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NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1831.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council having sanctioned the publication of a weekly paper to be styled the "BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE," notice is hereby given, that after this day all advertisements and other public papers of the Government will be printed in the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE only; and all orders or other public notices appearing in that paper, under the signature of the secretaries, or other public officers of the Government, are hereby ordered and directed to be conformed to and obeyed accordingly.

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1832.

When official notifications from the Government are inserted in the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, no communication on the same subject will be made in writing to any department concerned; but all public officers are required to take notice of such official notifications in the same manner as if they had been directly communicated to them by letter from the secretary's office, and as heads of offices alone will be furnished by Government with the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, they will be expected to communicate to their subordinate officers all orders which may in any manner concern them.

The Bombay Government Gazettes furnished by Government to public offices are to be lodged with the records, and are not to be removed from the office.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX, Secy. to Govt.

NOTICE

The Government Printing and Lithographing Department has been transferred to the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY, all Printing and Lithographing required by any Department should be sent to the Office at Byculla.

Bombay, 5th April 1848.

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

NOTIFICATION.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that the Monthly Mail Packets to Suez will hereafter be despatched on the 3rd of each Month, until May inclusive, and the intermediate Mail Packet to Aden on the 17th of each Month, until April inclusive.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.,

Secy. to Government.

Bombay Castle, 17th Jan. 1849.

PROCLAMATION.

BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on Monday, the 19th March next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to enquire, hear, and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Per-

juries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other Crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute, and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiff of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 28th day of February, in the twelfth year of the Reign of Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA.

S. S. DICKINSON,

Sheriff.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The following Rules approved of by Government respecting the Posting of Palkee Bearers are published for the information of the Public, and for the guidance of the several Post Masters under this Presidency :

I. Travellers may be furnished with Dawk Bearers on application at the different Post Offices, where they will obtain all the requisite information as to the estimated distances between known Stations, to which only Dawk Bearers can be laid by any Post Master.

II. A set of Dawk Bearers comprizes twelve, and one Mussalchee, for which is charged, payable in advance, at the rate of eight annas per Mile; but as in many instances, owing to the delay caused by Travellers remaining longer on the road than the stipulated time, this sum is found unequal to the expense, a further sum of four annas per Mile is required to be paid as a deposit to cover any eventual expense or demurrage caused by delay on the part of the Traveller. Should none occur, the full amount of the sum deposited is refunded, upon the Traveller furnishing a certificate from the Deputy Post Master at the place where his journey finished, that he arrived there without having incurred demurrage. It is the duty of the Deputy Post Masters to furnish Travellers with certificates specifying according to circumstances whether or otherwise they have come on demurrage;—such certificate however, it must be understood, is only applicable to the Deputy Post Master's Division who grants it, for it sometimes happens that a Traveller having incurred demurrage on part of the road, by travelling subsequently during those hours originally appointed for halting, reaches the last Division within the given time.

N. B. It is to be particularly observed, that in some Districts, Bearers are with difficulty procured, and where they have to be sent a considerable distance to take up the Traveller, and in like manner to return home, for time so occupied they are paid additionally, and in all such cases Post Masters are authorized to charge the actual cost for the Traveller's Bearers.

When Demurrage is incurred adjustment of expenses deferred.

When demurrage is incurred adjustment of expenses deferred, the amount deposited to cover such expenses will be postponed until the receipt of the Bills for the Dāk from all the Post Masters through whose Divisions the Traveller may have passed.

Form to be provided to Travellers to insure their complaints being brought to notice.

IV. Travellers, whether proceeding from the Presidency or from Outstations, are provided with a Form, in which they are requested particularly to note any cause of dissatisfaction they may meet with on their journey, and the places where they meet with obstructions or irregularities on the part of the Bearers or subordinate Post Office Servants; this Form being affixed to the certificate which the Traveller has to present for signature, secures its being noticed.

When Bearers are withdrawn from their Posts by directions of the Traveller, adjustment of account how deferred.

V. When a Dāk has been ordered and circumstances may render it expedient for the Traveller to postpone his journey, or to withdraw the Bearers entirely, he will of course be held liable for any expense which may have been incurred on his account. The amount paid for the Dāk, and the amount deposited to cover demurrage, will therefore remain unadjusted until reports are received from the General Post Master on the line of route upon which the Dāk was ordered.

Weight of Travellers' Bagghies limited

VI. Travellers' Baggage must not exceed for each Baghy Burdar, twenty-four seers, and this must be divided into two Parcels, or Pattarals, of such dimensions as to render them conveniently portable when slung as Bagghies.

Terms upon which a Traveller avails himself of the Post Office to lay Dāks.

VII. It is to be generally understood, that although Government permits their servants to lay Dāk Bearers for the convenience of the Public, the State derives no benefit from this source, and that neither Government nor any of their Officers are in any degree responsible to the Traveller for the misfortunes and disappointments which are inseparable from Dāk travelling; thus every Traveller travels at his own risk, and is liable to the losses and increased expenses incidental to delays and accidents, and that Government can in no instance be considered liable to make good any losses whatever.

Post Master General will investigate complaints.

VIII. When irregularities and consequent inconvenience occur to Travellers, the Post Master General on being applied to, will immediately investigate the complaint brought to his notice; but this can only be done in the same manner, and to the same end, as a superior in any other Department would interfere to enquire into complaints preferred against his subordinates.

In case of surcharge or unjust charges, Post Master General will investigate with a view to a refund.

IX. In case of surcharge alone, or charges which to the Parties complaining might appear unjust because arising out of some positive neglect or error on the part of the Deputy Post Master who lays the Dāk, it would be the duty of the Post Master General to investigate the matter with a view to afford pecuniary redress.

Penalty for refusing payments on account of Dāk Bearers.

X. In every case of refusal to make good demands on account of laying Dāk Bearers, Post Masters are authorized to detain all Letters, Parcels, &c. for the person from whom demands are due in the same manner as they are authorized to act under Clause IX of the General Rules.

Post Master General's decision final.

XI. Any decision pronounced by the Post Master General in all references relative to Dāk Bearers, to be considered final.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 3rd June 1841.

J. A. SHAW,
Actg. Post Mr. Genl.

Notice is hereby given, that under instructions from the Government of India, letters *posted in Bombay* cannot be received for transmission by the Government Expresses despatched hence to Calcutta and Madras on the arrival of the Overland Mails, those Expresses being specially intended for *Europe* letters and intelligence.

Bombay, General Post Office, 4th March 1846.

The Notification issued by this Department under date the 21st February 1842, published in the Government Gazette of the 24th idem, page 135, is hereby cancelled; and it is hereby notified for general information, that from the 1st of April next, *Ship Postage only*, at the Rates published in the Notification of the Government of India dated the 21st ultimo, re-published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council of this Presidency, under date the 11th instant, will be charged on all Letters and Packets sent by the Steamers to Scinde, and not Inland Postage.

Those Letters and Packets only which are endorsed "Ship" or "Steamer" will, in conformity with Section XXXIX. of the Post Office Rules of the 30th August 1837, be forwarded by sea; and all Letters or Packets not so marked, will in future be despatched by land, and be subjected to the regular Inland Postage.

(Signed) W. COURTNEY,
Post Master General.

*Bombay, Genl. Post Office, }
31st March 1846. }*

Notice is hereby given, that the General Post Office will in future be strictly closed on Sundays, except from 6 to 10 A. M. for the delivery of letters, and from 4 to 6 P. M. for the receipt and despatch of letters, or except on the arrival of the Overland Mail.

The receiving house at Bycullah will henceforth be strictly closed on Sundays.

Bombay, General Post Office, 23rd October 1846.

In consequence of several complaints recently made, the Post Master General requests the attention of the public to the following extract from Clause VI. of the Post Office Rules, 30th August 1837.

"Newspapers, printed papers or parcels, will not be received bearing postage, unless the sender shall give his name and address, in order that the regulated postage may be recovered from him in case of such paper or parcel being refused by the party addressed."

Bombay, General Post Office, 30th June, 1847.

Parties coming to the General Post Office to enquire for letters awaiting their arrival, are requested to make application to the "Dead and Unclaimed Letter Department" in the South wing of the building.

Bombay, General Post Office, 30th June, 1847.

The following Notification by H. M. Post Master General of London, is republished for general information :

BY COMMAND OF THE POST MASTER GENERAL.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, MAY 1847.

The Post Master General having been informed by the Court of Directors of the East

India Company, that on and after the first June next, persons in this country may forward private correspondence by the Government Express from Bombay to Calcutta, and Madras; all persons desirous of availing themselves of this privilege will be required to mark upon the covers of their letters the words "by Express from Bombay," and in addition to this special address it will not be necessary that all letters intended to be forwarded by the way of Southampton should be so endorsed as hitherto.

The postage to be charged in India on the delivery of letters sent by this Express, will be, in addition to the ordinary inland rates,

One rupee for every letter not exceeding half a tola in weight.

Two rupees for every letter above half a tola, but not exceeding one tola in weight.

Four rupees for every letter above one tola, but not exceeding two tolas in weight, two tolas being the maximum weight of letters to be conveyed by Express.

On Newspapers.—Each newspaper office in Calcutta and Madras will be allowed to receive two newspapers at the ordinary rates of Inland postage; on all other newspapers forwarded by Express, a postage of five Rupees each will be charged, and no newspaper will be received for the Express exceeding three tolas in weight.

N. B.—One tola and a quarter is nearly equivalent to half an ounce avoirdupois.

Bombay, General Post Office, 2nd July 1847.

The subjoined extract from Section LIX of the Post Office rules of 30th August 1837, is published for general information :

"Letters which individuals address on their private affairs to any Government officers must be sent post paid."

Parties addressing the Post Master General or Deputy respecting their private letters and parcels, and superscribing "Service" on such communications, render themselves liable to the penalty prescribed in Section V. Act XX. of 1838.

Bombay, General Post Office, 21st Dec. 1847.

With the view to prevent disappointment, parties who call at the Post Office to receive Overland letters, or to Post prepaid letters, are reminded, with reference to Sections XXIV and XXXI of the Post Office Rules of 30th August 1837, that letters cannot be delivered except on payment of the postage, and that no change will be given in any case,

Bombay, General Post Office, 22nd March 1848.

The subjoined extract, Section XXVIII. of the Post Office Rules, is published for general information.

"Section XXVIII.—In order to protect as far as possible the Public Mails from the chance of robbery, Officers in charge of Post Offices shall not knowingly receive money, bullion, precious stones, or jewels, for despatch either by Letter or Bhany post."

Bombay, General Post Office, 19th June 1848.

Parties desirous of receiving their letters from Calcutta, Madras, Poona, Belgaum, Ceylon, &c. before the usual morning delivery takes place, can have them by applying or sending for them to the Post Office, which is always open at 8 A. M.

Bombay, General Post Office, 21st June 1848.

Notice is hereby given, that from to-morrow no Letters intended for transmission via Panwell and Poona, can be posted at the General Post Office after 5 o'clock P. M. nor Newspapers after 4 o'clock P. M.

The Receiving Houses will open at 10 o'clock A. M. and close at 4 o'clock P. M.

Bombay, General Post Office, 17th August 1848.

The following letter from the Post Master General of Van Dieman's Land is published for general information:

GENERAL POST OFFICE, HOBART TOWN,
V. D. L. June 7, 1848.

To

THE POST MASTER GENERAL OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that all Mails for Van Dieman's Land from Bombay during nine months of the year, that is, from 15th January to the 15th of October, may be forwarded via Singapore; by this I mean, so as to arrive at Singapore between these dates.

During the remainder of the year, viz. from the 15th of October to the 15th January, they may be sent via Mauritius—that is, to arrive at the Mauritius within these dates.

And I have further to request, that you will not on any occasion send letters, &c. for this Colony via the Cape of Good Hope or China, unless they are specially marked by these routes, the delay thereby being exceedingly great at all times.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) F. C. SMITH,

Post Master General.

Bombay, General Post Office, 11th October 1848.

Several instances having occurred of the delivery of Letters by private individuals in violation of the Laws, Notice is hereby given, that parties so offending, whether from ignorance or otherwise, will be rigidly prosecuted, and on conviction fined agreeably to the provisions of Section V. Act XVII. of 1837.

Bombay, General Post Office, 6th Dec. 1848.

The Post Master General publishes for general information

SECTION V. ACT XVII. OF 1837.

“ And it is hereby enacted, that whoever, than under the authority of the said Governor General in Council, or in conformity with terms of such a license as is aforesaid, knowingly conveys any letter by post, for hire, from place to place within the said Territories, or receives any letter, or packets or letters, in order to such conveyance, or delivers any letter according to its direction, knowing the same to have been so conveyed, or is accessory to such conveyance, receipt, or delivery, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding Fifty Rupees for every letter so conveyed, received, or delivered.”

Bombay, General Post Office, 6th Dec. 1848.

Notice is hereby given, that the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will from and after the 29th instant be despatched with the Mails from Bombay and Kurrachee respectively on the following dates, viz.

From Bombay on the 10th 19th and 29th of each month.

From Kurrachee on the 5th 15th and 25th of each month.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 16th Dec. 1848.

Letters posted in India by Soldiers and Sailors in Her Majesty's and the Honorable East India Company's Services, will be forwarded to their destination through the United Kingdom, without any further charge, on the payment, in advance, of eight pias (equal to one penny) when the letter is addressed to any place mentioned in List No. 1, and of two annas (equal to three pence) when the letter is addressed to any place specified in List No. 2; always provided each letter does not exceed half an ounce in weight.

If such letters should be marked for despatch from India to the United Kingdom by private ship (instead of by packet), a further charge of one anna and 4 pias (equal to two pence) will have to be prepaid on each.

LIST No. 1.

United States.	Venezuela.
Cape of Good Hope.	Madeira.
Rio de Janeiro.	Cuxhaven.
Greece.	Germany, via Holland.
Chilli.	Mecklenburgh Schweim
Ecuador.	Buenos Ayres.
Foreign West India Islands and Possessions.	Portugal.
Heligoland.	New Grenada.
Mecklenburgh Strelitz.	Boliva.
New South Wales.	Mexico.
Monte Video.	Canaries.
Spain.	Oldenburgh.
Egypt.	Norway.
Peru.	Sweden.
	New Zealand.

LIST No. 2.

Van Dieman's Land.	Gambia.
South Australia.	Mauritius.
Azores.	St. Helena.
Ascension.	Sierra Leone.
Cape de Verds.	Western Australia.

Bombay, General Post Office, 30th January 1849.

The following Postal Notification by the Government of Ceylon is published for general information.

Postage on letters by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's vessels under contract.

Under the 43rd clause of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1846 regarding Expresses, the Governor and the Executive Council are pleased to fix the postage on letters brought from or sent to any place in India by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's vessels under contract, at the following rates, viz:—

One shilling for every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce weight.

Two shillings for every letter not exceeding 1 ounce weight.

Four shillings for every letter not exceeding two ounces. And
Two shillings for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

By order of Council,
(Signed) W. C. GIBSON,
Clerk to the Council.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) J. E. TENNENT,
Col. Secretary.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 11th January 1849.*

The Government having expressed a desire that the weight of Public Correspondence should be diminished, the undersigned begs to point out how this may be easily effected, unless where secrecy is required.

By laying aside the custom of using heavy sheets of wrapping paper; securing the packet, if requisite, with tape; the enclosures being also tied up in a bundle. The direction may be written (like that of a newspaper) on a slip of paper bearing the frank.

Accounts may also be written on much thinner paper; common note paper may in most instances be used instead of paper of a larger size. Letters from this Department will be prepared in this manner with a view to lightness and economy. Many public letters may easily be brought within the weight of a single rupee.

C. P. BROWN,
Post Master General.

*Fort St. George General Post Office,
20th January 1849.*

Notice is hereby given, that a regular Post Office has been established at Bulsar, which is distant 19 miles from Damaun, and 51 miles from Surat.

Bombay, General Post Office, 7th February 1849.

The following Article from the Postal Ordinance passed by H. M. Government at the Mauritius, as No. 42 of 1848, is published for general information.

"Article 6th. The premium* for the Carriage of Overland Mails or Newspapers fixed by Art. No. 22, of Ordinance 13 of 1846, shall, for all such Mails or Newspapers despatched from India, or elsewhere, after 1st January 1849, be limited to the Mail or Overland Newspapers of the 7th of the month, arriving in the Colony within 65 days after despatch from the Post Office in London, or after publication respectively."

* Vide Bombay Postal Notice, 10th May 1847.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 20th Feb. 1849.

Travellers to the N. W. Provinces are informed that bearers can be obtained, on giving 7 days' notice at Indore, to take them on by daily marches to Agra, at Rupees 12-12-0 per man.

Hamauls can always be obtained, on application at this Office, to proceed to Indore, which is

reached by daily marches in 9 days, the journey thence to Agra is accomplished in 12 days.

Bombay, General Post Office 21st February 1849.

The following Section (XXXIII.) of the Post Office Rules of 30th August 1837, is published for general information:—

"SECTION XXXIII. In order to obviate as far as practicable all delay or mistakes in the delivery of letters, it is particularly recommended that all persons arriving at or quitting any station, or changing their residence at the same, will send to the Post Office a notification thereof in writing."

Many parties resorting to the Presidency do not attend to the above rule, and delay in the delivery of their letters, owing to the difficulty of finding out their residence, is the unavoidable consequence.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 3rd March 1849.

The Post Master General requests the particular attention of the public to the following Extract from Section XXIII. of the Post Office Rules of 30th August 1837:—

"SECTION XXIII. The delivering Peons are prohibited from delivering Letters, Papers, or Parcels, out of the usual course, and without immediate payment of the exact amount of postage."

This rule is constantly violated by many residents in Bombay; who, under various pretences, haggle and dispute about payment of postages (which is sometimes absolutely refused) with the delivery peons, thus causing detention and delay in the delivery of letters to other parties, and entailing undeserved blame upon the Postal Department. Parties imagining that they have been overcharged, are requested to complain immediately to the Post Master General, or his Deputy, forwarding the cover of the letter or paper, and mentioning the number of the delivery peon, as prescribed in Section XXIV.

Letters for parties refusing payment of postage will be detained in the Post Office, without further notice.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 5th March 1849.

The subjoined Extract from Section XVI. of the Post Office Rules of 30th August 1837, is republished for general information.

"SECTION XVI. Persons not belonging to the (Postal) Department, cannot be admitted into the interior, &c."

Parties coming to the General Post Office, seeking for Letters, or for redress of grievances, are requested to apply to the Post Master General, or his Deputy (who will give *immediate attention* to their wishes or complaints), instead of forcing their way into the interior of the Office, to apply to irresponsible subordinates.

Bombay, General Post Office, 6th March 1849

OVERLAND MAIL,

Viâ Marseilles and Southampton.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the Mid-monthly Overland Mail, viâ Marseilles and Southampton, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. An After-packet will be kept open (except for prepaid letters, viâ Southampton) until 5 o'clock, under the usual terms.

Bombay, General Post Office, 7th March 1849.

Post Office Packets per P. and O. Co's. Steamer "PEKIN" for CHINA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and CEYLON, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M.

A. W. RAVENSCROFT,

Post Master General.

*Bombay, General Post Office, }
7th March 1849. }*

Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Notice is hereby given, that Petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described, have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.

Nowrojee Hormasjee, formerly a Retail Dealer in China Goods, Parsee, lately residing in Cowasjee Patell's Street, within the Fort of Bombay, (and now in the Bombay Gaol,) filed 27th February 1849.

Govinda Balerustnaje, a Clerk in the Commissary General's Office, Hindoo, residing in Wittulswaddy, without the Fort of Bombay, filed 27th February 1849.

Dorabjee Hormasjee Lushkurree, who formerly carried on trade as a General Merchant, Parsee, residing in Church Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, filed 28th February 1849.

Charles Cook, an Artificer in the Mint of Bombay, residing near the market at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, filed 28th February 1849.

John Frances Colaco, a Sectioner in the Judicial Department of the Secretariat, Portuguese, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, filed 3rd March 1849.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' Petitions, that the Real and Personal Estates and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Day appointed for Hearing.

James Henry Wilson, 3rd Monday in March, at 11 o'clock A. M. in the Court House.

Walljee Purdhan, ditto ditto.

Roza Maria de Lima o Souza, }
Widow of the late Joze de Lima } do. do.
e Souza, and Ralph Cross, }

Malla Gopall, ditto ditto.

Dama Moraz, ditto ditto.

Nowrojee Framjee Heerah Lowyernah do. do.

Luxima Nana, sued by the name }
of Lukhea Nana. } do. do.

Ramrutton Benodeeram, ditto ditto.

Shaik Goolab bin Shaik Din Mahomed do. do.

Opposing Creditors must file their claims, verified by affidavit, and pay the usual fees at my Office at least three days before the hearing. The abovenamed Insolvents have filed Schedules of their Debts, Estates, and Effects, in my Office.

J. P. LARKINS,
Clerk of the Court.

*Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, }
Clerk of the Court's Office, }
this 5th day of March 1849. }*

नया देवादेरोनी कोरटमधे *

मपर हीयांथी आपेय्यामो आवेछे न नी
ये ल मेला मय्या नये ये डाल मुयांन मधे
नादेरो देनदार दीकांना छुटका करनारी
कोरटने अरळये आपीछे न वीकरोरीया
नां अगीआरने परये धारे पयार थायेदी
छे अकवीयनां थाय परनांछे ते धारा पर
नांछे हुनेने ददने पांआडवा *

नपरोछ डोरनळ आगळ मीनां नाल
छुटक वेय्यामो धंनघो करतो हुतो पार
शी थोडा दाडा छुपर श्री मुयांननां कोर
नधे काययल परेलनां मोडोलामो रेहुते
हुतो ने डालमो श्री मुयांननी वरंगमोछि
तेनी तारीय २७ मी श्यरवारी शंने
१८४९ ने दाडे दामल करीछे *

गोर्वांदा पालकरयठनाळ कमीशरी ननराळ
नी डकीयमानो अकलमनारो हीनकु रं
हुनार श्री मुयांननां कोरयाडार वीटलवा
डीमो तेनी तारीय २७ मी श्यरवारी शं
ने १८४९ ने दाडे दामल करीछे *

दारायल डोरनळ लयकरी न आगळ म
रवे मोनो वेपार करतो हुतो पारशी रे
हुनार श्री मुयांननां कोरनधे देवलनां मो
डोलामो तेनी तारीय २८ मी श्यरवारी
शंने १८४९ ने दाडे दामल करीछे *

आरलस कुक श्री मुयांननी टंकयालमो अक
कांम यलावनारो रेहुनार श्री मुयांननां
कोरयाडार नडेनमधे नारकीटमो तेनी

Notice

Is hereby given, that persons desirous of entering into a contract for supplying good wholesome Fresh Meat to the Commissariat Department, the Crews of the Honorable Company's Ships, and other Vessels of War, and to the Troops at the Presidency, and those proceeding to the Deccan, during the march, as also to furnish the Indian Naval Storekeeper's Department with Raw Hides for one year from the 1st day of May next, may, on application at this Office from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), obtain a list of the prices and such other information relating thereto as they may require.

Verbal offers for the contract will be received at this Office at 2 o'clock on Friday, the 16th instant, when persons will be required to bid a percentage above or below the prices specified in the list above adverted to, at which they will undertake to furnish at all times the best Raw Hides and Fresh Meat, Beef and Mutton 1st and 2nd sort, of approved quality.

The contractor will be required to sign and seal a contract stipulating to the above effect, and that he will comply immediately with all emergent demands for the articles included in the abovementioned list, and others of less urgency must be complied with within the periods stated in the requisitions made upon him; in failure whereof, the articles, or such others as may be required in lieu, will be purchased at his risk and cost, and in all such cases an advance of Rupees thirty per cent. upon the amount of expenses incurred, or a fine of Rupees fifty, at the option of the Executive Officer, will be levied as liquidated damages for each and every such breach of Contract as often as the same may occur, and the contract may also in all such cases be put an end to on the part of the East India Company.

No person will be allowed to bid for the Contract unless he previously deposits in this Office the sum of Rupees five hundred in cash, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of contract, should his offer be accepted, he must be prepared to give unexceptionable bonded Security to the extent of Rupees two thousand, to be held by Government as security for the due performance of his contract.

The amount of retrenchments made by the Military Board on the Contractors' Bills will be recovered from the first Bills presented for payment by the Contractors, but in the event of such retrenchments being thereafter remitted, the amount so recovered will then be refunded to them.

The annual outlay of the above Contract is estimated at Rupees fifty thousand or thereabouts. All further particulars will be communicated at the time of bidding, or on application at this Office, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any offer.

E. WHICHELO, Capt.
Deputy Commy. General.

Bombay,
Depty. Commy. Genl's. Office,
1st March 1849.

तारीख २८ मी शेयरवारी रूने १८४८
ने दांडे दामल करीछे *

जान करानशीस कोलाको शकरतारीनां लु
डीशीआल भातांनो अक शिकरंनर करेगी
रेडेनार श्री मुयाधेनां कोटयाडार गीर
गानमधे तेनी तारीख उ छ मारम रूने
१८४८ ने दांडे दामल करीछे *

जिपर लपेला नयला देवादारोनी अरु
नी बायतमां हुवालाको हुकंन थयेछे न
तेनायेनी पोतानी नकी नाल नीलकतछे ते
आये नानदार कारटनां हाकीशीआल आ
शायेनीनां तायेनां जिपर लपेला धारा
नां उ नी कर्णन परनांछे आपवु येवा
हुकंन करेयेछे *

शंभलवानो दांडो दारवेलो*

नमस हुनरी जिलसंन उ नो शानवार मा
लता मारम यडुनाको ११ कलाक शवार
ने पोरे कारटनां हुवलोना *

वालछ परधान दांडो जिपर लमा परनांछे*
रोननेरोआ डी लीना छे शोन्ने ते नरना
र नोन् डी लीना छे शोन्नेनी वीधवा त
था रालक कराय दांडो जिपर लमा परनां
छे *

नाला गोपाल दांडो जिपर लमा परनांछे *
दामा गुरान दांडो जिपर लमा परनांछे *
नपरोछ करानेछु हीरालाअरनां दांडो जिप
र लमा परनांछे *

लमशीननाना नोनी जिपर लमीआ ना
नानेनाने करीआदी करीछे दांडो जिपर
लमा परनांछे *

रागरतंन थोनादोरान दांडो जिपर लमा प
रनांछे *

शेक गोलाय थोन शेक हीन नहुंनद दांडो जि
पर लमा परनांछे *

आडा आपनार देणादारोने पोतानां
दावा शोर्गननांथाथो शायुत करेला शंभल
वानी आगनम आछानो आछा उ दांडानां
नारो आक्षीसना दामल करवा नोछेये ने
दरवेलो डी अेटले दसतुरी पण आपवी ते
जिपला नादारोये पोतपोताना देवानी त
था नाल नीलकतनी डीपो नारो आक्षीसना
नेधावीछे *

१ न-पी-लारकीनस शाडेया,
कारटनां कलारक शडी*

हुनाम मोहालो,

श्री मुंनयधेनां कारटनां कला
रकनी हाक्षीसना तारीख ५ मी
मारम रूने १८४८ *

(True translation.)
J. VAUPELL, Chief Translator.

Notice

Is hereby given, that persons desirous of entering into a contract for supplying Fresh Bread, Flour, &c. to the European Troops and Hospitals, Commissariat and Indian Naval Departments, House of Correction and County Gaol, and for such other purposes as may from time to time be required for the term of one year from the 1st day of May next, may, on application at this Office from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), obtain a list of prices, and such other information relating thereto as they may require.

Verbal offers for the Contract will be received at this Office on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. when persons will be required to bid a per centage above or below the prices exhibited in the abovementioned list, on the understanding that the articles embraced therein to be supplied under the Contract are to be of the best description and quality, and must correspond with the musters, which may be seen in this Office, or of the exact sort or kind demanded, free of all further expenses, in such number or quantity as may from time to time be demanded, and that the same will be liable to examination and rejection if disapproved of by a Committee of Officers appointed on the part of Government.

The Contractor will be required to sign and seal a Contract to the above effect, and to comply with all demands ordinary or emergent for the articles included in the list above adverted to, and others of less urgency within the period stated in the requisitions made upon him; in failure whereof, such articles as may be required in lieu will be purchased at his risk and loss, and in all such cases an advance of Rupees thirty per cent. upon the amount of expenses incurred, or a fine of Rupees fifty, at the option of the Executive Officer, may be levied as liquidated damages for each and every such breach of Contract as often as the same may occur; also the Contract may in all such cases be put an end to on the part of the East India Company.

No person will be allowed to bid for the contract unless he previously deposits in this Office the sum of Rupees one thousand in cash, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of contract, should his offer be accepted, he must be prepared to add thereto a further sum of Rupees two hundred and twenty, making in all Rupees one thousand two hundred and twenty, and to give unexceptionable bonded security to the extent of Rupees six thousand and two hundred, to be held by Government for the due performance of his contract.

The amount of retrenchments made by the Military Board on the Contractors' bills will be recovered from the first bills presented for payment by the Contractors, but in the event of such retrenchments being thereafter remitted, the amount so recovered will then be refunded to them.

The annual outlay of the above Contract is estimated at Rupees thirty thousand five hundred, or thereabouts. All further particulars will be communicated on application at this Office, or at the time of bidding, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any offer.

E. WHICHELO, Capt.
Deputy Commy. General.

Bombay, Depy. Commy. Genl's. }
Office, 1st March 1849. }

Notice.

To be sold by Public Outcry at the Bombay Dock Yard and New Ground, on Saturday next, the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of Refuse Timber and Chips, collected from the works carried on in the Dock Yard.

TERMS OF SALE.

The lots to be paid for on the spot when knocked down, and to be cleared away within three days.

J. P. SANDERS, Capt. I. N.

Acting Indian Naval Storekeeper.

Bombay, Indian Naval Storekeeper's
Office, 13th March 1849.

Notice

Is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received at this office on Monday the 2nd April 1849, at 12 o'clock meridi; for such quantity of Country Paper of the 1st and 2nd sort, as may be required by the Commissariat Department from time to time for the use of the Stamp Office in "Bombay."

1st. The whole of the papers, either of the 1st and 2nd sort, as may be indented for by the Superintendent of Stamps, should be supplied at once, of excellent quality, perfectly dry, free from patches, holes, rents, or flaws of any kind, and in no way inferior to the *musters*, which can be seen at this Office daily from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. (Sundays excepted).

2nd. The paper should be delivered by the Contractor at the Stamp Office in "Bombay," where it will be examined, and if found inferior to the *musters*, torn, patched, or with holes, within five months from the date of its receipt at that Office, the Contractor or Contractors will have to replace the same within two months after such rejection.

3rd. Payment will be made to the Contractor on the production of the receipts from the Superintendent of Stamps, showing the quantity of paper approved of and received by that functionary.

4th. The Tender to specify distinctly the rates, in figures as well as in words, at which he or they will supply 1st and 2nd sort Paper, if contracted for either for one, two, or three years.

5th. The following deposits will be required with each sealed Tender, viz:—

Rupees 250 for a Contract of one year.
" 350 for a ditto of two years.
" 500 for a ditto of three years.

Which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of Contract, should the Tender be accepted, in which case the Tenderers must be prepared to double the amount of the deposits above specified, making in all Rupees five hundred for one year, seven hundred for two years, and one thousand for a Contract for three years, as security for the due performance of the engagement.

6th. Further particulars will be made known on application at this Office, and no reason will be assigned for rejecting any Tender.

7th. No Tenders will be received after the date and hour abovementioned, and none will be received unless accompanied with the requisite deposit money.

E. WHICHELO, Capt.
Depty. Commy. General.

Bombay, Depy. Commy. Genl's. }
Office, 5th March 1849. }

General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8TH MARCH 1849.

No. 143 of 1849.—The following Gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors as a Cadet of Infantry and an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment. The Cadet is promoted to Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment :—

<i>Infantry.</i>	<i>Date of arrival at Bombay.</i>
No. 66 Mr. Michael Robert Bruce.....	24th February 1849.

Medical Establishment.

No. 658 Mr. Alfred Harris.....	19th February 1849.
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Brevet Major J. Pope, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 19th February 1849.

No. 144 of 1849.—Lieutenant J. W. Cottell, Commissariat Agent, is permitted to remain at the Presidency until the 31st instant, on Medical certificate.

No. 145 of 1841.—Lieutenant G. W. Harding, of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Egypt, or eventually to Europe, on Medical certificate; and to be absent from Bombay in the first case for a period of two years, or in the second case for three years, agreeably to the regulations.

No. 146 of 1849.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council republishes to the Army the following General Order, No. 71, by the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council :—

The Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council, with the concurrence of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, is pleased to direct that the following paragraph be added to the Government General Order, No. 196, of the 20th May last, extending the Provision of Her Majesty's Warrant of the 19th December 1845, to the Honorable Company's Troops :—

Para. 33. Soldiers enlisted before the 1st September 1836, shall be eligible to distinguishing marks, whether they accept or not, the option of relinquishing additional pay for good conduct pay.

(Signed) R. WYLLIE, Major,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Depart.

Bombay Castle, 9th March 1849.

No. 147 of 1849 —Lieutenant J. G. Millar, of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, has been appointed to act as Commandant of the Rutugerry Rangers, vice Captain Christie.

No. 148 of 1849.—The following orders are confirmed :—

An order by Major General S. B. Auchmuty, c. n., Commanding Field Force dated Roree, the 17th November 1848, appointing Surgeon Elliott, of the 1st Light Cavalry Lancers, to officiate as Superintending Surgeon to the Force from the 16th November 1848, pending the arrival of Superintending Surgeon Straker.

An order by Brigadier the Honorable H. Dundas, c. n., Commanding Bombay Division Mooltan Field Force, dated Camp Mooltan, 21st January 1849, appointing Brevet Major Hobson, of the 1st European Regiment Fusiliers, to act as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General during such time as Captain Tapp, may be unfit for duty from wounds received in action, or until further orders.

An order by the same officer, dated Camp near Mooltan, 23rd January 1849, appointing Captain Hart, of the 19th Regiment, to act as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, vice Major Hobson remaining at Mooltan as Prize Agent, and during the absence of Captain Tapp on Medical certificate, or until further orders.

An order by Brigadier T. Leighton, dated Malligaum, 1st February 1849, appointing Lieutenant Little, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Major of Brigade in Candesh during the absence of Captain G. Wilson, on leave to Bombay, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 10th March 1849.

No. 149 of 1849.—The following Native promotion is made :—

Sappers and Miners.

Date of Rank.

Jemedar Cassee Ram to be Subedar, vice Bhowany Sing pensioned.....	1st January 1849.
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Bombay Castle, 12th March 1849.

No. 150 of 1849.—The following orders are confirmed :—

An order by Brigadier the Honorable H. Dundas, c. n., Commanding Bombay Division Mooltan Field Force, dated Camp near Mooltan, 27th January 1849, appointing Lieutenant Mules, of the 1st Bombay European Regt. (Fusiliers), Post Master to the Force from the 23rd January 1849, vice Lieutenant Henry appointed to the Political charge of the prisoner of War "Dewan Moolraj."

An order by the same Officer, dated Camp near Mooltan, 29th January 1849, appointing Lieutenant Mainwaring, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment (Fusiliers), to act as Assistant Baggage Master to the Field Force, vice Gray proceeded to Bombay on Medical certificate, and abolishing the Command of the Cavalry Brigade from the date of the march of the Scinde Horse from Mooltan.

An order by Lieutenant George Mayor, dated Camp Shikarpoor, 11th January 1849, appointing Lieutenant T. Thatcher to act as 2nd in Command to the 1st Belooch Battalion continuing to perform the duties of Adjutant and Quarter Master till further orders.

Bombay Castle, 14th March 1849.

No. 151 of 1849.—Lieutenant Cottell, of the 26th Regiment N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years on Medical certificate.

No. 152 of 1849.—The services of Captain H. J. Willoughby, Assistant Garrison Engineer, are temporarily placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief for Court Martial duty.

No. 153 of 1849.—Lieutenant Mungavin of the Veteran Battalion, is permitted to proceed to Egypt, on Medical certificate, and to be absent from Bombay for two years, and eventually to Europe for three years, agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 154 of 1849.—Ensign C. Irvine, of the 51st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years on Medical certificate.

No. 155 of 1849.—Major J. Finnis, of the 51st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years on Medical certificate.

No. 156 of 1849.—Major Littlewood, of the Native Veteran Battalion, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years on Medical certificate.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col., Secy. to Govt.

Notice.

Required for the service of Government, a quantity of Salt Provisions.

Persons desirous of supplying the same to this Department, are requested to state in writing, as soon as possible, the quality or description thereof, the number of Tierces, and the rate for each.—Conditions regarding the delivery and place of inspection of the Provisions should also be clearly stated in the Tenders.

E. WHICHELO, Capt.

Deputy Comy. General.

*Bombay, Depy. Comy. Genl's
Office, 27th September 1848.*

Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Notice is hereby given, that Petitions of the several Persons hereunder named and described, have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.

Charles William Allen, a Clerk in the Secretariat, residing in Apollo Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, filed 28th February 1849.

Mahomed Sneed bin Mahomed Ebrahim Purkar, Head Appraiser in the Custom House, Mahomedan, residing at Parell Road, without the Fort of Bombay, filed 5th March 1849.

Shreedhur Morojee, a Clerk in the Gun Carriage Department, residing in Funnuswaddy, without the Fort of Bombay, filed 13th March 1849.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' Petitions, that the Real and Personal Estates and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

J. P. LARKINS,

Clerk of the Court.

*Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, }
Clerk of the Court's Office, }
this 13th day of March 1849. }*

नयला देवादारोनी कोरटनघे*

अपर हीआंथी आपेआमो आवेछे न नी ये ल मेला शमरो नओमे हाक मुयाधेन घे नादारो देनदार लोकानां छुटका करनारी कोरटने अरओओ आपीछे न वीकटोरी आनां अगोआरने वरमे धारो पशार था मेदोछे अकवीशना पाप परनांछे ते धारा परनांछे हुनेने ददने पोआडवा *

आरकश लीओअंन आवेन शकरटारी हाही शनांनो लमनारी रेहुनार श्री मुयाधे नां कोरटनघे अपेवो देनने तेनी ता रीअ रट नी शेपरवारी शंने १८४८ ने हाडे दामल करोछे *

મહાનદ મુદ્દે યીન મહાનદ ઈયરાહીન પર કાર માંડવી ખાતાનો નોંધ કાપડનો ભાવ બરનારો મુશલ માન રહેનાર શ્રી મુખ્યાઈનાં કોટખાહાર પરલનાં રમતા ઊપર તેની તારીખ ૫ મી મારચ રૂને ૧૮૪૯ ને દાંડે દાખલ કરી છે *

શીરીધર નોરોજ તોપખાનાનો લખનારો રહેનાર શ્રી મુખ્યાઈનાં કોટખાહાર કૃણ્ય વાડીનધે તેની તારીખ ૧૩ મી મારચ રૂને ૧૮૪૯ ને દાંડે દાખલ કરી છે *

ઊપર લખેલા નવલા દેવાદારોની અરજીની યાચતનાં હવાલાનો હુકમ થયો છે જે તેનાઓનો પોતાનો નકી માલ મોકલત છે તે યોને નામદાર કંારટના હાકીમીઆલ આ યાએનીનાં તાએખાનાં ઊપર લખેલા ધારાનાં ૭ મી કલંન પરનાં આપવુ એવા હુકમ કરે યો છે *

૧ ન-પી-હારકીનશ યાએખા,
કોરટનો કલારક મહી*

હનામ નોહોલો,
શ્રી મુખ્યાઈનાં કોટખાહાર કોરટના કલા
રકની હાકીમી તારીખ ૧૩ મી
મારચ રૂને ૧૮૪૯ *

(True translation.)

J. VAUPELL, Chief Translator.

OPIMUM MEMORANDUM.

FOR THE SEASON OF 1844 | 45.

Imported into Bombay..	Chests	31,971
Exported from the above up to the 6th instant....	Chests	31,912
Ditto ditto from 7th to 13th instant, viz :-		
Per Maid of Julpha.....	"	25
		<u>31,937</u>

FOR THE SEASON OF 1845 | 46.

Passes granted at Bombay and Indore from 1st October 1845, up to the 30th September 1846.....	Chests	13,594
---	--------	--------

Imported into Bombay of the above passes up to the 13th instant..	"	13,401½
Exported from the above up to the 6th instant....	Chests	13,227½
Ditto ditto from 7th to 13th instant, viz :-		
Pttamary Palkee.....	"	½
		<u>13,227½</u>

FOR THE SEASON OF 1846 | 47.

Passes granted at Bombay and Indore from 1st October 1846, up to the 30th September 1847.	Chests	19,521
--	--------	--------

Imported into Bombay of the above passes up to the 13th inst.	Chests	19,492
Stolen on their way to Bombay ..	"	29
		<u>19,521</u>

Exported from the above up to the 13th instant	Chests	19,311½
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FOR THE SEASON OF 1847 | 48.

Passes granted at Bombay and Indore from 1st October 1847, up to the 30th Sept. 1848...	Chests	15,861
---	--------	--------

Imported into Bombay of the above passes up to the 13th instant	Chests	15,860½
---	--------	---------

Stolen on their way to Bombay ..	"	½
		<u>15,861</u>

Exported from the above up to the 6th instant...	Chests	14,755½
--	--------	---------

Ditto ditto from 7th to 13th instant, viz :-

Steamer Pekin.....	Chests	6½
Ship Sydney.....	"	2½
" Maid of Julpha..	"	10
		<u>14,765½</u>

FOR THE SEASON OF 1848 | 49.

Passes granted at Indore from 1st October 1848, up to the 25th ultimo....	Chests	10,649
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Ditto ditto from 26th ultimo to 4th inst.	Chests	610
		<u>11,259</u>

Ditto do. at Bombay from 1st October 1848, up to the 6th instant...	Chests	313
---	--------	-----

Ditto do. from 7th to 13th instant.....	"	10
		<u>323</u>
		<u>11,582</u>

Imported into Bombay from the above up to the 6th inst.	Chests	7,567½
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Ditto ditto from 7th to 13th instant.....	"	191
		<u>7,758½</u>

Exported from the above up to the 6th instant.. . . .	Chests	4,806½
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Ditto ditto from 7th to 13th instant, viz :-

Steamer Pekin.....	Chests	274½
Ship Sidney.....	"	139½
" Maid of Julpha..	"	170
" Ardaseer.....	"	128
		<u>712</u>
		<u>5,518½</u>

H. YOUNG,
Opium Agent.

Bombay, Opium Agent's Office,
14th March 1849

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.*POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.**Bombay Castle, 9th March 1849.*

Assistant Surgeon Davidson, Civil Surgeon at Rajkote, is allowed leave of absence from the 20th instant to the 20th proximo, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 14th March 1849.

Mr. Lionel Ashburner is allowed to proceed to the Presidency for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Oriental Language.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, *Chief Secy.*

*TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.**REVENUE.**Bombay Castle, 9th March 1849.*

Mr. R. Barra, Principal Assistant to the Collector of Customs at the Presidency, resumed charge of his duties on the 28th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 10th March 1849.

Mr. A. N. Shaw received charge of the Department of the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, on the 1st instant.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to notify the following appointments:—

Mulhar Succaram Ghurkurry, 1st Class Mamlutdar of Wagra in the Surat Collectorate, to be attached to the Broach Talooka of that Collectorate.

Jusbhæe Heeralal, 2nd Class Mamlutdar of Koorsud in the Surat Collectorate, to be a 1st Class Mamlutdar attached to the Wagra Talooka of the Broach Collectorate.

Bombay Castle, 14th March 1849.

Mr. H. B. Lockett, Third Assistant to the Collector of Belgaum, has been permitted to proceed on deputation into the Chickoree Gookak and Pursghur Talooka of that Collectorate, from the 8th instant.

Mr. H. Heibert assumed charge of the Office of Deputy Collector of Continental Customs and Excise, on the 4th instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. COURTNEY, *Acting Secy. to Govt.*

*JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,**Bombay Castle, 12th March 1849.*

Mr. A. Campbell, Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan for the detached Station of Rutnagherry, is allowed an extension to the 31st instant, on Medical certificate, of the leave of absence granted to him under dates the 13th December last, and the 6th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 13th March 1849.

The Honorable J. P. Willoughby, Esq., is appointed Chief Judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Bombay Castle, 14th March 1849.

Mr. R. Y. Bazett, to be Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan, for the detached station of Rutnagherry, from the date of Mr. Campbell's departure to Europe.

Lieutenant C. P. Rigby, Western Biceel Agent, resumed charge of his duties on the 27th ultimo.

Under the Provisions of Regulation VI. of 1834, the Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have sanctioned the closing of the Civil Courts of the Sholapoor Zillah, for six weeks from the 20th instant.

*GENERAL DEPARTMENT.**Bombay Castle, 12th March 1849.*

The following Disposition List of Furloughs available is published for general information:—

Furloughs available on this date, 7.

Admitted J. W. Hadow, Esq., from the 31st March 1849.

Bombay Castle, 14th March 1849.

Mr. A. Campbell, Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan, for the detached station of Rutnagherry, is allowed leave of absence for three years from the 17th instant, to proceed to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Lieutenant Hewett resumed charge of his duties as Post Master in Khandeish, on the 3rd instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secy to Govt.*

MILITARY**ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.**1849. *ARRIVALS.*

- 8th Mar.—Cadet A. A. Desvoeux, Infantry, from England.
 " " Cadet J. C. Hobson, Infantry, from do.
 " " Cadet J. T. Cornwall, Infantry, from do.
 " " Capt. W. R. Babington, 17th M. N. I. from do.
 " " Capt. W. T. Nicolls, 24th M. N. I. from do.
 " " Surgeon J. J. Hamilton, Marine Battn. from Mahableshwur.
 " " Bt. Capt. W. D. Graham, Engineers from England.
 " " Major C. Benbow, 15th Regt. N. I. from Surat.
 " " Lieut. J. T. Norgate, 69th B. N. I. from England.
 " " Ensign H. P. Ellington, H. M. 78th Regt. from do.
 " " Capt. W. Jopham, 7th Regt. N. I. from do.
 " " Capt. G. G. Malet, 3rd Cavalry, from Europe.
 " " Lieut. Col. R. Bulkley, 2d Grenadier Regt. N. I. from Surat.
 9th " 2d Lieut. J. W. Playfair, Engineers, from Mooltan.
 " " Capt. R. FitzGerald S. C. Corps, from Scinde.
 " " Lieut. P. G. Wright, 29th Regt. N. I. from do.
 " " Lieut. Geo. Burrows 15th Regt. N. I. from do.
 10th " Capt. W. H. Baynos, 3rd Regt. M. N. Lt. I. from Kulladghee.
 12th " Lieut. A. Shortt, 12th Regt. N. I. from Kolapoor.

DEPARTURES.

- 4th Mar.—Lieut. Col. Prior, 47th Regt. M. N. I. to England.
 9th " Lieut. J. G. Millar, Staff, to Rutnagherry.
 10th " Lieut. G. A. F. Nichol, 22d Regt. N. I. to Scinde.
 " " Assist. Surgn. J. Turner, Horse Artillery, to Poona.
 12th " Capt. W. C. Stather, 1st Gr. Regt. N. I. to do.
 " " Lieut. and Adj. Macdonald, 15th Regt. N. I. to Surat.
 13th " Capt. W. A. St. Clair, Horse Artillery, to Poona.
 14th " Capt. J. Eyre, 3rd Cavalry, to Mahableshwur.

Town Major's Office, Bombay,
14th March 1849.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.1849. *ARRIVALS.*

- 7th Mar.—Barque Sovereign, J. Lontis, from Aden 1st January,
 " " —Ship Kusrovie, J. B. Rodgers, from Singapore 1st,
 and Cochin 20th February.
Passengers—12 Natives.
 " " —Barque Sefinatulla, from Penang 19th January.
Passengers—Hadjee Motia.
 " " —Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, G. Beyts, from Tankaria
 and Gogo.
 8th " —H. C. Steamer Ajdaha, Commander C. D. Campbell, from Suez 21st, and Aden 27th February.
Passengers—Mrs. Graham; Capt. W. D. Graham,
 Bo. Engineers; Capt. G. G. Malet, and Party,
 3rd Bo. Cavalry; Capt. W. R. Robinson, 17th

- M. N. I.; Capt. W. T. Nicolls, 24th M. N. I.; Capt. W. Topham, 7th Bo. N. I.; Lieut. J. T. Norgate, 69th Bo. N. I.; Ensign Elrington, II. M's. 78th Highlanders; Mr. Gilmour; Mr. Chapman, Bo. C. S.; Cadets A. Dea Noeux, T. C. Hobson, F. T. Cornwall, and—Hobart, Bo Army. 2nd Class—Mr. Hudson.
- 8th Mar.—Steamer Phlox, P. Duverger, from Surat 7th instant.
Passengers—Mrs. Bulkley; Colonel Bulkley, 2nd Grenadiers; Major C. Benbow; Mr. Bulkley; J. W. Robertson, Esq. C. S.; and 170 Natives.
- “ “ —Ship Charles Forbes, J. Willis, from China 21st January.
Passengers—Mrs. Boxlie, and Child; 8 Parsee Gentlemen, and 10 Servants.
- “ “ —H. C. Brig Euphrates, from the Persian Gulf.
- 9th “ —Steamer Bombay, R. J. Downes, from Kurrachee 6th instant,
Passengers—Mrs. Goodfellow, and family; Mrs. Richards; Mrs. Magrath; Dr. Magrath; Capt. Fitzgerald; Lieutenants Burrowes and Wright; and Lieut. J. W. Playfair, Engineers.
- “ “ —Ship Herculean, S. Overend, from Liverpool 9th November.
- 11th “ —H. M's. Frigate Cambrian, Commodore Plumbridge, from Trincomalee 13th February.
- “ “ —Brig Hope, from Calcutta.
- DEPARTURES.
- 6th Mar.—Steamer G. R. Clerk, E. A. Fisher, to the Kattiwarr Coast.
- 7th “ —Steamer Emma, E. L. Dickson, to Madras and Colombo.
- 8th “ —Barque Hope, W. Grange, to Liverpool.
- 10th “ —H. M's. Sloop Childers, Commander T. C. Pitman, to Sea.
- “ “ —H. C. Steamer Atalanta, Lieut. F. W. Hopkins, to Kurrachee.
Passengers—Details of Native Troops as follows—1st Co. 3rd Battalion Artillery, 1 Native Non-Commissioned Rank and File, 7 Women, and 10 Children; 1st Fusiliers, 1 Woman, and 1 child; 24th Regt. N. I., 1 Native Officer, 3 Native Non-Commissioned Rank and File; 9th Regt. N. I., 2 Native Non-Commissioned Rank and File, 88 Women, 51 Children, and 10 Followers.
- “ “ —Steamer Dwarkar, N. W. Hazelwood, to the Coast and Colombo.
Passengers—18 Natives.
- “ “ —Victoria, C. F. Collier, to Kurrachee.
Passengers—8 Natives.
- 11th “ —Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, G. Beyts, to Surat and Tankaria.
Passengers—Natives.
- 12th “ —Steamer Phlox, T. Duverger, to Surat.
Passengers—Mrs. and Miss Spens; Lieut. Adjutant J. A. M. McDonald, 15th N. I.; 2 Portuguese Gentlemen; and 150 Natives.

GREGOR GRANT,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, Police Office,
 14th March, 1849.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED BHANGY PARCELS,
Lying in the Bombay General Post Office.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1 Anderson, A. Lieutenant (H. M.'s Ship "Pilot")..... | Bombay. |
| 1 Adie, Robert, Esquire..... | do. |
| 1 Fraser, A. D. Ensign 15th By. N. I. (care of Pestonjee Franjee and Co.) | do. |
| 1 Gill, R. Captain 44th M. N. I. Adjutant (care of Messrs. Wooler and Co.).. | do. |
| 1 Goslin, Mr. (care of Mr. Maidment, Sailors' Home)..... | do. |

- 1 Johnson, Miss (care of H. V. Conolly, Esq.)..... Calicut;
- 1 A Parcel without address, from Ortacau, and supposed to be for Mangomah, Ayah..... Bombay.
- A. W. RAVENSCROFT,**
Post Master General.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office,
 12th February, 1849.

FORT WILLIAM,
 HOME DEPARTMENT,
 LEGISLATIVE.

10th February, 1849.

The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council on the 10th of February 1849, with the assent of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the Act be promulgated for general information.

ACT. No. III. of 1849.

An Act to confirm an Agreement between certain Shareholders and Creditors of the Union Bank of Calcutta.

Whereas by Act XXIII. 1845, certain persons therein declared to have formed themselves into a Company or Co-partnership, by the name of "The Union Bank of Calcutta," and those who should thereafter become Members and Proprietors of the said Union Bank, were enabled to sue, and to be sued, at law and in equity, in the name of the person who should be the Secretary or the Treasurer of the said Bank, for the time being, and certain provisions are therein contained for the recovery of debts and demands due by the said Co-partnership.

And whereas a Memorial has been presented to the Governor General of India in Council, signed by Thomas Charles Morton, Esquire, Henry Burkinyoung, Esquire, Jeremiah James Homfray, Esquire, and Baboo Prasunnocoomar Tagore,—all therein described as Members of the Executive Committee of Management of the said Union Bank,—and also by certain persons therein described as Members of the Committee of Creditors of the Union Bank, that is to say, Charles Hogg, Esquire, therein described as constituted Attorney for Glyn, Halifax, Mills, and Company, by Henry Cowie, Esquire, and by Thomas Seddon Kellsall, Esquire, setting forth, that the said Joint Stock Banking Company, or Union Bank of Calcutta suspended payment about the close of the year 1847, and that the remaining assets of the said Bank are insufficient to satisfy the outstanding debts and liabilities: that several Creditors of the Bank have obtained judgment against the public Officer under the said Act XXIII. 1845, and the assets of the Bank being insufficient, certain of the said judgments are put in suit against individual Shareholders; and that the Memorialists fear that, unless some mutually satisfactory arrangement can be immediately made between the Creditors and the Shareholders, an enormous sacrifice of property will speedily take place, and a great number of persons be involved in utter ruin; that many of the creditors are willing to agree with the Shareholders, and to give as complete a discharge as the law will allow, to those Shareholders who will pay such reasonable sums of money as have been assessed on them respectively, on account of the said debts and liabilities, by a Committee of Creditors, appointed at a public meeting of the Creditors, provided that such discharge do not work a release or otherwise affect their claims, in respect of the said debts and liabilities, against other persons liable to make good the same, who shall refuse or neglect to pay the sums so assessed on them respectively; and that many of the said Shareholders are willing to pay the sums so assessed

on them, provided that they may be thereby secured from all proceedings at law or in equity, in respect of the said debts and liabilities, at the suit of any Creditor who shall have executed such agreement as aforesaid, and accepted any payment out of the sums so contributed; that doubts have been entertained of the legal effect of an agreement and discharge: and praying, therefore, that the effect of it may be established and defined by authority of the Governor General of India in Council, without prejudice to the rights of any Creditor of the said Bank, executing the same, against any present or past shareholder of the said Bank, who shall not have paid up, in the manner prescribed by the said agreement, the full amount of the sum assessed on him or her as aforesaid, or to the rights of any Creditor who shall execute the same, it is declared and enacted as follows.

I. The agreement, of which a copy is annexed to this Act, being the agreement referred to in the said Memorial, shall be of full force as between those Creditors of the said Union Bank who shall execute the same, and those persons named in the Schedule hereinafter mentioned, and in the said agreement described as the Schedule thereunto annexed, marked A, being the Schedule of Assessment or Contribution towards the liquidation of the debts of the said Bank, who shall, in the manner mentioned in the said agreement, pay the several sums at which they are severally assessed in the said Schedule of Assessment; but shall be of no force to affect the rights or liabilities of any persons other than such as are party or privy thereto, or the rights or liabilities of the person named in the said Schedule, as against each other.

II. If any Creditor of the said Bank, who shall have executed the said agreement, shall thereafter sue out any Writ or *Scire Facias*, or take any other proceeding at law or in equity, on account of any debt or liability of the said Union Bank, against any person named in the said Schedule of Assessment who shall have paid in the manner mentioned in the said agreement the full sum at which he or she is assessed in the said Schedule of Assessment, the execution of the said agreement by such Creditor, and payment of the said Assessment by the person against whom such Writ or other proceeding shall be sued out, or taken, may be pleaded in bar thereof: and all costs incurred by any such defendant in resisting such Writ or proceeding shall be paid by the Creditor at whose suit the same shall have been sued forth or instituted.

III. If any Creditor of the said Bank, who shall not have executed the said agreement, shall sue out any Writ or *Scire Facias*, or take any other proceeding at law or in equity, on account of any debt or liability of the said Union Bank, against any person liable to make good the same or any part thereof; or if any Creditor of the said Bank, who shall have executed the said agreement, shall sue out any Writ of *Scire Facias*, or take any other proceeding at law or in equity, on account of any debt or liability of the said Union Bank, against any person liable to make good the same, or any part thereof, who shall not pay in the manner mentioned in the said agreement the full sum at which he or she is assessed in the said Schedule of Assessment, the said agreement shall not be pleadable to such Writ or proceeding, nor shall the contents thereof be received in evidence, in any court of law or equity, in any proceeding had for the recovery of such debt or liability from any such person.

IV. Provided always, that nothing, hereinbefore contained, shall be construed to prevent any Writ of *Scire Facias* which shall have been issued, or any action or suit which shall have been actually commenced against any Shareholder before payment of his Assessment, from being prosecuted and continued afterwards,

if the party instituting such proceeding, chooses so to do.

V. Within one month after the passing of this Act, a copy of the said Schedule of Assessment, signed by the said Thomas Charles Morton, Henry Burkinyoung, Jeremiah James Homfray, Prosunnooomar Tagore, Charles Hogg, Henry Cowie, and Thomas Seddon Kelsall, shall be filed and enrolled among the Records of Office of the Record Keeper of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and the Schedule so filed shall be deemed the Schedule referred to by this Act, and by the said agreement, and shall be conclusive evidence of the amounts severally assessed against the persons named therein, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act.

COPY OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, Creditors of the Union Bank of Calcutta, hereby undertake and promise, upon payment by the Executive Committee of the said Union Bank of an immediate first dividend of twenty-five (25) per cent. upon our respective claims, to accept the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked A, which has been framed by a committee of Creditors of the Bank) as the Schedule of Assessment or Contribution towards the liquidation of the debts of the said Bank, of the several Shareholders, past and present, therein named; and we promise and agree not to sue out any Writ of *Scire Facias* against, or otherwise to molest the person or property of any Shareholder or Shareholders of the said Union Bank, named in the said Schedule, who shall pay up the full sum placed opposite his or her name in the said Schedule, as and for his or her Assessment or Contribution as aforesaid. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to protect any of the said parties from being proceeded against, unless and until he shall have actually paid his said Assessment in full, nor to prevent any Writ of *Scire Facias* which shall have been issued, or any action or suit which shall have been actually commenced against any Shareholder, before payment of his Assessment from being prosecuted, and continued afterwards, if the party instituting such proceeding chooses so to do. Provided, further, that if any Shareholder in the said Schedule named, shall not have paid or given security to the Executive Committee of the said Bank, certified by them to be sufficient, for the payment of his Assessment, within three months from this date, if he be resident in India, or within five months, if resident out of India, the same shall be increased ten per cent; and that a further per-centage of the like amount shall be added after every succeeding period of three months, during which the same shall remain unpaid or unsecured. Provided also, that the said Executive Committee, of the said Bank, do engage to pay, from time to time, such further dividends upon our respective claims, until full satisfaction thereof, respectively, as the sums realized from the said Contribution shall enable them to do; and whenever the realization shall amount to ten per cent. upon the remaining claims, to declare and pay a new dividend at that rate. Provided always, and it is hereby expressly declared and agreed, that we, the undersigned, reserve to ourselves all our rights and remedies whatsoever, against the assets of the said Bank, legal and equitable, and against all Shareholders, present and past, not paying up the full amount of their said Assessments, respectively, as aforesaid: In witness whereof we have hereunto set our respective hands, this Twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of Christ, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,

Offg Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
LEGISLATIVE.

10th February, 1849.

The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council, on the 10th of February 1849, with the assent of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the Act be promulgated for general information.

ACT No. IV. of 1849.

An Act for the Safe Custody of Criminal Lunatics.

Whereas it is expedient to declare what unsoundness of mind excuses the commission of criminal acts, and to provide for the safe custody of persons found to have committed such acts, but acquitted by reason of unsoundness of mind, It is enacted as follows :

I. No person, who does an act, which if done by a person of sound mind is an offence, shall be acquitted of such offence for unsoundness of mind, unless the court or Jury, as the case may be, in which according to the constitution of the Court, the power of conviction or acquitted is vested, shall find that, by reason of unsoundness of mind, not wilfully caused by himself, he was unconscious and incapable of knowing, at the time of doing the said act, that he was doing an act forbidden by the Law of the land.

II. Whenever a person charged with any offence shall be acquitted, because he is within the exception made by the foregoing Section, the Court or Jury shall give a special judgment or verdict, that he did the act charged against him, being then of unsound mind, so as to excuse him according to the Law.

III. Whenever such special judgment or verdict, as aforesaid, shall be given against any person, the Court, before which the trial was had, shall order him to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as the Court shall seem fit, until the pleasure of the Government can be known thereon; and thereupon the Government may order such person to be kept in strict custody, for such time and in such manner as to the Government shall seem fit.

IV. In all cases in which, before the passing of this Act, any person has been acquitted of any offence, on the ground of insanity, lunacy, idiocy, or unsoundness of mind, such person may be kept in the same strict custody in which persons may be kept, who shall be hereafter acquitted for unsoundness of mind.

V. No person, against whom any such special judgment or verdict shall have been given, shall be entitled to be discharged out of custody, on being restored to soundness of mind, unless by order and at the discretion of the Government.

VI. Whenever it shall appear to the Government that any person, imprisoned by the sentence of any Court, is of unsound mind, the Government, by a warrant which shall set forth the grounds of belief that such prisoner is of unsound mind, may order the removal of such prisoner to a lunatic asylum, or other fit place of safe custody, there to be kept and treated as the Government shall order; and, when it shall appear to the Government that such prisoner is of sound mind, the Government, by a warrant directed to the person having charge of him, shall remand such prisoner to the prison from which he was removed, if then still liable to be kept in custody, or if not, shall order him to be discharged out of custody.

VII. The word "Government" in this Act shall be taken to mean the Governor, or Governor in Council, or other person or persons administering the Government of the Presidency or place where the trial is had.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India

FORT WILLIAM,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
LEGISLATIVE,

the 17th February, 1849

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council, in the Legislative branch of the Home Department, under date the 17th February 1849, is published for general information :—

Read again the Draft of a proposed Act, dated the 25th November 1848, and published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 29th November 1848, for the appointment of an Administrator General of unrepresented Estates in Bengal, and for the regulation of that office.

Resolution—The President in Council resolves, that the following amended Draft on the subject be published for general information :—

ACT. No.—of 1848.

An Act for the appointment of an Administrator General in Bengal.

Whereas it is expedient to disconnect the administration of the estates of British subjects dying intestate in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal from the Office of Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court and to appoint an Administrator General there, It is enacted as follows :—

I. Whenever after the passing of this Act any British subject shall die intestate within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, or the territories which are or shall be subordinate to the said Presidency, and on the return of the citation issued from the proper Ecclesiastical Court, no next of kin shall appear, and make out their claim to the Administration of the effects of the deceased to the satisfaction of the said Court, and also, whenever the executor or executors, appointed by the will of the British subject dying therein, shall refuse to prove the will, the Administrator General created by this Act shall, except in the case hereinafter excepted, apply for, and the said Court shall grant to him, instead of the Ecclesiastical Registrar, such Letters of Administration or Ad Colligenda Bona as to such Court shall seem meet; by virtue whereof the said Administrator General shall collect the assets of the deceased, and account for them as herein provided.

II. All Letters of Administration or Ad Colligenda Bona, granted to the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court; and all Probates, granted to such officer, of Wills appointing the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court by that description, of him and his successors, executors thereof; and all estates, effects, and interests, vested in the said Ecclesiastical Registrar by virtue thereof; and all books, papers, and documents belonging to him or in his possession, or under his control by virtue of such Letters or Probates, shall, by this Act, and without other grant, be transferred to the Administrator General by this Act created; who shall be to all intents and purposes such Administrator, Executor, or Grantee, in his new character of Administrator General, as the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court was; and shall have all the same powers as the said Ecclesiastical Registrar might exercise at the time of the passing of this Act, as such Administrator, Executor, or Grantee.

III. The Ecclesiastical Registrar at the time of the passing of this Act shall be the first Administrator General, and upon the passing of this Act shall cease to be Ecclesiastical Registrar; and as such Administrator General shall be entitled to receive or retain all Commission to which he was entitled as Ecclesiastical Registrar at the time of the passing of this Act on any such grants as aforesaid.

IV. On all future vacancies of the Office, the Administrator General shall be appointed by the Governor

General of India in Council; and shall be one, who either has been admitted and is at the time of such appointment an Advocate or an Attorney of the said Supreme Court, or at the time of such appointment is qualified to be so admitted.

V. After the passing of this Act, the Administrator General shall not be deemed in that capacity an Officer of the said Supreme Court, and shall not be otherwise accountable to it than any ordinary Executor, Administrator, or Grantee of Letters Ad Colligenda Bona, as the case may be.

VI. Every Administrator General shall give Security by bond to the East India Company, himself for one lac of rupees, with two or more Sureties jointly and severally for another lac of rupees, for the due execution of his said Office; and shall not be required by the said Supreme Court to enter into any Administration Bond, or to give other security to that Court on the grant of any such Letters as aforesaid.

VII. The Administrator General shall receive for the discharge of his duties as such Administrator General under all such grants of Letters as aforesaid made after the passing of this Act or on Probates of Wills so granted after the passing of this Act, wherein he is named executor by virtue of his Office, instead of the Commission heretofore received by the Ecclesiastical Registrar, a Commission calculated after the rate of three rupees in every hundred rupees which he shall actually distribute; or which he shall set apart and invest as herein provided, for the benefit of the parties ultimately entitled thereto, if the same are not immediately payable; and out of the said Commission of three rupees in the hundred, shall defray the expences of the necessary establishment, and all other charges to which the said Office may be subject.

VIII. No person, other than the Administrator General, shall be entitled to charge any Commission or Agency, as Executor of any Will, of which Probate shall have been granted in the said Presidency after the passing of this Act, or as Administrator of any effects whereof Administration shall have been granted in the said Presidency after the passing of this Act; but this enactment is not to be deemed to hinder any executor from having the benefit of any legacy bequeathed to him, either of a specific sum or residuary bequest, or by way of commission, or in any other manner.

IX. The Assets belonging to the estates administered by the said Administrator General shall be kept by him in the Treasury of the East India Company, or otherwise kept and invested by him, in such manner as the Governor General of India in Council shall from time to time order; which order shall be published in the Calcutta Gazette, and shall be full authority, protection, and indemnity in all Courts whatsoever for such keeping and investing.

X. The said Administrator General shall enter into books to be kept by him for that purpose separate and distinct accounts of each estate, and of all such sums of money, bonds, and other securities for money, goods, effects, and things, as shall come to his hands or to the hands of any person employed by him, or in trust for him under this Act; and likewise of all payments made by him on account of the said estates and of all debts due by or to the same, specifying the dates of such receipts and payments respectively; which said books shall be kept in the Administrator General's Office, and shall be open for the inspection of all such persons, practitioners in the said Courts and others, as may have occasion to inspect the same, at Office hours; paying only such reasonable fee as may be from time to time fixed therefore by the Governor General of India in Council and published in the Calcutta Gazette.

XI. The Administrator General shall twice in every year, that is, on the first day of March, and on the tenth day of August, or on the first day on which the said Court shall be sitting after those days, exhibit and deliver in open Court a true schedule, shewing

the gross amount of all sums of money received or paid by him on account of each estate in his charge, and the balances, during the period of six months, ending severally on the thirty-first day of December and thirtieth day of June next, before the day of delivering such schedule, and a true list of all bonds or other securities received on account of each of the said estates during the same period; and also a true schedule of all administrations whereof the final balances shall have been paid over to the persons entitled to the same, during the same period; specifying the amount of such balances, and the persons to whom paid; which schedules shall be filed for record in the said Court, and shall, within fourteen days afterwards, be published in the Calcutta Gazette by the said Administrator General; and copies thereof in triplicate shall be delivered to the Secretary of the said Presidency, and sent by the Governor of the said Presidency to the Court of Directors of the East India Company for publication in the London Gazette.

XII. The Governor General of India in Council shall from time to time appoint an Auditor or Auditors to examine the accounts of the Administrator General at the time of the delivery of the said schedules, and also at any other time when the Governor General in Council shall think fit.

XIII. The Auditor or Auditors shall examine the schedules and accounts, and report to the said Governor General in Council whether they contain a full and true account of every thing which ought to be inserted therein, and whether the books by this Act directed to be kept by the Administrator General are duly and regularly kept, and whether the assets are duly kept and invested in such manner as is by Law prescribed.

XIV. Every Auditor shall have power to summon as well as the Administrator General as any other person or persons whose presence he may think necessary, to attend him from time to time; and to examine the Administrator General or other party or parties, if he shall think fit on oath or solemn affirmation to be by him administered; and to call for all books, papers, and documents, which may appear to him to be necessary for the purposes of the said reference; and if the Administrator General, or other person or persons when summoned shall refuse or without reasonable cause neglect to attend, or to produce any books, papers, or documents required, or shall attend and refuse to be sworn or make a solemn affirmation when by Law an affirmation may be substitute for an oath, or shall refuse to be examined, the Auditor or Auditors shall certify such neglect or refusal in writing to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and every person so refusing or neglecting shall thereupon be punishable, in like manner as if such refusal or neglect had been in contempt of the said Supreme Court.

XV. The costs and expences of preparing and publishing the said schedules and copies thereof, and of every such reference and examination shall be defrayed proportionably by all the estates, the accounts of which are then under examination, which costs and proportions shall be ascertained and settled by the Auditor or Auditors, subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council; and shall be paid out of the said estates accordingly by the Administrator General.

XVI. If upon any such reference and examination the Auditor or Auditors shall see reason to believe that the said schedules do not contain a true and correct account of the matters therein, or which ought to be therein contained, or they shall report accordingly to the Governor General of India in Council, specifying the substance of the objections thereto.

XVII. The Governor General in Council shall refer every such report as last aforesaid to the consideration of the Advocate General of the East India Company in Bengal, who shall thereupon, if he shall think

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OF THE

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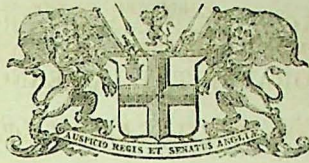
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Bombay, 22nd March 1848.



BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
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Published by Authority.

FRIDAY, 16TH MARCH 1849.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14TH MARCH 1849.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish for general information the following Notification and General Order issued by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, under dates the 24th ultimo, and the 1st instant, together with the Despatches therein alluded to, containing details of the Victory gained by the British Army at Goojerat on the 21st ultimo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

A. MALET, *Chief Secretary.*

NOTIFICATION.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

CAMP, FEROZEPOOR,

THE 24TH FEBRUARY 1849.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General directs the publication of the following letter, from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, reporting the complete defeat of the Sikh Army on the 21st instant. The detailed Despatches will be published hereafter.

FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

Camp in front of Goojerat, 21st February, 1849.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to report to your Lordship, that I have this day obtained a victory of no common order either in its character or, I trust, in its effects.

I was joined yesterday by Brigadier Markham's Brigade, Brigadier General Dundas having joined late the preceding night. I moved on in the afternoon of yesterday, as soon as these Troops were refreshed, from Trikur to the Village of Sheediwal, and at seven this morning I moved to the attack, which commenced at half-past eight o'clock, and by one o'clock I was in possession of the whole Sikh position, with all his Camp Equipage, Baggage, Magazines, and I hope a large proportion of his Guns; the exact number I cannot at present state, from the great extent of his position and length of pursuit, as I followed up the Enemy from four to five miles on the Bimbur road, and pushed on Sir Joseph Thackwell with the Cavalry. The rout has been most complete; the whole road for 12 miles is strewed with Guns, Ammunition Waggon, Arms, and Baggage.

My loss was comparatively small (I hope within 300 killed and wounded), when it is considered I had to attack 60,000 Sikhs, in a very strong position, armed with upwards of sixty Guns. The loss of the Enemy must have been very severe.

The conduct of the whole Army, in every Arm, was conspicuous for steadiness in movement, and gallantry in action. The details I shall furnish hereafter.

I have &c.

(Sd.) GOUGH, *General,*

Commander-in-Chief in India.

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

(Signed) H. M. ELLIOT,

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

GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Camp, Ferozepore, the 1st March, 1849.

The Governor General having received from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief a Despatch, reporting the details of the brilliant victory which was gained by the British Army at Goojerat on the 21st ultimo, directs that it be published for the information of the Army, and of the people of India.

The Sikh Army, under the command of Sirdar Chutter Singh and of Raja Shere Singh, combined with the Affghan troops in the service of the Ameer of Cabul, were posted in great strength near to the town of Goojerat.

Their numbers were estimated at 60,000 men, and 59 Guns were brought by them into action.

On the morning of the 21st they were attacked by the forces under the personal Command of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. A powerful and sustained cannonade by the British Artillery compelled them, after some time, to retire from the positions they had well and resolutely maintained.

The subsequent advance of the British Army drove them back at once from every point, and retreat having been speedily converted into rout, they fled in the utmost disorder; and abandoning their guns, and throwing away their arms, were pursued by the Artillery and Cavalry till the evening, for many miles beyond the town.

Fifty-three pieces of the enemy's Artillery, his camp, his baggage, his magazines, and vast stores of ammunition, left in the hands of the British Troops, bear testimony to the completeness and to the importance of the victory that has been won.

The Governor General, in the name and on behalf of the Government of India, most cordially congratulates His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the whole Army on the glorious success which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, their skill and gallantry have achieved, and he offers to His Excellency, to the Generals, the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of the Force, his grateful acknowledgments of the service they have thus rendered to the Government and to their Country.

The Governor General begs especially to thank Major General Sir Joseph Thackwell, K.C.B., and K.H., Major General Sir W. Gilbert, K.C.B., Major General Whish, C.B., Brigadier General Campbell, C.B., and Brigadier General the Honorable H. Dundas, C.B., for the ability and judgment with which they directed the operations of the Divisions respectively under their command.

To the Chief Engineer Brigadier Cheape, C.B., to the Officers commanding Brigades, Brigadier Brooke, C.B., Brigadier Huthwaite, C.B., and Brigadier Leeson, to Brigadier White, C.B., Brigadier Hearsay and Brigadier Lockwood, C.B., to Brigadier Harvey and Brigadier Markham, to Brigadier Mountain, C.B., Brigadier Penny, C.B., Brigadier Capon, and Brigadier Hoggan, Brigadier Carnegie, and Brigadier McLeod, the best thanks of the Governor General are due.

The services of Brigadier General Tennant and of the Artillery of the Force have been recorded in the Despatch of the Commander in Chief in terms of which they may justly be proud.

The Governor General cordially joins with His Excellency in acknowledging their merit, and in bestowing upon them the praise they have earned so well.

To Major Lugard, to Lieut. Col. Gough, C.B., and to the Officers of the General Staff of Her Majesty's Army, to Lieut. Col. Grant, C.B., to Lieut. Col. Garden, C.B., and to the Officers of the General Staff of the Army, to Captain Ramsay, and the Officers of the Commissariat Department, to Mr. Franklin, Inspector General of Her Majesty's Hospitals, to Dr. Renny and the Officers of the Medical Department, and to the Officers of His Excellency's Personal Staff, the Governor General offers his best thanks, and assures them of his full appreciation of their services.

And to all the Troops of every Arm, European and Native, the Governor General desires to convey his entire approbation of their steady and gallant conduct throughout the day; particularly to a portion of the 9th Lancers and the Scinde Horse for their charge against the

Affghan Cavalry, to the 3d Brigade of Infantry under Brigadier Penny, C.B., for their attack on the village of Kalra, and to a portion of Brigadier Hervey's Brigade for their charge led by Lieut. Col. Franks, C.B., all of which have been specially reported by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Governor General estimates highly the important results which the battle gained on the 21st ultimo is calculated to produce. He entertains a hope that the conviction which the events of that day must force upon all of the vast superiority, which the British Army derived from the possession of science and military resource, will induce the enemy shortly to abandon a contest which is a hopeless one.

The war in which we are engaged must be prosecuted with vigor and determination, to the entire defeat and dispersion of all who are in arms against us, whether Sikhs or Affghans.

The Governor General has ever felt, and feels unbounded confidence in the army which serves in India. He relies fully on the conviction that their services will be given cheerfully and gallantly, as heretofore, whatever may be the obstacles opposed to them: and he does not doubt that, with the blessing of Heaven, such full success will continue to follow their efforts as shall speedily give to the Government of India the victory over its enemies, and restore the country to the enjoyment of peace.

The Governor General will not fail earnestly to commend the past services of this Army to the favorable consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and of the Hon'ble East India Company.

A salute of 21 Guns has been ordered to be fired at every principal station of the Army in India.

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

(Signed) H. M. ELLIOT, *Secy. to the Govt. of India,*
with the Governor General.

(Copies.)

FROM THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp Goojerat, 26th February 1849.

MY LORD,—By my letter of the 21st instant, written on the field of battle immediately after the action, your Lordship will have been made acquainted with the glorious result of my operations on that day against the Sikh Army, calculated from all credible reports at 60,000 men of all arms, and 59 pieces of Artillery, under the command of Sirdar Chutter Singh and Rajah Shere Singh, with a body of 1500 Affghan horse, led by Akram Khan, son of the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, a result, my Lord, glorious indeed for the ever victorious Army of India! The ranks of the enemy broken, their position carried, their guns, ammunition, camp equipage, and baggage captured, their flying masses driven before the victorious pursuers from midday to dusk, receiving most severe punishment in their flight; and, my Lord, with gratitude to a merciful Providence, I have the satisfaction of adding, that notwithstanding the obstinate resistance of the enemy, this triumphant success, this brilliant victory, has been achieved with comparatively little loss on our side.

The number of guns taken in action, and captured in the line of pursuit, I now find to be fifty-three (53).

The official report made by the Adjutant General of the Army on the 20th instant, will have informed your Lordship that I had directed Brigadier General the Hon'ble H. Dundas to join me by forced marches, and that I had closed up to so short a distance of the Sikh Army that they could not possibly attempt the passage of the Chenab in order to put into execution their avowed determination of moving upon Lahore, make a retrograde movement by the Kooree Pass (the only practicable one for guns), or indeed quit their position, without my being able to attack them and defeat their movement.

On the 18th instant, Brigadier Markham had proceeded from Rannuggur up the left bank of the river to Kanokee, to which I had directed forty-seven boats to be sent up. On the morning of the 20th this Officer crossed the Chenab by my instructions, and joined me at 11 o'clock A. M. At the same time Lieutenant Colonel Byrne was directed to move down the left bank, from the position he held in front of Wuzeerabad, with two Corps of Infantry and 4 guns, leaving two Regiments of Irregular Cavalry to watch the fords, and to prevent any marauding parties or bodies of the routed enemy from effecting a passage.

On the same day a reconnoissance was made of the enemy's position, and it was ascertained that their Camp nearly encircled the town of Goojerat, their regular troops being placed immediately fronting us, between the town and a deep water course, the dry bed of the river Dwara. This nullah, which is very tortuous, passing round nearly two sides of the town of Goojerat, diverging to a considerable distance on the North and West faces, and then taking a Southerly direction, running through the centre of the ground I occupied at Shadewal. Thus the enemy's position on the right was greatly strengthened, the nullah giving cover to his Infantry in front of his guns, whilst another deep, though narrow wet nullah, running from the East of the town, and falling into the Chenab in the direction of Wuzeerabad, covered his left.

The ground between these nullahs, for a space of nearly three miles, being well calculated for the operations of all arms, and presenting no obstacle to the movement of my heavy guns, I determined to make my principal attack in that direction, and disposed my force accordingly.

On the extreme left I placed the Bombay Column, commanded by the Hon'ble H. Dundas, supported by Brigadier White's Brigade of Cavalry, and the Seinde Horse under Sir Joseph Thackwell, to protect the left, and to prevent large bodies of the Sikh and Affghan Cavalry from turning that flank; with this Cavalry I placed Captains Duncan and Huish's Troop of Horse Artillery, whilst the Infantry was covered by the Bombay Troop of Horse Artillery under Major Blood.

On the right of the Bombay Column, and with its right resting on the nullah, I placed Brigadier General Campbell's Division of Infantry, covered by No. 5 and No. 10 Light Field Batteries, under Major Ludlow and Lieutenant Robertson, having Brigadier Hoggan's Brigade of Infantry in reserve.

Upon the right of the nullah I placed the Infantry Division of Major General Sir W. Gilbert, the heavy guns, 18 in number, under Majors Day and Horseford, with Captain Shakespear and Brevet Major Sir Richmond Shakespear commanding batteries, being disposed in two Divisions upon the flanks of his left Brigade.

This line was prolonged by Major General Whish's Division of Infantry, with one Brigade of Infantry under Brigadier Markham, in support in second line, and the whole covered by three troops of Horse Artillery, Major Fordyce's, Captains Mackenzie's and Anderson's, and No. 17 Light Field Battery under Captain Dawes, with Lieutenant Colonel Lane's and Captain Kinleside's Troops of Horse Artillery in a second line in reserve under Lieutenant Colonel Brinde.

My right flank was protected by Brigadiers Hearsey's and Lockwood's Brigades of Cavalry, with Captain Warner's Troop of Horse Artillery.

The 5th and 6th Light Cavalry, with the Bombay Light Field Battery, and the 45th and 69th Regiments under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Mercer, most effectually protected my rear and baggage.

With my right wing I proposed penetrating the centre of the enemy's line so as to turn the position of their Force in rear of the nullah, and thus enable my left wing to cross it with little loss, and in co-operation with the right to double upon the centre the wing of the enemy's force opposed to them.

At half past seven o'clock the Army advanced in the order described with the precision of a parade movement. The enemy opened their fire at a very long distance, which exposed to my Artillery both the position and range of their guns. I halted the Infantry just out of fire, and advanced the whole of my Artillery covered by skirmishers.

The cannonade now opened upon the enemy was the most magnificent I ever witnessed, and as terrible in its effects.

The Sikh guns were served with their accustomed rapidity, and the enemy well and resolutely maintained his position, but the terrific force of our fire obliged them, after an obstinate resistance, to fall back. I then deployed the Infantry, and directed a general advance, covering the movement by my Artillery as before.

The village of Burra Kalra, the left one of those of that name in which the enemy had concealed a large body of Infantry, and which was apparently the key of their position, lay immediately in the line of Major General Sir Walter Gilbert's advance, and was carried in the most brilliant style by a spirited attack of the 3rd Brigade under Brigadier Penny, consisting of the 2nd Europeans, 31st and 70th Regiments of Native Infantry, which drove the enemy from their cover with great slaughter.

A very spirited and successful movement was also made about the same time against a heavy body of the enemy's troops in and about second or Chotah Kalra by part of Brigadier Hervey's Brigade, most gallantly led by Lieutenant Colonel Franks, of H. M. 10th Foot.

The heavy Artillery continued to advance with extraordinary celerity, taking up successive forward positions, driving the enemy from those they had retired to, whilst the rapid advance and beautiful fire of the Horse Artillery and Light Field Batteries, which I strengthened by bringing to the front the two reserved Troops of Horse Artillery under Lieutenant Colonel Brinde, Brigadier Brooke having the general superintendence of the whole of the Horse Artillery, broke the ranks of the enemy at all points. The whole Infantry line now rapidly advanced and drove the enemy before it, the nullah was cleared, several villages stormed, the guns that were in position carried, the camp captured, and the enemy routed in every direction! the Right Wing and Brigadier General Campbell's Division passing in pursuit to the Eastward, the Bombay Column to the Westward, of the town.

The retreat of the Sikh Army, thus hotly pressed, soon became a perfect flight, all arms dispersing over the country, rapidly pursued by our Troops for a distance of 12 miles, their track strewed with their wounded, their arms and military equipments, which they threw away to conceal that they were soldiers.

Throughout the operations thus detailed the Cavalry Brigades on the flanks were threatened and occasionally attacked by vast masses of the enemy's Cavalry, which were in every instance put to flight by the steady movements and spirited manœuvres of our Cavalry, most zealously and judiciously supported by the Troops of Horse Artillery attached to them, from whom the enemy received the severest punishment.

On the left a most successful and gallant charge was made upon the Afghan Cavalry and a large body of Goorohurras, by the Scinde Horse and a party of the 9th Lancers, when some standards were captured.

The determined front shown by the 14th Light Dragoons and the other Cavalry Regiments on the right, both regular and irregular, completely overawed the enemy, and contributed much to the success of the day. The conduct of all in following up the fugitive enemy was beyond all praise.

A competent force under the command of Major General Sir Walter Gilbert resumed the pursuit towards the Jhelum on the following morning, with a view of cutting off the enemy from the only practicable gun road to the Jhelum. Another Division of Infantry, under Brigadier General Campbell, advanced on the road to Bimber, scouring the country in that direction to prevent their carrying off the guns by that route, and a body of Cavalry under Lieutenant Colonel Bradford successfully pushed on several miles into the hills, and 24 from Goojerat, accompanied by that most energetic political officer Captain Nicholson, for the same purpose, whilst I remained in possession of the Field for the purpose of supporting these operations, covering the fords of the Chenab, and destroying the vast magazines of

ammunition left scattered in all directions. I am happy to add that these combinations have been entirely successful, the detached parties coming at every step on the wreck of the dispersed and flying foe.

Having thus endeavoured to convey to your Lordship the particulars of the operations of the Battle of Goojerat, I beg now to offer my heartfelt congratulations to your Lordship, and to the Government of India, upon the signal victory achieved under the blessing of Divine Providence by the united efforts and indomitable gallantry of the noble Army under my command, a victory, my Lord, as glorious to the Army that gained it, as it must be satisfactory to yourself and the Government of India from the very important and decisive results to be expected from it.

It is quite impossible for me sufficiently to express my admiration of the gallant and steady conduct of the Officers and Men, as well Native as European, upon this occasion.

The brilliant service they have performed in so signally defeating so vastly a superior force, amongst whom were the élite of the old Khalsa Army, making a last, united, and desperate struggle, will speak for itself, and will, I am confident, be justly estimated by your Lordship.

I cannot too strongly express to your Lordship my deep sense of obligation to the General Officers and Brigadier Generals in command of Divisions, who so ably carried out my views and directed the operations of their Troops on this day.

I beg to annex for your Lordship's information the reports I have received from them, and to bring most prominently to your Lordship's notice the Brigadiers commanding Brigades, the commanding Officers of Regiments and Troops of Horse Artillery and Light Field Batteries, and the several Officers of the Divisional and Brigade Staff enumerated in these reports in terms of such just commendation.

I feel much indebted to Major General Sir Joseph Thackwell for the able and judicious manner he manœuvred the Cavalry with Horse Artillery attached, on the left, keeping in check the immensely superior force of the enemy, whose main object was to turn my flanks. I am also greatly indebted to this tried and gallant Officer for his valuable assistance and untiring exertions throughout the present and previous operations, as second in command with this force.

To Major General Sir Walter Gilbert, whose services upon this, as on former occasions, were invaluable and ever marked by energy, zeal, and devotion, as well as to Major General Whish, Brigadier Generals Campbell and Dundas, for their able assistance, I am deeply indebted.

To Brigadier General Tennant, Commanding that splendid arm, the Artillery, to whose irresistible power I am mainly indebted for the glorious victory of Goojerat, I am indeed most grateful. Conspicuous as the Artillery has ever proved itself, never was its superiority over that of the enemy, its irresistible and annihilating power, more truthfully shown than in this battle. The Heavy Batteries manœuvred with the celerity of Light Guns, and the rapid advance, the scientific and judicious selection of points of attack, the effective and well directed fire of the Troops of Horse Artillery and Light Field Batteries, merit my warmest praise, and I beg most earnestly to recommend their brave and gallant commanders, with several Officers named in Brigadier General Tennant's report, to your Lordship's most favorable notice.

From Brigadier Cheape, the Chief Engineer, and the talented Officers in that Department, as named in the Brigadier's report, I have received the most valuable assistance in reconnoitring the enemy's position, and on the field of battle. The Sappers and Pioneers, under that most able Officer, Captain Siddons, did excellent service, and were ever in front to overcome any obstacle to the advance of the Artillery.

To the Officers of the General Staff of Her Majesty's service, Major Lugard, Acting Adjutant General, and Lieutenant Col. Gough, Quarter Master General of Her Majesty's Forces in India, my best thanks are due; their exertions upon the present occasion and throughout the recent operations were most valuable, and I beg to bring them under your Lordship's favorable notice. I am equally indebted to Captain Otter, Acting Assistant Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces, for his valuable services.

To the Officers of the General Staff of the Army, Lieut. Col. Grant, Adjt. General, and Lieut. Col. Garden, Quarter Master General, whose most onerous and very important duties have invariably been conducted to my entire satisfaction, I am under the greatest obligation. Their valuable assistance in the field, and their indefatigable exertions throughout operations of no ordinary character, deserve my warmest thanks and your Lordship's approbation.

To Lieut. Col. Birch, Judge Advocate General, I am much indebted for his assistance upon every occasion.

To Major Tucker, Deputy Adjutant General, a most gallant, energetic, and valuable Officer, to Lieut. Col. Drummond, Deputy Quarter Master General, whose services have been very praise-worthy, to Major Chester, Asst. Adjutant General, and Lieutenant Tytler, Assist. Quarter Master General, Lieut. Johnson, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Major G. Thomson, and Lieut. Col. Curtis, Assist. Commissary General, Captain C. Campbell, Pay Master to the Army, I offer my best thanks for their services whilst attending me in the field, and the efficient manner they have performed their several duties.

Mr. Franklin, Inspector General of H. M's. Hospitals, has been unceasing in his exertions in rendering every aid to the sick and wounded of the Royal Service, and giving the benefit of his long professional experience in such duties; as has Dr. Renny, Superintending Surgeon of this Army, who has been indefatigable in his professional exertions and well organized Medical arrangements.

I feel I cannot too prominently bring to notice the valuable exertions of Dr. MacRae, Field Surgeon, and of the Medical Officers of the Army generally; they have been most unwearied and praiseworthy.

To Captain Ramsay, Deputy Commissary General, and to the Officers of his Department, I am much indebted, and feel grateful for their unceasing and successful exertions amidst all difficulties to supply the troops, and thus preserve the efficiency of the Army,

The Officers of my Personal Staff have well merited my best thanks and your Lordship's favorable notice, Captain Haines, Military Secretary, who has rendered me most valuable aid, Brevet Major Bates, A. D. C., Lt. A. Bagot, A. D. C., Lt. L. J. Hire, A. D. C., Captain Gabbett, A. D. C., Lt. G. Hardinge, A. D. C., and Lt. W. G. Prendergast, my Persian Interpreter.

I beg also to acknowledge the valuable assistance I have received from the Political Officers, Major Mackeson, Mr. Cocks, Captain Nicholson, and Lt. Robison, both in the field and throughout the operations. I regret to add that Mr. Cocks was seriously wounded during the action in a rencontre with a Sikh horseman.

I would bring to your Lordship's notice the name of Lt. Stannus, of the 5th Lt. Cavalry; this Officer has commanded the Cavalry party attached to my escort throughout the operations to my entire satisfaction. He was severely wounded on the 21st, when gallantly charging a party of the enemy's horsemen.

Major Anstruther, of the Madras Artillery, Lt. Mayne, of the Madras Cavalry, and Captain Showers, of the 14th N. I., attended me in the field,

I have most unwillingly been delayed from sooner forwarding this despatch from the circumstance of having only this day received Brigadier General the Hon'ble H. Dundas' report, and some of the Casualty Returns have not even yet reached me. As soon as the whole come in a full amended General Return shall be transmitted, without loss of time, for your Lordship's information.

I have the pleasure to enclose a plan of the battle of Goojerat, also Return of the captured Ordnance.

I have &c.,
(Signed) GOUGH, *General*,
Commander in Chief in India.

P. S.—The casualty lists having arrived, I have the honor to enclose the Return of Killed and Wounded, which I am sorry to see so much heavier than I at first anticipated. Several of these were occasioned by accidental explosions of the enemy's tumbrils and magazines after the action.

(Signed) G.

To LIEUTENANT COLONEL P. GRANT, C.B.,

Adjutant General of the Army.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief, that the Bengal Artillery of the Army of the Punjaub were allotted as follows, during the action of yesterday:—

LIEUTENANT COLONEL C. GRANT.

1st Troop 3rd Brigade, Captain W. R. Warner. Attached to Brigadier Lockwood's Cavy. Brigade on the right.

MAJOR GARRETT.

4th Troop 1st Brigade, Captain M. Mackenzie. *4th Troop 3rd Brigade*, Captain J. Anderson. With the 1st Division of Infantry commanded by Major General W. S. Whish, C. B.

2d Troop 2d Brigade, Major J. Fordyce. *No. 17 Light Field Battery*, Captain M. Dawes. With the 2d Infantry Division commanded by Major General Sir W. R. Gilbert, K. C. B.

MAJOR MOWATT.

No. 5 Light Field Battery, Major E. Ludlow. *No. 10 Light Field Battery*, Lieutenant Robertson With the 3d Division of Infantry under Brigadier General Campbell, C. B.

4th Troop 2d Brigade, Captain F. Duncan. *1st Troop 2d Brigade*, Captain A. Huish. With Brigadier M. White's Cavalry Brigade on the left.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL BRIND.

2d Troop 3rd Brigade, Lieutenant Colonel Lane, C. B. *3rd Troop 2d Brigade*, Captain R. Kinleside. Composing the reserve under Brigadier G. Brooke, C. B.

BRIGADIER E. HUTHWAITE, C.B.

MAJOR HORSFORD.

4 18-pounders, 2 8-inch Howitzers, drawn by Elephants, Major Sir R. Shakespear.

2 18-pounders, 2 8-inch Howitzers, drawn by Elephants, Captain J. Shakespear.

MAJOR E. DAY.

2 18-pounders, 2 8-inch Howitzers, Captain E. Master.

2 18-pounders, 2 8-inch Howitzers, Captain E. Austin, who being unable from his wound to accompany his own Battery, No. 10, did duty with Heavy Guns.

The first Batteries engaged in action were those attached to the 1st and 2d division, advancing within about 600 yards, and the heavy Guns within 800 or 1000 yards of the Enemy's Artillery, on which they opened their fire about 9 o'clock A. M. Shortly after the action commenced, an opportunity was observed of enfilading one of the Enemy's Batteries, when the reserve Artillery, under Lieutenant Colonel F. Brind, was advanced, and placed by Brigadier G. Brooke, C. B., so as to do so. The Batteries of the 3d Division engaged as they came up, and those with the Cavalry Brigades supported their movements as opportunity offered. Nearly the whole engagement being a cannonade, no movement of importance took place among the Batteries, which maintained their fire until half-past 11 A. M., when many of the Enemy's Guns were observed to be dismantled and their line broken, and an advance was ordered in pursuit.

I have the honor to state for the Commander-in-Chief's information, my perfect satisfaction with the professional exertions of the Officers, and my high approbation of the steady conduct of both Officers and Men during the day.

To Brigadiers Brooke, C.B., and Huthwaite, C.B., in general direction of the Horse and Foot Artillery respectively under my orders, Lieutenant Colonels C. Grant and F.

Brind, Majors R. Horsford, E. F. Day, and J. L. Mowatt, all of whom held commands, as well as to all the Officers commanding Troops and Batteries above enumerated. I have to acknowledge my best thanks for their exertions by which these results were obtained. To the Divisional Staff Captain J. Abercrombie, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, and Lieutenant H. Tombs, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, and to Lieutenant H. A. Olpherts, my Aide-de-Camp, I am much indebted for their exertions, and also to Captain C. Hogge, the Commissary, and Lieutenant P. Christie, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, for their excellent arrangement of their department, as well as for their assistance in the field.

Brigadiers Brooke and Huthwaite mention their Majors of Brigade, Lieutenant C. V. Cox and Lieutenant E. Kaye respectively, as having afforded them able assistance. I have great pleasure, finally, particularly to bring to His Excellency's notice the zeal and attention of Mr. Deputy Commissary Spencer during the day, and beg to recommend that old and deserving warrant Officer to his kind consideration.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. TENNANT, *Brigadier General,*

Commanding Artillery Division, Army of the Punjab.

Camp Goojerat, the 22d February, 1849.

TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL P. GRANT, C.B.

Adjutant General of the Army,

Head Quarters, Camp Goojerat, 26th February. 1849.

SIR,—In reference to General Orders of the 21st instant, I beg to submit, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief, a report on the conduct of the Engineer Department during the late operations, and the engagement of the 21st.

Major Napier, attended by Lieutenant Greathed, and Major Tremenheere, attended by Lieutenant Glover, were employed on the 21st, the former with the right, the latter with the left column of attack, and were very useful, from their previous examination of the ground, and in particular of the position of the nullah on our right flank.

Captain Western, Lieutenants Goodwyn, Crommelin, and Taylor, accompanied me, and to all those Officers my acknowledgments are due for conveying communications and obtaining information on every point required during the day.

I have also the gratification to report to His Excellency the zealous and able manner in which Captain Cunningham and Lieutenant C. Paton performed the duty assigned to them, of bringing up the fleet of boats ordered by His Excellency from Ramnuggur, and placing them so as to enable the portion of the Army on the other side of the Chenab to co-operate and to come up; the former Officer arrived before the close of the action, and joined Brigadier General Campbell's Division.

The other Officers of Engineers were detached with the different Divisions of the Army, and no mention of these Officers is needed from me, as whatever service they may have had an opportunity of rendering will be more appropriately reported to His Excellency or acknowledged by the General Officers commanding each division.

Captain Siddons, Commanding the Sappers and Pioneers, was attached to the heavy guns with a portion of his corps, the remainder being detached by companies to the different divisions; such duty as was required from them, I need hardly say was effectively performed; and I trust it may not be considered by His Lordship out of place my mentioning here the gallant behaviour and unwearied exertion displayed by these men throughout the present service. I allude in particular to the siege operations at Mooltan, and the conduct of that portion of the Corps who were employed there.

Prior to the engagement on the 21st instant, the Officers of Engineers were employed in collecting information and in surveying and reconnoitring; and it is due to Captain Lougden, of H. M. 10th Regiment, who is attached to the Engineer Department as Surveyor and Field Engineer, to state the very able assistance he has rendered in all these duties during the whole operations since I have joined the Army.

I beg to add, that I am much indebted to Lieutenant J. H. Maxwell, for the very zealous performance of his duties on all occasions as Major of Brigade of Engineers; and to Lieutenant J. E. Cracroft, Brigade Quarter Master, my acknowledgments are also due; and I hope I may be permitted to recommend to His Excellency's favor Lieutenant Hutchinson, of Engineers, a very promising young Officer, who has been lately acting as my Aide-de-Camp, and who was very severely wounded on the 21st instant.

I have &c.,

(Signed) J. CHEAPE, *Brigadier,*
Chief Engineer, Army of Punjaub.

FROM MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOS. THACKWELL, K. C. B.

Commanding Cavalry Division.

TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL GRANT, C. B.

Adjutant General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Camp Goojerat, 25th February 1849.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, the

LEFT COLUMN.

1st Brigade of Cavalry.

Brigadier White, C. B., Commanding.

H. M.'s 3rd Dragoons—Major Yerbury.

H. M.'s 9th Lancers—Lieut. Colonel Fullerton.

8th Light Cavalry—Major Mackenzie.

Scinde Horse—Captain Malcolm.

Captain Duncan's Troop Horse Artillery.

Captain Huish's Troop Horse Artillery.

RIGHT COLUMN.

2nd Brigade of Cavalry.

Brigadier Lockwood, C. B., Commanding.

H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Colonel King.

1st Light Cavalry—Lieut. Colonel Bradford.

2 Ressals 11th Irregular Cavalry—Captain Masters.

2 Ressals 14th Irregular Cavalry—Lieutenant Roberts.

Captain Warner's Troop Horse Artillery.

4th Brigade Cavalry.

Brigadier Hearsey, Commanding.

3rd Irregular Cavalry—Major Tait, C. B.

9th Irregular Cavalry—Major Christie.

The 5th and 6th Light Cavalry were left in the rear to protect the Baggage.

operations of the Division of Cavalry under my Command, in the battle fought on the 21st instant, near the town of Goojerat.

The left Column of Cavalry under the Command of Brigadier White, C. B., consisting of the troop, named in the margin, was assembled in column of troops at half distance, right in front at deploying interval, on the left of the Bombay Column of Infantry, at 7 o'clock in the morning.

The right Column, composed of the troops named in the margin, under the command of Brigadiers Hearsey and Lockwood, C. B., were formed in column left in front at the same hour.

The 3d Division of Infantry and the Bombay Brigade, all on the left of the nullah leading towards Goojerat, being under my immediate superintendence, I remained on the left flank of the Army, and I make no doubt Brigadier Generals Dundas and Campbell have made you fully acquainted with the operations of the troops under their command.

On approaching the village of Nurrawalla, just without the range of the enemy's batteries, the Infantry deployed into line, and Brigadier White formed his Cavalry in front of that village with its left back and parallel to a gentle rising of the ground, on which was posted the enemy's right, consisting of a large body of Affghans and Goorchurra Horse. From this position a fire of round shot was opened, and the enemy's Cavalry extended to the right so as to threaten to turn our left flank. To oppose the enemy's guns, I ordered Capt. Duncan to move his Troop of Horse Artillery to the front, which he did in good style, and opened his fire within 500 or 600 yards. This movement was followed by the advance of Capt. Huish's Troop, and both did considerable execution upon the enemy, but did not prevent the attempt of the Affghans to out-flank our left. The Scinde Horse were on the left of my line, and I ordered them to advance with a squadron of the 9th Lancers under Captain Campbell, a part of the former to be in reserve, and supported by a squadron of the 9th Lancers under Major Grant, C. B., in echelon on the right. These troops made a most brilliant charge upon the enemy, at the same time I advanced the guns and Cavalry towards the enemy's line. The fire of the guns soon put the Goorchurras in retreat, and the glorious charge of the troops on the left caused their whole force to seek safety in retreat by the Burradurree. A gun was captured during these proceedings, but as we were then considerably in advance of the left of the Infantry, although Capt. Duncan was enabled to enfilade a Battery opposed to them, and ignorant of the force the enemy might have, between the Burradurree and the town, a space covered with trees, it became necessary to proceed with caution, yet I soon was enabled to open a fire upon the enemy, both on the right and left of the former place, which caused them considerable loss, and hastened their retreat.

I may here observe, that all the enemy's tents were left standing near the Burradurree, and on the Sikh right of the town, with probably much baggage in them, all of which were probably plundered by the camp followers.

The enemy being now in full retreat, I moved Brigadier White's Brigade well to the left front, and soon forced the enemy from the Jhelum road, and eventually from that of Beembur also, cutting off large bodies of the enemy, much baggage and many guns, which were secured by this Brigade, as well as the troops of the 2d and 4th Brigades, which had been ordered to join in the pursuit. At 20 minutes past 4 p. m., none of the enemy being in sight, and being, as was said by the villagers, nine or ten miles from Goojerat, I discontinued the pursuit, and returned to camp at this place. In this pursuit Capt. Duncan and Huish's Troops of Artillery, latterly joined by Major Leeson and Major Blood's troop of the same arm, brought their guns to bear upon the enemy with good effect on several occasions, and their advance was as rapid as the intersected nature of the ground by nullahs would admit, and the 9th Lancers and 8th Light Cavalry made gallant attempts to close with the enemy's Cavalry, which however were frustrated by the rapid retreat of the latter, yet a great number of the enemy were slain by this Brigade in the pursuit. I witnessed the activity of Captain Unett, and part of his squadron of the 3d Light Dragoons, and Brigadier White mentions that the whole of that Regiment was actively engaged in this work of retribution.

Being an eye-witness to all the movements of the 1st Brigade, I have great satisfaction in stating, that Brigadier White conducted them very much to my satisfaction. I am also well satisfied with the manner in which Lieut. Col. Fullerton, Majors Yerbury and Mackenzie, commanded their respective Regiments, and in which Major Grant supported the charge of Cavalry on the left. The charge of the Sindh Horse reflects the highest credit on Capt. Malcolm, and I have great pleasure in having witnessed the gallant bearing of all the Officers and Men of this Brigade during the operations of the day, and I feel sure that their only regret was that the enemy's Cavalry so often declined the attack.

To Captains Duncan and Huish, and Majors Leeson and Blood, I am much indebted for the manner in which they brought their guns into action whenever an opportunity occurred, and the steadiness and good conduct of both Officers and Men were very conspicuous.

I have now the pleasing duty to state, that I have received every assistance and support from my Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Pratt, on the present occasion as well as during the campaign. To my Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Lieut. Tucker, I am greatly indebted for his zeal, activity, intelligence, and successful

endeavours to procure intelligence of the movements of the enemy during the operations; he as well as my Aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Thackwell, Lieutenant Young of the Engineers, Lieutenant Carter of the Pioneers, and Cornet Beatson of the 6th Light Cavalry, accompanied me during the battle, and afforded me essential service in carrying my orders on various occasions during the operations of the day.

Brigadier White states how greatly he was satisfied with the conduct of his Brigade Major, Captain Cautley, and the whole of the Officers and Men of his Brigade.

As the operations of the 2nd and 4th Brigades of Cavalry did not come under my observation, except towards the latter end of the pursuit, I have the honor to forward Brigadier Lockwood's Report, and it would appear therefrom that he conducted his Brigade judiciously; and I am gratified to learn that both Officers and Men behaved greatly to his satisfaction, and that the 14th Light Dragoons and 1st Light Cavalry conducted themselves gallantly, and evinced every anxiety to close with the enemy. I am happy to observe that the Brigadier has mentioned with great approbation the conduct of Lieutenant Colonels Bradford and King, in command of their Regiments, and I cannot avoid here stating, for the information of his Lordship, that I observed with much satisfaction the zeal and judgment evinced by both Officers, when in command of considerable bodies of Cavalry detached from the camp at Chillianwalla on important duties.

I regret that I have not yet received any report from Brigadier Hearsey, or return of casualties from his Brigade or the Scinde Horse; these will be forwarded when they arrive.

I have &c.,

(Sd.) JOS. THACKWELL, *Major Genl.*
Commanding Cavalry Division.

TO THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Cavalry Division, Army of the Punjaub.

Camp Goojerat, 22nd February 1849.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for the information of Major General Sir Joseph Thackwell, Commanding the Cavalry Division, that on the morning of the 21st I formed my Brigade, as directed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the Right Rear of the 1st Division of Infantry, and parallel to Brigadier Markham's reserve, advancing in this order until the enemy opened their fire.

I then deployed the Brigade in the following manner. In the first line 5 troops H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, two Squadrons 1st Light Cavalry with the 1st troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery on the left, escorted by a troop of the 14th and a Ressalah 11th Irregular Cavalry. In support the remainder of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, and in reserve one Squadron 14th and one Squadron 1st Light Cavalry.

In the commencement of the action, I directed Captain Warner to open his fire upon a large body of the enemy near a village in our front; but as they returned a heavy fire within accurate range, I changed position left back, and the Horse Artillery ceased firing.

The Enemy's horsemen now appeared in great force upon our right, threatening to turn our flank, so I changed front to the right, directing the reserve to retain its front, and communicate with the Infantry.

Captain Warner's guns opened with great effect upon the horsemen and turned them; but they only retired a short distance, and then a regiment of their regular Cavalry moved round by a circuitous route, and got completely into our rear. I immediately detached towards them three guns with a Squadron of the 14th, who, in conjunction with Major Christie's Corps of Irregular Cavalry, drove them off.

About this time a large Gole of Horse came on towards me, and I prepared to charge, but as they turned at once from the fire of the guns, and as there was a nullah in our front, I refrained from advancing after them. The reserve also now advanced in support of Colonel Hervey's Brigade of Infantry.

I then received orders from the Commander-in-Chief to bring on the Brigade, which I did, and followed in pursuit of the enemy, until I found myself parallel to the Cavalry under the Major General, when I placed myself in communication with him.

In the pursuit, the 14th Dragoons and 1st Light Cavalry cut down, or shot, a considerable number of the Sikh Infantry, both regular and irregular, and Corporal William Paint, of the 14th Dragoons, captured a red silk standard, killing in single combat the horseman who bore it.

I beg to state to the Major general that I had the greatest satisfaction in witnessing the steadiness of the troops composing the Brigade, in performing several manœuvres under a heavy fire of Artillery.

My best thanks are due to Captain Warner's Horse Artillery for the able and efficient manner in which he employed his guns; also to Lieutenant Colonel Bradford, Commanding the 1st Light Cavalry; Lieutenant Colonel King, 14th Light Dragoons; Captain Master, 11th Irregular Cavalry; and Lieutenant Robarts, 14th Irregular Cavalry; and Lieutenant Colonel Doherty, who commanded the reserve.

I am also under the greatest obligations to my Brigade Major Captain Yule, 9th Lancers, for the essential assistance he rendered me, not only during the action, but during the period I have commanded the 2d Brigade.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. H. Lockwood,

Commanding 2nd Cavalry Brigade.

TO CAPTAIN PRATT,

Asst. Adjutant General Cavalry Division.

Camp near Korce, Feb. 23 1849.

Sir,—I have the honor to report to Sir Joseph Thackwell, K. C. B. and K. H., Commanding the Cavalry Division of the Army of the Punjab, for the information of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, that agreeably to instructions received from Captain Pratt, Assistant Adjutant General Cavalry Division, I joined at about 8 30 A. M. of

Brigadier Lockwood's Brigade.
H. M. 14th Dragoons.
1st Light Cavalry.
Capt. Warner's Troop H. A.
Capt. Fordyce's at the end of
 the action.

Irregular Brigade.
3d Irregular Cavalry.
9th Ditto.
11th Ditto.
13th 1st Squadron.

the morning of the 21st instant, the Brigade of Cavalry on the right under Brigadier Lockwood, with the 3d and 9th Irregular Cavalry, and as Senior Cavalry Officer in the field on that flank, I assumed command of the whole of that arm as detailed in the margin, and a troop of Horse Artillery under Capt. Warner. Soon after the action commenced by a cannonade, and heavy bodies of horse, amongst them apparently a Regular Regt., showed in our front. The Cavalry under my command advanced towards them, and the troop of Horse Artillery was sent to the front with its support (a Squadron of H. M. 14th Dragoons and a Squadron of Irregular Horse), and opened a well directed fire of round, and shrapnell, which made the enemy fall back to a respectable distance. On this, very numerous bodies of horse went off to our right, apparently with the intention of turning that flank. I manœuvred to the right with the Irregular Brigade, and kept them in check. About this time I received orders from His Excellency the Commander in Chief not to separate the left of the Cavalry too far from the column of Infantry advancing in that direction. I was therefore necessitated to close to the

left, which I did with Brigadier Lockwood's Brigade. At the same time as they again pressed on my right I ordered three guns to support it, the fire from which made the enemy again draw off. I now observed it was their determination to turn the right, and as I had been joined by Col. Doherty with two Squadrons, I placed him to fill the gap on my left, and ordered Brigadier Lockwood's Brigade and three guns to join the Irregulars on that flank. This checked the enemy, but a very large body now advanced on the space on our left. I immediately opposed it with the Irregular Brigade and Brigadier Lockwood's with a half Battery, and the enemy was again foiled; but they perceiving I had only the Artillery supports and Rissalah of Horse, under the command of Lieutenant Robarts, on my extreme right, made a last effort to turn it.

This was promptly met by the 3rd and 9th Irregulars being sent in that direction, the 9th advancing to meet them with the half Battery; thus foiled, they returned to our left, Major Christie following their movement. This was their last attempt. A troop of Horse Artillery, with supports of Squadron of 9th Irregulars, commanded by Lieutenant and Adjutant Tytler, pushed to the front, and got under the fire of their Artillery, when several men and horses suffered from round shot. It was now apparent, from the distance of the sound of our guns, that the enemy were in retreat, and Major Mackeson informed me it was His Excellency the Commander in Chief's wish that all the Cavalry should pursue, and prevent the enemy carrying off their guns. I immediately directed Brigadier Lockwood's Brigade to take a sweep to the right, and pushed on myself with the 3rd Irregulars and Lieutenant Robarts' Rissalah with Captain Warner's troop of Horse Artillery, the 9th Irregulars and 11th under Captain Master following as soon as they could get clear off a deep and quaggy nullah, and we perceived the enemy in full retreat after a canter of four miles. The Artillery opened upon the masses of men, whilst the Cavalry advanced on the flank and overtook them near the village of Runnewall, where a great many of the Bunnoo troops were sabred and shot. In this manner the pursuit continued until a deep nullah prevented the Horse Artillery getting on without delay. Here I left them with two Squadrons, and pushed on again, overtaking another body and punishing them. I detached Captain Biddulph with half a Rissalah to ascertain the cause of a heavy cloud of dust to our left. He reported it was Sir J. Thackwell's Division, and I soon after heard his battery of Horse Artillery open. Both Divisions of Cavalry were now closing on the enemy, and Captain Biddulph was so fortunate as to capture five guns, and Major Christie another that had been left in a nullah by the retreating foe. (Major Christie informs me that this gun would have been left behind if he had not made great exertions in having it brought into camp; he disclaims the capture of it. J. B. H.) The pursuit continued to the village of Sainthul, when I met and reported to Sir J. Thackwell, and from whence we returned to camp. The distance the Cavalry under my command went over in pursuit was 15 miles. We did not get to the camp of the Irregulars near the Burradurree of Goojerat until 10 o'clock at night, and had thus been 15 hours on horseback.

I have every reason to be pleased with the conduct of all the Officers under my command. Some difference arose as to carrying my orders into effect by Brigadier Lockwood, in consequence of his receiving directions from supreme authority, of which I was not at the time aware, but I found him most zealous and desirous of having an opportunity to charge the enemy at the head of Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons. The conduct of that regiment throughout the day was most exemplary and steady, and I have not the least doubt, had an opportunity occurred it would have been most eagerly seized to the utter destruction of any body opposed to it. Brigadier Lockwood's report will bear testimony to the energy of Officers Commanding regiments in his Brigade, as I do most assuredly of those Officers commanding and in the regiments of Irregular Cavalry. My thanks are due to Major Tait, C. B., commanding 3rd Irregulars; Major Christie, commanding 9th Irregulars; Captain Master, commanding 11th Irregulars; and Lieutenant Robarts, commanding a Rissalah of the 14th Irregulars. The conduct of the Horse Artillery was beyond all praise, and I feel much indebted to Captain Warner, his Officers and Men, for the able manner in which that noble arm was employed.

I feel myself much indebted also to Lieutenant Neville Chamberlain, Brigade Major 4th Brigade Irregular Cavalry, for his assistance in the field during the forenoon, which I cannot too much appreciate, and for the example he set in several hand to hand affairs with a furious and exasperated enemy during the pursuit. Lieutenant Crawford Chamberlain, 2d in command 9th Irregular Horse, although still suffering from his wound, was present with the regiment the whole day, thus showing his usual energy.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Tytler, 9th Irregulars, also brought to my notice the steadiness of a squadron of that regiment when under severe Artillery fire, by which one suwar was killed, and several men and horses wounded.

I shall forward a list of casualties as soon as I can get them from the different Officers in command of regiments and parties, but from the constant marching we have had since the battle of Goojerat, and the inclement weather we are now enduring, I have not as yet been able to get them.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) J. B. HEARSEY, *Brigadier 4th Brigade,*

Commanding Cavalry on the Right Flank of the Army.

P. S.—I have just got the return of casualties of the 3rd and 9th Irregular Cavalry, which I have the honor to enclose.

No. 1.

TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Head Quarters, Camp Goojerat, February 22, 1849.

4th Troop 1st Bde. H. A.—(Capt. McKenzie.)

1st Infy. Brig. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 52d \text{ Regt. N. I.} \\ H. M's. 10th \text{ Foot.} \\ 8th \text{ Regt. N. I.} \end{array} \right.$

4th Troop 3rd Bde. H. A.—(Capt. J. Anderson, except 2 guns at Wuzcerabad.)

3rd Comp'y. of Pioneers.—Lieut. McMullin. In Reserve.

2d Infy. Brig. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 51st \text{ Regt. N. I.} \\ H. M's. 23rd \text{ Foot.} \\ 72d \text{ Regt. N. I.} \end{array} \right.$

The 2nd Brigade in reserve commanded by Brigadier Markham, and 300 to 400 yards in rear, proceeded in contiguous quarter distance columns.

After advancing about 2 miles more, the enemy opened their fire, and after the army had made some further progress, both Brigades agreeably to His Lordship's orders (and taken up from the left) deployed, the Horse Artillery conforming thereto. Immediately afterwards the troops of Horse Artillery and skirmishers (of the 1st Brigade) were ordered to the front, the latter at 300 yards' distance. I then requested Brigadier Markham to take ground to the left, that the interval made by the advance of Capt. Anderson's 4 guns might be covered by the 72d N. I. Both troops began a spirited cannonade and continued it for about 3 hours, at the rate of 40 rounds per gun, per hour, until the enemy's guns in our front (like those I believe in front of every part of the line through a similar treatment) were silenced.

During the cannonade, on first receiving an order for the further advance of both troops, I learnt from Major Garbett who was in command of them, that the guns on our left front had had so many horses killed and disabled, that they must await the arrival of others from the rear, which I observed were making quick progress to their troops; and which shortly afterwards, I regret to say, lost its gallant Captain, who was mortally wounded by a cannon ball; the duties continued however to be efficiently prosecuted under the superintendence of Lieutenants Francis and Meham, to the former of whom the command immediately devolved.

After this, both troops being well advanced to the front, and the enemy making one or two threatening demonstrations, I thought it right to make a requisition on the Cavalry for a small detachment for their protection, which was promptly complied with by Brigadier Lockwood.

On the advance of the line being directed, the Right Brigade found the enemy's Infantry in great force in its front, with a strong body of Cavalry on their left, which rendered it necessary for Brigadier Hervey to make a short flank movement to the right, and throw back the 52d N. I. in order to counteract any attack the enemy might have in contemplation.

STR,—I have the honor to report for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief, that the 1st Infantry Division with Horse Artillery attached (as detailed per margin from right to left) marched out about 7½ A. M. yesterday, the 1st Brigade commanded by Brigadier Hervey, in quarter distance columns of regiment, right in front, at deploying distance, with a troop of Native Horse Artillery on either flank drawn up in corresponding order.

As this unavoidably caused a great gap in the line, I thought it advisable to direct Brigadier Markham at once to occupy it by his Brigade, which was accordingly done, and the arrangement immediately reported to His Excellency. The enemy were otherwise preparing to take advantage of the opening, but on seeing the 2d Brigade advancing to it, halted, and gave a few rounds of grape and matchlock fire, which was returned with full effect by file firing from the Right Divisions and Lieutenant Francis' guns, which latter were being replenished with ammunition, and for the moment in rear of the Infantry, Lieutenant Need, Aide-de-Camp, on noticing the enemy's Cavalry and Infantry immediately in front of the 2d Brigade, had made known the same to Lieutenant Francis and Mecham, who on his suggestion, instantly galloped to the front through an interval made for the purpose by H. M.'s 32d Regt., and with a few rounds of grape co-operated with the Infantry (who were advancing to charge) in sending back the enemy in great confusion.

In the flank movement by the 1st Brigade already adverted to, and which under a heavy fire from the enemy of round grape and matchlock, with the re-formation to line (in discovering that the enemy did not make the anticipated attack) was effected in the most steady and orderly manner. Capt. Mackenzie by his able and judicious co-operation made his Troops particularly useful, and on the enemy's declining to receive the charge of H. M. 10th, and the 8th, and 52d N. I., poured in such a continued fire of shrapnell and round upon their retiring masses as, with what had occurred from the 2d Brigade, effectually to prevent any further threat or molestation to the division under my command; and as far as I could observe, every part of the line had been equally successful in defeating the purposes of the enemy, who long before noon must have discovered, that the entire loss of their guns, ammunition, camp equipage, and cattle, was inevitable.

On reaching Goojerat the 2d Brigade, agreeably to His Lordship's orders, commenced collecting the enemy's abandoned guns, 19 of which were sent in by them forthwith, and occupied the town with the following details, under Major Case, H. M.'s 32nd Regiment (which was afterwards reinforced by the 36th Regiment Native Infantry).

2 Companies H. M.'s 32nd Regiment under Captain Pigott.

2 Companies 51st Regiment Native Infantry under Lieutenant Wallace.

Possession of the 8 gates was first taken, and then the fort, where about 80 of the enemy laid down their arms, and were made over as prisoners to the 36th Regiment Native Infantry, with other small parties found in different parts of the town, that, with few exceptions, made no resistance. The above four companies captured a gun, standard, and some horses, with the loss of one man killed of H. M. 32d, and an Officer of the same corps wounded, Lieutenant Jeffrey. The 1st Brigade on halting here detached a sub-division of H. M. 10th Regiment, and the Grenadier Company of 52d Native Infantry to expel a party of 200 of the enemy in occupation of the temple and garden, in rear of which the 8th Regiment Native Infantry is now encamped, which was effected with trifling loss on our side, but the enemy had 30 or 40 killed and wounded, and a great number taken prisoners.

It is particularly satisfactory to me to bring to the favorable notice of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief the conduct of the Division under my command during the services of yesterday, performed under his Lordship's immediate orders and direction, and consisting of, in fact, the Horse Artillery and Infantry of the (Bengal) Mooltan field force, with the exception of 49th Regiment Native Infantry on detached duty. Brigadiers Hervey and Markham conducted their Brigades under the various circumstances of the day (some of which I have briefly specified) in a manner that merits the strongest commendation, and they were, as heretofore, admirably supported by the Officers in command of Regiments, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel Franks, C. B., Her Majesty's 10th Regiment.

Ditto Brooke Do. 32d Do.

Major Farquharson, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, and on his being severely wounded, Brevet Major Williams.

Brevet Major Griffin, 51st Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Jamieson 52d do. do. do.

Do. Lloyd 72d do. do. do.

I cordially unite with both Brigadiers in the expression of thanks to the above Officers for the intelligence and zeal with which they carried out their orders, and to all the Officers and men under their command for the steadiness and prompt obedience so uniformly evinced throughout the Division.

Brigadier Hervey acknowledges the services of his Brigade Major, Capt. Wiggins, in high terms of commendation; and the active assistance he received throughout the day from Lieut. B. Reid, (84th Regiment Native Infantry,) Interpreter to Her Majesty's 10th Regiment; as does Brigadier Markham those of his Brigade Major, Captain Balfour, H. M.'s 32d Regt. (who has happily recovered from the wound he received in the action of the 12th September last), and of Ensign Fraser, 23rd Regiment, appointed Acting Interpreter of 49th Regt. Native Infantry, who is awaiting the arrival of this Regt. from Mooltan, and who gladly made his services useful to the Brigadier.

To Major Garbett, commanding the Horse Artillery attached to my Division, my best acknowledgments are due for his unremitting attention to both troops under his command, and particularly in matters the

Officers commanding them were not so able of themselves to give directions about. He mentions in the highest terms (as does Brigadier Hervey) Capt. Mackenzie and his troop, and notices that after the lamented death of Captain J. Anderson, the 4 guns of his troop were well commanded by Lieut. Francis; and I heartily concur in the testimony he bears to the admirable conduct of the Officers and men of both troops, who worked their guns with a rapidity and precision that would have been impracticable, except from their uniform coolness and steadiness under a heavy fire from the enemy at both positions, 1st at 1,000 yards, and 2dly at 500 yards. Major Garbett also notices in most favorable terms the able assistance rendered him by Lieutenant D. Teissier, Acting Adjutant 1st Brigade Horse Artillery.

Lieutenant McMullin and his company of Pioneers deserve much credit, having continued with the 4th troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, and rendered useful service whenever called upon.

Having but recently had my attention drawn to the circumstances I am about to mention, I think, in justice to the gallant officer affected by them, I may be permitted so to do, though they refer to anterior conflicts with the enemy. On the 12th September last, after Lieut. Col. Pattoun was mortally wounded, the command of the 6 companies Her Majesty's 32d Regiment devolved on Major Inglis, and through the exertions of the gallant troops employed, the enemy's strong position was carried; and a similar result occurred on the 7th of November last, when from Lieut. Col. Brooke, having the command of one of the two columns of attack, that of Her Majesty's 32d Regiment again devolved on Major Inglis, whose conduct in that important trust was highly satisfactory to the Brigadier commanding, and I have accordingly great satisfaction in soliciting the favorable notice of his Excellency to the same.

Major Napier (attended by Lieutenant Greathed), of Engineers, who was attached for the day to the two divisions on the right, aided me much by occasionally reconnoitring positions we were approaching; and in giving me the advantage of his reconnoissance of the preceding day, Captain Glasford and Lieutenant R. B. Smith, of Engineers, having been directed to join me, were extremely useful during the day; and I feel much indebted to both, as also to Captain Cheape (51st Native Infantry), late Treasurer to the Mooltan Field Force, who attended me throughout; and for whom it was not difficult to find frequent and active employment.

Major Becher, Assistant Quarter Master General, and Capt. Whish, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Division, as also my Aides-de-Camp, Captain J. C. Kennedy, Her Majesty's 18th Foot, and Lieut. A. Need, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, afforded me every assistance, and are entitled to my best thanks for their attention and zeal. The horse of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, from which he had just dismounted, having on the commencement of our cannonade, been severely wounded by a cannon shot, it was some time before another could join from the rear, and intermediately, a camel served him as a tolerable substitute.

I beg respectfully, in conclusion, to offer to the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief my hearty congratulations on the complete success of his Lordship's arrangements for the day, and on an issue, which under Divine Providence, has been permitted to be most triumphant.

I have, &c.,

(Sd) W. S. WILSH, *Major Genl.*

*Commanding 1st Infantry Division
Army of the Punjaub.*

Camp Nowrungabad, 24th February, 1849.

SIR,—I have to apologize for the delay which has taken place in complying with General Orders of the 21st instant, directing reports of the proceedings of the troops employed against the enemy to be forwarded for the information of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief; but having been, as you are aware, constantly on the move since the morning after the action near Goojerat in pursuit of the fugitive Sikh Army, I have not had an opportunity of doing so.

I have now to report for the information of His Lordship, that the 2nd Infantry Division, consisting of the troops mentioned in the margin, advanced from Shadawalla on the morning of the 21st instant, in line of quarter distance columns, at deploying distance, leaving a Battery of heavy guns under Major Horsford of Artillery between the two Brigades, No. 17 Light Field Battery, under command of Captain Dawes, and Brevet Major Fordyce's troop of Horse Artillery, between the Right Regiments of the Left and Right Brigades respectively.

3RD BRIGADE.

31st Regiment Native Infantry.
2nd European Regiment.
70th Regiment Native Infantry.

4TH BRIGADE.

30th Regiment Native Infantry.
Her Majesty's 29th Foot.
56th Regiment Native Infantry.

Having received orders to push forward my Light Troops, to force the enemy to show their position, I immediately advanced the Troop of Horse Artillery and Dawe's Light Field Battery, which instantly drew a very heavy and well-directed fire from two large Batteries, which the enemy had established on either side of the village of Kalerah, by which they were nearly screened from the fire of our guns, which with the light companies were then still further pushed forward, followed by the Division which had deployed into line. The heavy guns in our centre at this time opening a very destructive cannonade. Up to this time the village abovenamed seemed to be unoccupied, and I directed a party of Infantry to take possession of it. Upon the approach of this party a tremendous fire of musquetry was opened from the walls, which which were loopholed in every direction; the 2d European Regiment was then ordered up in support, under the command of Major Steel, and soon carried it after a most obstinate resistance, in which that gallant Regiment suffered rather severely, as well as upon its emerging from the village; soon after which the enemy left many of their guns, and fled in the greatest confusion.

It affords me highest satisfaction to record the valuable services of Brigadier A. S. H. Mountain, C. B., and Brigadier N. Penny, C. B., who led the 2d European Regiment to the attack of the village in the most gallant and exemplary manner. I should wish particularly to mention the very great assistance I received from Major Horsford, commanding the heavy Battery, and Major Fordyce, commanding 2d Troop 2d Brigade H. A., and Captain Dawes, commanding No. 17 Light Field Battery; it is impossible to praise too highly their conduct and that of all those under their command.

I beg likewise to bring to His Excellency's notice, the valuable assistance I received from my divisional and personal Staff, Bt. Captain J. A. D. Fergusson, Depy. Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut. A. S. Galloway, Depy. Assist. Quarter Master General, Lieut. Col. Aide-de-Camp, Captain Sherwill and Lieut. MacDonell, Majors of Brigade, and Capt. Goldie and Lieutenant Irwin, of the Engineers.

Captain W. P. Robbins, 15th N. I., who acted as my Aide-de-Camp during the action, afforded me great and active assistance, as did also Lieut. H. B. Hopper, 31st N. I. (Orderly Officer.)

My warmest thanks are due to Lieut. Col. Congreve, C. B., H. M.'s 29th Foot, Lieut. Col. Jack, 30th N. I., and Lieut. Colonel Holmes, 56th N. I., and to Majors J. Steel, 2nd European Regiment, W. R. Corfield, 31st N. I., and J. R. McCausland, 70th N. I. (severely wounded in the attack on the village of Kalerah), for the exemplary manner in which they led their Regiments. I trust I may be permitted to bring to His Excellency's notice the name of Brevet Captain G. Gordon, 50th N. I., Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, who at my request, destroyed the enemy's camp equipage and loose ammunition.

The conduct of all the troops under my command, European and Native, under a terrific and well-directed cannonade, was such as to call forth my highest commendation.

In conclusion, I regret that in consequence of our being so constantly on the move, since the action, I am unable to forward herein the Returns of Casualties, but I shall do myself the honor to transmit them with the least possible delay.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. R. GILBERT, Major General,

Commanding 2nd Infantry Division Army of the Punjab.

P. S.—In the absence of the regular returns I may here add that the amount of loss is very trifling, considering the heavy fire kept up by the enemy's Artillery on the centre of the Division, where the heavy Guns were, the 2d European Regiment having only lost 8 men killed, and 135 wounded; the 31st N. I. 11 men killed, and 131 wounded; and 70th N. I. 10 killed, 40 wounded.

In the 4th Brigade, H. M.'s 29th Regiment lost only 2 men, and 6 wounded; the 30th N. I. 3 men wounded, and the 56th N. I. only 1 man wounded.

To LIEUTENANT COLONEL GRANT, C. B.,

Adjutant General of the Army.

Camp, Dowlutnugger, February 23d, 1849.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief, that in obedience to the orders I received from His Lordship at daylight of the 21st instaut, I formed the Brigades of the 3d Division, commanded by Brigadiers Carnegy and McLeod, with the Light Field Batteries attached to them, close to the left bank of the nullah which passed in front of the village of Shadewal, a little after 7 A. M. The Brigade, under Brigadier Hoggan, was formed at the same time in rear, to act as a reserve to the whole force intended to be employed on that side of the nullah.

In the advance to the attack of the enemy's position, His Lordship desired me to keep close to the left side of the nullah, and to preserve my communication with the heavy guns, which were placed on the opposite bank.

His Lordship further directed me to approach, but not to pass that part of the nullah, behind which the right of the enemy's army was formed, without further instructions from him.

With a view to the effectual fulfilment of His Lordship's wishes, to maintain close communication with the heavy guns on my right, and to prevent their molestation by the enemy from the nullah, I directed the Light Company of H. M.'s 24th to occupy and move along the nullah in advance of the heavy guns, and to render the communication more secure, I supported this Company with two guns from No. 10 Light Field Battery, which moved close along the bank of the nullah.

The two Brigades were formed in the first instance in contiguous columns of Regiments (the Brigades at full distance), covered by a strong line of skirmishers, and these immediately supported by Nos. 5 and 10 Light Field Batteries attached to them respectively. These skirmishers communicated on the left with those covering the front of the Division, which were likewise supported by the Troop of Horse Artillery belonging to that Force. The whole line moved forward at quarter before 8 A. M. in this order, with the regularity of troops at a review. The country we passed over in our advance was perfectly level, highly cultivated, and without an obstruction, being merely dotted here and there with an occasional tree.

At half-past 9, the skirmishers having arrived within long range of the enemy's guns, the columns were deployed into line, when we again moved forward. At this time the right wing of the enemy's army was plainly to be seen, formed directly in our front beyond a turn in the nullah, which seemed to run parallel to the front of their position, in the centre of which and nearly opposite to Nos. 5 and 10 Light Field Batteries they had two very heavy guns, and several 6 and 9 pounder field guns, which then opened fire; that from the former in the first instance caused some loss in the Batteries, and here it was, I regret to say, that Lieutenant Day, of the Artillery, a very brave and most promising young Officer, was killed by a cannon ball.

The line moved onwards to the front, keeping in communication with and as much as possible in the alignment of the heavy guns, while the Field Batteries kept up so destructive a fire upon the enemy in their front in position behind the nullah, that they finally obliged the whole force to abandon it, and take shelter under cover of the bank of the nullah, and from which they were afterwards driven in confusion and flight by an enfilading fire from the same Field Batteries.

About three quarters of an hour before the enemy had been finally driven in flight from the nullah and from the field, a great effort was made by many, apparently of the principal chiefs, to bring forward a large body of their Cavalry which was followed in a tumultuous manner by the Infantry which had taken shelter in the nullah to attack the centre of the Bombay Division. This attack was taken in flank by No. 5 Field Battery, and caused great loss to the enemy both in his short advance and subsequent retreat.

The Infantry of the 3rd Division had not occasion to fire a shot, the enemy were driven from their different positions, and from the field, by the fire of these two Field Batteries aided by that of the Bombay Troop of Horse Artillery.

I cannot find language to express my sense of the calm, steady, and admirable manner in which these two Batteries were commanded and worked by Major Mowatt, the Commanding Officer, and by Major Ludlow and Lieutenant Robertson, the former Commanding No. 5, the latter No. 10 Battery, nor am I able adequately to express my admiration of the bravery and gallantry of the other Officers of these Batteries and of their Non-commissioned Officers and men, all of whom I beg to recommend, in an especial manner, to the favorable notice of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

After the Troops had crossed the nullah I received His Lordship's orders to follow the Troops of the Right Wing in their movement towards the East side of Gocjerat, while the Bombay Division passed the town on the other side. After clearing the town, the Division again resumed its communication with the Bombay Troops, and proceeded with them in advance, together with the troops of 2nd Division on our right, until ordered to halt and encamp.

I beg leave to bring to the favorable notice of the Commander in Chief the conduct of Brigadiers Carnegie and McLeod to whom I feel much indebted for the brave example they set their men, and for the Officer-like manner in which they managed their respective Brigades during the day, Brigadier Hoggan, Commanding the Reserve, was under the immediate orders of Brigadier General Dundas on the left.

The two former Brigadiers speak in strong terms of the merits and services during the day of their respective Brigade Majors, Captain Clarke, of the 25th Native Infantry, and Captain Keiller, of the 6th Native Infantry, and I can confirm their opinion of the zeal, activity, and value of these Officers' services from my own personal observation.

I beg also to recommend to the favorable notice of the Commander in Chief the conduct of the several Officers commanding regiments, who all set an example of the greatest gallantry to their respective corps, viz., Lieutenant Colonel Smith, Her Majesty's 24th Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Corbett, 25th Native Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Jones, Her Majesty's 61st, Major Tudor, 46th Native Infantry, and Captain Lang, 36th Native Infantry. They are all truly deserving of His Lordship's favorable notice and approbation. Lieutenant Colonel Jones, of Her Majesty's 61st, speaks in terms of praise of the assistance he received from the two Majors of that Regiment, Major Campbell and Major Stephens; and Lieutenant Colonel Smith, of Her Majesty's 24th Regiment, in a similar manner notices the conduct of Major Blackford of that corps.

I received during the day the most cordial and valuable assistance from Major Pousonby, Assistant Adjutant General of the Division, with whom I found a real pleasure in being associated on service, and to whom I owe great obligation for the able and careful manner in which he conducts the duties of his department.

I beg to recommend to the particular notice of His Lordship the Commander in Chief, the conduct of Ensign Garden, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to whom I am also under many obligations for the zeal and ability with which he performs his various duties.

Captain Durand and Lieutenant Morton, of the Engineers, were attached to the 3rd Division during the action, and accompanied me during the day, they rendered me valuable assistance, and I owe to them, accordingly, my warmest acknowledgments.

I cannot conclude this report without also bringing to the notice of the Commander in Chief the willing and valuable assistance afforded me by my Aide-de-Camp Captain Hawthorne, and also by my brother officer Lieutenant Shadwell, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, who was present in the action as a Volunteer.

I beg herewith to enclose a return of the killed and wounded, together with a present state of the troops actually engaged, and returns of the quantity of ammunition expended.

I have &c.,

(Signed) C. CAMPBELL, *Brigadier General.*

Commanding 3rd Division,

Army of the Punjaub.

No. 149 of 1849.

FROM BRIGADIER GENERAL H. DUNDAS, C. B.,

Commanding Bombay Column, Army of the Punjaub.

TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE BENGAL ARMY.

Head Quarters, Camp Saiherwalla, 22d February 1849.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that, agreeably to the orders I received, the Bombay Infantry Division was formed on the left of the line, I advanced for some distance in contiguous columns at quarter distance, the 60th Rifles under Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw, and 3d Troop Horse Artillery under Major Blood, being thrown in advance. The Division deployed into line, and gradually advanced as the attack on the right developed itself. A party of the enemy's Horse made a demonstration of attacking the line, but speedily moved off to their own right on receiving one or two rounds from Major Blood's Troop. A Battery of the Enemy which was in front of the Bengal Division, was also quickly silenced by this Troop, which made excellent practice. The Division kept gradually advancing without firing a shot, the enemy moving off so fast we could not reach him, the Artillery taking every advantage of opening its fire that was afforded. The Infantry kept constantly advancing, passing through the enemy's camp, which was left standing, and round the town of Goojerat on the left, bringing up the left shoulders. The ground at the first was studded with bushes and hedges of prickly pear, which caused some delay in getting through, and on reaching the open country again not a sign of the enemy was to be seen. Two guns were abandoned by him on this side of the town. Not a casualty occurred in the Infantry Division or in the Troop, with the exception of two horses. The Troop afterwards accompanied Major General Sir Joseph Thackwell's Division of Cavalry in pursuit of the enemy, and it has been reported to me by Brigadier Leeson, Commanding Bombay Artillery, that it rendered good service. The Scinde Horse, under Lieutenant Malcolm, having been attached for the day to Major General Sir Joseph Thackwell's Division, I had not an opportunity of witnessing a most successful and gallant charge which was made by that distinguished regiment against a party of the enemy's Horse, which was completely overthrown with the loss of their standards; and the attempt to turn our left, which the enemy showed a disposition to try, altogether frustrated. This success was not gained without some loss, which amounted to 3 killed, and 16 or 17 wounded. The Field Battery, under Capt. Turnbull, was attached to the Force protecting the baggage, where the Troops never came in contact with the enemy, who moved off with the utmost rapidity, there is little room for remark on their conduct, beyond making a steady and regular advance, and for a long distance, and preserving a good order of formation. I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of all, and my thanks are due to Brigadier Capon, Commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade, to Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw, Commanding 60th Rifles, Major Hallett, Commanding 3d Regiment N. I., Major Mignon, Commanding 1st Bombay Fusiliers, Major Maut, Commanding 19th Regiment N. I., Brigadier Leeson, Commanding the Artillery, rendering every assistance, and Major Blood, in Command of the Troop is entitled to every credit for the efficient service the Troop was enabled to perform.

The steady and good order in which the Brigade of the Bengal army moved under Brigadier Hoggan, which was in support of the Bombay Division, was very praiseworthy.

I am indebted to the officers of the Divisional Staff for the active assistance they afforded me. Major Green, Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Hart, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Ramsay, the Assistant Quarter Master General, Captain Skinner, the Deputy Judge Advocate General, Major St. John, Pay Master General, Lieutenant Mules of the 1st Fusiliers, Post Master, Lieutenant Ward, 60th Rifles, my Aide-de-Camp, and Lieutenant Crawley, 15th Hussars, Aide-de-Camp to Major General Aitchison, Commanding Mysore Division, who officiated as my Aide-de-Camp. Brigadiers Capon also reports favorably of the assistance he derived from Captain Stiles, Major of Brigade, and Lieutenant Gordon, 60th Rifles, who officiated as Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Stevenson, Brigade Major of Artillery, rendered every assistance in his department. The Sappers and Miners, under Lieutenant Kendall, were kept prepared for any duty that might have been required in sloping down nullahs for the guns, &c. but the ground was so favourable for the movement of the Troops that their exertions were not required in this duty. My thanks are also due to Captain Threshie, Assistant Commissary General, on this occasion, as also for the efficient manner in which the duties of his department have been conducted.

Lieutenant Henry, 19th Regiment Native Infantry, Aide-de-Camp to the Honorable the Governor of Bombay, and who was placed in political charge of the prisoner of war, the Dewan Moolraj, joined me in the afternoon, having ridden post from Lahore on purpose to be present, after delivering over charge of his Prisoner on the 20th instant.

Herewith I enclose a list of casualties, which is principally in horses, together with a return of ammunition expended.

I have &c.,

(Sd.) H. DUNDAS, *Brigade General,*
Commanding Bombay Column, Army of the Punjaub.

Head Quarters, Bombay Column, Camp
Saikerwalla, the 22d Feb. 1849.

FROM MAJOR J. S. LEESON,

Brigadier Commanding Artillery Brigade, Bombay Division.

TO THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Bombay Division, Camp Goojerat, 22nd February 1849.

SIR,—In compliance with your order, I have the honor to report that the 3d or Major Blood's Troop of Horse Artillery was ordered to accompany the Cavalry Division under General Sir Joseph Thackwell, K. C. B., at about half-past one yesterday, to follow the enemy who were then retreating; with this troop I proceeded accompanied by Lieutenant Hamilton and my staff.

After proceeding at a trot and gallop for about 9 miles, we joined the Cavalry Division, and soon joined the enemy's rear, and at a distance of about 400 yards opened fire with manifest good effect; they were then attempting to carry 3 guns, and a considerable body of Cavalry were hovering round to afford them protection, this they were unable to effect, as our well directed fire soon obliged the enemy to abandon their guns, camels, carts, bullocks, &c. and a great portion of their baggage, which fell into our hands.

The enemy still continuing to retreat in a most disorderly manner, we advanced at a gallop for about 3 miles, and again opened fire with such effect that they were compelled to abandon another gun.

We again advanced some distance further, and were halted by order of the General Commanding, who proceeded, and at quarter to 5 P. M. we began to fall back towards camp, which we reached at half-past 3 o'clock, P. M.

I have &c.,

J. S. LEESON, *Major Horse Artillery,*
Brigadier Commanding Artillery Brigade, Bombay Division.

GENERAL RETURN OF CASUALTIES in the Army of the Punjab in the Action at Goojerat on the 21st February, 1849, between the British Forces under the personal command of General the Right Hon'ble Hugh, Baron Gough, G. C. B., Commander in Chief of the Forces in India, and the rebel Army under Sirdar Chutter Singh and Rajah Shere Singh.

GENERAL STAFF.

Wounded, 1 Provost Marshall.

ARTILLERY DIVISION.

HORSE ARTILLERY.

4th Troop 1st Brigade.—Killed, 3 rank and file, 1 Syce, 17 horses. Wounded, 1 Native Officer, 5 rank and file, 2 Lascars, 5 Syces, 11 horses.

2nd ditto 2nd ditto.—Killed, 7 rank and file, 1 Lascar, 27 horses. Wounded, 1 Serjeant, 1 Trumpeter, 17 rank and file, 4 Lascars, 13 horses.

3rd ditto 2nd ditto.—Killed, 1 Syce, 7 horses. Wounded, 4 rank and file. Missing, 1 Syce.

4th ditto 2nd ditto.—Wounded, 1 rank and file. Missing, 1 horse.

1st ditto 3rd ditto.—Wounded, 1 Trumpeter, 2 rank and file. Missing, 1 horse.

2nd ditto 3rd ditto.—Killed, 1 rank and file, 7 horses. Wounded, 2 Serjeants, 3 rank and file, 1 Syce, 1 horse. Missing, 2 horses.

4th ditto 3rd ditto.—Killed, 1 European Officer, 1 Serjeant, 6 rank and file, 1 Lascar, 16 horses. Wounded, 1 Serjeant, 4 rank and file, 1 Lascar, 1 Syce, 6 horses. Missing, 1 horse.

FOOT ARTILLERY.

1st Company 1st Battalion (No. 10 Battery.)—Killed, 1 European Officer, 1 rank and file. Wounded, 2 rank and file, 2 Syce drivers, 3 horses. Missing, 1 horse.

3rd Company 1st Battalion (No. 17 Battery.)—Killed, 10 horses. Wounded, 4 rank and file, and 3 horses.

3rd Company 3rd Battalion.—Killed, 2 rank and file, 5 bullocks. Wounded, 2 Syce drivers.

4th Company 3rd Battalion.—Killed, 5 bullocks. Wounded, 2 rank and file, 1 Lascar, 3 Syce drivers.

1st Company 4th Battalion.—Wounded, 1 European Officer, 3 rank and file, 1 Lascar.

4th Company 4th Battalion.—Wounded, 1 rank and file.

3rd Company 7th Battalion (No. 5 Battery)—Killed, 1 Syce driver, 1 Syce, 3 horses. Wounded, 2 rank and file, 1 Lascar, 1 Syce driver.

TOTAL.—Killed, 2 European Officers, 1 Serjeant, 20 rank and file, 2 Lascars, 1 Syce driver, 3 Syces, 97 horses or bullocks. Wounded, 1 European Officer, 1 Native Officer, 4 Serjeants, 2 Trumpeters, 50 rank and file, 10 Lascars, 8 Syce drivers, 7 Syces, 37 horses or bullocks. Missing, 1 Syce, 6 horses.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT AND SAPPERS AND PIONEERS.

Wounded, 1 European Officer, 1 Native do. 2 Serjeants or Havildars, and 5 rank and file.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

1ST BRIGADE.

Her M's. 3rd Light Dragoons.—Killed, 1 horse. Wounded, 1 rank and file, 2 horses. Missing, 2 horses.

Her M's. 9th Lancers.—Missing, 4 horses.

5th Regt. Light Cavalry.—Wounded, 1 European Officer, 4 rank and file, 1 horse.

8th Regt. Light Cavalry.—Killed, 1 Syce, 1 horse. Wounded, 1 Native Officer. Missing, 1 rank and file, 3 horses.

2ND BRIGADE.

Her M's. 14th Light Dragoons.—Killed, 1 European Officer, 3 horses. Wounded, 2 European Officers, 4 rank and file, 2 horses.

1st Regt. Light Cavalry.—Wounded, 2 rank and file, 4 horses. Missing, 2 horses.

3RD BRIGADE.

11th Irregular Cavalry.—Killed, 2 horses. Wounded, 3 rank and file.

14th Irregular Cavalry (1 Squad.)—Wounded, 2 rank and file, 4 horses. Missing, 2 horses.

4TH BRIGADE.

3rd Irregular Cavalry.—Killed, 1 rank and file, 2 horses. Wounded, 1 Native Officer, 1 havildar, 5 rank and file, 2 horses.

9th Irregular Cavalry.—Killed, 1 rank and file, 10 horses. Wounded, 1 Havildar, 12 rank and file, 3 horses.

TOTAL.—Killed, 1 European Officer, 2 rank and file, 1 Syce, 19 horses. Wounded, 3 European Officers, 2 Native do., 2 Havildars, 33 rank and file, 18 horses. Missing, 1 rank and file, 13 horses.

1ST INFANTRY DIVISION.

Divisional Staff.—Wounded, 1 horse.

1ST BRIGADE.

H. M's. 10th Foot.—Killed, 7 rank and file, 1 horse. Wounded, 1 European Officer, 53 rank and file.

8th Regt. N. I.—Killed, 1 European Officer, 1 Native do., 3 rank and file. Wounded, 2 European Officers, 3 Native do., 4 Havildars, 56 rank and file.

52nd Regt. N. I.—Killed, 3 rank and file. Wounded, 3 European Officers, 1 Havildar, 30 rank and file.

2ND BRIGADE.

H. M's. 32nd Foot.—Killed, 1 rank and file. Wounded, 1 European Officer, 4 rank and file.

1st Regt. N. I.—Killed, 5 rank and file. Wounded, 1 European Officer, 1 Native do., 1 Havildar, 46 rank and file.

72nd Regt. N. I.—Killed, 1 rank and file. Wounded, 8 rank and file.

TOTAL.—Killed, 1 European Officer, 1 Native do., 22 rank and file, 1 horse. Wounded, 8 European Officers, 4 Native do., 6 Havildars, 197 rank and file.

2ND INFANTRY DIVISION.

3RD BRIGADE.

2d European Regiment.—Killed, 1 European Officer, 2 Serjeants, 6 rank and file, 1 horse. Wounded, 5 European Officers, 12 Serjeants, 123 rank and file, and 1 horse. Missing, 3 rank and file.

31st Regiment Native Infantry.—Killed, 2 Havildars, 9 rank and file. Wounded, 1 European Officer, 4 Native do., 7 Havildars, 119 rank and file, 1 Lascar.

70th Regiment Native Infantry.—Killed, 10 rank and file. Wounded, 5 European Officers, 1 Native do., 4 Havildars, 34 rank and file.

4TH BRIGADE.

H. M's. 29th Foot.—Killed, 2 rank and file. Wounded, 6 rank and file.

30th Regiment Native Infantry.—Wounded, 3 rank and file.

56th Regiment Native Infantry.—Wounded, 1 rank and file.

TOTAL.—Killed, 1 European Officer, 4 Serjeants or Havildars, 27 rank and file, 1 horse. Wounded, 11 European Officers, 5 Native do., 23 Serjeants or Havildars, 286 rank and file, 1 Lascar, 1 horse, Missing, 3 rank and file.

3RD INFANTRY DIVISION.

5TH BRIGADE.

25th Regiment N. I.—Killed, 1 rank and file. Wounded, 2 rank and file.

7TH BRIGADE.

H. M's. 6th Foot.—Wounded, 9 rank and file.

36th Regiment N. I.—Killed, 1 Trumpeter, 3 rank and file. Wounded, 2 Havildars, 7 rank and file,

TOTAL—Killed, 1 Trumpeter, 4 rank and file. Wounded, 2 Serjts. or Havildars, 18 rank and file.

BOMBAY DIVISION.

3rd Troop Horse Arty.—Killed, 1 horse.

Scinde Irregular Horse.—Killed, 1 Havildar, 1 rank and file, 24 horses. Wounded, 1 Native Officer, 1 Havildar, 10 rank and file, 11 horses.

TOTAL—Killed, 1 Serjt. or Havildar, 1 rank and file, 25 horses. Wounded, 1 Native Officer, 1 Serjeant or Havildar, 10 rank and file, 11 horses.

GRAND TOTALS—Killed, 5 European Officers, 1 Native Do., 6 Sergeants, or Havildars, 1 Trumpeter, 76 rank and file, 2 Lascars, 1 Syce driver, 4 Syces, 143 horses or bullocks. Wounded, 24 European Officers, 14 Native do., 1 Provost Marshall, 40 Serjeants or Havildars, 2 Trumpeters, 599 rank and file, 11 Lascars, 8 Syce drivers, 7 Syces or grasscutters, 68 horses and bullocks. Missing, 4 rank and file, 1 Syce, 19 horses or bullocks.

NOMINAL LIST OF EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

GENERAL STAFF.—Wounded, 1 Provost Marshall, S. Budd, severely.

ARTILLERY DIVISION.

4th Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery.—Killed, Captain J. Anderson.

1st Company 1st Battalion Artillery.—Killed, 2nd Lieutenant E. W. Day.

1st Company 4th Battalion Artillery.—Wounded, Captain and Bt. Major Sir R. C. Shakespear,

Corps of Engineers.—Wounded, 2nd Lieutenant B. M. Hutchinson, very severely, leg amputated.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

H. M's. 14th Lt. Drs.—Killed, Lieut. A. Lloyd. Wounded, Capt. J. H. Goddard, severely. Captain A. Scudamore, dangerously.

5th Regt. Lt. Cavalry.—Wounded, Lieutenant H. J. Stannus, severely.

1ST INFANTRY DIVISION.

H. M's. 10th Foot.—Wounded, Captain R. M. Best, slightly.

H. M's. 32d Foot.—Wounded, Lieutenant G. Jefferey, slightly.

8th Regt. N. I.—Killed, Lieutenant R. Cox. Wounded, Major G. Farquharson, dangerously; Ensign G. H. Griffiths, severely.

51st Regiment Native Infantry.—Wounded, Lieutenant T. C. Darnell severely.

52nd Regiment Native Infantry.—Wounded, Captain J. W. H. Jamieson, severely; Lieutenant W. H. Lowther, do.; Lieutenant G. R. Smith, do.

2ND INFANTRY DIVISION.

2nd European Regiment.—Killed, Lieutenant G. H. Sprot. Wounded, Captain A. Boyd, slightly; Lieutenant A. Elderton, ditto; Ensign A. D. Toogood, ditto; Ensign D. A. Sandford, ditto; Ensign J. G. S. Matheson, ditto.

31st Regiment Native Infantry.—Wounded, Ensign F. J. Gally, slightly.

70th Regt. N. I.—Wounded, Major J. K. McCausland, severely, Bt. Capt. C. S. Edwards, slightly; Lieutenant A. Fytche, ditto; Ensign R. C. Whiting, severely; Ensign C. Murray, slightly.

(Signed) PAT. GRANT, Lt. Col.

Adjt. Genl's Office, Hd. Qrs. Camp Goojerat, 2d Feb. 1849.

LIST OF ORDNANCE captured from the Enemy in the Action at Goojerat on the 21st February 1849.

Camp Goojerat, 22nd February, 1849.

No.	Nature of Ordnance.	Length from the Base Ring to the Muzzle face.	BORE		Weight.	Remarks.
			Length.	Diameter.		
			Inches.	Inches.		
1	Brass Gun, 16-pr.....	92 3	91	4·8	23	
	" 6-pr.....	59	57	3·55	6	
	" 9-pr.....	59·6	58	4·1	11	
	" 8-pr.....	59	57	3·8	7	
5	" 9-pr.....	67	65·5	4	9	
	" 8-pr.....	59	57	3·7	7	
	" 8 pr.....	58	56	3·8	7	
	" 3-pr.....	29	28	2·8	1·3	
	" 8-pr.....	59	57	3·9	7	
10	" 12-pr.....	97	95	4·5	18	
	" 9-pr.....	68	66	4	10	
	" 18-pr.....	44	42	5	8	
	" 8-pr.....	65	63	3·9	9	
	" 9-pr.....	66	64	4·1	10	
15	" 8-pr.....	58	56	3·7	8	
	" 2-pr.....	27	25	2·4	1·2	
	" 7-pr.....	59	57	3·6	7	
	" 8-pr.....	56	54	3·8	7	
	" 8-pr.....	58	56·5	3·75	7	
20	" 2-pr.....	41	40	2·4	3	
	" 8-pr.....	58	56	3·8	9	
	" 16-pr.....	87	85	4·85	25	
	" 8-pr.....	59	57	3·7	7	
	" 9-pr.....	56	54	3·96	9·2	
25	" 8-pr.....	67	65	3·8	9·2	
	" 6-pr.....	100	98	3·4	20	
	" 6-pr.....	96	94	3·4	20	
	" 8-pr.....	58	56	3·7	6	
	" 7-pr.....	57	55	3·6	6	
30	" 6-pr.....	52	50	3·5	5	
	" 7-pr.....	52	50	3·6	6	
	" 6-pr.....	0	0	0	0	
	" 6-pr.....	0	0	0	0	
	" 8-pr.....	53	51	3·75	8	
35	" 8-pr.....	59	57	3·75	9	
	" 8-pr.....	59	57	3·7	9	
	" 8-pr.....	59	57	3·7	9	
	" 8-pr.....	58	56	3·8	9	
	" 8-pr.....	58	56	3·8	9	
40	" 8-pr.....	59	57	3·75	7	
	" 7½-pr.....	58	56	3·8	7	
42	" 7½-pr.....	59	57	3·8	7	
1	Brass Howitzer.....	47	45	5·1	10	
	".....	44	42	5·3	7	
	".....	44	42	4·2	5	
	".....	45	43	5	8	
5	".....	55	53	3·8	7	
	".....	60	58	3·7	8	
	".....	46	44	4·4	6	
8	".....	46	44	4·9	8	

LIST OF ORDNANCE (continued).

No.	Nature of Ordnance.	Length from the Base Ring to the Muzzle Juce.	BORE.		Weight.	Remarks.
			Length.	Diameter		
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
1	Brass Mortar	24	22	5·6	2	
3	„	16	14	3·6	3	
3	„	18	17	4·2	1	
53	Total pieces of Ordnance captured.....	} A considerable number of tumbrils were also blown up and otherwise destroyed.				
17	Ammunition Tumbrils unserviceable.....					

(Signed) J. TENNANT, *Br. General,*
Comdg. Artillery Division, Army of the Punjab.

(Signed) J. ABERCROMBIE, *Capt.*
Deputy Assist. Adjt. Genl., Arty.,
Army of the Punjab.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) P. GRANT, *Lt. Col.*
Adjt. General of the Army.

(True Copy.)

H. M. ELLIOT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor General.

(True Copies.)

A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.