front, and taking the enemy's Infantry "en-revers." They drove them before them, and took some guns without a check.

While these operations were going on upon the right; and the enemy's left flank was thus driven back; I occasionally observed the brigade under Brigadier Wheeler, an officer in whom I have the greatest confidence, charging and carrying guns and everything before it, again connecting his line, and moving on, in a manner which ably displayed the coolness of the Brigadier and the gallantry of his irresistible brigade, H. M.'s 50th Foot, the 48th N. I. and the Sirmoor Battalion, although the loss was, I regret to say, severe in the 50th. Upon the left, Brigadier Wilson, with H. M.'s 53rd and the 30th N. I. equalled in celerity and regularity their comrades on the right; and this brigade was opposed to the "Aieen" troops, called Avitabile's, when the fight was fiercely raging.

The enemy, well driven back on his left and centre, endeavoured to hold his right to cover the passage of the river, and he strongly occupied the village of Bhoondree—I directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers, under Major Smyth and Captain Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them, as a squadron under Captain Bere had previously done, going right through a square of Infantry wheeling about, and re-entering the square, in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance.—This charge was accompanied by the 3rd Light Cavalry under Major Angelo, and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun upon the field and 7 others were then captured, while the 53rd Regt. carried the village by the bayonet, and the 30th N. I. wheeled round to the rear in a most spirited manner. Lieutenant Colonel Alexander's and Captain Turton's troops of Horse Artillery, under Major Lawrenson, dashed almost among the flying Infantry, committing great havoc, until about 800 or 1000 men rallied under the high bank of a nullah, and opened a heavy but ineffectual fire from below the bank. I immediately directed the 30th Native Infantry to charge them, which they were able to do upon their left flank, while in a line in rear of the village. This native corps nobly obeyed my orders and rushed among the Avitabile Troops, driving them from under the bank, and exposing them once more to the deadly fire of 12 guns within 300 yards. The destruction was very great, as may be supposed, by guns served as these were. Her Majesty's

53rd Regiment moved forward in support of the 30th N.I., by the right of the village. The battle was won: our troops advancing with the most perfect order to the common focus, the passage of the river. The enemy, completely hemmed in, were flying from our fire, and precipitating themselves in disordered masses into the ford and boats, in the utmost confusion and consternation: our 8-inch howitzers soon began to play upon their boats, when the "debris" of the Sikh army appeared upon the opposite and high bank of the river, flying in every direction, although a sort of line was attempted to countenance their retreat, until *all* our guns commenced a furious cannonade, when they quickly receded. Nine guns were on the verge of the river by the ford. It appears as if they had been unlimbered to cover the ford. These being loaded, were fired once upon our advance; two others were sticking in the river, one of them we got out; two were seen to sink in the quick sands; two were dragged to the opposite bank and abandoned. These, and the one in the middle of the river, were gallantly spiked by Lieutenant Holmes, of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, and Gunner Scott, of the 1st troop 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery, who rode into the stream, and crossed for the purpose, covered by our guns and light infantry.

Thus ended the battle of Aliwal, one of the most glorious victories ever achieved in India, by the united efforts of Her Majesty's and the Honourable Company's troops. *Every gun* the enemy had fell into our hands, as I infer from his never opening one upon us from the opposite bank of the river, which is high and favorable for the purpose: 52 guns are now in the Ordnance Park; 2 sank in the bed of the Sutlej; and 2 were spiked on the opposite bank; making a total of 56 pieces of cannon captured or destroyed*. Many jingalls which were attached to Avitabile's Corps, and which aided in the defence of the village of Bhoondree, have also been taken. The whole army of the enemy has been driven headlong over the difficult ford of a broad river; his camp, baggage, stores of ammunition and of grain, his all, in fact, wrested from him, by the repeated charges of cavalry and infantry, aided by the guns of Alexander, Turton, Lane, Mill, Boileau, and of the Shekawatee Brigade, and by the 8-inch howitzers;—our guns literally being constantly ahead of everything. The determined bravery of all was as conspicuous as noble. I am unwont to praise when praise is not merited; and I here most avowedly express my firm opinion and conviction, that no troops in any battle on record ever behaved more nobly;—British and Native, no distinction, Cavalry, all vying with H.M.'s 16th Lancers, and striving to head in the repeated charges. Our guns and gunners, officers and men, may be equalled, but cannot be excelled, by any Artillery in the world. Throughout the day no hesitation, a bold and intrepid advance;—and thus it is that our loss is comparatively small, though, I deeply regret to say, severe. The enemy fought with much resolution; they maintained frequent rencontres with our cavalry hand to hand. In one charge, upon infantry, of H.M.'s 16th Lancers, they threw away their muskets and came on with their swords and targets against the lance.

Having thus done justice, and justice alone, to the gallant troops his Excellency entrusted to my

* 11 guns since ascertained to be sunk in the river, total 67: 30 odd jingalls fell into our hands.

command, I would gladly, if the limits of a despatch (already too much lengthened I fear,) permitted me, do that justice to individuals all deserve. This cannot be; therefore must I confine myself to mention those officers, whose continued services, experience, and standing, placed them in conspicuous commands. In Brigadier Wheeler, my second in command, I had a support I could rely on with every confidence, and most gallantly did he head his brigade. From Brigadiers Wilson, Godby, and Hicks, I had also every support, and every cause to be gratified with their exertions. In Brigadier Cureton, Her Majesty has one of those officers rarely met with; the cool experience of the veteran soldier is combined with youthful activity—his knowledge of outpost duty, and the able manner he handles his cavalry under the heaviest fire, rank him among the first cavalry officers of the age; and I beg to draw his Excellency's marked attention to this honest encomium. In Major Lawrenson, commanding the Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Alexander, Captain Turton, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, the service has officers of the very first order; and I am equally satisfied with Captain Boileau, in command of the nine pr. battery, and with Lieutenant Mill in charge of four light guns. The two 8-inch Howitzers did right good service, organized, equipped, and brought into the field, by the exertions, and determination to overcome all difficulties, of Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, equally well served, and brought forward always with the Infantry, by Lieutenant Austin.

To Brigadiers Mac Dowell and Stedman, commanding their gallant brigades of cavalry, the fortune of the day is greatly indebted; and to all Commanding Officers of cavalry and infantry, my warmest thanks are due. To Major Smyth, commanding H. M.'s 16th Lancers, who was wounded; to Major Bradford of the 1st Light Cavalry; to Major Angelo of the 3rd Light Cavalry; to Major Alexander of the 5th Light Cavalry; to Captain Hill of the 4th Irregular Cavalry; to Major Forster of the Shekawatee Brigade; and to Captain Quin of the Body Guard; to Lieut.-Col. Spence, commanding H. M.'s 31st Foot; to Major Bird of the 24th N. I.; to Captain Corfield of the 47th N. I.; to Lieutenant-Colonel Ryan, K. H., of H. M.'s 50th Regt.; to Captain Troup of the 48th N. I.; to Captain Fisher of the Sirmoor Battalion; to Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips of H. M.'s 53rd Foot; to Captain Jack of the 30th N. I.; to Captain Flemmyng of the 36th N. I.; and to Brigadier Penny of the Nusseeree Battalion.

His Excellency having witnessed the glorious services of H. M.'s 31st and 50th Regiments, and of the 24th, 47th, and 48th Native Infantry, I have only to report upon H. M.'s 53rd, a young regiment, but veterans in daring gallantry and regularity; and Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips' bravery and coolness attracted the attention of myself and every Staff Officer I sent to him. The 30th and 36th Regiments N. I. are an honor to any service; and the intrepid little Goorkhas of the Nusseeree and Sirmoor Battalions in bravery and obedience can be exceeded by none. I much regretted I had no brigade to give Brigadier Penny, who is in orders for one, as His Excellency is aware. I can only say, therefore, that when he gets his brigade, if he leads it as he did his gallant band of Goorkhas, it will be inferior to none.

The services of H. M.'s 16th Lancers His Excellency has witnessed on a former occasion; and the exalted character of this regiment is equally

before him. The 1st and 3rd Light Cavalry and the 4th Irregulars I believe he has not seen in action; and it is my duty, therefore, joyfully to report the manner they contended for the glorious prize of victory, in the many charges they this day delivered; and it will be equally gratifying when I assure His Excellency the Body Guard under Captain Quin, and the 5th Light Cavalry, well did their duty. The Shekawatee Brigade, under Major Forster, is steady, obedient, and well appointed, artillery, horse, and infantry, each arm striving to distinguish itself in the field.

Captain Mathias, of H.M.'s 62nd, in charge of a detachment of convalescents of H.M.'s service, and Lieutenant Hebbert, of the Honourable Company's Sappers and Miners, readily performed the duty assigned them in protecting the 8-inch howitzers.

To Captain Lugard, the Assistant-Adjutant-General of this force, I am deeply indebted, and the Service still more so; a more cool, intrepid, and trustworthy Officer cannot be brought forward, and I may say the same with great sincerity of Lieutenant Galloway, the Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General of the 1st Division. Captain Waugh, of the 16th Lancers, Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General to the Cavalry, is an Officer of no ordinary abilities; and the manner in which he and Major Bradford, of the 1st Light Cavalry, daily patrolled, reconnoitred, and made themselves acquainted with the position of the enemy, mainly contributed to the glorious result.

The Brigadiers all speak in high terms of their Majors of Brigade—Captain O'Hanlon, of the 1st Brigade, who was wounded in the action, and replaced by Captain Palmer, of the 48th Native Infantry; Captain Garvoek, of Her Majesty's 31st foot, of the 2d Brigade; Captain Loftie, 30th Native Infantry, of the 3d Brigade; Lieutenant Vanrenen, of the 4th Brigade; Lieutenant Pattinson, of Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, of the 1st Brigade of Cavalry; and Captain Campbell, of the 1st Light Cavalry, of the 2d Brigade.

Of the services of Lieutenant A. W. C. Plowden, 3d Light Cavalry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, and my Aide-de-camp Lieutenant Holdich, and of Lieutenant Tombs of the Artillery, my Acting Aide de-camp, I am fully sensible; and with the manner in which they aided me in carrying orders I am much satisfied. Lieutenants Strachey and Baird Smith, of the Engineers, greatly contributed to the completion of my plans and arrangements, and were ever ready to act in any capacity: they are two most promising and gallant officers.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the commissariat arrangements under Captains Mauwaring and Williamson.

Owing to the judicious arrangements of Dr. Murray, Field-Surgeon, every wounded officer and soldier was placed under cover, and provided for, soon after dark; and, for the zeal displayed by this able and persevering medical officer, and to the several regimental surgeons, are the wounded and our country deeply indebted. The whole of the wounded were moved yesterday to Loodiana, for the sake of accommodation and comforts which could not be given them in the field.

If not irregular, I beg you would lay before the Commander-in-Chief, for submission to the Right Hon. the Governor-General, my just sense of the valuable services of the political officers associated with me; Major Mackeson, Captain J. D. Cunningham, and Lieutenant Lake. For the assistance I have received from them in their political capacity

I feel most grateful. On the morning of the battle each offered to aid me in his military capacity: frequently did I employ them to carry orders to the thickest of the fight; and frequently did they gallantly accompany charges of cavalry.

The reports of the several Brigadiers I enclose; a return of the officers commanding and second in command of regiments; also a return of killed and wounded; a return of ordnance captured and of ordnance stores; likewise a return of commissariat stores, grain, &c.; and a rough sketch of the field of battle of Aliwal.

The fort of Goongrana has, subsequently to the battle, been evacuated, and I yesterday evening blew up the fort of Budhowal. I shall now blow up that of Noorpoor. A portion of the peasantry, viz, the Sikhs, appear less friendly to us, while the Mussulmans rejoice in being under our government.

I have, &c.,

H. G. SMITH,

Major-General Commanding.

Nominal Roll of Officers Killed and Wounded.
28th January.

1st Brigade of Cavalry.

H. M.'s 16th Lancers.—Lieutenant H. Swetenham, killed; Cornet G. B. Williams, killed; Major J. R. Smyth, severely wounded; Captain E. B. Bere, wounded; Captain L. Fyler, severely wounded; Lieutenant W. K. Orme, severely wounded; Lieutenant T. Pattle, wounded; Lieutenant W. Morris, wounded.

4th Irregular Cavalry.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Smalpage, killed.

2nd Brigade of Cavalry.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Cornet W. S. Beatson, slightly wounded; Cornet T. G. Farquhar, mortally wounded.

1st Brigade Infantry.

H. M.'s 31st Regiment—Lieutenant Atty, slightly wounded.

24th Regiment N. Infantry—Lieutenant Scott, wounded.

2nd Brigade Infantry.

Brigade Major—Captain P. O'Hanlon, badly wounded.

H. M.'s 50th Regiment—Captain W. Knowles, leg amputated, dangerously; Captain J. L. Wilton, severely wounded; Lieutenant Grimes, killed; Lieutenant H. J. Frampton, arm amputated, dangerously; Lieutenant R. B. Bellers, slightly wounded; Lieutenant W. P. Elgee, slightly wounded; Lieutenant A. White, severely wounded; Lieutenant W. Du Vernet, severely wounded; Lieutenant J. Purcell, severely wounded; Ensign W. R. Farmer, severely wounded.

48th Regiment N. Infantry—Capt. Troup, slightly wounded; Capt. H. Palmer, ditto; Lieut. and Adj. Wale, severely wounded; Ensign W. Marshall, slightly wounded.

4th Brigade Infantry.

36th Regiment N. Infantry—Ensign Bagshaw, wounded.

EDWARD LUGARD, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Casualty Return of the Force under the Command of Major-General Sir H. G. Smith, K. C. B.

Camp, Aliwal, January 29, 1846.

Artillery—3 men, 30 horses, killed; 15 men, 9 horses, wounded; 5 men, 12 horses, missing.

Cavalry.

1st Brigade.

H. M. 16th Lancers—2 European officers, 56 men, 77 horses, killed; 6 European officers, 77 men, 22 horses, wounded; 1 man, 73 horses, missing.

3d Light Cavalry—2 native officers, 27 men, 42 horses, killed; 1 native officer, 21 men, 7 horses, wounded.

4th Irregular Cavalry—1 European officer, 1 horse, killed; 2 men, 3 horses, wounded.

Total—3 European officers, 2 native officers, 83 men, 120 horses, killed; 6 European officers, 1 native officer, 100 men, 32 horses, wounded; 1 man, 73 horses, missing.

2d Brigade.

Governor General's Body Guard—1 horse killed; 4 horses wounded; 3 horses missing.

1st Light Cavalry—9 men, 19 horses, killed; 2 European officers, 14 men, 9 horses, wounded; 4 horses missing.

5th Light Cavalry—1 man, 3 horses, killed; 1 native officer, 8 men, 10 horses, wounded; 4 horses missing.

Shekawattee Cavalry—1 man, 2 horses, killed; 2 native officers, 12 men, 15 horses, wounded; 1 horse missing.

Total—11 men, 25 horses, killed; 2 European officers, 3 native officers, 34 men, 38 horses, wounded; 12 horses missing.

Infantry.

1st Brigade.

H. M. 31st Regiment—1 man killed; 1 European officer, 14 men, wounded.

24th Native Infantry—1 European officer, 5 men, wounded; 7 men missing.

47th Native Infantry—1 man killed; 9 men wounded.

Total—2 men killed; 2 European officers, 28 men, wounded; 7 men missing.

2d Brigade.

H. M. 50th Regiment—1 European officer, 9 men, killed; 10 European officers, 59 men, wounded; 4 men missing.

48th Native Infantry—1 native officer, 9 men, 1 horse, killed; 4 European officers, 1 native officer, 36 men, wounded.

Sirmoor Battalion—9 men, 1 horse, killed; 1 native officer, 39 men, wounded.

Total—1 European officer, 1 native officer, 27 men, 2 horses, killed; 14 European officers, 2 native officers, 134 men, wounded; 4 men missing.

3d Brigade.

H. M. 53d Regiment—3 men killed; 8 men wounded; 2 men missing.

30th Native Infantry—4 men killed; 24 men wounded; 1 man missing.

Total—7 men killed; 32 men wounded; 3 men missing.

4th Brigade.

36th Native Infantry—3 men killed; 1 European officer, 10 men, wounded; 1 man missing.

Nusscere Battalion—6 men killed; 16 men wounded.

Total—9 men killed; 1 European officer, 26 men, wounded; 1 man missing.

Shekawattee Infantry—2 men killed; 13 men wounded; 4 men missing.

Sappers and Miners—None killed or wounded.

Total Killed—151 men, 177 horses.

Total Wounded—413 men, 79 horses.

Total Missing—25 men, 97 horses.

Grand Total of Killed, Wounded, and Missing—589 men.

Grand Total of Killed, Wounded, and Missing—353 horses.

H. G. SMITH, M. General.

Return of Ordnance captured from the Enemy, in Action at Aliwal, by the 1st Division of the Army of the Sutlej, under the personal Command of Major General Sir Harry Smith, K.C.B. on the 28th January 1846.

Camp, Aliwal, 30th January 1846.

Howitzers.

One brass 8-inch, 2 feet 9 inches long, serviceable.

One brass 24-pounder, 3 feet 11 inches long, serviceable.

One copper 13-pounder, 3 feet 9 inches long, serviceable.

One brass 12-pounder, 4 feet 9 inches long, serviceable.

One brass 12-pounder, 4 feet 9 inches long, serviceable.

One brass 7-pounder, 3 feet 5½ inches long, un serviceable.

One copper 12-pounder, 3 feet 9 inches long, serviceable.

One copper 12-pounder, 3 feet 9 inches long, serviceable.

One copper 12-pounder, 3 feet 9 inches long, serviceable.

One brass 12-pounder, 3 feet 9 inches long, highly ornamented, serviceable.

One copper 9-pounder, 3 feet 11 inches long, highly ornamented, carriage inlaid with brass and steel, serviceable.

One copper 9-pounder, 2 feet 9½ inches long, serviceable.

One copper 12-pounder, 3 feet 4½ inches long, serviceable.

Mortars.

One brass 10-inch, 2 feet 3 inches long, mounted on a field carriage, serviceable.

One copper 8½-inch, 1 foot 9 inches long, mounted on a field carriage, serviceable.

One brass 6-inch, 1 foot 4½ inches long, a curious old piece, with highly carved and ornamented carriage, mounted on a field carriage.

One brass 4½ inch, 1 foot 4½ inches long, a curious old piece, mounted on a field carriage.

Guns.

One brass 8-pounder, 10 feet 2 inches long, ornamented with dolphins and rings, apparently a French battering gun, being heavy metal, serviceable.

- One copper 8-pounder, 4 feet $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, serviceable.
- One brass 8-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, serviceable.
- One brass 8-pounder, 5 feet 1 inch long, serviceable.
- One brass 7-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, heavy metal, serviceable.
- One brass 7-pounder, 4 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, heavy metal, serviceable.
- One copper $6\frac{1}{2}$ -pounder, 5 feet 1 inch long, serviceable.
- One brass 6-pounder, 5 feet long, serviceable.
- One brass 6-pounder, 4 feet 1 inch long, serviceable.
- One copper 6-pounder, 5 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, serviceable.
- One brass 6-pounder, 5 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, unserviceable, being heavy metal.
- One brass 6-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, serviceable, being heavy metal.
- One 6-pounder, 4 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, inscription in English characters, owner, King Runjeet Sing, Commander Meg Sing, Kawkur, maker Rai Sing Lahore, 1833, No. 1, serviceable.
- One 6-pounder, 4 feet 8 inches long, serviceable.
- One 6-pounder, 4 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, highly ornamented carriage, serviceable.
- One 6-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, inscription in English characters, owner King Runjeet Sing, Commander Meg Sing, Kawkur, maker Rai Sing, Lahore, 1833, No 1, serviceable.
- One 6-pounder, 4 feet 8 inches, Persian inscription, serviceable.
- One 6-pounder, 5 feet long, no inscription, serviceable.
- One copper 6-pounder, 5 feet long, no inscription, serviceable.
- One brass 6-pounder, 4 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, no inscription, serviceable.
- One 6-pounder, 4 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, no inscription, serviceable.
- One copper 6-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long; being highly ornamented, carriage in-laid with brass and steel, serviceable.
- One 6-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, being highly ornamented, carriage in-laid with brass and steel, serviceable.
- One brass 6-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, no inscription, serviceable.
- One brass 6-pounder, 4 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, no inscription, serviceable.
- One copper 6-pounder, 4 feet $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, no inscription, serviceable.
- One gun metal 6-pounder, 4 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, no inscription, apparently a capital gun.
- One brass $5\frac{3}{4}$ -pounder, 5 feet 7 inches long, Persian inscription, serviceable.
- One brass $5\frac{3}{4}$ -pounder, 5 feet 9 inches long, on inscription, being heavy metal.
- One brass 4-pounder, 4 feet 7 inches long, no inscription, being heavy metal, serviceable.
- One copper 3-pounder, 3 feet long, Persian inscription, serviceable.
- One $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch brass pounder, 4 feet 7 inches long, no inscription, serviceable, being heavy metal.
- One unknown, sunk in Sutlej.
- One unknown, spiked on the opposite bank.
- One unknown, spiked on the opposite bank.
- One brass 6-pounder, taken possession of in the fort of Gungrana.
- One 9-pounder, no inscription, taken possession of in the fort of Gungrana.
- One 6-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, no inscription, serviceable.
- Seven, unknown, sunk in the Sutlej.
- Two guns, since brought in, unknown.

Abstract of Captured Ordnance.

Serviceable—12 howitzers, 4 mortars, 33 guns; total, 49.

Unserviceable—1 howitzer, 2 guns; total, 3.

Sunk in the Sutlej, and spiked on the opposite shore—13 guns.

Since brought in—2 guns.

Grand Total, 67.

Forty swivel camel guns also captured, which have been destroyed.

G. LAWRENSON, Major, 2d Brigade,
Horse Artillery, Commanding Artillery
1st Division Army of the Sutlej.

N. B. The quantity of ammunition captured with the artillery, and found in the camp of the enemy, is beyond accurate calculation, consisting of shot, shell, grape, and small arm ammunition of every description and for every calibre. The powder found in the limbers and waggons of the guns and in the magazines of the entrenched camp has been destroyed to prevent accidents. Six large hackery loads have also been appropriated to the destruction of forts in the neighbourhood. As many of the shot and shell as time would admit of being collected, have been brought into the Park—The shells, being useless, have been thrown into the river. The shot will be appropriated to the public service.

G. LAWRENSON, Major 2nd Brigade
H. A., Commanding Artillery,
1st Division,
Army of the Sutlej.

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