

ments are especially due to the Commissioner, Mr. G. C. Barnes, for the good management whereby he kept the Sikh chiefs firm to their allegiance, and secured their active co-operation; for the manner in which he preserved order, and facilitated the passage of troops and materials. Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts distinguished himself by the vigour with which he controlled the disaffected city of Loodianah, and the spirited manner in which he opposed the passage of the rebels at the Sutlej. Both Mr. Barnes and Mr. Ricketts received the thanks of General Wilson after the capture of Delhi. Mr. T. D. Forsyth, at Umballa, and Major Marsden, at Ferozepore, also signalized themselves by the discharge of multifarious and pressing duties in districts of peculiar difficulty.

57. The next division in respect to difficulty was that of Lahore, containing as it does the political and religious capitals, namely, the cities of Lahore and Umritsur. Mr. A. A. Roberts, the Commissioner, evinced considerable prudence, temper, and activity, and rendered much assistance to Brigadier-General Nicholson, in the operations against the Sealkote mutineers. Mr. F. Cooper, the Deputy Commissioner of Umritsur, distinguished himself in the capture of the mutineers of the 26th Native Infantry.

58. The Chief Commissioner's military secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Macpherson, rendered valuable assistance throughout the crisis. The labours of Colonel Macpherson in the organization of the new regiments and in the multifarious duties which devolved on him were incessant. His counsel as an experienced soldier was most useful. Since the outbreak of the mutiny there have, from first to last, been raised and organized 18 new regiments of infantry, six of cavalry, besides many thousands of levies, horse and foot. On the 1st May, 1858, just one year after the mutiny, the new force numbered upwards of 34,000, which, with the previous numbers (20,000), make up an aggregate of 54,000 men. The details of this large force passed through Colonel Macpherson's hands.

59. The services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Lawrence also demand notice. At the commencement of the crisis he was Captain of the police, Lahore division; he was the first officer to discover the intended outbreak of the sepoys at Lahore. He was the sole European officer in charge of 2,700 organized military police, on whose fidelity so much depended. During the months of May, June, and July, he raised and organized 2,000 additional levies for service at Delhi, consisting of horse, foot, artillerymen, and pioneers. He formed one of the commission deputed to Sealkote after the mutiny there. Lastly, at the request of the Maha Rajah, he was appointed to command the Jummoo contingent at Delhi, and afterwards he was placed in charge of the Jhujur territory.

60. The Chief Commissioner also desires that certain officers should be mentioned, who rendered important aid in the conveyance of men and material for the siege of Delhi. The camel train from Kurrachee to Mooltan, was organised most efficiently by Mr. H. B. E. Frere, the Commissioner of Sindh, and Major G. W. Hamilton, Commissioner of Mooltan. Major Hamilton also deserves much credit in respect to the waggon train from Mooltan to Lahore, whereby nearly all the reinforcements of European troops have been brought up the country. In the management of the waggon train from Loodianah to Delhi, Captain Briggs rendered most important service, and merits very high commendation. The exertions of Captain Lewis, the Commissary of Ordnance, in the preparation and despatch of the great siege

train from Ferozepore, were most valuable; Lieutenant Dobbin also gave much satisfaction, in respect to the despatch of the siege train from Philore.

61. The Chief Commissioner could not allow this notice of the officers who have distinguished themselves to be closed, without mention being made of the great obligations under which he lies to Mr. H. B. E. Frere, the Commissioner of Sind. From first to last, from the first commencement of the mutiny to the final triumph, that officer has rendered assistance to the Punjab administration, just as if he had been one of its own Commissioners. It was owing to his indefatigable exertions, that the 1st Bombay Fusiliers arrived at Mooltan so soon as they did. He despatched the 1st and then the 2nd Belooch battalion from Sindh to succour the Punjab. The Chief Commissioner believes that probably there is no civil officer in India, who, for eminent exertions, deserves better of his Government than Mr. H. B. E. Frere.

62. I am now to add, that in causing this narrative to be recorded, Sir John Lawrence has not been actuated by any motive of self laudation. Throughout the crisis he could not but feel that human means and human precautions were utterly impotent; that everything which was done, or could be done, to surmount such dangers and difficulties was as nothing, and that trust could be placed in Divine Providence alone. On the present occasion his sole objects are, to submit to the Supreme Government a faithful account of what actually happened, and to bring to the notice of his superiors, and of his countrymen at large, the noble conduct and sterling merits of the officers who served under his orders or in conjunction with him during the critical and perilous period of 1857. The Chief Commissioner well knows that no functionary has ever been better served than he has, or owes more to his officers than he does. The Punjab officials of all grades had great difficulties to meet, and met them resolutely. They had to maintain the civil administration without interruption, despite many troubles and hindrances; to perform multifarious business connected with the raising, the supplying and transporting of troops, and all this they did: discharging their duty right well, from first to last.

63. Lastly, Sir John Lawrence desires to join with Mr. Montgomery in the expression of devout thankfulness to Almighty God. To Him alone is due the praise for our success, and our very safety. His mercy vouchsafed a happy issue to our measures and confounded the devices of our enemies. Human aid could avail us nothing in that crisis, and it is owing to an overruling Providence, and to that alone, that a single Englishman was left alive in the Punjab.

I have, &c.

R. TEMPLE,

Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Punjab.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a separate building, named Trevine Chapel, situate at Trevine, in the parish of Llanryan, in the county of Pembroke; in the district of Haverfordwest, being a building certified according to law as a place of religious worship, was, on the 16th day of June, 1859, duly registered for solemnizing marriages therein, pursuant to the Act of 6th and 7th Wm. IV., cap. 85.

Witness my hand this 18th day of June, 1859.

Richard James, Superintendent Registrar.